



Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

Revised draft
Resettlement Action Plan
for Ten Sub-Arterial Roads



Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
Amaravati,
Andhra Pradesh

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ACRONYMS

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APCRDA	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
ASCCDP	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project
CA	Competent Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
LPS	Land Pooling Scheme
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation
LARR	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
GIS	Geological Information Systems
CPR	Community Property Resources
LPOC	Land Pooling Ownership Certificate
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
GP	Gram Panchayat
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PWD	Public Works Department
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rates
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CPIAL	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
NGO	Non-Government Organization
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
MA&UD	Municipal Administration & Urban Development
TDR	Transferrable Development Rights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Bank supported - Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project - ASCCDP (the Project) - is aimed at building urban services for selected parts of Amaravati Capital City as well as develop capacity of its public urban governance institutions. The land requirements for the 10 roads covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of three instruments, viz. Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. This Resettlement Action Plan is for 10 priority roads for a length of 90 Kms and will require 1131 acres of lands, comprising [992] acres of lands already acquired through land pooling scheme, [43.54] acres of land to be acquired under LARR, [29.3] acres in the village settlement zone to be acquired under Negotiated Settlements policy / LA and [66.8] acres of government (public) land. The LPS is a voluntary scheme and as a whole, including its entitlements, compensation, etc., it is compliant with Bank policies. Hence APCRDA's framework will be relied upon for monitoring during implementation and no separate segregation / provisions are made under this RAP for APCRDA's share of LPS lands that are being used for the 10 roads. Consequently this RAP covers the impacts and mitigation measures related to lands being acquired through LARR and Negotiated Settlement Policy.

As regards these land acquisition instruments for the 10 roads, viz. LARR Act and Negotiated Settlement Policy, it is expected to impact [374] land owners. Among these, about 227 families will be physically displaced. The compensation for the land acquisition through LARR Act is as per the provisions of LARR Act, 2013, without depreciated costs for loss of structures. In case of Negotiated settlement, an equal amount of developed land in resettlement sites with construction grant of INR 2,75,000 and transitional support as per LARR Act, 2013 is applicable. All people depending on public lands for livelihood or shelter will be assisted and the cut-off date for title holder is date of preliminary notification under LARR Act and in case of non- title holders, the census will be the cut-off date.

Socio-economic household surveys and focus group consultations were organized. The key findings among displaced families include that one-third are women headed households, half of them are illiterates, one third work as agricultural laborers and about one-fifth as cultivators, 96% own houses and more than 90% have separate latrines and two-thirds live in permanent houses. The average monthly income is INR 58,000. The key socio-economic profile of agricultural labourers includes: average monthly income is INR. 8,476, a large majority [73%] work as agricultural laborers, less than half of them [45%] live in permanent houses and a large majority of them (more than 90%) have electricity connections and separate toilets and use LPG as cooking gas. However, only two-third have piped water supply. People who have joined land acquisition have refused to respond to household survey, since they are opposing the capital city development.

Sixteen Focus Group Discussions in 10 villages which included four FGDs exclusively with women, 4 with landless pensioners, 8 with PDFs and LA affected families, 2 with PDFs on Government lands, 1 with SC/ST community and 3 with marginal farmers at different locations and about 300 people attended these meetings. During the first round of consultations prior to preparation of draft RAP, RPF provisions and project details are explained while during the second round of consultations, draft Resettlement Action Plan is discussed in detail. The concerns raised by the people include details of compensation and assistance, inadequacy of compensation for structures, information on implementation schedule, the rates used for valuation of their structures, time for construction of new houses, annual increase in pension amounts, concerns on resale of returnable plots, possible reduction in road width, impact of houses on Government land, tailor-made skill development programmes targeting women and aged people, women-specific livelihood programmes, fee reimbursement, health cards issued, affordable housing and so on(Annexure - 5)

The RAP also contains the institutional and implementation arrangements including of roles and responsibilities of various key officers, bringing in dedicated Land Acquisition and Social Development officers to manage and coordinate with District Administration. While district Administration will manage the land acquisition and resettlement, the payment of differential amount arising out of RPF provisions and additional livelihood support will be managed by APCRDA. The RAP also includes details on project level grievance redress committee, constitution of citizen committee, process for consultations during implementation, support to livelihood measures and support to vulnerable groups, coordination with civil works, certification of payment of compensation and R&R assistance, budget, time table and monitoring and evaluation arrangement. This RAP is prepared taking into account the outcomes from consultations, inputs from the independent evaluation of Land Pooling Scheme as well as observations on draft RAP. Public consultations will be held on this version of the disclosed draft during last week of August 2017 and prior to finalization of RAP.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overview of Amaravati Capital City

1.1 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, which came into effect on 2 June, 2014, provided for the reorganization of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh. The formation of a new Capital City – critical for its administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting of 1 September, 2014 passed a resolution ‘to locate the Capital City in a central place of the state, around Vijayawada, and to go for decentralized development of the state with 3 Mega Cities and 14 Smart Cities. The State Government identified the Capital City area between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna upstream of Prakasam Barrage.

1.2 The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 24 villages and part of Tadepalli Municipality in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 24 villages and the part of the Tadepalli Municipality in the Capital City area have about 1 lakh population in about 27,000 households. The nearest cities are Vijayawada at a distance of 30 km and Guntur at a distance of 18 km. The nearest railway station is KC Canal railway station near Tadepalli and the nearest airport is Gannavaram which is at a distance of 22 km. The Capital City area at the time of land pooling predominantly consisted of agricultural fields mainly with commercial crops irrigated through lift irrigation schemes from the River Krishna. The current land use predominantly consists of fallow land wherein the developments such as 10 priority roads, a seed access road, an interim government complex consisting of secretariat and assembly are taken up / completed. Returnable plot layouts in the 22 villages covering over 60000 plots are also under development. Other development works taken up include greening, upgradation of village level infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage and widening of roads.

Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

1.3 **Objective:** The project development objective of ASCCDP is – ‘to build urban services of flood mitigation, sanitation and road connectivity for selected parts of Amaravati Capital City as well as develop capacity of its public urban governance institutions’.

1.4 **Components:** The ASCCDP will have three main components: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component – this would include critical road infrastructure and utility corridors, as well as upgradation of village infrastructure (water, sewerage, village roads, connectivity to trunk infrastructure, etc.); (ii) ‘Green / Climate Resilient’ Urban Investments Component comprising flood mitigation, sewerage system and solid waste management system for the city of Amaravati; and (iii) Technical Assistance Component. This RAP is limited to impacts associated with 10 sub-arterial roads proposed to be implemented as part of the project. .

Proposed 10 Sub-Arterial Roads

1.5 Ten sub-arterial roads as outlined below are proposed to be taken up on priority to facilitate access to maximum number of existing villages as well as institutions and land pooling scheme layouts. It is expected that these priority roads catalyse socio-economic development in the capital city. Details of the proposed ten sub-arterial roads are as follows: A map showing the 10 priority roads is presented at Figure 1.

S. No.	Road Name ¹	Length in Kms	Width in M	Enroute Revenue Villages
1	E6	8.69	50	Ananthavaram, Nelapadu, Thulluru, Velagapudi
2	E8	14.95	50	Nekkallu, Thulluru, Sakhamuru, Velagapudi, Malkapuram, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Krishnayapalem
3	E10	7.81	50	Inavolu, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Kuragallu, Krishnayapalem, Nowluru, Penumaka
4	E12	6.30	50	Kuragallu and Nowluru
5	E14	8.76	50	Kuragallu, Nowluru and Nidamaru
6	N4	7.17	50	Penumaka, Nowluru, Krishnayapalem and Venkatapalem.
7	N9	12.50	50	Nidamaru, Kuragallu, Mandadam, Malkapuram, Velagapudi
8	N11	8.67	50	Ainavolu, Kondamarajupalem, Nelapadu, Sakhamuru, Rayapudi, Velagapudi, Lingayapalem
9	N14	8.27	50	Borupalem, Abbarajupalem, Thulluru, Sakhamuru
10	N16	7.36	50	Borupalem, Pichukulapalem, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Nekkallu
	Total	90.48 Kms		

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

1.6 RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/18072017/ASCCDP_V1.6.pdf The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as

¹ The roads are named based on their alignment East-West / North-South

available in the RPF, is also provided here as Annexures 1, 2 and 3 for LPS, LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy, respectively, for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered to while implementing this RAP.

Resettlement Action Plan

1.7 The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. The land required for 10 roads covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The LPS is a voluntary scheme and as a whole, including its entitlements, compensation, etc., is compliant with Bank policies. Since there are no additional entitlements envisaged under RPF for LPS beneficiaries, no segregation of lands and landowners, required for the project has been made in respect of these LPS beneficiaries. Also no house-hold surveys or consultations carried out among LPS beneficiaries under this RAP for the proposed 10 roads. However, a livelihood improvement plan will be prepared for all those interested farmers receiving base annuity less than Rs.75000/- by December 2017.

1.8 This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and time table for implementation are also provided.

1.9 The RAP preparation approach is briefly outlined below:

- I. Land details viz., survey number, affected extent, location, were extracted from the Capital City Master GIS data after overlaying the final alignment of 10 roads as per the notified Master Plan.
- II. These details were verified for preliminary consistency.
- III. Prepared a format for collecting details of PAPs, PAFs and PDFs (losing land and / or structures) related to LA, R1 zones (structures coming under Negotiated Settlement Policy), Government lands, Common Property Resources and the format has been familiarized with the Competent Authorities to ensure uniform provisioning of data from various units getting covered under these roads.
- IV. Survey was carried out among these PAPs, PAFs and PDFs through experienced surveyors. Subsequently, in some cases, it turned out that some of these PAPs have opted for LPS. Key steps involved in surveys are outlined below:
 - Coordinating with Competent Authorities for prior appointment to conduct surveys in the affected villages,
 - Information about survey to PAPs by the Competent Authorities,
 - Visit the villages on the appointed dates and conduct survey and
 - Revisit the villages in case of respondents not present first time.

- V. The surveyed data is verified again for consistency, repetitions, and accuracy. The data is randomly verified with the already available household survey data, socio-economic survey data and found to be in order. The LA parcels notified through Preliminary Notification as part of the SIA process were also checked for consistency and accuracy
- VI. With these inputs pertaining to LA, R1, CPR and Government land details, assessment of impacts was carried out.
- VII. Draft-final RPF document disclosed for the ASCCDP project was used as the guiding document to ascertain the entitlements for the preparation of this RAP.
- VIII. Care was taken to ensure that the alignment is causing least adverse impacts leading to minimizing the PAPs, PDFs and PAFs.
- IX. Institutional and implementation arrangements addressing project implementation, coordination with civil works contractors and district administration, grievance redressal, implementation of benefits and entitlements for the PAFs, PAPs and PDFs has been outlined in line with the RPF provisions.

Impacts

1.10 The proposed project will have positive social impacts owing to benefits accruing due to world class road network, which will result in improved transport facilities, more employment opportunities, better access to markets, health centres, schools and reduced travel time due to high quality roads. On the other hand, the project will also create adverse impacts in the form of substantial land assembly through LA and other associated impacts such as loss of houses, common property resources such as places of worship, drinking water sources, burial / cremation areas, etc. Substantial number of dependants of lands assembled will also be affected including those living on Government lands within village areas. Based on the records and field survey it is found that 1131.42 Acres of land is required to implement the Road network project. Excluding land assembled under LPS, this is estimated to affect about 365 land owner families; 26 additional families residing with these landowners and 2 tenant families. Lease-holders on endowment lands are also covered under monthly pension provisions. There are 13 common property resources, mostly places of worship, which are affected. All affected common property resources will be reconstructed / alternative arrangements will be provided for. The vulnerable people as defined in Para 3.18 of RPF will be identified and the specific support required by each group will be determined by December 2017 by a process of inviting the interested people / groups to register voluntarily and target support will be provided. The details of Project Affected Families by impact category is shown below.

Table 2: Project Affected People by Impact categories²

No	Impact category	No.	Remarks
1	Compensation proposed under LARR Act	175 ³ + 26	26 families reside alongwith the landowners
2	Physically displaced- Land owners	171	Includes 37 consented for Negotiated Settlement
3	Physically displaced living on Government Lands	28	Includes 28 - Consented for resettlement

² Subject to change during the implementation

³ The number may vary as the PAPs are opting for voluntary LPS.

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for 10 priority roads

4	Physically displaced- Tenants	2	
5	Shopkeepers	0	
6	Agricultural Labourers/Tenant Farmers affected by land acquisition ⁴	0	

⁴ The actual numbers and dependants will be determined at the time of compensation award under LARR Act 2013.

Fig. 1: Map of the capital city showing the 10 priority roads

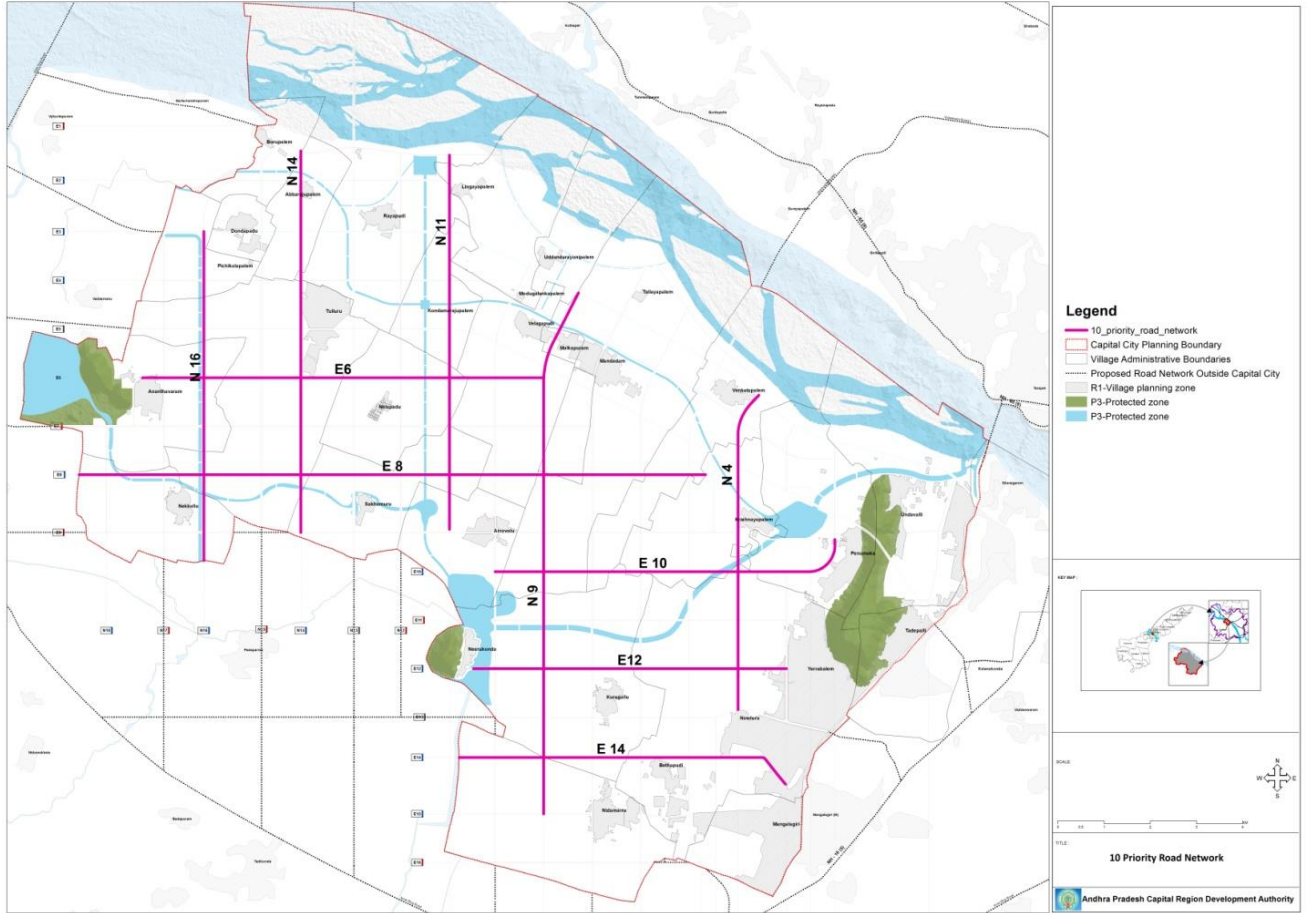
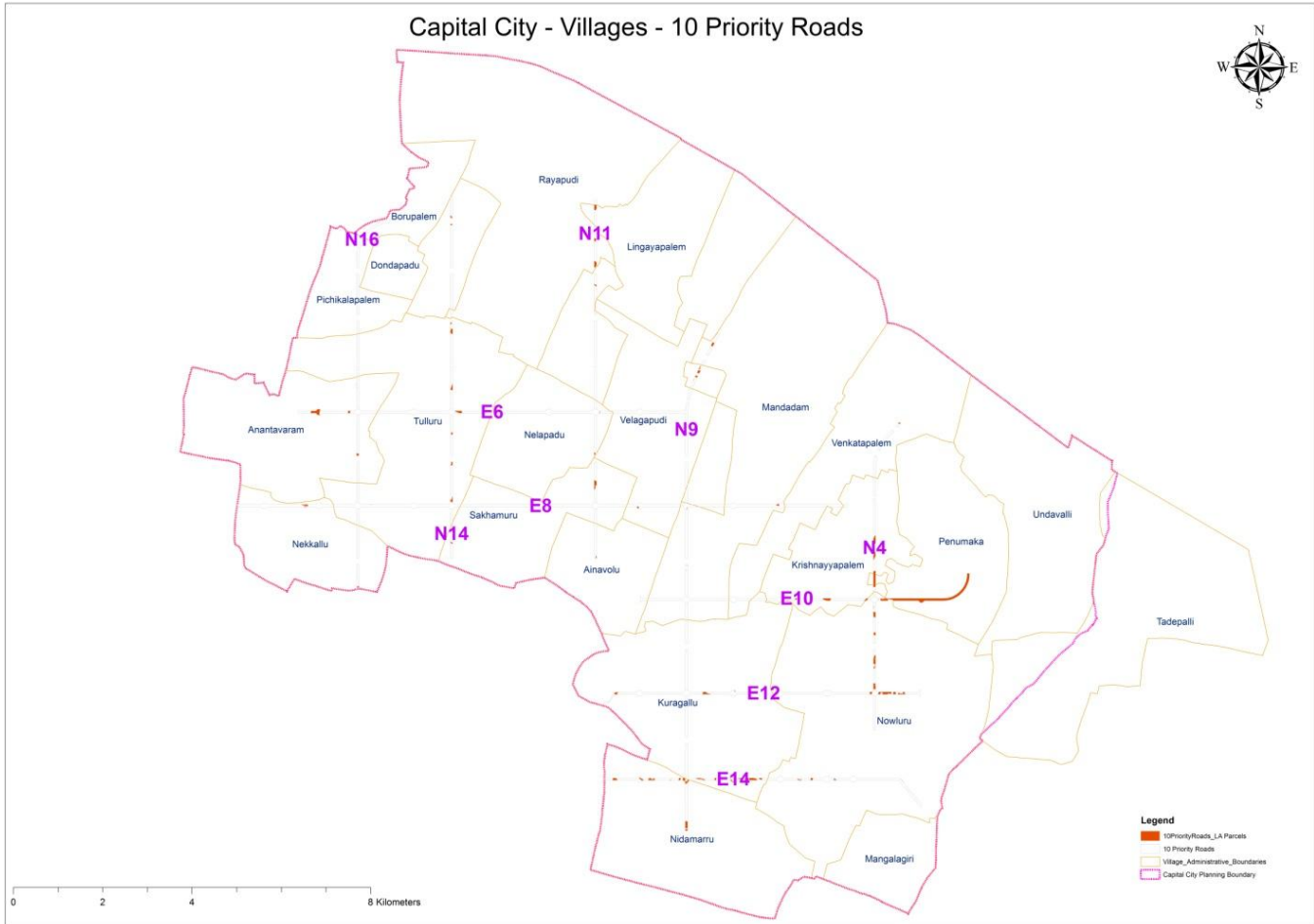


Fig. 2: Map of 10 Roads with LA requirement (shown in red colour)



II. LAND ASSEMBLING AND ACQUISITION

Magnitude of Impacts

2.1 The land requirements for the 10 roads covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The estimates point that the total land required for the 10 roads sub-component is 1131 acres of land. Out of this, an extent of 43.54 acres (about 3.8%) needs to be acquired using Land Acquisition Act, while 991.8 acres (87%) was assembled under LPS. An extent of 29.301 acres (2.5%) lies in village areas needs to be acquired using Negotiated Settlement with pre-determined package / Land Acquisition. It is found that during the intervening period of preparation of this RAP, many landowners have opted for LPS out of those identified to be acquired through Land Acquisition Act, thereby those affected by land acquisition further reduced. This process of opting for LPS is permitted until Land Acquisition Awards are made. The land requirement by type of land assembly is given below.

Table 3: Land requirement for 10 sub-arterial roads

No	Road with length in Kms with a width of 50m	Land assembled through LPS and with APCRDA	Land proposed under LA Act	Land in village areas	Govt./ Others*	Total
1	E6 (8.69)	82.306	7.4	2.967	7.095	99.768
2	E8 (14.95)	178.093	0		6.527	184.62
3	E10 (7.81)	82.158	3.06	0.105	10.025	95.348
4	E12 (6.30)	85.834	4.646	2.671	6.181	99.332
5	E14 (8.76)	60.022	10.0695	21.186	9.683	100.9605
6	N4 (7.17)	84.782	5.243		11.107	101.132
7	N9 (12.50)	132.8	4.4529		5.546	142.7989
8	N11 (8.67)	84.703	4.099		4.818	93.62
9	N14 (8.27)	95.784	4.435	2.372	2.791	105.382
10	N16 (7.36)	105.318	0.144		3.002	108.464
	TOTAL	991.8	43.5494	29.301	66.776	1131.426
*Others include Endowment lands						

2.2 Impacts on public lands. All those who are depending on the government lands (66.77 acres) are provided returnable plots ranging between 250 - 500 sq.yds. per acre depending on their category of encroachment. The lease-holders on endowment lands are provided with monthly pensions and compensation is paid to Endowment Department. The number of families living on the public lands within the village areas is 28.

2.3 The land required for 10 roads covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The LPS is a voluntary scheme and as a whole, including its entitlements, compensation, etc., is compliant with Bank policies. Since there are no additional entitlements envisaged under RPF for LPS beneficiaries, no segregation of lands and landowners, required for the project has been made. Accordingly no house-hold surveys or consultations carried out among LPS beneficiaries under this RAP for the proposed 10 roads. However, a livelihood improvement plan will be prepared for all those interested farmers receiving base annuity less than INR 75000/- by December 2017.

2.4 The impact area for the proposed 10 roads will affect 402 families (175 Project Affected Families under LA, 26 additional families residing with these families and 2 tenant families) including 171 displaced families on private lands and 28 displaced families on government lands. Out of these families 28% are women headed families.

Table 4: Details of Affected land owners for 10 sub-arterial roads

No	Road	Land proposed under LA Act	Land in village areas (R1)	Families residing on Government lands within village boundaries	Total	Number of women out of Total
1	E6	16	19	12	47	9
2	E8	14	0	0	14	3
3	E10	20	12	0	32	9
4	E12	6	0	0	6	1
5	E14	36	46	16	98	40
6	N4	5	45	0	50	18
7	N9	24	6	0	30	8
8	N11	18	0	0	18	1
9	N14	27	43	0	70	28
10	N16	9	0	0	9	0
Total		175**	171**	28	374*	117

*The total numbers are exclusive of families who have joined LPS and includes families residing on Government lands within village boundaries.

**These numbers pertain to the PAPs affected by LA / Structure loss. An additional 26 families and 2 tenant families reside along with these landowners in their houses (taking the total to 402).

2.5 The farmers losing land under LA and are identified as marginal farmers⁵ will be provided with livelihood improvement / restoration measures as explained in para 2.18, if interested.

2.6 List of people affected by 10 priority roads under LA and PDFs in private and government lands, village-wise is attached to this report at Annexure 9. This list will be widely disclosed in the website for easy access to the affected people and any objections will be suitably addressed. A supplementary list will be prepared if new impacts are encountered during the implementation.

Minimization of land requirement for the project.

2.7 The extent of the land procurement requirement was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. Further, based on the initial alignment consultations were held at the Master Plan level and based on the feedback / objections / suggestions, modifications were carried out to ensure that least disturbance / displacement is caused to the existing settlements. At the Master Plan level approximately 3600 structures displacement for all roads is avoided. Additional consultations were held with the affected people to opt for LPS. All these efforts put together have resulted in confining the total project area to 1131 acres, of which only about 43 acres is to be procured under LA (3.8%) and 29 acres in village areas (2.5%).

Land Pooling Process

2.8 The Land Pooling Process is described below:

- A. Land Pooling scheme contemplates procurement of land for the Amaravati Capital City by voluntary consolidation and surrendering of land by individual or group of owners for returnable developed residential / commercial plots along with other benefits.
- B. **LPS Notification:** By means of Government Order, Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department, has appointed local Competent Authorities in the envisaged Capital City Area of 217 sq.km comprising 24 Revenue Villages (covering 29 habitations) and part of Tadepalli Municipality has been notified for LPS, expressing the Government's intent to begin the development of the New Capital City.
- C. **Demarcation of Existing Village Sites / Habitations:** Keeping in mind, the concerns of people in the existing villages and considering the complete resettlement of existing villages would be challenging and difficult, the existing village settlements are exempted from Land Pooling, thus avoiding physical displacement. Public consultations or 'Grama Sabha' were held in villages to make people aware about the Capital City

⁵ Marginal and small farmers: land holdings less than 2.5 acres or receiving an annuity of less than INR 75000 in case of LPS.

Master plan process, Land Pooling Scheme and Delineation of village boundaries. Voluntary Development Agreements were signed between Competent Authorities and Land Owners coming forward to join the LPS.

- D. **Draft LPS Development Plan Notification:** After creating awareness among land owners about LPS and voluntary signing of Development Agreements, the next step in the Land Pooling Process is to prepare a Draft LPS Development Plan Notification. Consultations were held with land owners in villages to gather their objections and suggestions over the Draft Plan. There was a specified period of 30 days for objections and suggestions after 'Draft Notification'.
- E. **Final LPS Development Notification:** After assimilation of suggestions from land owners in villages, the Final LPS Development Plan is prepared, incorporating these requirements. Subsequently the finalized plan is notified and the finalized layout is relayed on ground by peg marking and land owners are allotted their 'returnable plots' by means of a digital lottery. Along with the lottery allotment, the land owners are given their Land Pooling Ownership Certificate (LPOC). Independent third party testing of the software application for plot allocation web application was conducted by Electronics Test and Development Centre, to check the application for its compliance with IEEE Std. 829 for software and system test documentation. The results confirmed that the application has complied with the Standards. The STQC IT Services of Electronics Test and Development Centre, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, is authorized to conduct independent third party testing of software applications. The digital lottery is taken up to eliminate human error in allotment and ensure transparency. Three rounds of trial runs are carried out in front of all land owners and the final round is the round where the plots are allotted to individual land owners and this is well accepted by the allottees.
- F. **Returnable Plot Allotment:** The LPS under the aforesaid Act guarantees the return of Reconstituted land / plots to the land owners who have surrendered the lands under Land Pooling Scheme. The landowners as per their eligibility in their revenue villages / Land pooling development scheme may file applications in the prescribed format for Plot allotment and may opt as per their eligibility different sizes of standard plots. The landowner along with his family members or friends may request for joint allotment of different sizes of plots. The returnable plot allotments pertaining to the lands in a revenue village are done within the same revenue village boundary as far as possible and by draw of lottery. The landowners participating in land pooling scheme will execute a development agreement cum general power of attorney with the APCRDA and execute a registered deed transferring the rights over their lands and in turn the APCRDA would register the plots in favour of the

landowners by way of a conveyance deed which constitute equivalence of compensation under the LA R&R Act 2013 in kind. At the time of draft layout of returnable plots consultations were held and suggestions and changes were duly incorporated in the final layout. As the returnable plots are having transferrable rights the legal mechanism is in place to transfer the returnable plots to any successors in interest. The development agreement executed between the landowner under LPS and APCRDA is enforceable in a court of Law. However, steps are being taken to constitute Reconciliation Mechanism for settlement of any disputes between the LPS beneficiaries and APCRDA. A detailed plot allotment strategy and the lottery process is provided at Annexure 10.

- G. **Reservation:** Lands pooled under LPS are reserved for various statutory land uses notified through Master Plan⁶. About 32% is reserved for residential purposes, about 30% for green and open areas, etc. Balance land subsequent to returnable plot allotment of developed plots to LPS farmers vests in the Authority which will be put to developing amenities and facilities for the Capital City as well as source funds towards costs of development.
- H. **Development of basic amenities around returnable plots:** A returnable plot will be provided in developed layouts which comprises of key infrastructure such as underground water supply, underground sewerage drainage, power supply, street-lighting facilities, Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, pedestrian-friendly road network consisting of greenery, parks and recreational facilities and other social infrastructure.
- I. **Land pooling progress to date:** Out of 32,825.6985 acres of land involving pooling belonging to 26,289 farmers. As on date⁷ 22,902 number of farmers have received 57756 returnable residential / commercial plots and 57756 certificates issued. The timeframe for development of returnable plots is expected to be completed within 3 years from the date of final land pooling scheme notification in Form 22 and 12(b) of LPS Rules including Registration.

Land Acquisition Process

- 2.9 For this project the land acquisition is carried out using the below process:
- a) Consultation with Grama Panchayat to fix date, time for conduct of Grama Sabha to explain intention of the Government and need for conduct of SIA.
 - b) Publication of SIA Notification in GP/Locality/News Papers / Gazette / Website
 - c) SIA Team Selection by Commissioner, R&R in consultation with District Collector.

⁶ Master Plan for the Capital City is notified on 23rd February 2016 after attending to over 4000 suggestions.

⁷ As of July 2017. For latest figures please visit dashboard section of APCRDA website

- d) EPTRI, Hyderabad, Gachibowli was selected by Commissioner, R&R as an Independent Agency for conduct of SIA
- e) Draft SIA placed before Grama panchayat / Grama Sabha for conduct of Public Hearing for Social Impact Assessment.
- f) Publication of Final SIA and Minutes of the Public Hearing in GP/Locality/Website.
- g) Expert Committee appointed by appropriate Government / District Collector
- h) Publication of Expert Opinion / Recommendations in GP / Locality / Website.
- i) Publication of Decision of appropriate Government / District Collector after examining SIA report, Minutes of the Public Hearing, Expert Opinion, LAO report, in G.P / Locality / Website
- j) Notification u/s 11(1) by District Collector authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer for acquiring the lands.
- k) Publication in G.P / Locality / News Papers / Gazette / Website.
- l) Conduct of Grama Sabha u/s 11(2) explaining the contents of the notification, provision for filing objections within 60 days duly fixing the hearing date and information to landowners regarding conduct of preliminary survey requesting them to be present in conduct of survey and informing the prohibitive clause imposed on alienation of lands covered by notification.
- m) Notice calling for objections on the preliminary notification on the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired, justification offered for public purpose, the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.
- n) 60 days for filing objections and on enquiry by Land Acquisition officer, District Collector to take decision.
- o) Appointment of Joint Collector as Project Administrator.
- p) Conduct of Socio Economic Survey to identify the affected families having lands and immovable properties, identifying livelihood losers dependent on the lands being acquired. Ex: Tenants, Agriculture labour etc.,
- q) To enumerate the amenities and infra structural facilities which are affected are like to be affected due to acquisition and details of common property resources etc.
- r) Preparation of draft R&R Scheme by the Project Administrator in consultation with the affected families and place it before Gram panchayat for conduct of Public Hearing.
- s) The draft R&R Scheme and a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to be place before project level R&R Committee to be reviewed by the District Collector and shall be submitted to the Commissioner, R&R for approval of the Scheme duly incorporation the suggestions and views of the Project level R&R Committee.
- t) The Commissioner, R&R shall approve the R&R Scheme and cause publication in GP / Locality and website.
- u) The District Collector to make publication of declaration along with summery of R&R Scheme and declaration of an area identified as the resettlement area in cases of displacement of affected families
- v) Publication in GP / Locality / Gazette / News Papers / Website

- w) Award Enquiry notices to be issued, conduct enquiry into the ownership, apportionment and interests if any and into the R&R entitlements.
- x) Draft Award of LA and R&R shall be approved by District Collector and Project Administrator.
- y) LAO to pronounce LA R&R Award and also shall pass individual LA Awards and individual Compensation Awards.
- z) Compensation, R&R cash benefits shall be paid before taking lands and rehabilitation measures to be completed before displacement of PDF. The dependants on lands acquired through Land Acquisition are identified through a Socio-economic Survey which would be conducted U/s. 16 of LAR&R Act 2013. Award enquiry notices would be issued U/s.21(1) Public Notice and U/s. 21(4) individual notice. All the claims would be enquired and R&R Award would be passed U/s. 31(1).

Progress of land acquisition to date

2.10 The District Collector issued 4(1) SIA Notification and the EPTRI, an agency appointed by the Commissioner, R&R conducted SIA study and the report was placed for public hearing. Expert committee has given their recommendations and the District Collector taken a decision U/s. 8(2) to acquire the lands as there is a legitimate and bonafide public purpose, as the potential benefits and the public purpose outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact, as the lands are bare minimum for the project as the entire area is notified as Capital City area and as there are no alternative lands as per technical feasibility and availability of alternative lands. The key recommendations are:

- The PDFs / PAFs are to be compensated as per the LARR Act 2013.
- Enhancement of pension benefits with price indexing.
- The food security measures to be taken up by Government.
- Government to take step for giving skill development and other measures to be taken up for creating livelihood opportunities.
- Priority to be given to PAFs/PDFs in the state and central schemes implemented by the line departments.

2.11 Any person dissatisfied with the market value fixed by Land Acquisition Officer, the Interested person may make an application for Negotiations before the District Collector and on merits the District Collector may propose a consent value for which the State Level Committee may approve⁸. Any Awardee / interested party, dissatisfied with the award made and having claim on compensation /R&R Entitlement may approach LA R&R Authority and make a reference on the compensation amount⁹. In case of any dispute or person is not coming forward to receive the compensation, such amounts will be deposited with LARR Authority prior to taking of such lands.

⁸ vide G.O.Rt.No. 492, Revenue (LA) Department dated: April 25,2016

⁹section 64 of the LA R&R Act, 2013. The LA R&R Authority was constituted vide G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017.

2.12 The dependants on lands acquired through Land Acquisition are identified through a Socio-economic Survey which would be conducted U/s. 16 of LAR&R Act 2013. Award enquiry notices would be issued U/s.21(1) Public Notice and U/s. 21(4) individual notice. All the claims would be enquired and R&R Award would be passed U/s. 31(1).

Compensation Valuation

2.13 Compensation valuation, fixation, updating of Guideline values, etc. are described below:

- A. Land: The compensation for land will be higher of current basic values or average of higher 50% of sale transaction three years prior to first notification. In addition, 12% additional market value for the period between first notification and date of compensation award, multiplication of compensation amount by 1.25 times and 100% solatium on final compensation will be paid over and above the total compensation. The land guideline values as revised in April, 2017 are given in Annexure 8, in case where the updated guideline values are not updated, those will be updated prior to award and taken into account while finalising the compensation award.

Structures/other assets: As per the LAR&R Act 2013 / Negotiated Settlement Policy, the structure valuations would be estimated as per the prevailing State Scheduled Rates (SSR rates) for new construction as on the cut-off date, the relevant financial year in which negotiations are held These rates are updated annually as per PWD norms. Drawings of individual's house services and material, labour, transports costs shall be inclusive as per PWD norms while fixing SSR rates. The depreciated values, if any will be paid as a special assistance and if people are not allowed to salvage the affected materials, then the value of salvaged materials will be paid as a special assistance. (under consideration*)

- B. Trees: Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, fruit trees will be compensated on a combined replacement value. Fruit crop compensation will be the value of lost production until the replacement seedling comes into production. These values are determined and verified by Horticulture department rate schedule. The value of trees / topes shall be as per rate schedule of the agriculture/sericulture/ horticulture / forest department norms .
- C. Crop damages: In cases of payment of damages the average yields shall be multiplied with minimum support price to arrive at gross income and 50% of gross income shall be payable as damages.
- D. All other losses will be valued keeping the principles of replacement value. All the unit costs referred in the Entitlement Matrix are related to January 01, 2014 and steps would be taken to update once in 3 years and the annuity for the loss

of livelihood will be paid with appropriate annual indexation to the consumer price index for agricultural labour as per the provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013. The updated unit costs are provided in chapter 5. No income tax will be deducted for payment of compensation and R&R assistance. No registration fee would be collected for the documents during the process of LPS / Negotiated Settlement / LA.

- E. For cases where the land is being used by the public (for instance for grazing, settling or otherwise), the Proponent will, in consultation with the land administration of the government, identify suitable replacement land for use by the public as per need and not as entitlement, aligning with the overall master plan for the Capital City.

Potential risks with land acquisition and proposed mitigation measures

2.14 Under LPS both Authority as well as landowners shall abide by the conditions of Development Agreement. Under Negotiated Settlement Policy both parties shall abide by the Negotiated Development Agreement. Any violations from both the parties shall be referred to Grievance Redressal Committee or referred to conciliation. However, those who did not join land pooling, those lands will be acquired using Eminent Domain wherein the risks involved include: prolonged legal issues, court cases, procedure to deal with resistance, opposition to land acquisition, etc. In Land Acquisition, after passing of Award, the lands would be vested to Government. Possession would be taken U/s.91 of LARR Act 2013 or in cases of encroachments, action would be taken under Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachments Act 1905. The Development Agreement under LPS and Negotiated Settlement Policy are thus expected to eliminate the risks.

2.15 As the older Land Acquisition Act 1984 and R&R Policy 2007 merged to form the LARR Act 2013, the process is elaborate and 3 years time-frame given under LAR&R Act 2013 and there are provisions for extending the time period under 4(1), 11(1) and 19(1). The challenges arise when the period of LA is reduced. Taking food security measures, fixing Market Values, fixing limits to acquisition of net sown area are the challenges under LARR Act 2013. The Capital City area was notified by State Government and all the lands are to be procured / acquired. The Government can enact a state law / policy under Section 107 of LARR Act 2013 and the landowner may opt for any law / policy as per section 108. Land Pooling Scheme is a Policy of Government and the landowner may opt such scheme and the Government is at liberty to acquire the required lands under LARR Act 2013 for a public purpose, if not already joined under LPS. In some specific cases, it is observed that a small fraction of landowners chose not to join LPS and have opted for Land Acquisition process, as they perceived that the benefits under LA may outweigh LPS benefits.

Entitlements under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition

2.17 Table 5 below outlines the comparative entitlements under LPS and LA. The land pooling benefits outweigh the land acquisition benefits which encouraged vast majority of farmers to opt for LPS. In case of land pooling people will get urbanised land which will have greater value once the capital city development advances and on the other hand under land acquisition the compensation based on current value of the land will be offered. Livelihood support in the form of annuity is available, which is for 10 years proportional to land lost under pooling and a fixed amount in case of land acquisition for 20 years or lump sum. The purpose of this information is to enable affected people to assess the level of compensation and benefits available under both options.

No	Impact	Land Pooling	Land Acquisition	Remarks
1	Loss of agricultural land	Returnable plots: Residential 1000/ 800/ 500/ 250 Sq.yds and commercial plots of 450/ 250/ 200/ 100/ 50 Sq. Yds/acre for different categories. INR.1,00,000 for loss of Gardens Agriculture Loan waiver up to INR. 1,50,000	Higher of basic value or top 50% average sale transactions in the last 3 years with 12% additional Market value with multiplier of 1.25. 100% solatium on this will be added.	No lands in urban areas is involved
2	Loss of assets on agricultural lands		Estimated value of assets as per process outlined above. Reconstruction Grant of INR 25000 for cattle shed	
3	Livelihood support	INR. 50,000/30,000 per acre per year for 10 years with 10% increase per year	INR. 500000 Lump sum or INR. 2000 per month for 20 years	
4	Support to dependents	Pension of INR.2500 /per month/ 10 years	Annuity of INR. 2000 per month for a period of 20 years	
5	Impacts on Government Lands	Returnable plots ranging from 250 - 500 Sq.yds per acre and a monthly pension of INR 2500	Not applicable	

Livelihood Support measures

2.18 Government has initiated various livelihood support measures which include skill development through Amaravati Skill Development Institute, providing preferential treatment in jobs and other livelihood opportunities within the capital area, free health through health cards at hospitals and health melas, free education to capital city residents as of 8th December 2014 (irrespective of LA, LPS, Pensioners), annuity, pensions, interest free loans, entrepreneurial support through 'farmers first' initiative, etc.. The existing grievance Redressal mechanism is strengthened on an ongoing basis. The independent evaluation study on LPS has recommended few additional measures in respect of greater involvement of LPS beneficiaries in LPS development, involvement in O&M activities, socio-economic change, guidance through NGO support, affordable housing, extending a rehabilitation grant, yearly escalation to pensions, establishing linkages between micro-enterprises and producer federations, development of self help groups, capital-centric social as well as cultural familiarization programmes, etc., all of these measures will be implemented.

III. DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

Magnitude of Displacement

3.1 The proposed 10 roads involve 29 acres of private land in village areas and displace 171 families spread across 7 villages. Only six out of 10 roads are passing through habitation areas. The total number of displaced families are 227 including, 28 families residing in government lands within village areas; 26 eligible families living within the displaced households and 2 tenant families. The total population to be displaced is 779 people based on average family size of 3.43¹⁰. The impacts to houses, shops, building and any units will be considered as full and whole unit will be acquired and partial acquisition of units will be avoided. All impacted households within village boundaries will be entitled for compensation to land and structures and resettlement assistance. The village-wise physical displacement of families on 6 roads is given below:

No	Village	No of Families displaced	Roads passing through the village
1	Ananthavaram	19	E6
2	Penumaka	12	E10
3	Nowluru	46	E14
4	Krishnayapalem & Nowluru	45	N4
6	Malkapuram	6	N9
7	Abbarajupalem & Thulluru	43	N14
Grand Total		171	

Avoidance or minimization of physical displacement:

3.2 The extent of the land procurement requirement was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. Further, based on the initial alignment consultations were held at the Master Plan level and based on the feedback / objections / suggestions, modifications were carried out to ensure that least disturbance / displacement is caused to the existing settlements. At the Master Plan level approximately 3600 structures displacement for all roads is avoided. Additional consultations were held with the affected people to opt for LPS. All these efforts put together have resulted in confining the total project area to 1131 acres, of which only about 43 acres is to be procured under LA (3.8%) and 29 acres in village areas (2.5%).

¹⁰ Based on sample household survey

Negotiation Process

3.3 Under the Negotiated Settlement Policy the Joint Collector, the Land Acquisition Officer and Director Lands representing APCRDA will negotiate. The policy as well as the offers would be explained in detail. Negotiations would be conducted on:

1. Constructed house / cash in return
2. Time period required for constructing the house.
3. Rentals payable during the period of displacement and resettlement and any other legal / local issues

3.4 After completion of negotiation, the agreements reached will be recorded and signed by the negotiation committee and the concerned land owners. If negotiation process is failed, the reason for such failure will be recorded and land acquisition will be processed. Availability of alternative houses, is key for shifting displaced families. In the event of need for a transit arrangement, such alternative transit arrangements will be discussed and recorded in the negotiation meetings.

Land Acquisition in village site

3.5 The lands required for construction of capital city development project particularly roads project would be acquired under LARR Act of 2013, if Negotiated Settlement fails. The area was already notified u/s.4(1) and 11(1) and further action can be taken. Regarding encroachments action would be taken under A.P. Land Encroachment Act 1905.

3.6 The compensation and details of support available under both options is provided below to enable to assess and make a choice. The advantages under negotiated Settlement is an equal amount of developed land lost will be provided in the resettlement colony with all basic facilities and higher construction grant. In case of land acquisition, the compensation will be paid for the land and a house is constructed as per Indira Awaasa Yojana standards or cash will be provided for constructing if people opt so. The transitional support such as moving allowance and subsistence allowances are identical under both options.

Table 7: Entitlements under Negotiated Settlement and Land Acquisition

No	Impact	Negotiated Settlement	LARR Act
1	Loss of homestead land irrespective of nature of title	Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations	Higher of basic value with 12% additional Market Value and 1.0/ 1.25 multiplier. 100% solatium on total compensation
2	Loss of structure and assets	Two times of compensation of the structure value without depreciation	Estimated value of assets without depreciation with 100% solatium .

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		Rs.25000 for loss of cattle shed	Rs 25000 for loss of cattle shed
3	Moving assistance	Rs. 50000	Rs. 50000
4	Transitional support	Rs. 3000 per month (under consideration) subsistence allowance Rs.50000 Resettlement Grant	Rs. 3000 subsistence allowance Rs.50000/- Resettlement Grant
5	Construction support	Rs. 2,75,000/-	Constructed house of IAY norms OR Cash in lieu of house of equivalent to cost of house constructed(rural area) and not less than INR 1.5 lakhs (urban area)
	Loss of shop or Artisan	Cash support of Rs. 25000	Cash support of Rs 25000
6	Families living on Government lands Registrations made in Government lands is abinitio void. The eligible encroachers in Government lands would be rehabilitated besides payment of compensation to structures.	(1) Constructed house with IAY specifications (2) Transitional and shifting allowance.	Not applicable
7	Tenants	(1) House-less tenant will be provided IAY housing (2) Transitional and shifting allowance to all tenants.	Constructed house with not less than IAY specifications
8	Time for construction of new houses	6 months	12 months

3.7 Valuation of assets. In the process of displacement, one of the key consideration is fair assessment of affected assets such as house, shop, etc. In line with the principles of the World Bank policy, the depreciation of assets will not be taken into account. In case where compensation is paid by district administration, the depreciated amount will be paid separately by APCRDA. Similarly, if the people could not salvage the affected material, the estimated cost of salvaged material will also be reimbursed.

3.8 The SSR rates as on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration by R&B Department / Engineering Wing of APCRDA while making the estimates. The

depreciation cost and salvage cost would be paid as differential cost soon after Government issues orders.

Development of Resettlement sites

3.9 The sites for allotment of resettlement plots are identified and the resettlement layouts are under development. Soon after the consent for Negotiated Settlement is received, resettlement plots would be allocated by conducting lottery. During consultations, PWD Schedule of rates and the process of valuation are explained in detail and any gaps from the Negotiated Settlement Policy and the Bank's operational policy will be met with a separate grant.

Potential risks with displacement and proposed mitigation measures

3.10 Under LPS both Authority and landowners shall abide by the conditions of development agreement. Under Negotiated Settlement Policy both parties shall abide by the Negotiated Development Agreement. Any violations from both the parties shall be referred to Grievance Redressal Committee or referred to conciliation. After passing of Award, the lands would be vested to Government. Possession would taken U/s.91 of LARR Act 2013 or in cases of encroachments, action would be taken under Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachments Act 1905. The Negotiated Agreement is thus expected to eliminate the risks.

Post resettlement support

3.11 The PAFs and PDFs would be given priority in the state / central schemes through line departments as well as livelihood improvement measures as outlined in Para 2.18.

IV. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

Introduction

4.1 This Socio-economic baseline survey was conducted during the month of April - May 2017. The methodology and approach followed for this survey is outlined below:

- a) The lists of PAPs (losing land and / or structures) were collected from the respective Competent Authorities. The survey was carried out among these PAPs. Subsequently, it turned out that some of these PAPs have opted for LPS.
- b) Coordinating with Competent Authorities for prior appointment to conduct surveys in the affected villages,
- c) Information about survey to PAPs by the Competent Authorities,
- d) Visit the villages on the appointed dates and conduct survey and
- e) Revisit the villages in case of respondents not present first time.

The Competent Authorities assigned their teams who are well versed with the landowners as well as geography to assist the survey.

4.2 The survey was restricted among those losing land under LARR Act and physical displacements. The lists of 374 PAPs (175 losing land under LARR Act and 171 displaced families and 28 families residing in government lands within village areas) are provided at Annexure 9. Only 102 responded to the survey and provided responses (though some partially). The reasons for non-participation in the survey were as below:

- a) Among a section of the project communities, there is resistance to the project (and to the survey) for several reasons, as per them, such as; a) they are already urban, b) some of these are closer to Vijayawada and do not want to lose their land and structures, c) as per them their land is already of a higher value than what is under offer, d) for some of them their land need to be classified as jareebu land, e) some of them do not agree with the purpose of the project, f) some of the Scheduled Caste Communities do not want to move for fear of losing community power balance, g) some of them perceive that they are targeted for displacement, h) some of them have political reasons, etc.
- b) Many of those who did not participate in the Land Pooling Scheme, did not participate in the survey.
- c) Some of those who did participate in the LPS, did not participate in the survey. The reason given by them is that they are opposed to the idea of losing their houses and shifting from their present location.
- d) Some of the acquaintances of those who did not participate in the Land Pooling Scheme too did not participate in the survey.
- e) Some of the acquaintances of those who did not participate in the survey too did not participate in the survey.

4.3 The survey team made several efforts to reach these people, but with no result. In some cases, the PAPs did not allow the survey teams to conduct the survey. However, in some of the cases, the respondents did not answer all the questions. Most people did not answer the section on asset ownership before the LPS/ LA.

Table 8: Survey Respondents

S. No	Village	Total Impacts LA	Total Impacts R1 (Private lands)	Structures on Govt. Lands	Responded	Refused to participate in survey
1	Mandadam	2			0	2
2	Thullur	47	2		29	20
3	Venkatapalem	1			0	1
4	Krishnappalem	5	7		4	8
5	Penumaka	16	12		3	25
6	Nowluru - 1	2	46	16	24	40
7	Kuragallu (Neerukonda)	19			0	19
8	Nidamaru	32			2	30
9	Malkapuram	5	6		0	11
10	Abbarajupalem	6	41		29	16
11	Anantavaram	2	19	12	4	29
12	Kondamarajupalem	14			3	11
13	Rayapudi	2			1	1
14	Lingayapalem	1			0	1
15	Nelapadu	3			0	3
16	Nowluru - 2	11	38		3	46
17	Nekkallu	3			0	3
18	Pichikalapalem	1			0	1
19	Sakhamuru	1			0	1
20	Velagapudi	2			0	2
	Total	175	171	28	102¹¹	270

4.4 The absentee landowners' details are captured from the land registers available with the Competent Authorities (CAs). Where they are not available at CA efforts are made to obtain the details from Sub-registrar offices. Parallely, paper notices and pamphlets have been circulated to spread the awareness about identifying the absentee landowners. This has resulted in obtaining details of about 10% additional absentee

¹¹ The socio-economic analysis furnished in subsequent sections corresponds to these respondents.

landowner details. This is an ongoing effort till all the absentee landowner details are obtained. The LA compensation for absentee landowners will be arrived at based on the Award and deposited in the Escrow Account for disbursing the same to rightful landowners.

Survey Findings

4.5 The following are the key findings from the survey among the displaced families.

- About 44% of the PAP households are Female Headed Households
- About 45% of the PAPs are illiterates
- Average age of the PAP household head is about 51 years
- Most of the PAP household heads are either agricultural labourers (32%) or farmers (22%). This collaborates with the fact that these are agrarian communities, dependent on agriculture.
- Around 78% of the PAPs belong to General Category while 13.7% belong to BC and 8.9% and 1% belong to SC and ST, respectively.
- About 44% of the PAPs' family size is ranging between 1-3 members per family while 52% PAPs' family size is ranging between 3-5 members.
- 92% of PAPs possess Ration Cards while only 7.8% PAPs do not possess ration cards.
- About 96% of the PAPs have own houses and among them 66% have pucca houses with 95% electricity connection. The source of drinking water for 75% of the PAP households is water tap and public stand post for 23%. Similarly the source of water facility to be used for other purposes is water tap for 71% of PAPs while Public stand post is for 25%.
- 93% of PAPs have LPG gas connections while 7% use firewood and LPG together.
- About 91% of the PAP households have individual latrines. Around 90% of the PAPs are aware of the Sanitation and public hygiene.
- 68% of PAPs visit clinic in their respective village while 24% visit clinics in town, for medical treatment.
- All the PAPs are equipped with TV, Cable connection and LPG connection while 53% of PAPs own two wheeler and 84% have cell phones.
- 54% of PAPs own livestock and 30.8% earn an average income of INR 3000 per month through livestock.
- The average household monthly income is more than INR 15000 for 44% of PAPs.
- The PAPs took loans for personal reasons is 46.4% while for health related purposes it is 18%. The total loan amount taken vary between INR 1.00 lakh to 3.00 lakhs constituting 32%.
- Around 79% of PAPs expressed that they can manage their own self during relocation due to proposed road construction. About 74% of the PAPs preferred to stay in the same location while 18.6% expressed their willingness to relocate for the road construction.

- About 81% of PAPs expressed that the proposed roads project will improve basic amenities in the village and also people who are interested to work in the proposed road contract constitute 27%.

Key Baseline Social Economic Indicators

4.6 The key baseline socio-economic indicators of the PAPs are given below¹²:

Table 9: Key Baseline Socio-Economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N¹³ = 102)		
1	Average Monthly family income (May 2017)	Average	INR 58,044/-
2	Level of Indebtedness	%	27.5
3	Below Poverty line ¹⁴ (INR 5000 / Year)	%	5%
b)	Economic Activity (N = 85)		
4	Farmers	%	22.4
5	Agricultural Labour	%	31.8
6	Skilled Labour	%	9.4
7	Service (Private and Government)	%	4.8
c)	Housing (N = 100)		
8	Permanent with concrete roof	%	66.7
9	Owner Houses	%	96.0
10	Having separate toilet	%	91.0
11	Houses electrified	%	94.9
12	Access to piped water supply (HSC ¹⁵)	%	75.0
13	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	100
d)	Demographic Details		
14	Family size (N = 100)	Average	3.43 ¹⁶
15	Women headed household (N = 100)	%	34
16	% families with Challenged people	%	0
e)	Standard of Living (N = 102)		
17	Having Two wheeler	%	52.9
18	Having Four Wheeler	%	2.9
19	Having Refrigerator	%	11.8
20	Having Washing Machine	%	10.6
21	Having Livestock	%	12.7
22	Having Ration card	%	92.2

¹² The surveyed data is available in project files for any further reference.

¹³ N = Baseline number who responded to the survey

¹⁴ Annual income less than INR 60000 in rural areas and INR 75000 in urban areas

¹⁵ HSC - House Service Connections

¹⁶ Demographic details for family members is provided at Annexure 4

Baseline Survey of agricultural labourers / tenant farmers

4.7 Since agricultural labourers present a different socio-economic profile, the socio-economic profile is shown separately so as to assess the changes in their living standards at the time of impact evaluation. Among the pensioners 60% are women and the village wise break-up is provided in Annexure 11 and a sample of 240 families are surveyed out of which 75% are males constituting to 181 in number. These pensioners receive INR 2,500/- per month as pension. A survey of pensioners was conducted during April-May 2017. Out of the 240 pensioners surveyed 70% were illiterate. About 1% of total pensioners is considered as sample for survey.

4.8 The key socio-economic profile includes that the average monthly income is only INR. 8,476, a large majority (73%) work as agricultural labourers, less than half of them (45%) live in permanent houses and a large majority of them (more than 90%) have electricity connections and separate toilets and use LPG as cooking gas. However, only two-third have piped water supply. The details are presented below.

Key Baseline Social Economic characteristics - Landless labourers and tenant farmers

Table 10 Key Baseline Socio-economic indicators - Landless pensioners

S No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income		
1.	Monthly family income (N=193) (May 2017)	Average	Rs.8476.00
2.	Families Below Poverty Line (xxx/ Annum)	%	3.1
3.	Families with indebtedness	%	
b)	Economic Activity (N = 240)		
4.	Ag Labour	%	72.9
5.	Skilled Labour	%	8.3
6.	Unskilled Labour	%	6.7
c)	Housing (N =240)		
7.	Hut	%	22.5
8.	Concrete Roof	%	45.4
9.	Owned	%	87.1
10.	Rented	%	12.9
11.	Having separate toilet	%	91.3
12.	Houses electrified	%	98.8
13.	Access to piped water supply (HSC)	%	67.9
14.	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	96.3
d)	Demographic Details (N = 240)		
15.	Women headed household	%	24.6
16.	Family size	Average	3

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17.	% with challenged people	%	0
e)	Standard of Living (N = 240)		
18.	Having Television	%	100
19.	Having Two wheeler	%	36.7
20.	Having Ration card	%	100

The detailed socio-economic profile of landless pensioners is given in the Annexure 4.

4.9 Baseline health status. As part of household survey, health status in term of hospitalisation, source of treatment, health insurance, etc. were collected. The findings indicate that 25% were hospitalized during the last 6 months. In general, 68% of the PAPs have taken treatment in local hospitals, 29% have taken treatment in district hospitals, while 3% have undergone treatment at private hospitals. The low hospitalization percentage as well as visit to local hospitals only by majority PAPs indicates that the PAPs are generally healthy.

Gender Disaggregated Data and Women’s concerns¹⁷

The household data collected comprises details about gender disaggregated data of the PAPs surveyed. Out of 102 respondents, 66% are males while 44% form females. 45% of PAPs are illiterate while 55% are having basic education. Around 15.5% passed SSC and 5.2% among the PAPs are graduates in varied disciplines. About 4% are post-graduates while 3% received professional educational qualifications. Similarly around 32% of the PAPs are agricultural labourers while 22.4% are farmers and 17.6% among the PAPs are house-wives. The average family size of 3 is seen in 44% of the PAPs. 79% of the PAPs constitute Hindus while 14.7% form part of muslim community. 78.4% of PAPs come from General Category while 13.7% form part of BC and 6.9% and 1% form SC and ST categories, respectively. 92.2% have ration card and 96% of the PAPs own houses out of which 67% are permanent houses (concrete roof). Around 95% of PAPs have electricity connection, 75% are provided with water connection and 91% have individual latrines. Around 89% of PAPs are aware of sanitation and personal hygiene. 68% of PAPs visit clinic in villages while 24% visit clinics in town for medical treatment. 93% of PAPs are using LPG connections. Almost all the PAPs have television, cable / dish connection, cell phones, etc.. around 53% own a two-wheeler and 54% own livestock and are able to earn an average income of 3000 per month constituting 31% of the PAPs. The average monthly income of the PAPs is ranging from 3000 to above 15000. 44% of PAPs are earning a monthly income of more than INR 15000. Around 28% of PAPs have taken loans for personal purposes and health related purposes. Majority of PAPs are positive about the construction of road network while most of them are not willing to move for rented accommodation in view of the rising rentals in the Capital City villages.

¹⁷ Detailed account is presented from the household survey data to enable monitoring in due course.

Focus Group Discussions

4.10 Out of the 16 affected villages¹⁸, 16 Focus Group Discussions were conducted in 10 villages at different locations. Around 225 people consisting of PAPs and landless pensioners, women's groups, SC / ST community, structure affected PDFs, PDFs affected on government lands, etc.. The summary of these FGDs is given below and the details are summarised in Annexure 5.

- Many of the PAPs indicated that they are aware of the project and the impacts. However, they requested for additional inputs on entitlements. They requested that this information be given through community meetings, print and electronic media and other communication materials like pamphlets, FAQ booklets, etc. They would like this to be in easily understandable terms with examples.
- The PAPs want to know the rates used for valuation of their structures.
- Some of the PAPs are concerned about the land rates used for LA; they fear these might be low.
- Many PAPs are of the opinion that the compensation for structures may not be enough to build a similar structure, as the rates in the capital region are on the rise.
- Many of the PAPs wants clarity on the tax on entitlements and registration fee for sites. They want this to be clarified from official sources.
- The PAPs want information on the implementation schedule with details such as a) when the acquisition will be done, b) when would they be notified to vacate their residences, c) how much time will be given for vacating the houses, d) when will be rehabilitation plots allotted to them, e) whether they would be relocated as a community as they are now, f) how much time will be given for building houses at the resettlement locations, g) can they take the salvageable material from the demolished residences, etc.
- None of the contacted PAPs wants to move in to rented accommodation. They say the rents have gone up multi-fold after the announcement of capital.
- Many PAPs ask for additional benefits for vulnerable.
- Some PAPs want the annuity and pensions to be increased and given even after 10 years. They enquired what would happen, after 10 years, if the returnable plots cannot be sold and if the rates of plots don't appreciate.
- The public that participated at Nidamaru who claimed that their structures will be affected strongly opposed the alignment. However, it is found that some of the PAPs have participated who are not affected by these 10 roads covered under this RAP. The FGD at Penumaka also expressed strong concerns about the alignment and expressed their grievances regarding availability of information and senior decision makers visiting their place.
- During most of the FGDs, some of the PAPs question the need for the big width of the proposed roads and their straight alignment. They request for reduced widths and changes in alignment to save their residences. Many of those who claim to have built houses on the government land (as per records), say they

¹⁸ Total 22 villages through which 10 roads are passing through. But impacts affected are in 16 villages only.

have spent lots of money buying the land, registering it and in building the houses. They expressed that they will lose everything, if the government do not consider it as their own land, as they have purchased the same and registration too is done.

- Some old aged PAPs say the compensation, even if multi-fold, will not solve their problem, as they will not be in a position to build the houses again.
- None among those present want government built houses.

4.11 Follow-up consultations in villages where substantial impacts are triggered, have been organised and the draft RAP is shared. The concerns and feedback will be reflected accordingly in the final RAP and designs if needed. A communication strategy to open up a two-way dialogue with the PAPs will be designed and appropriate tools and materials will be used for this purpose.

4.12 **Stakeholder consultation** - A stakeholder consultation meeting will be organised to inform the provisions and process available in this RAP and provide any clarification that people may have. A brochure containing the key aspects of RPF and RAP including grievance mechanism contact details will be circulated ahead of the meeting. The meeting is scheduled during the last week of August 2017 and will be announced sufficiently in advance.

Brief photo report of consultations ¹⁹



Nowluru - 1 - FGD with women's group (pensioners/landless poor)



Nowluru - 1 - FGD with Structure loss on Government Lands



Abbarajupalem - FGD with structure loss people on private lands



Thulluru - FGD with Marginal farmers under LPS (annuity less than INR 75000)



Thulluru - FGD with structure lost PDFs



Nowluru - Interaction with participants of Skill Development Training

¹⁹ The photographs are made available in the project files at APCRDA for ready reference

V. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

5.1 All impacts associated with the land required for the project will be managed by APCRDA and through district administration as appropriate. The following institutional arrangements are in place/will be put in place.

5.2 Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA): CRDA passes resolutions for acquisition of lands and prescribes rules/ regulations for implementation of LPS/ Negotiated Settlement under the Act. The Government has sanctioned staff for APCRDA for implementation of AP Capital City Development Project. The Commissioner, APCRDA, Additional Commissioner, Director-Strategy, Director-Planning, Director-Estates, Director-Economic Development, Director-Information Technology, Director-Finance, will support the Competent Authorities under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition. The Commissioner, will be the approving authority for sub-project specific RAPs and other safeguards related documents for the project. The Competent Authority, Tahsildars, Deputy Inspector of Surveyors, Surveyors, Deputy Tahsildars, Computer Operators formed into one unit and positioned in 24 villages in Capital City Area to work under the administrative and functional control of the District Collector, Guntur the appropriate authority for Land Acquisition and the Joint Collector, Guntur who is the Project Administrator for AP Capital city project for implementing RAP. The differential costs to meet RPF provisions will be approved by the Commissioner, APCRDA.

Implementation Mechanism for LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy

5.3 **Implementation Mechanism under LA R&R Act, 2013:** The land acquisition for those who have not joined the land pooling is being carried out for each village separately.

5.4 The areas of requirement of land in the village settlement zone are not covered by Land Pooling Scheme. Land required for formation of Roads within the Non-LPS area it is contemplated to have a Negotiated Settlement instead of acquiring under LA, R&R, Act, 2013. Section-124 of AP CRDA Act, 2014 enables the authority to acquire any property by way of negotiated settlement and in cases where the negotiated settlement fails the provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013 would be made applicable as per requirement of development plan.

- Once the Negotiated committee and displaced families are negotiated on package offered by APCRDA, the agreed assistance will be reflected in the negotiated agreement. This activity is yet to take place and expected to take place around December 2017.
- Negotiated settlement policy is estimated to be not lower than the provision of LA R&R Act as land to land lost in village site/ habitation is being allotted

in a developed Rehabilitation Centre and it is optional and all transitional support is same as LARR Act, 2013..

- Persons interested in negotiated settlement policy instead of LA are yet to be identified. The Competent Authority representing the AP CRDA will enter into negotiated settlement through process of negotiation by the Committee headed by District Collector / Joint Collector and the concerned technical persons as members. The compensation and assistance under negotiated policy includes:
 - Land to land for plinth area of houses/ house sites excluding common areas
 - Non Agricultural/ Barrens / Hayricks etc. - land to land with as is use condition
 - Two times of the estimated value of the house/ structures as per PWD norms for new constructions for the year in which compensation paid;
 - Cost of construction of alternative houses /shops (INR 275000 / INR 25000);

5.5 Those who are not having formal legal rights over land would be rehabilitated under housing schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh as per IAY specifications.

Coordination with District Administration for Land Acquisition

5.6 The following officers will have the required administrative powers to deal with the land acquisition and related activities.

Table 11 : Roles and Responsibilities	
Officers	Roles and Powers
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify District Collector as appropriate Government. • Designates Special Deputy Collectors as Collector (LAO) under the Act.
Commissioner, AP CRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisition Authority on behalf of AP CRDA / Government.
Commissioner, R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of SIA Team and Terms of reference • Approval of R&R Scheme.
District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify 4(1) Notification for commencement of SIA. • Appointment of Expert Group. • Decision on Acquisition of Land. • 11(1) PN Notification • Decision on objections against 11(1) Notification • Review of draft R&R Scheme with Project Level R&R Committee • Publication of Declaration u/s 19 • Approval of preliminary valuation • Approval of draft Compensation Award

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Project Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of Socio Economic Survey • Preparation of R&R Scheme • Approval of draft R&R Award
Land Acquisition Officer (LAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of Social Impact Assessment • Submission of report u/s 8(2) • Conduct of Gramasabha u/s 11(2) • Conduct of Survey u/s 12 and 20 • Hearing of Objections on 11(1) PN Notification • Assist Project Administrator for conducting SES and preparation of R&R Scheme • Conduct of Award Enquiry u/s 21 • Preparation of valuation statements u/s 26 to 30 • Passing of LA R&R Award u/s 23 and Individual Compensation Awards u/s 30(2) and Individual R&R Awards u/s 31(1) • Passing consent Awards as per State Level Negotiation Committee • Payment of compensation, R&R benefits and providing rehabilitation entitlements • Taking possession • References to LA R&R Authority and Depositing Amounts in disputed cases.
R&B Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of estimates for Residential Houses / Structures
Horticulture / Forest / Sericulture Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of Trees and Topes
Ground Water Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of Well value
Any other Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per requisition of District Collector.

Project Implementation Unit

5.7 In order to coordinate with district administration and manage project related impacts, surveys, studies, monitor implementation and interact with World Bank, the following dedicated officers will be put in place who will also look into the implementation of the Bank supported project.

- In addition to various district administrations who are involved with implementation of LPS, LA and negotiated settlement, the following dedicated project level staff will be positioned in the Project Management Unit of APCRDA
- Land Acquisition Officer to coordinate with all land acquisition/Negotiated settlement, LPS and related issues related World Bank financed sub-projects

- Social Development Officer to coordinate with census, social-economic surveys, consultation, delivery of annuity and pensions, implementation of RAP, support to vulnerable people, etc. The above two officers will be reported to Project Director of PMU for the World Bank financed project.
- These two officers will have support of all senior staff of APCRDA.

Development of Resettlement sites

5.8 Houses with basic amenities and facilities such as water supply, drainage, sewerage, parks and open spaces, street lighting, cc roads, greenery, etc.. will be developed at par with other layouts of the capital city and will be allotted through conduct of lottery.

5.9 Additional Impacts during Implementation. In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition or displacement of people or those living on public lands is encountered due to changes in the alignment, missed out in identification or otherwise, a supplementary or addendum to RAP prepared and shared with the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised document will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

Cut-off date

5.10 The cut-off date for LPS is 08.12.2014. The cut-off date for LARR Act is 11(1) Notification for private landowners. For encroachers and non-title holders the cut-off date is conduct of socio-economic survey.

Management Information System

5.11 RPF, RAP, negotiated Settlement Policy, LARR Matrix, SES data, estimation of structures, LPS matrix, tender documents, etc., will be disclosed through various project offices, Competent Authority offices, APCRDA as well as Joint Collector Offices. These documents will be made available in the public domain through websites.

5.12 The APCRDA has created a separate tab²⁰ to disclose all the project related documents including safeguards documents and other information pertaining to World Bank funded projects so that people can directly access the project related documentation. The list of affected people and its updates will also be disclosed on this site for easy access to the people. The lists will also made available in the PICs.

5.13 Updated Resettlement unit costs: The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in LARR Act, 2013 for impacts under LARR Act and negotiated settlement. Since these costs are as of January, 2014, these unit rates are now updated as of April, 2017 based on consumer price Index for Agricultural labourers

²⁰ <https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/admin/asccdp.htm>

(CPIAL) and subsequently will be updated once in 3 years based on the same criteria. The consumer price index from January 2014 to April 2017 has increased by 16% and accordingly, the revised unit costs are shown below.

Table 12: Unit rates and revised as of April 2017

No	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January, 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of April, 2017 (rounded off to nearest INR.10)
1	Livelihood assistance (Lump sum)	5,00,000	580000
2	Livelihood assistance (Annuity)	2,500/per month	2900
3	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	29000
4	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders	25,000	29000
5	Cash in lieu of house, if opted	1,50,000	174000
7	Shifting assistance for displaced	50,000	58000
8	Subsistence allowance for displaced	36,000	41760
9	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	58000

Sl.No.1 and 2 are revised annually while the remaining are revised once in 3 years.

Coordination with Civil Work Contracts

5.14 The RAP implementation will be linked with the civil works in relation to a) prior to invitation of bids; b) prior to award of contracts; c) Prior to hand over of land for first mile stone and d) prior to hand over of second milestone stretches.

5.15 The following coordination will be maintained unless otherwise agreed between the executing agency and APCRDA and in consultation with the World Bank.

- Prior to invitation of bids, the final approved RAP will be disclosed. In case of retroactive expenditures a due diligence approach will be followed to determine the compliance with RPF and RAP provisions including payment of full compensation and R&R assistance before taking over of the land
- In all instances, the implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the contracts to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered under the RAP, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets will take

place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, alternative housing and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

- The road-wise encumbered lands are provided in Annexure 6. Based on this information, the section-wise handing over of the lands to the contractors will be determined and reflected in the bid document. The payment of compensation and R&R assistance as well as provisional certificates for returnable plots in case of those joined land pooling will be certified with details by - the Joint Collector, for LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy and by the Commissioner, APCRDA in case of LPS, prior to hand over of such stretches to the contractors.
- The bid documents will include a provision that the representatives of contractor and Employer shall, on a mutually agreed date and time, will inspect the site and prepare a memorandum containing the inventory of the site including the vacant and unencumbered land, buildings, structures, road works, trees and other immovable properties on or attached to the site. The memorandum will be appended to the contract document specifying the details of the parts sections which are not handed over and agree and record a date for subsequent handing such parts free of encumbrances and the contractor will bear all risks arising out of the inadequacy or physical condition of the site that has been identified and recorded as unencumbered in the memorandum.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

5.16 The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs. All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed by APCRDA.

Grievance Redress for LPS

5.17 Grievance Redressal systems have greatly influenced every stage of the process and scheme implementation. Main grievances were on plot allotment - road hits (allotted plots facing road, a vastu issue), plots near burial grounds and utility areas, low lying areas. Around 440 objections and issues were resolved by APCRDA amicably.

5.18 Certain unanticipated issues were resolved with high level coordination - The agriculture debt relief issues, which were a cause of main concern due to data missing for over 700 farmers were addressed by State Planning Commission Chairman looking in each account. Subsequently steps are taken to ensure that the data is uploaded at right time by the Bankers. Commercial crop details were also missed in early days of implementation and this issue is also addressed subsequently. However, these avoidable procedural issues on account of thirdparty stakeholder limitations have resulted in farmers approaching for grievance redressal.

Grievance Redress for LARR / Negotiated Settlements

Stages of Grievance Redressal

5.19 The Stage I Grievance Redressal Cell will be at Competent Authority / LAO level at the village itself. The Stage II Grievance Redressal Cell will be AP Capital City Development Project Level where the Joint Collector who is the Project Administrator Will Chair the Grievance Redressal Cell and apprise the GRC. The Stage III Grievance Redressal Cell will be chaired by R&R Commissioner at State Level. The Grievance Redressal Process for non-title holders includes the following activities:

- Residence in affected zone
- Enquiry with land owners
- Entries in revenue/ agriculture records

5.20 Project Level Grievance Mechanisms: Information Brochures with process of filling grievances and contact details of grievance officers will be widely circulated among the project affected people in the affected villages. A project level grievance committee consist of members not associated with the project implementation will be established to manage the concerns and grievances of landless labourers who are receiving the pensions and availing social development benefits and also others whose grievance could not be addressed to the satisfaction by the grievance committees established under Capital City Development Project established for capital city development project. The members of this committee will meet regularly to consider the grievances/complaints referred to this committee. A detailed account of Grievance Redressal Mechanism is placed at Annexure 12.

Project Information Centre.

5.21 Project Information centers will be established at Thullur CRDA office, where project related documents and information will be made available. The PAPs and other interested people can visit this center and access all related information. This PIC will be headed by Director Information Technology of APCRDA. Project Information Centres (PIC) shall provide access to publications, reports, and other operational documents. This is in support of the World Bank's policy of disclosure about its activities, open access to its documents, and to explain its work to the widest possible audience.

5.22 The PIC also serves as the central contact in the affected area for persons seeking to obtain documents and other requests for information.

5.23 Project Information Centres are open to the public. No fee is required to use the PIC. Users can access information through the internet. The Project Information Centre's services include:

- online access to project documents, publications, and other developments-related to execution of work;
- access to a special collection of CDs and videotapes on development;
- access to development sites on the Internet;
- online access to projects, documents, and reports;

5.24 Compensation Payment and R&R Support Mechanisms: Payment of all compensation and R&R entitlements will be certified by the concerned Joint Collector/Land Acquisition Officer. The PIC will also serve as platform for the people to register their complaints and also seek information or refer the project related documents.

5.25 Livelihood Support to Targeted population²¹: This is one of the important aspects and attention will be paid on how the livelihoods of all affected will be improved or restored. The vulnerable people include those who are receiving less than INR. 75,000 based annuity and landless pensioners. The thrust will be imparting skills through already established Skill Training Institute and assist individuals and groups to provide with interest free loans for setting up enterprises. The vulnerable people will be assisted to access the national and state development schemes and other specific targeted support will be devised as needed. The above listed vulnerable groups will be identified through by announcement to all those interested (those who joined LPS and receiving annuity less than 75000 and those who are receiving monthly pensions) people to get registered voluntarily. Consultations will be held with these groups to ascertain their needs and interest and accordingly “Livelihood Plan for vulnerable people” will be prepared and implemented. Given the large number of women among the pensioners and keeping the interests of women, a separate livelihood program focusing on skill upgrading will be devised. The plan will spell out how this program will be implemented and monitored. This activity will be taken up by involving an NGO who is specialised in conducting livelihood activities..

5.26 Implementation of Social Development Schemes.

Various social development schemes are introduced in Capital City to ensure livelihood support, enhancement of quality of life, provide new employment opportunities, access to health and educational facilities, food, promote entrepreneurial skills and opportunities, etc. In addition, specific interventions in the areas of housing, old age homes, etc., are also taken up. These social development initiatives help the farmers, landowners, landless pensioners, particularly women and marginal farmers and other weaker sections in smoothly overcoming the changing scenarios from agriculture to urbanisation. The social development initiatives taken up by APCRDA to the residents of Capital City are enlisted in the entitlement matrix under Land Pooling Scheme in Annexure – 1. A brief account of progress of social development schemes is presented in the table below

²¹ Needy population includes people joining LPS and receiving annuity of less than 75000 and people receiving monthly pensions

Table 13: Progress of social development schemes

Sl.No.	Social Development Initiative	Progress so far
1	Pensions - Provision of pension of INR 2500 per month per family for a period of 10 years to all landless families through Capital Region Social Security Fund	20,627 landless poor families are paid pensions of INR 2500 per month and the total amount released till date is INR 129 crores.
2	One-time agricultural Loan waiver - provide one-time agricultural loan waiver of upto INR 1.50 lakhs per family to farmers as per prescribed procedure of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,355 farmers' loans were waived off with an amount of INR 88.67 crores. • 148 disputed farmer loan cases have been resolved together with Farmers' representative organization - Raithu Sadhikara Samstha out of 265 cases.
3	Housing - Issue possession certificates in village sites in order to enable the occupants to regularize house sites and provide housing to houseless as well as those losing houses in the course of development	The current demand for housing is around 14000 while the Government was requested to sanction 5000 houses in the initial phase for commencement of this initiative.
4	Loans - provide interest free loan of upto INR 25.00 lakhs to all the poor families for entrepreneurial activities and towards self-employment	Policy and guidelines are to be prepared. Needs assessment and identification of implementing agency is to be done to take up this initiative.
5	Education and Health - provide free education and free medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fee reimbursement scheme to provide free education to the capital city residents has been initiated. Till date totally 66 students applied for tuition fee reimbursement. • The residents of Capital City are covered under existing NTR Vaidya seva and Amaravati Health cards were distributed. Till date 300 people availed this scheme.
6	Establish old-age homes	The establishment of old age homes is under progress. Through multiple modes of communication, applications were invited but till date no applications were received.

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7	Establish NTR canteens	APCRDA in association with Akshya Patra Foundation established NTR canteens to serve the poorest of the poor by providing nutritious food at cheaper rates. Currently two NTR canteens are operationalised at Velagapudi and Thullur. Another NTR canteen establishment at Yerrabalem is in progress. 40 out of 50 workers were selected from 28 villages of capital city and trained to work in these canteens. Till date 2,10,989 people were served food through these canteens
8	Skill development with stipend to enhance the skills of cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers and other needy persons	Through Amaravati Skill Development Institute 2032 candidates are assessed, 653 candidates are trained. Through job melas conducted locally, 3361 candidates attended for interviews out of which 1341 candidates are placed. The skill development trainings include courses on mobile technicians, Air conditioning technician, beautician, motor mechanic, licensed land surveyor, medical lab technician, car driving, basic computer skills, accountancy tailoring, fashion designing, etc..
9	Engage tractors for construction activity	The residents of capital city possess 129 tractors and 9 JCBs which are to be utilized in the construction activities. These vehicles were put to use in the jungle clearance activities and a list of guidelines for engagement of tractors / JCBs is being chalked out.
10	NREGA - enhancement of limit	16370 job cards were issued till date and 22010 man days of wage employment was provided during the year of 2017

Institutional arrangements - A separate social development section headed by a Deputy City Development Officer is responsible in implementation of the social development schemes and monitoring of the same at the field level. Establishing linkages with

various organizations like Andhra Pradesh State Skills Development Institute, NAC, and other NGOs to implement the skill development schemes announced by the Government from time to time. Livelihood promotion program in line with the Jeevika project of the Government of Bihar with a holistic approach towards development which includes development of micro enterprises through micro credit is also envisaged.

5.27 Mitigation of impacts on Common Property Resources. The proposed 10 roads will impact 13 Common Property Resources such as burial grounds, abandoned tanks, and Temples. All these impacted common property resources will be relocated in consultation with the community. A list of affected community assets is given in Annexure - 7.

5.28 Costs and Budget: The budget estimates provided below include compensation for land acquisition and assets, Annuity/Pension, civil works related to resettlement sites, community properties, livelihood support, consultancies and differential costs arising out of RPF provisions compared to LARR Act/Negotiation settlement. All the costs related to implementation of RAP will be born out of counterpart funds, except costs related to consultancies, if required will be used from the World Bank loan. All costs to be met out of World Bank loan will be based on World Bank’s procurement guidelines and eligible criteria applicable to the project. The source of budget is APCRDA funds / AP Government budget

No.	Item	Budget provision (million)	REMARKS
1	Differential costs to meet RPF provisions wherever applicable		Will be met with APCRDA funds
2	Structure Cost, Construction allowance and transitional allowance.		As per Annexure – 2 and 3 provisions
3	Livelihood improvement plan for marginal farmers receiving an annuity of less		- Annuity / one-time resettlement grant as per Annexure 2 and 3. - Livelihood improvement plans through other government programmes as well as social

²² The table presents the cost items and method of calculation. Actual numbers will be finalized after LA Awards and submitted in final RAP.

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	than INR 75000		development benefits are admissible.
4	Vulnerable groups support plan		<p>a. Training for skill development, assistance towards cost of training and financial assistance for travel / conveyance and food. One adult member of the displaced household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. For the identified PDFs training needs assessment will be conducted and appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the future requirements will be developed.</p> <p>b. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.</p> <p>c. Benefits already in place in Capital City for the residents as of 8th December 2014 are admissible.</p>
5	Civil works (Resettlement site development and CPR relocation)		<p>Per acre development cost INR 1 cr. House cost: 7.5 lakhs 4 Resettlement sites will be developed Structure Payment and Compensation will be paid in case of CPRs²³.</p>
6	Land Acquisition cost		<p>Formula for calculating LA Cost</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural land extent 2. SRO Value (Sub-Registrar Office Value) 3. Market Value 4. Factored Market Value @ 1.25

²³ If the community requests for restoring the CPR, the same will be considered and allocated in the R&R colony.

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			5. Structure Value 6. Tree Value (if any) 7. 100% solatium on (3+4+5+6) 8. Additional market value of 12% on (3+4) calculated for one year Total LA Cost
7	Consultants services	INR 70 million	NGO support M&E Independent monitoring and evaluation
8	Contingency fund	10% of the costs in items 1 - 6	

The Land Acquisition cost will be deposited directly to District Administration as part of Capital City Development Project.²⁴

5.29 **Implementation Schedule:** The implementation time table for key activities to be taken up under this RAP are listed below:

Table 15: Time Table for Key Activities

No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
Land Acquisition				
3	Issue of section 11	Completed	JC, Guntur	
4	Issue of Section 19	Completed	JC, Guntur	
5	LA Awards	October 2017	JC, Guntur	
6	Compensation payment	December 2017	JC, Guntur	
7	R&R Award announcement	December 2017	JC, Guntur	
Private Negotiations				
7	Completion of Negotiations	October 2017	Negotiations Committee	
9	Valuation of affected house/assets	September 2017	R&B Dept	

²⁴ The budget cost is prepared on a pro-rata basis for lands required for the Roads project.

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10	Payment of Negotiated Package	October 2017	APCRDA	
	Completion of Resettlement site development	December 2017	APCRDA	
	Plot allotments to displaced families	December 2017	APCRDA	
	Land Acquisition awards in case of unsuccessful Negotiation cases	December 2017	JC, Guntur	
Other Key actions				
1	Relocation of affected Community assets	December 2017	APCRDA	
	Dedicated Land Acquisition/Social Development Officers in place.	August 2017	APCRDA	
2	Constitution and notification of Project Level GRM	August 2017	APCRDA	
3	Appointment of Concurrent Monitoring Agency	October 2017	APCRDA / ADC	
4	Constitution of Citizen Committee	September 2017	APCRDA	
5	Vulnerable people action plan	December 2017	APCRDA	
6	Establishment of PICs	September 2017	APCRDA	

The people depending on lands acquired through LA Act will be identified by the CAs and will be announced and a supplementary note will be prepared to provide the support needed by them.

5.30 The Government of Andhra Pradesh / APCRDA, the requisitioning Authority for acquiring lands required for the project, shall make arrangements for

funds:

- Required for establishment of land acquisition / land pooling units.
- Required for payment of annuity towards net crop loss
- Required for payment of pensions through Capital Region Social Security fund.
- Required for payment of Compensation, R&R Cash benefits
- Required for depositing the LA R&R Cash Benefits for the cases referred to LA R&R Authority under section 64(1) of the LA R&R Act, 2013.
 - Proved non-title holders - benefits under LA R&R Act and RPF

The payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees/ beneficiaries. In case of land owners refusing to receive compensation or not available to receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited with the LA R&R Authority²⁵ The RAP budget will be placed with district administration who is the deemed appropriate government as per LA R&R Act 2013. The funds would be deposited in the P.D. Account of the District Collector which would be operated through Treasury. The Collector / Joint Collector would certify to APCRDA to that affect. APCRDA will have a separate account for payment of difference cost between RPF provisions and LARR Act and this will be paid as a special assistance

5.31 Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of this RAP will be monitored internally by APCRDA and this will be supplemented by an external Independent Monitoring to carry out concurrent monitoring. An independent agency having experience in land acquisition, resettlement, consultations, community development will be engaged to monitor the implementation of RAP and provide quarterly reporting. Internal Quarterly reports will also be proper and shared with the World Bank and made available in web site and PICs for the interested can access to them. The focus is seeking feedback from the PAPs on implementation issues, handling of grievances, timely payment of compensation and assistance prior to take over of their lands for construction. The progress in implementation of RAP will be monitored against the following key indicators and APCRDA will monitor this progress.

Table 16: Key indicators for monitoring of RAP implementation

No	Indicators	Baseline values	Progress (as of August, 2017)	Women	Remarks
Land Acquisition					
1	Land Acquisition award (in acres)	LA Acreage			
2	No. of farmers paid LA compensation				
3	No of Farmers paid				

²⁵ as per G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017.

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	R&R award amounts				
Negotiated Settlement					
4	Number of Negotiated settlements signed		54 (38 + 16) ²⁶		
5	Number of people paid Negotiated settlement packages				
6	Number of Families vacated houses				
7	Expenditure of RAP implementation (INR. In millions)				

Note: The indicators will be updated from time to time during implementation

5.32 Impact Evaluation: After one year of substantial completion, an independent agency not associated with the implementation will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key baseline socio economic indicators and additional information will be collected on recall basis and the perceptions of the people on the changes in their living conditions. As needed remedial measures will be designed to where there is a need for improvement in the living conditions. The key baseline social-economic conditions to be used are provided below:

Table 17: Key baseline socio-economic indicators to assess the impact

No	Indicators	Baseline values (May 2017)		Remarks
		Land losers ²⁷	Agricultural labourers	
1	Average income	INR 54000/-	INR 8500/-	
2	Education level / literacy level	55%	30%	
3	Poverty line	5%	3%	
4	Electricity connections	94%	93.7%	
5	Living standards like vehicle ownership	70%	86%	
6	Water facilities	70%	90%	
7	Sanitation facilities	90%	85%	

5.33 Citizen Committee. In view of complexities involved in land pooling, land acquisition and resettlement issues in the entire capital city development including this

²⁶ 38 negotiated settlements signed who lost structures in private lands and 16 who lost structures on government lands and consented for resettlement.

²⁷ Both LPS beneficiaries and those given lands under LA .

project, a "Citizens Committee" consist of eminent persons and experts in the subject will be constituted and this committee will report to Programme Management Unit of the Project. This committee will provide advice on key issues and concerns that emerge during the implementation. The committee will visit villages to interact with the affected people to hear various impacted groups. And provide advice to the implementing agency on the issues that needed attention on the ground.

5.34 Consultations and Disclosures: This RAP will be disclosed on the APCRDA website along with Executive Summary translated into Telugu version. Hard copies of this RAP will be made available to interested parties at CRDA, Joint Collector's office. These will also be made available at the PICs. A stakeholder's consultation meeting is planned to explain the provisions and process available in RPF/ RAP final documents and provide clarifications to the people. A brochure in the local language will be circulated by providing key provisions and contact details of grievance redress mechanism. The summary of the meeting with be included in the final document. The implementation progress and any studies undertaken on land acquisition and resettlement impact including impact Evaluation studies will be disclosed. In order to keep the community engaged periodical consultations will be held at least once in 6 months to appraise the progress in project implementation including RAP implementation, provide clarifications and seek suggestions in the implementation. Feedback received in these meetings will be suitably incorporated in the impelmention process or future documents for other sub-projects.

ANNEXURES

Annexure – 1 Entitlement Matrix

A. Land Pooling Scheme: Returnable Plots and Annuity

Land Categories	Category (in Sq. Yards) / Acre			
	Dry lands		Jareebu lands/Semi-urban	
	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial
A) Private lands	1000	250	1000	450
B) Assigned lands				
Ex-Serviceman / Political Sufferer	1000	250	1000	450
Assignments before June 18, 1954	1000	250	1000	450
Assignments After June 18, - 1954	800	100	800	200
Resumed lands - eligible Sivoijamadar occupation **	500	50	500	100
Un-Objection able Gouvernement lands - Eligible Sivoijamadar **	500	50	500	100
Objection able Govt. lands - Eligible Sivoijamadar **	250	0	250	0
C) Yearly payment of annuity to all land owners losing land*	INR.30,000/acre		INR.50,000/acre	
D) Yearly increase	INR.3000/acre		INR.5000/acre	
E) One-time additional payment for gardens (INR)	100000			
(d) Agricultural labourer/ Agricultural Tenants (residing in LPS villages as on December 08, 2014)	Rs.2,500 /Per month/10 years (yearly adjustment for inflation is under consideration)			

*In case of those losing less than one acre of land will receive the annuity equivalent to one acre.

** These three categories of people are paid monthly pensions instead of annuity

Other Benefits. In addition to above entitlements, the farmers who have joined or those registered for pensions can access to the following additional benefits.

- Loan Waiver:** One-time agricultural loan waiver of up to INR. 1, 50,000 is available to all farmers who have outstanding agricultural loans.
- Loans for self-employment:** Interest free loan of up to INR. 25, 00,000 is available to all poor families for setting up any self-employment avengers (below Rs. 60,000 and 75,000 annual income in rural or urban areas respectively).
- Education and Health:** Free education and health facilities are available to all those residing as on 8th December, 2014
- Old age homes will be established to take care of aged of above 65 years ;
- Subsidized canteens: To provide food at very subsidized rates
- Wage Employment. Social Development wing is exploring possibilities to engage the farmers under LPS throughout 365 days a year per family under MGNREGA unlike the actual 100 working days per year.
- Establishment of skill development institution** to provide training with stipend to enhance the skills of cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers and other needy persons.

Annexure - 2 Compensation and R&R Assistance under Land Acquisition Act

Sl. No	Impact Category	Eligibility	Entitlement	Remarks
a)	Loss of land	Patta / Temple Land / Assigned/residential/commercial/industrial Land in Rural and Urban areas	<p>Higher of basic value or three year average sale price calculating on higher 50% transactions.</p> <p>Add value of multiplier (1.0 times in urban area or 1.25 times in rural areas)</p> <p>Add Estimated value of structures (value of assets without depreciation under consideration) and trees</p> <p>Add Solatium 100% on final compensation amount</p> <p>Add 12% additional market value from preliminary notification to award.</p>	Steps would be taken to update basic values prior to first notification and adopt updated values prior to passing award.
b)	Loss of Trees / Topes	Affected area	Estimated value as per Horticulture / Forest Department plus 100% solatium.	GoAP rates will be adopted as on cut-off date.
c)	Resident House owner irrespective of legal status	Displacement in Rural area	Constructed house not less than IAY specifications or equivalent cost if opted by displaced family.	<p>Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- for DPs. Subsistence grant 12 months × Rs.3,000/- One time Resettlement grant of Rs. 50,000. This assistance and alternative house under affordable housing as per GoAP</p>
		Displacement in Urban area	House with not less than 50 Sq.Mts in plinth area or not less than Rs. 1.50 Lakhs if opted	

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			by displaced family.	norms would be available.
	Affected family without homestead land residing in the area as on the date of census survey.		Constructed house with not less than IAY specifications	Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department
d)	Cattle shed / Petty shop	Shifting from affected area to rehabilitation center	reconstruction grant	Rs. 25000/-
e)	Artisan / Small trader / Self employed	Non-agri/ commercial / industrial / institutional structure in affected area.	Financial assistance.	Rs. 25,000/-
f)	All Affected families / tenants irrespective of legal status	Loss of livelihood	One time resettlement grant / annuity	Rs. 5,00,000 or Rs. 2,000 X 12 M X 20 Y
g)	Crop	Crop Cut down during survey	Damages	Gross income calculated on average yield multiplied by minimum support price. Net crop loss shall be 50% of the gross income.
		Standing Crop	Standing crop allowed. Damages if required.	
h)	Unidentified impacts			R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

a)	Transportation cost for displaced family	Rs. 50,000 /-
b)	Re-construction of cattle shed / petty shop	Rs. 25,000 /-
c)	Resettlement Grant	Rs. 50,000
d)	One time grant for artisan / small traders / certain others	Rs. 25,000/-
e)	Subsistence allowance to artisan / small traders	Rs. 2,500/- per month for a period of 10 years if not receiving pension under LPS.
f)	Subsistence Allowance @ Rs. 3000 /per month	Rs. 36,000/-
g)	Construction Time	12 months from allotment of developed plot or Transit accommodation in consultation with the PAP.

Annexure - 3 Negotiated Settlement Policy

SL No	Property Type	Description	Proposed Compensation
1	Residential use in R1 Zone	House / Residential Plot Excluding Common area	(1) Two times of compensation of the structure value. (2) Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations (ref. CRDA website)
2	Non Agriculture /other use in R1 Zone	As is land use i.e., barons, hayricks etc.,	(1) Two times of compensation of the structure value. (2) Land to land for same land use
3	Commercial / Industrial use in R1 Zone or Scattered commercial / Industrial Structures outside R1 Zone	Existing structures like shops or Commercial / Industrial Structures excluding common area	(1) Two time of the structure value. (2) Nearest standard plot in RH center equal to plinth area of structure, without any amalgamation of plots. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
4	Scattered residential Houses in LPS area other than R1 Zone / Lanka Lands	Residential Houses that are constructed and the owner is living in the agricultural fields.	(1) Two times of the structure value. (2) Allotment of residential entitled standard plot subject to maximum of 500 square yards in RH Colony. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
5	Displaced families living on Government lands		(3) Constructed house with IAY specifications (4) Transitional and shifting allowance.
6	Tenants		(3) House-less tenant will be provided IAY housing (4) Transitional and shifting allowance to all tenants.
7	Unidentified impacts		R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

a)	Housing Unit for Residential House.	Construction Grant as per GoAP norms or Housing Department norms as applicable
b)	Transportation cost for displaced family	Rs. 50,000 /-
c)	Re-construction of cattle shed / petty shop	Rs. 25,000 /-
d)	Resettlement Grant	Rs. 50,000
e)	One time grant for artisan / small traders / certain others	Rs. 25,000/-
f)	Subsistence allowance to artisan / small traders	Rs. 2,500/- per month for a period of 10 years if not receiving pension under LPS.
g)	Subsistence Allowance @ Rs. 3000 /per month	Rs. 36,000 (Under consideration)
h)	Construction Time	6 months from allotment of developed plot or Transit accommodation in consultation with the PAP.

Note: The entitlements mentioned in Annexure B and C herein are as per LAR&R Act 2013 w.e.f.1.1.2014 and negotiated settlement policy w.e.f. 19-4-2017. The unit costs would be updated as specified and would be reflected in the RAPs. The next updating of unit costs will be effective from April, 2020

Annexure - 4 Baseline Socio-Economic Survey Data –PAPs and landless pensioners

The number of PAPs who responded to the Socio Economic Survey is 102 while the sample size taken for Landless Pensioners is 240 which forms 1% of total landless pensioners in the Capital City. The following table provides the baseline socio-economic details of the PAPs and the landless pensioners surveyed.

Indicator	LA (102)	LPS (240)
Household head (No.)	N= 100	N=240
Male	66 (66)	181 (75.4)
Female	44 (44)	59 (24.6)
Education Qualification	N=97	N=240
Illiterate	44 (45.4)	167 (69.6)
Informal Education	1 (1.0)	1 (0.4)
Class 1 -4	1 (1.0)	3 (1.3)
Class 5 7	11 (11.3)	24 (10.0)
Class 9 - 10	5 (5.2)	8 (3.3)
Class 10	15 (15.5)	34 (14.2)
Intermediate	8 (8.2)	1 (0.4)
Graduate	5 (5.2)	2 (0.8)
Post Graduate	4 (4.1)	0 (0)
Professional	3 (3.1)	0 (0)
Occupation	N=85	N=240
Housewife	15 (17.6)	8 (3.3)
Retired/Old age	9 (10.6)	12 (5.0)
Farmer	19 (22.4)	9 (3.8)
Ag. Labour	27 (31.8)	173 (72.9)
Skilled Labour	8 (9.4)	20 (8.3)
Unskilled Labour	1 (1.2)	16 (6.7)
Services	1 (1.2)	0 (0)
Business(Shop owner)	1 (1.2)	0 (0)
Government Service	2 (2.4)	0 (0)
Private Service	2 (2.4)	0 (0)
Family size	N=100	
1-3	44 (44.0)	
3-5	52 (52.0)	
5-7	3 (3.0)	
More than 7	1 (1.0)	
Religion	N=102	
Hindu	81 (79.4)	
Muslim	15 (14.7)	
Christian	1 (1.0)	
Others	5 (4.9)	
Caste	N=102	N=240
General	80 (78.4)	38 (15.8)
BC	14 (13.7)	189 (78.8)
SC	7 (6.9)	13 (5.4)
ST	1 (1.0)	

Ration card	N=102	
Yes	94 (92.2)	
No	8 (7.8)	
Ownership of House	N=100	N=240
Own	96 (96.0)	209 (87.1)
Rented	4 (4.0)	31 (12.9)
Others	0 (0.0)	
Type of Structure	N=99	
Hut	14 (14.1)	
IAY	3 (3.0)	
Asbestos/tiled roof	16 (16.2)	
Concrete roof	66 (66.7)	
HH having Electricity	N=99	
Yes	94 (94.9)	
No	5 (5.1)	
Source of Drinking water	N=100	
Water tap in HH premises	75 (75.0)	
Public Stand post	23 (23.0)	
Hand pump	2 (2.0)	
Open well	0 (0)	
Pond	0 (0)	
River	0 (0)	
Others	0 (0)	
HH Source for other purpose	N=100	
Water tap in HH premises	71 (71.0)	
Public Stand post	25 (25.0)	
Hand pump	4 (4.0)	
Open well	0 (0)	
Pond	0 (0)	
River	0 (0)	
Others	0 (0)	
Water source for animals	N=63	
Water tap in HH premises	44 (69.8)	
Public Stand post	18 (28.6)	
Hand pump	1 (1.6)	
HH having individual latrine	N=100	
Yes	91 (91.0)	
No	9 (9.0)	
HH members wash hands with soap after defecation	N=100	
Yes (regular)	89 (89.0)	
Yes (Some of us, irregular)	11 (11.0)	
HH members go for medical treatment to	N =100	
Clinic in village	68 (68.0)	
Clinic in town	24 (24.0)	

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General Hospital	5 (5.0)	
No treatment	3 (3.0)	
HH members hospitalized during last 6 months	N=98	
Yes	48 (49.0)	
No	50 (51.0)	
Member take for treatment when fall sick in last six months	N=48	
Local hospital	31 (64.6)	
District hospital	3 (6.3)	
Private hospital	13 (27.1)	
Hospital in other city	1 (2.1)	
Fuel used	N=100	
Firewood and LPG	7	
LPG	93	
Assets Owned	N=102	
Cycle	4 (3.9)	10 (4.2)
Two wheeler	54 (52.9)	88 (36.7)
Three wheeler	3 (2.9)	
Four Wheeler	3 (2.9)	
Tiller	1 (1.0)	2 (0.8)
Television	102 (100.0)	240 (100)
Cable/ Dish	102 (100.0)	240 (100)
Refrigerator	12 (11.8)	
Grinder	7 (6.9)	
Landline	5 (4.9)	2 (0.8)
Cell phone	86 (84.3)	214 (89.2)
LPG connection	102 (100.0)	231 (96.3)
Livestock owned - She Buffalo (No's)	N=13	
1	7 (53.8)	
2	3 (23.1)	
3	1 (7.7)	
4	1 (7.7)	
6	1 (7.7)	
Income from livestock - She Buffalo (INR/month)	N=13	
1000	3 (23.1)	
2000	3 (23.1)	
3000	4 (30.8)	
5000	1 (7.7)	
10000	1 (7.7)	
15000	1 (7.7)	
HH members migrated	N=102	
Yes	2 (2.0)	
No	100 (98.0)	
Is Migration	N=2	
Seasonal	1 (50.0)	
Regular	1 (50.0)	

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Average HH Monthly Income (INR)	N=41	N=193
Less than Rs 3000	2 (4.9)	6 (3.1)
Rs 3000 - 5000	5 (12.2)	18 (9.3)
Rs 5000 - 10000	16 (39.0)	138 (71.5)
Rs 10000 - 15000	0 (0.0)	31 (16.1)
More than Rs 15000	18 (43.9)	0 (0)
HH Average Monthly Expenditure (INR)	N=97	
Less than Rs 3000	9 (9.3)	
Rs 3000 - 5000	10 (10.3)	
Rs 5000 - 10000	44 (45.4)	
Rs 10000 - 15000	20 (20.6)	
More than Rs 15000	14 (14.4)	
Have you taken any loan?	N=97	
Yes	28 (27.5)	
No	74 (72.5)	
Purpose for Loan	N=28	
Agriculture	1 (3.6)	
Business	2 (7.1)	
Education	3 (10.7)	
Family Maintenance	2 (7.1)	
Health	5 (17.9)	
Home	2 (7.1)	
Personal	13 (46.4)	
Total loan amount taken (INR)	N=28	
Less than Rs 75000	4 (14.3)	
Rs 75000 - 100000	6 (21.4)	
Rs 100000 - 300000	9 (32.1)	
Rs 300000 - 500000	3 (10.7)	
Rs 500000 and above	3 (10.7)	
Do not know	3 (10.7)	
HH willingness to relocate due to proposed road construction	N=102	
Self-Managed(cash)	81 (79.4)	
Project construction	7 (6.9)	
Undecided	1 (1.0)	
Can't Say/ not aware	13 (12.7)	
HH opinion about unviable land/building also to be acquired	N=102	
Yes	33 (32.4)	
No	59 (57.8)	
Can't Say	10 (9.8)	
HH preference location if project construct	N=102	
Same settlement	75 (73.5)	
Any other place	19 (18.6)	
Can't say	8 (7.8)	
HH opinion about should project create or improve	N=102	

basic amenities in village		
Yes	83 (81.4)	
No	12 (11.8)	
Can't Say	7 (6.9)	
HH willingness to work in the proposed road work contract	N=102	
Yes	27 (26.5)	
No	66 (64.7)	
Can't say	9 (8.8)	
HH perception from improve/good roads - Business	N=99	
Improve	81 (81.8)	
Same	1 (1.0)	
No improvement	17 (17.2)	
HH perception from improve/good roads - Transport facilities	N=99	
Improve	43 (43.4)	
Same	54 (54.5)	
No improvement	2 (2.0)	
HH perception from improve/good roads - Avoid accidents	N=99	
More	52 (52.5)	
Same	36 (36.4)	
Less	11 (11.1)	
HH perception from improve/good roads - Health facilities	N=99	
Improve	60 (60.6)	
Same	29 (29.3)	
No improvement	10 (10.1)	
HH perception from improve/good roads - Education	N=98	
Improve	78 (79.6)	
Same	19 (19.4)	
No improvement	1 (1.0)	

Annexure - 5 Details of Consultations

No	Date of consultation	Venue	Category of Group	Number of people attended	Number of women among attended	Key issues raised	How those addressed
1	3 rd April 2017	Nowluru 1	Landless Pensioners (Women's group)	37	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tailor-made training arrangements for the landless labourers as part of skill development training towards entrepreneurship and non-farming income generation opportunities ➤ APCRDA should give preference to the work-force available in Capital City in the construction activities that are coming up in its development. ➤ Extend the hospitals and health card facilities to some more treatments which are currently not being covered. 	<p>As part of LPS promises this is being handled by Social Development Wing of APCRDA who is currently providing training in collaboration with Amaravati Skill Development Institute. Some of the trainings include beautician course, computer fundamentals, Accounting, tailoring, etc..</p> <p>This clause is being included in the contract / bid documents.</p> <p>Based on the eligibility in various hospitals and their respective schemes, this is being addressed.</p>
2	3 rd April	Nidamaru	PDFs - Structure	14	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness programmes 	

	2017		loss		<p>about the compensation package under Land Acquisition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide information about where land will be allotted as a compensation under Negotiated Settlement and what kind of amenities will be provided as part of infrastructure in the returnable land under Negotiated Settlement. ➤ They were expecting 5 times the cost of structure as against the 2.5 times under Negotiated Settlement Policy. ➤ Many of the PAPs wants clarity on the tax on entitlements and registration fee for sites. They want this to be clarified from official sources. ➤ They are not ready to part with their structures as it took a very long time and monetary resources for them to construct their homes. They expressed that they parted with their lands under LPS and they may be exempted from land acquisition by re-alignment of roads. 	<p>This has been taken up widely by the respective Competent Authorities.</p>
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some of the PAPs question the need for the big width of the proposed roads and their straight alignment. They request for reduced widths and changes in alignment to save their residences. Many of those who claim to have built houses on the government land (as per records), say they have spent lots of money buying the land, registering it and in building the houses. They expressed that they will lose everything, if the government do not consider it as their own land, as they have purchased the same and registration too is done. 	
3	4 th April 2017	Venkatapalem	Pensioners (women's group)	39	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women specific livelihood programmes to be encouraged ➤ Those who are into entrepreneurial activities requested for support in marketing of their products as most of them can't afford to produce without sufficient demand / market for their products ➤ Fee reimbursement 	Specialized tailor-made programmes will be designed for the women.

						<p>under LPS promises is not clear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sought information on interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities ➤ Some PAPs want the annuity and pensions to be increased and given even after 10 years. They enquired what would happen, after 10 years, if the returnable plots cannot be sold and if the rates of plots don't appreciate. 	<p>A G.O. has been passed which provides for fee reimbursement for the students of the Capital City in eligible colleges.</p> <p>A policy for providing interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities is in process and will be announced once the guidelines are finalized.</p> <p>This aspect is under the consideration of the government.</p>
4	4 th April 2017	Abbarajupalem	LA and structure loss affected farmers	13	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They are ready to part with their lands provided they are given information about the compensation package. ➤ The PAPs want information on the implementation schedule with details such as a) when the acquisition will be done, b) when would they be notified to vacate their residences, 	<p>These awareness campaigns will be implemented by the respective Competent Authorities once the schedule is announced by the District Administration .</p>

						<p>c) how much time will be given for vacating the houses, d) when will be rehabilitation plots allotted to them, e) whether they would be relocated as a community as they are now, f) how much time will be given for building houses at the resettlement locations, g) can they take the salvageable material from the demolished residences, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They requested that this information be given through community meetings, print and electronic media and other communication materials like pamphlets, FAQ booklets, etc. They would like this to be in easily understandable terms with examples. ➤ The PAPs want to know the rates used for valuation of their structures. ➤ Some old aged PAPs say the compensation, even if multi-fold, will not solve their problem, as they will not be in a position to build the houses again. ➤ They are not 	<p>Steps are being taken to address this issue through community meetings, distribution of communication</p>
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						<p>ready to move to rented accommodation as the rents in their villages as well as adjacent villages are too much to afford and the amount being offered by Government towards rental allowance may not be sufficient for them to pay their rents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They also opined that it takes more than 8 months to construct a new house and the compensation package offered is as per the government rates which will not be sufficient to construct a house. 	<p>material in the form of pamphlets, website announcements, etc..</p>
5	4 th April 2017	Penumaka	LA	17	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Their first question was why so many roads are required. ➤ They are very much resisting the land acquisition. ➤ They mentioned that government has already assembled so much of land through LPS and why do they want to acquire land under LA if they are not interested to join LPS. ➤ They expressed that their agricultural fields are multi-crop and are fully dependent on agriculture 	

						<p>and not interested to part with their cultivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They expressed their concern that without proper information being provided about the project, they are not in a position to take any decision about the land acquisition. ➤ A strong request to provide awareness about the project in the land acquisition perspective has come up during the discussions. ➤ They expressed that their residence is in a proximity to the City of Vijayawada attracting more rates to their lands and hence they don't want to join into LPS where the compensation is very low when compared to their return / yield from their existing lands. 	
6	19 th July, 2017	Nowluru-1	Landless Pensioners	26	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The pension amount of INR 2500 per month is not sufficient due to the raising costs and medication ➤ A need for enumeration and assessment of training needs has been expressed. ➤ They used to participate in horticulture 	

						<p>works and similar activities may help them find an employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What kind of opportunities will be created can be explained to them through a facilitation centre. ➤ They requested for affordable housing facilities ➤ Creation of more number of daily wage works in the capital city construction activities. ➤ They expressed that they are staying in rental accommodation and the average rent is around 1500 - 2000 per month. ➤ Since there is no other source of income they requested to arrange for tailor-made skill development programmes integrating old aged people so that they can earn their livelihood. 	
	19th July 2017	Nowluru - 1	PAPs on Government Lands in Village areas	14	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As per revenue records the land use has been converted to residential purposes. Requested for reasonable rates / compensation to reconstruct their houses and provide amenities. ➤ Representation made to issue 	

						<p>pensions to the people losing structures in government lands on par with the people losing structures in private lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requested for a slight increase in the amount of rental allowance and extension of the time period to 20 months in paying the rental allowance. ➤ Requested for new / reconstructed house to be registered and approval of plans at free of cost ➤ There are a few ownership issues regarding documentation and municipal approvals. There are 3 tenant families who have to be considered for payment of compensation. ➤ As per the respective CA, the main reasons for not joining in LPS include political reasons, income from jasmine gardens (demanded for INR 5.00 lakhs per acre) which is under consideration. 	
7	19 th July 2017	Abbarajupalem	People are affected due to structure loss	11	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Registration of new / reconstructed plots at free of cost ➤ 3 times the structure cost is requested 	

						<p>instead of 2.5 times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation schedule for negotiated settlement has been requested. ➤ Not interested to stay in rental accommodation. ➤ Interest free bank loans for entrepreneurial activities ➤ Tailor-made skill development programmes to be designed keeping in view the age of the affected person. ➤ Free education under LPS is not clearly explained in fee reimbursement perspective. ➤ It takes 8 - 10 months to construct a new house. 	
8	19 th July 2017	Thulluru	Marginal farmers	5	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The marginal farmers expressed that they are ready to be involved in construction activities of the capital city but the contractors are not utilizing their services. The contractors are getting their own workforce to get the construction activities done due to which there is no alternative livelihood opportunity. ➤ Requested to design skills development trainings for 	

						<p>semi-skilled, unskilled farmers considering their age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Requested for provision on interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities. ➤ They are very much interested in forming as a group and get involved in income generating activities. ➤ Requested for a facilitation centre for people in Capital city to guide the people in securing livelihood opportunities. ➤ Preference to be given to the residents of Capital city who wanted to get involved in the construction works. They expressed that they can handle petty labour contracts. ➤ Extend the coverage to other diseases in the Health Cards issued. 	
9	19 th July 2017	Thullur	People affected by Structure loss	5	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation to be given to farmers losing an extent of 5 cents too. ➤ They expressed that they cannot pay rents during the period of displacement and hence wanted to move after completion 	

						<p>of house construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time required for constructing alternative house is 6 - 8 months 	
10	20 th July 2017	Ananthavaram	People affected by Structure loss	10	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The group members said that they know about the scheme/Act. But the exact figure of entitlements are not known. Mr Gurajala Srinivas asked for size of returnable land where he is having Rs land. ➤ Communication about the package is not proper as majority mentioned. ➤ Survey is conducted. Therefore, the people are confused about up to what extent the land will be lost ➤ Structure losers are asking for Rs. 5000 per month as rent and some time to shift to new house ➤ Some of the members got health cards. Some of them used as per their need. ➤ P Sivayya said that he is not getting pension. He put application. Facilitator replied he will get from next 	

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						<p>month and the application is on the track.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some young people have been sent to skill development center at Nowluru-1. 	
11	20 th July 2017	Rayapudi	Pensioners	7	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the group members said that they are receiving pension regularly. They are asking for increment in the pension ➤ Some of the people went to skill development center at Nowluru-1 ➤ They got health cards but they bothered about acceptance of this card is not there in some hospitals. ➤ They are asking for a good quality hospital in their area 	
12	20 th July 2017	Rayapudi	LA	3	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kalpana fabrics, factory, asked for same size plot near to their village (in between Rayapudi to Venkatapalem). They have given 1 acre 31 cents. 	
13	21 st July 2017	Penumaka	Marginal Farmers	9	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority of the froup members raised the issue that the education fees reimbursement is not yet started. 	

						<p>They are expecting it to be started so that they will be benefited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health cards are issued but majority of them are not used. ➤ The group agreed that they are receiving the annuities regularly. ➤ Majority expressed that some of the people participated in the Skill development programme but the opportunities they got are not as per the training they got. ➤ The group are demanding a corporate hospital in their area and the provision to accept this health card will be of great help. ➤ The group also felt that there should be preference to local people for labour works in the construction of roads. ➤ Also majority people are asking for quick permission for the approvals of new buildings. 	
14	21 st July 2017	Penumaka	People affected by LA/Structure loss	2	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Siva Sankar Reddy has given 5 cents land and he is requesting for same size of 	

						<p>returnable land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority are not aware of what are the structures that will be affected. So they are asking to create awareness ➤ Since peg marking is not yet done, there is a need for per marking and then concentration on those affected people. 	
15	22 nd July 2017	Yerrabalem	Marginal Farmers	7	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regarding the annuities, all of the group members agreed that they are getting regularly. Mr. R Sambasiva Rao opined that since this amount is not sufficient, the government may increase this up to Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh). ➤ Some of the village people are working in the local electrical sub-station. Keeping this view, similar jobs are expected by few people in ITI, drivers, as per their eligibility in and around Valagapudi as mentioned by Akula Purnaih. ➤ The group people also felt that increase in the annuity may likely to increase 	

						<p>the govt. expenditure, Insead of that some benefits such as fees reiumbersement are expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority said that the existing fees reimbursement can be extended to KL Unversity a and Chalapathi Pharmacy so that their children studying will be benefited. ➤ Regarding skill development center, some people already undergone training in Nowluru-1 training center. About 20 to 30 women participated in Job mela and 3 got employment. ➤ Majority of the people got health cards. Rest of them it is in the process and will get in the next round. ➤ Some of the farmers constructed their houses with building permission/appr ovals. Now they realized that they are required to get permission. They are asking for exemption. 	
16	22 nd July 2017	Yerrabalem	Pensioners	6	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All are getting pensions of Rs. 2500 per month 	

						<p>regularly without any delay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some of the women in this group are ready to go for skill development programme. They tailoring work. Expecting training programme in that field. ➤ D/O Kanda Murthy didn't receive health card and she is hospitalized for brain problem. The concerned authority said that she can make use of her White ration card . 	
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Annexure - 6 Details of LA Chainages with encumbrances²⁸

Road Id	Chainage in Metres	Length in Metres	Village
E08	13300 to 13400	100	Nekkallu
E08			Nekkallu
N14	7700 to 7900	200	Sakhamuru
N14			Sakhamuru
N14			Sakhamuru
E08	0 to 100	100	Nekkallu
E6	1800 to 1900	100	Nelapadu
E6	4800 to 5000	200	Nelapadu
E6			Nelapadu
E6			Nelapadu
E6			Nelapadu
E6	4200 to 4300	100	Nelapadu
E6			Nelapadu
N16	2900 to 3000	100	Pichikalapalem
N16			Pichikalapalem
E4	2700 to 2800	100	Pichikalapalem
E4			Pichikalapalem
E4			Pichikalapalem
N16	1100 to 1300	200	Pichikalapalem
N16			Pichikalapalem
N16			Pichikalapalem
N16			Pichikalapalem
E10			Krishnappalem
N04	3900		Krishnappalem
N04			Krishnappalem
N09	2800 to 2900	100	Malkapuram
N09			Malkapuram
E10	3600 to 3700	100	Krishnappalem
E10			Krishnappalem
N04	2800		Krishnappalem
E10	4200 to 4300	100	Krishnappalem
E10			Krishnappalem
N04	3200 to 3300	100	Krishnappalem
N04			Krishnappalem
N04			Krishnappalem

²⁸ Location coordinates of LA parcels / structures are available in GIS.

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N04			Krishnayyapalem
N14	800		Abbarajupalem
N14	6000 to 6300	300	Tulluru
N14			Tulluru
N14			Tulluru
E14	3800 to 3900	100	Kuragallu
E14			Kuragallu
E14	5900 to 6100	200	Nidamarru
E14			Nidamarru
E14			Nidamarru
N09	12900 to 13000	100	Nidamarru
N09			Nidamarru
N11	1800 to 1900	100	Kondamarajupalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
N09	2700		Malkapuram
N11	200 to 300	100	Lingayapalem
N11			Lingayapalem
E10			Krishnayyapalem
N04	2900		Krishnayyapalem
E08	1100 to 1200	100	Krishnayyapalem
E08			Krishnayyapalem
E08	1000		Krishnayyapalem
N04	3000		Krishnayyapalem
E10	4500		Krishnayyapalem
N04	3600		Krishnayyapalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
N11	3200 to 3300	100	Kondamarajupalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
N11			Kondamarajupalem
E6	8300 to 8400	100	Anantavaram
E6			Anantavaram
N16	5700 to 5800	100	Anantavaram
N16			Anantavaram
N16			Anantavaram

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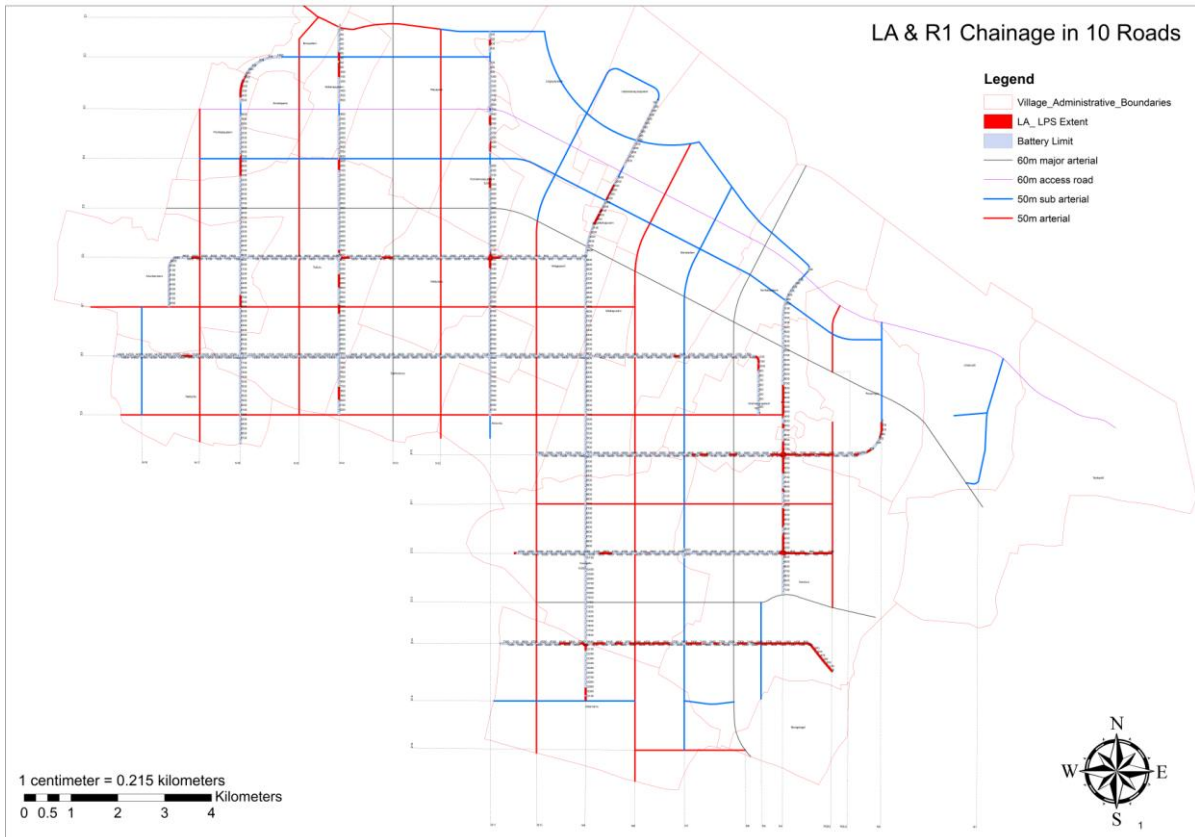
N14			Abbarajupalem
N14	600 to 700	100	Abbarajupalem
N14			Abbarajupalem
N14			Abbarajupalem
N14			Abbarajupalem
E12			Kuragallu
N09	13100		Nidamarru
E12	4800 to 4900	100	Kuragallu
E12			Kuragallu
E14			Kuragallu
E14			Kuragallu
N09	11900 to 12000	100	Nidamarru
N09			Nidamarru
E14			Nidamarru
N04	5900 to 6100	200	Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E12	800		Nowluru
E12	900 to 1200	300	Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
N04	4300 to 4500	200	Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
E14	0		Nowluru
E14	0		Nowluru
E14	2800		Nowluru
E10	2600 to 2700	100	Nowluru
E10			Nowluru
E10			Nowluru
E14	2100 to 2200	100	Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E14	0		Nowluru
N04	4200		Nowluru
E10	2300		Nowluru
E10	2200		Nowluru
E14			Nowluru

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E14	1800 1900	100	Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E12	300 to 400	100	Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E14	100		Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E12			Nowluru
E14			Nowluru
E10			Nowluru
E10			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
N04			Nowluru
E14	0		Nowluru
E10	0		Penumaka
E10	1900		Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10	1000		Penumaka
E10	700		Penumaka
E10	1500 to 1800	300	Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
E10	0 to 100	100	Penumaka
E10	200 to 300	100	Penumaka
E10			Penumaka
N14	5300 to 5500	200	Tulluru
N14			Tulluru
N14			Tulluru
N14	2900 to 3000	100	Tulluru
N14			Tulluru
E6	4800 to 5200	400	Tulluru
E6			Tulluru
E6			Tulluru
E6			Tulluru
N11	2400 to 2500	100	Velagapudi

N11			Velagapudi
N09	2100 to 2400	300	Mandadam
N09			Mandadam
N09			Mandadam
N09			Mandadam
E8	2900 to 3000	100	Mandadam

Fig. 3: Chainage of LA and Structures²⁹



²⁹ Roadwise layers are available in GIS.

Annexure - 7 Common Property Resources affected

No	Road No.	Village	Type of Impacts	Survey Number	Units*	Remarks
1	N14	Abbarajupalem	Muslim Burial Ground	96	0.07	R1 Zone
2	E6	Ananthavaram	Burial Ground	33	0.1345	Govt. Poramboke
3	N16	Nekkallu	Old Tomb	101 C	6 x 3 ft.	CPR
4	E14	Nowluru-1	RSR Burial ground	296	0.36	Govt. Lands
5	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Nageswara Swamy Devasthanam	66	402 Sq.Y	CPR
6	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Nageswara Swamy Kalyanamandapam	66	350 Sq.Y	CPR
7	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Veerabrahmendra Swamy Devasthanam	63	0.20	CPR
8	E14	Nowluru-1	Burial Ground	104	0.10	CPR (tank poramboke)
9	N11	Sakhamuru	Hanuman temple	144	0.06	CPR
10	E8	Thullur-1	Tank	260	2.9739	Govt. land
11	N14	Thullur-1	Tank	169	1.0402	Govt. land
12	E6	Thullur-1	Anjaneyaswami temple	169	0.03	Govt land
13	E10	Penumaka	Ramulavari Temple Thoorpu Veedhi	273, 290 and 317	2.028	CPR

*Units in acres where explicitly not specified otherwise.

Annexure - 8 Land Guideline Values in the Project Area

MARKET VALUES OF LANDS IN CAPITAL CITY VILLAGES - RATES AS PER THE REGISTERS / RECORDS DURING THE PAST THREE REVISIONS April 2017; April 2013 and August 2010									
Name of the village	Revision as on 29-04-2017 (latest)			Revision as on 01-04-2013			Revision as on 01-08-2010		
	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential/ Commercial	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential/ Commercial	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential/ Commercial
	Jareebu	Dry		Jareebu	Dry		Jareebu	Dry	
Krishnayapalem		10,00,000	500		10,00,000	500		4,00,000	700
Nowlur-1		18,00,000	579,1100 & 2000		15,00,000	1100	800000	7,50,000	700
Nowlur-2		18,00,000	1100						
Kuragallu		8,00,000	500		6,00,000	500	-	32,00,000	700
Neerukonda	4,00,000		500			500			700
Nidamarru		12,00,000	600		10,00,000	600	-	5,00,000	
Undavalli		36,00,000	2200		25,00,000	2200-4000	-	16,00,000	2000
Penumaka		16,00,000	800		13,00,000	800	800000	7,50,000	700
Abbarajupalem		8,00,000	400		4,00,000	400			
Borupalem		8,00,000	400		4,00,000	400			
Dondapadu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400			
Pitchakalapalem		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400			
Inavolu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Rayapudi		16,00,000	500		12,00,000	500	800000	7,00,000	700
Kondamarajupalem		10,00,000	500			400		5,00,000	700
Lingayapalem		10,00,000	400	500000	5,00,000	400	250000	2,50,000	250
Uddandarayuni palem		10,00,000	400	500000	5,00,000	400	275000	2,75,000	250

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Malkapuram		8,00,000	400			400			700
Nekkallu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Nelapadu	6,00,000		400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Sakhamuru		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Thullur		8,00,000	800		4,00,000	800, 1000 and 1500	-	2,00,000	300 - 1000
Velagapudi		8,00,000	400		8,00,000	400	800000	7,00,000	700
Venkatapalem		20,00,000	800		15,00,000	800	-	4,00,000	700
Mandadam		12,00,000	1859.5		10,00,000	800		4,00,000	800
Ananthavaram		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		3,00,000	400

Note:

The agricultural land values have been revised in the year 2010, 2013 and ought to have been revised in 2016. As the Land Pooling Scheme has been introduced in the Capital City area and the land owners preferred to surrender their lands under LPS as they were guaranteed returnable developed residential and commercial plots, the government has not taken decision to revise the market values in the year 2016. The Government has notified a Negotiated Settlement Policy 2017 for providing returnable benefits and as such cash payment of compensation does not arise and a revision will not have any effect on their returnable benefits payable in kind.

However, as per the Section 26 of LARR Act of 2013, there is a need for revision of the market value for the lands covered by acquisition under LARR Act of 2013.

Accordingly, Anomalies Committee have revised the Market Values under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Guntur during the year 2017.

Hence, steps have been taken to revise the Market Values as per the procedure. The landowners will get the compensation as per LARR Act 2013 taking the revised basic value / the average sale price whichever is high for such category of lands as per the provisions of the Section 26 of the LARR Act of 2013. There is no bar for the landowners to register their lands as per the actual receipt / payment which will be taken into consideration while fixing the average sale price.

Annexure - 9 List of PAPs

This section is divided into 3 segments viz., PAPs on account of Land Acquisition, PDFs on account of structure losses and PDFs residing on Government lands. Further, consent on Negotiated Settlement received in respect of PDFs is provided in Remarks column

List of PAPs under Land Acquisition for 10 roads

S.No.	Road Id	Village	Survey Number	Name of the PAP
1	E6	Nelapadu	42-C	Kotapati Appaiah
2	E6			Jammula Ramaswamy
3	E6	Nelapadu	45-C	Puvvada Seethaiah
	E6			
4	E6	Nelapadu	95-B	Kata punnaiah and 10 others
5	E6	Thullur - 1	172	Nelakudithi Punnarao
6	E6	Thullur - 1	173	Nallamothu BalaRam Prasad,
7	E6	Thullur - 1		Nallamothu Siva Prasad
8	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jonnalagadda Apparao
9	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jammula Ganesh Babu
10	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jammula Lakshmi Narayana
11	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jammula Sambasiva Rao
12	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jammula Sivarama Prasad
13	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jammula Vinod
14	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Jonnalagadda Ravi
15	E6	Thulluru-2	399	Puvvada Venkat Rao
16	E6	Ananthavaram	52-D2	Yedluri Panaiah & others
17	E8	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA RAMACHANDRA RAO
18		NEKKALLU		RAVELA RAMBABU
19	E8	NEKKALLU	45	BANDLA SAMRAJYAM
20	E8	Thulluru-2	322-3B	Kolli Seetharamaiah
21	E8	Thulluru-2	324	Jammula Sridevi
22	E8	Thulluru-2		Jammula Vinod
23	E8	Thulluru-2	310	Unknown
24	E8	Thulluru-2	313	Unknown
25	E8	Thulluru-2	319	Unknown
26	E8	Thulluru-2	321	Unknown
27	E8	Thulluru-2	354	Unknown
28	E8	Thulluru-2	355	Unknown
29	E8	Velagapudi	267/2	Venkata Siva Subramanyeswara Rao

30	E8	Venkatapalem	265-A	Aluri Swarajya Lakshmi
	E8		265-1	
31&32	E10	Krishnayapalem	142	Lanka Sivarama Prasad , Sudharani Lanka
	E10	Krishnayapalem	142	
	E10	Krishnayapalem	143	
	E10	Krishnayapalem	143	
33	E10	Krishnayapalem	158-A / B	Mannava Baburao
34	E10	Nowlur-2	637	Bandi Srinivasarao
35	E10 N4	Nowlur-2		633
36	E10	Penumaka	335	Meka Rangareddy
37	E10	Penumaka		Meka Geeta devi
38	E10	Penumaka	271	Meka Hanuma Reddy
39		Penumaka	273	
40	E10	Penumaka	273	Meka Siva Parvathi
41	E10	Penumaka		Meka Chiranjeevi Reddy
42	E10	Penumaka		Kallam Sivareddy
43			276	
44 ³⁰				
45	E10	Penumaka	336	Guntaka Lakshma Reddy
46	E10	Penumaka	275	Unknown
47	E10	Penumaka	290	Unknown
48	E10	Penumaka	317	Kadiyam Durga Vara Prasad Rao
49	E10	Penumaka		Kadiyam Mallikarjunarao
50	E10	Penumaka		Meka Vemareddy
51	E10	Penumaka		Meka vema Reddy
52	E10	Penumaka		Allu Siva reddy
53	E10	Penumaka		Kallam Abdul Reddy
54	E10	Penumaka		Allu Sitaravamma
55	E12	Nowlur-2		486-A
	E12	Nowlur-2	486-D	
	E12	Nowlur-2	487-B	
	E12	Nowlur-2	487-D	
	E12	Nowlur-2	487-E	
	E12	Nowlur-2	487-G	
	E12	Nowlur-2	502	
	E12	Nowlur-2	501	

³⁰ Deleted on account of repetition and CPR moved to Annexure 7.

	N4	Nowlur2	485-3B	
	N4	Nowlur2	485-3B	
	N4	Nowlur2	486-3B	
56	E12	Nowlur-2	488-A	Gaddam Venkateswararao
57	E12	Nowlur-2	489-B	Kurakula Srinivasarao
58	E12	Nowlur-2	489-E	Goli Srinivasarao
59	E12	Nowlur-2	502	Bathinedi Anjamma
60	E12	Nowlur-2	502	Bathinedi Mahesh
61	E14	Nowlur-1	306	Unknown
62	E14	Nowlur-1	302-3	Thota Sambaih
63	E14	Kuragallu	147	Reddy Subbaiah
64	E14	Kuragallu	147	Kasukurthi Nagamma
65	E14	Kuragallu	147	Battula Srinivasarao
66	E14	Kuragallu	147	Mali Rajakumari
67	E14	Kuragallu	147	Oggu Vishnu vardhan reddy
68	E14	Kuragallu	142	Bhimavarapu Seshi Redy
69	E14	Kuragallu	142	Bhimavarapu Anji Reddy
70	E14	Neerukonda	90/A	Marreddy Sanjeevareddy
71	E14	Neerukonda	90/B	Marreddy Lakshmareddy
72	E14	Neerukonda	99	Chinthalacheruvu Srinivasareddy
73	E14	Neerukonda	99	Chinthalacheruvu Syamsundarreddy
74	E14	Neerukonda	99	Janga Naveen Reddy
75	E14	Neerukonda	99	Janga Siva Kumari
76	E14	Neerukonda	101	T.Sambasiva Rao S/o Narasimha
	E14	Neerukonda	106	
77	E14	Neerukonda	110	Vuyyuru KrishnaReddy
78	E14	Neerukonda	106	Pamulapati Prakash reddy
79	E14	Nidamarru-1	16	SARABU KANAKARAO
	E14	Nidamarru-1	17	
80	E14	Nidamarru-1	32	TADIPARTHI LOKESWAR REDDY
81	E14	Nidamarru-1	81	KURRA NARASIMHARAO
82	E14	Nidamarru-1	90	BHIMIREDDY PUSHPAVATHI
	N9			
83	E14	Nidamarru-1	32	PRATHURU NAGENDRAM
84	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	HANUMALA SAKUNTHALA
85	E14	Nidamarru-1	89	BONKUR RADHA RANI
86	E14	Nidamarru-1	81	GADE SIVA RAMI REDDY
87	E14	Nidamarru-1	85	DANDA VEERAREDDY
88	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	KOMMAREDDY CHAKRADHAR REDDY
89	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	KOMMAREDDY NAGIREDDY

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90	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	SIRISH GUTTA
91	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	PULAGAM KOTAMMA
92	E14	Nidamarru-1	86	PULAGAM NARENDRA REDDY
93	E14	Nidamarru-1	87	VUYYURU VIJAYA LAKSHMI
	E14	Nidamarru-1	87	
94	E14	Nidamarru-1	90	MARREDDY SANJEEVAREDDY
	N9			
95	E14	Nidamarru-1	90	Unknown
96	E14	Nidamarru-1	90	BHIMIREDDY DHANA LAKSHMI
	N9			
97	N4	Krishnayapalem	64	ANANTHA KHANDASARI SUGARS
	N4	Krishnayapalem	68	
98	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Sambasivarao
99&100	N4	Nowlur2	552-C	Akula Raghavaiah, Akula Siva Sankara Rao
	N4	Nowlur2	552-D	
	N4	Nowlur2	552-G	
101	N4	Nowlur2	624-B2	Makkke Venkateswrrao
102	N4	Nowlur2	634	Bathineni Anjaiah
103	N9	Neerukonda	86	Meka Sirisha Devi
104	N9	Nidamarru-1	92	BOLLA SIVAKUMARI
105	N9	Nidamarru-1	92	MARREDDY RANGAREDDY
106	N9	Nidamarru-1	106	VUYYURU VENKATARAMIREDDY
107	N9	Nidamarru-1	90	Unknown
108	N9	Nidamarru-1	91	BONTHU NAVYA
109	N9	Nidamarru-1	91	GADE SAMBIREDDY
110	N9	Nidamarru-1	91	GUDIBANDA SUBBAREDDY
111	N9	Nidamarru-1	106	KURRA SAMBASIVA RAO
112	N9	Nidamarru-1	109	KOMMAREDDY SUBBAMMA
113	N9	Nidamarru-1	109	MEKA SIVANAGESWARAMMA
114	N9	Nidamarru-2	398	Karanam Venkata Narasimha Rao
115	N9	Nidamarru-2		Chaturvedula Gopala Krishna
116	N9	Nidamarru-2	398	Pamulapati Eswara Reddy
117	N9	Nidamarru-2	398	Pamulapati Ramamohana Reddy
118	N9	Malkapuram	1-5	Medishetty Malleswari
119	N9	Malkapuram	8-4	Alapati Srinivas Kumar
120	N9	Malkapuram	8-12	Vjandla Srinivasarao,
121	N9	Malkapuram		Vejanla Suseela
122	N9	Malkapuram		Vejanla Sambasivarao
123	N9	MANDADAM-2	465-2C	Valaparla Mariyadasu and Others
124	N9	MANDADAM-2	465-4C	Muppalla Somayya
125	N11	Rayapudi-1	352	KOTHAPALLI KOTESWARA RAO

126	N11	Rayapudi-1	357	GADDE SATYANARAYA
127	N11	Kondamarajupalem	8-A	NAYUDU JOHNSON BABU
128	N11	Kondamarajupalem	8-A	JONNKUTI NAGAIAH
129	N11	Kondamarajupalem	8-B1	ALAPARTHI VENKATESWARAO
130	N11	Kondamarajupalem	9	ALAPARTHI SAMBASIVARAO
131	N11	Kondamarajupalem	15	JAMMULA TIRUMALARAO
132	N11	Kondamarajupalem	20-A	KAKUMANU VENKATESWARAO
	N11	Kondamarajupalem	20-B	
	N11	Kondamarajupalem	20-C	
133	N11	Kondamarajupalem	21-C	Malisetti Balachandrarao
134	N11	Kondamarajupalem	28	KONDAVEETI SRINIVASARAO
	N11	Kondamarajupalem	34-2	
	N11	Kondamarajupalem	35-B	
135	N11	Kondamarajupalem	28	KONDAVEETI SIVAKUMARI
136	N11	Kondamarajupalem	50	JAMMULA ANNAIAH
137	N11	Kondamarajupalem	51-C	JAMMULA KOTAPPA
138	N11	Kondamarajupalem	61-A	PUVVADA RANGAIAH
139	N11	Kondamarajupalem	63-A	GANGARAPU SESHIAH
140	N11	Kondamarajupalem	63-B	KOTAPATI VENKATAPPAIAH
141	N11	Lingayapalem	184	ANUMOLU VENKATA TIRUCHAND GANDHI
142	N11	Velagapudi	55	Sri Kakumanu Venakateswarao
143	N14	Abbarajupalem	97	Mallela Sudhakar babu
144	N14	Abbarajupalem		Karampudi Venkatrav
145	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	Kottapalli Rajeswari
146	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	Kottapalli Chittemma
147	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	Kothapalli Nagendramma
148	N14	Abbarajupalem	101	Kancharla Sarath
	N14	Abbarajupalem	102	
149	N14	Sakhamuru	130	Kalaguri Rosiah
150	N14	Thullur - 1	17	Jonnalagadda Samrajyam
151	N14	Thullur - 1	17	Jonnalagadda Ramesh / Atchamma
152	N14	Thullur - 1	22	Damineni Krishna Veni
153	N14	Thullur - 1		Jammula Narendra Babu
154	N14	Thullur - 1		Vajja Rama Lingaiah
155	N14	Thullur - 1		Vajja Vasundra Devi
156	N14	Thullur - 1		Vajja Subba Rao
157	N14	Thullur - 1		Vajja Ramohan Rao
158	N14	Thullur - 1		Jammula Nagesh
159	N14	Thullur - 1		Nimma Gadda Chinni

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160	N14	Thullur - 1	23	Jammula Vijay
161		Thullur - 1		Jammula Nagamalleswara Rao
162	N14	Thullur - 1	161	Endowment Department and Rival Claimes
163	N14	Thullur - 1	190	Thotti site
164	N14	Thullur - 1	238	Puvvada Venkateswararao
165	N14	Thullur - 1	238	Unknown
166	N14	Thullur - 1	261	Kondaveeti Maguva Manchali
		Thullur - 1		Kondaveeti Srinivasa rao
167	N14	Thullur - 1	265	Unknown
168	N14	Thulluru-2	423	Unknown
169	N16	Pichukulapalem	5/2C	Nelakuditi Rangarao
170	N16	Thulluru-2	364	Unknown
171	N16	Thulluru-2	365	Unknown
172	N16	Thulluru-2	366	Unknown
173	N16	Thulluru-2	440	Unknown
174	N16	Thulluru-2	445	Unknown
175	N16	Thulluru-2	446	Unknown
176	N16	Thulluru-2	470	Unknown
177*	N16	Ananthavaram	117	Bandla Seshagiri Rao

*Final PAP list is 175 on account of two deletions at Sl.No. 42 and 43

List of PDFs affected by 10 roads

S.No.	Road Id	Village	Survey Number	Name of the PAP	Remarks
1	E6	Ananthavaram	43-A	Kommineni Apparao	
2	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Kommineni Vishnuvardhana Rao	
		Ananthavaram	43-B		
3	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Polu Raghavaiah	
4	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Kommineni Venkaiah	
5	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Kommineni Adinarayana	
6	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Boppudi Bala krishna	
7	E6	Ananthavaram	43-B	Polu Annapurna	
8	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni Bhulakshmi	
9	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni Sriramurthy	
10	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni Satish	
11	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni Narayanamma	
12	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kata Rathamma	
13	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Yadlapalli Punnamma	
14	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Neerukonda Chinnahanumantharao	
	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C		

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15	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni Pichiyya	
16	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Kommineni sambasivarao	
17	E6	Ananthavaram	43-C	Neerukonda Mallikharjunarao	
18	E6	Ananthavaram	50-C	Yedluri Surya Narayana	
19	E6	Ananthavaram	52-A	Aluri Raghunadharao	
20	E10	Penumaka	259	Palagani Srinivasarao	
21	E10	Penumaka	259	Jonna Ramalingeswra rao	
22	E10	Penumaka	259	Thalamala Nirmala vani	
23	E10	Penumaka	259	Venkata mallikarjuna reddy	
24	E10	Penumaka	259	Namburu Lakshmi Suvathstala	
25	E10	Penumaka	259	Dasari Sambasivarao	
26	E10	Penumaka	259	Muppera Srinivasrao	
27	E10	Penumaka	259	Makke Samrajyam	
28	E10	Penumaka	259	Inturi Venkatrao & 3 others	
29	E10	Penumaka	259	S.Lavanya	
30	E10	Penumaka	259	Meka Vemareddy	
31	E10	Penumaka	259	Meka Venkateswar reddy	
32	E14	Nowluru	69	Kelavath Punna Naik	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
33	E14	Nowluru	69	Shk. Baajbee,	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
34	E14	Nowluru		Abdul Khader Jilaani	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
35	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk. Fathima	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
36	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk. Malik	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
37	E14	Nowluru	69	Koravi Karunamani	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
38	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk.Adam Shaffee	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
39	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk. Shabbir	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
40	E14	Nowluru		Sk. Ghousia	Consented for Negotiated

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					Settlement
41	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk.Jaan Bi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
42	E14	Nowluru	69	Meka Malathi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
43	E14	Nowluru	69	Chakraala Sireesha	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
44	E14	Nowluru		Andhra Pradesh Kumari	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
45	E14	Nowluru	69	Konanki Kasayya	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
46	E14	Nowluru		Kadem Guntayya	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
47	E14	Nowluru	69	Pathaan Baaji	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
48	E14	Nowluru		Pathaan Ajmerunnisa	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
49	E14	Nowluru	69	Kadiyam Annamma	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
50	E14	Nowluru	67	Uddanti Sujatha	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
51	E14	Nowluru	67	Palla Padmavathi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
52	E14	Nowluru	69	Kadiyam Prasada Rao	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
53	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk. Saleemunnisa	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
54	E14	Nowluru	69	Rayapati Chandrasekhara Sarma	Consented for Negotiated Settlement

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55	E14	Nowluru	69	Kola Bullemma	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
56	E14	Nowluru		Kola Narayana	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
57	E14	Nowluru	69	Korivi Vjayalakshmi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
58	E14	Nowluru		Korivi Kishore	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
59	E14	Nowluru	69	Komre Vijayalakshmi satyanarayani Bhai	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
60	E14	Nowluru	69	Kelavath Lakshmi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
61	E14	Nowluru	69	Rachapudi Srinivas	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
62	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk. Nazneen	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
63	E14	Nowluru	69	Gudimella Seetapadmavalli Tayaru	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
64	E14	Nowluru	69	Kanagala Sudhakar	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
65	E14	Nowluru	69	Syed Yousub	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
66	E14	Nowluru	69	Akula Mallika	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
67	E14	Nowluru	69	Chavala Satyanarayana	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
68	E14	Nowluru	69	Kelavath Nageswara Rao	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
69	E14	Nowluru	69	Bellamkonda	Consented for

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				Ranganayakamma	Negotiated Settlement
70	E14	Nowluru	69	Panchangam Seethanjali	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
71	E14	Nowluru	69	Chilakapati Jagannathanacharyulu	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
72	E14	Nowluru		Chilakapati Radhakrishna	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
73	E14	Nowluru	430	Gampala Vasavi	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
74	E14	Nowluru		Yerraboina Ramakrishna	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
75	E14	Nowluru	69	Radhakrishnamachari Vedala	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
76	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk.Nagulmeera	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
77	E14	Nowluru	69	Sk.Khasim	Consented for Negotiated Settlement
78	N4	Krishnayapalem	65	Guvvala Nagarani	
79	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-A	Peddi Venkateswararao	
80	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Dasaradha Kumar	
81	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	G.V.N.Malleswararao	
82	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Sudeer Babu	
83	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Sambasivarao	
84	N4	Krishnayapalem	98-C	GARIKAPATI SAMBASIVARAO	
85	N4	Nowlur2	513	Yanamandra Subba Lakshmi	
86	N4	Nowlur2	506	V.B.Lalitha Madhuri	
87	N4	Nowlur2	505-2	Attuluri Gopala Krishna	
88	N4	Nowlur2	505-2B	Cheruvu Nageswara Rao	
89	N4	Nowlur2	505-2B	Cheruvu Dakshina Murthy	
90	N4	Nowlur2	506, 508	G. D.Srinivasa Sastry	
91	N4	Nowlur2	502-A	Pattam SambasivaRao	
92	N4	Nowlur2	502-A, 503-C	S.V.S.Krishna Sastry	

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93	N-4	Nowlur2	507, 598	Gudipati Padmavathi	
94	N-4	Nowlur2	505-1	Eelaprolu Sunitha	
95	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2A	Ullaganti Kanakadurga	
96	N-4	Nowlur2	507, 508	Buduti Seshukumari	
97	N-4	Nowlur2	508	Medicherla Anil Kumar	
98	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2B	Boggulu Venu Gopal	
99	N-4	Nowlur2	507	Vishunubhotla Sai Subrahmanam Sarma	
100	N-4	Nowlur2	506	Mandhagula Dhana Lakshmi	
101	N-4	Nowlur2	509	Kundeti Vydehi	
102	N-4	Nowlur2	513	Ala Arogya Rao	
103	N-4	Nowlur2	507	Ravuri LeelaVathi	
104	N-4	Nowlur2	506	Yadavalli Vara Lakshmi	
105	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2A	CH.Naga MallaReddy	
106	N-4	Nowlur2	512 513	Chagantipati Sai Leela	
107	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2A	Rudru Pallamraju	
108	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2A	Seelam Leleswararao	
109	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2B	Somayajula Subrahamanya Sastry	
110	N-4	Nowlur2	511 513	Kaja Gopi	
111	N-4	Nowlur2	507	Akurathi Nagamani	
112	N-4	Nowlur2	502-A, 503-C	Chennuri Srinivasa Rao	
113	N-4	Nowlur2	513	Reminisetty Sambasivarao	
114	N-4	Nowlur2	506	Kasa Janakiramaiah	
115	N-4	Nowlur2	506	Kodali Sujatha	
116	N-4	Nowlur2	505-2A	Gadadasu Padma	
117	N-4	Nowlur2	505-1	Yenugudati Srilatha Chakravaram Srada	
118	N-4	Nowlur2	505 507 508	Ravela Srinivasarao	
119	N-4	Nowlur2	502-A 503-C	Atmakuru Ramesh	
120	N-4	Nowlur2	506	Elaya Satyanandamma	
121	N-4	Nowlur2	505-1	Kuchibhatla Venkata Apparao	
122	N-4	Nowlur2	505	Chavali Venkata Satya Suryanarayana	
123	N9	Malkapuram	8-2	Borra Subbarao	
124	N9	Malkapuram	8-3	Borra Ramarao	
125	N9	Malkapuram	8-4	Alapati Srinivas Kumar	
126	N9	Malkapuram	75	Old Village Site (Unknown)	

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127	N9	Malkapuram	2-1	Bellamkonda Ramarao	
128	N9	Malkapuram	8-1	Borra Krishnarao	
129	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Marothu Bharathi	
130	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Bollepalli Yerraiah	
131	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Bogineni Subbarao	
132	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Bogineni Devardhan Rao	
133	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Nallamothu Lakshmi	
134	N14	Abbarajupalem		Nallamothu Sivakrishna	
135	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	kakumanu Narasimharao	
136	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	kakumanu Subashini	
137	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Yadlapalli Padmavathi	
138	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik Subhan bee	
139	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik Reshma	
140	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik Kasim Bee	
141	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Katam Vijaya Lakshmi	
142	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Bodhu Lakshmi Tirupathamma	
143	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Baaki Padmaja	
144	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Chintha Dhanalakshmi	
145	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Bejjam Parvathi	
146	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Nidumukkala Jalaja Devi	
147	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Mudavathu Sujatha	
148	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Shaik Meera bee	
149	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Muslim Burial Ground	
150	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Dandamudi Nagendramma	
151	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Kottapalli Nagendramma	
152	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Kottapalli Nagendramma	
	N14	Abbarajupalem	96		
153	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Guduru Hanumanthurao	
154	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Guduru Venkateswarao	
155	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Govardhan	
156	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Varalakshmi	
157	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Srinivasarao	
158	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Guduru Brahmaiah	
159	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Nemalipuri Suresh	
160	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Bogineni Subbarao	
161	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Atluri lakshmi Eeswari	
162	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Guduru Vamsi krishna	
163	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Manoj	
164	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Narasimharao	
165	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Nageswara Rao	
166	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Padmavathi	
167	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Srinivasarao	

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168	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Tirumaliah	
169	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	Karampudi Suri Babu	
	N14	Abbarajupalem	96		
170	N14	Thullur - 1	157	Kolli Apparao	
171	N14	Thullur - 1	158	Kolli Gopalakrishna	

List of PAPs residing on Government Lands whose structures are affected by 10 roads

S.No.	Road Id	Village	Survey Number	Name of the Occupant	Structures	Remarks
1	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Polu Venkateswara Rao	Acc Shed	
2	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Komineni Swarajayam	Acc Shed	
3	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Komineni Poornachandra Rao	Acc Shed	
4	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Chittipotula Sivaiah	Acc Shed	
5	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Chittipotula Pravati	Acc Shed	
6	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Chittipotula Suvartha	Tatched House	
7	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Palapathi Yanadi	Acc Shed	
8	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Palapathi.Siva	Acc Shed	
9	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Rupavathu.Gopi Nayak	Acc Shed	
10	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Bokiaiah.Rambabu	Tatched House	
11	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Bokiaiah.Venkateswarlu	Tatched House	
12	E6	Ananthavar am	221	Billi.Devamata		
13	E14	Nowluru	68	Sk.Jaheer	RCC Building	Consented for resettlement
14	E14	Nowluru	104	Sk.Shakeera	Vacant site	Consented for resettlement
15	E14	Nowluru	104	Sk. Asha Begum	ACC Shed and Well	Consented for resettlement
16	E14	Nowluru	104	Pathan Ruksana	ACC Shed and Bathroom	Consented for resettlement

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17	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Pathan Ayub Khan	ACC shed	Consented for resettlement
18	E14	Nowluru	68	Mohd. Abdul Saleem	RCC Building	Consented for resettlement
19	E14	Nowluru	68	Sk. Ghousia Begum	ACC shed - 1	Consented for resettlement
20	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Sk. Maqbool	Thatched house	Consented for resettlement
21	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Koppula Subbarao	RCC Building	Consented for resettlement
22	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Sk. Ajmeer	RCC Building and Bore	Consented for resettlement
23	E14	Nowluru	68	Sk. Mahboob Bibi	Vacant site	Consented for resettlement
24	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Sk. Jaheerabi	RCC Building and Bore	Consented for resettlement
25	E14	Nowluru	68	Sk. Ashrafin	RCC building	Consented for resettlement
26	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Koppula Devadas	ACC shed	Consented for resettlement
27	E14	Nowluru	104/3B	Sk. Hussain Saheb	RCC building	Consented for resettlement
28	E14	Nowluru	68	Avvari Venugopal	Vacant site	Consente

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Annexure - 10 Plot Allotment Strategy & Lottery Process

A. PLOT ALLOTMENT STRATEGY

1.1 The landowners may opt as per their eligibility different sizes of standard plots. The landowner as per their entitlement may opt largest size plot or different standard sizes of residential / commercial plots. For the balance area they may opt for joint share in a standard plot with other landowners or undivided share in the earmarked plots by CRDA or bonds having transferrable development rights (TDR Bonds). The Plot holders who have the undivided share in a standard plot can request the CRDA by giving a written consent of the undivided shareholders to conduct public auction by fixing upset price and the realized amount shall be paid to the owners on prorata basis duly accounting for taxes and charges.

1.2 The landowner along with his family members or friends may request for joint allotment of different sizes of plots. For the balance area they may request undivided shares in a earmarked standard plot identified by CRDA or bonds having transferrable development rights (TDR Bonds). The Plot holders who have the undivided share in a standard plot can request the CRDA by giving a written consent of the undivided shareholders to conduct public auction by fixing upset price and the realized amount shall be paid to the owners on prorata basis duly accounting for taxes and charges.

1.3 The plot allotments pertaining to the lands in a revenue village shall be within the same revenue village boundary only. The landowner who is having different parcels of lands in different revenue villages, the plots would be allotted in the respective revenue villages only.

1.4 The allotment of plots would be category wise and by lottery system. The lottery will be conducted taking the revenue village as a unit but not LPS unit offices.

1.5 The undivided shares in a standard plot size cannot be divided. The undivided shares can be sold as undivided shares only.

1.6 The plots / undivided shares allotted for jareebu category of lands as per the eligibility shall be requested only in jareebu lands. The returnable plots in dry category will not be allotted in Jareebu lands as plots / undivided shares.

1.7 If any application [9.18 (A) / (B)] is not filed, the eligible big standard size plot will be allotted and undivided share will be allotted for the balance area.

1.8. The beneficiary will not have the option to select his location of returnable plot even within the same revenue village. It will be allotted purely based on the lottery outcome.

1.9 Totally around 5000 options with all combinations are received from farmers.

Land owners are given- • 498 varieties of residential categories, • 493 varieties of commercial categories • Total of 991 varieties of category options for selection of the size of the plot required.

B. LOTTERY PROCESS

2.1 To make the process of distribution of developed plots completely transparent and unbiased, Govt. decided to adopt dynamic allocation of plot through a lottery system. To meet this objective, AP Online (a joint venture company between TCS and Govt of AP) developed an online solution of dynamic allocation of plots.

2.2 Process of Lottery: Just before the commencement of lottery, the Farmer's Master (list of farmers) and Plot Master (list of plots) is given to APOnline. APOnline ports the masters into the database maintained for lottery system.

2.3 Data Validation: The online system designed for lottery validates the matching of number of farmers vs number of plots mentioned in the masters provided by APCRDA. In case of any difference, it is informed either to Planning Department or Competent Authority depending upon whether the difference is in the number of plots or in list of farmers.

2.4 Marking of Single opted Plot and Multiple (1 opted, 2opted, 3 opted ...): After Data validation, Data will be arranged in ascending order of Plot Sub category, Township, Sector, Colony, Block, and Plot Number. Once the masters are ready, online system prepares list of Sub category Farmers. Next it identifies the minimum number of plots opted by a single farmer under that sub category. Then it marks the same number of plots opted by a single farmer side by side to the extent possible. For example, if for H5 sub category of commercial, total 30 farmers have shown interest and one farmer has opted 4 such plots while others have shown interest for less than 4 plots. Online system will first mark 1 H5 plot and then followed by sequence of opted plots (1, 2, 3...). After identification of these plots lottery starts.

2.5 During lottery, system will pick the first set of Minimum number of opted plot under each sub category (A1 - 1). Then it will pick the list of farmers who have opted for same category (A1 - 1) of plots and allocates. Whosoever allocates the plot is removed from the lottery. The same process repeats till all the identified sets are allocated to farmers opting for such set (A1 - 1).

Note: (A1 - 1) means A1 is subcategory and 1plot opted by farmers.

(A1 - 2) means A1 is subcategory and 2plots opted by farmers.

2.6 Next, the same process is repeated for next number of plots opted together for each sub category. This whole process of allocation of plots may be conducted as Trial Run or Final Run as per the majority choice. There should be at least one trail run before a final run. At each run a list of allotments is created which is displayed in APCRDA website after completion of allotment process during the lottery. The allotment is made based on the list generated after the Final run. No allotment is allowed after final run.

2.7 A provisional certificate containing a QR code is immediately issued to each allocated based on the outcome of final run.

Example in A1 Sub Category

(For Example, In A1 Subcategory if there are 70 farmers in which 50 farmers had opted for single plots, 20 farmers opted for 2 plots in the same subcategory i.e. A1.

2.8 The lottery process starts as the application picks the single marked plot and selects a random farmer who opted for single plot and allocates that plot and the allocated farmer will be removed from the loop, like this application allocates all the 50 farmers who opted for single

plots. Then the loop continues for two marked plots and application picks the two marked plot and selects a random farmer who opted for two plots and allocates that plot and the farmer then the will be removed from the loop like this all the 20 farmers will be allocated)

2.9 Technical Process used in Lottery: “New ID” Concept of SQL Server Data Base software is used to pick a farmer from the list, which creates a unique row number of each run.

2.10 Security Features Implemented: QR Code (With parameters like Allocated plot code, Aadhaar Number, farmer name, village). The final list of allocation is digitally signed through a 64Bit Secured Encryption Key (Digital Key).

2.11 Additional Functionality Used, Immediately after final allotment, a SMS with the details of individual allotment is sent to each farmer and a List of final allocation is immediately uploaded on APCRDA website.

2.12 The respective villagers are notified about the lottery date, venue and the time of lottery to all the villagers participated in the LPS thru SMS, Local dandora and other means.

2.13 The public representatives are invited to conduct and witness the lottery and the entire lottery process is videographed.

2.14 The following committee has been constituted to conduct the lottery in transparent process : Joint Collector - Guntur Chairman, Director Lands, Director IT, Director Planning, Competent authority (members from CRDA).

2.15 The below table presents the status of plot allotment through lottery as of 31.05.2017.

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Details of Returnable Plots, both Residential & Commercial Village wise as on 27-04-2017																	
Sl.No	Name of the Village	No.of Farmers	Plots Allotted									Lanka Lands			Grand Total	Date of Lottery Conducted	
			Residential			Villas			Total Residential Plots	Commercial			Residential	Commercial			Total
			Dry	Jareebu	Total	Dry	Jareebu	Total		Dry	Jareebu	Total					
1	Nelapadu	768	1092	0	1092	55	0	55	1147	769	0	769				1916	25-Jun-16
2	Nelapadu (2 nd lottery)		75	0	75	2	0	2	77	25	0	25				102	27-Aug-16
3	Sekhamuru	1163	1724	0	1724	97	0	97	1821	1197	0	1197				3018	21-Sep-16
4	Sekhamuru (2 nd lottery)		7	0	7	1	0	1	8	5	0	5				13	27-Sep-16
5	Pichukalapalem	368	674	0	674	0	0	0	674	442	0	442				1116	27-Sep-16
6	Dondapadu	146	203	0	203	0	0	0	203	163	0	163				366	27-Sep-16
7	Inavolu	810	1283	0	1283	41	0	41	1324	910	0	910				2234	1-Oct-16
8	Inavolu (2 nd lottery)	20	12	0	12	3	0	3	15	11	0	11				26	08-Feb-17
9	Abbrajupalem	497	476	263	739	0	41	41	780	581	0	581				1361	1-Oct-16
10	Borupalem	297	352	128	480	0	0	0	480	341	0	341				821	19-Oct-16
11	Kondamrajupalem	476	452	259	711	0	0	0	711	547	0	547				1258	19-Oct-16
12	Nekkallu	794	1340	0	1340	76	0	76	1416	900	0	900				2316	21-Oct-16
13	Malkapuram	233	344	7	351	0	0	0	351	261	0	261				612	21-Oct-16
14	Krishnayapalem	688	935	351	1286	0	0	0	1286	859	0	859				2145	20-Dec-16
15	Lingayapalem	450	0	748	748	0	0	0	748	528	0	528				1276	24-Dec-16
16	Uddandarajupalem	226	0	349	349	0	0	0	349	254	0	254				603	24-Dec-16
17	Venkatapalem	842	574	651	1225	0	0	0	1225	439	515	954				2179	31-Dec-16
18	Venkatapalem (2nd lottery)	125	6	23	29				29	6	18	24	109	80	189	242	24-Apr-17
18	Velagapudi	1088	1592	242	1834	0	0	0	1834	1079	186	1265				3099	3-Jan-17
19	Thullur	2031	3253	0	3253	0	0	0	3253	2155	0	2155				5408	3-Jan-17
20	Rayapudi	1288	919	1002	1921	0	0	0	1921	1457	0	1457				3378	7-Jan-17
21	Ananthavaram	1208	2121	0	2121	101	0	101	2222	1323	0	1323				3545	10-Jan-17
22	Kuragallu	1921	2917	0	2917	0	0	0	2917	2201	0	2201				5118	11-Jan-17
23	Nidamarru	1589	2010	0	2010	0	0	0	2010	1599	0	1599				3609	12-Jan-17
24	Mandadam	1635	1450	1200	2650	0	0	0	2650	1055	896	1951				4601	19-Jan-17
25	Mandadam (2 nd lottery)	66	7	92	99	0	0	0	99	8	64	72				171	08-Feb-17
26	Nowlur-1	1487	0	1713	1713	0	0	0	1713	0	1408	1408				3121	26-Jan-17
27	Nowlur-2	2309	0	1922	1922	0	0	0	1922	0	1584	1584				3506	26-Jan-17
28	Mandadam (3rd lottery)	208	5	13	18	0	0	0	18	3	7	10	254	196	450	28	12-May-17
Grand Total		22525	23823	8963	32786	376	41	417	33203	19118	4678	23796	363	276	639	57188	

Annexure - 11 Details of village-wise gender disaggregated data of landless pensioners

Village	Male	Female	Total	Sample Size
Abbarajupalem	23	102	125	--
Ananthavaram	252	521	773	9
Bethapudi	257	291	548	--
Borupalem	82	259	341	--
Dondapadu	192	274	466	--
Inavolu	128	268	396	--
Krishnayapalem	68	267	335	11
Kuragallu	263	306	569	19
Lingayapalem	113	293	406	21
Malkapuram	133	213	346	11
Mandadam	782	821	1603	21
Neerukonda	171	89	260	17
Nekkallu	55	310	365	--
Nelapadu	184	85	269	21
Nidamaru	365	807	1172	--
Nowlur	731	1467	2198	21
Penumaka	735	919	1654	20
Rayapudi	328	562	890	20
Sekhamuru	42	209	251	--
Thullur	1009	787	1796	21
Uddandarayunipalem	101	223	324	--
Undavalli	819	981	1800	--
Velagapudi	194	446	640	--
Venkatapalem	168	688	856	20
Yerrabalem	984	1269	2253	8
Total	8179	12457	20636	240

Source: List of pensioners to whom monthly pension is transferred through direct benefit transfer

Annexure - 12 Brief note on Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Existing GRM Mechanisms

'Meekosum' system, GRM of APCRDA through commissioner's office as well as 'Competent Authority', etc. and RTI - which are briefly explained in the following sections.

1. 'Meekosam' ('for you' in English):

Statewide singlewindow online framework for receiving grievances, complaints, covering all departments. Along with reporting complaints people can also give suggestions to government directly through this web portal. All the reports and suggestions will be accessible to the respective departments and CM. (URL:<http://www.meekosam.ap.gov.in>)



In addition to CRDA, Urban development department, revenue department, social welfare department, a good number of other departments are all part of this GRM framework.

The recording of grievance is based on Aadhar number.

- The person who posted grievance or suggestion could track the progress of his/her application.
- An acknowledgement will be received via SMS/ e-mail once a grievance is registered.
- The grievance will be registered, tracking id issued, categorized and forwarded to the department concerned.

- It will be escalated to higher authorities if the grievance is not addressed within a certain time-frame.
- The status of the grievance could also be tracked through a toll-free number 1100/1800-425-4440.
- A Call Centre has been set up to register and provide information on status of grievance applications.

Each of the Competent Authority Unit³¹ is separately registered in the Meekosam portal to ensure that the grievance is expeditiously addressed by the concerned officer. The progress of redressal is monitored by Commissioner APCRDA at the organization level and by Hon'ble CM at the state level, during regular review meetings held on every Monday and Wednesday, respectively.

Grievances received from Meekosam, pertaining to CRDA mainly included: payment of pensions, issue of health cards, filling up of vacancies in respect of SC/STs, requests for jobs/ employment grants, requests for enrollment into household survey, request for allotment of government land and provide loan to build houses etc.

Status of grievances received from Meekosam:

Based on the data as of 04.08.2017, at the CRDA Commissioner's office level, a total 370 applications have been received, of which 200 are addressed, while 12 are pending to be replied within time and about 158 are pending beyond the stipulated timeframes for redressal. Whereas at the Competent Authority unit level, 785 grievances are received, 618 addressed, 25 to be addressed and are within timeframe, while 142 are to be addressed which have crossed the time limit for redressal. The overall percentage of efficiency stands at 78.73. The delay for many of the pending grievances is found to be on account of missing or incorrect appeal, unconnected appeals etc. In respect of genuine complaints, additional details are sought for quick redressal. Screenshots extracted from the Meekosam site are annexed as Annexure 12.1.

2. Existing Consultation/ Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Consultations and Grievance redressal mechanisms have been the key enablers for the success of the Capital City Land Pooling Scheme, initiation and implementation works.

Every Monday grievance redressal meeting is held at the CRDA office of the Capital City in which officers from all competent authorities make themselves available for attending to public. The office of Commissioner at the CRDA in Vijayawada city receives grievances and addresses them on a daily basis. In addition, an online portal is made available at

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/Admin/GrievanceRedressalSystem.aspx>.

³¹ LPS unit, there are 26 units in capital city and the same units are now addressing the LA process as well

The grievances from the portal are categorized and forwarded to respective CA units and to the Commissioner APCRDA for further action. A list of grievances received from grievances portal of APCRDA are annexed in Annexure 12.2. Type of grievances typically addressed during Monday meetings of the grievance cell include:

1. 9.2 objections
2. Land disputes
3. Annuity payment
4. Pensions payment
5. Pattadar Passbook
6. Mistakes in Survey Nos and extents
7. Loan waiver
8. Name entry into Household survey data
9. Objections on Master plan
10. LPOC (land pooling ownership certificate)
11. Request for re-survey
12. House site disputes
13. Veedhi Potu (road hit, a vastu issue)
14. Plot allotted in Jareebu land
15. Adangal / 1B
16. Dry land package
17. Nursery pending payment for works done
18. Provision of minimum facilities at Secretariat
19. APCRDA HR policy
20. Rival claims
21. Extent variation
22. Family dispute
23. Gramakantham
24. Registrations
25. Objections on Returnable Plot
26. NTR Vaidya Seva
27. Assigned lands related issues

Early institutional measures taken to address grievances:

26 units of Competent Authorities are established during the early stages of Amaravati (Jan/Feb 2015), which are headed by deputy collector, who otherwise is responsible for more than a district. The deputy collector is assisted by a team of officials including revenue, survey. This translates to the fact that each deputy collector is attending to the issues of approximately 1000 -1500 farmers of the capital city villages and is always available to public at large.

These officers have **sorted out many land-people related issues** while taking the farmers into confidence which mainly included: Family disputes, Enjoyment issues, Survey errors, Extent variations, Encroachments, Assignments and Wakf, Endowment land disputes, etc. In addition Help Desks were opened to enter into agreements and payment of benefits, Personalized and Door Step Services were provided, a dedicated Support Cell was established for NRIs and NRVs.

The grievance redressal mechanism, in addition to the consultative process has addressed over 25,000 issues. 9.2 objections alone amount to 17096 covering an extent of 6511 acres of which 7859 objections have been disposed in favour and 9237 objections rejected on lack of grounds/ merits. Of these rejections, 1052 appeals have been received for reconsideration and are under disposal process after due verification on ground. Similarly around 415 grievances are addressed regarding village settlement zone (R1 issues).

3. Right to Information Act implementation at APCRDA

Each of the over 20 departments of APCRDA as well as 26 competent units of the the Capital City are assigned with a designated RTI officer responsible for receiving and disposing the RTI applications. During the intervening period upto Aug 2017, this year alone, about 270 applications have been received of which about 240 are attended to as per RTI Act.

Applications/grievances received through RTI mainly included the following issues:

1. Population details of capital city
2. Details of CC cameras
3. Unauthorized construction
4. Details of approved plans for buildings and apartments
5. Extent of site under dispute
6. Details of skill development trainings
7. Land allotment
8. 9.2 objections
9. SIA meeting at Undavalli
10. Information about preparation of Master Plan
11. Grama Kantham Issue
12. AP High Court employee association for providing house sites
13. Plot allotment policy
14. Funds and expenditure for construction of Capital City
15. NALA GO
16. LPS details

17. Swiss Challenge information
18. Furnishing of SEIAA and EC documents
19. Details about construction of Seed Access Road
20. Allotment of Shops to Physically Handicapped persons and Widows

4. Proposed ASCCDP Grievance Redressal Mechanism

(Relevant excerpts from RPF/RAP)

In order to redress the grievances raised by the project affected persons due to the project implementation, project level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) shall be established as a grievance redressal mechanism. At the time that the individual RAPs are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and households will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs.

All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the GRC.

All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so directly to the GRC. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the State administration before approaching the legal system in case of unresolved complaints at the state level also.

It has to be noted that in the local communities, people take time to decide to complain when aggrieved. Therefore, the grievance procedures will ensure that the PAPs are adequately informed of the procedure, before their assets are taken. The grievance redress mechanisms is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it implicitly discourages referring such matters to a Tribunal for resolution.

Compensation and resettlement plans (contracts) will be binding under statute, and will recognize that customary law is the law that governs land administration and tenure in the rural/village areas. This is the law that inhabitants living in these areas, are used to and understand.

All objections to land acquisition shall be made in writing, in the language that the PAPs understands,. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to Project Planning Team and Resettlement Specialist and the relevant Minister for administration of land matters, within 20 days after the public notice. Channelling complaints through the GRC is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAP may have to face.

The GRC shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows:

- 1) The affected person should file his/her grievance in writing, to the GRC. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint.
- 2) The GRC should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the GRC that his/her complaint is being considered.
- 3) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time the person may lodge the grievance to the Local Administration or the relevant Authority.
- 4) The Local Administration or relevant Authority will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is taken to the Courts of Law.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at three levels, one at LA / LPS unit level, second at Project level and the third at State level to receive, evaluate, facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The first level is chaired by Spl. Deputy Collector (LA), the second level is chaired by the District Collector and the third level is chaired by Commissioner, R&R. An independent agency / NGO having experience in LA, R&R, consultation, community development will be engaged to evaluate implementation of LPS, LA R&R and Negotiated Settlement Policy.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism for LARR/ Negotiated Settlements

Stages of Grievance Redressal

The Stage I Grievance Redressal Cell will be at Competent Authority / LAO level at the village itself. The Stage II Grievance Redressal Cell will be AP Capital City Development Project Level where the Joint Collector who is the Project Administrator Will Chair the Grievance Redressal Cell and apprise the GRC. The Stage III Grievance Redressal Cell will be chaired by R&R Commissioner at State Level. The Grievance Redressal Process for non-title holders includes the following activities:

- Residence in affected zone
- Enquiry with land owners
- Entries in revenue/ agriculture records

Information Brochures with process of filling grievances and contact details of grievance officers will be widely circulated among the project affected people in the affected villages.

Grievance committee already established under LPS and LA Act by the District Administration will be in place to redress the grievances related to LA and R&R issues. In addition, project specific grievances committee consisting of members not associated with the project implementation will be established to look after the concerns as well as receipt of social development benefits. This Committee will look into all those grievances which are not addressed to the satisfaction of PAPs by the grievance committees established for AP Capital City Development Project.

Annexure 12.1: Status of grievances from Meekosam portal

The screenshot shows the Meekosam portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu on the left and a search/filter area at the top right. The main content area displays a report for the district of KRISHNA. The report includes a table with the following data:

అధికారి	మొత్తం వచ్చిన ఆర్టికల్ సంఖ్య	పరిష్కరించినవి	గడువులో ఉన్నవి	గడువు దాటినవి	పరిష్కార శాతం (%)
గ్రూప్ డైరెక్టర్, యుటిలిటీస్	29	0	2	27	0
డైరెక్టర్, ఫైనాన్స్	176	175	0	1	99.43
డైరెక్టర్, డెవలప్మెంట్ కంట్రోల్	28	17	4	7	60.71
డైరెక్టర్, హౌసింగ్	21	1	2	18	4.76
డైరెక్టర్, పబ్లిక్ రిలేషన్స్	7	7	0	0	100
డైరెక్టర్, ఎఫ్డీసీ	30	0	0	30	0
డైరెక్టర్, ప్రాజెక్ట్	2	0	1	1	0
డైరెక్టర్, కమ్యూనికేషన్స్	7	0	2	5	0
డైరెక్టర్, అకౌంట్స్	4	0	0	4	0
డైరెక్టర్, OM	6	0	0	6	0
డైరెక్టర్, ట్రాన్స్పోర్ట్	8	0	0	8	0
డైరెక్టర్, పార్కు	4	0	0	4	0
డైరెక్టర్, ఎకనామిక్ డెవలప్మెంట్	45	0	1	44	0
డైరెక్టర్, ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెక్యూరిటీ	1	0	0	1	0
Director (Procurement)	1	0	0	1	0
AD (Survey)	1	0	0	1	0
మొత్తం :	370	200	12	158	54.05 %

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for 10 priority roads

మి కోసం

సచివాలయం (అన్ని శాఖలు)

పూజా సమస్యల పరిష్కార వేదిక

పాస్ వర్డు
అనుమతి, సి.ఆర్.డి.ఎ

- ☰ లోగో నమోదు
- ☑ వచ్చిన అర్జీలు(6)
- ☑ పరిష్కార వేదిక అర్జీలు(0)
- ☑ AMS Inbox(0)
- ☑ ఆమోదించవలసినవి(0)
- ☑ ఆదాపేజీ
- 🔍 అర్జీ నకలు జాబితా
- 🔍 అర్జీల స్థితిని శోధన చేయండి
- 📄 అర్జీ రిపోర్టు నకలు
- 🔍 రిపోర్ట్స్
- ➔ అర్జీని సాగారం చేయండి
- ☑ AMS Inbox(0)
- ☑ ఆమోదించవలసినవి(0)
- ☑ ఆదాపేజీ
- 🔍 అర్జీ నకలు జాబితా
- 🔍 అర్జీల స్థితిని శోధన చేయండి
- 📄 అర్జీ రిపోర్టు నకలు
- 🔍 రిపోర్ట్స్
- ➔ అర్జీని సాగారం చేయండి
- ☑ AMS Inbox(0)
- ☑ ఆమోదించవలసినవి(0)
- ☑ ఆదాపేజీ
- 🔍 అర్జీ నకలు జాబితా
- 🔍 అర్జీల స్థితిని శోధన చేయండి
- 📄 అర్జీ రిపోర్టు నకలు
- 🔍 రిపోర్ట్స్
- ➔ అర్జీని సాగారం చేయండి

శిల్ప అధికారుల వారీగా అర్జీల స్థితి పై నివేదిక

జిల్లా : GUNTUR శాఖ : సి.ఆర్.డి.ఎ(CRDA) హెచ్.ఓ.డి : సి.ఆర్.డి.ఎ
 చోదా : -ALL- నుండి : From date వరకు : To date
 Only Data Records నివేదిక పొందండి

అధికారి వారీగా అర్జీల స్థితి పై నివేదిక

GUNTUR > GUNTUR > సి.ఆర్.డి.ఎ > 2014-01-01 > 04-08-2017 వరకు

అధికారి	మొత్తం వచ్చిన అర్జీల సంఖ్య	పరిష్కరించినవి	పరిశీలించబడినవి		పరిష్కార శాతం (%)
			గడువులో ఉన్నవి	గడువు దాటినవి	
చైర్మన్, ల్యాండ్ తుచ్చూరు	165	160	1	4	96.97
చైర్మన్, నోచల్ డివలప్మెంట్, తుచ్చూరు	20	15	0	5	75
చైర్మన్, జి.ఐ. తుచ్చూరు	3	3	0	0	100
చైర్మన్, అడ్వైస్ తుచ్చూరు	4	4	0	0	100
Krishnayapalem (Unit-1)	9	7	2	0	77.78
Nowlur-1 (Unit-2)	12	9	2	1	75
Nowlur-2 (Unit-3)	27	22	3	2	81.48
Kuragallu-1 (Unit-4)	18	13	5	0	72.22
Kuragallu-2 (Unit-5)	9	8	1	0	88.89
Nidamarru-1 (Unit-6)	6	5	0	1	83.33
Nidamarru-2 (Unit-7)	3	3	0	0	100
Undavalli (Unit-8)	81	29	2	50	35.8
Penumaka (Unit-9)	62	62	0	0	100
Borupalem, Abbarajupalem (Unit-11)	8	4	1	3	50
Dondapadu, Pitchakalapalem (Unit-12)	52	22	4	26	42.31
Inavolu (Unit-13)	7	6	0	1	85.71
Rayapudi-1 (Unit-14)	51	48	0	3	94.12
Rayapudi-2, Kondamarajupalem (Unit-15)	7	7	0	0	100
Lingayapalem, Uddandarayuni palem (Unit-16), Malakapuram (Unit-16A)	61	41	0	20	67.21
Nekkallu (Unit-17)	12	11	0	1	91.67
Nelapadu (Unit-18)	5	4	0	1	80
Sakhamuru (Unit-19)	14	11	0	3	78.57
Thullur-1 (Unit-20)	29	23	0	6	79.31
Thullur-2 (Unit-21)	14	12	0	2	85.71
Velagapudi (Unit-22)	12	8	1	3	66.67
Venkatapalem (Unit-23)	25	25	0	0	100
Mandadam-1 (Unit-24)	17	13	1	3	76.47
Mandadam-2 (Unit-25)	24	21	0	3	87.5
Ananthavaram (Unit-26)	28	22	2	4	78.57
మొత్తము :	785	618	25	142	78.73 %

Annexure 12.2 : Types of grievances received from online portal of APCRDA

1. Loan waiver
2. Extent of land
3. Plot allotment
4. Delay in Annuity payment
5. Details of charges for building permissions
6. Spelling of names in LPOC have mistakes
7. Road hit plot allotted - requested for re-allotment
8. Amaravati Health Card
9. Urban land ceiling permission
10. Unauthorized construction
11. Layout development without provisions for pedestrian
12. Pension payment delay
13. Non-receipt of acknowledgement for property tax payment
14. Road repair
15. LPS records correction
16. Provision of toilets under Swachch Bharat Scheme at Nunna Mango market
17. Request for scholarship
18. 9.14 agreement registration
19. Building permissions
20. Land disputes
21. Grama Kantham issue
22. Request to build a museum to showcase the tradition and culture of AP as a mark of recognition to farmers' sacrifice