

# **Submission of Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) & Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) Study Report**

**On**

**Construction of Seed Access Road under Phase – II, from  
Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada – Chennai,  
National Highway (NH-16) road at Tadepalli Municipality,  
Guntur District, A. P.,**

**Submitted**

**To**

**The District Collector,  
Guntur District,  
Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.**



**Prepared by**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADCL	–	Amaravathi Development Corporation Limited
CRDA	–	Capital Region Development Authority
SIMP	–	Social Impact Management Plan
AP	–	Andhra Pradesh
TS	–	Telangana State
NH	–	National Highway
SCR	–	South Central Railway
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
DC	–	District Collector
DH	–	Displaced Household
DP	–	Displaced Person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
JC	–	Joint Collector
LA	–	Land Acquisition
MV	–	Market Value
MRO	–	Mandal Revenue Officer
RFCTLAR R	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PD	–	Project Director
PAP	–	Partially Affected Person
PAF	–	Project Affected Family
PAP	–	Project Affected Persons
PDF	–	Project Displaced Family
PROW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way

RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-Way
Ch.	–	Chainage
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SF	–	Small Farmer
MF	–	Marginal Farmer
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SH	–	State Highway
SMU	–	Social Management Unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSR	–	Standard Schedule of Rates
ST	–	Scheduled Tribe
VDA	–	Variable Dearness Allowance
VRO	–	Village Revenue Officer

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Affected Family:** Any family affected by the project, living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) who is impacted by the project is Affected Family (AF).

**Affected Person:** Any individual, part of the affected family living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (COI) who is impacted by the project is an Affected Person (AP).

**Agricultural Land:** Land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming; (iii) breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iv) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (v) land used for the grazing of cattle.

**Assigned Land:** Are government cultivable waste land provided to the land less poor persons for their lively hood more particularly land less agricultural labour and if the land is required for public purpose, on payment of compensation, the land can be resumed to Government.

**Assistance:** All support mechanisms such as subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, livelihood assistance, involving monetary help, services or assets given to APs constitute assistance in this project.

**Compensation:** Compensation refers to amount paid to acquired private land and/or structure in accordance with the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 pertaining to compensation and Sec 31 and Sec 32 pertaining to rehabilitation and resettlement contained in ‘The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013’.

**Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date.

**Displaced Family (DF):** Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Proposed Right-of-Way (PROW) who are impacted by the project and have to relocate is a Displaced Family. All the members of a DF in the project will be treated as DPs.

**Displaced Person (DP):** Any individual or part of the DFs living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the PROW who are impacted by the project is a Displaced Person (DP).

**Encroacher:** Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the ROW is an encroacher.

**Entitled Person (EP):** Entitled Person includes all APs who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation / assistance since being impacted by the project. The basis for identification of Entitled Persons (EP) in the project will be the cut-off date.

**Marginal Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;

**Right-of-Way:** Right-of-Way (ROW) is the land that have been granting to be owned by PWD(R&B) abetting the carriage way and including the carriageway and recorded as PWD (R&B) land in the revenue records

**Proposed Right-of-Way:** The proposed right-of-way (PROW) is the width required for the actual construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc., and necessary safety zones.

**Temporary Building:** Temporary building means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos.

**Significant Impact:** The APs suffering the following impacts and requiring to relocate are categorized as significantly impacted APs: (i) loss of place of dwelling, (ii) loss of place of business; (iii) loss of livelihood; and (iv) loss of agricultural productive land.

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# ANNEXURES

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 1. Project and Public Purpose

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA) proposed to construct the Seed access road from Amaravati city to Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 to get easy access. The Total length of the seed access road is 21.260 Kms, in which 18.270 Kms (Chainage 0.000 Kms to 18.270 Kms) divided as Phase – I road and the 2.990 Kms (from 18.270 Ch. to 21.260) as Phase – II road. The Total length of the Phase-II is 2.990 Kms and proposed width is 60.00 Mts. The Phase-II length spread into elevated RCC corridor length 1.690 Kms including 100 Mts length of ROB, 320 Mts Cable stayed bridges 2 numbers and nearly 1.300 Kms Bitumen Road with embankment fill and Trumpet portion at NH-16, Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The proposed Phase-II portion i.e., from Kanakadurgamma varadhi, (Amaravathi Capital City Seed access road) to Tadepalli, with the length of 2.990 Kms, which connects the Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 road. The land required to be acquired is about Ac 27.83 under land acquisition for construction of Phase – II seed access road at Tadepalli. The total length of the proposed land acquisition is about 2.99 Kms starting with 18.270 Kms at Kanakadurgamma varadhi point and ending at 21.260 Kms, passing through Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the proposed Amaravathi Capital City, and also local people of the surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits for the people:

- Providing direct access from the Amaravathi Capital City to the NH-16 (Vijayawada-Chennai road).
- Problem of heavy traffic jams will get solved
- Travel time Saving
- Providing more and easy access to the Amaravathi Capital city with the major towns and cities.
- Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets.
- Scope for less occurrence of road accidents.
- Minimize and control the traffic jams.
- Provision for running of more vehicles
- Alternative way of transport
- Employment opportunities during the construction, operation and maintenance period of project
- Decrease in pollution level, enhancement of quality of environment

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada–Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

- Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay.

The land acquisition for this project involved in Tadepalli municipality such Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The Land Acquisition shall be carried out as per provisions of **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act 2013** (RFCTLARR Act 2013). As per section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment is required to carry out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the act. One of the objectives of the Social Impact Assessment is to examine whether the proposed project is a public purpose project.

### **Social Impact Assessment Process**

The social assessment of the project has been carried out as per requirement of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The details of methodologies include:

**i. Sample Socio-Economic Survey:** Based on draft alignments and detailed measurement survey of land and structure, a sample socio-economic survey was carried out by transact walk during the month of March 2017. The sample socio-economic survey has delineated impacts as minor impacts and major impacts.

**ii. Stakeholder’s Consultation:** Consultations were carried out at individual and village level. Important issues were discussed at village level include (but not limited to) impact of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people, compensation as per LARR 2013, findings, suggestions and opinion of people have been taken into account while preparing social impact management plan. (Details of the consultations have been presented in chapter 3).

#### **1.1. Size attributes of Land Acquisition**

The total length of the proposed land acquisition is about 2.990 Kms in Tadepalli municipality such as Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The extent of land required is Ac 27.83 and details of the land to be acquired along with the ownership have been presented in the Annexure – 2.

#### **1.2. Social Impacts**

The social impact of the construction of proposed project has been classified as  
(i) Impact during Pre- construction stage

- (ii) Impact during Construction stage
- (iii) Impact During Operation stage

The main aim of the Social Impact Management Plan is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The social impact management measures shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction stage, Construction stage and Operational stage. A description of the various impacts are identified during different stages of construction which are presented in Table –E1.

**Table E1: Identification of social impacts at various stages**

<b>Pre- Construction</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Operation</b>
Loss of Agriculture lands Loss of Residential Structures Loss of livelihood Loss of trees	Dust pollution Noise pollution Employment during construction	Providing direct access to the Amaravathi Capital City to Vijayawada - Chennai National Highway-16 road. Travel time will be less Provision for traffic diversions Provision for easy access to the surrounding Towns and Cities. Scope for less occurrence of Road accidents. Employment opportunities.

### **1.3. Assessment of Social Cost & Benefits**

This section provides social costs by comparing project benefits (positive impacts) and negative impact (social cost), from construction of project. The cost of Land acquisition and R&R of this project will be about **Rs.49.00 Crores**, however this cost will resolve perpetual traffic problem, congestion and risks of accident. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed detailed in following Table- E2.

**Table -E2: Positive and Negative aspects of the project**

Sl. No	Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Remarks
1	Providing direct access to the Amaravathi Capital City to Vijayawada -Chennai National Highway-16 road.	Loss of Agriculture lands	After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impact), it is found that the proposed project would benefit, connecting with Vijayawada-Chennai NH-16 road by taking-up alternative alignment, if possible in order to minimize negative impacts.
2	Saving in travel time	Loss of Residential Structures	
3	Reduced congestion	Loss of livelihood	
4	Enhancement of land value per acre	Loss of Trees	
5	Reduced chances of accident		
6	Increase in employment opportunity		
7	Provision for easy accessing to the surrounding towns and cities.		

The proposed project requires 27.83 Acres of land under land acquisition at Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The total project affected families identified are as 78 families in which 68 are Agriculture land affected families, 10 are Residential structures affected families. The amount required for land acquisition and R&R compensation tentatively estimated as **Rs.49.00 Crores**. For more clarity refer the following table.

Sl.no	LA particulars			R&R particulars		
	Agriculture Affected Families and Extent in Acres	House Sites Affected Families and Extent in Acres	Total	Project Displaced Families	Partially Affected Families	Total
1	68 Families	10	78 families	10	0	10
2	<b>23.72 Acres</b>	<b>4.11 Acres</b>	<b>27.83 Acres</b>			

As mentioned above, the proposed project will have more positive impacts than negative impacts with any possibility of alternative alignment and this is concluded that the potential benefits of the project outweigh overall cost of the project.

#### **1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Study:**

The SIA team members also observed the environmental impacts and noted that there are no major water bodies, Eco- Sensitive Zones, Archaeological monuments are affecting through the formation of the seed access road.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team observed that the fertile agriculture land will be affected due to this project, hence the authorities concerned are informed to restore the agriculture lands, by taking up the new and alternative, extensive agriculture area to be covered further, encouraging the farmers to go for sustainable agriculture methods, in order to safeguard the livelihood and existing environment at this location.

The team suggested to take up safety measures at junction points by arranging protection, safety measures in order to prevent accidents.

## 2. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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### 2.0 Back ground

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA) proposed to construct the Seed access road from Amaravati city to Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 to get easy access. The Total length of the seed access road is 21.260 Kms, in which 18.270 Kms (Chainage 0.000 Kms to 18.270 Kms) divided as Phase – I road and the 2.990 Kms (from 18.270 Ch. to 21.260) as Phase – II road. The Total length of the Phase-II is 2.990 Kms and proposed width is 60.00 Mts. The Phase-II length spread into elevated RCC corridor length 1.690 Kms including 100 Mts length of ROB, 320 Mts Cable stayed bridges 2 numbers and nearly 1.300 Kms Bitumen Road with embankment fill and Trumpet portion at NH-16, Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The proposed Phase-II portion i.e., from Kanakadurgamma varadhi, (Amaravathi Capital City Seed access road) to Tadepalli, with the length of 2.990 Kms, which connects the Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 road. The land required to be acquired is about Ac 27.83 under land acquisition for construction of Phase – II seed access road at Tadepalli. The total length of the proposed land acquisition is about 2.99 Kms starting with 18.270 Kms at Kanakadurgamma varadhi point and ending at 21.260 Kms, passing through Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the proposed Amaravathi Capital City, and also local people of the surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits for the people:

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- Problem of heavy traffic jams will get solved
- Travel time Saving
- Providing more and easy access to the Amaravathi Capital city with the major towns and cities.
- Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets.
- Scope for less occurrence of road accidents.
- Minimize and control the traffic jams.
- Provision for running of more vehicles
- Alternative way of transport
- Employment opportunities during the construction, operation and maintenance period of project
- Decrease in pollution level, enhancement of quality of environment



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- Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay.

## **2.1 The Project**

The construction of Phase-II Seed access road from Kanakadurgamma varadhi, (Amaravathi Capital City Seed access road) to Tadepalli, with the length of 2.990 Kms, and RoW 60.00 Mts, connecting Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 road, at Tadepalli under CRDA, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Alignment**

The Phase – II length is 2.990 Kms, chainage from 18.270 Kms to 21.260 Kms. The Phase-II length spread into elevated RCC corridor length 1.690 Kms including 100 Mts length of ROB, 320 Mts Cable stayed bridges 2 numbers and nearly 1.3000 Kms Bitumen Road with embankment fill and Trumpet portion at NH-16, Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

## **2.2. Objective and Scope of the study**

In order to enable Andhra Pradesh, Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA), to implement appropriate social measures by making clear its procedures and criteria for decision making and for meeting the requirements of funding agency, the main objective of the social assessment is to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in the present study. The study shall have following objectives:

Social Impact Assessment has been carried out in accordance with the provision of section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The SIA has assessed socio-economic impacts of the proposed acquisition based on information collected from secondary and primary sources. The SIA team has focused upon following aspects while conducting the study.

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- Has estimated number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- To understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- Has studied the Social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these costs on the overall cost of the project vis-à-vis the benefit of the project.
- To understand extent of land public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- To examine potential positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic condition of people in the project area,

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- To develop appropriate measures to minimize the negative socio-economic impacts,
- To prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the project affected people.

The scope of socio-economic study is to include the impacts due to the proposed project. Based on the site survey, it will generate socio-economic data about project affected families and prepare an inventory of property. Based on the data, the project proponent shall develop measures to safeguard the PAFs from the loss occurred due to the proposed project with an objective of sustainable development.

### **2.3 Land acquisition and Resettlement**

The proposed project requires land. The acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their home, livelihood base, since land is a scarce commodity in towns. Efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum by so choosing the alignments that the acquisition of private property is minimal. Land is mainly required for the construction of 60.00 Mts, RoW Seed Access Road under Phase–II.

The project involves relocation of residential buildings, agriculture land, open land and along the proposed corridors. Compensation shall be paid accordingly, for relocation of residential buildings, agriculture land, open land likely to be affected due to the proposed project.

### **2.4 Objective Resettlement Action Plan**

The Resettlement Action Plan is based on the principle that the population affected by the project will be assisted to improve their former living standards. Further, it also takes into account ways of avoiding or minimizing the impacts wherever possible by exploring other alternative project designs. Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources, assistance is proposed for improving their former living standards. The rationale behind preparing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is not only to restore and improve the standard of living of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) but also bring qualitative changes in their life. Considering that the ultimate aim of RAP is to improve quality of life of the affected persons, it is important to assess the changes brought about by the project. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Land acquisition for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 will be followed for the resettlement action plan.

## 2.5 Key Benefits of the Project

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the proposed Amaravathi Capital City, and also local people of the surrounding areas. The project will have following benefits for the people:

- Providing direct access from the Amaravathi Capital City to the NH-16 (Vijayawada-Chennai road).
- Problem of heavy traffic jams will get solved
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- Providing more and easy access to the Amaravathi Capital city with the major towns and cities.
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- Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay.

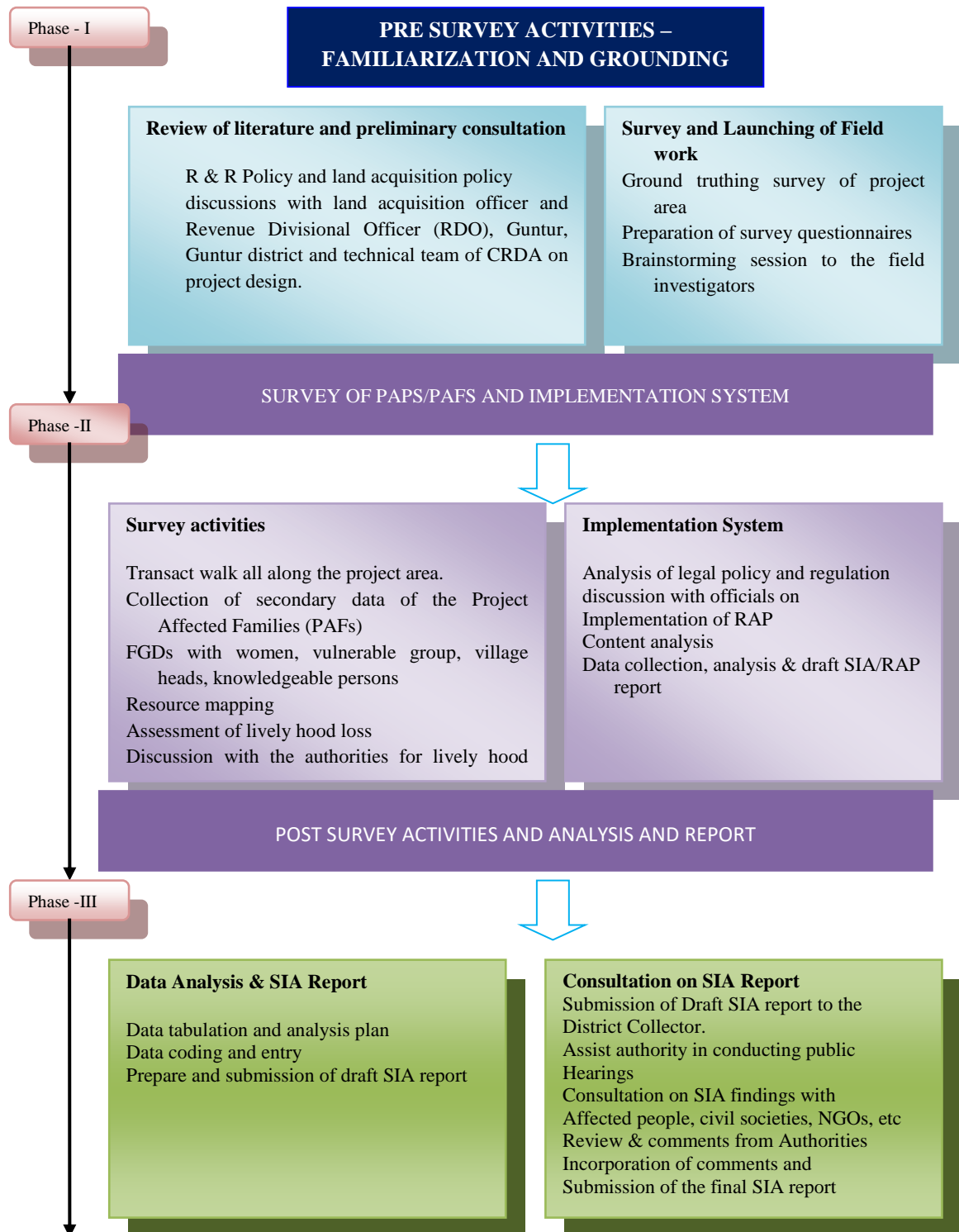
## 2.6 Approach and Methodology for Socio-Economic Studies

The approach adopted to conduct socio-economic study is described below. The study aims at collecting baseline data for socio-economic information and identifies the affected population by residence, business base and their locality. The study is primarily based on field data generated by the Consultant during social survey and secondary data were collected from the census handbooks / gazetteers / other relevant texts. **Figure 2.1** presents the methodology in the form of a flow chart which indicates various steps involved in the study have been described in brief in the following paragraphs.

The methodology for conducting socio-economic study of the proposed project involves review of topographical survey drawings, field visits, data collection and stakeholder consultations.

- Socio-economic survey covering affected households, open lands, agriculture land etc., by referring secondary data.
- Public consultation was conducted before getting the secondary data.
- The development of proposed project has significant positive impacts, considering as a whole. The proposed project may also bring unavoidable adverse impacts on the socio and economic environment around.
- Consultations with concerned stakeholders at the project level with affected families, communities, local leaders, vulnerable groups were held.

**Figure 2.1**



## 2.7 Methodology

The indicative methodology adapted to study above mentioned aspects of SIA is briefly presented in Table-2.1

**Table –2.1 Indicative methodology of Conducting SIA study**

Sl. No	Aspects of SIA	Description Methodology	Source
1.	Assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose	List has been presented section 2(I); a to f	Andhra Pradesh State RFCTLARR Act 2014
2.	Estimate number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced	Census and baseline survey of families affected (Low Population size) through questionnaire method	Field Study and Secondary data
3.	Understand extent of acquired land- public and private, houses, settlement and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition	<i>'Transact-Walk'</i> through Alignment, based on ownership details of the land and type of land to be acquired, enumeration of affected properties, trees etc.	Field study and Secondary data available
4.	Understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project	In-depth study of proposed utilization of land to be acquired including examining relevance of land acquisition	Desk study and Field verification
5.	Whether Acquisition at other place is found not feasible	Alternative analysis of alignment and location of project	Desk study and Field verification
6.	Study of the Social impacts, nature and cost of addressing them and impact of these cost on the overall cost of the project via-à-vis the benefit of the project	Study on their impacts	Desk work and field study, consultation with stakeholders

The social assessment of the project has been carried out as per requirement of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The details of methodologies include:

**Sample Socio-Economic Survey:** Based on alignments and detailed measurements information of land and structure, a sample socio-economic survey, (with the secondary data) was carried out by transact walk during the month of March 2017. The sample socio-economic survey and with the secondary data, it has delineated impacts as minor impacts and major impacts.

**Stakeholder’s Consultation:** Consultations were carried out at individual and village level. Important issues were discussed at village level include (but not limited to) impact of land acquisition on the livelihood of the people, compensation as per LARR 2013, findings, suggestions and opinion of people have been taken into account while preparing social impact management plan. (Details of the consultations have been presented in chapter 3).

## 2.8 Analysis of Alternative : Alternatives

The technical people may find alternative alignments if any possibilities further based on peoples representation.

### 2.8.1 Applicable Legislation and policies

Table 2.2 presents environmental regulations and legislations relevant to this project.

Sl. No	Act/Rules	Purpose	Applicable Yes/No	Reasons for applicability	Authority
1	The Right to Fair compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation And Resettlement, 2013	Set out rule for acquisition of land by government	Yes	This act will be applicable to as there will be acquisition of land for this project.	Land acquisition, Collector & Commissioner R & R
2	National Environment Appellate Authority Act (NEAA) 1997	Address Grievances regarding the process of environmental clearance.	No	Grievances if any will be dealt with, within this act.	NEAA
3	Environment Protection Act-1986	To protect and improve overall environment	Yes	As all environmental notifications, rules and schedules are	MoEF. Gol; State Gov. CPCB; SPCB

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada–Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

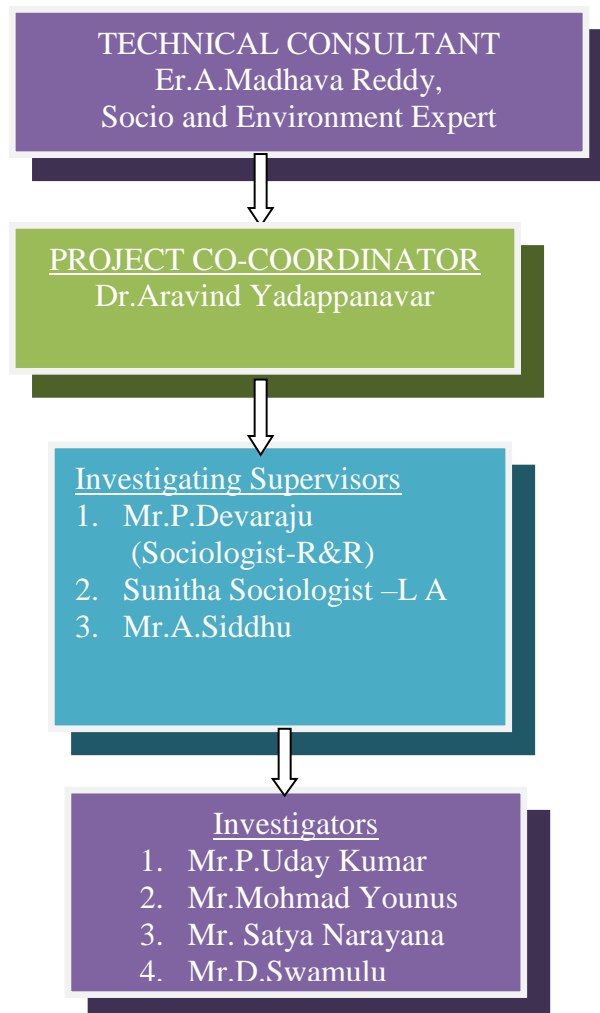
Sl. No	Act/Rules	Purpose	Applicable Yes/No	Reasons for applicability	Authority
				issued under this act.	
4	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	To control air pollution by & Transport controlling emission of air Department. Pollutants as per the prescribed standards.	Yes	This act will be applicable during construction for obtaining NOC for establishment of hot mix plant, workers' camp, construction camp, etc.	SPCB
5	Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	To control water pollution by controlling discharge of pollutants as per the prescribed standards	Yes	This act will be applicable during construction for (establishments of construction camp, workers' camp, etc.	SPCB
6	Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Act) 1990	The standards for noise for day and night have been promulgated by the MoEF for various land uses.	Yes	This act will be applicable as vehicular noise on project routes required to assess for future years and necessary protection measure need to be considered in design.	SPCB

### 3 TEAM AND COMPOSITION, APPROACH AND SCHEDULE FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

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#### 3. Team Composition

The Commissioner, R&R, (FAC) and Secretary to Government, (WRD), Andhra Pradesh vide **RC.No.CRR-13024/1/2016-SECC–CORR, dated 03.01.2017** has notified **Rural Integrated and Social Education Society (RISES)** as Social Impact Assessment Unit. The Collector, provided details of land to be acquired to the SIA unit. The SIA notification for proposed project was published on 21st March, 2017. In response to the SIA request and details provided by the Collector and Revenue Divisional Office, Guntur Division, RISES constituted a team to carry out SIA.





## **Type of Consultation**

### **3.1 Consultation**

Consultative procedure has been a critical but important phase in the entire Social Impact Assessment process. The consultation process will be continued till the preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). While social impact assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning, structured consultations and public hearing have to be conducted at village level to endorse important planning approaches and policies. It is hoped that linkages developed during this phase will ensure the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the project. Following section highlights type of consultations.

#### **3.1.1. Type of Consultation**

**Information Dissemination:** The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultation are described below:-

- While undertaking inventory of proposed project utilities and structures, and sample survey of PAFs, information dissemination focused on the proposed project characteristics, land width required for the construction of project,
- PAFs were consulted to inform them about, resultant impacts and possible social-cultural conflict (if any) including loss of accessibility during project construction.
- **Consultation during Sample Survey/ Transact walk Stage:** SIA at this stage included consultations at individual PAP level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic location at Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District, to understand acceptability of the project and issues related to land acquisition. The overall objective of these consultations were to ensure that the local people can participate in the project specific studies and they were encouraged to express their concerns and opinions. Their suggestions/preferences which were shared by the stakeholders, local people and bodies were incorporated in preparation of SIA report.

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada-Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

**Preliminary Consultation Meeting at Tadepalli Municipality**

**VENUE: - Mandal Parishath office at Tadepalli, dated. 23.03.2017**



**The SIA Team Sociologist P. Devaraju Welcome speech. The RDO explained the Project details.**



**Project Affected Families participation during the consultation.**



**Project Affected Families (PAFs) expressing their view and opinions during consultations. The SIA Team Socio & Environmental Expert Er. A. Madhava Reddy explaining about the SIA process.**

### 3.1.2. Findings of Consultation

Consultations were carried out at individual as well as municipality level. While municipality level consultations were held during sample socio-economic/ transact walk survey. Important issues were discussed during consultation with the stakeholders individually and also at municipality level. These issues were related to loss of livelihood, compensation for acquired land and properties, provision of job in the project. Important issues raised during these consultations are presented below (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Important Issues of Consultation**

<b>Issues Identified</b>	<b>Solutions</b>
Provision of Job in lieu of compensation as per new LARR Act 2013,	For R&R consideration
Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of agricultural land,	Fair compensation according to LARR Act, 2013
Compensation for house, trees and compound walls	Fair compensation according to LARR Act ,2013

### 3.1.3 Framework for continued consultation

As per provision of section 4(6) and section 7(6) of the LARR Act 2013, the SIA required to be disclosed to people at conspicuous locations, Municipality, Tehsil, District offices. To fulfill the goal the SIA team ensures that

- Key stakeholders, Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur Division, Guntur District, (requiring body), CRDA Guntur Division, Government of Andhra Pradesh (representing appropriate Government) and RISES, Hyderabad will be involved actively in approval of recommendations of social impact assessment studies by expert appraisal group as per provision of section 7 of LARR Act 2013,
- Identified critical issues will be given due attention in developing good communication strategies with the land owners during acquisition process under LARR Act 2013,
- Key features of the compensations and R&R entitlements (as per provision of section 30 of the LARR Act 2013 will be displayed on billboards, in the municipality for understanding and its acceptability.

## **3.2 Data Sources**

The following section highlights data sources and activities are being carried out for the preparation of SIA report.

### **3.2.1 Data from Secondary Sources**

Following information is collected from the published documents to appreciate the project background, land ownership status, and statistical information required for baseline information.

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition 2013,
- Primary Census Abstract, District Census Handbook 2011
- District wise Socio-Economic Indicators (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh),
- Acts and Policies of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh related to R&R and Land acquisition.

### **3.2.2 Data and information from Primary Sources**

- Sample census survey and transact walk observations.
- Public Consultation
- Focused Group Discussions
- Consultation with key informants
- Interviews with important secondary stakeholders
- Public Hearing

### 3.3 Schedule of SIA

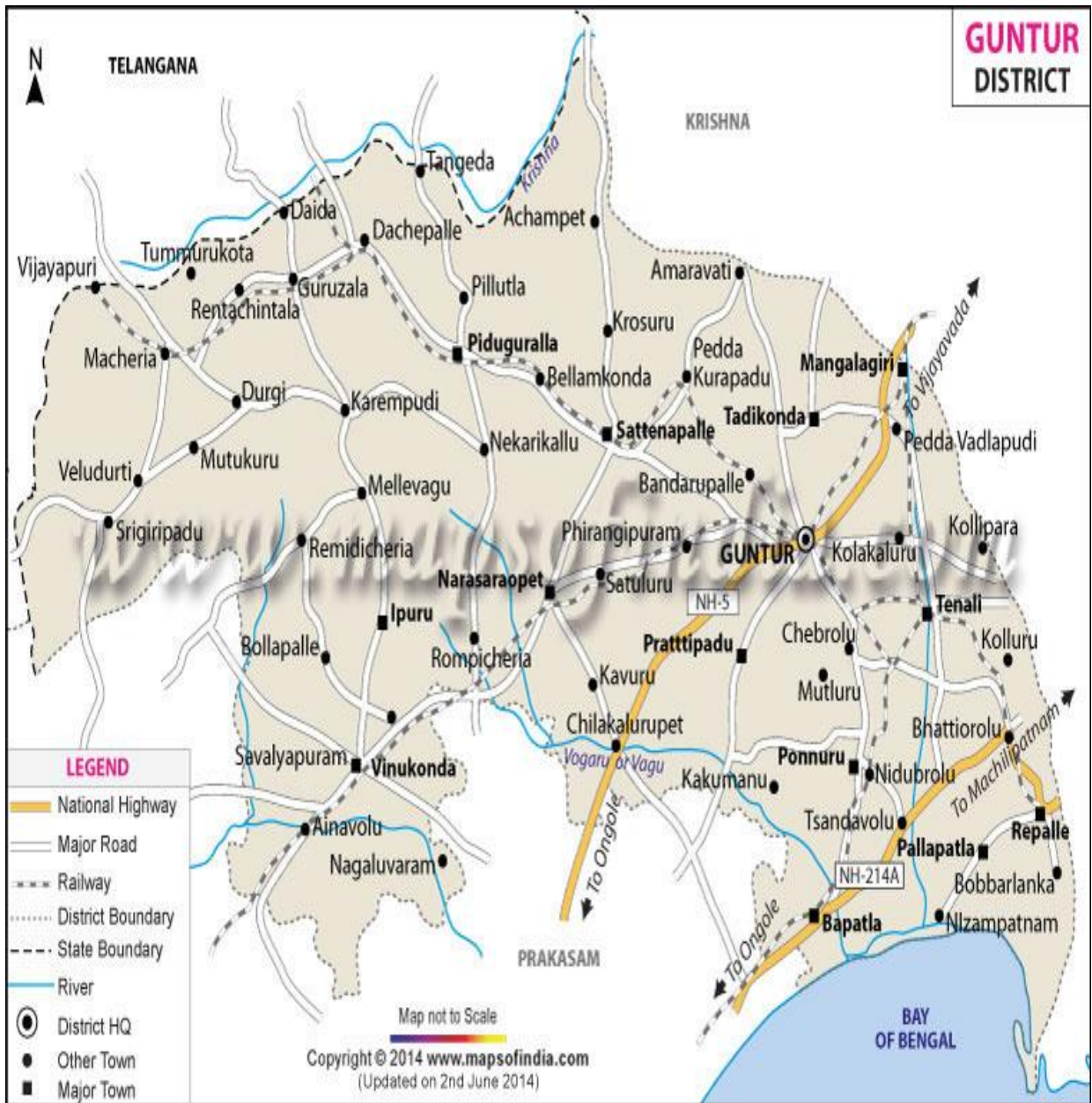
Details showing the date wise work undertaken for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of land acquisition of proposed project in Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
21.03.2017	Notification for commencement of SIA	Informed to the affected families
25.11.2016	Notification for EOI for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) & SIMP, from Commissioner, R&R. FAC), & Secretary to Government, (WRD).	Rc.No.CRR-11021/11/2016 – SEC A – C RR, Dt. 25.11.2016
03.01.2017	Commissioner R&R (FAC), & Secretary to Government, (WRD), has finalized the RISES for carrying out the SIA study under section 4 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.	Rc.No.CRR-13024/1/2016 – SEC C-CORR, Dt. 03.01.2017
14.03.2017	Constitution of SIA team for carrying out a SIA study for proposed project	
16.03.2017	Training of SIA team at RISES office, Hyderabad.	
23.03.2017	Conducting Preliminary Consultation at Tadepalli MPDO Office	
21.03.2017 & 22.03.2017	Transact walk Survey and Enumeration	
24.04.2017	Submission of Draft SIA report	
19.05.2017	Public hearing – I	Based on requirement of the affected people.
31.05.2017	Public hearing – II	Based on requirement of the affected people.
12.06.2017	Submission of Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) & SIMP Report.	Based on suggestions of the District authorities and public hearings.

## 4. LAND ASSESSMENT

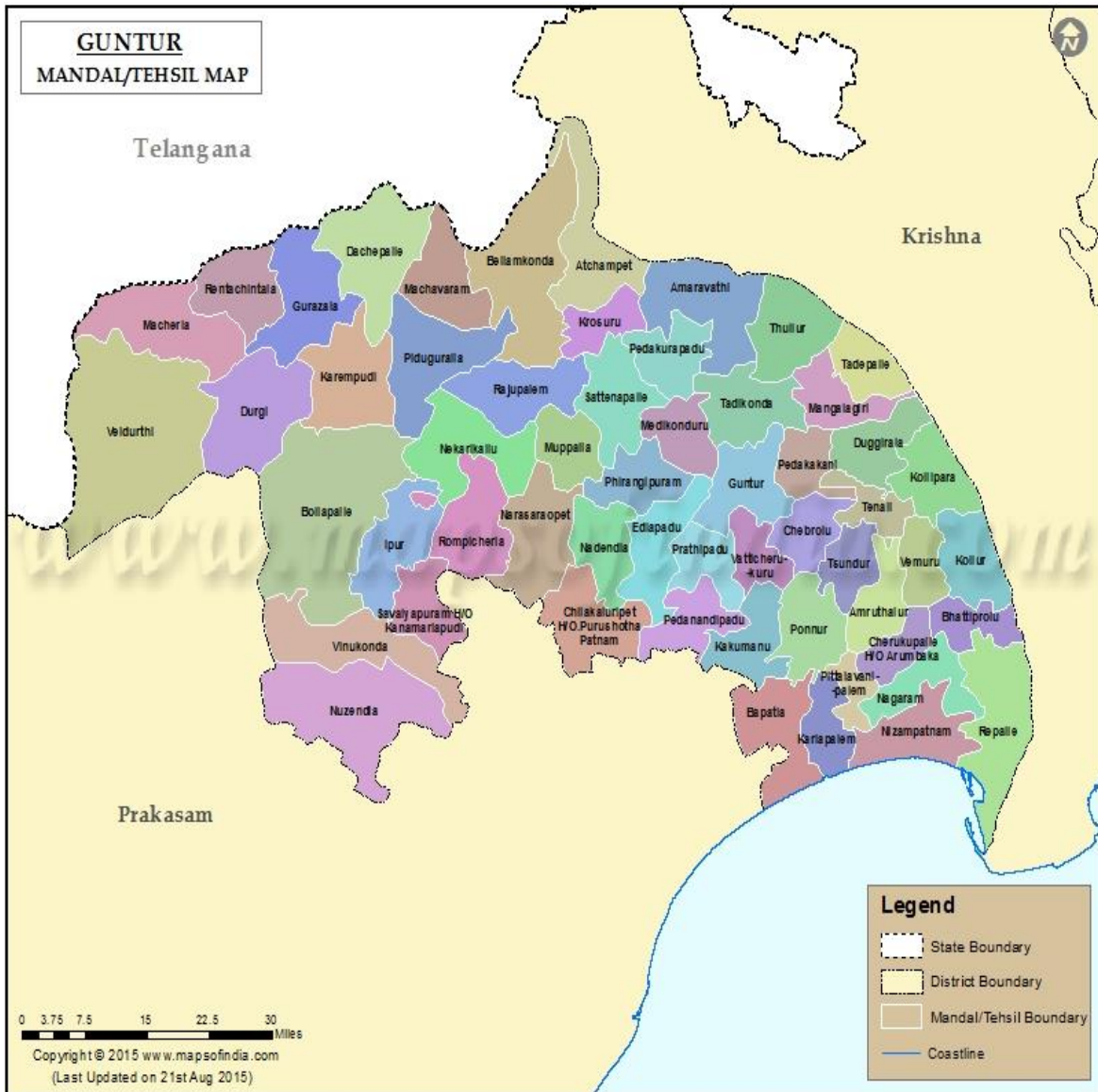
### 4 Proposed Land and Area

Land acquisition of the proposed project is being carried out as per provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013. An extent of land required under land acquisition is Ac. 27.83, at Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.



**GUNTUR DISTRICT MAP**

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada–Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.



**GUNTUR MANDAL WISE MAP**

#### 4.1 Total Land Requirement

The proposed phase –II project length is 2.990 Kms, i.e., chainage from 18.270 Kms to 21.260 Kms. The phase-II length spread into elevated RCC corridor length 1.690 Kms including 100 Mts length of ROB, 320 Mts Cable stayed bridges 2 numbers and nearly 1.300 Kms Bitumen road with embankment fill trumpet portion at NH-16, Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. Total required land for this project is 27.83 Acres in Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The 27.83 Acres of land is being used under cultivation mostly and small portion of built up area and open plots.

#### 4.2 Quantity of Land Proposed to be acquired

Total 27.83 Acres of land is proposed to be acquired at Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The 27.83 Acres of land is being used under cultivation mostly and small portion of built up area and open plots. The ownership of this land is given in the Annexure - 2

#### 4.3 Type of Land

Following section presents type of land required for proposed project in Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. Type of land being impacted is taken from records of Revenue department. The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 27.83 Acres of land in which majority of the land is being owned by private owners.

**Table 4.3 Project Area: Loss of Land and Structures**

Sl. No.	Village/ Municipality	Mandal	Number of PAFS	Agriculture land
1	Tadepalli	Tadepalli	78	68
	<b>Total</b>			



**Table 4.4 Project Area: Loss of Homesteads**

Sl. No.	Village/ Municipality	Mandal	No. of PDFs	Structures (in proposed land) Nos.			No of PAFs	Structures (in proposed land) Nos.			Toilets	Compound Walls	Others
				Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha			
1	Tadepalli	Tadepalli	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 shows that 27.83 Acres of land is being proposed to be acquired in Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. According to the transact walk survey and secondary data, it was observed that about 10 PDFs will be losing their homesteads and 68 families are losing agricultural land. The main agriculture crops grown are commercial varieties such as Turmeric, Banana, Maize, under floriculture Jasmin, Rose, Saffron, and also different vegetable crops. Accordingly to the local opinion, observations it is informed that nearly 26 varieties of crops will be cultivated throughout the year in 3 seasons. It is also observed that the land is very fertile, and suitable for any type of crops cultivation.

**Table 4.5 Project Area: Loss of Structures Details**

Sl. No.	Name of the Owner	Type of Structures	LHS / RHS	Remarks
1	M. Shivaramireddy	Katcha – Residential	RHS	
2	Srinivasa Reddy	Pucca – Residential	RHS	
3	V. Mahesh Reddy	Pucca – Residential		2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor
4	Koti Reddy	Semi Pucca – Residential	RHS	
5	K. Padma	Pucca – Residential	LHS	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor
6	A. Jagadhishwari	Semi Pucca – Residential	LHS	3 Tenants
7		Pucca–Under Construction	LHS	
8	Manipal Hospital area Hospital	Semi Pucca – Residential	LHS	
9	Manipal Hospital area Hospital	Pucca–Commercial	LHS	Cancer Unit Center
10		Semi Pucca – Residential	LHS	

## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

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This chapter specifically analyzes the economic profile of the project area and the project affected persons. The impacts on land and other immovable assets based on primary and secondary data collected. Based on the impact on land and structures, a sample survey/ transact walk was carried out and the results of the survey established socio-economic status of PAFs. The survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of R&R interventions required to mitigate negative impacts of the proposed project.

### 5 The Project Area

**General:** Guntur District is located in Andhra Pradesh along the east coast of Bay of Bengal. The district has a coastline of around 100 kilometers. Guntur City is the largest city in the district and administrative center of Guntur District. The district is a major center for learning. Telugu and Urdu are the main languages spoken in this district.

Guntur district covers an area of 11,391 Sq.km, and has a population of 44,65,144 comprising of 22,50,279 male population and 22,14,865 female population. The Krishna River forms the northeastern and eastern boundary of the district, separating Guntur District from Krishna District. The district is bounded on the southeast by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Prakasam District, on the west by Mahbubnagar District, and on the northwest by Nalgonda District. It is divided into 57 mandals.

Paddy, tobacco, cotton and chilies are the main agricultural products cultivated in the district. Places of historical importance in Guntur District are Amaravathi, Ponnur, Bhattiprolu, Vinukonda, Kotappakonda, Undavalli caves, Gurazala, Macherla, Kondavid fort and the archeological museum in Guntur.

Guntur is a centre of learning and the administrative capital of Guntur district, which is home of historically significant Amaravati, Bhattiprolu and Sitanagaram monuments. The city is also a centre for business, industry, and agriculture. The region is identified as a major transportation and textile hub in India. Additionally, the Guntur area economy has an agricultural component that is internationally known for its exports of chilies, cotton, and tobacco.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of Project Area:

Socio-economic profile highlights the demographic features, density of population and sex ratio, literacy level, rural and urban composition, occupational pattern and work participation rate of both general and SCs population in the district.

This chapter is intended to focus on the profile of Guntur district, the sample district of the present study. Mainly, it focuses on geographic, socioeconomic and demographic features of the district. In addition to that various programmes and implementing agencies working on the poverty alleviation and development aimed at

general population as well as Scheduled Castes (SCs) population in the district are highlighted.

The district gets the benefit of both South-West and North-East monsoons contributing 63 per cent and 28 per cent of the total rainfall respectively. The rainfall in the district generally decreases from the East to West while the rainfall in the monsoon season accounts for 57 per cent of the annual rainfall, the rains in the retreating monsoon season accounts about a third of the annual total. The average rainfall in the district is 815.7.c.m.

The soils in the district in general are very fertile and they are broadly categorized as block cotton soils, red loamy and sandy loamy soils. The black cotton soil constitutes 70 per cent of the total area of the district. Red soil and sandy loamy soils constitute 24 per cent and 6 per cent of the total area respectively. The red soil is found along the Guntur-Guntakal railway line and nacreous or sandy soils are found in the coastal belt of the district. Alluvial soil is found in small extent along the banks of Krishna River.

Argo-Economic profile provides information with regard to land under cultivation, irrigational facilities, crops grown, social stratification of the operational holdings, live-stocks, minerals and mines, industries and access to various amenities in the district.

Guntur district is rich in livestock. According to the recent accounts, it has a livestock population of 45,35,857 consisting of cattle of 1,37,484 and buffaloes of 10,22,456. And goat and sheep are accounted for 6,37,612 and 7,70,671 respectively. Besides, there is poultry population of 27,61,651. The district ranks first in the state in the production of milk and milk products like butter and ghee. The infrastructural facilities made available by the animal husbandry department for animal health care in the district are 1 VDC, 16 veterinary hospitals, 100 livestock supervisory units, 158 rural veterinary dispensaries and 5 sheep extension centers. Of the total institutions, 211 are provided with artificial insemination facility.

## **5.1 Demographic Condition of the Project Area**

According to the Census of 2001, the population of Guntur district is 44,65,144 comprising of 22,50,279 male population and 22,14,865 female population. The decennial growth rate of population during the period from 1991 to 2001 is 8.72 per cent. The population of SCs, as per the Census of 2001, is 8,18,005 comprising of 4,14,712 male population and 4,03,293 female population. The percentage of SCs in the total population of the district is 18.32. The SCs population grew much faster than general population in the district during the period from 1991 to 2001 (see Table- 3.1). During 1991-2001, the general population has increased at the rate of 8.72 per cent while SCs population has increased at the rate of 42.7 per cent which is much higher than the growth of general

population. This alarming rate of growth of SCs has occurred in the decade between 1991 and 2001.

### **Climate:**

The district suffers from hot climate. Basing on the variation of weather conditions the duration of the year may be divided into four seasons. The summer season starts by about the middle of February and continues till the first week of June. The heat in April and May is oppressive. The north-east monsoon breaks the hot spell in June and makes the weather bearable. The southwest monsoon season follows thereafter and extends up to the end of September October and November months that constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to the middle of February is generally marked by fine weather. Since the entire district is irrigated, humidity is high and water scarcity is rare even in the summer.

### **Geography:**

Guntur District is located at 16.20°N 80.27°E. It has an average elevation of 33 metres (108 ft) and situated on the plains. There are a few hills in the surrounding suburban areas. The city is located around 40 miles (64 km) to the west of the Bay of Bengal on the east coast of India. The Krishna Delta lies partly in Guntur district. There are other smaller rivers and channels in the region such as Guntur Channel, Chandravanka, Naagileru, Guntur Branch Canal etc.

It is typical of the wider deltas along the southeast coast of India (known as the Coromandel Coast). The braided stream channels, broad floodplain, and extensive sandbars suggest that this part of the Krishna River flows through relatively flat terrain and carries a substantial amount of sediment, especially during the monsoon season.



**Image: Geographical View Of Guntur District**

With the ocean on the top portion of the image, the actual location of the city is on the bottom right side portion of the image.

Rain storms and hurricanes are common in the region during the rainy season, which starts with the monsoons in early June. The hurricanes could occur any time of the year, but commonly between May and November.

### **Divisions:**

In 1985, the then existing 21 Taluks were re-organised into 57 Mandal Corresponding to the Revenue Mandals, Mandal Parishads were also formed which were co-terminus with the Revenue Mandals in all cases except that the Statutory Towns were not included in the jurisdiction of the Mandal Parishads. 28 Mandals were carved out by taking villages exclusively from each of the 16 erstwhile Taluks (i.e. without including villages from a second taluks). The remaining 29 Mandals were formed by taking villages from more than one erstwhile taluk. The 57 Mandals are grouped into three Revenue Divisions in the district as shown below:

1) **Narasaraopet Division:** (20 Mandals) Macherla, Narasaraopet, Chilakaluripet H/O purushothapatnam, Vinukonda, Veldurthi, Durgi, Rentachintala, Karempudi, Gurazala, Dachepalle, Machavaram, Piduguralla, Ipur, Bollapalle, Nuzendla, Savalyapuram H/O Kanamarlapudi, Rompicherla, Nekarikallu, Nadendla and Edlapadu.

2) **Guntur Division:** (20 Mandals) Guntur, Sattenapalle, Mangalagiri, Tadepalle, Phirangipuram, Bellamkonda, Rajupalem, Krosuru, Muppalla, Atchampet H/O Chamarru, Pedakurapadu, Medikonduru, Pedakakani, Prathipadu, Vatticherukuru, Thullur, Tadikonda, Amaravathi, Chebrolu and Pedanandipadu.

3) **Tenali Division:** (17 Mandals) Tenali, Ponnur, Bapatla, Repalle, Bhattiprolu, Duggirala, Vemuru, Amruthalur, Kollipara, Tsundur, Kollur, Kakumanu, Pittalavanipalem, Karlapalem, Nagaram, Nizampatnam and Cherukupalle H/O Arumbaka.

## **5.2. Project Impacts**

Following sections illustrate analysis of the results of socio-economic and sample surveys. The analysis describes about the social, demographic and economic profile of PAPs to understand the type of R&R intervention measures required to enhance living condition of PAPs. The socio-economic study has been done based on education, occupation, demographic profile other social characteristics of the PAPs.

**(i). Loss of Land:** The proposed project stretch 2.990 Km will involve acquisition of about 27.83 Acres of land.

**Table 5.2: Project area Land acquired**

Village/ Municipality	Land (in acres)	Particulars		
		Agriculture land in Ac	Homestead & Open Plots	Total Area in Ac
Tadepalli	27.83	23.72	4.11	27.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>27.83</b>

Source: Secondary data

(ii) **Impact on Agriculture Land:** Table 5.2 presents impact on agriculture land affected is about 23.72 Acres and 4.11 acres of open plots and homestead land is acquired for proposed project.

**Table 5.3: Project area Agricultural Land acquired**

Village/ Municipality	L A Particulars				Total
	0 to 5 Cents	5 to 10 Cents	10 to 15 Cents	15 Cents above	
Tadepalli	8	12	6	52	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>78</b>

Source: Secondary data

(iii) **Impact on People:** The table 5.3 represents that 78 Agriculture families are affecting under this project. As informed in the table 52 persons are losing 15 Cents above of Agriculture lands. Therefore, the project will not affect livelihood adversely. The impact on livelihood could be mitigated with the intervention of Rehabilitation measures as per the LARR Act 2013. Further explorative technique has been used to assess social impacts on families, understand social and demographic profile the project affected families. As can be seen from Table 5.4 that there are 78 Agriculture and open plots affected families, from PAFs having average family size for the project is 4.11.

**Table 5.4: Project affected families (PAFs) and Project affected persons (PAPs)**

Village/ Municipality	Land (PAFs)	PAPs	Average family size
Tadepalli	27.83	78	4.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.83</b>	78	

Source: Secondary data

### 5.3 Social Profile of the PAPs

#### 5.3.0 Age composition:

To know about age of stakeholders gives the SIA study good idea about area and its people because if the number of older people is high in specific area then there can be different problems and attitudes of that respective area. If the number of younger people is high then social problems, attitudes can be different like unemployment and drug addiction. So the understanding of the age pattern is very important and age data of all the respondents is given below in table 5.5.

**Table 5.5 Age limit of respondents**

Age	Number	Percentage
0-10	0	0
11-20	0	0
21-30	12	15.38
31-40	25	32.05
41-50	31	39.74
Above 51	10	12.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

**Note: PAF Families only**

Above mentioned table it is shown that majority of the stakeholders in this study is from, the age limit between 41-50 above are contribute 39.74% of the total. 31-40 above are contributed 32.05 percent, 15.38% stakeholders are from the age limit of 21-30. This table represents that the stakeholders whom land is proposed to be acquired for the proposed project extension are mature people and majorly above 40 years.

#### 5.3.1 Marital Status of PAPs

The analysis on marital status of the PAPs (83.33%) were married, while 16.67 percent was unmarried. There were no divorced persons reported in the project area. The marital status of PAPs is depicted in the following Table 5.6.

**Table – 5.6 Marital Status of PAPs**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	65	83.33
Unmarried	13	16.67
Widowed	0	0
Divorced	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

**Note: PAF Families only**

### 5.3.2 Educational Status of PAFs

Among the PAFs, excluding 20.51 percent are 10<sup>th</sup> Standard and 23.07 percent of them are Illiterate. The educational status of the PAFs is enumerated in the following Table 5.7.

**Table –5.7: Educational Status of the PDFs**

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	18	23.07
Upto 5 <sup>th</sup> Standard	13	16.60
Upto 10 <sup>th</sup> standard	16	20.51
Intermediate	12	15.38
Graduate	15	19.23
Post graduate	4	5.12
Vocational Course	0	0
Others	0	0
Non school going children	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

**Note: PAF Families only**

### 5.3.3 Occupation of PAFs

Out of the total 78 PAFs, 79.48 percent work as Agriculture. The occupational structure of the PAFs is enumerated in the following table 5.8.

**Table 5.8 Occupational Structure**

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	62	79.48
Agriculture labour	0	0
Casual Labour	0	0
Private Service	16	20.52
Government Service	0	0
Petty Business	0	0
Traditional Work	0	0
Unemployed Youth	0	0
Old/Unable to Work	0	0
Housewife	0	0
Student	0	0
Non-School Going	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

**Note: PAF Families only**



### 5.3.4 Project Affected Families

The socio-economic survey covered by transact walk and secondary data provided by Revenue authorities noted that 78 Project Affected Families spread across Tadepalli municipality of Tadepalli Mandal. The following table depicts distribution of the PAFs by village. PAFs are depicted in the following Table 5.9

**Table – 5.9 Village/ Municipality -wise Distributions of PAFs**

<b>Name of the village/ Municipality</b>	<b>No. of PAFs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Tadepalli	78	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field Survey & data provided by Guntur**

### Social Category of Project Affected Families (PAFs)

The socio-economic survey covered by transact walk and secondary data provided by Revenue authorities noted that 78 families are affecting in this 10 residential structures affected PAFs and 68 agriculture land affected families spread across Tadepalli municipality. The social division of the affected households in the project area reveals majority of households are forward cast. It was observed from the socio economic survey PAFs from forward caste communities, constituting 87.17 percent of the total households, backward caste member constituting nearly 12.83. The social division of the PAFs is presented in the following Table 5.10.

**Table – 5.10 Social Division of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Forward Caste	68	87.17
Backward Caste	10	12.83
Schedule Caste	0	0
Schedule Tribe	0	0
Other religions	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

### 5.3.5 Religious Category of the Project Affected Families (PAFs)

The socio-economic survey covered by transact walk and secondary data provided by Revenue authorities noted that the 78 PAFs are divided into two major religious communities. Out of the total 78 PAFs, 87.17 percent belong to Hindu religion and 12.83 percent belong to Christian religion. The religious division of the PAFs is presented in the Figure 5.1 below.

**Figure – 5.1: Religious Division of Project Affected Families (PAFs)**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindu	68	87.17
Muslim	0	0
Christian	10	12.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

### 5.3.6 Living Condition of the PAFs

It is important for the policy makers, development practitioners, government, non-government as well as donor agencies to understand the living conditions of people, whose upliftment they work for through various programmes and policies. In the present context of proposed project it is also apt to understand the living conditions of the PAFs. The socio-economic survey covered by transact walk and secondary data provided by Revenue authorities noted that total of 78 families, (68 (PAFs) + 10 PAFs.) (100%) live in nuclear families. When enquired about the quality of the housing in the project area, it was revealed that more than 80% of the families are living in permanent structures. The quality of living structures is shown in the Figure 5.2.

**Figure – 5.2: Living conditions of PAFs**

<b>Type of Structures</b>	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Permanent	64	82.00
Semi-Permanent	14	18.00
Katcha	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

### 5.3.7 Resettlement option

When asked about resettlement options, it was revealed that a substantial majority of the PAFs (67.94%) opted for Undecided. The details about preference of PAFs about resettlement options are provided Table.5.12.

**Table –5.12 Preference for Compensation of PAFs**

Resettlement options	Frequency	Percentage
Land to Land	25	32.05
Self Managed- Cash assistance	0	0
Project Constructed – House/Shop	0	0
Undecided	53	67.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Field visit and observations**

### 5.3.8 Perception and Attitude of the PAFs

In order to understand the perception and attitude of the PAFs towards construction of the 60.000 Mts Row Seed Access Road from Tadepalli to Amaravathi Capital City. The affected people opposed and denied to give their land to the proposed road. The PAF's informed that there are three alternative, existing road which can be used, extended for the proposed road instead of going or providing new alignment road.

Nearly 83 percent of the Affected Families consider that this subproject will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and lands to people, and accident due to increased speed 17 percent. The opinion of the affected families to the negative impacts of the subproject is presented in Table 5.13. This information is significant and the project should undertake safety measures, awareness rising and provide raised side walls in the urban areas.

**Table 5.13: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)**

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / Lands to people	65	83.33
Accident due to increased speed	13	16.67
Noise/Air Pollution	0	0
Difficulty in road crossing	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>

## **6. SOCIAL IMPACTS**

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### **6.0. Project Impacts**

The major findings and magnitude of impacts of the proposed project are discussed in the following sections. The project impacts have been classified into different categories such as impacts on land, impacts on the affected families and their livelihood resources, impacts on agriculture lands.

The proposed project will have a number of positive and negative impacts. In general the proposed project shall bring following positive impacts:

- Generate employment opportunity,
- Economic growth,
- Mobility in the project area,
- Safety in travelling,
- Traffic decongestion,
- Save fossil fuel,
- Reduce levels of air pollution

The proposed project is not so positive for a section of people / project affected families. The anticipated negative impacts on these people include:

- Loss of Agriculture lands
- Loss of Residential Structures
- Loss of Livelihood

### **6.1 Land Requirement and Acquisition**

The proposed Phase-II portion i.e., from Kanakadurgamma varadhi, (Amaravathi Capital City Seed access road) to Tadepalli, with the length of 2.990 Kms, connecting Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 road. The land required to be acquired is about Ac 27.83 under land acquisition for construction of Phase – II seed access road at Tadepalli. The total length of the proposed land acquisition is about 2.990 Kms starting with 18.270 Kms at Kanakadurgamma varadhi point and ending at to 21.260/000 Kms, passing through Tadepalli municipality of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The project shall require the acquisition/ transfer of 27.83 Acres of land. Details of land requirement are summarized below in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Land Requirement for the Project**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Land Requirement</b>	<b>Total LA in Acres</b>
1	Acquisition of Land (in Acres)	
1.1.	Private Land (in Acres)	27.83
1.2.	Forest land (in Acres)	0
1.3.	Endowment land (in Acres)	0
1.4.	Govt. land (in Acres)	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.83</b>
	Agriculture land affected persons	68
2.	Impact on properties (No.)	
2.	<b>Structures</b>	
2.1.	Total PAFs	10
2.2.	Total PAPs	0
2.3.	Total PDFs	10
2.4.	Open plots	0
	<b>Total PAFs</b>	<b>78</b>

## **6.2. Impact on Families**

An about 78 families are affected due to proposed project, 68 loosing the agricultural lands, and 10 families are loosing Homestead structures are affecting. All the affected families are belongs to Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli Municipality, Guntur District.

## **6.3 Loss of livelihood**

The estimated numbers of families being affected are about 78 families and most of them are agricultural lands owners. The total number of agriculture land owners affecting in the project are 68 and Homestead Structures affecting families are 10, there will be effect on the livelihood of the agriculture Project Affected Families (PAFs). The main agriculture crops grown are commercial varieties such as Turmeric, Banana, Maize, under, floriculture Jasmin, Rose, Saffron, and also different vegetable crops.

According to the local opinions, observations it is noted that nearly 26 varieties of crops will be cultivated throughout the year in 3 seasons. It is also observed that the land is very fertile, and suitable for any type of crops cultivation.

Most of the farmers are small farmers and marginal farmers only. The impact on livelihood could be mitigated with the intervention of Rehabilitation measures as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Further explorative technique has been used to assess social impacts on families, understand social and demographic profile the project affected families.

## **6.4 Relocation**

The proposed project will affect most of the agricultural lands, open plots due to this project. Where the main agriculture crops grown are commercial varieties such as Turmeric, Banana, Maize, under floriculture Jasmin, Rose, Saffron, and also different vegetable crops. According to the local opinion, observations it is noted that nearly 26 varieties of crops will be cultivated throughout the year in 3 seasons. It is also observed that the land is very fertile, and suitable for any type of crops cultivations. Most of the farmers are small farmers and marginal farmers only. In view of social impacts, rehabilitation of the PAFs has been proposed. During site visit and preliminary meeting with the PAF's, choice and desire of affected people have also been noted, and observed.

Mitigation measure of the adverse impacts shall be following:

- To assist the PAPs in the loss of livelihood.
- Provide monetary assistance to those who have lost lands.

## 7 COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

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### 7.0. Introduction

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA) proposed to construct the Seed access road from Amaravati city to Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 to get easy access. The Total length of the seed access road is 21.260 Kms, in which 18.270 Kms (Chainage 0.000 Kms to 18.270 Kms) divided as Phase – I road and the 2.990 Kms (from 18.270 Ch. to 21.260) as Phase – II road. The Total length of the Phase-II is 2.990 Kms and proposed width is 60.00 Mts. The Phase-II length spread into elevated RCC corridor length 1.690 Kms including 100 Mts length of ROB, 320 Mts Cable stayed bridges 2 numbers and nearly 1.300 Kms Bitumen Road with embankment fill and Trumpet portion at NH-16, Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The proposed Phase-II portion i.e., from Kanakadurgamma varadhi, (Amaravathi Capital City Seed access road) to Tadepalli, with the length of 2.990 Kms, which connects the Vijayawada-Chennai National Highway NH-16 road. The land required to be acquired is about Ac 27.83 under land acquisition for construction of Phase – II seed access road at Tadepalli. The total length of the proposed land acquisition is about 2.990 Kms starting with 18.270 Kms at Kanakadurgamma varadhi point and ending at 21.260 Kms, passing through Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District.

The project will entail a multitude of benefits for the proposed Amaravathi Capital City, and also local people of the surrounding areas. The proposed project not only benefits to the rural population of villages but also the people who traveling on this route. One of the objectives of SIA is to study the social impacts of the project and nature and cost of addressing them. And also the impact of these costs on the overall cost of project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project. Following section discusses about assessment of public purpose, social impacts and social costs of this project.

### 7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose

One of the objectives of the Social Impact Assessment study is to examine whether the proposed project is a public purpose project? The proposed land acquisition for construction of proposed project is required for the following reasons.

The proposed project passes through the Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District, for the above all, it falls under the list of projects classified in section 2 (I-e) i.e. project for planned development according to the LARR ACT 2013. It clearly shows that this project surely has a public purpose.

## 7.2 Benefits from the Project

Though, it is very difficult to quantify actual cost of social impact based on severity of land acquisition. However efforts shall be made to minimize negative impacts through intervention of R&R measures. However, the project will entail a multitude of benefits both travelers and the local people of the surrounding rural areas. Social costs are calculated by comparing project benefits and negative impacts, from construction of proposed project in Tadepalli municipality. Total cost of construction of this proposed project is **approx. Rs.150.00 Crores**, which includes cost of land and construction cost for the length of 2.990 Kms. However, this cost will resolve perpetual traffic problem, congestion and risks of accident. Whereas the land acquisition and R&R cost about **Rs.49.00 Crores** at this section. Positive and negative aspects of the project have been discussed in detail in the following Table no: 7.

**Table -7.1 Comparative Analysis of Positive and Negative Impacts**

Sl. No	Positive impacts	Negative impacts	Remarks
1	Providing direct access to the Amaravathi Capital City to Vijayawada -Chennai National Highway-16 road.	Loss of Agriculture lands	After careful examination of various parameters of cost and benefit (positive and negative impact), it is found that the proposed project would benefit, connecting with Vijayawada-Chennai NH-16 road by taking-up alternative alignment, if possible in order to minimize negative impacts.
2	Saving in travel time	Loss of Residential Structures	
3	Reduced congestion	Loss of livelihood	
4	Enhancement of land value per acre	Loss of Trees	
5	Reduced chances of accident		
6	Increase in employment opportunity		
7	Provision for easy accessing to the surrounding towns and cities.		

As mentioned above, the proposed project will have more positive impacts than negative impacts with any possibility of alternative alignment. There are no major social impacts of this project because there is no much impact on structures, business whereas there is an impact in the loss of agriculture lands. This project will help the regular travelers, officials, outside people as well as the local public. So, it is concluded that the potential benefits of the project outweigh overall cost of the project and this land acquisition for proposed project will go through.



### 7.3 Determination of Compensation

As per section 26 and 27 of LARR 2013 the Collector shall adopt following criteria to assess and determine the market value of land and amount of compensation

- Market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell where land is situated,
- The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity,
- Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies,
- R& R package as per LARR Act, 2013

#### 7.3.1 Land Acquisition Cost

As mentioned in earlier section, about 27.83 Acres of land is being acquired. Land acquires about 27.83 Acres at Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality of Guntur District. The cost of acquisition of land is presented in Table 7.2

**Table 7.2 Detailed Cost of Acquisition of Land**

Sl. No.	Village/ Municipality Name	Description of Item	Land Acquired (Acres)	Amount in Lakhs (Rs.)
<b>1</b>	Manipal Hospital area Sundharaiahnagar Seethanagaram areas	Land value @ Rs.50,00,000/- per Acre as per Registered value (at an Average).	<b>27.83</b>	50.00
		Multiplying factor (Urban 1 time)		50.00
		100% Solatium		100.00
		12% AMV from the date of DN to passing of Award (12months)		12.00
		Total Cost per Acre approx.		112.00
		Total cost for 27.83 Acres		<b>3117 Lakhs</b>
			<b>Total : -</b>	<b>27.83 Acres</b>

**Table 7.3 Entitlement Matrix**

Prescribed Item/Issue	LARR Act 2013
Free House site	Rural: Constructed house as per IAY specifications
House construction grant	Urban: Constructed house not less than 50 Sq Mts in plinth area
	The benefits also extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area.
	Provided that any such family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than Rs1.50 lakh in urban areas and cost of the house in rural areas
	Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house
Subsistence allowance	Rs 3000 * 12 Months + For SC,STs additional Rs 50,000
P.A.F(land less)-in lieu of acquired land and no land is allotted	<p>a) Where jobs are created through the Project make provision for employment to at least one member per affected family or</p> <p>b) Onetime payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family or</p> <p>c) Annuity policy of not less than Rs 2.2500 * 240 months</p> <p>For Providing employment or loss of Livelihood</p>
P.A.F(marginal farmers)- in lieu of acquired land and no land is allotted	
P.A.F(small farmers)- in lieu of acquired land and no land is allotted	
Agriculture labour/Non-Agriculture labour	

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Transportation charges	Rs.50,000
Financial Assistance for cattle shed/petty Shop	Rs.25,000
Financial Assistance to Artisan & Small traders	Rs.25000
One - time Resettlement allowance	Rs 50,000
Land for Land for PDFs	a) SC or ST PAFs, restricted to land acquired or 2.5 acres , whichever is lower b) For others 1 to 2.50 Acres in lieu of compensation
Land Development grant in case of allotment of waste/ degraded or agricultural Government land in Land for Land cases	--
Agricultural production grant in case of allotment of agricultural land in Land for Land cases	--
Offer for developed land	In urban Projects, 2.25% of the developed land reserved for land owning PAFs on payment of LA and development cost

**Tentative Cost for Land Acquisition and R&R**

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Input Unit</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Rate in Rs/-</b>	<b>Amount in Crores</b>
<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>LA Compensation</u></b>				
1.1	Land Cost (from previous table)	Rs.	27.83	1.12 Cr.	31.17
1.2	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100%	Sq.m	6000	15,400	9.24
	<b>Sub- Total</b>				<b>40.41</b>
<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>R&amp;R Assistance</u></b>				
2.1	One time grant for Land Owners	One Time	68	5,00,000	3.40
2.2	One time resettlement allowance for Major Owner Res / Com	One Time	10	50,000	0.05
2.3	Subsistence allowance for Major Res / Com Owners	One Time	10	36,000	0.04
2.4	Shifting allowance major owners	One time	10	50,000	0.05
2.5	Alternate house for Major Impacted Owner Residences (U)	One Time	10	70,000	0.07
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>3.61</b>
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>44.02</b>
	<b>Contingency @ 10%</b>				<b>4.40</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>48.42</b>
	<b>Total in INR</b>				<b>49.00</b>

**(Rupees Forty Nine Crores only)**

## **8 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **8.0. Approach to Mitigation**

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of proposed project by pass road according to LARR 2013. The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) consists a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The main aim of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

**Table 8.1 Classification of social impacts at different stages of project cycle**

<b>Pre- Construction</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Operation</b>
Loss of Agriculture lands Loss of Residential Structures Loss of livelihood Loss of trees	Dust pollution Noise pollution Employment during construction	Providing direct access to the Amaravathi Capital City to Vijayawada - Chennai National Highway-16 road. Travel time will be less Provision for traffic diversions Provision for easy access to the surrounding Towns and Cities. Scope for less occurrence of Road accidents. Employment opportunities

### **8.1 Major Findings of SIA study**

- Through transact walk and secondary data, survey has estimated about 78 project affected families consisting 68 Agriculture land affected families, 10 Residential structures & open plots affected families. The project affected families are 78 and 10 PAFs are project displaced families (PDFs) which are homestead.
- The project has effect on main agriculture production, crops grown are commercial varieties such as Turmeric, Banana, Maize, under floriculture Jasmin, Rose, Saffron, and also different vegetable crops. According to the local opinion, observation it is informed that nearly 26 varieties of crops will be cultivated throughout the year in 3 seasons. It is also observed that the land is very fertile, and

suitable for any variety of crop cultivations. Most of the farmers are small farmers and marginal farmers only.

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) of the proposed project is prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of the acquisition of 27.83 Acres of land Manipal Hospital area, Sundharaiahnagar and Seethanagaram areas of Tadepalli municipality & Mandal of Guntur District. The SIMP has followed The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013). It appears from the analyses and overview of the act that provisions of compensation for LA under LARR 2013 will be sufficient to manage social issues. Moreover to provide clarity in the provisions of the act following broad principles will be adopted under the project:

- Continued consultations with representatives of Municipality will be the main feature of the R&R planning and implementation of the project,
- Administrator and Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be appointed as per provisions of LARR 2013 by the appropriate Government,
- The Administrator of the project will ensure preparation of R&R plan and disclosure as per provision of LARR 2013,
- The SIA report shall be disclosed as per Section 7 (5) of the LARR 2013,
- R&R benefits will be as per provisions of second schedule of LARR 2013

Sl. No	Type of Impact	Mitigation measures
1	Loss of fertile agricultural lands	Compensation as per provision of LARR Act 2013
2	Loss of livelihood	Lump- Sum compensation



**Loss of agriculture lands with existing crops**

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### **STRUCTURES AFFECTING PHOTOS**



**The Hospital structures and machinery equipments affecting photographs.**



## **8.2. Measures to avoid mitigate and compensate impact**

### **Social Measures**

- If there is any dispute between the stakeholders, then this dispute should be resolved first and make sure that the compensation is given to the legal owner.
- The Agriculture land affected persons informed that they should get the reasonable cost according to the market prices.
- The PAFs fear that with the inflow of compensation money, the usage of intoxicants and drugs will increase, especially among the youngsters. Some preemptive measures like social counseling and some reformatory measures like de-addiction should be taken.
- Measures to be taken up to restore and retain, their livelihood regularly.
- Efforts should be made for the upliftment of women and marginal sections like BC categories by ensuring their participation in decision making and enhancing their traditional skills and by developing new skills.

### **Resettlement Measures**

- After the land acquisition training should be provided to the farmers so that they can earn their living.
- During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to the local labour.
- The land affected persons requested for more compensation.

### **Economic Measures**

1. Compensation should be given in fixed time frame to project affected people.
2. Project affected people should be given technical and financial counseling for the productive usage and safe investment of compensation money.
3. The compensation for the damage of the crops during the project should be properly paid.
4. The acquiring body should make arrangements to remove, the raw material which will spill over into the surrounding fields during the construction phase of by pass road.
5. Promoting PAP access to project-related employment opportunities such as work under the project construction and maintenance contractors.



## **Environmental Measures**

- The policy related to the compensation of trees should be explained clearly and Maximum compensation should be paid.
- More and more trees should be planted, to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.
- Local trees should be preferred for plantation instead of alien decorative trees.

### **8.3. Environmental Impact Assessment Study:**

The SIA team members also observed the environmental impacts and noted that there are no major water bodies, Eco- Sensitive Zones, Archaeological monuments are affecting through the formation of the seed access road.

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team observed that the fertile agriculture land will be affected due to this project, hence the authorities concerned are informed to restore the agriculture lands, by taking up the new and alternative, extensive agriculture area to be covered further, encouraging the farmers to go for sustainable agriculture methods, in order to safeguard the livelihood and existing environment at this location.

The team suggested to take up safety measures at junction points by arranging protection, safety measures in order to prevent accidents.

## **9. Preliminary Consultation Meeting**

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**The Preliminary Consultation meeting organized on construction of Seed access Road, Tadepalli Municipality, Guntur District.**

**Venue:** Mandal Parishath Development Office at Tadepalli municipality & Mandal

**Date:** 23-03-2017                      **Time:** 11.00AM

**Participants: From the Government Department (GoA.P.):**

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao - Revenue Divisional Officer, Mr. Padmanabhudu – Mandal Revenue Officer, Mr. Visan Kumar, A.D., (Survey) and other supporting staff from CRDA.

**From Municipality:**

Mr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy – Municipal Vice-Chairmen, Smt. K. Rajyalakshmi – MPP, Mr. V. Bhaskar Rao and Mr. C. Subba Rao- Municipal Councilors.

**From RISES, SIA Consultants:**

Mr. Er. A. Madhava Reddy, Social & Environmental Specialist, Dr. A. V. Yadappanavar Social Expert, Mr .P. Devaraju, Social and R&R Specialist and other supporting staff.

**Public Participated: Potential Project Affected Persons**

The municipality heads, public representatives, the land owners, retired government employees, housewife's, widows, village youth groups, agriculture labourers, business men, private employees, government employees, vulnerable people etc.

The participants list is enclosed with name of the person, nature of affecting, designation with mobile numbers and with signature.

The preliminary consultation convened by the Tadepalli municipal vice-chairman Mr. B. Ramakrishna Reddy, as the chair-person of the meeting.

The Preliminary consultation meeting started at 11:00 AM with the WEL-COMING Speech. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team members narrated the importance of this meeting and requested the participants to express their views, opinions, suggestions and objections regarding the proposed project, either on social or on environmental issues.

The Chair-person requested the participants to respond one by one on the nature of affect and to express their suggestions, objections on the proposed project.

The technical expert from CRDA informed about the technical specification of proposed project such as length, widths and importance of the proposed project to the participants.

The participants attended the meeting were not satisfied with the information and they collectively passed one ward resolution stating that they are not willing to sacrifice their agriculture lands for the proposed project. Apart from this they informed that they have

not aware of this proposed seed access road, and its technical details. They also demanded for feasibility report (FR), or details project report (DPR), from the concerned authorities before notification of public consultation or land acquisition notification.

The participants also informed that there is a scope and feasibility for other alternatives instead of this proposed alignment. The Revenue Divisional Officer replying to the questions of the participants informed that the public should co-operate to conduct the field survey and peg marking which helps to know the exact location, extent and name of the affected person. The participants replying to this, requested for issue of the paper notification about land acquisition and can take up the survey accordingly.

The entire program was exclusively video graphed with audio recording, right from the starting of the programme to the disbursing of participants. In this records the participants voice captured and documented in the form of compact disk(CD)s, the local media also covered the programmed in major Telugu newspapers.

**Based on the discussions the information and suggestions from public are:**

1. The agriculture land and open plots affected persons informed that they should get the reasonable cost according to the private market value. The market value per acre of agriculture land is Rs.4-5 Crores, whereas the government value is 20 lakhs per Acre.
2. The public requested that land survey needs to be done before under taking land acquisition.
3. The majority of the villagers informed that DPR (Detailed Project Report) is to be notified and intimation is to be given to the affected people, after that only land acquisition has to be taken up.
4. The PAFs expressed that the alignment of proposed Seed access road and Matha Sri Siva Chaithanya Ashramam should be changed with alternative alignments.
5. Unanimous resolution has been passed by the affected persons saying that they are not ready to give the lands and houses for the government.
6. There are three alternatives out of the three, suitable one needs to be confirmed finally after the field inspection.
7. The existing Manipal Hospital area cancer hospital, 30% of its built up area will be affected, including the Cardiology department machinery.
8. As on today the hospital does not have any specified area for disposal of hospital waste, from environment safety point of view the hospital needs 7 acres of land further for environmental safety and clearances.
9. The most of the land affected persons are small and marginal farmers, doing cultivation of Rose, Banana, Saffron, Turmeric and vegetable crops. And they are cultivating 3 crops in a year and their livelihood is being affected by the land acquisition hence alternatives are to be shown to these farmers.

## **9.1. Public hearing on draft SIA & SIMP study report & Minutes**

**The Public hearing on draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on Seed access road (Phase-II), prepared by Rural Integrated and Social Education Society (RISES) Agency was organized at Tadepalli Municipality, Guntur District.**

**Venue:** Behind Manipal Hospital, in open plot, (with all arrangements) at Tadepalli Municipality & Mandal

**Date:** 19.05.2017

**Time:** 11.00AM

### **Participants:**

#### **From Government Departments (GoA.P.):**

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao - Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur division, Guntur district, Mr. Mojes Kumar, Chief Engineer, Mr. Padmanabhadu, Mandal Revenue Officer, Tadepalli mandal, Mr. Sudhakar, (D.E.E.) and other supporting staff from Revenue Department, Amaravathi Development Corporation Limited.

#### **From Public Representatives:**

Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.L.A., Mangalagiri, Mrs. Mahalaxmi, Municipal Chairmen, Tadepalli and Mr. K Venkateshwara Rao, 1<sup>st</sup> Ward Corporator and Mrs. D. Padmavathi, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ward Corporator, Tadepalli municipality.

#### **From RISES, SIA Consultants:**

Mr. Er. A. Madhava Reddy, Social & Environmental Specialist, Dr. A. V. Yadappanavar Social Expert, Mr .P. Devaraju, Social and R&R Specialist and other supporting staff.

#### **Public Participated: Potential Project Affected Persons**

The municipality heads, public representatives, the land owners, retired government employees, housewife's, widows, village youth groups, agriculture labourers, business men, private employees, government employees, vulnerable people etc.

The public hearing convened by the Tadepalli municipal chairman Mrs. Mahalaxmi, as the Chair-person of the meeting.

The public hearing meeting started at 11:00 AM with the WEL-COMING Speech. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team members narrated the importance of this meeting and requested the participants to express their views, opinions, suggestions and objections on the submitted draft SIA & SIMP study report, either on social or on environmental issues.

The Chair-person requested the participants to respond one by one on the nature of affect and to express their suggestions, objections on the submitted draft SIA & SIMP study report.

The technical expert from CRDA & ADCL informed about the technical specification of proposed project such as length, widths and importance of the proposed project to the participants.

The participants attended the meeting were not satisfied with the information provided by the authorities and they requested for feasibility report (FR), or detailed project report (DPR), from the concerned authorities before notification of public hearing or land acquisition notification.

The participants also informed that there is a scope and feasibility for other alternatives instead of this proposed alignment.

The entire program was exclusively video graphed with audio recording, right from the starting of the programme to the disbursing of participants. In this records the participants voice captured and documented in the form of compact disk(CD)s.

**Based on the discussions the information and suggestions from public are:**

1. The agriculture land and open plots affected persons informed that they should get the reasonable cost according to the private market value. The market value per acre of agriculture land is Rs.4-5 Crores, whereas the government value is 20 lakhs per Acre.
2. The majority of the villagers informed that DPR (Detailed Project Report) is to be notified and intimation is to be given to the affected people, after that only land acquisition has to be taken up.
3. The PAFs expressed that the alignment of proposed seed access road and Matha Sri Siva Chaithanya Ashramam should be changed with alternative alignments.
4. They requested the authorities to organise the public hearing one more time giving proper intimation and display at municipality office.

Based on their requirement the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team and revenue authorities decided to conduct the public hearing on 31.05.2017 at Tadepalli Municipality.

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada–Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

### **9.1. Public Consultation Meeting at Tadepalli Municipality**

**VENUE: - Tadepalli municipality near Manipal Hospital area,**

**Dated.19.05.2017**



**RISES SIA expert explaining the importance of public hearing.**



**The local public representative (M.L.A.), Sri A. Ramakrishna Reddy addressing the gathering on Public hearing.**



**The Chief Engineer Mr. Mojes Kumar explaining the technical details of the proposed project.**



**The SIA experts clarifying the doubts raised by the public.**



**The affected persons attended the public hearing.**

## **9.2. Public hearing on draft SIA & SIMP study report & Minutes**

**The Public hearing on draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on Seed access road (Phase-II), prepared by Rural Integrated and Social Education Society (RISES) agency was organized at Tadepalli Municipality, Guntur District.**

**Venue:** Behind Manipal Hospital, in open plot, (with all arrangements) at Tadepalli Municipality & Mandal.

**Date:** 31.05.2017

**Time:** 11.00AM

### **Participants:**

#### **From Public Representatives:**

1. Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.L.A., Mangalagiri,
2. Mrs. Mahalaxmi, Municipal Chairmen, Tadepalli,
3. Mr. K Venkateshwara Rao, 1<sup>st</sup> Ward Corporator, Tadepalli,
4. Mrs. D. Padmavathi, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ward Corporator, Tadepalli municipality.

#### **From Government Departments (GoA.P.):**

1. Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao - Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur division, Guntur district,
2. Mr. Mojes Kumar, Chief Engineer,
3. Mr. Padmanabhudu, Mandal Revenue Officer, Tadepalli mandal,
4. Mr. Sudhakar, (D.E.E.)

Other supporting staff from Revenue Department, Amaravathi Development Corporation Limited.

#### **From RISES, SIA Consultants:**

1. Mr. A. Narayana Reddy, RISES President,
2. Mr. Er. A. Madhava Reddy, Social & Environmental Specialist,
3. Dr. A. V. Yadappanavar Social Expert,
4. Mr .P. Devaraju, Social and R&R Specialist and other supporting staff.

### **Public Participated:**

The municipality heads, public representatives, the land owners, retired government employees, housewife's, widows, village youth groups, agriculture labourers, business men, private employees, government employees, vulnerable people etc.

1. The public hearing meeting started at 11:00 AM with the WEL-COMING Speech. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team members narrated the importance of this meeting and requested the participants to express their views, opinions, suggestions and objections on the submitted draft SIA & SIMP study report, either on social or on environmental issues.
2. For this public hearing near about 220 persons attended the meeting.
3. Based on the published draft SIA & SIMP, the participants are requested to participate in the public hearing by giving suggestions, advice and etc.,
4. The Social and Environmental expert Mr. Er. A. Madhava Reddy, narrated the importance of the meeting and requested the participants to respond one by one on the nature of affecting and to express their suggestions, objections on the submitted draft SIA & SIMP study report.
5. Regarding the sanctity of the RISES appointment as a SIA, period of enforcement and etc., were raised by the Mr. Venugopal Reddy, Dr. Kanna Rao, and others requesting for display of the concerned documents. In the response the RISES, SIA team experts clearly explained the process of selection of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) agency, its appointment, and sanctity documents were displayed to the public and handed a copy to the local M.L.A., for his reference too.
6. The participants attended the meeting were raised that the land acquisition in Phase-I is not yet completed totally, in response the agency informed that they will consider and change the information accordingly in the final SIA & SIMP study report.
7. The advocate Mr. Subba Reddy, and other raised different questions, clarifications and doubts, on the submitted draft SIA & SIMP study report, the (RISES) experts clearly clarified to them.
8. The Project Affected People (PAP's) submitted a memorandum, on alternative alignments, responding to this the CRDA, and Amaravathi Development authorities informed that this is the final alignment which has less impact on social and environmental aspects and this project will go accordingly.
9. Apart from this the PAP's who were loosing agriculture lands nearly 40 persons, 2 persons residential structure affecting, and 122 persons who are residing in the



Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada-Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

government lands were submitted an individual memorandums to the Revenue authorities for consideration.

10. As we referred the memorandums it is like unique memorandum where they filled the names and survey numbers and submitted. No one has commented on the draft SIA & SIMP study report.

11. The SIA team also informed that the final SIA & SIMP study report will be reviewed further by the expert community.

The entire program was exclusively video graphed with audio recording, right from the starting of the programme to the disbursing of participants. In this records the participants voice captured and documented in the form of compact disk(CD)s.

The public consultation started at 11: 00 AM and concluded at 1:30 PM.

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada–Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

## **9.2. Public Consultation Meeting at Tadepalli Municipality**

**VENUE: - Tadepalli municipality near Manipal Hospital area,**

**Dated.31.05.2017**



**The RISES SIA team expert Er. A Madhava Reddy explaining about the process of SIA to the public.**



**Mr. A. Ramkrishna Reddy, M.L.A., expressing his views on draft SIA.**



**The project affected people participation and expressing their views and opinions on draft Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report.**



**Project Affected Families participation during the public hearing.**

**10.0 PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION MEETING MINITUES**

**Preliminary Consultation Meeting Minutes at Tadepalli municipality  
Mandal Parishad Development Office at Tadepalli**

SIA PUBLIC CONSULTATION - TADEPALLY  
తాడేపల్లి  
పి:- 84 GUNTUR Time:- 11:00 AM  
VENUE:- MPDO. Obgice - Tadepally. Date:- 23-03-2017

తేదీ:- 23-03-2017 తాడేపల్లి మండల పరిషత్ కార్యాలయంలో జరిగింది.  
 కార్యదర్శి మరియు ఇంజనీర్ (అడ్డంకు) నుంచి అనుమతి  
 క్రమంలో వరకు నీటి కట్టిన రోడ్డు నిర్మాణం భాగంగా  
 అడ్డంకు మండల పరిషత్ కార్యాలయాలకు RISES నిపుణులు  
 వారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ప్రజాభివృద్ధి సేవలకు కార్యక్రమం  
 నిర్వహించడం చూడబడింది.

ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ముఖ్యంగా వైస్ చీఫ్ ఇంజనీర్  
 బి.కమలాకృష్ణారెడ్డి అధ్యక్షత వహించడం చూడబడింది. ఈ కార్య-  
 క్రమంలో ముఖ్య అతిథులుగా తాడేపల్లి డివిజన్ ఆధ్వర్యం  
 బి.కమలాకృష్ణారెడ్డి కార్యదర్శి, మండల పరిషత్  
 అధ్యక్షుడు అధ్యక్షుడు K. రామకృష్ణారెడ్డి కార్యదర్శి, మండల పరిషత్  
 అధ్యక్షుడు వరకు వచ్చారు. CRDA-AD - వినోద కుమార్  
 కార్యదర్శి, అలకా కృష్ణారెడ్డి, ప్రజాభివృద్ధి, అధ్యక్షులు,  
 అడ్డంకు, కమిటీ భూ సర్దుబాటు, ఇంజనీర్ కమిటీ వారు.  
 మరియు RISES SIA Team, తాడేపల్లి నిపుణులు ఈ  
 కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొనడం చూడబడింది.

ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో ప్రజలు, రైతులు,  
 ఇంజనీర్ కమిటీ వారు వికాసం, భూసర్దుబాటు పాల్గొనడం  
 చూడబడింది. వారి యొక్క సలహాలు, సూచనలు ఈ కార్యక్రమం  
 నిపుణులు నిపుణులు.

1) ప్రజాభివృద్ధి కమిటీని DPR (Detailed Project  
 Report) కింద 23-03-2017 నాడు జరిగిన ప్రజాభి-  
 వృద్ధి సేవల కార్యక్రమం నిపుణులు నిపుణులు

2) ఈ కార్యక్రమం ఆధ్వర్యంలో మేము DPR ప్రజాభి-  
 వృద్ధి సేవల నీటి కట్టిన రోడ్డు కు సంబంధించిన  
 అంశాల కుటుంబాలు (భూ సర్దుబాటు, ఇంజనీర్ కమిటీ)  
 అంశాల సమీక్షించి ఇచ్చిన సలహాల మేము  
 ముఖ్య ఇంజనీర్ అంశాల అంశాల ప్రజాభివృద్ధి సేవలకు  
 సహా నిపుణులు-చాలా రైతులందరూ వికాసంగా  
 అంశాల చూడబడింది.

నీటి కట్టిన రోడ్డు మరియు మూలాల్లో  
 కార్యదర్శి, కమిటీ ద్వారా ప్రజాభివృద్ధి అంశాల కు  
 ప్రజాభివృద్ధి చూడబడింది.

కావున DPR ని వెలులించు సందర్భం  
 గూర్చి నిర్మాణములకు, ఇండ్లు నిర్మాణములకు సామాజిక  
 ప్రభావ అంచనా సభ్యులను సహజము అందరి  
 ఇచ్చిన అర్హత వలన మరల ప్రాంతములను సేకరించి  
 కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించాలని ఈ సభ్యుల వచ్చిన  
 రైతులు, ఇండ్లు నిర్మాణములకు అనుకూలముగా ఉం-  
 -డాలి.

విస్తారం సభ్యుల వచ్చిన వారందరి విస్తారముగా  
 అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి. ఈ సభ్యుల వాడుకలను అనుకూలముగా  
 రైతులు, ఇండ్లు నిర్మాణములు, అనుకూలములు, ఇండ్లు  
 వెలులించుటకు ఇచ్చినట్లుగా అనుకూలముగా వీధుల విస్తారముగా  
 అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి.

② Revenue Divisionary Officer ఈ సమావేశానికి హాజరయిన సందర్భం  
 రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ అధికారి గారు అనుకూలముగా  
 సభ్యుల ఈ క్రింది విషయాలను తెలుసుకున్నారు.

(a) ఈ సమావేశం అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి గూర్చి  
 నిర్మాణములు, ఇండ్లు నిర్మాణములు, ఇతరములు, నిర్మాణం  
 వాడుకలను అనుకూలముగా వీధులకు అనుకూలముగా ఉం-  
 -ములు, స్థలములు, ఇండ్లు, ఏ మేరకు నిర్మాణములు అనుకూలముగా  
 ఈ ప్రాంతము తెలుసుకుంటున్నట్లుగా ముఖ్యముగా సర్టి-  
 ఫికేట్ సర్టిఫికేట్, అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి (Peg marking)  
 విస్తారముగా అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి. కావున  
 ప్రాంతములు అనుకూలముగా నిర్మాణములు సమావేశం-  
 వలన అనుకూలముగా ప్రాంతములు అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి.

ఇందుకు అనుకూలముగా కార్యక్రమములు రైతులు  
 నిర్మాణములకు ఇచ్చిన అనుకూలములు సందర్భం గూర్చి  
 మరల ప్రాంతములకు అనుకూలముగా ఉండాలి  
 ప్రాంతములు తెలుసుకుంటున్నట్లుగా ఉండాలి.

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③ CRDA - Assistant Director Survey, Land Records

అధికారి నడి రోడ్ల నిర్మాణం 2.25 km  
 ఎం.కె. రోడ్ల అధికారి, నేపాలం, సుందరవల్లి గ్రామ  
 పరిధిలో పనిచేసే వారు ఖాసాల సేవలను వహించారు.  
 వారు DGPS (Differential Global  
 Positioning System) ద్వారా సర్వే చేయించి సుందర  
 రోడ్ల సర్వే పూర్తిచేయించారు. తేదీ: 22.03.2017 నుండి  
 1.5 కిలో DGPS సర్వే చేయించారు. మిస్టర్ వేదం సర్వే చేసే  
 సమయంలో, ఇంజనీర్ సేవలను అందించారు. ఇంజనీర్  
 వేదం, రేణుక, ఇంజనీర్ సేవలను సర్వే సమయంలో  
 పూర్తి చేయించారు, ఇంజనీర్, ఖాసాల అవసరం తెలుసుకోవాలి.

s.no	Name of the Officer	Designation	mobile No	Signature
1.	శ్రీ రేణుక			
2.	D. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY	VIC-Chairman TADAPALLI (G.M)	9502431366	T. Venkatesh Reddy
3.	K. Rajyalakshmi	MPP Tadepalli	7542513455	K. Rajyalakshmi
4.	CH. VEN KUMAR	AD(SI-LR)	7093920549	Ch. Venkatesh
5.	B. Srinivas Rao	RDO Guntur		B. Srinivas Rao
6.	A. Mohan Reddy	RISES Secretary	9849757164	A. Mohan Reddy
7.	A. V. Padayappa	RISES	9885824702	A. V. Padayappa
8.	D. RAJAPRASADHARU	TAHSILDAR		D. Rajaprasadharu
9.	P. Devaraju	RISES		P. Devaraju

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada-Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

No.	Name of the Person	Type of Ejecting	Mobile No.	Signature
	గి. జయ భారతి		9000038488	G. Jaya Bharti
2	S. Lalitha kumar	Land	9866556458	S. V. S. Lakshmi
3	P. Babji -	Site	9848088107	P. Babji
4	R. V. S. D. V. Prasad	Land	9848776027	R. V. S. D. V. Prasad
5	C. S. RATHA Prasad	Land	9177551777	C. S. Ratha Prasad
6	D. Uma Reddy	Land	9901342491	D. Uma Reddy
7	V. Srinivas Reddy	Land / Home	9177901417	V. S. R.
8	G. Venkatesh		8468087315	G. Venkatesh
9	B. S. RATHA Prasad	Land	9866118001	B. S. Ratha Prasad
10	K. Nirmala	House	9912156799	K. Nirmala
11	E. DAVID RAJU	-	9948114444	E. David Raju
12	V. Lakshmi Devi	House	9573524969	V. Lakshmi Devi
13	D. Ramesh Babu	Land	8088518929	D. Ramesh Babu
14	B. S. RATHA Prasad	Land	9492482514	B. S. Ratha Prasad
15	M. Vasundhara Devi	Land	9849676846	M. Vasundhara Devi
16	B. Koti Reddy			B. Koti Reddy
17	K. Raju Reddy	Large site	9440250589	K. Raju Reddy
18	B. PUNNA Reddy			B. Punna Reddy
19	B. Babu	House	9912429337	B. Babu
20	G. Reddy		9989090020	G. Reddy
21	B. S. RATHA Prasad	House	9948666255	B. S. Ratha Prasad
22	B. S. RATHA Prasad		9949549366	B. S. Ratha Prasad
23	D. BAPI Reddy	LAND		D. BAPI Reddy
24	B. STELLA	LAND		B. STELLA
25	T. Madhavi	Land		T. Madhavi
26	K. Suman	Land	9292505679	K. Suman
27	M. V. Reddy			M. V. Reddy
28	V.			V.
29	వంశీ లక్ష్మి			వంశీ లక్ష్మి
30	వంశీ లక్ష్మి	LAND		వంశీ లక్ష్మి
31	వంశీ లక్ష్మి	LAND		వంశీ లక్ష్మి
32	B. S. RATHA Prasad	HOUSE		B. S. Ratha Prasad

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SNO	Name of the Person	TYPE OF Ejecting	MOBILE NO	Signature
32,	B. అశోకం	Land		B. అశోకం
33,	B. అశోకం	Land		B. అశోకం
34,	B. అశోకం	Land		B. అశోకం
35,	K. చిన్నారావు	House		K. చిన్నారావు
36,	A. Dheeraj	House		A. Dheeraj
37,	B. సrinivasaiah	Land		B. సrinivasaiah
38,	V. Maheshwar Reddy	Land		V. Maheshwar Reddy
39,	V. అశోకం	LAND		V. అశోకం
40,	T. అశోకం	LAND		T. MAPAVI
41,	D. Vijaya Sri	House	9666 362045	D. Vijaya Sri
42,	D. Ramesh	House	98485 86112	Ramesh B
43,	M. Anand	House	9848664371	M. Anand
44,	K. Ramulu	Land	9968045625	K. Ramulu
45,	B. అశోకం	House	9949449419	B. అశోకం
46,	P. Anand	Land		P. Anand
47,	Ch. Lakshma Reddy	Land	9912535344	Ch. Lakshma Reddy

## 11. PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS

తాడేపల్లి  
31-05-17

గౌరవనీయులైన (RISES) SIA వారికి తాడేపల్లిపట్టణం  
1 మరియు 3వ వార్డుల రైతుల మరియు ప్రజల ప్రాసెస్ మరియు  
అయ్యో!

తాడేపల్లి నుండి ప్రతిపాదింపున నీడే లిమిటెడ్ రోడ్డు  
ప్రాజెక్టుకు రోడ్డు అనుబంధం.

- 1) తాజా ప్రాజెక్టునుండి సురాయపాఠం వరకు శుద్ధీకరణ జరిగి,  
సర్దుబాటు సేవగా ఉన్న భూమి ఉపయోగించవలెను.
- 2) తాడేపల్లి NH-16 నుండి ఉండవల్లి సెట్ల వరకు ఉన్న పాత  
రోడ్డును ఉపయోగించవలెను.
- 3) NH-16 లోని ఉన్న మొదటిగా ఉండవల్లి వరకు ఉన్న  
పాత రోడ్డును ఉపయోగించవలెను.

తాజా ప్రాజెక్టును మీకు ప్రతిపాదింపున నీడే లిమిటెడ్  
రోడ్డు ప్రతిపాదనలను విరమించుకోవడం మరియు సురాయపాఠం  
ప్రాజెక్టుకు రోడ్డును ఉపయోగించుకోవడం సేవగా ఉన్న  
కొరతలను. మొదటిగా ఉన్న పాత రోడ్డును మీకు  
ఉపయోగించవలెను.

గిట్టి  
అనుబంధం

B-Koti Reddy

B.V. Reddy

కొత్త వారి వారి

B.వింకారెడ్డి

చికిత్సాదేవరెడ్డి

G. Kotireddy

B. Narayan Reddy

P.T.O



B. పంచాయతీ

B. P. UNNA Reddy

B. పంచాయతీ

B. పంచాయతీ

P. Gangadevi  
wife P. Venkateswara  
P. వెంకటేశ్వరం

M. NEELIMA  
Chopala

T. వెంకటేశ్వరం

Chopala

B. పంచాయతీ

Chopala

A. వెంకటేశ్వరం

K. పంచాయతీ

P. Chopala

D. Venkateswara

y. vasundhara Devi

V. Lakshmi Reddy

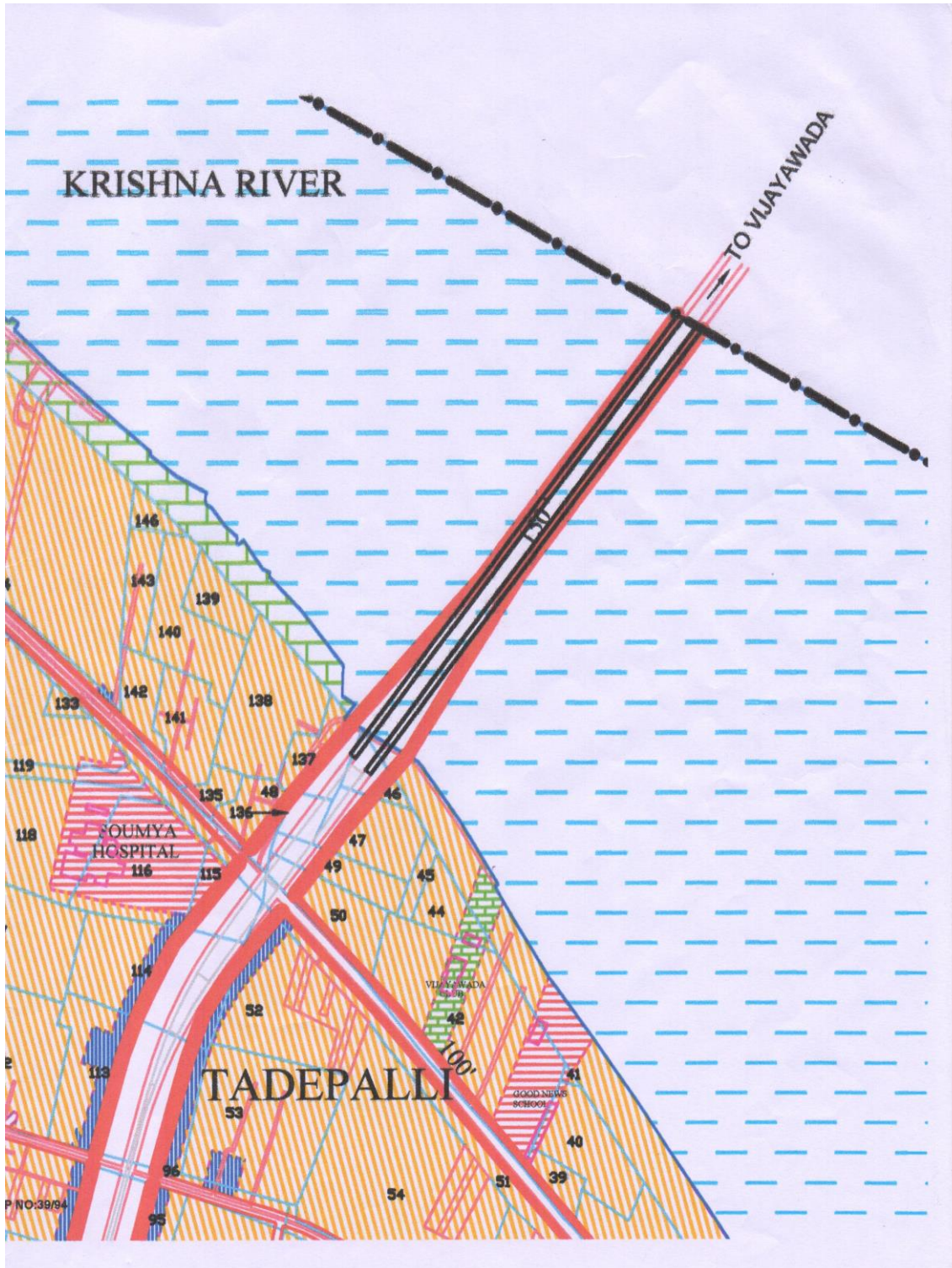
V. Venkateswara Reddy

T. Madhavi

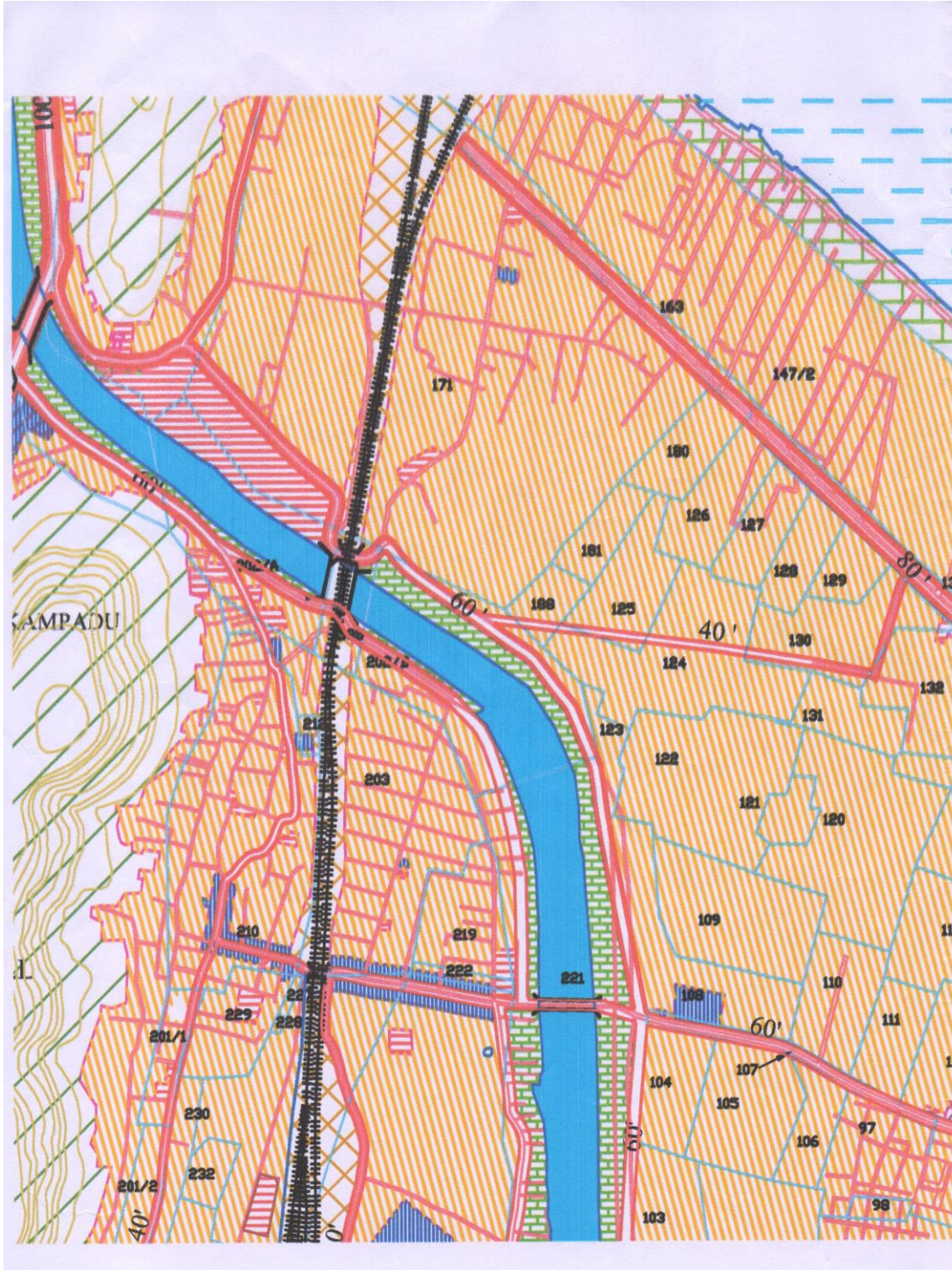
B. పంచాయతీ

Q

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada-Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.



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**OFFICE OF THE SUB-REGISTRAR  
MANGALAGIRI**

**Date: 19.12.2016**

**Sub:-** Furnishing of Market Value as on **19.12.2016**

**Ref:-** Application of Sri/smt Burramukku Venugopala Somireddy  
S/o Sri rami reddy, Tadepalli.

\*\*\*

With reference to his application cited, the applicant is informed that the market value for Tadepalli Municipality, Survey No.122/A bearing the door no.12-203/7 is Rs.10,000/- per square yard Value w.e.f 01.08.2016 as per market value guide lines register maintained by this Office.

The market value is calculated as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Village / Municipality	Survey No.	Door No. /Plot No.	Extent in Sq. Yds	M.V as per Basic register per Sq. Yard	Total Value
1	Tadepalli	122/A	12-203/7	484	10000	Rs. 4840000
<b>TOTAL</b>						Rs. 4840000

To  
Sri/Smt. Burramukku Venugopala Somireddy  
S/o Sri rami reddy, Tadepalli.

*[Signature]*  
JT. SUB-REGISTRAR

MANGALAGIRI

Sub Registrar  
Mangalagiri

Final Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) study report on construction of Seed Access Road under Phase - II from Kanakadurgamma Varadhi to Vijayawada-Chennai road (NH-16), at Tadepalli Municipality of Guntur District.

కొన్ని తీర్మానము నెం. 518, తేది. 23.02.2016 కు అసలకు సరియైన నకళ్ళు

తాడేపల్లి పురపాలక సంఘమునకు సంబంధించి మణిపాల్ హాస్పిటల్ నుండి ఉండవల్లి సెంటర్ వరకు ఫ్లే-ఓవర్ నిర్మాణం చేయుటకు ఈ నిర్మాణం వలన వందల సంఖ్యలో నివాస స్థలాలు మరియు సంవత్సరమునకు మూడు పంటలు పండుతున్న పోలాలు పోయే పరిస్థితి ఉన్నదని అందులకుగాను శ్రీయుత చైర్పర్సన్ గారు వారి నోటులో ఫ్లే-ఓవర్ నిర్మాణాన్ని ఎవరికి ఇబ్బందులులేని ప్రాంతములో చేపట్టుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వనికి ప్రతిపాదనలు పంపవలసినదిగా తెలియజేసినారు. సదరు విషయములో నిర్ణయం కోరకు కొన్ని వారి ముందుంచడమైనది.

కొన్ని తీర్మానము నెం : 518 ,తేది. 23-02-2016

ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రతిపాదనలు పంపుటకు ఆమోదించడమైనది.

సం/ కె. మహాలక్ష్మి  
చైర్పర్సన్  
మునిసిపల్ కొన్ని, తాడేపల్లి

// అ.స.న.//

తాడేపల్లి పురపాలక సంఘము  
23/2/16

## 11. NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS

# 'సీడ్ యాక్సెస్' సమావేశం గందరగోళం

**అఖిలపక్ష అభ్యంతరంతో ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ వాయిదా**

మంగళగిరి/తాడేపల్లి: సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణానికి సంబంధించి గురువారం తాడేపల్లి మండల పరిషత్ కార్యాలయంలో నిర్వహించిన ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ రసాభాసగా మారింది. ఈ రోడ్డు నిమిత్తం వారధి సమీపంలోని మణిపాల్ ఆసుపత్రి వెనుక 31 ఎకరాల భూమితో పాటు సీతానగరం, సుందరయ్య నగర్లోని 11 నివాసాలను తొలగించాల్సి రావడంతో భూసేకరణ అనివార్యమైంది. ఇందుకోసం ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించిన ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణలో బాధిత రైతులు, కుటుంబాల వారు, రాజకీయ పక్షాల ప్రతినిధులు సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు ఎలైన్మెంట్ను మార్చుకోవాలని పట్టుబట్టడంతో పాటు సమగ్రమైన నివేదికలు, అన్ని శాఖల అధికారులతో సమావేశం నిర్వహించాలని కోరడంతో అధికారులు సమావేశాన్ని వాయిదా వేశారు. కనకదుర్గా వారధి వద్ద 18వ నెంబరు జాతీయ రహదారి నుంచి రాజధాని అమరావతిని అనుసంధానం చేసేలా ప్రభుత్వం సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణాన్ని రెండు దశలుగా నిర్వహించనుంది. రెండో దశలో వారధి నుంచి ఉండవల్లి నెంబరు వరకు 2.25 కిలోమీటర్ల పొడవున 80మీటర్ల వెడల్పుతో రహదారి



**అధికారులతో రైతుల వాగ్వివాదం**

నిర్మాణాన్ని త్వరలోనే సీఆర్డీఏ చేపట్టనుంది. ఈ రోడ్డు సన్నాహక ఏర్పాట్లలో భాగంగా ఇప్పటికే డిఫరెన్షియల్ గ్రౌండ్ పొజిషింగ్ సిస్టమ్ ద్వారా సర్వేను చేపట్టారు. 15 కిలోమీటర్ల పొడవున ఈ సర్వే పూర్తి చేశారు. మిగతా ప్రాంత సర్వేను బాధిత రైతులు అడ్డుకుంటున్నారు. మణిపాల్ ఆసుపత్రి వెనుక ఇప్పటికే వున్న 40 అడుగుల డౌంక రహదారిని అటుఇటు విస్తరించుకుంటూ సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డును నిర్మించాలే తప్ప దానికి దగ్గరగా దక్షిణ దిశలో సదరురోడ్డును నిర్మించాలన్న సీఆర్డీఏ యోచన సరికాదని బాధిత రైతులు చెబుతున్నారు. అయితే బకింగ్ హోమ్ కాలుష్యం, రైల్వేట్రాక్ను దాటేందుకు ఓ బారీ ఫ్లైఓవర్ను ఆ ప్రాంతంలో నిర్మించాల్సి వస్తుందని...సదరు

పై ఓవర్ ప్రస్తుత 40 అడుగుల డౌంకరోడ్డు మీదుగా వెడితే ముందుకే పెద్ద మలుపును నడచినా తీసుకోవల్సి వస్తుందన్నారు. దీనివలన సదరు ఫ్లైఓవర్పై భారీ ప్రమాదాలు సంభవించే అవకాశం వస్తుందని నిపుణులు చెబుతున్నారు. దీనిని నివారించేందుకు ఫ్లై ఓవర్ను నిదానంగా దూరం నుంచే క్రమవద్దతిలో మలుపు తీసుకుంటూ రావల్సివుందని. ఆక్రమంలోనే ప్రస్తుత 40 అడుగుల డౌంకరోడ్డుకు దక్షిణం నుంచి భూసేకరణ చేసి సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ తాలూకు ఫ్లైఓవర్ నిర్మాణాన్ని చేపడతామని అధికారులు వివరిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని వాయిదా వేసి సమగ్రమైన పూర్తి నివేదికతో మరోసారి సమావేశం నిర్వహించాలని రైతులు, రాజకీయ ప్రతినిధులు కోరారు. దీంతో సమావేశాన్ని వాయిదా వేస్తున్నట్లు అధికారులు ప్రకటించారు. ఈ సమావేశానికి తాడేపల్లి మునిసిపల్ వైసిపియర్ల డి.రామకృష్ణారెడ్డి అధ్యక్షత వహించగా, ఎంపీపీ కర్ణెక రాజ్యలక్ష్మి, ఎస్సెపిఎల్ఆర్ పీటీ సీహెచ్పీఎస్ఎస్ కుమార్, గుంటూరు అర్లవో బి.శ్రీనివాసరావు, తాడేపల్లి తహశీల్దార్ పద్మనాభుడు, డిడిపీ నేతలు ఇట్లా పెంచలయ్య, ఇట్లా బాస్కర్, కాంగ్రెస్ నేత గుడిమెడ జేమ్స్, వైసిపి నేతలు బాలాజీ రెడ్డి, పి.కృష్ణమూర్తి, సీపీఎం నేతలు దొంతిరెడ్డి వెంకట రెడ్డి, దుర్గారావు, బి.వెంకటేశ్వర్లు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

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మాస్కో | 24 | 2017

## నోటీసులు ఇవ్వకుండా సమావేశాలా?

స్థానికం **3**

- అధికారులపై మండిపడ్డ వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ, వామపక్ష నేతలు
- సమావేశం వాయిదా

సన్నం జరగకుండా చూడాలని కోరారు. ఆర్టీవో శ్రీనివాసరావు భూసేకరణపై వివరించారు. దీంతో రైతుల్లోంచి ఒక్కసారిగా నిరసన వెల్లువెత్తింది. వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ పట్టణ జ్యోతిస్ బుర్రముక్క వేణుగోపాలస్వామిరెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ రైతులకు నోటీసులు ఇవ్వకుండా సభలు, సమావేశాలు ఎలా నిర్వహిస్తారని ప్రశ్నించారు. అయినా అధికారులు సమావేశం నిర్వహించేందుకు యెల్లించడంతో ముందు తమ ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం చెప్పాలని రైతులు, వామపక్షనేతలు దొంతిరెడ్డి వెంకటరెడ్డి, కనకదుర్గా వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ జిల్లా ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి ఈడులమాడి డివిదొణని అడిగారు. సర్వే నిర్వహించాలా...? తాడేపల్లి మునిసిపల్ పరిషత్ వివిధ రోడ్ల ఏర్పాటు వల్ల 800 మంది నివాసాలు కోల్పోతున్నారని, వారి జీవన విధానం గురించి సమగ్ర సర్వే నిర్వహించకుండా మీరు ఎలా సమావేశం నిర్వహిస్తారు అగ్రహం నిర్వహించారు. అధికారులు సైతం చేసేదేమీ లేక సర్వే నిర్వహించలేదని ఒప్పుకోన్నారు. దీంతో రైతులు, వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ నేతలు, వామపక్ష నేతలు సమావేశాన్ని బాయ్కౌట్ చేస్తున్నట్లు అధికారులు వినినట్లు బుక్లో రావారు.

**మాట్లాడుతున్న రైతులు, వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ, వామపక్ష నేతలు**

దొంతిరెడ్డి రామకృష్ణారెడ్డి అధ్యక్షతన జరిగిన సమావేశంలో ఎంపీపీ కర్ణెక రాజ్యలక్ష్మి మాట్లాడుతూ రైతులకు, నిర్వాసితులకు

మినిస్ట్రీ బుక్లో రావాలని సూచించారు. ఆర్టీవో శ్రీనివాసరావు మాట్లాడుతూ భూ సేకరణ చట్టం ప్రకారం చంటి పొలాల్లో మార్కెటింగ్ కేంద్రాన్ని నిర్వహించే మేజుగోపాలస్వామిరెడ్డి, కనకదుర్గా వైఎస్సార్ సీపీ జిల్లా ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి, డొంతిరెడ్డి వెంకటరెడ్డి, రైతు సంఘం నేతలు స్వయంసహాయ సేవకులు ఇవ్వకుండా సర్వే ఎలా నిర్వహిస్తారో తెలుసుకోవాలని హెచ్చరించారు. సమావేశాన్ని వాయిదా వేస్తున్నట్లు అధికారులు వినినట్లు బుక్లో రావారు.

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## తప్పుడు సర్వేలు చేస్తే ఊరుకోం

- రైతులు ఒప్పుకుంటేనే భూసేకరణ చేయండి
- ఎమ్మెల్యే ఆర్కే
- ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ సమావేశం వాయిదా

తాడేపల్లి టౌన్: సర్వే సంస్థలు చట్టాల గురించి నిస్పృక్షపాతంగా రైతులకు చెప్పండి.. వారు ఒప్పుకుంటేనే భూసేకరణ చేయండి.. తప్పుడు సర్వేలు చేస్తే చూస్తూ ఊరుకోబోం అని మంగళగిరి ఎమ్మెల్యే ఆళ్ళ రామకృష్ణారెడ్డి అన్నారు. సీడ్ యాక్సిస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణంపై శుక్రవారం మణిపాల్ ఆస్పత్రి వెనుక రోడ్డులో ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ సమావేశాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఎమ్మెల్యే మాట్లాడుతూ 2013 చట్టం ప్రకారం భూసేకరణలో నష్టపోతున్న ప్రతి ఒక్కరికి డీపీఆర్ కాపీలు అందచేయాలన్నారు. తూతూ మంత్రంగా సర్వే చేసి భూసేకరణ చేయాలంటే ఊరుకొనేది లేదని, అవసరమైతే న్యాయస్థానాన్ని ఆశ్రయిస్తాం అని ఎమ్మెల్యే హెచ్చరించారు. రైతులకు డీపీఆర్ అందజేయనందున ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ సమావేశాన్ని వాయిదా వేస్తున్నట్లు మినిట్స్ బుక్లో నమోదు చేయించారు. సమావేశంలో ఆర్డీవో బి.శ్రీనివాసరావు, తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపల్ చైర్మన్ ర్నన్ కొయ్యగూరు మహాలక్ష్మి, అమరావతి డెవలప్ మెంట్ కార్పొరేషన్ అధికారులు శ్రీరాం, ఉదయభాను, కృష్ణయ్య, తహసీల్దార్ పద్మానాభుడు, మున్సిపల్ కమిషనర్ బి.శివారెడ్డి, ఆర్ఐ డుర్గారావు, సర్వేయర్ కిషోర్, కౌన్సిలర్లు ఈదులముడి డేవిడ్ రాజు, మాచర్ల అబ్బు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



సర్వే సంస్థ ప్రతినిధులను నిలదీస్తున్న రైతులు





# తప్పులు జరిగాయ్..



తాడేపల్లిలో సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణంపై ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సభలో ప్రజలపై ఆగ్రహం వ్యక్తం చేస్తున్న ఆర్టీఓ శ్రీనివాస్

▶ తాడేపల్లి సభలో ఒప్పకున్న ఎస్ఐపి ప్రతినిధులు

▶ నిపుణుల కమిటీ పరిశీలించాకే భూ సేకరణపై తుది నిర్ణయమని వెల్లడి

‘ఎస్ఐపి (సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా) సర్వే నివేదికలో ఫేజ్-1 పరిధిలో భూసేకరణ పూర్తయిందని రాశాం. అధికారులిచ్చిన సమాచారం మేరకు అలా రాశాం. తప్పులు జరిగాయ్.. నవరించుకుంటాం. ఫేజ్-2 నివేదికను స్థానిక పరిస్థితిని బట్టి.. మాకు అందిన సమాచారం మేరకు రూపొందించడం జరిగింది. సర్వే చట్ట ప్రకారం జరిగిందా? అంటే కచ్చితంగా జరిగిందనే చెబుతాం.. అదేవిధంగా సభలో వెలిబుచ్చిన రైతుల అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రభుత్వానికి నివేదిస్తాం’ అని ఎస్ఐపి ప్రతినిధులు స్పష్టం చేశారు. అయితే తాము ఇచ్చేది తుది నివేదిక కాదని.. తమ నివేదికను ఆధారం చేసుకుని నిపుణుల కమిటీ వచ్చి ఇక్కడి పరిస్థితులను పరిశీలించాకే భూ సేకరణపై నిర్ణయం తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుందని తెలిపారు.



# తప్పలు జరిగాయ్..

సాక్షి, అమరావతి బ్యారో : గుంటూరు జిల్లా తాడేపల్లి పట్టణం 1, 3 వార్డుల పరిధిలో నిర్వహించిన ఈ సభకు మంగళగిరి ఎమ్మెల్యే ఆళ్ల రామకృష్ణారెడ్డితో పాటు గ్రామానికి చెందిన రైతులందరూ హాజరయ్యారు. ఉదయం 11.30 గంటలకు ప్రారంభమైన గ్రామ సభ మధ్యాహ్నం 2 గంటల వరకు సాగింది. ప్రారంభం లోనే రైతులు ఎన్ఐఎ ప్రతినిధులపై ప్రశ్నల వర్షం కరిపించారు. తాము అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం చెప్పాకే సభ నిర్వహించాలని పట్టుబట్టారు. అయితే ఎన్ఐఎ ప్రతినిధి మాధవ్ రెడ్డి, గుంటూరు జిల్లా ఆర్డీవో శ్రీనివాసరావు రైతులు, ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టి ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. అధికారుల తీరుపై మండిపడ్డ ప్రజలు అసలు సర్వే చేయడానికి మీకు ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి అధికారికంగా ఇచ్చిన నియామక పత్రం చూపించాలని మాధవ్ రెడ్డిని నిలదీశారు. ఉంటే ఆ పత్రం జిరాక్స్ కాపీలను ఇవ్వాలని.. వాటిని చదివిన తర్వాతే సభలో ఇతర అంశాలపై చర్చిస్తామని కరాఖండీగా తేల్చిచెప్పారు. దాంతో నియామక పత్రాన్ని ఎమ్మెల్యే ఆళ్ల రామకృష్ణారెడ్డికి అందించి ఉపిరి పీల్చుకున్నారు. సీడ్ యాక్సిస్ రోడ్డు కోసం ఇప్పటికే రెండు దఫాలుగా సభలు నిర్వహించామని మాధవ్ రెడ్డి తెలిపారు. తమకు

- సీడ్ యాక్సిస్ రోడ్డు ప్రతిపాదన విరమించుకోవాలని రైతుల అల్లిమేటం
- వాడీవేడిగా సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా సర్వే సభ
- రైతుల అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రభుత్వానికి నివేదిస్తామన్న అధికారులు

అందిన సమాచారంతో ఒక డ్రాఫ్ట్ నోటిఫికేషన్ రూపొందించామన్నారు. తాడేపల్లి 1, 3వ వార్డు పరిధిలో నిర్వహిస్తున్న ఈ సభలో అభిప్రాయాలు, సూచనలు చెప్పాలని కోరారు. ప్రత్యామ్నాయాలు పరిశీలించండి.. మా భూములను సీడ్ యాక్సిస్ రోడ్డుకు ఇవ్వబోమని స్పష్టంగా పేర్కొంటూ కౌన్సిల్లో తీర్మానం చేసి పంపించాం.. ప్రత్యామ్నాయ రహదారులను పరిశీలించాలని కోరాం.. దానిని మీరు పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకున్నారా? అని మున్సిపల్ చైర్పర్సన్ మహాలక్ష్మి అడగ్గా.. మీ తీర్మాన సారాంశాన్ని తుది నివేదికలో పొందుపరుస్తామని ఎన్ఐఎ ప్రతినిధి మాధవ్ రెడ్డి వివరించారు.

**ఎన్ఐఎ నివేదికను బహిర్గతపర్చండి..**  
చట్ట ప్రకారం సర్వే చేయకుండానే నివేదికను ఎలా రూపొందిస్తారని వార్డు కౌన్సిలర్ వేణుగోపాలస్వామి రెడ్డి మాధవ్ రెడ్డిని ప్రశ్నించారు. అసలు మీరు మినిట్స్ టుక్లో మా అభిప్రాయాలను సమోచు చేస్తున్నారా? గతంలో నిర్వహించిన సభల్లో మీరు నోట్ చేసిన మినిట్స్ను చదివి వినిపించడంంటూ డిమాండ్ చేశారు. మొదట ఎన్ఐఎ నివేదిక ప్రతిని ఇవ్వాలని పట్టుబట్టగా.. మధ్యలో ఆర్డీవో శ్రీనివాసరావు కలుగజేసుకుని.. ఇవ్వడం కుదరదని చెప్పారు. ఫారం 1, అపెండెక్స్ 1, 2, 3 ఫారాలు ఇవ్వాలన్నారు. భూసేకరణకు సంబంధించిన సామ్మ్యూను ఎక్కడ డిపాజిట్ చేశారని, భూసేకరణ బాధ్యతలు ఏ సంస్థకు అప్పగించారని ప్రశ్నించగా..

అధికారులు పొంతనలేని సమాధానాలు చెప్పారు. ఎవరెవరితో మాట్లాడి సర్వే నివేదిక రూపొందించారని కౌన్సిలర్ ప్రశ్నించగా.. 10 మందితో శాంపిల్ సర్వే చేశామని సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు. ఆ రైతుల పేర్లు చెప్పాలని డిమాండ్ చేయగా.. ఈ ఏడాది మార్చి 21, 22 తేదీల్లో ఎన్ఐఎ బృంద సభ్యుడు దేవరాజ్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో సర్వే నిర్వహించడం జరిగిందని.. ఎం. శివరామిరెడ్డి, ఎం. శ్రీనివాసరెడ్డి, మహేశ్ రెడ్డి, కోటిరెడ్డి, పద్మ తదితరుల పేర్లు చదివి వినిపిస్తుండగానే రైతు మహేశ్ రెడ్డి తీవ్ర అభ్యంతరం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. తనను సర్వే ప్రతినిధులు ఎవరూ కలవలేదని.. అభిప్రాయం అడగలేదని.. తన పేరు ఎలా చేర్చారంటూ మాధవ్ రెడ్డిని నిలదీయడంతో ఆయన సమాధానం చెప్పలేక నీళ్లు సమీలారు.

నిపుణుల కమిటీతో తమకు పనిలేదని.. తమ అభ్యంతరాలను పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకోవాలని, సీడ్ యాక్సిస్ రోడ్డు ప్రతిపాదనను విరమించుకోవాలని తాడేపల్లి రైతులు ముక్తకంఠంతో అల్లిమేటం జారీ చేశారు. దాదాపు మూడు గంటలపాటు రైతులు అధికారులపై ప్రశ్నల వర్షం కురిపించి వారిని ఉక్కెరింజికిరి చేయడంతో తాడేపల్లి పట్టణంలో బుధవారం నిర్వహించిన సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా సర్వేపై వార్డు సభ వాడీవేడిగా జరిగింది.

రైతు కోటిరెడ్డి మాట్లాడుతూ.. ఇక్కడ రైతుల వద్ద నుంచి భూములను బలవంతంగా లాగేసుకోవడం ఎందుకని.. కాజ గ్రామం నుంచి సూరాయపాలెం వరకు భూసేకరణ జరిగి.. నిర్మాణానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్న భూమిని ఉపయోగించుకోవాలన్నారు. అలాగే జాతీయ రహదారి 16లో తాడేపల్లి నుంచి ఉండవల్లి సెంటర్ వరకు ఉన్న పాతరహదారిని లేదా అదే జాతీయ రహదారిలోని అరవింద్ స్కూల్ మీదుగా ఉండవల్లి వరకు ఉన్న మరో రహదారిని ప్రత్యామ్నాయ రహదారులుగా పరిశీలించాలని కోరారు. ప్రస్తుతం మీ ప్రతిపాదనను విరమించుకోవాలని కోరుతూ రైతులు వినతిపత్రం ఇచ్చారు. **మీడియా ప్రతినిధులపై చిందులేసిన ఆర్డీవో..** సభ జరుగుతున్న తీరును కవరేజీ చేయడానికి వచ్చిన మీడియా ప్రతినిధులపై ఆర్డీవో చిందులు వేశారు. మీరు దూరం నిలబడి రికార్డు చేసుకోవాలని.. సభకు అడ్డుగా నిలవద్దని ఆగ్రహం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. ఒక దశలో వారితో వాగ్వివాదానికి దిగారు. 'ఏయ్.. ఎవరు నీవు.. ఫస్ట్ నీవు ఇక్కడి నుంచి బయటకెళ్లు' అంటూ చిందులు తోక్కారు. సభలో వాడీవేడిగా చర్చ జరుగుతూ.. అధికారులు ఇరుకున పడుతున్న ప్రతి సందర్భంలోనూ ఆర్డీవో చర్చను పక్కదోవ పట్టిస్తూ.. మీడియా ప్రతినిధులతో వాగ్వివాదం పెట్టుకోవడం గమనార్హం.

Paper Clipping in Sakshi, Dated: 01.06.2017.

## **12. SIA SURVEY SAMPLE PHOTOGRAPHS**



**SIA team visited the proposed by pass road alignment with the authorities concerned at Tadepalli**



**SIA team interaction with the agriculture land affected people.**



**SIA team interaction with the agriculture land affected people.**

## సమగ్ర సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా ఆద్యయన నివేదిక

60 మీటర్ల వెడల్పు సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు ఫేజ్ - 2 నిర్మాణము, కనకదుర్గమ్మ వారధి  
నుండి విజయవాడ - చెన్నై జాతీయ రహదారి (నెం.16) వరకు  
తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో భూ సేకరణ నిమిత్తమై.



ఈ నివేదికను జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ గుంటూరు జిల్లా, గుంటూరు,  
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం వారికి సమర్పించడం జరిగినది.

తయారు చేసిన వారు:



రూరల్ ఇంటిగ్రేటెడ్ అండ్ సోషల్ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ సొసైటీ (రైజెస్)

ప్లాట్ నెంబరు - 107, గీతాంజలి అపార్టుమెంట్,  
ఎజి కాలనీ, హైదర్ గూడా, హైదరాబాదు - 500048.

## కార్యనిర్వాహక సారాంశం

### 1. పథకము మరియు ప్రజా ప్రయోజనాలు:

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం రాజధాని అభివృద్ధి సంస్థ వారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణం, అమరావతి రాజధానిని మరియు రాజధాని ప్రధాన రహదారులను, నిర్మాణాల సముదాయాన్ని, విజయ వాడ - చెన్నై జాతీయ రహదారితో (జాతీయ రహదారి నెంబరు 16) అనుసంధానించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఈ రహదారిని నిర్మించదలచినారు. ఈ సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ ప్రతిపాదిత రహదారి మొత్తం పొడవు 21+260 కి.మీ.లు ఇందులో 18+270 కి.మీ.ల (0+000 నుండి 18+270) రహదారిని ఫేజ్ -1గా విభజించినారు. ఇదేవిధంగా 2+990 కి.మీ. (18+270 నుండి 21+260 కి.మీ.లు) రహదారిని ఫేజ్-2 దశగా విభజించడం జరిగింది. ఇదేవిధంగా ఫేజ్-2 నిర్మాణ అమరిక ప్రతిపాదించుకొని భూసేకరణ నిమిత్తం వేచివున్నది. ఈ ఫేజ్-2కు ప్రతిపాదించిన రహదారి మొత్తం పొడవు 2+990 కి.మీ.లు. మరియు 60 మీటర్ల వెడల్పుతో ప్రతిపాదించడం జరిగింది. ఈ ఫేజ్-2 నిడివిని (2+990 కి.మీ.లు) ఎలివేటెడ్ సిమెంటు, కాంక్రీటు, కారిడార్ గా 1+690 కి.మీ.లు. ఇందులో 100 మీటర్లు పొడవునా రైల్వే- లైన్ పై వంతెన, 320 మీటర్ల పొడవైన కేబుల్ తో నిలిచే వంతెనలు రెండు, మరియు దాదాపు 1+300కి.మీ.లు తారురోడ్డు మరియు ట్రంపెట్ పోర్షన్ నిర్మాణంగా తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ప్రతిపాదించారు.

ప్రస్తుత ప్రతిపాదించిన ఫేజ్ - 2 భాగము కనకదుర్గమ్మ వాగు నుండి (అమరావతి, క్యాపిటల్ సిటీ, సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు) తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ వెంబడి విజయవాడ-చెన్నై జాతీయరహదారిని అంతర్భాగించడం జరుగుతుంది. దీని పొడవు 2+990 కి.మీ.లు. ఇందుకు కావాల్సిన భూమి దాదాపు 27.83 ఎకరాల భూమిని భూ సేకరణ పద్ధతి ద్వారా సేకరించుటకు శ్రీకారం చుట్టారు.

ఈ ప్రతిపాదించిన పథకం వలన వివిధ రకాలైన ప్రజా ప్రయోజనాలను ఆశించి అమలుచేయడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇందులో ముఖ్యంగా అమరావతి రాజధాని నగరానికి అందులో ఉన్న వివిధ కార్యాలయాలు , భవనాలను ప్రజలకు, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు ఉపయోగపడేవిధంగా ఉంటుందని ఆశించడం జరుగుతుంది.

ఈ పథకం వలన ఆశించిన కొన్ని ఉపయోగాలు ప్రజా ప్రయోజనార్థం ప్రజల అభివృద్ధి వ్యూహం తో ఈ పథకం అమలు చేయడం జరుగుతుంది.

- అమరావతి రాజధాని నగరం, జాతీయ రహదారి అయిన విజయవాడ - చెన్నై (జాతీయరహదారి నెం.16) జాతీయ రహదారికి అనుసంధానించడం.
- భారీ ట్రాఫిక్ మరియు అధిక రహదారుల రద్దీలను క్రమబద్ధీకరించడం.
- ప్రయాణ కాల వ్యవధిని తగ్గించడం.
- భవిష్యత్తులో ఈ ప్రాంతంలోకి ఇళ్లకి, పనిచేసే ప్రదేశాలకు, పాఠశాలలకు, ఆరోగ్య కేంద్రా-లకు వెళ్లుటకు రవాణ సమయాన్ని తగ్గిస్తుంది.

- రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలను సాధ్యమైనంత మేరకు తగ్గించడం.
- అమరావతి నగరంకు వెళ్లుటకు సులభమార్గం అందించడం.
- రవాణా ప్రత్యామ్నాయ మార్గాల ఏర్పాటు.
- పథకం నిర్మాణం, పథక నిర్వహణ కాలంలో ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు.
- కాలుష్య స్థాయిని తగ్గించి పర్యావరణం యొక్క నాణ్యతను మెరుగుపరచడం.
- వ్యవసాయదారులకు ప్రయోజనాలు చేకూర్చడం, పండిన పంటను సులభంగా రవాణా ఆలస్యం లేకుండా జరగడం.
- ఎక్కువ వాహనాలు ప్రయాణించుటకు అవకాశం.

ఈ పథకం భూ సేకరణ నిమిత్తం తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీలోని మణిపాల్, సుందరయ్య నగర్ మరియు సీతానగరం ప్రాంతాలు అయిన తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో గుర్తించడం జరిగింది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు కోసం భూ సేకరణలో సముచిత పరిహారం మరియు పారదర్శకత, పునరావాస, పునరాశ్రయ హక్కు చట్టం 2013 ప్రకారం భూ సేకరణ చేయడం జరుగుతుంది. సెక్షన్ 4 ప్రకారం సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా నివేదికను (ఎస్ఐఎ) భూ సేకరణ ప్రకటన చట్టం సెక్షన్ 11 కింద వెలువరించుటకు ముందుగా సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా నివేదికను తయారు చేయాలి. దీని ఉద్దేశ్యం ప్రతిపాదించిన పథకం ప్రజా ప్రయోజనాల కొరకు అవునా - కాదా? అని గుర్తించడం జరుగుతుంది.

### సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా పద్ధతి:

ఈ పథకము ఆర్ఎఫ్ఎస్ఐటిఎల్ఎఆర్ఆర్ చట్టం 2013 ప్రకారం జరిగింది.

**(ఎ)సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక నమూనా సర్వే ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రతిపాదిత ప్రాంతాల్లో అవగాహనకై కలిసి చేయడం జరిగింది (ట్రాన్స్యూక్ట్ వాక్):** చివరి అమరికలో భూమి మరియు నిర్మాణాల యొక్క కొలతలను అనుసరించి సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక సర్వే మార్చి 2017లో నిర్వహించడం జరిగినది. ఈ సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక సర్వే స్థూల మరియు సూక్ష్మ ప్రభావాలను తెలియజేయడం జరుగుతుంది. వీటిని అనుసరించి పథకం అమలును ఏర్పరచడం జరుగుతుంది.

**(బి) నిర్వాసితుల సంప్రదింపులు:** నిర్వాసితుల సంప్రదింపులు, సలహాలను వ్యక్తిగతంగా గ్రామ స్థాయిలో చర్చించడం జరిగింది. ఇది చర్చల వరకే పరిమితం కాకుండా ప్రజల జీవనోపాధికై భూ సేకరణ ప్రభావాన్ని, కొత్త చట్టంప్రకారం (2013 యాక్టు) పరిహారం, నిర్ణయాలు, సూచనలు మరియు ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలు పరిగణలోకి తీసుకొని సామాజిక ప్రభావ నిర్వహణ చేసేటప్పుడు తీసుకోవడం జరిగింది.

### 1.1. భూ సేకరణ యొక్క పరిమాణం, లక్షణాలు:

ప్రతిపాదిత రహదారి యొక్క మొత్తం పొడవు 2+990 కి.మీ. తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీలోని మ డిపాల్, సుందరయ్య నగర్ మరియు సీతానగరం ప్రాంతాలు. తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ఏర్పాటు చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ పథకానికి ఈ మున్సిపాలిటీలో 27.83 ఎకరాల భూ సేకరణ ఈపథకానికి అవసరం ఉంది. ఈ భూసేకరణ వివరాలు మరియు విస్తీర్ణం, పట్టాదారుని పేర్లను అన్వేషణలో చూపించడం జరిగింది.

### 1.2. సామాజిక ప్రభావాలు:

ప్రతిపాదిత పథకం యొక్క సామాజిక పరమైన ప్రభావాలు దిగువ తెలిపిన విధంగా వర్గీకరించబడ్డాయి.

- 1) నిర్మాణానికి ముందు దశలో ప్రభావం
- 2) నిర్మాణం జరుగుతున్న దశలో ప్రభావం
- 3) నిర్వాహణ దశలో ప్రభావం.

సామాజిక ప్రభావ నిర్వహణ ప్రణాళిక ప్రధాన లక్ష్యం వివిధ ప్రతికూల ప్రభావాలు తగ్గించడం మరియు అనుకూల ప్రభావాలు మెరుగుపరచవచ్చని నిర్ధారించడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్టు వివిధ దశలలో సామాజిక ప్రభావం నిర్వహణ చర్యలు ప్రాజెక్టు అమలు జరుగుతున్న వివిధ దశలలో అంటే నిర్మాణానికి ముందు, నిర్మాణ దశ మరియు నిర్వాహణ దశలలో అమలుచేయబడతాయి. నిర్మాణంలోని వివిధ దశలలో గుర్తించబడిన ప్రభావాలు-ఇ-1లో ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి.

### పట్టిక: ఇ-1: వివిధ పథక సామాజిక ప్రభావాల గుర్తింపు

నిర్మాణం ముందు	నిర్మాణం	నిర్వాహణ
1) వ్యవసాయ భూముల సేకరణ 2) నివాస నిర్మాణాల సేకరణ 3) జీవనోపాధి కోల్పోవడం 4) చెట్లు కోల్పోవడం	1) దుమ్ము కాలుష్యం నష్టం 2) శబ్దకాలుష్యం 3) నిర్మాణ సమయంలో ఉపాధి	1) అమరావతి రాజధానికి మరియు విజయవాడ - చెన్నై జాతీయ రహదారి నెం.16కు సులభ రవాణ. 2) ప్రయాణ సమయం తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. 3) ఎక్కువ సంఖ్యలో వాహనాల రాకపోకలకు అవకాశం. 4) తక్కువ రోడ్ల ప్రమాదాలకు అవకాశం. 5) ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు. 6) అమరావతి మరియు విజయవాడ - చెన్నై జాతీయ రహదారి నెం.16కు సులభంగా అనుసం-ధానించడం

**1.3. సాంఘిక, సామాజిక విలువలు మరియు లాభాల అంచనాలు:**

ఈ విభాగము పథకము యొక్క ప్రయోజనాలు పోల్చడం ద్వారా అనుకూల, ప్రతికూలత ప్రభావాలను తెలియజేస్తుంది. ఈ పథకము భూ సేకరణకు, పునరావాస, పునరాశ్రయ ఖర్చులకు గాను దాదాపు 49.00 కోట్లు అంచనా వేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ ఖర్చు శాశ్వత రద్దీ సమస్యలను, ప్రధాన నష్టాలను పరిష్కరించవచ్చు. ఈ పథకం అనుకూల మరియు ప్రతికూల అంచనాలపైన పట్టిక ఇ-2లో క్రింద వివరణాత్మకంగా చర్చించడం జరిగింది.

**పట్టిక - ఇ-2: పథకం అనుకూల మరియు ప్రతికూల అంశాలు:**

క్ర.స	సత్ప్రభావాలు	వ్యతిరేక ప్రభావాలు	విశేషాంశాలు
1	అమరావతి రాజధాని నగరం నుండి విజయ వాడ-చెన్నై జాతీయరహదారి నెం.16కు సులభంగా అనుసంధానించడం.	వ్యవసాయ భూముల నష్టం	వివిధ అంశాలను పరిశీలించిన తరువాత వివిధ పరిమితుల విలువ మరియు ప్రయోజనాలు (అనుకూల, ప్రతికూలప్రభావాలు) ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిపాదించిన పథకం, రోడ్డు విస్తరణ ప్రజలకు ప్రయోజనకరంగా ఉన్నదని తెలుస్తుంది. కాకపోతే ప్రస్తుత ప్రతిపాదించిన పథకము అమరికలోప్రత్యామ్నాయ అమరికలకు వెసులుబాటు ఉంటే కొంత మేరకు ప్రతికూల ప్రభావాలను తగ్గించవచ్చు.
2	తక్కువ ప్రయాణ సమయం	నివాస నిర్మాణాల నష్టం	
3	తగ్గిన రద్దీ	జీవనోపాధి కోల్పోవడం	
4	ఎకరా భూమి విలువ పెరుగుదల	చెట్ల నష్టం	
5	ప్రమాదాలు తగ్గించడం		
6	ఉపాధి అవకాశాలు పెరిగే అవకాశం		
7	చుట్టు పక్క నగరాలు మరియు పట్టణాలకు సులభ రవాణా అందించడం		

ఈ ప్రతిపాదించిన పథకం అమలుకు 27.83 ఎకరాల భూ సేకరణ తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీలోని మణిపాల్, సుందరయ్య నగర్, సీతానగరం ప్రాంతాలైన తాడేపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీలో జరిగినది. ఈపథకం అమలు లో భాగంగా మొత్తం నష్టపోవు కుటుంబాలు 78గా గుర్తించబడినది. ఇందులో 68 కుటుంబాలు వ్యవసాయభూమిని, 10కుటుంబాలు నివాసఇళ్లను నష్టపోవడం జరుగుతుంది. భూ సేకరణ మరియు పునరావాస, పునరాశ్రయ ఖర్చులకుగాను దాదాపుగా అంచనా వేయబడిన పైకం విలువ 49 కోట్ల రూపాయలు. పూర్తి వివరాలకు కింది పట్టికను పరిశీలించగలరు.

క్ర.స	గ్రామం పేరు	భూ సేకరణ వివరాలు			పునరావాస, పునరాశ్రయ వివరాలు		
		వ్యవసాయ భూమి విస్తీర్ణం ఎకరాలు	నివాస గృహాల విస్తీర్ణం ఎకరాలు	మొత్తం	స్థాన చలన కుటుంబాలు	పాక్షికంగా ప్రభావిత కుటుంబాలు	మొత్తం
1	తాడేపల్లి	68 కుటుంబాలు 23.72 ఎకరాలు	10 కుటుంబాలు 4.11 ఎకరాలు	78 కుటుంబాలు 27.83 ఎకరాలు	10 నివాస గృహాలు	0	10
	మొత్తం	68 కుటుంబాలు 23.72 ఎకరాలు	10 కుటుంబాలు 4.11 ఎకరాలు	78 కుటుంబాలు 27.83 ఎకరాలు	10 నివాస గృహాలు	0	10



**సమగ్ర సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా నివేదిక 60 మీటర్ల వెడల్పు సీడ్ యాక్సెస్ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణము ఫేజ్-2**

పైన తెలిపిన విధంగా ప్రతిపాదిత ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రతికూల ప్రభావాల కంటే అనుకూల ప్రభావాలు మెండుగా ఉన్నాయి.

**ఈ పథకము వలన నష్టపోవు భూమి మరియు నిర్మాణాల వివరాలు:**

క్రసం	మండలం	గ్రామము	ప్రాజెక్టు వలన నష్టపోవు కుటుంబాలు	నష్టపోవు వివరాలు
1	తాడేపల్లి	తాడేపల్లి	68	వ్యవసాయ భూమి
2	తాడేపల్లి	తాడేపల్లి	10	నివాస గృహాలు
	<b>మొత్తం</b>		<b>78</b>	

**ఈ పథకము భూ సేకరణ వివరాలు:**

క్రసం	గ్రామము	భూసేకరణ ఎకరాలలో	వివరములు		
			వ్యవసాయ భూమి ఎకరాలలో	నివాస గృహాల విస్తీర్ణం	మొత్తం విస్తీర్ణం ఎకరాలలో
1	తాడేపల్లి	27.83	23.72	4.11	27.83
	<b>మొత్తం</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>27.83</b>

**1.4. పర్యావరణ ప్రభావ మదింపు అధ్యయనం:**

సామాజిక ప్రభావిత అంచనా తయారు చేయు సభ్యులు, పర్యావరణ పరిస్థితులు, ప్రభావాలను గమనించడం జరిగింది. వారు తెలిపిన విధంగా నీటి చెరువులు, కుంటలు, వాగులు కాని, పురావస్తు కట్టడాలు కాని ఈ పథకం అమలు ద్వారా నష్టం జరగడం లేదు అని గుర్తించడం జరిగింది.

కాకపోతే ప్రతిపాదిత రోడ్డు వెంబడి సారవంతమైన వ్యవసాయభూమి నష్టపోవడం జరుగుతుంది. కావునా సంబంధిత అధికారులు, వ్యవసాయాధికారులు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ వ్యవసాయ భూములను ఏర్పాటుచేసుకొని అందులో నూతన ప్రత్యామ్నాయ మరియు స్థిరమైన వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతులను అవలంబించి, ప్రజాప్రయోజనార్థం వారి ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులను మెరుగుపరుస్తూ పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణలో భాగంగా తలంచి ఏర్పాటు చేయవలయును.

సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా నివేదిక తయారుచేయు వారు, జంక్షన్ ప్రాంతంలో, భద్రతలను ఏర్పాటు చేసి రక్షణ పద్ధతులు ఏర్పాటు చేయడం ద్వారా రోడ్డు ప్రమాదాలను నివారించవచ్చునని సలహాలు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది.