

EASTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY OF A.P. LTD

**CONVERSION OF EXISTING OVERHEAD POWER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK TO
UNDER GROUND CABLING SYSTEM OF VISAKHAPATNAM CITY UNDER
ANDHRA PRADESH DISASTER RECOVERY PROJECT (APDRP)**

**Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report for Package-I
Volume III**

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Submitted by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

APDRP	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project
APEPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Base Organisation
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
DC	District Collector
EP	Entitled/Eligible Person
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cell
GVMC	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Family
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
R& B	Roads and Buildings
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLAR&R	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013
REN	Resilient Electrical Network
RoW	Right of Way
RRO	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer
RTI	Right to Information Act
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
SOR	Schedule of Rates
UG	Under Ground

1.1 BACKGROUND

Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL) is the designated project implementation unit (PIU) for implementing Resilient Electrical Network(REN) or Underground(UG) Cabling component under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) with funding assistance of the World Bank. The REN/UG cable project is one of the four components under APDRP and comprises conversion of all existing 33kV, 11 kV and 415 volts overhead (OH) lines into underground cable network within the municipal limits of Visakhapatnam city. The REN or UG cabling project has been divided into four packages for operational requirements. (Ref **Figure1**) and scheduled for completion by November 2018.

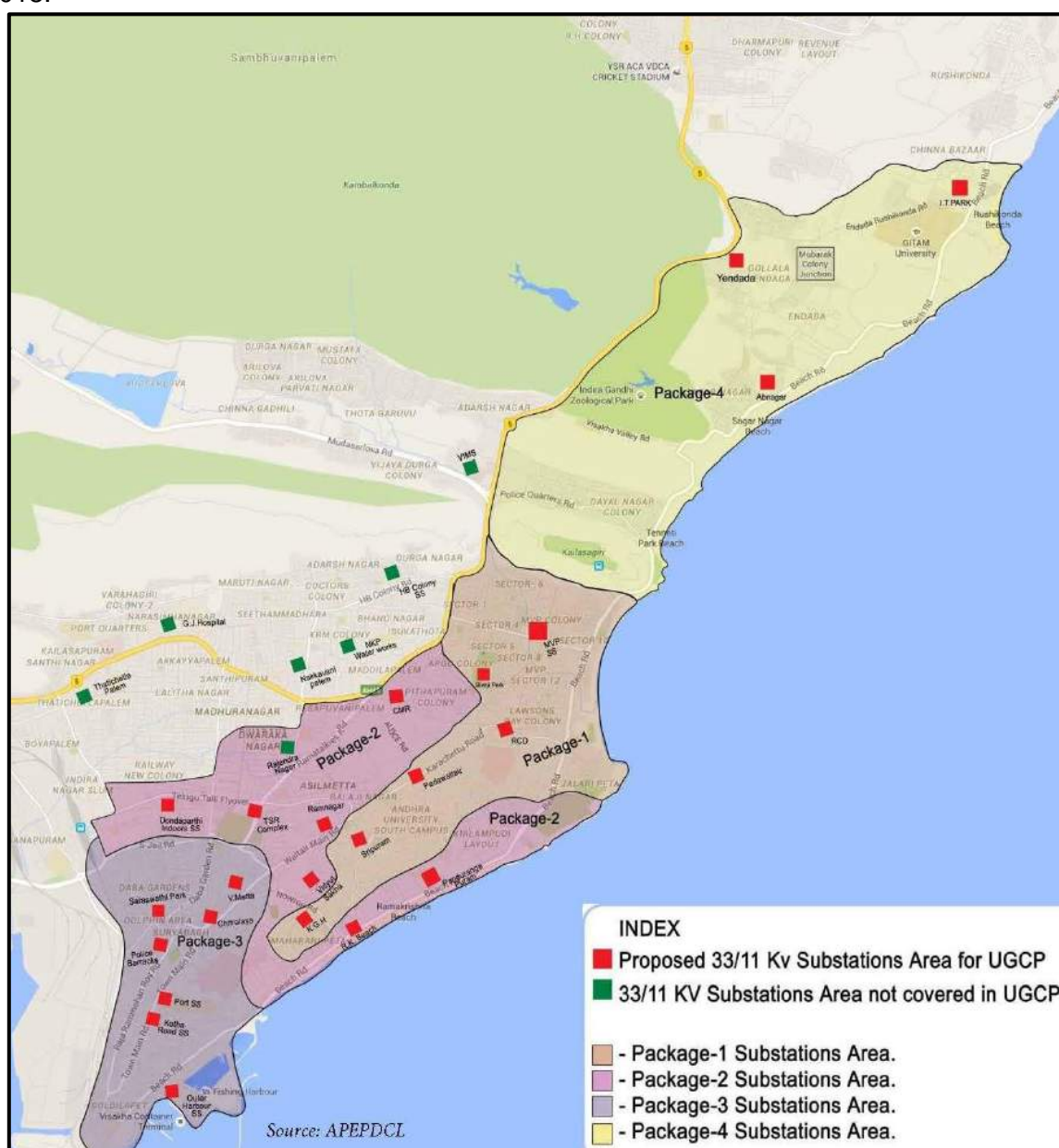


Figure 1: REN/UG Cable Project spread within Visakhapatnam

APEPDCL is responsible for managing sub-transmission, distribution and bulk supply of power in the Operation Circles of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram, East and West Godavari districts and 20 Operation Divisions of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. APEPDCL supplies power to over 5.107 million consumers of different categories through a network consisting of 656 Sub-stations of 33/11 KV level, 2704 feeders of 11 KV level and more than 151,447 distribution transformers of different levels.

APEPDCL had appointed M/s Power Finance Corporation(PFC) Consulting Limited, New Delhi for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), in order to study the existing OH system and prepare DPR for replacement of existing OH system (2015) with Under Ground cables in entire Visakhapatnam city area, duly carrying out the load flow studies of existing OH system (2015), existing OH system with load condition of year 2022 and proposed UG system with load condition of year 2022.

1.2 ABOUT REQUIREMENT OF ESIA

APEPDCL desires to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the REN/UG cabling project, covering all four packages spread across Visakhapatnam city municipal limits (GVMC area).

The ESIA studies are to be aimed at effective assessment of the likely environmental and social impacts and their management through efficient and appropriate management measures, in order to protect or enhance the quality of the environment and social settings within the UG project influence area and also facilitate implementation of REN/UG cabling project in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

The ESIA studies are also required to ensure the implementation of REN/UG cabling project is in consonance with the environmental and social management framework under APDRP as well as in compliance with the environmental and social safeguards requirements of the World Bank.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF ESIA

APEPDCL has set out the objectives of the ESIA studies as hereunder:

- To conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of each package of the REN/UG cabling project by collecting required data, conducting necessary field investigations and primary surveys and assessing environmental, social, health and safety impacts of each package
- To recommend suitable mitigation measures; both for Environmental and Social impacts based on the detailed ESIA.
- To identify and recommend suitable measures for the disposal of various unserviceable materials generated due to the project such as electrical cables, transformers, electric poles, soil and other waste or recyclable/reusable materials.

- To submit compliance report after completion of REN/UG cabling works of each of the four packages.

1.4 SCOPE OF ESIA

The Scope of the ESIA studies includes:

- Preparation of Transect Walk strip plans (based on strip plans provided by APEPDCL) with all features along the alignment to be marked on these plans.
- Taking Videography of entire UG cabling alignment.
- Develop a detailed strip plan of the proposed underground cable alignment providing various features that are located along alignment and its immediate vicinity, at least double the width of the trench
- Preparation of environmental and socio-economical profile of the project (corridor of impact), through primary and secondary information (comprising demographic, socio-economic, physical, biological and ecological environmental features, etc).
- Conduct a socio-economic survey of the households along the alignment duly covering all indicators for the present and future evaluation and assessment.
- Preparation of a questionnaire or instruments for the ESIA study and share the same with World Bank for review.
- Based on the strip plan and field visits, develop an inventory of impacts of both temporary and permanent structures, trees and other environmental sensitive receptors such as schools, religious places and other common property resources and any other issues, which may be affected, while laying the underground cable network and during operation and maintenance.
- Identification of various other issues such as disposal of excess excavated earth, waste, disposal/ reuse of old overhead electric cables, dismantling/ disposal of electrical poles, disposal of excess transformers (if any), disposal of transformer oil (if any), etc.
- Assessment of the health and safety impacts of laying the underground cable network, both during construction and operation phase of the project.
- For all the impacts/ issues identified above, recommend elimination or mitigation/ management measures to be implemented by the project agencies and the construction contractors, in line with the Environmental and Social Management Frame work (ESMF) of APDRP.
- Study & inclusion of measures and plans mitigating temporary/ permanent impacts to the structures and communities along the cable alignment and prepare site specific EMP to mitigate environmental impacts, RAP (if there are resettlement/ rehabilitation issues) and/or SMP for mitigating social impacts and community engagement.
- Identify various regulatory clearances that may be required for the project, such as CRZ, clearances, tree cutting/lopping permissions, "No objections" from state / national agencies, utility agencies, etc.

- Preparation of a Monitoring Plan with reference to ESIA
- A Grievance Redressal mechanism is to be developed in accordance with the ESMF under APDRP and as per World Bank guidelines
- Conduct formal stakeholder public consultations (minimum of three), to understand the impacts anticipated by the communities and also to explain measures proposed under project to implement to mitigate such impacts. These Public Consultations are to be conducted with the communities for information dissemination and their feedback. At least one such consultation with women in each community. The World Bank and the APEPDCL need to be informed before conducting these consultations for possible participation.
- Finalize EMP and RAP/ SMP for implementation, after review and up-dation of comments from APEPDCL and the World Bank

1.5 CONSULTANT'S APPOINTMENT AND MOBILIZATION

APEPDCL appointed M/s Deccan Consulting Engineers Private Limited(Consultants) in order to carryout ESIA studies of the proposed REN/UG cabling project in accordance with the set out scope of work and Terms of Reference issued as part of RFP.

The agreement between APEPDCL and Consultants was signed on 19th December 2015 and consultant's mobilized their team with effect from 22nd December 2015 and initiated activities in accordance with the set out scope of work for ESIA studies. The consultant's team constituted key experts; HARI PRAKASH, Environmental Expert and DINESH GODIYAL, Social Expert. The key experts were supported by other junior professionals (non-key experts) and field personnel as indicated in the proposal on required basis.

Upon mobilization, key experts of consultants held a startup meeting chaired by ED/WB projects & QC, General Manager (WB projects), Divisional Engineer (DE), Assistant Divisional Engineer (ADE) and Assistant Engineer (AE) along with other with concerned officials of APEPDCL.

During the meeting, the consultants were briefed by PIU officials about the REN/UG cabling project, status of project preparation activities and package wise DPRs prepared and submitted by PFC for REN/UG cabling project along with and APEPDCL's intended work program for an early implementation of this underground cabling project and therefore the requirement of completion of the ESIA in timely manner.

1.6 DATA/DOCUMENTS REVIEW BY CONSULTANTS

Subsequent to start up meeting, APEPDCL provided the following data/documents as available with PIU, APEPDCL for consultant's review and understanding of the envisaged project.

- DPR for Package-1: 33/11kV Substations at MVP, Shivaji Park, Pedawaltair, KGH, LB Colony and Siripuram) prepared by PFC and submitted in November 2015

- DPR drawings showing proposed cable routing for all 33/11KV lines under each of the 5 sub-stations within Package 1
- Environmental and Social Management Framework for the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project(APDRP)

1.7 CONSTRAINTS OF DATA BASE

The consultants have the following observations on the DPR and Drawings of Package 1: 33/11kV Substations at MVP, Shivaji Park, Pedawaltair, KGH, LB Colony and Siripuram)

- The alignment of cable routes indicated in the DPR are deemed to have been finalized after due consideration of several factors like most optimal length, analysis of alternatives, minimum obstacles among other influencing factors. Therefore, UG cable routes as proposed in the DPR drawings is considered as final for assessment of the likely environmental and social impacts. This is also evident from the fact that scope of work for preparation of DPR includes consideration of all such factors for finalization of cable alignment (ref Page 19/Chapter 3- Scope, Approach and Methodology of DPR for Package 1 submitted by PFC)
- DPR does not provide information of the underground utilities along as well as across the proposed UG cabling routes. Understandably, no Ground Penetrating Radar(GPR) surveys have been conducted under this component of APDRP, which could have otherwise provided information about the pre-existing underground utilities along and across the proposed cable routes
- The GIS maps show only the road and proposed cable alignments and does not contain information like foot paths, drains, obstacles, private/public properties and other structures like roadside shops, temples, trees, which are likely to be impacted etc. although this forms one of the obligations of APEPDCL to Consultants under this assignment
- APEPDCL has informed that it has no other information about the existing underground utilities along or across the proposed UG cabling routes

1.8 STRUCTURE OF ESIA REPORT

The ESIA for REN/UG cable project– Package 1 area has been structured into four volumes as hereunder

- a) **Volume I** - Environmental Screening Report(ESR)
- b) **Volume II** - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report
- c) **Volume III** - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report
- d) **Volume IV** - Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

This report presents the **Volume III – Social Impact Assessment (SIA)** Report and has been structured into **8 chapters** as hereunder.

Chapter 2 - Project Description: This chapter summarizes the project designs and proposed configurations for laying of underground cables under the resilient electrical network component of APDRP.

Chapter 3 - Social Regulatory Framework: This chapter summarizes the applicable Social Policies and Regulatory Framework, which are applicable to the REN/UG cable project.

Chapter 4- Baseline Socio-Economic Profile: This chapter summarizes the baseline environmental profile of the Visakhapatnam city, within which the REN/UG cable project will be implemented based on both secondary data base as well as primary assessments. The socio economic profile of street hawkers/vendors/squatters (both ambulatory and stationery), presently operating within the operational or corridor of impact area of 2.5 metre wide for laying of the REN/UG cable route have also been captured through census survey, through a specially structured questionnaire. The public perception/viewpoints captured through public consultations and/or focus group discussions have also been summarized under this chapter.

Chapter 5- Social Impacts: This chapter summarizes the anticipated social impacts due to the proposed REN/UG cable project. The chapter also includes suggested management measures in order to avoid or to mitigate the likely impacts during pre-construction, construction and operation phases.

Chapter 6- Analysis of Alternatives: This chapter summarizes the alternatives considered in the project design in order to minimize and/or avoid the potential environmental as well as social impacts due the REN/UG cable project.

Chapter 7- Budget Estimate and Institutional Arrangement for Implementation: This chapter summarizes the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)** in order to minimize and/or avoid the impacts of the REN/UG cable project. The chapter also includes the roles and responsibilities for both PIU (APEPDCL) and contractor(s) for managing the anticipated impacts. Budgetary provisions along with institutional arrangements required for implementing the ESMP and monitoring mechanism during project implementation phase is also included in this chapter in accordance with ESMF of APDRP. A grievance redress mechanism has also been included in this chapter.

Chapter 8- Grievance Redress Mechanism: This chapter summarizes a robust and responsive grievance redress mechanism, given the nature of this project component and its potential to disrupt public utilities, water, sanitary utilities, and impact upon street vendors/squatters among others and trigger public resentment, despite the benefits, that the project can usher on society.

2.1 BACKGROUND

On October 12, 2014, a very severe cyclonic storm “Hudhud” made landfall on the coast of Andhra Pradesh, near the city of Visakhapatnam. At the time of landfall, the estimated maximum sustained surface wind speed associated with the cyclone was about 180-220 kmph and height of the waves up to 3 meters. The tide gauge at Visakhapatnam reported maximum storm surge of 1.4 meters above the astronomical tide. By October 14, “Hudhud” drifted northwards toward Uttar Pradesh and weakened into a well-marked low-pressure area over east Uttar Pradesh and neighbourhood.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) was proactive in preparing for cyclone “Hudhud”. In addition to the updates from India Meteorological Department (IMD), the intensity and magnitude of the cyclone were continuously tracked at Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA) and a range of preparatory measures were launched to face the cyclone. Relief and rescue team were deployed in the coastal districts most likely to be impacted and regular warnings to vulnerable populations were issued through various channels. This, supplemented by the evacuation of close to 250,000 persons, mostly living in vulnerable kutchha houses or low-lying areas, helped limit the death toll from the cyclone to 61.

Cyclone “Hudhud” and the floods that followed the associated heavy rainfall caused extensive devastation in all the affected districts, uprooting vast number of trees, damaging roads, public buildings, livelihoods and disrupting telecommunications and power infrastructure.

2.2 THE PROJECT- APDRP

The Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) constitutes a large multi- sector engagement on risk and vulnerability reduction, with assistance for restoring and improving rural connectivity, public services and livelihood opportunities in targeted communities of Andhra Pradesh, and increase the capacity of the State Entities to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency. APDRP is part of a broader package to support the GoAPs reconstruction and recovery efforts and to strengthen its capacity to manage future events.

2.3 PROJECT BENEFITS

The project, through its different components, will provide both direct and indirect benefits to the State of Andhra Pradesh and its 49.4 million inhabitants. Direct beneficiaries include populations of the vulnerable coastal areas, particularly the four heavily impacted districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari with a total approximate population of 13.3 million residents.

Some of the most notable benefits of specifically REN/UG Project to Visakhapatnam City and its residents are hereunder

- The package 1 area under REN/UG Cable project will be practically unaffected in future by cyclones or natural calamities/inclement weather conditions, hence resilient to natural disasters, the project development objective of APDRP
- REN/UG cabling network is safer to public lives and property, during

calamities/disasters/thunders/lightening instances

- Saves state' revenue in re-construction of damaged electrical network during every calamity – CONSERVES STATE's Resources
- Resilient network will help to retain/restore water and sanitation of the city during or after calamities/cyclones
- Helps State administration to restore other damaged infrastructure
- Visakhapatnam, being now the COMMERCIAL CAPITAL of newly formed Andhra Pradesh will essentially need such resilient electrical distribution network and thus aid in State's economic growth and enable to become attractive and destination to investors
- Will help in improving aesthetic of the city through conversion of all over ground electrical distribution network into resilient underground infrastructure.
- Visakhapatnam has already been selected for developing it into one of the SMART cities, by GoI. The REN/UG project is another forward step in developing Visakhapatnam into a definite SMART CITY, an ambitious program of both GoAP as well as GoI.

2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The APDRP has the following seven components:

- I. Resilient electrical network/Under Ground Cabling Project;
- II. Restoration of connectivity and shelter infrastructure;
- III. Restoration and protection of the beach front;
- IV. Restoration of environmental services and facilities and livelihood support;
- V. Capacity building and technical support for disaster risk management;
- VI. Project implementation support; and
- VII. Contingency emergency response.

2.5 RESILIENT ELECTRICAL NETWORK/ UG CABLING PROJECT (COMPONENT 1)

The objective of this component is to reduce the vulnerability of the Visakhapatnam city's electrical network through conversion of all overhead power distribution system into underground the power distribution system through laying of underground cables. Under this component, all 33kV, 11 kV and 415 volts network lines are to be converted to underground cable network starting from consumers meter board and going to 11kV and 33 kV feeders, from the beach road and going towards landside. The component will also include provision for high-speed data/voice transmission cables in the city of Visakhapatnam. Conversion of the existing overhead distribution network i.e., LT upward to 33kV into underground cabling has been contemplated as a remedy to overcome cyclonic power disruption.

The Component 1 of resilient electrical network/UG (REN/UG) cabling project has been further divided into four packages for operational requirements as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

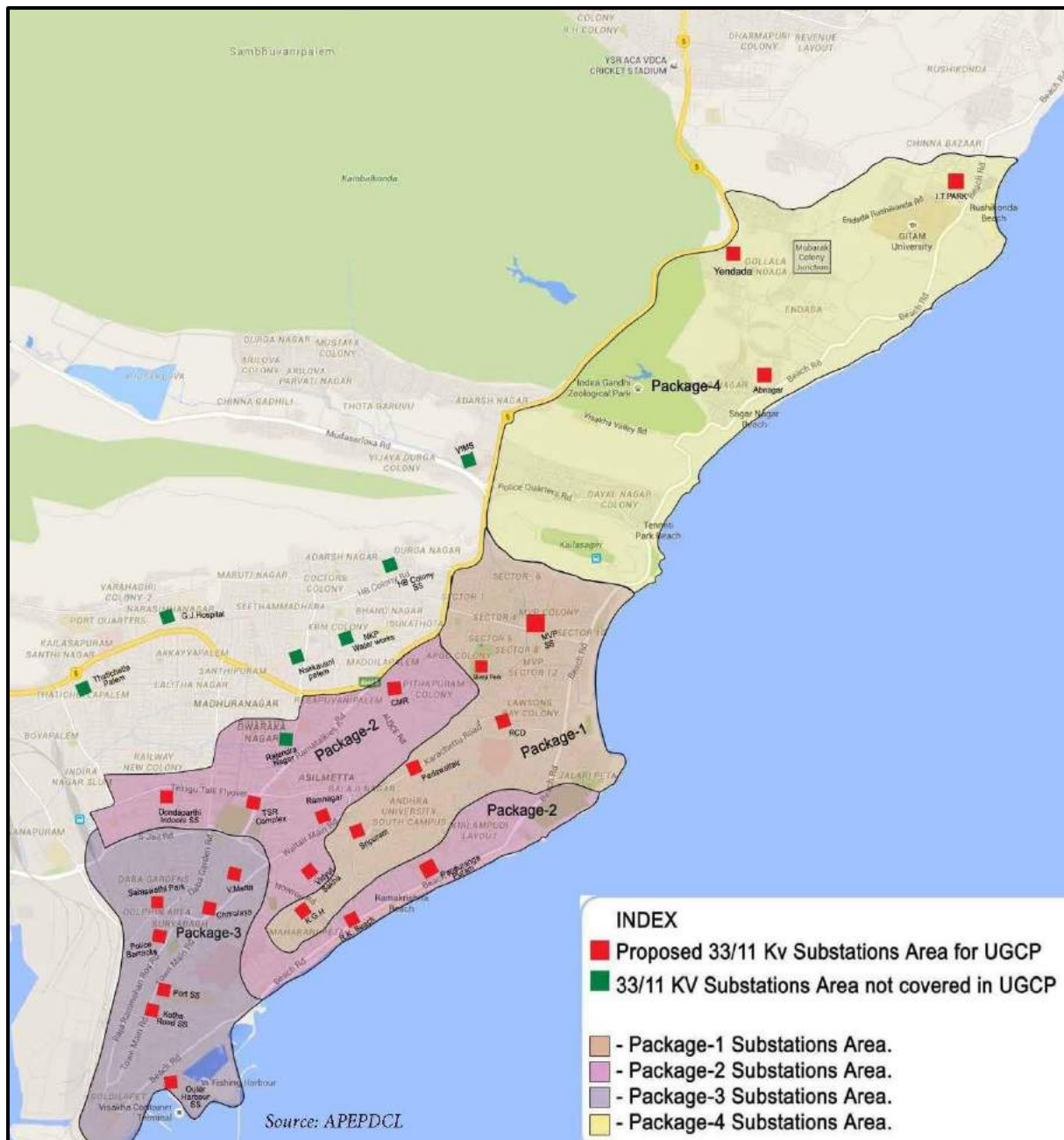


Figure 2.1: Package wise spread of REN/UG Cabling Project within Visakhapatnam

The Project preparation for REN/UG cabling project by APEPDCL included estimation of load flow studies of existing OH power distribution system (as of 2015), and prepare for replacement of existing OH system with underground cables with load condition of year 2022 in entire Visakhapatnam city area. APEPDCL has divided the REN/UG cabling component into 6 packages on the basis of operational requirements.

2.6 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has designated Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Ltd. (APEPDCL) as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for implementation of the Resilient Network Component/UG cabling Project within Visakhapatnam under APDRP.

Within Andhra Pradesh, APEPDCL is responsible for managing Sub-transmission,

Distribution and bulk supply of power in the Operation Circles of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Vizianagaram, East and West Godavari districts and 20 Operation Divisions of Coastal Andhra Pradesh. APEPDCL supplies power to over 5.107 million consumers belonging to different categories through a network consisting of 656 Sub-stations of 33/11 KV level, 2704 feeders of 11 KV level and more than 151,447 distribution transformers of different levels. The Corporate Office and Headquarters of APEPDCL are situated at Visakhapatnam.

2.7 RESILIENT ELECTRICAL NETWORK/ UG CABLE PROJECT (Package 1)

APEPDCL in accordance with the objectives of APDRP has drawn up an ambitious implementation schedule for REN/UG cable project within Visakhapatnam. The intended implementation schedule of APEPDCL for REN/UG cable project in four packages is given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 REN/UG Cable Project Implementation Schedule			
	Package	Associated Substations	Schedule for Implementation
1	Package 1	MVP, Shivaji Park, Pedawaltair, KGH, RCD Hospital and Siripuram, Sivaji Park	Dec 2016 to May 2018
2	Package 2	Pandurangapuram, RK Beach, Ramnagar, Vidyut Sakha, TSR Complex, Dondaparti Indoor and Maddilapalem	Feb 2017 to July 2018
3	Package 3	Kotha Road, Port, Police Barracks, Outer Harbour, Venkateswarametta, Saraswathi Park and Chitralaya	Feb 2017 to July 2018
4	Package 4	Rushikonda, Adibhatlanagar, Yendada, Visalakshmi Nagar and Akkayyapalem, Thatichetlapalem, Nakkavanipalem, HB Colony, Rajendranagar and Seethammadhara Water works	March 2017 to Aug 2018

Within the GVMC area, the Package 1 area of REN/UG cable project is spread over an area of 8.199 sq.km. and covers ward nos 7,8,9(part), 10(part), 14(part), 15(part), 16, 17, and 18(part) under Zone II and 19(part) ward under Zone III.

GVMC as a whole is spread over an area of 682 Sq. Km and has 72 wards, grouped into 6 zones for administrative purposes.

Within the Package-1 area has six 33/11KV substations as per the existing distribution network MVP, Shivaji Park, Pedawaltair, KGH, LB Colony and Siripuram. The package 1 area of REN/UG component is given in **Figure 2.2**.



Figure 2.2: The package 1 area of REN/UG component

2.8 REN/UG CABLE ROUTE ALIGNMENT - PACKAGE 1 AREA

The Project preparation studies have proposed to lay the underground cables alongside of footpath and or road edge in case where footpaths don't exist. The alignment of cable routes have been finalized after due consideration of several factors like most optimal length, analysis of alternatives, minimum obstacles among other influencing factors. Therefore, UG cable routes as proposed in the DPR drawings is considered as final for assessment of the likely environmental and social impacts. The substation area wise cable route alignments are given in **Figure 2.3 to 2.8**. Enlarged view of these cable route alignments with more details, substation area wise is provided in **Volume I - Environmental Screening Report**.

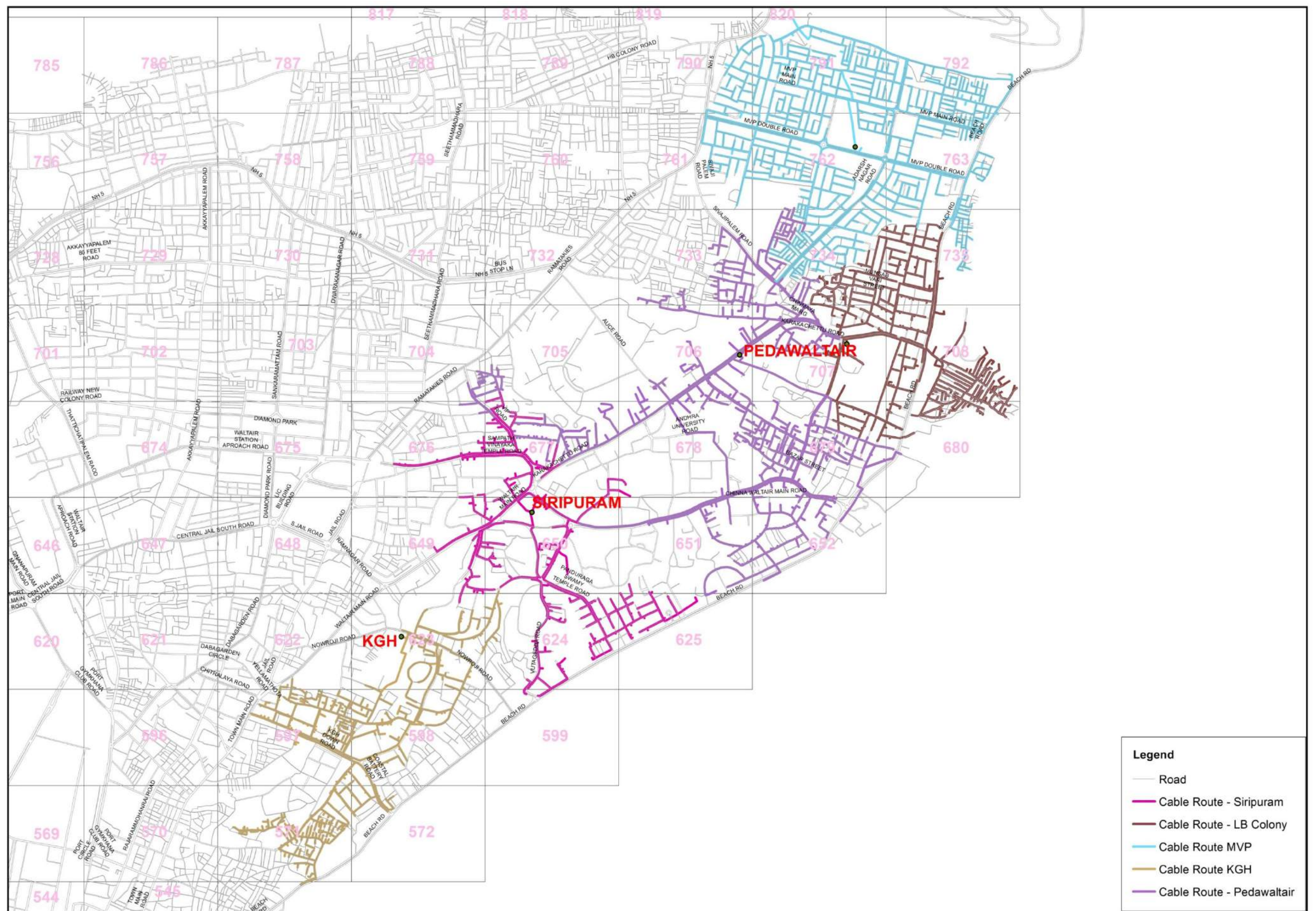
2.9 GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF REN/UG CABLES

The project preparation studies for REN/UG cabling project component of APDRP has proposed four configurations/general arrangement of cable trenches for underground cables under package 1 as shown in **Figures 2.9**. The cumulative length of cable trenches under Package 1 of the REN/UG cabling project is 101.8 km and the configuration wise break up of cable trench length are given in **Table 2.1**. The REN/UG Project component will also include construction of manholes at every 250 metres all along the 101.8 km long UG cable route to facilitate maintenance, trouble shooting and repairs of the damaged UG cables (if any), during the operation phase.

Table 2.2: Substation Area wise Type and Length of Cable Trenches under Package 1

S.No	Trench Configuration (Width X Depth in mm)	Pedawaltair SS Area	LB Colony SS Area	KGH SS Area	MVP & Shivaji Park SS Area	Siripuram SS Area	Total length (in Kms)
1	Type 1: 1000mm X 1250mm	-	6.295	-	3.400	1.837	11.532
2	Type 2: 600m X 1000mm	15.164	7.923	7.993	13.833	5.746	50.659
3	Type 3: 600mm X 1000mm	5.480	1.280	2.348	1.862	4.350	15.320
4	Type 4: 500 X 850mm	3.749	4.622	0.476	12.792	2.663	24.302
5	Total Trench Length	24.393	20.120	10.817	31.887	14.596	101.813
6	RCC Duct	1.924	0.000	0.500	2.700	1.974	7.098
7	Total	26.317	20.120	11.317	34.587	16.570	108.911

Source: APEPDCL



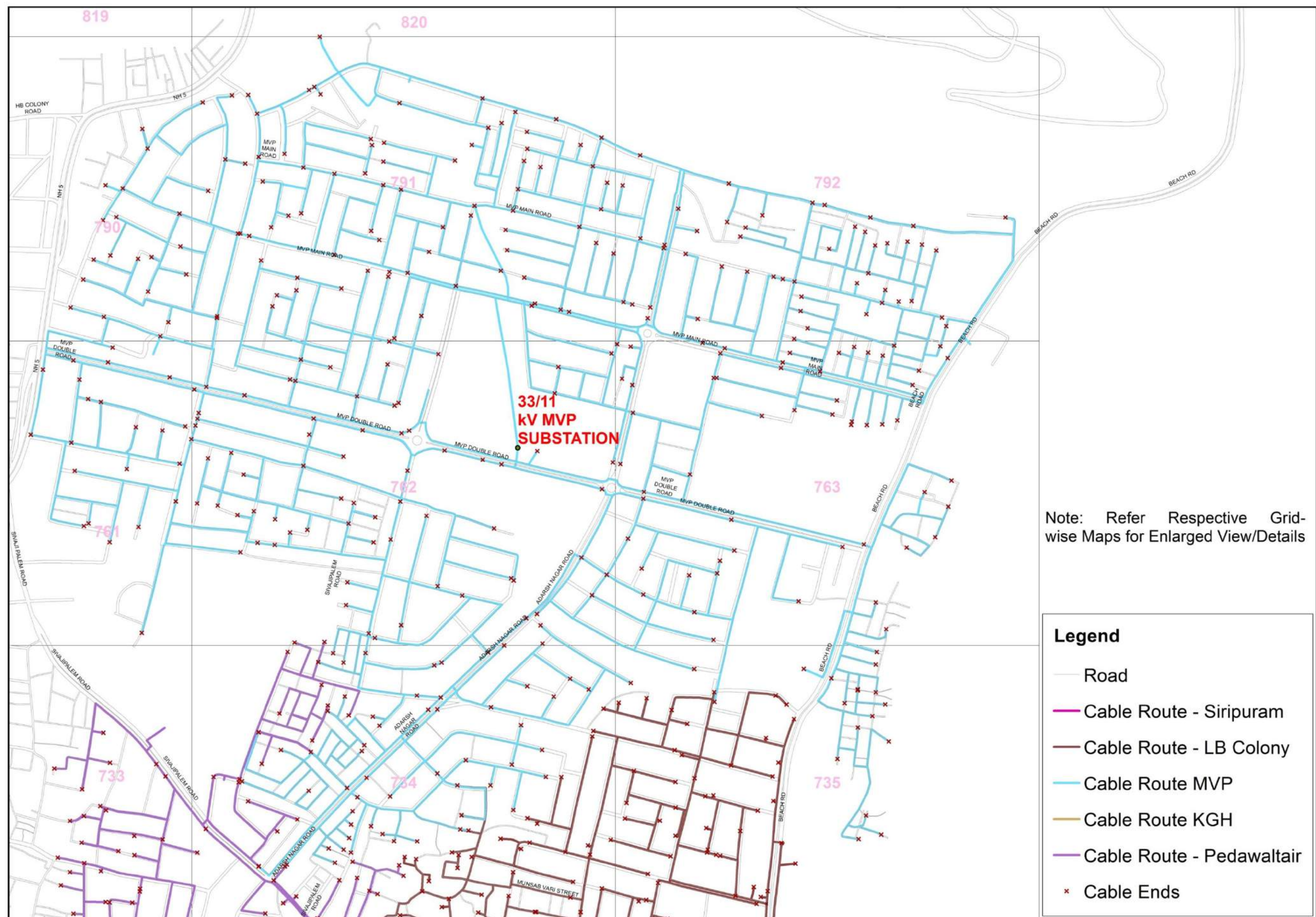


Figure 2.4: REN/UG Cable Route within MVP & Shivaji Park Substation Area

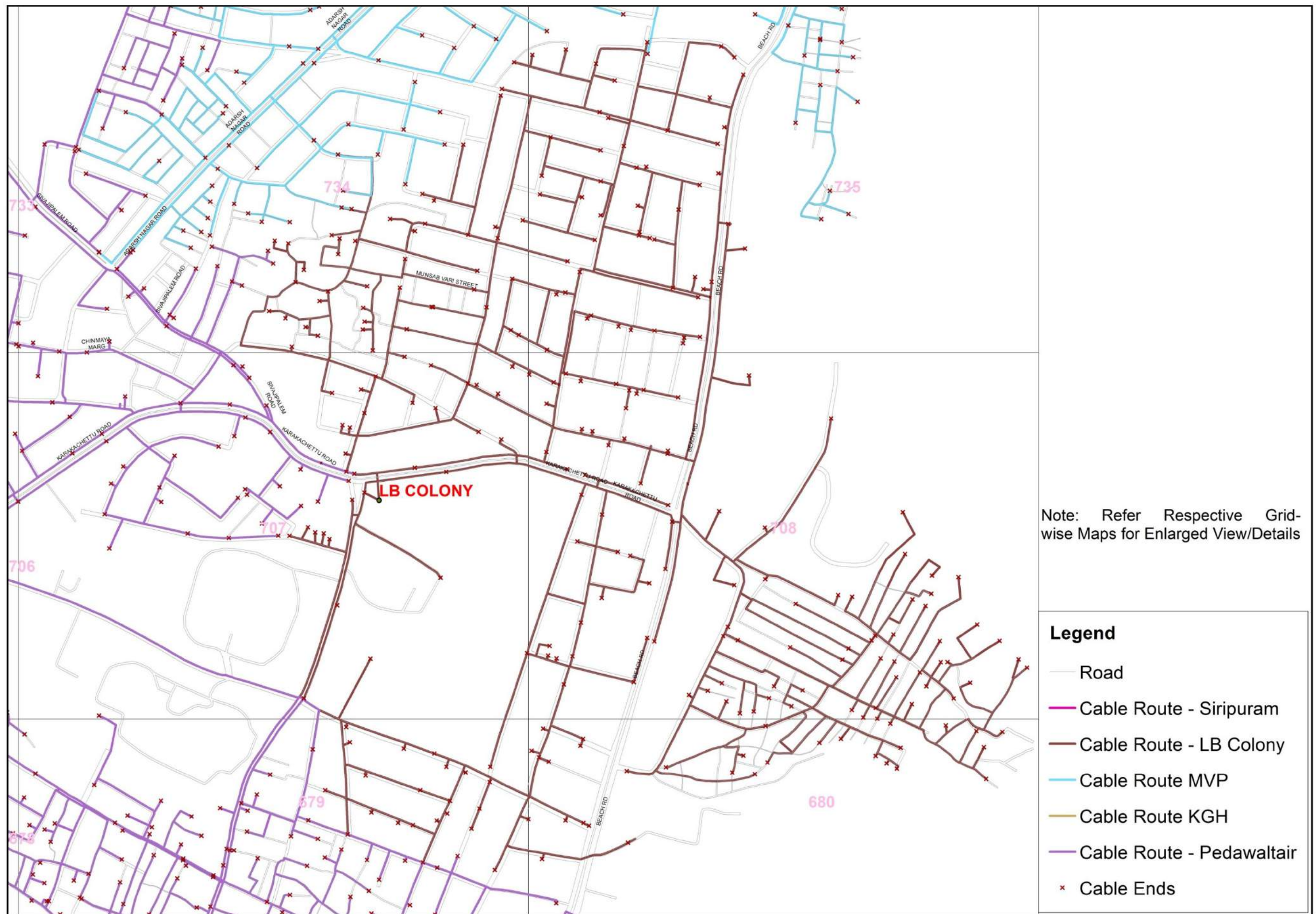


Figure 2.5: REN/UG Cable Route within LB Colony Substation Area

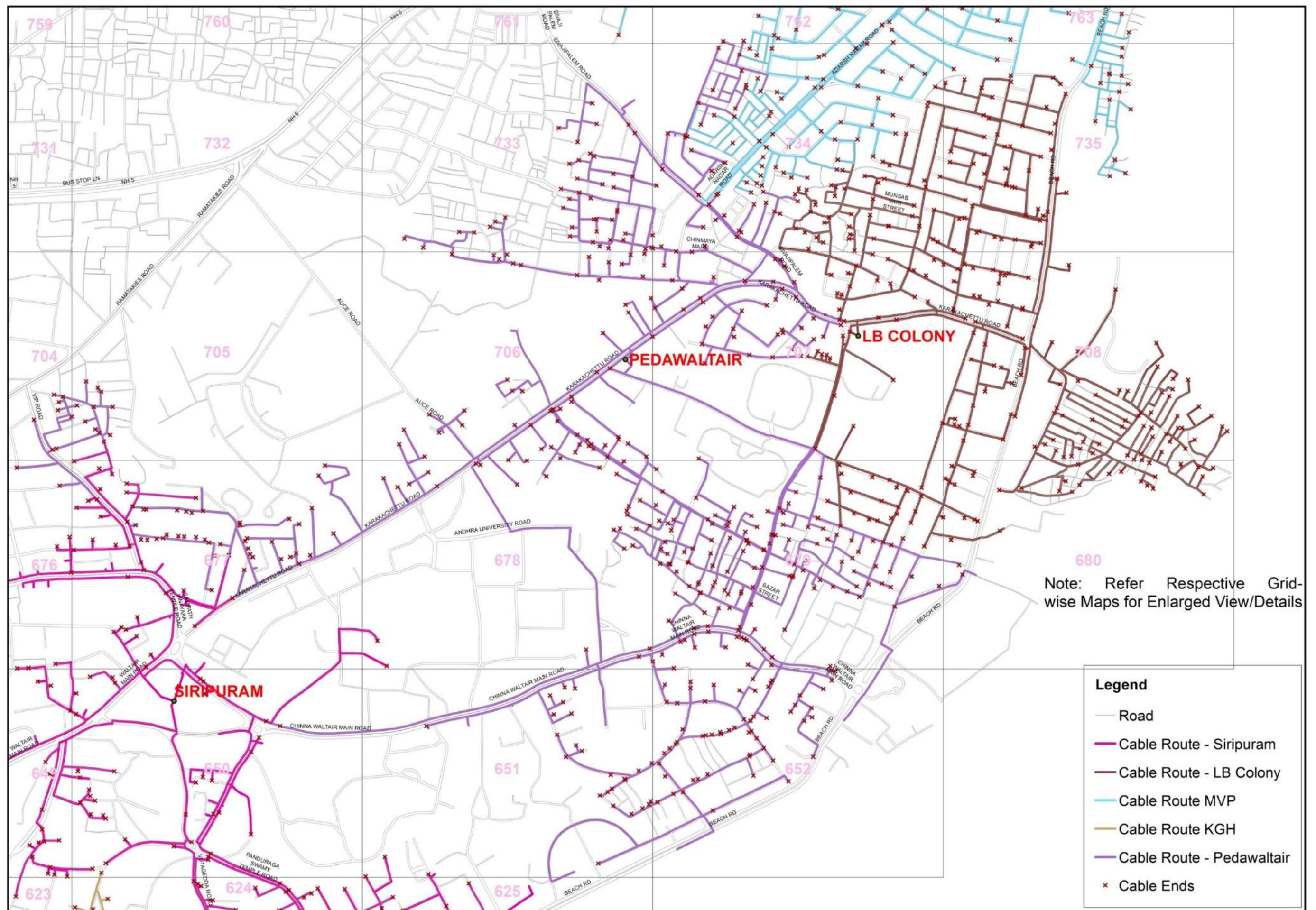


Figure 2.6: REN/UG Cable Route within Pedawaltair Substation Area

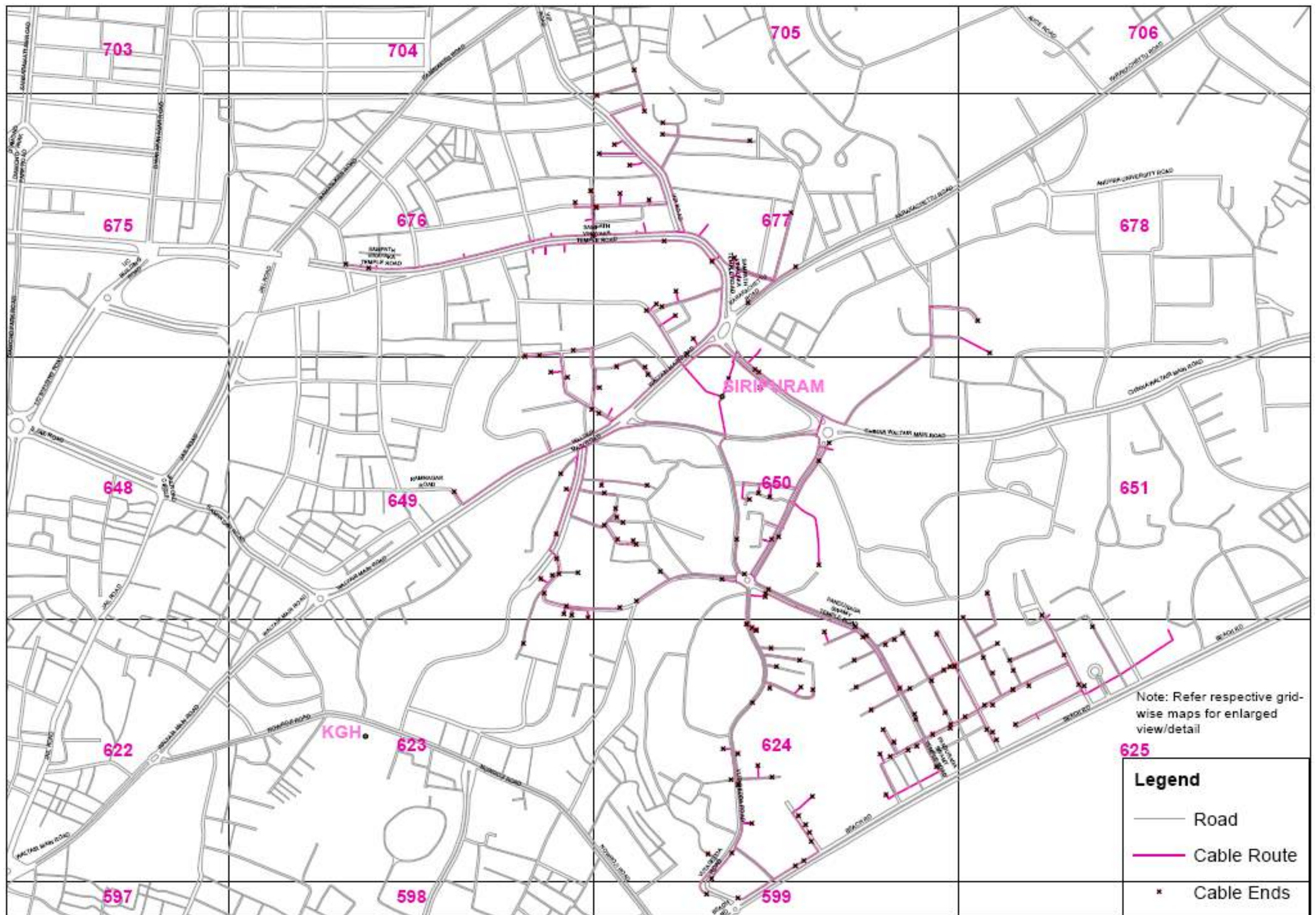


Figure 2.7: REN/UG Cable Route within Siripuram Substation Area

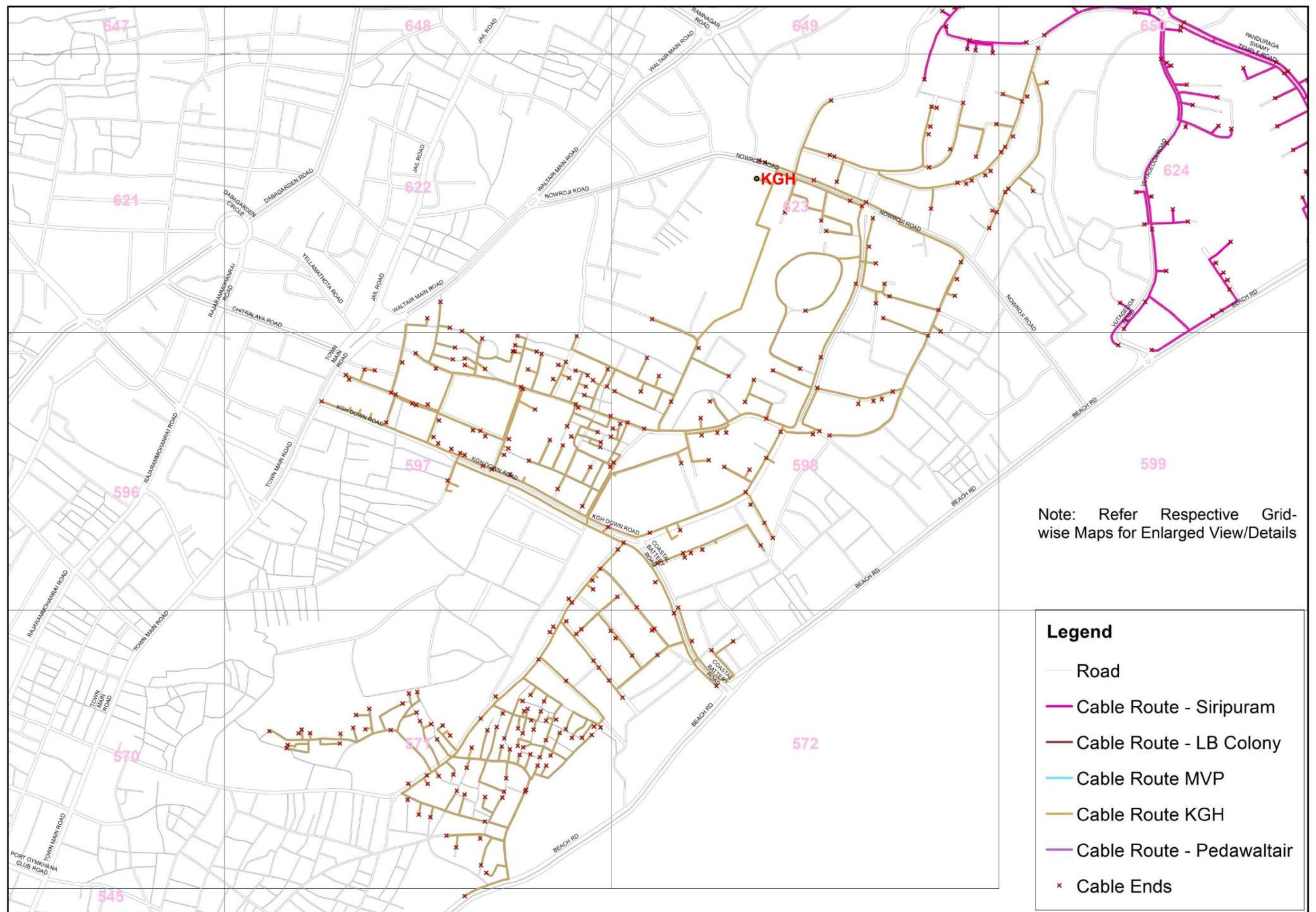
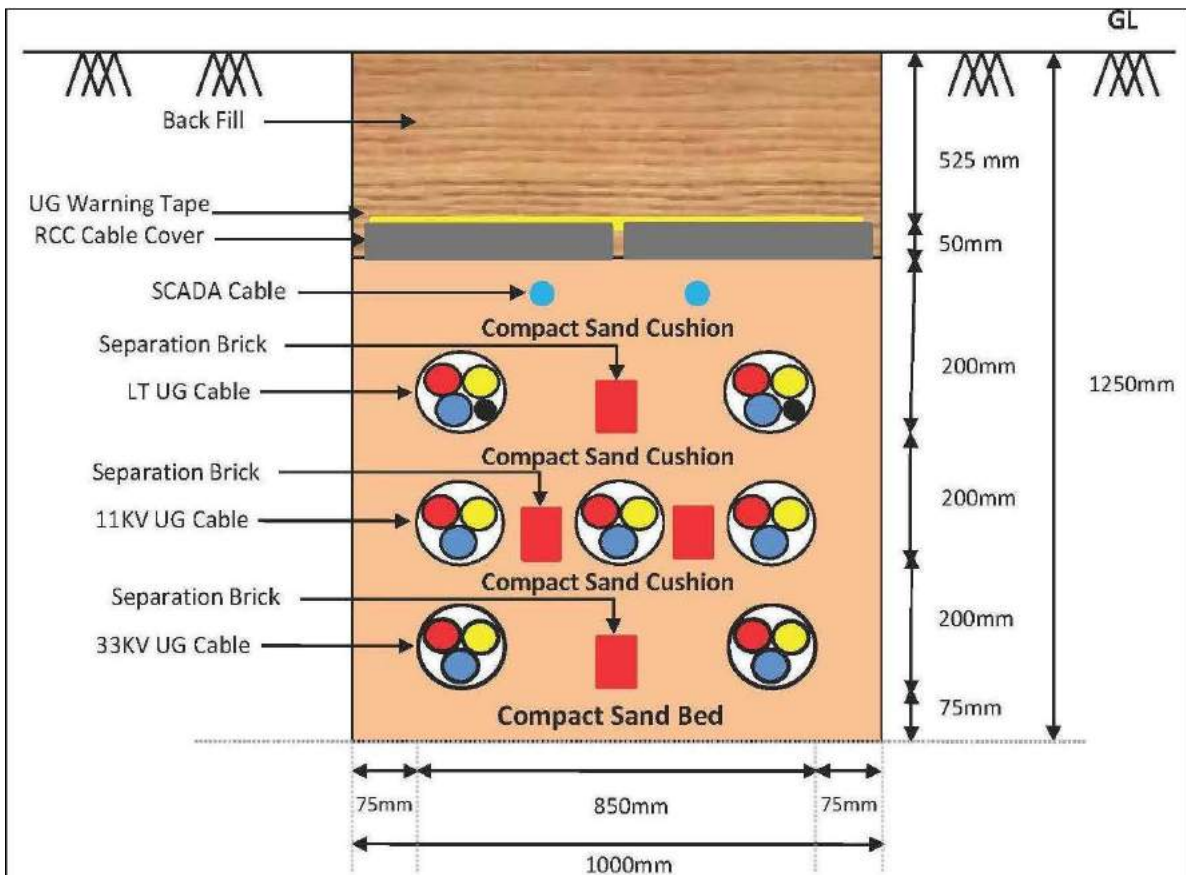
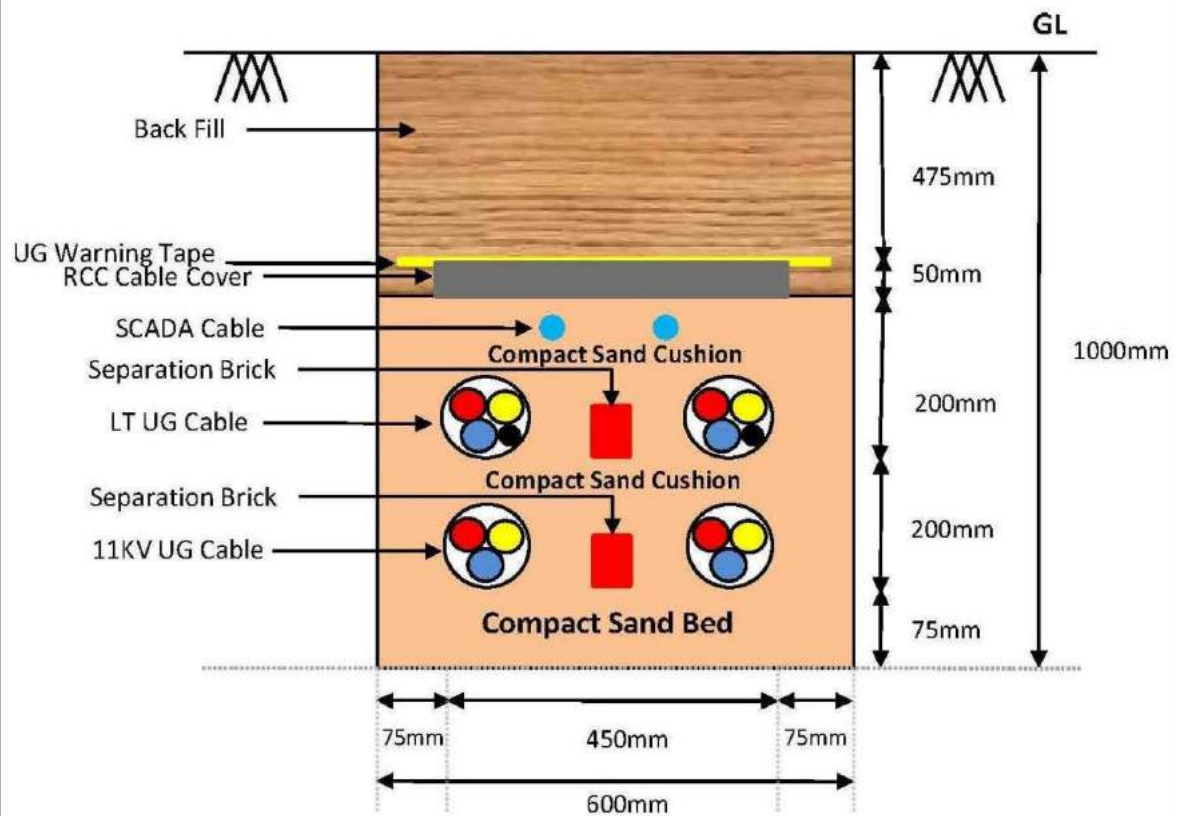


Figure 2.8: REN/UG Cable Route within KGH Substation Area

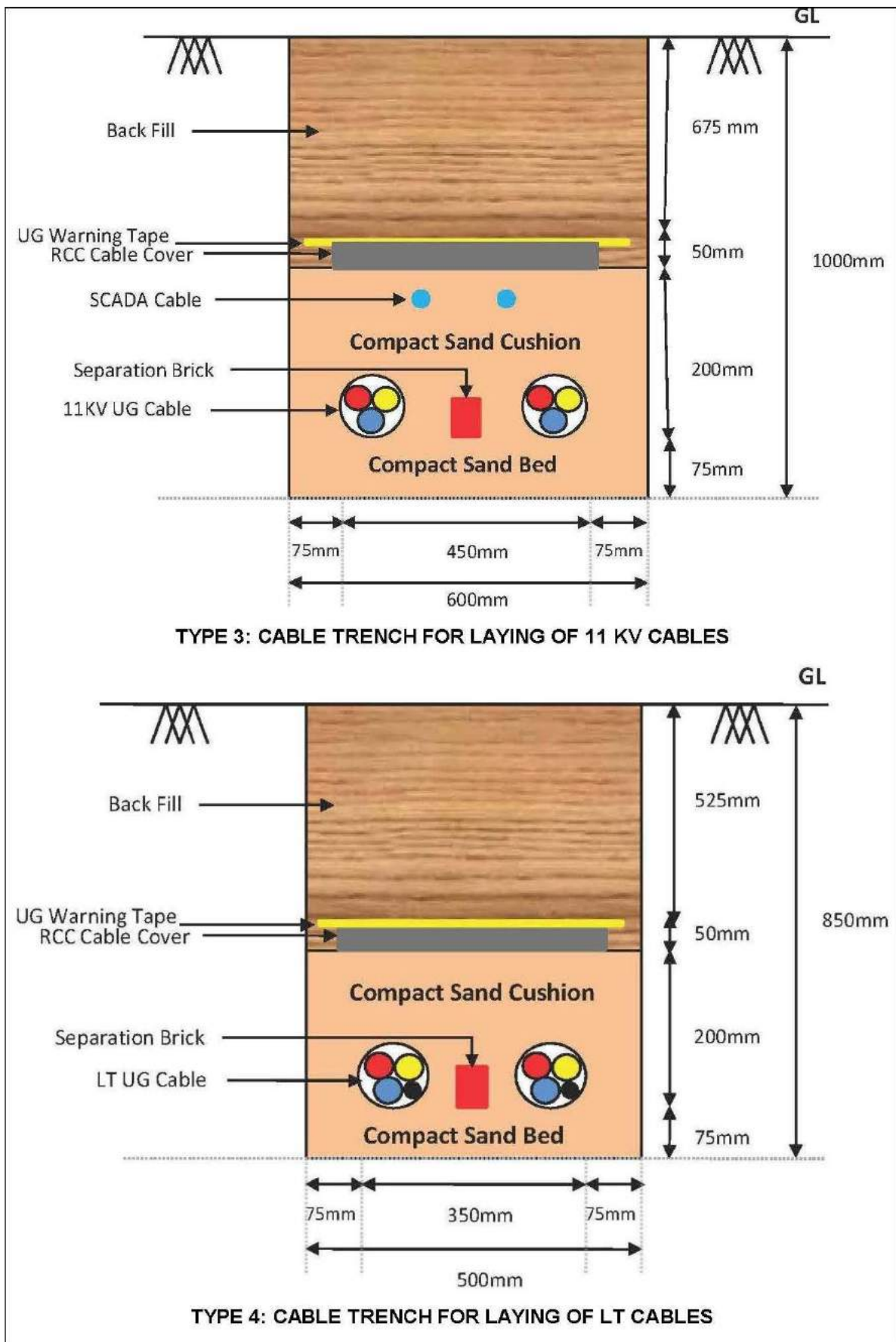


TYPE 1: CABLE TRENCH FOR LAYING OF 33 KV AND 11 KV UG CABLES



TYPE 2: CABLE TRENCH FOR LAYING OF 11 KV LT CABLES

Source: APEPDCL



Source: APEPDCL

Figure 2.9: Configuration of Cable Trenches under Package 1 of REN/UG cable Project

2.10 OBSTACLES ALONG CABLE ALIGNMENT

The project preparation studies by APEPDCL have made an assessment of obstacles along cable routes, based on field surveys for laying of cables. The summary of the probable obstacles for laying of cables under package 1 is given in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: List of Estimated Obstacles under Package 1 REN/UG Cabling Project									
S. No.	Description		Unit	PEDAWA LT AIR	LB COLONY	KGH	MVP & Shivaji Park	SIRIPURAM	TOTAL
1	Ring Main Unit	5 way	No.	50	19	30	41	34	174
		3 way	No.	10	6	8	7	8	39
2	New DTRs	500 kVA, 11 kV / 433 V	No.	58	26	28	44	25	181
		315 kVA, 11 kV / 433 V	No.	40	24	20	42	14	140
		Compact Substation 1000kVA, 11kV / 433 V	No.	2	2	3	2	2	11
3	Feeder Pillars		No.	156	76	76	130	64	502
4	Service Pillars	a) Up to 12 connections	No.	73	70	67	227	24	461
		b) Up to 24 connections	No.	557	358	419	602	129	2065
5	Number of Temporary Shops		No.	21	12	17	39	13	102
6	Length Covered by Temporary Shops		Km	0.141	0.080	0.223	0.467	0.088	0.999
7	Road Crossing Ducts	Number of Crossings	No.	493	299	297	507	149	1745
		Total Length of Crossings	Km	2.045	1.311	1.018	2.387	0.936	7.697
8	Water Crossing Ducts	Number of Crossings	No.	13	16	0	17	2	48
		Total Length of Crossings	Km	0.045	0.043	0	0.127	0.008	0.223
9	Trench Length Parallel to Road and	Drainage	Km	16.911	12.854	6.699	14.462	9.159	60.085
		Footpath	Km	6.759	4.536	1.989	15.589	5.152	34.025
		Only Road	Km	0.557	1.376	1.611	2.022	1.315	6.881
10	Length to be Demolished	Footpath	Km	2.291	0.425	0.663	13.726	2.006	19.110

2.11 REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING OH SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE

The REN/UG cable project also includes dismantling of all existing overhead infrastructure (includes OH lines and DTR on an as-is where-is basis, after commissioning of the newly laid underground cabling network. The existing OH system (2015) infrastructure under Package-1 is given in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Existing OH Infrastructure under Package 1			
S.No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity
1.	Network Area of Zone-1 (Package-1)	Sq.km	8.199
2.	33/11 KV Substation	No.	6
3.	11 kV Feeders	No.	29
4.	33 kV Line	Km	32.08
5.	11 kV Line	Km	85.32
6.	Power Transformer		
	a) Quantity	No.	10
	b) Total Capacity	MVA	84
7.	Distribution Transformers		
	c) Quantity	No.	1,027
	d) Total Capacity	MVA	115.47
8.	LT Line	Km	120.63
9.	Consumers	No.	51,099
	a) HT Consumer	No.	100
	b) LT Consumer (Three Phase)	No.	17,280
	c) LT Consumer (Single Phase)	No.	33,719

3.1 APPLICABLE SOCIAL REGULATIONS

This chapter presents existing social policies, legislations and regulatory frame work relevant to the project at the National and State level.

3.2 APPLICABLE SOCIAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 General

The REN/UG cable Project is one of the several project components under APDRP and APDRP has a comprehensive ESMF to address the land acquisition, resettlement and Rehabilitation issues for PAPs under APDRP. The relevant/applicable ESMF provisions, which also includes the entitlements for eligible affected families as applicable for REN/UG cable project has been extracted and presented under this chapter. The ESMF under APDRP itself has been developed based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, Government of India and World Bank's Operation Policies for Social Safeguards.

3.2.2 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013

- The RFCTLARR, 2013 is an umbrella Act, which has been enacted to address the aspects on both land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected population. This Act supersede all the previous act of Land Acquisition (LA) of 1894 amended in 1985 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and is applicable to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The key provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, briefed below:
- Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including land for Public sector undertakings.
- Government acquires land with the ultimate purpose to transfer it for the use of private companies for stated public purpose.
- Government acquires land for Public Private Partnership Projects.
- Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value.
- Schedule II through VI outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I.
- Below elaborates some important provisions:
- Section 16 of the Act briefs on the preparation of RAP, publication and public hearing of RAP. Upon the publication of the preliminary notification by the collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families.

- A draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be prepared by the Administrator which shall include particulars of the R&R entitlements of PAPs. The draft shall include time limit for implementing the Scheme. The Scheme shall be discussed in the concerned Gram Sabha or Municipalities.
- A public hearing shall be conducted after adequate publicity about the date, time and venue in the affected area. Following the public hearing, the Administrator shall submit the draft Scheme along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.
- As per Section 25, the Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration and if no award is made within that period the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse, provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period in circumstances justifying the same and any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and be notified and uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.
- Section 25, 29 and 30 of the Act briefs on the methodology of determining the market value of the land and other properties.
- After determining the total compensation to be paid, a "Solatium" as prescribed in the Act shall be added to the compensation.
- The new Act emphasizes elaborate social assessment and resettlement planning even prior to issuance of the preliminary notification and proposes to provide a range of R&R benefits along with the compensation package. Some of the highlights are as follows:
 - Offers compensations up to 4 times the market value in rural areas and 2 times the market value in urban areas.
 - The Act applies retrospectively to cases where land acquisition award has not been made.
 - LA in Scheduled Areas will require consent of the local general assembly (Gram Sabhas).
 - No displacement or dispossession until full payment of compensation and RR benefits are made and alternative sites for the resettlement and rehabilitation have been prepared.
 - Bill requires the consent of no less than 70 per cent and 80 per cent respectively (in both cases) of those whose land is sought to be acquired in case of PPP or private projects.
 - To safeguard food security and to prevent arbitrary acquisition, the Bill directs States to impose limits on the area under agricultural cultivation that can be acquired.
 - In case land remains unutilized after acquisition, the new Bill empowers states to return the land either to the owner or to the State Land Bank.
 - No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law.

- Where acquired land is sold to a third party for a higher price than 40 per cent of the appreciated land value (or profit) will be shared with the original owners.
- In every project those losing land and belonging to the SC or ST will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower (this is higher than in the case of non-SC/ST affected families) -Where the affected families belonging to the SC and the ST are relocated outside of the district then they shall be paid an additional 25% rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of 50000 rupees.

3.2.2.1 Minimum R&R Entitlements under this Act

The following are the minimum R&R entitlements under this Act:

- i. Subsistence allowance at Rs. 3000 per month per family for 12 months;
- ii. The affected families shall be entitled to: (a) Where jobs are created through the project, mandatory employment for one member per affected family or (b) Rupees 5 lakhs per family; or (c) Rupees 2000 per month per family as annuity for 20 years, with appropriate index for inflation; The option of availing (a) or (b) or (c) shall be that of the affected family
- iii. If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50sqmts in plinth area. In either case the equivalent cost of the house may also be provided in lieu of the house as per the preference of the project affected family;
- iv. One acre of land to each family in the command area, if land is acquired for an irrigation project if possible BUT the same shall be in lieu of Compensation;
- v. Rs 50,000 for transportation;
- vi. A one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000;

3.2.2.2 Special Provisions for SCs and STs

In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families will be entitled to the following additional benefits:

- i. Land to be given to each family in every project even in the case of irrigation projects;
- ii. One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per family;
- iii. Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits;
- iv. Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset;
- v. Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block;
- vi. Free land for community and social gatherings;
- vii. In case of displacement, a Development Plan is to be prepared.
- viii. Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

The National Act on Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (RFCTLAR&R Act 2013) has more synergies and largely in consistent with the provisions of the OP 4.12 and 4.10. The critical synergies and provisions in common between the two are presented below.

- i. Mandatory ex-ante social assessments to determine whether an acquisition serves a public purpose;
- ii. Requirements to ascertain the minimum land requirements, assess the impact of the acquisition on livelihoods, shelter, public infrastructure, and community assets;
- iii. Provisions to minimize adverse impacts, assessment of cost and benefits of acquisition, enhanced land-loss compensation formulas; livelihoods support for affected persons; comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation benefits and assistance; census of the affected families to record their socio-economic profile and potential losses, and inventory of affected public and community assets, options and choices for affected families and special provisions for disadvantaged groups; and a legal mandate that affected persons must receive compensation and assistance before their property is taken; and;
- iv. Consultations and disclosure, and post-implementation audits.

At the same time, there are a few notable differences between the Act and the World Bank's policy requirements:

- i. Persons who live or depend on rights-of-way or public lands excluded from the Act's benefits and entitlements;
- ii. A three-year residency requirement for persons losing livelihood, to receive resettlement and rehabilitation benefits. World Bank's Ops is not specific on this but the objective and the principles of OPs broadly supports for extending the entitlements to these persons if they are notified on the date of the census survey;
- iii. The valuation of assessing buildings and structures under the act remains based on depreciation method as under previous Act.
- iv. Provision for Negotiated settlement is not included in the new Act. Negotiated settlement is one of the key provisions in World Banks OPs.

The Entitlement Matrix specific to REN/UG Cabling Project was developed based on the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and World Bank's safeguard policies as suggested in the approved ESMF. The details are given below in **Table 3.1** hereunder.

Table 3.1: Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project				
Sl.N.	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlements	Remarks
Loss of Assets - Titleholders				
Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead and Commercial Land				
1	Private Land	Land owner(s) /Titleholder	<p>(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • or Direct purchase; • Or Voluntary land donation as per the provisions specified in the Project Policy. <p>(b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets.</p> <p>(c) In case of land owners become marginal farmers, landless or those who are already marginal, the following entitlement shall be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000/- • Annuity of Rs 5,00,000/- for creating Income Generating Assets and • Training Assistance <p>(d) Post acquisition, if residual land becomes economically unviable, the land owner will have the choice of either retaining or selling it to the Government.</p> <p>(e) Loss of perennial and non-perennial crops will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture department as applicable.</p> <p>(f) A Grant of Rs 25000 for loss of replacement of cattle shed.</p> <p>(g) In case those who lose a narrow strip of land, equivalent or less than 10% of total land, will be offered an allowance of Rs 40000/- and will be not entitled for any other R&R benefits.</p>	Compensation for land includes compensation for all assets attached to the land.
Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Loss of structure (Residential or Commercial)	Land Owner/Titleholder	(a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of R&BD current Schedule Rates and without deducting depreciation cost and other provisions prescribed in RFCTLARR	

Table 3.1: Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project

Sl.N.	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlements	Remarks
	or Res-cum-Commercial)		<p>Act 2013;</p> <p>or direct purchase</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>(c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/commercial or cost of @ Rs 1,50,000 will be offered if the affected family opts not take a house.</p> <p>(d) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 if the structure is lost completely (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>(e) Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 if the structure is lost completely (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>(f) Additional 25% structure compensation for partially affected structures towards reconstruction of structures.</p> <p>(g) For those who lose their entire commercial structure, Annuity of Rs 5,00,000/- for creating Income Generating Assets and Training Assistance.</p> <p>(h) Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure</p>	
3	Tenants and Lease holders	Tenants and lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures - Non Titleholders				
4	Squatters		<p>(a) Assistance amount equivalent for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without deducting depreciation cost.</p> <p>(b) All squatters will be paid subsistence allowance of Rs 30000.</p> <p>(c) All squatters will be paid Rs 10000</p>	

Table 3.1: Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project

Sl.N.	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlements	Remarks
			as shifting allowance (d) Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
5	Encroachers	Affected Person (Individual/Family)	(a) Assistance amount equivalent for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without deducting depreciation cost. (b) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops.	
Loss of livelihood – Title and Non-Titleholders				
6	Loss of livelihood – title holders and commercial squatters	(Individual/Family)	One time grant of Rs 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013) Training assistance	For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census survey
7	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts* likely during the construction stage	Owner, affected person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of damages if any to structures Temporary access would be provided, where necessary 	Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage, particularly in congested slums if the option of mobile units is not used
8	Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any	Kiosk owner	Two months advance notice to vacate the area	
9	SC, ST and Disabled Persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if not included, if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC and ST as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Schedule 	
10	Women		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of extending any productive asset, joint ownership in the name of husband and wife will be offered. While disbursing the entitlements, women will be given the first priority to receive the entitlement benefits over other entitled persons. 	

Table 3.1: Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project

Sl.N.	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlements	Remarks
11	Loss of or impact on any Common or cultural Property Resource such as shrine, temple, mosque, hand pump, shed, etc.	Community, Village/ Ward	Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.	
12	Unforeseen impacts		Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy	

4.1 GENERAL

The REN/UG project will be implemented at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh state of India. Andhra Pradesh, situated on the south eastern coast of the country is the eighth largest state in India covering an area of 160,205 Sq. Km, after the bifurcation in June 2, 2014, the north-western portion of the state was separated to form a new state of Telangana. In accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Hyderabad will remain the de jure capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states for a period of 10 years from 2014

There are two regions in the newly formed Andhra state namely Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. These two regions comprise 13 districts, with 9 in Coastal Andhra and 4 in Rayalaseema. Andhra Pradesh has got a coastline of around 974 km, which gives it the 2nd longest coastline in the nation after Gujarat. Besides, the state includes the eastern part of Deccan plateau as well as a considerable part of the Eastern Ghats. The geographical location of state makes it vulnerable to many natural disasters like one Hudhud occurred on Oct 12, 2014 causing great devastation.

The state is bordered by Telangana in the north-west, Chhattisgarh in the north, Odisha in the north-east, Karnataka in the west, Tamil Nadu in the south and the water body of Bay of Bengal in the east. A small enclave of 30 km² of Yanam, a district of Puducherry, lies south of Kakinada in the Godavari delta to the northeast of the state.

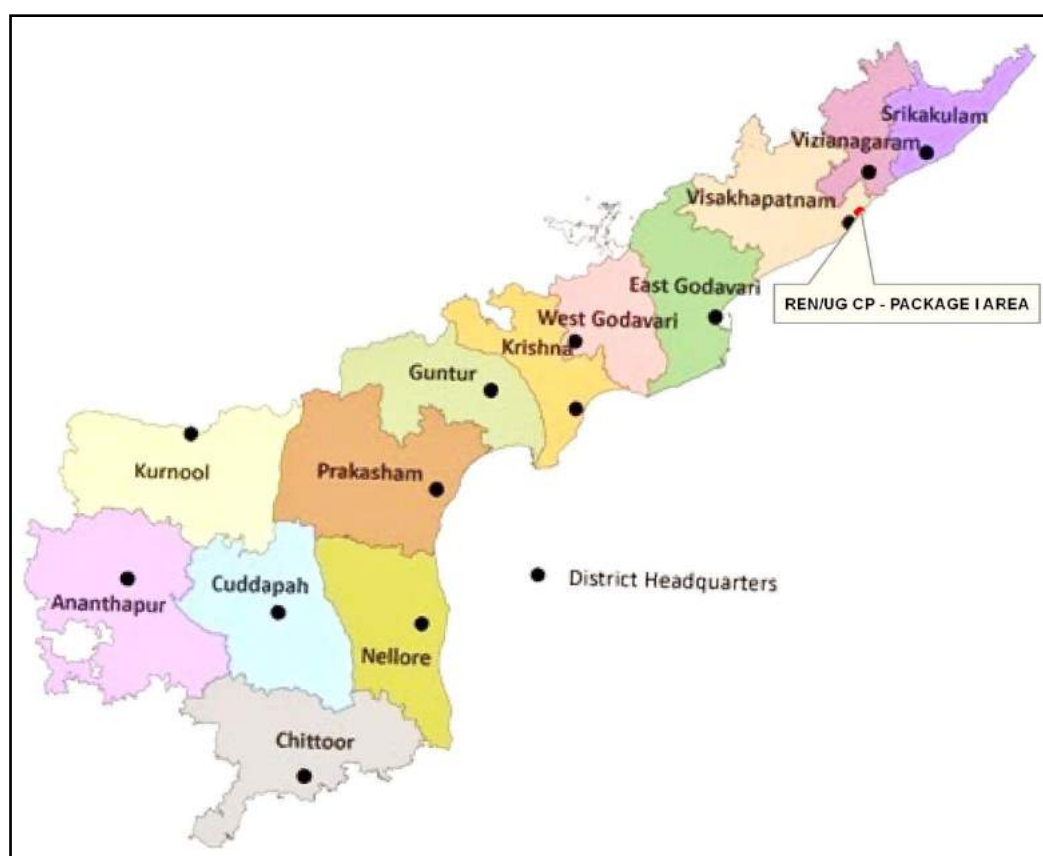


Figure 4.1: State of Andhra Pradesh (Project State)

4.2 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE

4.2.1 Population

As of 2011 Census of India, the state had a population of 49,386,799 with a population density of 308 sq.km. The total population constitutes 70.4% of rural population with 34,776,389 inhabitants and 29.6% of urban population with 14,610,410 inhabitants. Children in the age group of 0–6 years are 5,222,384, constituting 10.6% of the total population, among them 2,686,453 are boys and 2,535,931 are girls. Visakhapatnam district has the largest urban population of 47.5% and Srikakulam district with 83.8%, has the largest rural population, among others districts in the state. The overall population of the state comprises 17.1% of Scheduled Caste and 5.3% of Scheduled Tribe population. The Andhra Pradesh State at a glance is given in **Table 4.1**

4.2.2 Gender classification

There are 24,738,068 male and 24,648,731 female citizens—a sex ratio of 996 females per 1000 males, higher than the national average of 943 per 1000 males. The sex ratio in children 944 is also higher than the nation average of 919.

4.2.3 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate of the state stands at 67.41%. West Godavari district has the highest literacy rate of 74.6% and Vizianagaram district has the least with 58.9%.

Table 4.1: State Andhra Pradesh at a Glance		
S.N.	Development Indicators	Numbers/ Percentage
1	Population (2011 census)	49,386,799
2	Density of Population (2011)	308 person per sq.km
3	Percentage of Male Population	50.1%
4	Percentage of Female Population	49.9%
5	Sex Ratio	996
6	Percentage of Population between 0 to 6 Years	10.6%
7	Literacy Rate (2011)	67.41%
8	Male Literacy Rate	74.8%
9	Female Literacy Rate	60%
10	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population	17.1%
11	Percentage of Tribal Population	5.3 %
12	Percentage of Total Workers	46.5%
13	Percentage of Main Workers	83.7%
14	Percentage of Marginal Workers	16.3%
15	Percentage of Non-Workers	53.5%
16	Percentage of Main Cultivators	13.4%
17	Percentage of Main Agriculture Labour	37.3%
Source: Official portal of Andhra Pradesh Government, Govt. of AP		

4.2.4 Economy of the State

Andhra Pradesh has a very diverse geography which led to a very diverse economy. 60 % of the population of the state is engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. Paddy is grown in large quantity and hence, rice is the staple food of the state. The fertile river plains in the delta regions of major peninsular rivers of Godavari and Krishna are rich with agriculture-based industries. 9 of the 13 districts of the state have sea coast along the Bay of Bengal, which has created manufacturing and export centric industries. The mineral deposits found in the districts of Rayalaseema, Eastern Ghats and neighbouring states has led to large-scale ore exports.

4.2.5 District Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam district occupies an area of approximately 11,161 square kilometres in Andhra Pradesh. The boundaries of this district are Bay of Bengal in the East, East Godavari district in the South, Orissa state in the West and North directions. The district has population of 42,90,589 as per the 2011 census which accounts for 8.68 % of the total population of the State with 11.89% decadal growth. The demographic profile of Visakhapatnam district is given **Table 4.2** hereunder.

Table 4.2: Demographic Profile of Visakhapatnam		
S.N.	Development Indicators	Numbers/ Percentage
1	Population (2011 census)	42,90,589
2	Population Growth (Decadal)	11.89
3	Density of Population (2011)	384 Person per sq. km.
4	Percentage of Male Population	49.8%
5	Percentage of Female Population	50.2%
6	Sex Ratio	1006 Females per 1000 Males
7	Percentage of Population between 0 to 6 Years	10.5%
8	Literacy Rate (2011)	66.9 %
9	Male Literacy Rate	74.6%
10	Female Literacy Rate	59.3%
11	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population	7.7%
12	Percentage of Tribal Population	14.4%
13	Percentage of Total Workers	44.05%
14	Percentage of Main Workers	34.52%
15	Percentage of Marginal Workers	9.53%
16	Percentage of Non-Workers	55.95%
17	Percentage of Main Cultivators	17.05%
18	Percentage of Main Agriculture Labour	30.63%
Source: District Census Handbook 2011, Series-29, Part XII-B, Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Official portal of Andhra Pradesh Government, Govt. of AP		

The District presents two distinct Geographic divisions. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division and hilly area of the Eastern Ghats flanking it on the North and West called the Agency Division.

The Visakhapatnam District was reconstituted with the remaining area and residuary portions of Ganjam District namely Sompeta, Tekkali and Srikakulam Taluks in entirety and portion of Parlakimidi, Ichchapuram, and Berahmpur retained in Madras presidency. With the passage of time, the reconstituted District was found administratively unwieldy and therefore it was bifurcated into Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in the year 1950. The residuary district of Visakhapatnam was further bifurcated and the Taluks of Vizianagaram, Gajapathinagaram, Srungavarapukota and portion of Bheemunipatnam Taluk were transferred to the newly created Vizianagaram District in the year 1979.

Administratively, the district is divided into four revenue divisions, namely Anakapalli, Paderu, Narsipatnam and Visakhapatnam, each headed by a sub collector. These revenue divisions are divided into 43 mandals in the district. These districts consist of 3265 villages and 15 towns including, 1 Municipal Corporation, 2 municipalities and 12 census towns. Visakhapatnam city is the only municipal corporation.

Of the total geographical area of district 36.45% alone is arable area while 39.53% is forest area. The rest is distributed among "Barren and uncultivable land" about 11.7% and "Land put to non-agricultural uses" about 9.0%. Out of the arable area, the net area sowed form 27.2% while cultivable waste and fallow (current and old) lands constitute about 9.2%.

Agriculture is the mainstay of nearly 70% of the households. The productivity of the crops is low as the irrigated area is only 36 %. The agriculture activities are supported by animal husbandry. Fishing is another important economic activity of the fishermen population living in about 59 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline stretching to a length of 132 KMs. covering 11 coastal mandals. Visakhapatnam district is the central hub for industry and education in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Visakhapatnam district hosts the Vizag Steel Plant and many other small and large scale industries. The district is found rich in mineral deposits like Rock Phosphate, Quartz and clay deposits.

4.2.6 The Visakhapatnam City

The Visakhapatnam city, also known as Vizag is located between the Eastern Ghats mountain range and the Bay of Bengal is the largest city, both in terms of area and population in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is the administrative headquarters of Visakhapatnam district and also the Financial Capital of Andhra Pradesh. It is well connected by air, rail and road with all the major cities in India.

4.2.6.1 Historical Perspective

Historically, Visakhapatnam was considered part of the Kalinga region, and later ruled by the Vengi kingdom, the Pallava and Eastern Ganga dynasties. Archaeological records suggest that the present city was built around the 11th and 12th centuries CE with control over the city fluctuating between the Chola Dynasty and the Gajapati Kingdom until its conquest by the Vijayanagara Empire in the 15th century. Conquered by the Mughuls in the 16th century, European powers eventually set up trading interests in the city, and by the end of the 18th century it had come under French rule. Control passed to the British in 1804 and it remained under British colonial rule until India's independence in 1947. After independence,

Visakhapatnam developed into one of the country's chief ports and became the headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command of the Indian Navy

4.2.6.2 Demographic Profile of Visakhapatnam City

In 2011, Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh had population of 4,290,589 of which male and female were 2,138,910 and 2,151,679 respectively. The growth of district population is found to be high. There was change of 11.96 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001, while in 2001 it was recorded increase of 16.66 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Visakhapatnam city is the largest city in AP having total population around 1,728,128 (2011 Census). The total population constitutes 873,599 males, 854,529 females with a sex ratio of 978 females per 1000 males. There are a total of 1,279,137 literates, of which 6,88,678 were male and 5,90,459 were females literates. The average literacy rate of the city was found to be 81.79%. There were 164,129 children in the age group of 0–6 years, with 84,298 boys and 79,831 girls. The child sex ratio was 947 girls per 1000 boys. Visakhapatnam is ranked 122 in the list of fastest-growing cities in the world. Hinduism is practiced by the majority of its citizens, followed by Islam and Christianity.

There are many public sector companies like Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) etc. and also Private sector companies like Coromandal Fertilizers Limited and LG Polymers located in this city of destiny. The Visakhapatnam city is one of the major port cities of the state of Andhra Pradesh with the highest recorded throughput in India.

4.2.6.3 Economic Profile of Visakhapatnam

The City of Golden Beaches, Visakhapatnam was a small hamlet of traditional fishing community at the time of Indian Independence. The natural harbor and right location, just midway between Calcutta and Chennai; proximity to the developed network of road and rail has metamorphosed this tiny village to an ever expanding industrial city.

The city has developed into a logistics haven for the heavy industries. The world class port is suitable for steel, petroleum and fertilizer industries. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Rashtriya Iron and Steel Nigam Limited and Essar Steels Limited are located here along with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, the thermal power plant built by NTPC.

The other heavy industries contributing to the growth of Visakhapatnam are Hindustan Zinc Limited, Coromandel Fertilizers and Rain Calcining Limited. The Visakhapatnam port though commissioned in the early thirties came under the Visakhapatnam Port Trust in 1964 after promulgation of the Major Port Act 1963. The ship building industries like the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited owe their genesis to the Visakhapatnam Port. The heavy industry gives employment to hundreds of thousands of people directly and indirectly runs the whole economy of the city.

The government has sanctioned a 9200 acre Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the city. Big industrial houses, Reliance, the Birla Group, HPCL and Brandix from Sri Lanka have acquired huge estates in the SEZ. The SEZ will be a mini industrial town with chemicals, fertilizers, petroleum industries. Baba Atomic and Research Centre has proposed to set up an atomic R&D facility in the region. The Indian government has earmarked the rocky caverns of Visakhapatnam for building a strategic crude reserve for the nation.

4.3 CORRIDOR OF IMPACT OF REN/UG PROJECT

The Package -1 of REN/UG Cabling Project consists of 6 nos. of 33/11kV Substations of Zone-1 namely- Siripuram, Pedawaltair, MVP, Shivaji Park, L B Colony and KGH. The total network area of Zone-1 is 8.199 sq.km covering 51,099 consumers through LT and HT transmission lines.

After a review of trench excavation methods and assessment of minimum operational requirement, it was proposed to consider a 2.5 meter wide corridor as 'operational area or corridor of Impact' along the footpath, which are to be opened up for cable laying operations in 500 meter long segments. The COI area will be along footpath, with footpath/kerb being one edge, and other edge of corridor extending on to road up to a maximum of 2.5 m. Further, to minimize social impacts the manual excavation may be essentially required in narrow roads (less than 4 metres or even less than 2.5m in some cases), particularly, where LT cables are required to be laid to individual households/consumers. The corridor of impact or operational area for cable laying operations is depicted in **Figure 6.1**, under Chapter 6 – Analysis of Alternatives.

All the roads, along which underground cables are to be laid are under the jurisdiction of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) and is lawfully owned by GVMC for road construction. Although road is owned by GVMC, a part of which will be used for underground cable laying (2.5 metre wide corridor) is not free of encumbrances, as can be seen in the strip maps. Using available records, the social team has verified the boundaries of legal right of way as well as boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of the corridor of impact. The limit of displacement will be limited not to the legal right of way but only to the corridor of impact. Within this corridor, there should be no structures or hindrances for underground cable laying.

In order to minimize disruptions to both pedestrian as well as to vehicular traffic, it is utmost necessary to limit the area of operation required for trenching, cable pull-out, lowering, jointing, prior to refilling and restoring trench to its previous state and at the same time ensure minimum working space is available for completing work in a timely manner. During social survey the impact on land, property and the livelihood of people within COI was examined and recorded.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

A 100% socio-economic survey was conducted within 2.5 metre wide COI (between 22 December 2015 to 20th January 2016) to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the corridor of impact, their assets, and sources of livelihood. The survey provides a baseline information against which mitigation measures and support will be assessed. For this purpose, comprehensive information related to people's assets, income, socio-cultural and demographic indicators, religious structures, and other sources of support such as common property resources were collected during the survey. The analysis has covered the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including intra-household analysis and gender analysis. The questionnaire used for socio-economic the survey is attached as **Annexure 1**.

4.5 LIMITATION OF THE CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

The route/alignment proposed for laying of underground cable within package 1 has a few roads, which are less than 4 metres wide and even less than 2.5 metres wide in some

cases. Laying of cable in such small roads, which are narrow, coincidentally congested and populated will involve significant disruptions to local populace/residents, if UG cables were to be laid by mechanical means of excavation. Further, the cable laying through manual excavation may also pose severe challenges in such narrow and congested roads. The DPR for Package 1 does not suggest any alternative to this notable constraint.

4.6 FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

As per the data collated from the socio-economic survey, the REN/UG cable project will impact 97 households and 366 PAPs under Package-I (list of 97 PAHs is given in **Annexure 2**). Out of total 366 PAPs, 52 % are male and 48 % are females. The sex ratio among the PAPs is found to be low in MVP, Shivaji Park and Siripuram Sub Station areas. The details of the affected population are given below in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Demographic Profile of Affected Households - Package 1						
Sl.No	Sub Station wise Number of Affected Households and PAPs					
	Substation	No. of Affected Households	No. of PAPs	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Siripuram	4	18	10	8	800
2	Pedawaltair	48	180	90	90	1000
3	MVP, Shivaji Park	20	84	49	35	714
4	LB Colony	2	8	4	4	1000
5	KGH	23	76	38	38	1000
Total		97	366	191	175	916
<i>Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016</i>						

The distribution of respondents according to their age suggests that majority of them are young (27% between the age group 15-25 and 21.5 % between 25-35 yrs.). The details are presented in **Table 4.4** below.

Table 4.4: Age wise Distribution of PAPs under Package 1								
Sl.No	Substation	No. of Affected Households	Age Groups					
			<15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-60	>60
1	Siripuram	4	2	4	2	3	6	1
2	Pedawaltair	48	15	55	44	23	40	3
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	20	15	20	15	16	14	4
4	LB Colony	2	1	3	1	1	2	0
5	KGH	23	3	16	17	18	15	7
Total		97	36	98	79	61	77	15
<i>Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016</i>								

The survey revealed that 93 % of the households are Hindus by religion, followed by 4% Muslims and only 3 % Christian. Most of the PAHs belong to OBC (67%) category of caste followed by General (18.5%) and SC and MOBC as 7.2% each. Not a single ST household was found along the COI and affected by the Project. The details of social categories (religion and caste) of the affected households are being provided in **Table 4.5** below.

Sl.No	Table 4.5: Social Category of Project Affected Households(PAHs) under Package 1									
	Religion					Caste				
	Substation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	MOBC
1	Siripuram	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
2	Pedawaltair	43	4	0	1	9	3	0	31	5
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	19	0	0	1	3	1	0	15	1
4	LB Colony	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
5	KGH	23	0	0	0	4	2	0	16	1
Total		90	4	0	3	18	7	0	65	7

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016

Among all the PAPs, 61% are married, whereas the percentage of Widows and separated/divorced women was found to be 3% and 1.6% respectively. The marital status of PAHs is given in **Table 4.6** hereunder.

Table 4.6: Marital Status of Affected PAPs						
Sl.No	Marital Status					Total
	Substation	Married	Un-married	Women		
				Widow	Separated	
1	Siripuram	10	7	0	1	18
2	Pedawaltair	110	62	5	3	180
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	50	33	1	0	84
4	LB Colony	2	5	1	0	8
5	KGH	50	20	4	2	76
Total		222	127	11	6	366
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016						

The socio-economic survey revealed that small families are generally have come from other parts of the state, to earn livelihood in Visakhapatnam city. It was found that out of 97 PAHs, 73 (75%) are nuclear in their family composition. The average size of the family is around 4 members. The details are presented in **Table 4.7** below.

Table 4.7: Type and Size of Affected Households under Package 1						
Sl.No	Substation	No. of Affected Households	Type of Family			Average Size of Family
			Nuclear	Joint	Extended	
1	Siripuram	4	4	0	0	4.2
2	Pedawaltair	48	36	12	0	3.7
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	20	15	5	0	4.2
4	LB Colony	2	2	0	0	4.0
5	KGH	23	16	7	0	3.3
Total		97	73	24	0	3.7
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016						

The educational profile of the respondents suggests that majority of them are illiterate (36.3%) further indicating the poverty and deprived conditions of the PAPs. Those who are attaining higher education (17%) are young, having average age of 21. The details are provided in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Educational Attainment of PAHs under Package 1						
Sl.No	Substation	Illiterate	Primary (Class 4)	Secondary (5-10)	Higher (Graduate)	Technical
1	Siripuram	10	1	7	0	0
2	Pedawaltair	66	18	63	33	0
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	29	16	27	11	1
4	LB Colony	1	0	6	1	0
5	KGH	27	5	26	18	0
Total		133	40	129	63	1
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016						

Distribution of socio economic survey respondents by their occupational categories, indicate that 31.4% of PAPs are working and 94% are engaged in business activities mainly selling of products on push cart (locally known as Bandy) along the road side. Around 10% of total PAPs are unemployed. The details are given in **Table 4.9**.

The annual income of affected Households varies between less than Rs. 25000.00 to above Rs. One lac. Around 31% households earn between Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50000, 38% between Rs. 50000-100000 and around 30 % above Rs. 100000. Only 1 household was reported to be having income less than Rs. 25000.00 per year. The details are given in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.9: Occupational Profile of Surveyed Population under Package 1								
Sl.No	Substation	Working Status			Non-Working Status			
		Agriculture Labours	Trade/ Business	Private Service	No Job	Household Duties	Old/ Young	Student
1	Siripuram	0	6	1	0	3	4	4
2	Pedawaltair	1	56	2	21	56	5	39
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	0	19	1	9	19	5	31
4	LB Colony	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
5	KGH	0	25	2	4	19	9	17
Total		1	108	6	36	98	24	93
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016								

Table 4.10: Income Level of Affected Households under Package 1							
Sl. No.	Annual Income	Substation wise Number of PAHs					Total
	(in Rs.)	Siripuram	Pedawaltair	MVP & Shivaji Park	LB Colony	KGH	
1	Less than 25000	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	25000-50000	0	15	12	1	2	30
3	50000-100000	2	15	6	0	14	37
4	Above 100000	2	17	2	1	7	29
5	No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4	48	20	2	23	97
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016							

During the socio- economic survey, an attempt was made to understand the broad saving potential of PAHs by calculating their income and expenditure on yearly basis. It was found that the respondents are fully dependent on commercial activities to meet out their family needs. Since, most of them are migrants living on rented house their income from other sources are negligible. The average expenditure pattern of household constitute a major share on most necessary items like food, house rent, cooking fuel, education, electricity and transport. The details of Income and Expenditure Pattern of PAHs are given in **Table 4.11** below.

Table 4.11: Income and Expenditure Pattern of PAHs Respondents under Package 1						
S.No.	Average Income & Expenditure per Year					
	Income (Rs.)		Expenditure (Rs.)			
1	Agriculture	618.6	Food	27624.7	Water	84.5
2	Commercial	77618.6	Cooking Fuel	6492.8	Electricity	5501
3	Service	2391.8	Clothing	1761.9	Social Event	2010.3
4	Livestock	618.6	Transport	4889.7	Agriculture Labour	41.2
5	Remittance		Health Care	2315.5	Others (House rent and miscellaneous)	14546.4
6	Other		Education	6125.8		
	Total	83556.7	Total	70330.9		
Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016						

All the affected household earning their livelihood along the road side are generally found vulnerable as all of them are making a living on subsidized food provided by the Government to families below poverty line (BPLs). Amongst them, there were 8 women headed households, were also found to be vulnerable. The vulnerability status of affected households under package 1 along the Corridor of Impact is given below in **Table 4.12**.

Table 4.12: Vulnerability Status of Affected Households under Package 1				
S.No	Substation	Category of Vulnerability		Total
		BPL	WHH	
1	Siripuram	4	0	4
2	Pedawaltair	43	5	48
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	20	0	20
4	LB Colony	2	0	2
5	KGH	20	3	23
6	Total	89	8	97
<i>Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016</i>				

An attempt was made to understand the project related awareness of respondents. It was found that all the households or persons consulted are unaware of the project REN/UG Cabling project during the survey, although some respondents expressed that it was the prerogative of the State Government to undertake any new projects for the benefit of the residents of the city.

4.7 COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ABOUT REN/UG PROJECT

Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is the starting point to address involuntary resettlement issues, concerning resettlement. People affected by resettlement may be apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods during the time of construction. Participation in planning and managing resettlement helps to reduce their fears and gives PAPs an opportunity to participate in key decisions that affect their lives. The first step in developing plans for consultation and participation is to identify the primary and secondary stakeholders. Information sharing is the first principle of participation. This chapter provides details on the consultations carried out the affected households that lay en-route the REN/UG Cabling Project in Package-1.

Consultations were held with the impacted persons to hear about their perceptions and apprehensions of the project and to elicit suggestions from them, if any, on improvement to project design.

The project affected households were fully briefed about project development objectives, components and were then consulted individually to understand their perceptions about the project. They were asked to give their perception on the anticipated positive and negative impacts of the project. All of them perceived reduction in sufferings during natural disasters after underground cabling. Around, 50% of them expect improvement in quality of life due to the project. However, some apprehensions were also raised by the respondents in the form of loss of livelihood, access, disruption of services and undue delays for project completion. The details are presented in **Table 4.13** below.

Table 4.13: Project Impacts Perceived by the Community under Package 1						
S.No.	Positive impacts perceived			Negative Impacts Perceived		
		Response Yes (Nos.)	%		Response Yes (Nos.)	%
1	Reduced sufferings during cyclones and adverse climatic conditions	366	100	Loss of livelihood	60	16
2	Improved access to services			Loss of access to houses/ businesses	56	15
3	Productive use of time			Loss of structures/ assets	43	12
4	Increase in business opportunity			Increase in accidents during and after construction	8	2
5	Improvements in quality of life	178	49	Disruption of utilities such as water, electricity, telephone, cable, etc	78	21

Further, consultation meetings were held with the community along the project corridor at different places – namely, Religiri, ChinnaWaltair, Rajka Street, JauaraPetta Road, and Polamma Temple etc. Information was disseminated about the project, its benefits and

possible impacts. The apprehensions and suggestions received at community level consultations are presented below in **Table 4.14**.

The Consultations during the socio-economic survey, were subsequently followed up with stakeholder consultations on 19th February, 2016 at city level, wherein local leaders, elected representatives, prominent persons, NGO representatives, concerned govt. department officials were invited. All the invitees were handed new project brochures both in local language and English.

During the public consultation meeting, a detailed power point presentation was made to enable a complete understanding of the project dimensions and its possible implications. Altogether, some 250 people, comprising both women and men in equal number attended the consultation meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting, brochures circulated, list of persons attended and issues raised along with photographs taken during the consultation meeting are given in **Annexure 3**

Table 4.14: Key Issues Raised in Community Level Consultations		
Place of Meetings	Apprehensions raised by the community	Suggestions from community
1. Polamma Temple, Pedawaltair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ramps and steps will be damaged during construction resulting in loss of access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ramps and steps if damaged need to be restored by the authorities under the project
2. Appughar, MVP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trench and barricades will prohibit us to make a livelihood over project corridor i.e reduction in number of customer due to change of selling point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice should be given to push cart/bandy owners.
3. Rajka Street, Chinna Waltair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of Rs. 300 per day for all bundy (Push Cart) sellers if business is closed during construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As compensation, Rs. 300 per day should be given to all bandy/push cart, people if business is impacted during construction period.
4. Ward-2, Kothagalaripeta, KGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In narrow streets the house door is opened directly on to the road. This may lead to accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper barricading should be done to avoid any mishap.
5. Jauarapetta Road, LB Colony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The important services like telephone, sewer, and water supply may get disrupted during construction period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities, if damaged during construction should be restored on urgent basis.
6. Riliviri Street, Chinnawaltair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the street light will be removed after underground cabling. Whether the cost of electricity will increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The street lights should not be removed. The project is good for the city and city people People keeping their belongings on the project corridor will be informed to remove them. Manual digging should be done in narrow streets to minimize the impact.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 GENERAL

The social impacts of the REN/UG cable project are summarized under this chapter. The social surveys carried out by the consultants between 22 December 2015 to 20 January 2016 and subsequent social impact assessment has revealed that the REN/UG cabling object is likely to trigger pre-dominantly (a) Temporary loss of access to residential and commercial buildings and (b) Temporary impact on livelihood of squatters.

5.2 Impacts on Land

REN/UG cabling sub-project will be implemented within existing RoW of city roads, limited to 2.5 metre wide corridor of impact. The road/land belongs to GVMC, under the State Government and hence no private land is required to be acquired and all roads are presently under public use. Consequently, not a single titleholder is found to be impacted due to land acquisition under this component of APDRP.

5.3 Impacts on Structures

Temporary Loss of Access: The survey has revealed that both residential and commercial structures along the roads (within a 2.5 metre wide corridor of impact/operational area along UG cable route alignment) have direct access on to the road. In order to gain direct access, building owners have constructed ramps and /or steps from plinth level of their building(s) to road level (sometimes even over road side drain) to ensure easy vehicular or pedestrian movement from building to road (ref **Figure 5.1**).

During survey it was revealed that around 2032 ramps, 139 steps and 140 other structures will either partially or fully impacted during excavation of cable trench excavation for UG cables. The structures under other category include base of hand pump/water tank, part of small walls of extended shops, signboards, boundary walls of public utilities, etc. The details of structures, which are likely to be impacted during cable excavation is given in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Details of Structures likely to impacted under Project-Package 1

S No.	Substation Area	Type of Structures					
		Ramp		Steps		Others*	
		No.s	Area (Sq.mt.)	No.s	Area (Sq.mt.)	No.	Area (Sq.mt.)
1	KGH	176	782.75	21	26.3	9	46.2
2	LB COLONY	272	1269.6	14	7.28	10	50.7
3	SIRIPURAM	106	1161.3	4	10.12	19	173.4
4	PEDAWALTAIR	397	2013.9	48	109.2	41	268.9
5	MVP & Shivaji Park	1081	5302.8	52	112.97	61	413.3
6	Total	2032	10530.35	139	265.87	140	952.5

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016

Note: * Indicate other structures like base of hand pump, water tank, part of small walls of extended shops, signboards, boundary walls of public utilities etc.

Locational & measurement details of individual structures likely to be affected as recorded during the survey is given in filled in questionnaires for enumeration of affected structures



Figure 5.1: Survey of Impacted Ramps

Though, ramps and steps of buildings are illegal and have been constructed by the owners at their own risk, many of these are likely to get damaged (either fully or partially) during the trench excavation works for underground cabling. The entitlement matrix under ESMF for APDRP provides relief for such building owners (both commercial and residential) and thus they become eligible to get assistance at replacement cost for their impacted structures. The replacement cost will be estimated and included in the ESMP along with a provision for providing temporary access to all such buildings during REN/UG cable project implementation.

5.4 Impacts on Livelihood

The survey also indicated that there are appreciable numbers of ambulatory vendors at some selected stretches/locations along the roads (incidentally also UG cable route alignment). Many of these vendors change their locations to 2-3 times per day to cover more areas for maximizing their business activities. During the excavation works for underground cabling laying, they are unlikely to get directly affected as they can temporarily shift to nearby locations and continue with their business and thus they are unlikely to lose their livelihood due to UG cable laying.

The consultations held with such ambulatory vendors indicated that they do not hold this issue as serious and indicated that given some advance notice, they can temporarily shift to some nearby locations for the period of construction and relocate back, once cable laying activities are completed. However, few of them, who have occupied a particular location over a period of time and are found more or less stationary envisaged loss of their income during period of construction. During the consultations, such vendors expressed that they anticipate a loss of Rs. 300 per day.

In addition to the ambulatory vendors, many stationery kiosks of squatters within the COI have been observed during the surveys. All such stationary kiosks, which are likely to be affected due to the REN/UG cable project, were surveyed, consulted and enumerated for estimating the required assistances as per the entitlement matrix under APDRP. The details of impacted structures of stationery kiosks of such squatters are given in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Category wise details of Squatter's Structures, impacted under -Package 1							
S No	Category of Structure	Substation wise No. of Structures					Total
		SIRIPURAM	PEDAWALTAIR	LB COLONY	KGH	MVP & Shivaji Park	
1	Tiffin/Tea Stall	1	5	0	0	2	8
2	Dhobi/ Cloth Iron(press) Shop	0	2	0	1	6	9
3	Grocery(Kirana)/General Store	0	1	0	0	1	2
4	Vegetables/ Fruits Vendor	0	21	1	9	0	31
5	Tailor shop	0	2	0	1	7	10
6	Pan/ Cigarette Shop	2	9	1	8	1	21
7	Mechanic Shop	0	2	0	3	1	6
8	Curry/Eatery outlet/food stall	0	3	0	0	0	3
9	Barber Shop	0	1	0	0	0	1
10	Cobbler/ Shoe Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Butcher/meat Stall	0	1	0	0	1	2
12	Kabadi/Scrap Shop	0	0	0	0	1	1
13	Stick Vendor /shop	1	0	0	0	0	1
14	Juice Vendor/Shop	0	1	0	1	0	2
15	Total	4	48	2	23	20	97
<i>Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016</i>							

The census and socio- economic surveys of squatters likely to be impacted due to REN/UG project indicated that a total of 97 squatters, which will also entail some 366 PAPs (as documented during surveys) will be impacted temporarily during the time of cable laying under REN/UG project. The sub-station wise details of squatter's likely to be impacted are given in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Substation wise details of Squatter's impacted under -Package 1			
S.No	Substation	No. of Affected Squatters	No. of PAPs
1	Siripuram	4	18
2	Pedawaltair	48	180
3	MVP & Shivaji Park	20	84
4	LB Colony	2	8
5	KGH	23	76
6	Total	97	366

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, December 2015- January 2016



Selling of Fruits on Push Cart (Bandy)

Iron (Dhobi) Shop along the Project Corridor

5.5 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

A RAP has been prepared to deal with all resettlement issues arising out of the REN/UG cable project in accordance with the ESMF provisions of APDRP. The RAP includes an analysis of the impacts, identification of nature and types of losses, and establish an entitlement for compensation and resettlement benefits as per the provisions made under ESMF, APDRP. The RAP is provided in separately as Volume IV titled Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which may be referred for further information.

CHAPTER 6

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

6.1 GENERAL

This chapter presents an analysis of alternatives considered in the project preparation to avoid or minimize both environmental and social impacts that would be inevitable, if technically optimal cable route alignment is followed. An analysis of various alternatives has been carried out prior to arriving at the technically best with minimal environmental and social impacts.

The main issues along the Operations Area/COI along cable routes are the physical obstacles like unauthorized ramps/steps of private and/or government buildings, which have been extended on to roads for ease of access, existing telecom and electricity poles, road side trees among others. The other issues are disruptions to public utilities, safety to pedestrians as well as road users apart from work force, who are directly involved for cable laying operations. The social issues due to the UG cabling project are;

- Temporary loss of access to residential and commercial buildings
- Temporary impact on livelihood of squatters/street hawkers/vendors.

The route alignments considered in the REN/UG cabling project (as indicated in Chapter 3) is flexible and therefore this factor has been used to avoid most of the impacts within the Operations Area (OA)/Corridor of Impact (COI).

6.2 WITH OR WITHOUT PROJECT SCENARIO

The 'with' and 'without' project scenarios are analyzed with respect to the development of the state by the backdrop of requirement of resilient electrical distribution infrastructure for sustained growth economy and consequent well-being of its citizens in the aftermath of cyclones/natural disasters.

The 'with' scenario of the REN/UG cabling project is expected to provide a resilient electrical network even if the coast of Visakhapatnam is struck with another cyclone/natural disaster, like the Hudhud in October 2014. The REN/UG cabling project is expected to minimize the miseries of people at large, minimize the damages to public and private property, help the state to handle the after effects of natural disaster(s), which the coastline of Andhra Pradesh, including Visakhapatnam stands exposed and most importantly help the state economy recover faster in the aftermath of natural disasters. The project also helps to upgrade the existing overhead network to construct an upgraded underground electrical network, which can cater to the projected power demand as of year 2025-2030.

The main objective of this component under APDRP is the conversion/replacement of all existing overhead electrical network into underground cabling network so as have a resilient electrical network (REN), which can stand the vagaries of cyclones and reduce/prevent the miseries of people and resources for reconstruction including helping the state economy to recover faster in the aftermath of natural disasters.

If the REN/UG cabling project is not implemented, there is every likelihood that the existing overhead electrical network within Visakhapatnam will stand exposed to damages and destruction that comes along with the cyclones, the last being the Hudhud in October 2014. Moreover, existing OH electrical network would need investments for up-gradation to meet increasing power demand of Visakhapatnam in the coming years. Any further investments

on the existing OH electrical infrastructure can't be justified, given the looming threat of cyclone disasters and the damages that comes along with that.

Therefore, the “with” project scenario, with its minor adverse impacts is more acceptable than the “without” project scenario which would mean an aggravation of the existing problems. Potential benefits of the proposed REN/UG cabling project are substantial and far-reaching in order to achieve all-round development of the State economy and progress for its people.

6.3 CABLE ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

The project preparation has considered several options/alternatives, during the finalization of the route alignment of the REN/UG project. The factors, which were considered included most optimal cable length, avoid or minimize relocation/shifting requirements of existing utilities along route alignment, avoidance of trees, which require felling, avoid or minimize road crossing points, minimum diversions to traffic as well as pedestrian traffic among others.

Any route alternatives, without considering optimal cable length, relocation/shifting requirements of utilities, avoidance of trees, minimum diversions of pedestrian and vehicular traffic will cause severe disruptions not only for project implementation but also for vehicular and pedestrians traffic, since cable routes are all spread across Visakhapatnam city's busy main roads to lanes and by-lanes.

6.4 'OPERATIONS AREA' ALTERNATIVES

The project preparation has proposed four configurations of cable laying, but with a uniform trench width of 1 meter and varying depth in all cases under the project. In order to minimize disruptions to both pedestrian as well as to vehicular traffic, it is utmost necessary to limit the area of operation required for trenching, cable pullout, lowering, jointing, prior to refilling and restoring trench to its previous state and at the same time ensure minimum working space is available for completing work in a timely manner.

In order to limit the area of operations, several cable trench excavation methods were assessed for minimal operations area requirement and a 2.5 meter wide corridor as 'operational area or corridor of Impact' along the footpath, has been considered, which are to be opened up for cable laying operations in 500 meter long segments. The 2.5 metre wide corridor in 500 meter long segments is to be barricaded on both sides considering the following;

- The corridor of impact/operations area will be along footpath, with footpath/kerb being one edge, and other edge of corridor extending on to road up to a maximum of 2.5 m.
- In case of roads which do not have foot paths, the line of sight with trees/poles shall be considered as one edge of the 2.5 m wide corridor and other edge of corridor extending on to road up to a maximum of 2.5 m.
- The 2.5 meter wide corridor of impact/operations area is to be barricaded on both sides in 500 meter long segments along cable alignment with provision for temporary access at regular intervals to cross over across barricaded area for pedestrians as shown in **Figure 6.1.**

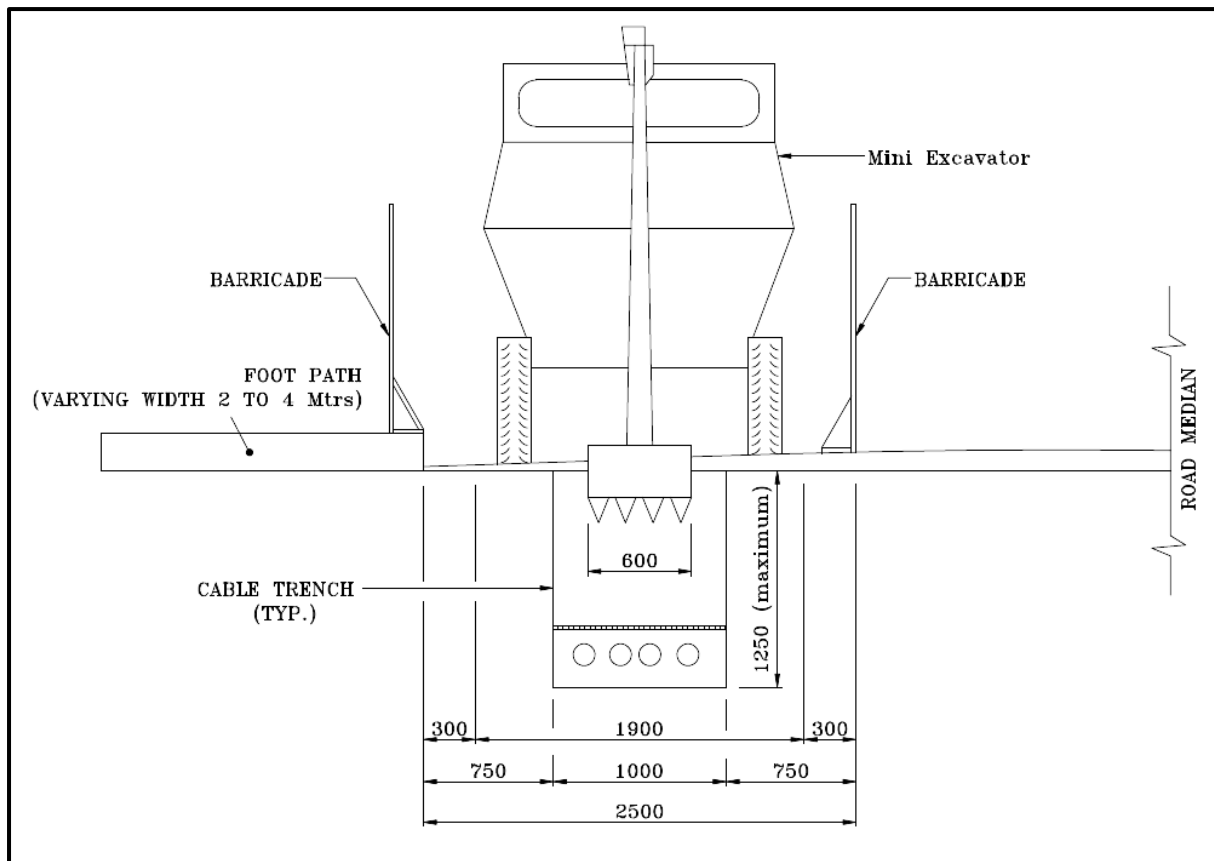


Figure 6.1: Corridor of Impact/ Operational Area for trench Excavation

- Within the barricaded operational area, 1meter wide cable trenches are to be excavated using mini excavators/ skid steer loaders like chain mounted Bobcat model E26 or Wheel mounted Vectra- model HEMAN 175 or wheel mounted model-JCB 155, trenchers, among others. Such mini excavators are especially designed and suited for excavations within limited operational areas and are commercially available with options for different attachments suited for operations like for rock breaking, trenching, cable pulling, earth back filling and compacting operations.
- The mechanical excavations are to be essentially supplemented by manual excavation at some places in order to maneuver minor obstacles within the barricaded operational area like kerb/road side small trees/saplings, telephone/electric poles, which will otherwise require shifting or removal for movement of excavators, if mechanical means of excavation is to be adhered all through the alignment.
- Other operations like cable pull out, lowering, refilling of trenches, removal of excess earth, compacting of backfilled earth etc can be done by using the same mini excavators, with additional accessory attachments. Thus, no operations related to cable laying work is ordinarily expected to spill out on to either footpath or the road, outside the barricaded area.
- The operational areas can be moved ahead in 500 meter long segments, once all required cable laying operations are completed including restoration of trenched area to its previous state as required/specified.
- The contractors shall be provided with adequate open areas(at least two to three locations per package) to store inventories like cable rolls, cement concrete slabs,

earth/sand for refilling, cement concrete batch mixers for restoration of trench area among others. The provision of open areas for inventories will minimize disruptions to vehicular /pedestrian movement near barricaded operational areas and avoid unwarranted storage of construction materials on roads.

- The barricaded areas in each segment shall be provided with fixed exit and entry points for bring in required inventories and taking out debris or disposables out of the operations area.
- The operational areas can be either on left or right side of the road depending upon of the cable route alignment considered in the project preparation.

In case, excavations are to be carried out using standard/full size excavators, the corridor of impact or required width of operations area required will be at least 3.5 m, which will further reduce the available lane space for traffic movement and can lead to disruptions to vehicular traffic.

Alternatively, if corridor of impact/operations area is to be limited to bare minimum, even then, required width will be 1.6 m and in such case trench excavation needs to be carried out through manual excavation. In case manual excavation is adopted, other operations like cable pull out; lowering into trenches will spill out on to roads and outside the barricaded area for limited periods during cable laying, which can lead to traffic disruptions. The manual excavation may be essentially required in narrow roads, where LT cables are required to be laid. Also, manual excavation of cable trenches for the entire UG cabling work will be time consuming and prolog the implementation of project.

CHAPTER 7

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. GENERAL

This chapter deals with the mitigation measures for the temporary loss of access to residential and commercial buildings and temporary loss of livelihood of squatters likely to be triggered under package-1 of REN/UG Cabling Project.

7.2. BUDGETARY PROVISION

The implementation of RAP entails expenditure, which is a part of the overall project cost. The R&R budget gives an overview of the estimated costs of the RAP and provides a cost-wise, item wise budget estimate for the Package-1 of resettlement implementation, including compensation, assistance, administrative expense, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies. Values for compensation amounts and other support mechanism will be adjusted, based on annual inflation factor. Around 3% of the total cost has been set aside for physical contingencies. Such type of contingencies will be utilized for consultations, community preparation, administrative cost and cost arise as a result of various other unforeseen circumstances. The costs estimated mainly include structure cost and R&R assistance costs for loss of livelihood.

7.2.1. Provision for Cost of Structures

Cost of Impacted structures will be utilized by the executing agency to restore the access of residential and commercial buildings and community resources like base of hand pump, boundary walls of temple or other community buildings, signage etc. immediate after the completion of project work. While preparing the budget, the R&R team laid special emphasis on arriving at an estimate of the market value of the assets based on govt. schedule rates and prevailing market rates.

7.2.2. Provision for R&R Assistance for Loss of Livelihood

The R&R assistance amounts such as shifting allowance and subsistence allowance has been taken from approved R&R policy as prescribed in the ESMF for the project.

7.2.3. Provision for Implementation Arrangement

The cost for hiring Social Officers and M&E agency has been estimated based on other projects, activities envisaged, and number of PAPs. The budget for RAP implementation comes to **Rs. 260 Lacs** only. The detailed budget is presented below in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Estimated Costs for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per Entitlement of Provisions of ESMF under APDRP		
S.No.	Item Particulars	Total Amount (Rs)
1	Restoration of ramps in cement concrete of M15 Grade and Brick masonry as required per site condition as replacement cost of structures for non-title holders	
	Total Quantity assessed during impact assessment	2400 cu.m
	Add for incidental damages of Ramps/Steps during excavation	1200 cu.m
	Total Quantity of Ramps/Steps to be restored @ Rs. 5000/cu.m	3600 cu.
	Cost	3600 x 5000 = Rs. 18000000
	say	180 Lacs
2	Restoration of steps in cement concrete of M15 Grade and Brick masonry as required per site condition as replacement cost of structures for non-title holders	
	Total Quantity (assessed during impact assessment) of Steps to be restored @ Rs. 5000/cu.m	60 cu.m
	Add for incidental damages of Steps during excavation	30 cu.m
	Total Quantity of Steps to be restored @ Rs. 5000/cu.m	90 cu.m
	Cost	90 x 5000 = Rs. 450000
	say	4.50 Lacs
3	Replacement cost of Other Structures (part of boundary walls, kiosk's shop, base of handpump, signages etc.)	
	Total Quantity (assessed during impact assessment) of other structures to be restored @ Rs. 5000/cu.m	215 cu.m
	Add for incidental damages of other structures during excavation	108 cum
	Total Quantity of other structures to be restored @ Rs. 5000/cu.m	323 cu.m
	Cost	323 x 5000 = Rs. 1615000
	say	16.15 Lacs
4	One-time grant of Rs 30000 as Subsistence Allowance and Rs. 25000 as Livelihood Allowance for Squatters as per Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project	

Table 7.1: Estimated Costs for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per Entitlement of Provisions of ESMF under APDRP		
S.No.	Item Particulars	Total Amount (Rs)
	No. of Squatters eligible for subsistence & livelihood compensation as per SIA	56
	Total Cost for compensating Squatters eligible for subsistence & livelihood allowances (30,000+25,000)	55000 x 56 = Rs. 3080000
	Total	30.80 Lacs
5	One-time grant of Rs. 25000 for loss of livelihood to all squatters as per Entitlement Matrix for REN/UG Cable Project	
	No. of Squatters eligible for livelihood compensation as per SIA	41
	Total Cost for compensating Squatters eligible for livelihood allowance	41 x 25000 = Rs. 1025000
	Total	10.25 Lacs
6	Hiring of Social Officers (for package 1 of REN/UG Cabling Project) over 18 months to implementation supervision of RAP	This will be provided by PMC appointed by PIU, APEPDCL
7	Hiring of agency for M & E of RAP implementation	10 Lacs
	Total Cost of Implementation of RAP(Total of 1 to 7)	251.70 Lacs
	Contingency@ 3 % of Total Cost	7.55 Lacs
	Grand Total	259.25Lacs
	Rounding off to	260 Lacs

7.3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

7.3.1. Over-all Project Administration Mechanism - APDRP

At the apex level, the State level Project Steering Committee (SCC) constituted for NCRMP will oversee and monitor the overall progress of APDRP. The State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) for NCRMP will act as the Project Management Unit (PMU) for APDRP and will be supported by sector experts implementing the project investments. Apart from the sector experts, the PMU also has Environmental and Social Safeguard Experts. The implementation arrangements of APDRP as included in the ESMF are shown in **Figure 7.1**.

7.3.2. Project Implementation Arrangement – REN/UG Cable Project

The REN/UG Cabling project Component will be implemented by the APEPDCL and a dedicated PIU will be housed within APEPDCL. The PIU under APEPDCL will designate a

nodal officer for environmental and social safeguards management or appoint an 'Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist Auditor' for monitoring and overseeing ESMP implementation in all 4 packages during the implementation phase. The PIU will also appoint a 3rd party agency for day to day monitoring of ESMP implementation (at package level) The PIU also further have to engage a APPCB approved laboratory, for periodical environmental monitoring of ambient air and noise level during project implementation phase The PMU will also appoint a third party auditor for safeguards management of all project components under APDRP including the REN/UG cabling project. The PIU under APEPDCL will also be responsible for quality assurance through third party auditors appointed by PMU. The implementation arrangements of REN/UG Project at PIU level is given in **Figure 7.2**.

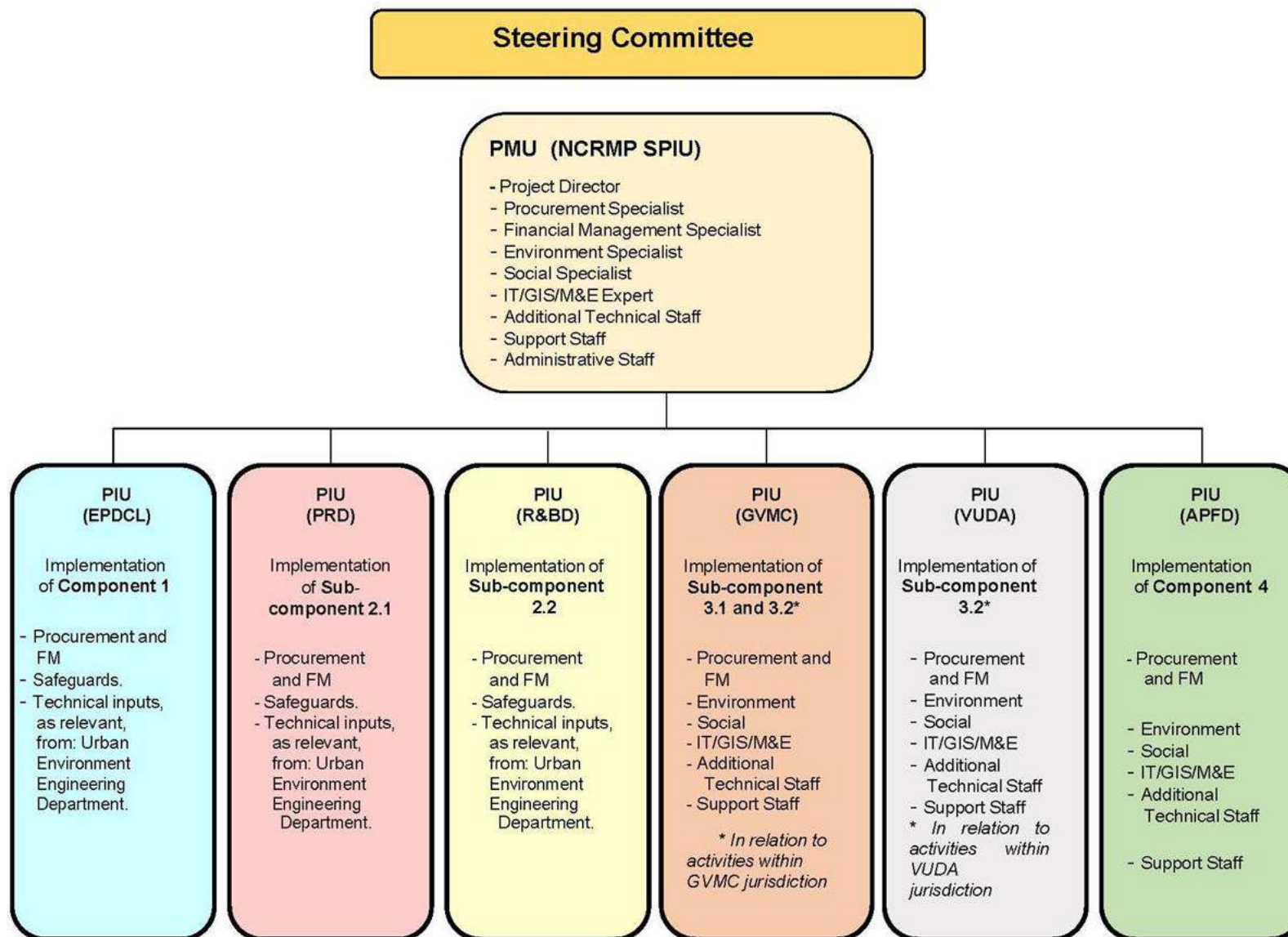


Figure 7.1: The implementation arrangements as included in the ESMF of APDRP

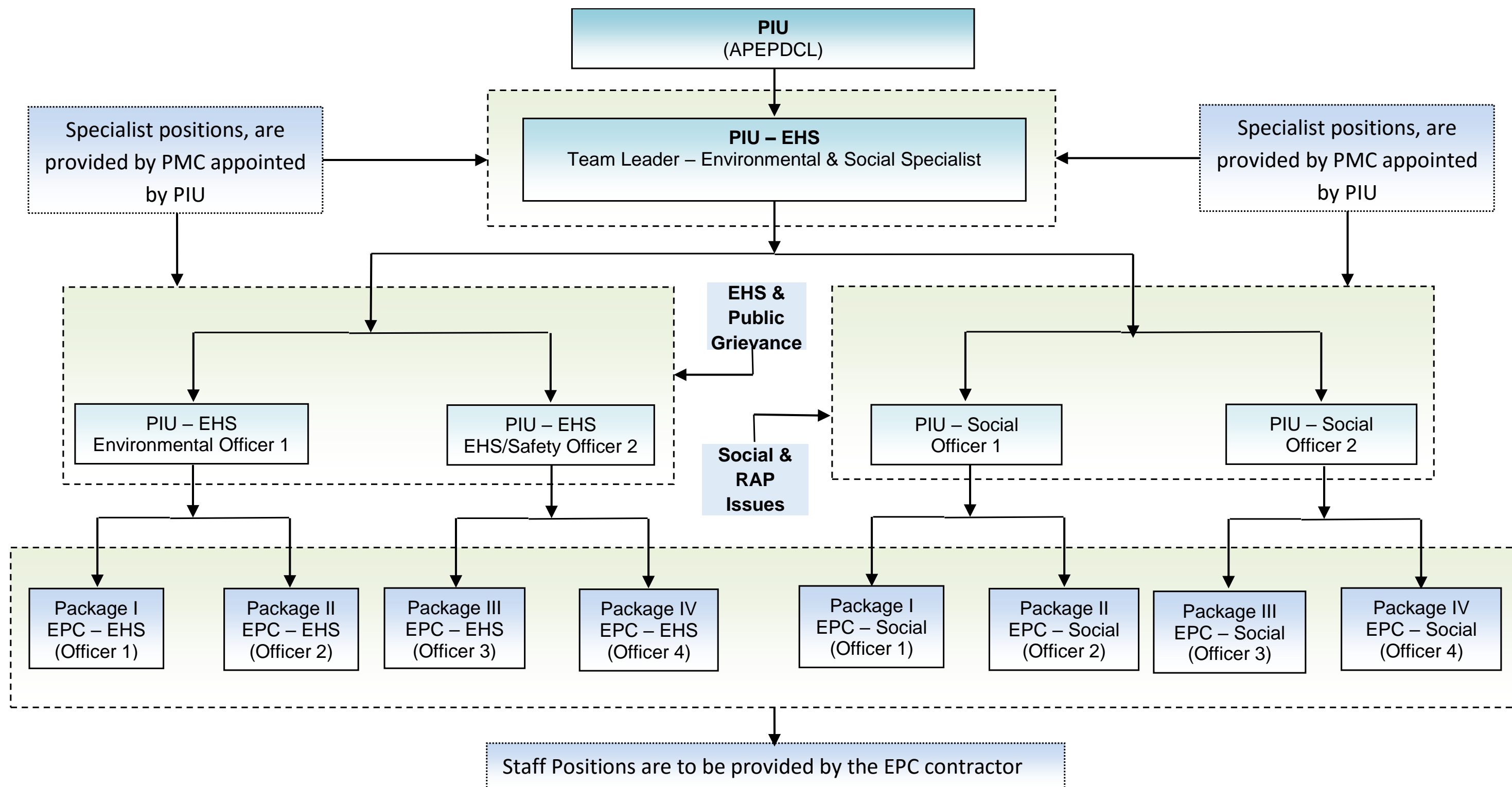


Figure 7.2: Institutional Arrangements for ESMP implementation
(Both at PMU & PIU level)

7.4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES RAP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING

The roles and responsibilities of PMU and PIUs, particularly with respect to environmental and social safeguards management are laid out in the ESMF, APDRP. However, same has been reproduced hereunder in a summarized form for reference.

The SCC will be responsible for:

Approve project investments and help coordinate the activities of various departments, including in obtaining required approvals/ clearances for the Project. This shall be done through semi-annual review meetings, where the SCC shall:

- Review the budgets.
- Review progress against the defined milestones.
- Review critical findings of the audit and evaluation reports.
- Provide such guidance, as it may deem necessary for the Project.

The PMU will be responsible for:

- i. Overall project management and reporting;
- ii. Coordination with PIUs and line departments in approval of designs, assisting the PIUs in preparation of: Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), bidding documents, tendering schedules, etc.;
- iii. Implementation of Component 5;
- iv. Appointment of technical assistance consultants and others safeguards management support to the implementing agencies;
- v. Quality Assurance through third party audits;
- vi. Maintaining MIS and Quarterly reporting;
- vii. Progress reporting, financial management, monitoring and reporting;
- viii. Ensuring safeguards compliance with agreed implementation procedures and other Bank requirements, etc.;
- ix. Redressal of Grievance

The PIU will be responsible for:

- i. Preparation of DPRs including technical designs, surveys and investigations, etc.;
- ii. Tendering, bid evaluation, contract award, contract management, etc.;
- iii. Financial Management and safeguards compliance;

- iv. Progress and expense reporting to the PMU;
- v. Coordination with line departments for design, implementation, and hand- over arrangements;
- vi. Leading social and environment screening exercise for every sub-project site.
- vii. Integrate findings of the screening and assessments (where applicable) in the sub-project selection and/or design process.
- viii. Preparation of the EA/SA and EMP/RAP documents along with the DPRs, where applicable either through internal resources or external consultants.
- ix. On-site review for compliance with the ESMF, EMP and the RAP requirements.
- x. Take required actions, including application of contractual remedies, on contractors when needed.
- xi. Provide required update/data/information to the PIU on ESMF implementation.
- xii. Designate an officer or appoint expert(s) for environment and social management/safeguard activities.
- xiii. At the sub-project level, the contractor would be responsible for planning, executing and coordinating the implementation of the ESMF provisions as laid out in the contract documents; overseen by the concerned environmental and social management expert at PIU/Project level.
- xiv. Appoint an 'Independent/Third Party Auditor' to audit/review the implementation of the works in accordance environmental, health and safety management provisions set out in the respective contracts.
- xv. Grievance redress.

7.4.1. Independent third party auditor

The independent third party consultants will be appointed by the PMU to provide independent assurance on compliance with the ESMF across project components. The third party consultants shall:

- Support the PIU(s) in preparing the safeguards audit plan.
- Prepare compliance report for sub-project activities in line with ESMF guidelines and other statutory requirements as applicable through scheduled or unscheduled audits.
- Conducting random field visits and review compliance, especially at the environmentally or socially sensitive areas.
- Review the performance of the project through an assessment of periodical monitoring reports submitted by the line departments and PIU.
- Share REVIEW findings with the PIU to aid in timely decision making and adopting appropriate mitigation action/s, if necessary.

7.4.2. Over-all Project Supervision, Reporting and Monitoring (SRM)

The ESMF under APDRP has laid out the thematic areas that are to be supervised, monitored periodically as hereunder.

1. Periodic Physical Progress Monitoring
2. Regular Quality Supervision and Certification
3. Social and Environmental Monitoring & Third Party Quality Audit
4. Over-all Monitoring and Evaluation

7.4.3. Periodic Physical Progress Monitoring - Physical progress monitoring has to be carried out by APEPDCL on a monthly basis in their respective domains and also including environmental and social safeguards management to record and report on the progress of works. The PIU will also, in coordination with the respective beneficiaries and contractors, identify any constraints and delaying factors.

7.4.4. Environment and Social Monitoring - This will comprise of the following sets of activities:

- a) Monitoring compliance with environmental regulations, social safeguards and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provisions and
- b) Monitoring and oversight of social and environmental issues at state/project levels.

A third party audit/review agency, appointed by PIU (specifically for REN/UG component) and PMU (common for all components under APDRP) will evaluate the level of compliance of ESMP provisions at all stages of project implementation. A comprehensive assessment report on environmental performance will be prepared by the APEPDCL at mid-term and end-term.

7.4.5. Regular Quality Supervision & Certification – PIU under APEPDCL will carry out regular quality supervision and certification, which shall form the basis of payment certification. Additionally, compliance on social and environmental aspects shall be taken into account before the bills are paid to contractors.

7.4.6. Social Monitoring

This will comprise of the following sets of activities:

- Monitoring compliance with social safeguards and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provisions and
- Monitoring and oversight of social issues at project levels.

The internal monitoring and reporting will be done by line departments/implementing agency to PIU, which in turn will be reporting to PMU. While, for external monitoring, a Monitoring and Evaluation agency will be selected to evaluate the level of compliance with the project's social safeguard instruments. A comprehensive assessment report on social safeguard performance and implementation of RAP will be prepared by the Project Authority at mid-term and end-term.

The Social Specialist of M & E Agency shall be responsible for overseeing compliance of the sub-projects to Bank safeguards, GoI/GoAP regulations and applicable ESMF guidelines. They shall also review regularly the timely implementation of social provisions as per the ESMF, and RAP. Corrective actions shall be initiated in a planned manner as appropriate to ensure compliance to the ESMF measures.

8.1 GENERAL

This chapter deals with the Grievance Redressal Mechanism, the Grievance Redressal Cell and the legal options available to the PAPs to register their grievances.

8.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The REN/UG cable project will not involve any land acquisition and therefore grievances related to inadequate compensation and associated issues are not anticipated/relevant. However, the most common/potential grievances could be but not limited to the following;

- Inadequate/inappropriate arrangements for access to occupants of buildings across barricaded area
- Damaged utilities like water supply, sewer/sanitary/drainage pipes etc during excavation and being non-responsive and time delays in restoration
- Noise and dust levels during construction
- Damaged ramps, steps and associated small structures during excavation, which are being shabbily restored and/or done without considering their views and/or not matching with previous condition
- Safety to pedestrian and vehicular traffic and public safety as a consequence of project operations
- Works are being executed at a slower pace, causing undue delays, which in turn extended period of their inconveniences

APEPDCL through its PIU for REN/UG cable project will establish a robust and responsive grievance redress mechanism to handle all types grievances within in a reasonable time frame and in a responsible way. The absence of a responsive grievance mechanism could trigger public resentment, despite the benefits, that the project can usher on society.

The REN/UG cable project will establish a package wise grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as shown in the **Figure 8.1**. The PIU will be primarily responsible for implementing the GRM, the contractor will also be severally and jointly responsible to receive and resolve complaints in a time-bound and effective manner and in close co-ordination with PIU.

The PIU-EHS, the package level in-charge for RAP implementation and supervision will establish a procedure for receiving grievances both online (through APEPDCL's web site) and offline at respective operational areas. APEPDCL will widely publicize and extend its present online compliant registration system as well as 24x7 call centre number 1912(will be displayed on barricades along operational areas and elsewhere as required) to receive complaints/grievances related to REN/UG cable project. The GRM will include procedure for recording/documenting key information,

and evaluating and responding to the complaints as per time frame stipulated in GRM. All concerns received/raised through the GRM are to be addressed earnestly, transparently and in a time bound manner, without retribution to the grieved/affected person(s).

The PIU and contractor periodically will inform the general public along the cable route alignments, which have been opened up for cable laying on the available grievance redress procedure(s), whom to contact and when, where and how to file a grievance, time likely to be taken to redress minor and major grievances, etc.

The type and number of grievances received, resolved and outcomes are to be displayed /disclosed at PIU and included in the periodic progress reports and documented for the entire project implementation phase.

8.2.1 Legal Options to PAPs

The PAPs who are not satisfied with the mechanism given above has option to avail general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance as per RFCTLARR 2013. These options will be disclosed to the PAPs during the public consultation process.

Table 8.1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Level	Agency	Time period for redressal of grievances	Issues likely to emerge	Responsibility
Village/ Ward	Village Panchayat / Ward members	Maximum of one week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment • Livelihood Assistance • Compensation • Inclusion of households 	Members Municipal Corporation, Project Staff
District	Grievance Redressal Committee	Maximum of one month		District Collector as Chairperson and DPIU in-charge as Convener
State	Project Steering Committee	Maximum of three months		Principal Secretary (Revenue), as Chairman, Project Director, SPIU as Convener

8.2.2 Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank

In addition to seeking to resolve their grievances through the GRM established at the government level, “communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project such as this operation may also submit complaints to the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) established by the World Bank. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel, after having brought the complaint to the World Bank’s attention through its GRS. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service is available at <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel is available at www.inspectionpanel.org

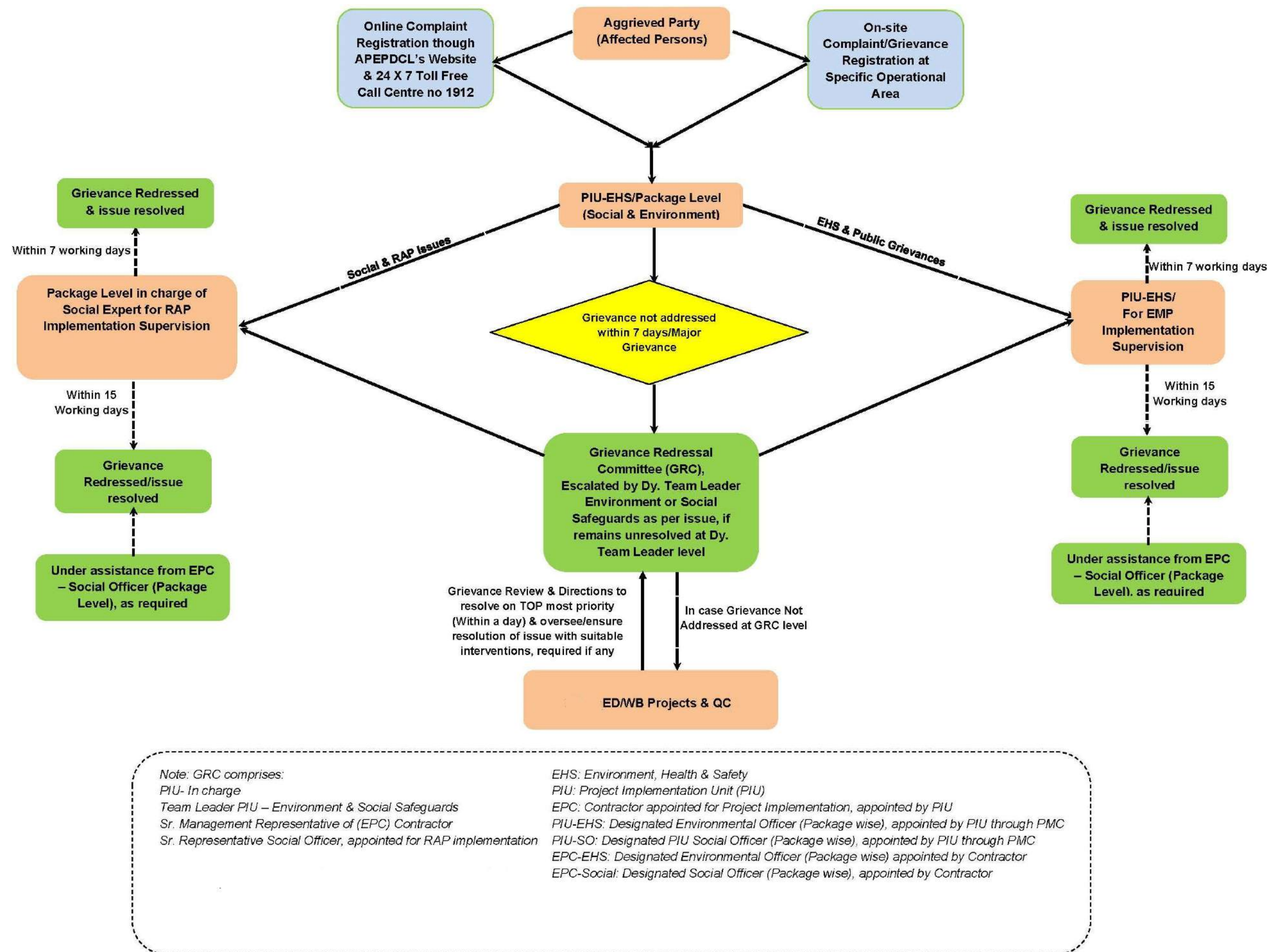


Figure 8.1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism under REN/UG Project

Annexure-1

Questionnaire Census and Socio-Economic Survey

Environment and Social Impact Assessment: Resilient Electrical Network (APDRP)

Census/Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire

Date										Road No.		Lane Name	
				2	0	1	5						
Investigator Name								Supervisor Name		Respondent Name			

A. IDENTIFICATION

A.1 General Identification.														
State				District				Zone						
A.2 Type of Property														
Private			Government			Trust			Community			Others		
1			2			3			4			5		
A.3.1 Ownership														
Owner		1		Tenant		2		Non-Titlesholder		3				
A.3.2: If Non-Titlesholder:				1. Encroacher				2. Squatter						
A.3.2 Occupiers Name:								Son/Wife of:						
A.3.3 Name, Address, Phone Number and LANDMARK														
A.3.4 If Tenant; Name, Address and Phone Number of the Owner														
A.3.5 Please provide with an ID Proof (Ration card, Voter Id, PAN Card, Driving Licence, any ONE) Record the details:														

B.1 ASSET DETAILS

B.1 Details/Measurement of the Structures: (In mts.)															
Age of Structure	Length:		Breadth:		Area		Type of construction			Typology of structure			Type of Use (Code)	Distance from Edge of the Road	
	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	R	W	F	P	SP	K			
										1	2	3			
Type of Construction :															
Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary									
RCC/RBC		1		Brick		1		Concrete		1		Brick		1	
Thatched		2		Wood		2		Mud		2		Barbed Wire		2	
Mud		3		Mud		3		Stone		3		Wood		3	
GI / Asbestos		4		Asbestos		4		Wood		4		Others (specify)		9	
Bamboo		5		Plastic		5		Others (specify)		9					
Others (Specify)		9		Others (specify)		9									
Type of Use:															
Residential		1		Commercial		2		Residential cum Commercial		3		Open Land/Plot		4	
Plantation/ Orchard		5		Graveyard		6		School		7		PHC/Hosp./Dispensary.		8	
Industrial		9		Mazar		10		Temple		11		Masjid		12	
Church		13		Shrine		14		Vill Com/ Panchyat/Govt. Land		15		Agriculture		16	
Waste/ Grazing/ Barren		17		Others (specify)		99									

B2. In case of commercial use, details of business					
Tes Stall	1	Kabari Shop	9	Blacksmith	17
Grocery (Kirana)/General Store	2	Educational Institution	10	Butcher/meat	18
Vegetables/ Fruits	3	Hotel/Restaurant/Motel	11	Barber Shop	19
Cloth/Garments	4	Electrical	12	Medicine Shop	20
Tailor shop	5	Furniture	13	Shoe Maker	21
Pan/ Cigarette Shop	6	Petrol Pump	14	STD POO	22
Garage/	7	Handicrafts	15	Photocopy shop	23
Lubricant Shop	8	Video parlour/Cyber café	16	Any other, please specify	99
B.2.1 - Ownership		Yes	1	No	2
B.2.2 - If No, how many partners? (In Nos.)					
B.2.3 - How many people have you employed?					
B.2.4 - Do you think excavation in front of your shop will affect your business adversely?			Yes	1	No 2
B.2.5 - Where would you prefer to move from here? (Residential and Commercial Both)					
S.No	Place	Where (Specify)		Distance from Current Location	
1	Within same locality				
2	Outside the locality				

C.1. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

C.1.1. Religion	Hindu - 1	Muslim - 2	Sikh 3	Christian 4	Others 9
C.1.2. Caste	ST (hills) 1	ST (Plain) 2	SC 3	MOBC 4	OBC 5
C.1.3 Name of Tribal Group					
C.1.4 Vulnerability Status	BPL	1	WHH	2	
C.1.5. Type of Family	Nuclear	1	Joint	2	Extended 3
C.1.6. No. of Persons in HH	Above 15 yrs (in nos.)		Below 15 yrs (in nos.)		

C.2. Family Profile. (Start from Head of the Household)

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
C.2.1 Name													Write names of all persons who live and eat together in this household but exclude persons under the age of 15 years.
C.2.2 Relationship	HH												Codes given below
C.2.3 Sex	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Male
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Female
C.2.4 Age													Age on last birthday
C.2.5 Marital Status	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Married
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Unmarried
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Divorced
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Separated
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Widow/Widower
C.2.6 Education	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Illiterate
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Primary (class 4)
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Secondary (5 - 10)
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Higher (graduate)
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Technical
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Vocational
C.2.7 Health	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Handicap by birth
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Handicapped later
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Chronic illness
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	No illness/ healthy

Codes for Relationship

Head of the House Hold	HH	Wife	2	Husband	3	Son	4
Daughter	5	Son-in-law	6	Daughter-in-law	7	Grandfather	8
Grandmother	9	Grandson	10	Grand daughter	11	Grandson-in-law	12
Grand daughter-in-law	13	Brother	14	Sister	15	Brother-in-law	16
Sister-in-law	17	Father	18	Mother	19	Father-in-law	20
Mother-in-law	21	Uncle	22	Aunt	23	Cousin	24
Nephew	25	Niece	26	Any other (specify)			

D.1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS

D.1 Employment Status	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	No
D.2 Occupation (Main occupation)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Agri Labour
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Non Agri Labour
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Business/Trade
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Govt. Service
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Private Service
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Maid Servant
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others
D.3 Non-Working Status (Give main reason)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No work available
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Seasonal inactivity
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Household duties
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Old/young
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Handicapped
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Student
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others
D.4 Income per month	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Less than Rs.2000
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Rs.2000 - 3000
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Rs. 3000 - 4000
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Above Rs 4000
D.5 Skills														This may have Multiple answers

D.6: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income		Expenditure			
Sources	In Rupees	Items	In Rupees	Items	In Rupees
Agriculture		Food		Electricity/Utilities	
Commercial		Cooking fuel		Water	
Service (Pvt./Govt.)		Clothing		Social events	
Livestock		Transport		Agriculture (labour/tools)	
Remittance (money order, etc)		Healthcare Medicines		Seeds/fertilizers/pesticides	
Others (Specify)		Education		Others (specify)	
Total				TOTAL	

D.7 PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION

Are you aware of the proposed project	Yes	1	No	2
If yes what is the source	TV - 1	Newspaper - 2	Govt. officials - 3	Other villagers - 4
				Other - 9
Positive impacts perceived		Negative Impacts Perceived		
Reduced sufferings during cyclones and adverse climatic conditions	1	Loss of livelihood		1
Improved access to services	2	Loss of access to houses/ businesses		2
Productive use of time	3	Loss of structures/ assets		3
Increase in business opportunity	4	Increase in accidents during and after construction		4
Improvements in quality of life	5	Disruption of utilities such as water, electricity, telephone, cable, etc		5
Others (specify)	9	Others (specify)		9

D.8 REHABILITATION OPTIONS

OWNER		Commercial structure	
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Cash compensation at replacement cost		1
	Shifting, and rental allowance and training		2
	Others (specify)		9
TENANT		Commercial structure	
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Shifting, and rental allowance and training		1
	Others (specify)		9

D.10 Provide a hand-sketch drawing indicating the dimensions of the property (Structure/Land) in this blank space along with the land mark)

Questionnaire for Enumeration of Structures

Details of Affected Structure												
S. No.	ID No. Road Number/01	Latitude	Longitude	Road Type (Code)	Type of Structure	Affected Area of Structure			Pole <0.3 mt-1 >0.3mt-2	Tree		Ownership of Property (Code)
						Length	Width	Area		<0.3 mt-1 (S, M, B)	>0.3mt-2 (S,M,B)	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												

Code

Type of Road: BT-1, CC-2, Mud Road-3, No Road-4

Type of Structure: Ramps-1, Steps-2, Stall/ Shop-3, Pushcart-4, Others (Specify)-5

Ownership of Property: Private-1, Squatter-2, Religious committee-3, Govt department-4

ANNEXURE -2 LIST OF PAH

(IDENTIFICATION DETAILS SUCH AS AADHAR CARD NO. & CONTACT NO. ETC AS AVAILABLE/PROVIDED BY INDIVIDUAL PAH ARE RECORDED IN SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES WHICH MAY BE REFERRED)

List of Eligible Project Affected Households (PAHs)									
Zone 1: MVP & Shivaji Park									
Sl.No.	Road No.	Head of Household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	No. of Person in HH	Vulnerability Status	Occupation	Impact Category (Temporary & Short Term)
A	Squatters Eligible for Subsistence & Livelihood Allowances								
1.	296	P. SIMHACHALAM	Male	35	Married	4	BPL	Dhobi	Loss of Livelihood
2.	172	G. RAMARAO	Male	45	Married	3	BPL	Iron Shop	Loss of Livelihood
3.	170	G. RAJA RAO	Male	47	Married	4	BPL	Tiffin Shop	Loss of Livelihood
4.	288	S. APPARAO	Male	48	Married	2	BPL	Dhobi	Loss of Livelihood
5.	174	M. PRASAD	Male	30	Married	6	BPL	Mechanic Shop	Loss of Livelihood
6.	242	B. SATYANARAYANA	Male	55	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
7.	242	G.BALA RAJU	Male	55	Married	5	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
8.	242	P.GANAPATI	Male	45	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
9.	242	CH. DHANA LAXMI	Female	39	Married	4	BPL	Butcher Meat	Loss of Livelihood
10.	206	L. BALA KRISHNA	Male	26	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
11.	214	V. SATTIAYYA	Male	65	Married	6	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
12.	190	M. BUJJI	Male	45	Married	5	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
13.	192	S. BYRAGI	Male	47	Married	5	BPL	Dhobi	Loss of Livelihood

14.	184	K.APPARAO	Male	63	Married	3	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
15.	322	A. THIRUPATHIRAO	Male	38	Married	4	BPL	Tea Stall	Loss of Livelihood
16.	283	J. KODHANDARAO	Male	50	Married	3	BPL	Kirana Shop	Loss of Livelihood
17.	260	D. SHANKAR	Male	28	Married	4	BPL	Scrap	Loss of Livelihood
18.	250	K. SRINIVAS RAO	Male	39	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
19.	260	T. LAXMA RAO	Male	62	Married	6	BPL	Iron Shop	Loss of Livelihood
20.	260	S. SATYA RAO	Male	33	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		20				84			

Zone 2: Pedawaltair									
Sl.No.	Road No.	Head of Household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	No. of Person in HH	Vulnerability Status	Occupation	Impact Category (Temporary & Short Term)
A	Squatters Eligible for Subsistence & Livelihood Allowances								
1.	7	B.SURIBABU	Male	45	Married	5	BPL	Others	Loss of Livelihood
2.	53	A. RAMA RAO	Male	27	Married	7	BPL	Junk Food	Loss of Livelihood
3.	53	R.NARASINGA RAO	Male	53	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
4.	207	K. NARAYANAMMA	Female	48	Separated	2	BPL/WH	Tea stall	Loss of Livelihood
5.	169	SHAIK FARIDH	Male	54	Married	8	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
6.	108	G. BABU RAO	Male	60	Married	5	BPL	Tea stall	Loss of Livelihood
7.	14	Y. SURINARAYANA	Male	45	Married	4	BPL	Tea stall	Loss of Livelihood
8.	14	S.K. ASSAIEN	Male	40	Married	2	BPL	Mutton Shop	Loss of Livelihood

9.	9	G. LAXMI	Female	45	Widow	2	BPL/WH	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
10.	76	K. RAMANAMMA	Female	42	Widow	2	BPL/WH	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
11.	86	K.DEMUDUAMMA	Female	45	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
12.	169	B. NARSHIMHULLU	Male	25	Married	2	BPL	Curry Point	Loss of Livelihood
13.	76	P. RAVI KUMAR	Male	33	Married	2	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
14.	254	N.DELHI	Male	19	Unmarried	2	BPL	Juice Shop	Loss of Livelihood
15.	169	B.KAMKA RAJU	Male	50	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		15				57			
B	Squatters Eligible for Livelihood Allowance Only								
1.	169	I. NAGARAJU	Male	33	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
2.	169	B.ACHI BABU	Male	26	Married	3	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
3.	169	B.BASKAR RAO	Male	22	Unmarried	1	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
4.	169	L.GOVINDA RAO	Male	32	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
5.	169	V.KOTESHWAR RAO	Male	35	Married	4	BPL	Juice Shop	Loss of Livelihood
6.	169	R.SANYASI NAIDU	Male	25	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
7.	169	P.ARJUN	Male	23	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
8.	169	K.JAGDESHWAR RAO	Male	55	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
9.	169	P.BASKAR RAO	Male	45	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
10.	169	P.RAMACHANDHRA RAO	Male	30	Married	3	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
11.	169	T.CHINNA RAO	Male	28	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood

12.	169	N. ARJUNAMMA	Female	38	Widow	2	BPL/WH	Kirana Store	Loss of Livelihood
13.	169	K. SHASHI KUMAR	Male	48	Married	4	BPL	Tea stall	Loss of Livelihood
14.	169	B.ESWAR RAO	Male	22	Unmarried	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
15.	235	V. LAXMAN RAO	Male	46	Married	4	BPL	Burger Shop	Loss of Livelihood
16.	235	P.RAMA RAO	Male	63	Married	5	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
17.	23	M. NARSING RAO	Male	50	Married	5	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
18.	4	T. KANDALA RAO	Male	56	Married	4	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
19.	53	B. VENKAT RAMANA	Male	47	Married	2	BPL	Hotel	Loss of Livelihood
20.	169	S. THOTAMMA	Female	43	Widow	3	BPL/WH	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
21.	169	D. RAMU	Male	55	Married	3	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
22.	207	K.SRINIVAS	Male	44	Married	4	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
23.	207	P. SATYA NARAYANA	Male	58	Married	5	BPL	Tiffin Shop	Loss of Livelihood
24.	207	B. SHRIRAMULA	Male	55	Married	6	BPL	Kirana Store	Loss of Livelihood
25.	207	K VENKATA RAO	Male	48	Married	4	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
26.	108	SK ANVERHUSSAIN	Male	43	Married	6	BPL	Mechanic	Loss of Livelihood
27.	207	K.GOVIND RAO	Male	48	Married	4	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
28.	202	P. SUDHA	Male	40	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
29.	108	VENKATA SESHU	Female	31	Married	4	BPL	Pan Shop	Loss of Livelihood
30.	108	S.K.JABEER	Male	29	Married	2	BPL	Mechanic	Loss of Livelihood
31.	1	Y.P. DOORA	Male	44	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood

32.	36	G. KOTESHWAR RAO	Male	38	Married	3	BPL	Iron Shop	Loss of Livelihood
33.	234	M.KRISHNAMURTHI	Male	52	Married	4	BPL	Coconut Shop	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		33				123			

Zone 3: L B Colony									
Sl.No.	Road No.	Head of Household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	No. of Person in HH	Vulnerability Status	Occupation	Impact Category (Temporary & Short Term)
A	Squatters Eligible for Subsistence & Livelihood Allowances								
1	9	R. JYOTHI	Male	19	Unmarried	3	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
2	9	K. YALAYAMMA	Female	45	Married	5	BPL	Pan Cigarette	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		2				8			

Zone 4: Siripuram									
Sl.No.	Road No.	Head of Household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	No. of Person in HH	Vulnerability Status	Occupation	Impact Category (Temporary & Short Term)
A	Squatters Eligible for Subsistence & Livelihood Allowances								
1	38	K.NAGAESWARA RAO	Male	45	Married	4	BPL	Wood	Loss of Livelihood
2	66	V.GANGA RAJU	Male	60	Married	6	BPL	Wood	Loss of Livelihood
3	101	T.RAJU	Male	50	Married	5	BPL	Wood	Loss of Livelihood
4	113	T. RAJESHWAR RAO	Male	52	Married	3	BPL	Sticking Shop	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		4				18			

Zone 5: KGH									
Sl.No.	Road No.	Head of Household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	No. of Person in HH	Vulnerability Status	Occupation	Impact Category (Temporary & Short Term)

A	Squatters Eligible for Subsistence & Livelihood Allowances								
1.	2	V.RAMULAMMA	Female	40	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
2.	134/A	R.P.NAIDU	Male	52	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
3.	67	K.RAJU	Male	40	Married	3	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
4.	130/A	O.APPARAO	Male	60	Married	3	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
5.	67/A	S.VIJAY LAXMI	Female	55	Widow	3	BPL/WH	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
6.	51	S.YALLAYAMMA	Female	36	Separated	2	BPL/WH	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
7.	41	V.RAMANA	Male	35	Married	2	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
8.	41	B.PRASAD	Male	48	Married	4	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
9.	24	V.ATCHUT RAO	Male	42	Married	4	BPL	Mechanic Shop	Loss of Livelihood
10.	67	CH.APPARAO	Male	43	Married	3	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
11.	78	B.SESHU BABU	Male	41	Married	4	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
12.	78/A	V.VENKATA RAMANA	Male	47	Married	5	BPL	Tailor Shop	Loss of Livelihood
13.	134	P.JAGGA RAO	Male	40	Married	3	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
14.	134	CH. RAMANA MURTHI	Male	59	Married	4	BPL	Pan Cigarette Shop	Loss of Livelihood
15.	134	M.PIDDITHALI	Male	70	Married	3	BPL	Iron Shop	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		15				49			
B	Squatters Eligible for Livelihood Allowance								
1.	2	D.RAMANA	Male	40	Married	3	BPL	Other	Loss of Livelihood
2.	2	S.BUJJI	Female	28	Separated	3	BPL/WH	Other	Loss of Livelihood
3.	134/A	K.MAHALUXMI NAIDU	Male	40	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood

4.	2	CH. SRINU	Male	46	Married	5	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
5.	67	M.SRINIVASA RAO	Male	28	Married	4	BPL	Juice Shop	Loss of Livelihood
6.	2	K.NAGALAXMI	Female	40	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
7.	2	Y.VENKATA RAMANA	Male	32	Married	2	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
8.	2	P.NOOKARATNAM	Female	23	Married	4	BPL	Vegetable Fruits	Loss of Livelihood
TOTAL		8				27			

Annexure -3 Public Consultation (PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS)

Appendix-

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1)	R. NALLABABU	M.	Fisher man	9985226214	<i>R. Nallababu</i>
2)	P. PARDESH	M	"	9949367176	P. PARDESH
3)	V. PYDI RAJU	M	"	9963268910	"
4)	R. Nallababu	M	"	9059608908	<i>R. Nallababu</i>
5)	P. Nallababu	M	"	9985202258	<i>P. Nallababu</i>
6)	N. Viswanatham	M	"	9394866158	<i>N. Viswanatham</i>
7)	CH. Yellaji	M	"	7873459861	<i>CH. Yellaji</i>
8)	D. Apparao	M	"	9018792704	<i>D. Apparao</i>
9)	O. Appalaraju	M	"	8019411104	<i>O. Appalaraju</i>
10)	CH. Pydi Raju	M	"	8121362257	<i>CH. Pydi Raju</i>
11)	V. Nookaraju	M	"		<i>V. Nookaraju</i>
12)	R. ARUNA.	F	Business (Tea-stall)	8466040228	<i>R. ARUNA.</i>



PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT FISHERMAN COLONY, LB COLONY SS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT WARD NO. - 21 KOTHAGALARIPETA, KGH SS

Appendix

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1.	Pilla Jhataiyala	M.	electrician	9291283630	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Pilla. APPARAO.	m.		9703027206	P. A. R.
3.	R GURUNADHAM	M		8333807590	R. G. R. N. D. S. V.
4.	P. Raju	M.	V.P.T.	9642440916	P. R. D.
5.	P. venkata Lakshma	F	House wife	-	P. Venkata Lakshma
6.	S. Anshu Kumar	M		9642596806	S. Anshu Kumar
7.	N. Sriharsha Rao	M	PLATO GRANTOR	9848842287	N. S. Rao
8.	Ch. Sathyanarayana	M	Auto	814230870	Ch. Sathyanarayana
9.	G. Chiranjeevi	M	Student	9550662004	G. Chiranjeevi
10.	K. Jagadeesh	M	Student	7799439139	K. Jagadeesh
11.	S. Ramo Krishna	M	Car driver	8142196676	S. Ramo Krishna

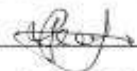

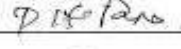
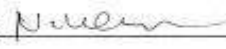
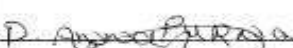


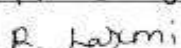
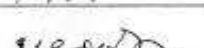
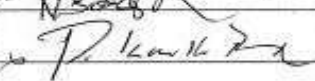


PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT WARD NO-21, KGH SS

Appendix-

[illegible]

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	P. Satya Murali (Street President)	M	Private Job	96421-92641	
2	R. Papa Rao	M	Cherry grower	9848230185	
3	P. Hanumantha Rao	M	Private Job	9573170925	
4	N. Venu	M	Private Job	8977582295	
5	Anna Purna	F	House wife	9010636972	
6	S. Vinodh Kumar	M	Student	9154720716	
7	R. Venkateswara Rao	M	Private Job	9492293155	
8	R. Laxmi	F	House wife	9493330815	
9	M. Suresh	M	(MRF Tyres) Sd.	9177698919	
10	P. Kanika Rao	M	(ZSBOLO) Sd.	-	



PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT RAJKA STREET, CHINNA
WALTAIR, PEDAWALTAIR SS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT RAJKA STEET, CHINNA WALTAIR, PEDAWALTAIR SS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

Date	Road Number / Lane Name	Issue Discussed	Suggestion given by local people	Remarks if any
7.01.2016	169	1. About the project APDRP	1. వ్యతిరేకం లాభం ఉన్నట్లుంది	
	Polammba Temple	2. Route alignment of proposed trench	2. ప్రతిరోజు నాకు 400 మీ. భూమి ఉన్నది	
		3. Positive impacts envisaged by the Vendors -	3. మేము ప్రాజెక్టుకి 25 క్లౌస్ చేరినాము	
		- Negative impacts due to project	4. కాస్తన ముందుగా పాటించి నిపుణులు తీరు	
		- Mitigation Measures and suggestions	5. 400 మీ. చేర్చిన ప్రాజెక్టులో ఎలాంటి కలియబట్టడం	
			ఉండదు. ప్రాజెక్టులో 2 క్లౌస్ ఉన్నట్లుంది	
			ఇది ఎలాంటి కీస సాధారణ	
			ఉన్నది తీసి వెళ్ళి (ప్రాజెక్టులో)	
			ముందుగా వ్యాపారానికి ప్రాజెక్టులో నష్టపోతుంది	
			మరియు	

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1	P. రామచంద్రారెడ్డి	M	Business	9866868524	P. Ramachandrarao
2	T. వెంకటరెడ్డి	M	"	9701676256	T. Venkatarao
3	V. వీరవెంకటరెడ్డి	M	రీటైర్డ్ (202006)	9298600819	V. Viraveenkataram
4	K. నగరాజురెడ్డి	M	Business	7386462222	K. Nagaraju
5	I. సునంద	M	"	9676665493	I. Sunanda
6	B. సునంద	M	"	9866653597	B. Sunanda
7	B. ఉత్తమ్	M	"	9666255155	B. Utham
8	B. సునందరెడ్డి	M	"	8790624440	B. Sunandareddy
9	B. ఉత్తమ్	M	"	9000556551	B. Utham
10	P. సునంద	M	"	9866653597	P. Sunanda
11	L. గోవిందరెడ్డి	M	"	9705307045	L. Govindareddy
12	B. ఉత్తమ్	M	"	9533482895	B. Utham
13	P. సునంద	M	"	9052544497	P. Sunanda
14	G. లక్ష్మణరెడ్డి	M	"	9912993129	G. Lakshmanareddy
15	T. రామచంద్రారెడ్డి	M	"	7386693372	T. Ramachandrarao



PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH BUNDY OWNERS AT ROAD169, POLAMMBA TEMPLE

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT RILIVIRI STEET, CHINNA WALTAIR, PEDAWALTAIR SS

Appendix-

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

Date	Road Number / Lane Name	Issue Discussed	Suggestion given by local people	Remarks if any
2-01-2016	R 25, 26, 27, 28, Undergrround Cabling and APDRP	1. Alignment route map on ground.	1. Manual Digging will be more appropriate to save property or minimize the impacts on narrow streets.	
	Street Reliviri (CHINNA WALTAIR) PEDAWALTAIR	2. Negative impacts envisaged by the community.	2. No problem in shifting the belongings on the alignment.	
		3. Positive impacts if any.	3. No loss of any kind of business.	
		4. Gender related issues like impact on cooking, livings and transportation.	4. Benicade should be done properly.	
		5. Policy of Compensation	5. The sewer line need to protected	
		6. Grievance Redress Mechanism	6. Street lights must be restored.	

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
1.	CHEPNA GOWDISHANKAR	M	Faculty (Teaching) President Aelozini	9981263698	Ch. [Signature] 02/01/16
2.	B. Pramila	F	Housewife	9052202903	B. [Signature]
3.	A. Rathan.	F	House wife	9849364841	A. [Signature]
4.	A. Vinod Kumar	M	Office Boy	9849364841	A. Vinod Kumar
5.	Ch. Raghavuni	F	House wife	99497416137	Ch. [Signature]
6.	A. AJAY	M	Private Job.	9985166443	A. [Signature]
7.	K. Rajesh Kumar	Male	Governamant	9089819588	K. [Signature]
8.	K. Padhman	F	House wife	—	K. [Signature]
9.	A. THIRUPATHI	F	House wife	9985117721	A. [Signature]
10.	Y. Balaji (Y. Ramesh)	M	AU Daily worker.	9177968801	Y. Balaji



PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT RILIVIRI STREET, CHINNA WALAIR, PEDA
WALTAIR SS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT APPUGHAR MVP & Shivaji Park SS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

Appendix-

Date	Road Number / Lane Name	Issue Discussed	Suggestion given by local people	Remarks if any
5/01/2016	R-204. MVP APPUGHAR	1. Feature of UN/cabling project under APDRP 2. Alignment route and Design 3. Possible negative impacts 4. Positive impacts of UNs/cab project 5. Compensation provision under the project 6. GRC Mechanism.	1. మిషన్ లోని రకంలు కరణం 2. ఎన్టీఆర్, కెఎస్ఎస్ఎల్ 3. ఏ. దక్షిణం కమిటీ. 4. ప్రజా పేజీకి ఎన్టీఆర్ 5. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 6. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 7. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 8. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 9. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 10. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 11. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ. 12. ఎన్టీఆర్, ఎన్టీఆర్ కమిటీ.	

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S. No.	Name of person	Sex	Occupation	Phone Number	Signature
(1)	R. YELLAYYA	M	DAILY-LABOURER.	NO-PHONE.	V. ఎల్లయ్య
(2)	U. YELLAMMA	F	HOUSE-WIFE	—	V. ఎల్లయ్య
(3)	V. PADMA	F	HOUSE-WIFE	9963972624.	V. padma
(4)	R. ADHI	F	HOUSE-WIFE	—	R. అధి
(5)	R. Ramulamma.	F	HOUSE-WIFE	—	R. రమలమ్మ
(6)	V. Yellamaji	F	HOUSE-WIFE	—	V. Yellamaji
(7)	B. UMA	F	HOUSE-WIFE	—	B. ఉమా
(8)	V. Maleswari	F	HOUSE-WIFE.	—	V. maleswari
(9)	K. Rama Rao (President)	M	WARD president.	950213209	K. Rama Rao
(10)	K. Gwarya (President)	m	ward president	9908743548	K. Gwarya
(11)	K. Dasama	F	HOUSE WIFE	—	K. దాసా



PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT APPUGHAR SHIVALAYAM, MVP & Shivaji Park

Public Consultation (MULTI stakeholders)



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

INVITATION

You are cordially requested to attend the Public Consultation Workshop conducted by APEPDCL on 19.02.2016 at 03:30 PM at Conference Hall, IIAM College, Beside 33/11 KV Sub-station, MVP Colony, Visakhapatnam on the "Environmental and Social concerns/impacts during the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG) project in Visakhapatnam city under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) financed by World Bank."

REVU MUTYALA RAJU, I.A.S.
Chairman & Managing Director
APEPDCL::VISAKHAPATNAM



Underground Cable Works of Visakhapatnam city

NAME OF THE PROJECT:
Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP)
Component-1: Resilient Electrical Network

విశాఖనగర భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ

పథకం పేరు : ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విపత్తు స్పృశ్యత పథకం (ఎ.పి.డి.ఆర్.పి)
మొదటి విభాగం : సమర్థ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ.



Eastern Power
Distribution Company of A.P. Ltd
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ తూర్పు ప్రాంత విద్యుత్ పంపిణీ సంస్థ

About the Project:

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) with an estimated cost of US\$ 370 Million (₹2,220 Crores) and the World Bank (IDA) has agreed to finance 68% of the Project Cost i.e. US\$ 250 Million (₹1,500 Crores).
- The aim of the project is to restore the damages caused due to cyclone "Hudhud" and to improve the resilience of the State's infrastructure and its communities from impacts of future disasters and climate change.

ప్రాజెక్టు గురించి :

- ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విపత్తు స్వస్థత ఘటనాన్ని రూ.2,290 కోట్లు (370 మిలియన్ అమెరికా డాలర్లు) అంచనాతో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం రూపొందించడం జరిగింది. ఈ అంచనాలో 68శాతం అంటే రూ.1500 కోట్లు (250 మిలియన్ అమెరికా డాలర్లు) భరించడానికి ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అంగీకారం తెలిపింది.
- ఈ పథకం ముఖ్యోద్దేశ్యం ఏమిటంటే 'హుద్ హుద్' తుఫాను వలన దెబ్బతిన్న వ్యవస్థలను పూర్తిస్థితికి తీసుకురావడం మరియు రాష్ట్ర మౌలిక వసతుల ప్రమాణాన్ని మెరుగుపరచడం మరియు భవిష్యత్ విపత్తులు లేదా వాతావరణ మార్పులనుండి సమాజాన్ని రక్షించడం.

About Component-1:

- Resilient Electrical Network is included under Component-1 of APDRP and it is proposed to replace the overhead power distribution network with underground cabling system in Visakhapatnam city.
- The amount provided for Resilient Electrical Network in Visakhapatnam city under APDRP is US\$ 120 Million (₹720 Crores) and APEPDCL is the Project Implementing Unit (PIU).

మొదటి విభాగం గురించి :

- సమర్థ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థను ఏ.పి.డి.ఆర్.పి. మొదటి విభాగంలో చేర్చడం జరిగింది. విశాఖనగరంలోని భూ ఉపరితల విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థను భూగర్భవిద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థగా మార్చుచేయు ప్రతిపాదనలను ఈ విభాగంలో చేర్చడం జరిగింది.
- విశాఖనగరంలోని సమర్థ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ వెలబొల్బడానికి రూ.720 కోట్లు (120 మిలియన్ అమెరికా డాలర్లు) కేటాయించడం జరిగింది.తూర్పుప్రాంత విద్యుత్ పంపిణీ సంస్థ (ఏ.పి.ఈ.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్.) కు ఈ పథకం మొదటి విభాగం అమలు పరిచే బాధ్యతను అప్పగించడం జరిగింది.

Advantages of Underground Cabling:

- In case of overhead distribution power network, the following problems are faced during natural disasters like cyclones, heavy rains, earth quakes etc.
 - Falling of poles, transformer structures etc.
 - Snapping of conductors due to trees falling on lines and falling of poles
 - Restoration of damaged network needs longer time and heavy investment
 - Power supply interruption for longer periods affecting all other sectors
- In case of underground cabling, the above problems will not be there since the cables will be below the ground and they will not be affected even by cyclonic winds. Further the aesthetics of the city will be improved, accidents will be minimized and greenery of the city will be protected as there is no need to cut the tree branches.
- Visakhapatnam is major city of Andhra Pradesh state and is the hub for Industrial and IT sectors. During cyclone "Hudhud", the power distribution network in Visakhapatnam city was completely damaged. Being selected as a smart city, it is highly essential to provide reliable and uninterrupted power to all areas of the city.

భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ప్రయోజనాలు :

- తుఫానులు, భారీవర్షాలు, భూకంపాలు వంటి ప్రకృతి విపత్తులు ఏర్పడినప్పుడు భూ ఉపరితల విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థపై క్రిందనవ్వెలు ఉంటాయి.
 - స్తంభాలు పడిపోవడం, ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ నిర్మాణాలు పడిపోవడం
 - విద్యుత్ తీగలపై చెట్లు, స్తంభాలు పడిపోవడం వలన తెగిపోవడం
 - దెబ్బతిన్న విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థను పూర్తిస్థితికి తీసుకురావడానికి అధిక వాల్యూం మరియు భారీ వ్యయం అవసరం.
 - అధిక కాలం విద్యుత్ అందుబాటులో లేకపోవడం వలన విద్యుత్ పై ఆధారపడిన అతర రంగాలపై తీవ్ర ప్రభావం

- ◆ భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థను ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వల్ల పైన పేర్కొన్న సమస్యలను నివారించగలుగుతాము. ఎందుకంటే ఈ వ్యవస్థలో విద్యుత్ స్తంభాల అవసరంలేదు. మరియు విద్యుత్ తేలుళ్ళు భూగర్భంలో చేయడం వలన పెనుగాలు ప్రభావం వాటిపై ఉండదు. అంతేకాకుండా సగరసౌందర్యం అనుమదీస్తుంది. విద్యుత్ సంబంధిత ప్రమాదాలు నివారించగలుగుతాము. మరియు చెట్టుకొమ్మలు తొలగించవలసిన అవసరం లేకపోవడం వలన సగరంలో పచ్చదనం మరింత పెరుగుతుంది.
- ◆ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రంలో విశాఖపట్నం అతి పెద్ద నగరం మరియు పారిశ్రామిక, బి.టి.రంగాలకు కీలక ప్రదేశం హంద్రూడ్ తుఫాను వారణంగా విశాఖ నగరంలోని విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ తీవ్రంగా చెల్లడింది. అంతేకాకుండా విశాఖనగరం అతర్వతీయ నగరం(స్పెషియల్)గా తొలిజాబితాలో ఎంపికైనా సందర్భంగా, ఈ నగరంలోని అన్ని ప్రాంతాలకు నిరంతరమైన మరియు సమృద్ధిమైన విద్యుత్ సరఫరా చేయడం అత్యవశ్యము.

Extent of UG Cable Project coverage:

- ◆ In the first phase, it was decided by the Government to take up underground cabling works in the areas near the sea coast and then move towards land side in the subsequent phases.
- ◆ As per the decision of the Government, it was proposed to lay underground cables replacing the overhead distribution network under 22 Nos. 33/11 KV Sub-stations which are near to sea coast.

భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ తేలుల్ వ్యవస్థ పరిధి :

- ◆ ఈ సరఫరా మొదటి దశలో సముద్ర తీరానికి దగ్గరగా ఉన్న ప్రాంతాల్లో భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ ఏర్పాటు చేయటంకు ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది. తరువాత దశల వారీగా సముద్ర తీర ప్రాంతంనుండి భూభాగం వైపుగా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు విస్తరిస్తారు.
- ◆ ప్రభుత్వ నిర్ణయానుసారము, సముద్ర తీరానికి దగ్గరలో ఉన్న అరవై రెండు 33/11 కె.వి. సబ్స్టేషన్ల పరిధిలోని విద్యుత్ సరఫరా వ్యవస్థను భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థగా మార్చుటకు ప్రతిపాదించడమైనది.

Corridor of Impact:

- ◆ Corridor of impact for UG cable laying : 2 m from edge of footpath or line of sight along poles in roads without footpaths.

ప్రభావిత ప్రాంతం :

- ◆ భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ ఏర్పాటు చేయు ప్రాంతం రహదారి ప్రక్కన కాలిబాట (ఫుట్ పాత్) ఉన్నట్లయితే దాని నుండి రెండు మీటర్ల వెడల్పున, రహదారి ప్రక్కన కాలిబాట లేనట్లయితే, ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్న భూమిపరిమితి విద్యుత్ సరఫరా లైను నుండి రెండుమీటర్ల వెడల్పున కండక్టం క్రవ్వబడుతుంది.

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA):

- ◆ As per the World Bank guidelines, APEPDCL has decided to assess the Environmental & Social Impacts due to Underground Cabling Project and prepare mitigation measures so as to minimize the impacts.
- ◆ The work was awarded to M/s Deccan Consulting Engineers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- ◆ ESIA study for Package-I has been completed
- ◆ This Formal Public Consultation will further enable APEPDCL to include any missing concerns/issues, which still remain unaddressed, if any, and can be included in ESIA report for package-1.
- ◆ APDRP has an environmental and management framework, which also provides provision to manage environmental and social impacts for UG cable project
- ◆ APEPDCL is committed to implement all provisions to mitigate impacts as suggested in both ESIA as well as ESMF under APDRP.
- ◆ Some of the major and notable provisions suggested are
 - ✳ Only 500 metre long corridors will be opened up for cable laying operations at a time
 - ✳ This 500m metre long corridor will be barricaded on both sides to minimize disturbance to pedestrian and vehicular traffic and also as a safety requirement
 - ✳ All utilities disrupted during trench excavation works for UG cable laying works will be restored to normal condition with least downtime
 - ✳ Mini excavators and compactors will be deployed, which can work in limited areas for trench excavation thereby minimizing disturbance to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
 - ✳ All ramps, steps which gets damaged during trench excavation will be restored to match its original condition, even though some of these could be illegal as per law.
 - ✳ Minor repairs to affected footpaths will be carried out along 500 metre long segments, to ensure pedestrian safety and movement during cable laying operations.
 - ✳ Regular water sprinkling will be carried out to control dust levels at work areas
 - ✳ Uniformed Wardens will be deployed at junction, to ensure smooth traffic movement and avoid traffic jams.

- * All drain chutes along work areas will be cleaned before and after works, so that drainage pattern is not altered.
- * All roads, which will be dug up for cable laying will be restored to its previous condition.
- * Road side vendors who are likely to be affected directly or indirectly will also be suitably compensated as per provisions of APDRP and surveys were already conducted by ESIA team.
- * A grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive and resolve all types of complaints/disruptions as a result of UG cable laying operations
- * APEPDCL will also be appointing an authority specially to redress all social concerns of the affected street side vendors to resolve their issues and ensure proper compensation as per APDRP rules is disbursed to the affected vendors.

Note: ESMF is available at APEPDCL website "www.apeasternpower.com".

పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక ప్రభావం అంచనా :

- ◆ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు మార్గ దర్శకాల ప్రకారం భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ వలన ఎదురయ్యే పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక ప్రభావాన్ని అంచనా వేయుటకు మరియు ఆ ప్రభావాన్ని కనిష్ట స్థాయిలో ఉంచేందుకు అవసరమైన ఉపశమన చర్యలను రూపొందించేందుకు తూర్పుప్రాంత విద్యుత్ పంపిణీ సంస్థ నిర్ణయించింది.
- ◆ ఈ బాధ్యతను తీర్చి చెందిన డెవలప్ మెంట్ కన్సల్టింగ్ ప్రైవేట్ లిమిటెడ్ అనే సంస్థకు అప్పగించడమైనది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ తాలుకా మొదటి ప్లానేజ్ ప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించిన పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక ప్రభావ అంచనా నివేదిక రూపొందించడం పూర్తయింది.
- ◆ ఈ నివేదికలో భాగంగా ప్రభావిత ప్రాంత ప్రజలు మరియు భాగస్వాములతో అధికారిక సంప్రదింపుల సమావేశం ఏర్పాటుచేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ సమావేశ ముఖ్యోద్దేశం ఏమిటంటే, మేము గుర్తించని ప్రభావాలు ఇంకేమైన మిగిలి ఉన్నట్లయితే వాటి గురించి తెలుసుకొని, వాటి గురించి తీసుకోవలసిన ఉపశమన చర్యలను నివేదికలో పొందుపరచడం.
- ◆ ఎ.పి.డి.ఆర్.సి.లో పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక నిర్వహణ ముసాయిదా పొందుపరచడం జరిగింది. దీని వలన భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థకు సంబంధించి ఎదురయ్యే పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక ప్రభావాల నిర్వహణకు అవకాశం.
- ◆ ఎ.పి.డి.ఆర్.సి.పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక ప్రభావం అంచనా, ఇంకా పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక నిర్వహణ ముసాయిదా నిబంధనలను అన్నింటినీ పూర్తిగా అమలుపరచుటకు తూర్పు ప్రాంత విద్యుత్ పంపిణీ సంస్థ కట్టుబడి ఉంది.
- ◆ ఈ నిబంధనలు ప్రకారం చేపట్టటకు నిర్ణయించిన కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన ప్రతిపాదనలు దిగువన వివరించడమైనది.
 - * ఒక విడతలో 500 మీటర్ల పొడవు, రెండు మీటర్ల వెడల్పున కండ్లకాలు తవ్వడానికి నిర్ణయించడమైనది.
 - * ఈ కండ్లకానికి ఇరువైపుల వారితోన్న ఏర్పాటు చేయడం ద్వారా ఆ రహదారిలో నడిచేవారికి మరియు వాహనాలకు ఇబ్బందులు తలగించడమే కాకుండా ప్రమాదాలు జరగకుండా రక్షణగా కూడా ఉపయోగపడుతుంది.
 - * ఈ పద్ధతం ద్వారా ప్రభావితమయ్యే అన్ని ప్రజా వినియోగ వ్యవస్థలను అంటే, మంచి నీటి సరఫరా, మురుగునీటి వ్యవస్థ, టెలికమ్యూనికేషన్ మొదలైన వాటిని ఏదైనా తక్కువ సమయంలో పూర్తిస్థితికి పునరుద్ధరించడానికి చర్యలు తీసుకోవడతాయి.
 - * కండ్లకాలు తవ్వడానికి మిగిలి ఎక్స్ కవేటర్లు, కంపాక్టర్లు వాడడం ద్వారా పాదచారులకు మరియు వాహన దారులకు ఎదురయ్యే అటంకాలు తగ్గించబడతాయి తద్వారా పరిమిత ప్రాంతంలో పనులు చేయడానికి అవకాశం కలుగుతుంది.
 - * కండ్లకాలు త్రవ్వే సమయం నష్టమైన మెట్లు ర్యాంపులు మొదలగు వాటికి చట్టపరమైన అనుమతులు లేకున్నా యధాపూర్వస్థితికి తీసుకు రావడం జరుగుతుంది.
 - * కండ్లకాలు తవ్వినపుడు వాటి ప్రక్కనున్న కాలనాల(ఫ్లట్ పాత్) లకు అవసరమైన కనీస మరమ్మత్తులు చేపట్టడం ద్వారా కేబుల్ పనులు జరుగునపుడు పాదచారుల కదలికలకు మరియు రక్షణకు అవసరమైన చర్యలు చేపట్టబడతాయి.
 - * భూమి సంబంధిత ఇబ్బందులను నివారించుటకు నిర్దిత వేళల్లో నీటి తుంపరలను కురిపించుటకు చర్యలు తీసుకోబడతాయి.
 - * కేబుల్ పనులు జరుగుతున్న అంక్షన్లలో ట్రాఫిక్ సాఫీగా సాగడం మరియు ట్రాఫిక్ జామ్లను నివారించడానికి యూనిఫారంలో ఉన్న సేవకులను నియమించడం జరుగుతుంది.
 - * మురుగునీటి పారుదలలో ఇబ్బందులు ఏర్పడినట్లయితే కేబుల్ పనులు జరుగుటకు ముందు మరియు తరువాత వాటిని తుద్రుపరచడం ద్వారా మురుగునీటి పారుదలకు సాఫీగా జరుగుటకు చర్యలు తీసుకోబడతాయి.
 - * కండ్లకాలు త్రవ్విన రహదారులను మళ్ళీ మునుపటి స్థితికి తీసుకురావడం జరుగుతుంది.
 - * రహదారి ప్రక్కన చిరు వ్యాపారాలు చేసుకునేవారు ప్రత్యక్షంగా కానీ, పరోక్షంగా కానీ ప్రభావితమైనట్లయితే నిబంధనల ప్రకారం వారికి తగిన పరిహారం అందించబడుతుంది. వారిని గుర్తించడానికి అవసరమైన సర్వే కూడా చేపట్టబడుతుంది.
 - * భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ పనులకు సంబంధించి అన్ని రకాల ఫిర్యాదులు మరియు సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించడానికి ఫిర్యాదు పరిష్కార విధానం వెలకొల్పబడింది.
 - * భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ ప్రభావిత ప్రాంతాలలోని రహదారి ప్రక్కన ఉపాధిపొందేవారు మరియు వర్తకుల సమస్యలు మరియు సామాజిక అంబోలనలు పరిష్కరించడానికి మరియు వారికి నిబంధనల ప్రకారం తగిన పరిహారం అందించేందుకు ఒక అధికారిని నియమించేందుకు తూర్పు ప్రాంత విద్యుత్ సంస్థ చర్యలు తీసుకుంటుంది.

సూచన : ఈ పద్ధతానికి సంబంధించిన పర్యావరణ మరియు సామాజిక నిర్వహణ ముసాయిదా "www.apeasternpower.com" వెబ్ సైట్ లో అందుబాటులో ఉంచబడింది.

APEPDCL

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS/CONCERNS DUE TO UNDERGROUND CABLING WORKS OF VISAKHAPATNAM CITY

DATE: 19-02-2016 AT 10.30 AM

VENUE: CONFERENCE HALL, IIAM COLLEGE, BESIDE 33/11 KV SS, MVP COLONY, VISAKHAPATNAM

AGENDA

1. Welcome address and explaining about the UG Cable Project by
Sri. A.V.V. SURYA PRATAP, DE/UG Cable Project/APEPDCL/VSP
2. Explaining about the Environmental & Social provisions under the Project by
the Environmental Consultant
M/S DECCAN CONSULTING ENGINEERS (P) LTD., NEW DELHI
3. Views of Public Representatives
4. Views of District level officers
5. Speech by chief guest
6. Taking views & suggestions of the public/stake holders on the possible
Environmental & Social impacts of the Project
7. Remarks by Smt. V VIJAYA LALITHA, Chief General Manager/Projects/
APEPDCL
8. Closing remarks by Sri. B.SESHU KUMAR, Director (Operations & Projects)
APEPDCL
9. Vote of thanks
By ADE/UG Cable/APEPDCL

APEPDCL

A Formal Public Consultation Workshop was conducted at IIAM College Conference Hall, beside 33/11 KV Sub-station, MVP Colony, Visakhapatnam on 19.02.2016 at 11.00 AM to get views and suggestions from public on the "Possible Environmental and Social Impacts of the proposed Underground Cable Project of Visakhapatnam city under A.P. Disaster Recovery Project"

172 Participants attended the workshop which includes local residents including women, Colony Welfare Association Representatives, stakeholders from Cable TV Association, Social Activists, Public Representatives, BSNL, Traffic Police etc.

Names of some of the Public Representatives, Officers, Stakeholders are mentioned below.

1. Shri. Velagapudi Ramakrishna Babu, Hon'ble M.L.A., Visakhapatnam East Constituency
2. Shri. Ch.Venkata Pattabhiram, Ex. Corporator, GVMC, Visakhapatnam
3. Shri. Ramana, Ex.Corporator, GVMC, Visakhapatnam
4. Shri. N.V.Prasada Rao, Divisional Engineer, BSNL, Visakhapatnam
5. Shri. K.Prabhakar, ACP/Traffic, Police Department, Visakhapatnam
6. Prof. S.Bala Prasad, Environmental Engineering Division, A.U.College of Engineering
7. Shri. Divakar, AP Cable TV Operators' Welfare Association
8. Shri.R.S.Raju, Principal Advisor, AP Cable TV Operators' Welfare Association
9. Shri. Satya Kumar, Ex.Secretary, MVP Colony Residents Welfare Association
10. Shri. Chiranjeevi Raju, Sector-1, MVP Colony
11. Shri. D.Gopal, Social Activist
12. Shri. K.N.Lakshmana Rao, M.V.P.Colony
13. Shri. Satyanarayana Raju, Sector-3, MVP Colony
14. Shri. N.Apparao, President, Sector-5 Residents Welfare Association, MVP Colony
15. Shri. Pothana Reddy, MVP Colony
16. Shri. M.Rama Mohana Rao, Sector-7, MVP Colony

The following officers from APEPDCL have attended the workshop:

1. Shri. B.Seshu Kumar, Director/Operation & Projects
2. Smt. V.Vijaya Lalitha, CGM/Projects
3. Shri. K.V.Ch.Panthulu, GM/Projects
4. Shri. M.S.N.Murthy, SE/Operation/Visakhapatnam
5. Shri. A.V.V.Surya Pratap, DE/UG Cable Project
6. Shri. L.Mahendra Nadh, DE/Operation/Zone-1
7. Shri. V.D.V.Ramakrishna Rao, ADE/UG Cables
8. Shri. B.Simbachalam Naidu, ADE/Operation/Waltair
9. Shri. M.Uday Kiran, AE/UG Cable Project
10. Shri. Ravi Tejaswi, AE/Operation/MVP Colony

The following from Environmental Consulting Firm have attended the workshop:

1. Shri. Hari Prakash, Director, Deccan Consulting Engineers Pvt. Ltd.

The details about the proposed Underground Cable Project and the possible Environmental and Social Concerns of the project have been explained by Shri.A.V.V.Surya Pratap, Divisional Engineer/UG Cable Project.

The following suggestions & doubts have been expressed by the participants during the meeting.

- a) Up to which level the underground cabling are laid i.e. in roads, main streets or sub-lanes?
- b) Whether ESIA is completed or will be taken up now?
- c) What about the cables belonging to AP Fibernet which were recently laid on existing electrical supports?
- d) What is the time limit for restoration of roads after completion of UG cable works?
- e) The UG Cable project is to be completed in shortest possible time without any delays.
- f) Works are to be taken up in night time so that disturbance to public and traffic will be less.
- g) What are the financial impacts of the Project? Is it a grant or loan?
- h) Whether there will be impact of the UG Cable Project on consumers by increasing electricity tariff?
- i) What are the additional advantages of UG Cabling over existing system?
- j) Major cities of the world are not completely resorted to UG Cabling, then why it is proposed in Visakhapatnam?
- k) Whether any expenditure will be recovered from local residents due to UG Cable project?
- l) Whether consumers have to modify their internal house wiring due to UG Cable Project?
- m) The UG Cable Project works shall be carried out with qualitative workmanship so that excavations do not recur in future.
- n) The existing Cable TV network should also be made underground since the poles will be removed after proposed UG Cabling network.
- o) What are the precautions being considered for UG Cable network in case of earth quakes?
- p) Whether consumers have to change their supply from single phase to three phase due to UG Cable Project?
- q) A Liaison Officer to be appointed to each area during execution of the Project to attend the grievances of the public.
- r) Better planning is to be done in consultation with stakeholders and traffic police to minimise the problems encountered during execution.

The doubts expressed by the participants have been clarified by the Director, Operation & Projects, APEPDCL and it was assured that their views will be incorporated in the ESIA Report to be submitted to Government.

Hon'ble MLA of Visakhapatnam East Constituency Shri. V.Ramakrishna Babu explained about the advantages of the underground cabling project and assured that all necessary measures will be taken to address the concerns of the local people and requested public to co-operate with APEPDCL for successful execution of the UG Cabling Project.

The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks.

APEPDCL workshop

APEPDCL is to conduct a workshop on the underground cabling project on February 19 at 10.30 am at the IIM Institute premises in MVP Colony. The discom earlier proposed the programme on February 17, but rescheduled it due to technical problems, according to a release on Tuesday.

Medal winner

K Tarun Kumar, a student of Arul Noorukonda Institute of Technology and Sciences (Anits), has won gold medal in 400 release.

Underground cabling workshop held

As many as 122 people, including elected representatives, local residents, welfare organisations, cable TV operators, social activists and BSNL staff, attended the workshop on the 'Underground Cabling Project' held at the IIM campus here on Friday. The organisers also collected suggestions on the environmental and social impact of the underground cabling project taken up under the AP Disaster Recovery Project.

Times of India 20 Feb 2016

Discom to receive suggestions

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM: APEPDCL is organising a 'Public Consultation Workshop' to invite opinion and suggestions about the provisions considered to manage the potential environmental and social concerns and impacts on the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG)

project in Visakhapatnam city limits under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) financed by World Bank.

The public and stakeholder consultations will be held on Wednesday from 3.30 p.m. at Conference Hall in IIM (Integrated Institute of Advanced Management), MVP Colony.

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VISAKHAPATNAM: APEPDCL is organising a 'Public Consultation Workshop' to invite opinion and suggestions about the provisions considered to manage the potential environmental and social concerns and impacts on the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG)

'Underground cabling project will not impose burden on customers'

The cost of maintenance is substantially less and it is disaster-proof: discom

SUNIT BHATTACHARJEE

VISAKHAPATNAM: Clearing the air on certain issues pertaining to the underground cabling project, the representatives of Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APEPDCL) said that the cost of the project will not be added to the monthly tariff.

APEPDCL is all set to embark on its ambitious project of underground cabling in the city, and held a public consultation workshop to invite opinions and suggestions, here on Friday.

The first phase of the project will be taken up at MVP Colony, and most of the residents who attended the workshop allayed fear over the project cost impacting the monthly electric bill.

Clarifying the doubt, EPDCL Director (Operations) B. Seshunaidu said that the total cost of the project was Rs. 2,000 crore, out of which 68 per cent is being borne by International Development Agency of the World Bank and the rest is funded by the state government. Hence, the project cost will not be recovered from the consumers, he said.

Post-Hudhud cyclone that devastated the city and uprooted over 40,000 poles in the three coastal districts, the underground cabling was envisaged. The project was taken up under Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project, with funding

Clarifying the doubt on high cost of underground cabling, the Divisional Engineer (Projects) Surya Pratap informed the gathering that the cost of underground cabling was just 2.2 times higher than the overhead cabling system. "At one time it was about 14 per cent higher, but high-end technology has brought it down," he said.

Listing out the efficacies of underground cabling, Chief General Manager (Projects) V. Vijaya Lalitha said that the cost of maintenance was substantially less and it was disaster-proof. "Underground cabling is not impacted by lightning, thunder storms, gales and cyclones. The restoration work is cheaper and easier, and the fault areas can be easily pinpointed," she said.

Answering the query on traffic hazards and dust pollution, the discom officials said that the ducts would be one metre in depth and width, and will not impact the traffic movement largely. "The duct will be built in one side of the road using smaller versions of earth moving machines. It will be done in phases of 500 metres at a time," said Mrs. Vijaya Lalitha.

Assistant Commissioner of Police (Traffic) K. Prabhakar, asked the discom officials to inform the place of work in advance so that men can be posted to regulate the traffic.

The discom officials informed the cable operators present at the meeting that the ducts can be used by them to lay their cables.

They also said that the service wire connection charges will be borne by the discom and will not be charged to the consumers.

MLA East Velagapudi Ramakrishna Babu said that the



MLA East V. Ramakrishna Babu conducting the public consultation meeting on underground cabling project by the APEPDCL in Visakhapatnam on Friday. — PHOTO: K. L. DEEPAK

Work to begin from August 1

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM: The work on the underground cabling project of APEPDCL is all set to begin from August this year. The probable date for floating of tenders is March 14 and the work is scheduled to begin from August 1.

The underground cabling work will be taken up in four phases covering 70 33/11 kv sub-stations, 69 33 kv feeders and 321 11 kv feeders.

While 476 km length of cable will be laid for 33 kv line, 2,198 km for 11 kv line and 4,028 km of LT line will be laid.

In the first phase, areas

such as MVP Colony, Peda Watala, KGH, RCD Hospital, Sripuram and Siva Park will be covered. In the second phase, areas such as Pandurangapuram, RK Beach, Ramnagar, Vidyan Sakhya, TSR Complex, Dondaparthi and CMR area will be covered. While in the third phase, areas such as Katha Road, Port, Police Barracks, Outer Harbour, Venkateswara Metta and Chitrakaya will be covered, Yendada, Adibhatlanagar and Rushikonda will be covered in the fourth phase.

As per the time frame given by the World Bank, the entire project is to be completed by March 31, 2018.

Advertisement of Public Consultation in various Newspapers

Discom to hold public consultation

Visakhapatnam: APEPDCL will organise a 'Public Consultation Workshop' on February 17 to invite opinion and suggestions about the provisions considered to manage the potential environmental and social concerns on the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG) project within Visakhapatnam city limits under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) financed by World Bank. The public/stakeholder consultations will start from 3.30 p.m at IIAM Conference Hall in MVP Colony. The discom has urged public to attend this open public consultation meeting and share views and concerns.

Deccan Chronicle

Public consultation meet postponed

Visakhapatnam: The proposed 'Public Consultation Workshop' on underground cabling project in Visakhapatnam has been rescheduled to February 19 at 10.30 am from the earlier proposed one of February 17. APEPDCL officials informed that that workshop would take place at the 11 am at Institute Campus in MVP Colony on February 19.

Deccan Chronicle

Workshop on UG cabling

Visakhapatnam: The Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited (APEPDCL) would organise a 'Public Consultation Workshop' at the IIAM Institute Campus in MVP Colony on Friday at 10:30 am. Chief General Manager (Projects), V. Vijayalalitha, informed that they would invite opinions and suggestions about the provisions considered to manage the potential environmental and social concerns/impacts on the proposed underground cabling (UG) project within Visakhapatnam city limits, under the AP Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) and financed by the World Bank. "Therefore, the APEPDCL welcomes one and all to this open public consultation meeting to share views concerns/suggestions," Ms Vijayalalitha added.

Deccan Chronicle

UG project will not hike power tariff: APEPDCL

DC CORRESPONDENT
VISAKHAPATNAM, FEB. 19

The Public Consultation Workshop conducted by the APEPDCL at IIAM conference Hall here on Friday, brought forth many questions. Like if consumers have to modify their internal wiring due to underground cable project, what would be the impact on the electricity tariff etc.

APEPDCL conducted the workshop to elicit opinions and suggestions from the public to include any missing concerns or issues. The project was taken up under the AP Disaster Recovery Project, with funding from the World Bank.

In the first phase, the underground cable project will be taken up in the areas near the sea coast like MVP Colony.

Dispelling various doubts and questions on the tariff hike, Director (Operations) of the Discom B. Seshukumar said that the total cost of the project was ₹2,200 crore, but the APEPDCL component was only ₹720 crore.

"The project involves various agencies such as GVMC, Forest Department and VUDA. The cost component of APEPDCL is only ₹720 crore and of which 68 per cent is being borne by International Development Agency of the World Bank



Vizag-east MLA Velagapudi Ramakrishna and others at the public hearing on proposed underground cabling project area organised by APEPDCL in Vizag on Friday.

The duct will be built on one side of the road using smaller versions of earth moving machines. It will be done in phases of 500 metres at a time

— V. VIJAYA LALITHA,
Chief GM (Projects)

and the rest is funded by the state government. Hence, the project cost will not be recovered from the consumers," he assured.

Post Hudhud cyclone that devastated the city and uprooted about 40,000 poles in the three coastal districts, the underground cabling was envisaged. The cost of underground cabling was about double the cost the overhead cabling system.

High-end technology has brought the cost down which was at about 14 per cent more than the overhead wiring, said the Divisional Engineer (Projects) Surya Pratap to the Assembly replying to the questions on high cost of underground cabling.

Answering the query on traffic hazards and dust pollution, the Discom officials said that the ducts would be one metre in depth and width, and will not impact the traffic movement largely.

Chief General Manager (Projects) V. Vijaya Lalitha said the project would have many advantages like less maintenance cost and disaster proof. "Lightning, thunder storms, gales and cyclones would not affect the system," she said.

Deccan Chronicle

భూగర్భ విద్యుత్తు ప్రాజెక్టు ముందడుగు

రేపు ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణ

ఈనాడు, విశాఖపట్నం: భూగర్భ విద్యుత్తు ప్రాజెక్టుకు రంగం సిద్ధమవుతోంది. ఇందులో భాగంగా బుధవారం 'సామాజిక, పర్యావరణ విషయాలపై భూగర్భ విద్యుత్తు ప్రభావం' అనే అంశంపై ప్రజా సమాలోచన సమావేశాన్ని చేపడుతున్నారు. నగర ప్రజలు ఇందులో పాల్గొని తమ అభిప్రాయాలను వ్యక్తం చేయవచ్చు. హుద్ హుద్ తర్వాత విద్యుత్తు వ్యవస్థకు ఏర్పడిన నష్టాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని ఏపీ డిజాస్టర్ రికవరీ ప్రాజెక్టు(ఏపీ డీఆర్పీ) కింద ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులతో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును చేపడుతున్న సంగతి తెలిసిందే. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు వల్ల పర్యావరణంపై పడే ప్రభావంపై నివేదిక అందించేందుకు పర్యావరణ అధ్యయన కమిటీని ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. ఈ నివేదికకు ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు

ఆమోదం లభించగానే టెండర్లను పిలిచి పనులు ఆరంభిస్తారు. ఎంపీపీ కాలనీలోని ఐఐఏఎం కాన్వెరెన్స్ హాల్లో బుధవారం మధ్యాహ్నం 3.30 గంటలకు సమాలోచన సమావేశం జరగనుంది.

తీగలు తెగినా, స్తంభాలు విరిగినా '1912'కు ఫోన్చేయండి : ఈపీడీసీఎల్ మార్చి నుంచి వార్షిక విద్యుత్తు ఉపకరణాల తనిఖీలు(పీఎంఐ) చేపట్టనుంది. ఈ సందర్భంగా విద్యుత్తు వినియోగదారులు తమ పరిసరాల్లోని విద్యుత్తు వైర్లు కిందికి వేలాడి ఉన్నా, తెగిపడినా, స్తంభాలు విరిగినా, వంగినా, ట్రాన్స్ఫార్మర్ పూజాబాక్సులు ప్రమాదకరంగా ఉన్నా '1912' లేదా '0891 2508428' నెంబర్లకు తెలియజేయాలని ఏపీ ఈపీడీసీఎల్ ఓ ప్రకటనలో కోరింది.

రూ. 720 కోట్లతో భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ

★ ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల నష్టాల నివారణ ★ ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు



మాట్లాడుతున్న ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు

ఎం.వి.పి. కాలనీ, న్యూనీటుడే: ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల వల్ల ఎదురయ్యే నష్ట నివారణకు రూ. 720 కోట్లతో నగరంలో భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థను ఎ.పి. ఇ.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్. ఏర్పాటు చేయనుందని ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణ బాబు పేర్కొన్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలోనే మొదటిగా విశాఖలోని తూర్పు నియోజకవర్గాన్ని ఫైలట్ ప్రాజెక్టుగా ఎంపిక చేశారని, రూ. 220 కోట్లతో పనులు చేపడతారన్నారు. దీనికి సంబంధించిన అవగాహన కార్యక్రమాన్ని శుక్రవారం ఎంపీ కాలనీలోని ఐ.ఐ.ఎ.ఎం. కళాశాలలో నిర్వహించారు. ముఖ్య అతిథిగా హాజరైన ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి మాట్లాడుతూ 22 సబ్ స్టేషన్ల పరిధిలో డక్లు లేకుండా గొయ్యిల్లో ఇన్సులేటెడ్ తీగలను ఏర్పాటు చేయటం వల్ల ఖర్చు తగ్గుతుందన్నారు. రహదారి పక్కనే కాల్ బాట (ఫుట్ పాత్) ఉంటే, దాని నుంచి రెండు మీటర్ల వెడల్పున, కాల్ బాటలేనట్లైతే ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్న విద్యుత్ సరఫరా నుంచి రెండు మీటర్ల వెడల్పున కండక్టం తవ్వతారన్నారు. మొదట 500 మీటర్ల పరిధిలో పనులు పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మరో 500 మీటర్ల చొప్పున పనులు చేపడతారన్నారు. వీటితోపాటు కేబుల్, ఫోన్, ఇంటర్నెట్ తదితర తీగలను కూడా ఉంచే సదుపాయం కూడా ఉంటుందన్నారు. ప్రజలంతా సహకరించి అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాన్ని విజయవంతం చేసేందుకు తగిన సలహాలు, సూచనలు అందజేయాలని

కోరారు. ఎ.పి.ఇ.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్. సి. జి.ఎం. విజయలలిత, ఎస్.సి. ఎం. సత్యనారాయణమూర్తి, డి.ఇ. సూర్య ప్రతాప్, జి.ఎం. కె.వి.సి. హెచ్. పంతులు తదితరులు మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు 5 ఏళ్ల కాల పరిమితి ఇచ్చినా, 2018 నాటికి పూర్తిచేయాలన్నది తమ లక్ష్యమన్నారు.

మార్చిలో టెండర్లు పిలిచి త్వరలోనే పనులను ప్రారంభించేందుకు సన్నాహాలు చేస్తున్నామన్నారు. అవసరమైన సలహాలు, సూచనలు అందజేయాలని కోరారు. ఇందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా వెబ్ సైట్ రూపొందించామన్నారు. తెదేపా ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి పట్టాభిరామ్, ఎస్పీ (ట్రాఫిక్) ప్రభాకర్, తెదేపా నాయకులు ఎన్.సత్తిబాబు, కె. శంకర్, బొట్ట వెంకటరమణ, బైరెడ్డిపోతన్నరెడ్డి, కాలనీ నివాసుల సంక్షేమ సంఘాల ప్రతినిధులు పాల్గొన్నారు. పలువురు సలహాలు, సూచనలు ఇచ్చారు. కొందరి సందేహాలను ఎ.పి.ఇ.పి.డి.సి.ఎల్. అధికారులు నివృత్తి చేశారు.



సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న కేబుల్ టీవీ ఆపరేటర్లు, ప్రజలు

- వినియోగదారులపై భారం మోపకూడదు
- అన్ని కేబుల్స్ ను సరళీకృతం చేయాలి
- అవగాహన సదస్సులో సూచనలు

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Discom to receive suggestions

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM: APEPDCL is organising a 'Public Consultation Workshop' to invite opinion and suggestions about the provisions considered to manage the potential environmental and social concerns and impacts on the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG)

project in Visakhapatnam city limits under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) financed by World Bank.

The public and stakeholder consultations will be held on Wednesday from 3.30 p.m. at Conference Hall in IIAM (Integrated Institute of Advanced Management), MVP Colony.

The Hindu

సమస్యలు షాక్ కొడతాయా!

భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ.. ఇప్పుడు నగర వాసుల మదిలో భయాందోళనలు రేకెత్తిస్తున్న అంశం. చిన్న గాలి వీచినా విద్యుత్ సరఫరా నిలిపివేసే బలహీన వ్యవస్థ మనది. ఎక్కడ ఏ తీగ తెగిపోతే కరెంట్ షాక్ జారి న పడాలోనని ముందస్తు జాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకుంటారు. హోరు గాలిలో జోరు వాన కురిస్తే ఇక చెప్పేదేముంది గంటల తరబడి విద్యుత్ లేకుండానే గడపాలి. అందుకే హుద్ హుద్ విలయం తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగం అండర్ గ్రౌండ్ వ్యవస్థపై దృష్టి పెట్టింది. అయితే ప్రజల్లో ఎన్నో సందేహాలు.. యూజీడి పుణ్యమాని గతుకుల రోడ్లతో అనుభవించిన కష్టాలు మళ్లీ వస్తాయేమోనని భయం.. ఆర్థిక



సదస్సులో మాట్లాడుతున్న పక్కి దివాకర్

భారం పడుతుందేమోనన్న ఆందోళన.. కొత్త సాంకేతిక సమస్యలు పుట్టుకొస్తాయేమోనన్న సందేహాలు.. వాటినే శుక్రవారం జరిగిన ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణలో వ్యక్తం చేశారు. అధికారులు వారి అభ్యంతరాలకు వివరణ ఇచ్చే ప్రయత్నం చేశారు.

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Sakshi

'Underground cabling project will not impose burden on customers'

The cost of maintenance is substantially less and it is disaster-proof: discom

SUMIT BHATTACHARJEE

VISAKHAPATNAM: Clearing the air on certain issues pertaining to the underground cabling project, the representatives of Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Limited (APEPDCL) said that the cost of the project will not be added to the monthly tariff.

APEPDCL is all set to embark on its ambitious project of underground cabling in the city, and held a public consultation workshop to invite opinions and suggestions, here on Friday.

The first phase of the project will be taken up at MVP Colony, and most of the residents who attended the workshop allayed fear over the project cost impacting the monthly electric bill.

Clarifying the doubt, EPDCL Director (Operations) B. Seshukumar, said that the total cost of the project was Rs. 2,200 crore, but the APEPDCL component was only Rs. 720 crore.

"It is a multi-agency project and other agencies such as GVMC, Forest Department and VUDA are the other stake holders. The cost component of APEPDCL is only Rs. 720 crore and of which 68 per cent is being borne by International Development Agency of the World Bank and the rest is funded by the State government. Hence, the project cost will not be recovered from the consumers," he said.

Post Hudhud cyclone that devastated the city and uprooted about 40,000 poles in the three coastal districts, the underground cabling was envisaged. The project was taken up under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project, with funding from the World Bank.

Clarifying the doubt on high cost of underground cabling, the Divisional Engineer (Projects) Surya Pratap informed the gathering that the cost of underground cabling was just 2.2 times higher than the overhead cabling system. "At one time it was about 14 per cent higher, but high-end technology has brought it down," he said.

Listing out the efficacies of underground cabling, Chief General Manager (Projects) V. Vijaya Lalitha said that the cost of maintenance was substantially less and it was disaster-proof. "Underground cabling is not impacted by lightning, thunder storms, gales and cyclones. The restoration work is cheaper and easier, and the fault areas can be easily pin-pointed," she said.

Answering the query on traffic hazards and dust pollution, the discom officials said that the ducts would be one metre in depth and width, and will not impact the traffic movement largely. "The duct will be built in one side of the road using smaller versions of earth moving machines. It will be done in phases of 500 metres at a time," said Ms. Vijaya Lalitha.

Assistant Commissioner of Police (Traffic) K. Prabhakar, asked the discom officials to inform the place of work in advance so that men can be posted to regulate the traffic.

The discom officials informed the cable operators present at the meeting that the ducts can be used by them to lay their cables.

They also said that the service wire connection charges will be borne by the discom and will not be charged to the consumers. MLA East Velagapudi Ramakrishna Babu participated in the deliberations.



MLA East V. Ramakrishna Babu conducting the public consultation meeting on underground cabling project by the APEPDCL in Visakhapatnam on Friday. — PHOTO: K.R. DEEPAK

Work to begin from August 1

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM: The work on the underground cabling project of APEPDCL is all set to begin from August this year. The probable date for floating of tenders is March 14 and the work is scheduled to begin from August 1.

The underground cabling work will be taken up in four phases covering 70 33/11 kv sub-stations, 69 33 kv feeders and 321 11 kv feeders.

While 476 km length of cable will be laid for 33 kv line, 2,198 km for 11kv line and 4,028 km of LT line will be laid.

In the first phase, areas

such as MVP Colony, Peda Waltair, KGH, RCD Hospital, Siripuram and Sivaji Park will be covered. In the second phase, areas such as Pandurangapuram, RK Beach, Ramnagar, Vidyut Sakha, TSR Complex, Dondaparthi and CMR area will be covered. While in the third phase, areas such as Kotha Road, Port, Police Barracks, Outer Harbour, Venkateswara Metta and Chitralaya will be covered, Yendada, Adibhatlanagar and Rushikonda will be covered in the fourth phase.

As per the time frame given by the World Bank, the entire project is to be completed by March 31, 2018.

The Hindu

Public Consultation Workshop

Visakhapatnam: The APEPDCL is organising a 'Public Consultation Workshop' at its conference hall here at 11 am on Friday. The workshop invites opinion and suggestions on the impact on the proposed implementation of underground cabling (UG) project within Visakhapatnam city limits under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (APDRP) financed by World Bank. The APEPDCL informed the public to share their views, concerns and suggestions.

Indian Express

పథకాల అమలులో ఇబ్బందులు తప్పవు

భూగర్భ విద్యుద్దీకరణ ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణలో ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి



కార్యక్రమంలో మాట్లాడుతున్న ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి. ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సేకరణలో పాల్గొన్న ప్రజలు

విశాఖపట్నం, ఫిబ్రవరి 19: ప్రయోజనకరమైన పథకాలు అమలు చేస్తున్న సందర్భాల్లో కొన్ని రకాలైన ఇబ్బందులు తప్పవని, అంతరాయాలేని విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ కోసం భూగర్భ విద్యుద్దీకరణ కేబుల్ నిర్మాణం అవసరం ఉందని విశాఖ తూర్పు నియోజకవర్గం ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు అన్నారు. నియోజకవర్గ పరిధిలో ఎంపి కాలనీ ఐఐఎం సంస్థ ప్రాంగణంలో శుక్రవారం ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విపత్తు స్వస్థత పథకం అమల్లో భాగంగా విశాఖ నగర భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ప్రజలు, వినియోగదారుల నుంచి అభిప్రాయ సేకరణ కార్యక్రమాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. దీనికి ముఖ్యఅతిథిగా హాజరైన ఎమ్మెల్యే రామకృష్ణబాబు మాట్లాడుతూ హుందా వంటి భారీ తుపానుతో విశాఖ నగరం అతలాకుతలమైందన్నారు. అయినా మళ్ళీ కొద్ది కాలంలోనే తేరుకుని సహజసిద్ధమైన పచ్చదనం, అందాలతో విరాజిల్లుతోందన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఇటువంటి తుపానను సమర్థవంతంగా ఎదుర్కొనేందుకు, పర్యావరణ పరిరక్షణకు ముఖ్యంగా అంతరాయాలేని విద్యుత్ సరఫరాకు భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ నిర్మాణం చేపట్టాల్సి ఉందన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో విశాఖ తూర్పు నియోజకవర్గంలో తొలిదశ ప్రాజెక్టు చేపడుతుండటం పొలింపదగినదిగా పేర్కొన్నారు. అన్ని

కాబలకు సంబంధించి రూ.2290 కోట్ల మేర నిధులు మంజూరవుతుండగా, ఒక్క ఈపిడిసిఎల్ పరిధిలో చేపట్టనున్న భూగర్భ విద్యుద్దీకరణ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థకు రూ.720 కోట్ల మేర ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నుంచి నిధులు మంజూరవుతున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. ఇందులో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నుంచి 68 శాతం, మిగిలినది రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం వాటాగా ఉంటుందన్నారు. ఖర్చు అంతా కేబుల్ ఏర్పాటు కోసమే కానుందని, ఎక్కడైనా సరఫరాలో అంతరాయాలు ఏర్పడితే సంబంధిత సబ్సిస్టెన్స్ వద్ద అలాగే ద్వారా సంతకం వస్తుందన్నారు. ఈస్ట్రోన్ పవర్ డిస్ట్రిబ్యూషన్ కంపెనీ (ఈపిడిసిఎల్) చైర్మన్ బొడ్డు శేషకుమార్ మాట్లాడుతూ భూగర్భ విద్యుద్దీకరణ కేబుల్ నిర్మాణంలో గృహ యజమానులకు ఎదురయ్యే సమస్యలను ఎప్పటికప్పుడు పరిష్కరించేందుకు వీలుగా ప్రత్యేక కన్సల్టేన్సీని నియమిస్తున్నామని దీనికి సమస్యలు నివేదించుకోవచ్చన్నారు. నగర ఏసీపీ కింజరాపు ప్రభాకర్ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రజల భాగస్వామ్యంతోనే ఇటువంటివి నిర్వహించగలమని, ఇందుకోసం విజన్తో ముందుకు వెళ్ళాల్సి ఉందన్నారు. ఈపిడిసిఎల్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ డివిజన్లో ఎలక్ట్రికల్ ఇంజనీర్ ఏవివి సూర్యప్రతాప్ మాట్లాడుతూ అత్యంత అధునాతన సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుకు ఉపయోగిస్తున్న

దన ఎటువంటి సమస్యలు తలెత్తవన్నారు. ఈపిడిసిఎల్ కు దీనివల్ల ఆర్థిక భారం ఉందదని, అంతరాయాలేని విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థ కోసమే ఇది నిర్మించబడుతుందన్నారు.

మిశ్రమ స్పందన

భూగర్భ విద్యుద్దీకరణ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ నిర్మాణం చేపట్టే ముందు నిర్వహించిన అభిప్రాయ సేకరణకు మిశ్రమ స్పందన లభించింది. శుక్రవారం ఎంపి కాలనీ ఐఐఎం ప్రాంగణంలో నిర్వహించిన కార్యక్రమంలో మేధావులు, విద్యావేత్తలు, ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు, పలు ప్రజా సంఘాలు, వినియోగదారులు పాల్గొని పలు ప్రశ్నలు వేసి తమతమ సందేహాలను నివృత్తి చేసుకున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా మాజీ కార్పొరేటర్, టిడిపి నాయకులు బోడే వెంకట వట్టాభిరామ్ మాట్లాడుతూ విశాఖ నగరంలో అనేకచోట్ల విద్యుత్ తీగలు సాలి గూడ్ల మాదిరి ఉన్నాయని, క్లీన్ అండ్ గ్రీన్ లో భాగంగా ఇటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టు ఆవశ్యకత ఎంతైనా ఉందన్నారు. వీధుల్లో రోడ్ల కింద కేబుల్ నిర్మాణాలు సమస్యలను తెచ్చిపెడతాయని ఎంపి కాలనీ సెక్టార్-7 అధ్యక్షుడు రామ్మోహనరావు అన్నారు. ఎంపి కాలనీ సెక్టార్-4 రెసిడెంట్స్ వెల్ఫేర్ అసోసియేషన్ అధ్యక్షుడు కెఎం లక్ష్మణరావు మాట్లాడుతూ భూగర్భంలో ఏర్పడే మరమ్మత్తులకు భారీ మొత్తంలో వెచ్చించాల్సి ఉంటుందన్నారు. చీనీ సంఘ నాయకులు వక్కె దివాకర్ మాట్లాడుతూ భవిష్యత్లో ఎదురయ్యే సమస్యలను అధిగమించేలా దీని నిర్మాణం జరగాల్సిందిగా సూచించారు. టిడిపి నాయకులు ఖైరద్దీ పోతన్నరెడ్డి, స్థానికులు చిరంజీవి రాజు, కెవి లక్ష్మణరావు, సత్యనారాయణ తదితరులు పాల్గొని పలు సందేహాలు వ్యక్తం చేశారు. ఈ సందేహాలను ఈపిడిసిఎల్ ప్రాజెక్టు చీఫ్ జనరల్ మేనేజర్ విజయలక్ష్మి నివృత్తి చేశారు. సంస్థ ఆపరేషన్ సర్కిల్ సూపరిండెంట్ ఇంజనీర్ ఎం.సత్యనారాయణ, జోన్-1 డివిజన్లో ఎలక్ట్రికల్ ఇంజనీర్ ఎల్.మహేంద్రనాథ్, సంస్థ డిఇలు, ఏడిఇలు, స్థానికులు, మహిళలు అధిక సంఖ్యలో పాల్గొన్నారు.

Andhra Bhoomi

- భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థపై ప్రజల అనుమానాలు
- ఆఫీస్ ప్రాంత సేకరణలో వ్యర్థమైన భూమిలో శనలు

రేపకం తప్పని వరిదోస్తానా... ఇంటి పైలింగ్ మాన్యువల్ నానా... ఆ ఖర్చునా ప్రజల సెక్కిన దున్నకానా... ఇతర సాంకేతిక సామన్యలను ఎలా వ్యవహరిస్తా... ఇంటి సగంనో? భూగర్భ వనరుల కేటర్ వ్యవస్థ ప్రతివారినీ నన్ను చిత్తకారం దివ్యహించిన ప్రజా ఇప్రోవ్ నేరడలో స్వచ్ఛతను సందేహించు... అందరినీ వడవడం, సమస్య రేటులూ ఉండేందులో ఈ వ్యవస్థను తీసుకువస్తున్నా... తమ బధిరాదులు బయరచ్చాను.

పదే తక్కువారని, దీని వలన కాలంలో మన నివాసాల ప్రజలు ఇబ్బందులు పడతారని అన్నారు.

• పెద్దాడే 3 నుంచి గత్యవారాలుంటు మాటలు... మాగార్వెనీకే వ్యవస్థను ఏర్పాటు చేసిన తరువాత ఛార్జీలు వసూలు చేస్తారని దీనివారికిగనే విద్యుత్ కేసులంగ ఛార్జీలు కూడా వసూలు చేస్తారని అని ప్రస్తావించా.

• తీరీకీ నాయకులు ఇద్దరికీ తరహాకే మాటలు కూడా కేసుల లోని, ఇంకాగ్నె, విరిపోకే వ్యవ

• వి.బెంకటేశ్వరరావు మాట్లాడుతూ యూజీ కేసు లింగ్ మరమ్మత్తులు కోసం ఇళ్ల ముందు తవ్వకాలు చేస్తే పట్టింపుకునే నాణ్యమైన ఉండాలన్నారు. వలు సమస్యలను తేవీఎంసీ, విద్యుత్ శాఖలు మూచి కాదంటే, మూచి కాదని చెబుతున్నారని, దీనిని సమాధానం చెప్పేందుకు ప్రత్యేక ఛైన్స్ అప్లై చేసి, డ్రైవ్స్ అభికారిని నియమించాలన్నారు.

● వెంకోటేశ్వరస్వామి నూతరాజు మూర్తుడూ...
యూజ్ కేటలింగ్ గి ఆద్యుల లోతులో నిర్మిస్తా
మని చెబుతున్నారని, యూజీర్ నీరు విద్యుత్
రెడ్డిలోకి వెళ్లి పనిష్కారం ఎలా ఆన
ప్రశ్నించారు. ఎన్నింటానూ విద్యుత్ అలవ
రాయం ఏర్పడుతుందో చెప్పాలన్నారు.

● **ప్రాసేక్** సేవీస్ కింజరావ్ ప్రజావారీ మాట్లాడుతూ... గతంలో ముందుమాట్లో లేకుండా ఆర్థిక వ్యర్థి సమస్య చేపట్టడం వల్ల సమస్యలు వచ్చి మధ్యలోనే ఆగిపోయేవని, చట్టపై ప్రాసేక్ తో దీనిని అధిగమించవచ్చన్నాడు. ముందుగా సేవారాని ఆర్థిక వ్యర్థి ప్రాసేక్ సమస్యలు లేకుండా పర్యవేక్షించడమన్నాడు.

యూజ్ కేబులింగ్ వ్యవస్థ ద్వారా
జబ్బాండులు ఇంచు. ఇతర కేబుల్ నెట్ వర్క్స్
లింగ్ డెలియో ఆనునంధానం చేయడం జరు
చెనుతున్నట్లు ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు ఆయ్యో రూ. 22
కోలాబది కాదు. ఏవిడ ప్రభుత్వశాఖలు పో
నుచున్నా. రూ. 720 కోట్లు మాత్రమే వ్యయం
జరిగింది. యూజ్ కేబులింగ్స్ మీ నలవల
దాగనాముదైన ప్రతి శాఖలో చరిగింది. అం

అవసరకే ఎటువంటి
ను కూడా యాజ్ఞకేమి
నుతుంది. చాలా మంది
01 కేటీవీ పూర్తిగా విడుద
లకు మొత్తంగా కేటీవీ
కానీ అనుకూలంగా ఉండక
నువ్వను ప్రాజెక్టులో
లేక ఆమోదయోగ్యంగా

తెలుగు భక్తులను తొలగించాలని నుండి సర్వస్వం
 చేస్తూ ఆనీ సందేహం ప్రజల్లో ఉంది. వాస్తవా
 కాతం ప్రపంచబాంధవం. కిరీ కాతం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభు
 త్వం ప్రభుత్వం అనంతరం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం
 అను చేసుకుంటుంది. వీనియోగదానాని ఈ
 కం. ఇదివేల వైరింగ్ మాధుర్యోపలసిన అనునరం
 దింకెన ఈ టియోలింగ్ వ్యవస్థకు అనుసంధానం
 నూరి, ప్రాజెక్ట్ డెరివర్ (అనుసంధానం) ఈదీసీనీ

ప్రజలపై భారం వేయ

భూగర్భ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థపై ప్రజల మాట

ప్రజాశక్తి-జిల్లాపరిషత్

ప్రజలపై భారం లేకుండా భూగర్భ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థను వేయాలని ప్రజలు, ఆపార్ట్మెంట్ నాయకులు అభిప్రాయం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. మళ్ళీ మళ్ళీ వేయకుండా నాణ్యతగా వేయాలని కోరారు. మధ్యలో వదిలేయకుండా పూర్తిగా చేసేవరకూ ప్రభుత్వం బాధ్యత తీసుకోవాలన్నారు. శుక్రవారం ఎపి ఇపిడిసిఎల్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన సలహా సంఘాల సమావేశానికి ప్రజలు అధిక సంఖ్యలో హాజరయ్యారు.

భూగర్భ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగం : వెలగపూడి

విపత్తుల నుండి రక్షించుకునేందుకు భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగ పడుతుందని తూర్పు నియోజకవర్గ ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు అన్నారు. విశాఖలో సంభవించిన పెను తుపాను హుదూద్ విషాదాన్ని మిగిల్చిందన్నారు. నాలుగు రోజులు కరెంటు లేకుండా గడిపామన్నారు. ఇటువంటి విపత్తులు తలెత్తినా ఇబ్బంది పడకుండా ఉండేందుకు భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగ పడుతుందని చెప్పారు. ఇపిడిసిఎస్ ఈ నిర్మాణం చేపట్టడం సంతోషకరమన్నారు. 20 ఏళ్ల క్రితం భూగర్భ డ్రెయినేజీ ఏర్పాటు చేసినప్పుడు ఇబ్బందులు వస్తాయని చెప్పారని కానీ ఈ రోజు ఎంతో సదుపాయంగా ఉందని చెప్పారు. ఆ సమస్యలను తెలుసుకుని వాటిని పరిష్కరించేందుకే ఇపిడిసిఎల్ సలహాల కార్యక్రమం చేపట్టిందన్నారు. విశాఖ పరిశుభ్రమైన నగరాల్లో 215 నుంచి 5వ స్థానానికి ఎంపిక కావడం గర్వించ దగ్గ విషయమన్నారు. స్టార్ట్ సిటీ అవుతున్న తరుణంలో అందుకు ప్రజలందరూ సహకరించాలని కోరారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ప్రజల నుంచి వచ్చిన సందేహాలకు, సలహాలకు ఇపిడిసిఎల్ అధికారులు సమాధానాలిచ్చారు.

రూ.2,220 కోట్లతో 'విపత్తు' పథకం

ఇపిడిసిఎల్ డైరెక్టర్ బి.శేషు కుమార్ ప్రజలకు వివరణ ఇస్తూ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విపత్తు స్వస్థత పథకాన్ని 2,220 కోట్లకు రూపొందించినట్లు తెలిపారు. ఈ అంచనా వ్యయంలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు 68 శాతం 1500 కోట్ల వడ్డీ లేని రుణం అందించడానికి అంగీకరించినదని చెప్పారు. విశాఖలో సమర్థ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థకు 720 కోట్లు ఖర్చు అవుతున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. తుపానులు,



భారీ వర్షాలు, భూ కంపాలు వంటివి భూగర్భ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థతో నష్టం మొదటి విడతలో కెజిహెచ్, 33/ పెదవాలేరులో ఏర్పాటు చేయనున్న సిజిఎం విజయలలిత, జిఎంఎం.సత్యనారాయణ, డిఇలు సుపాల్గొన్నారు.



స్తంభాల వ్యవస్థల కాదు. ఉండకు

ప్రజలపై భారం వేయ

సాధారణ విద్యుత్

ఖర్చు కన్నా 10 నుండి 12 రెట్లు ఎక్కువగా అయ్యే ఖర్చు ఎవరు భారం వేయకుండా ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని చెందిన దేశం జపాన్ దేశం టోక్యో మించలేదు. భూగర్భ విద్యుత్ అవసరం లేదనే అపోహ కల్పించ

జి 168 అమలు చేయాలి

జి 168 నెంబరు 168 అమలు చేసి, పని త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలి. గోతులు తవ్వి వదిలేయడం, మట్టి రోడ్డుపై వదిలేయడం వల్ల దుమ్ముదూళితో కాలుష్యం ఎక్కువవుతుంది. అటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు లేకుండా పని పూర్తి చేయాలి.



-టి.గోపాల్,

అన్ని కేబుల్స్ ఏర్పాటు

భూగర్భ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థలో కేవలం వైర్లు కాకుండా ఇంటర్నెట్ కేబుల్, సంబంధించిన అన్ని కేబుల్స్ ఏర్పాటు



సమావేశంలో మాట్లాడుతున్న ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు, హాజరైన వివిధ ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలు

ప్రజలపై భారం ఉండదు

విశాఖపట్నం.(ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి): ఆంధ్ర గ్రౌండ్ కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టు పనుల వల్ల ప్రజలపై ఎటువంటి భారం మోపబోమని, ఇది హాస్తిగా పరల్చే బాధ్యత నీడలు, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందితో కేవలముగామని తూర్పు గోదావరివద్ద ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు తెలిపారు. శుక్రవారం ఎంపీపీ కాలనీ 93/11 కేపీ సబ్స్టేషన్లో ఆయన ఉన్న కార్యక్రమంలో ఆంధ్రగ్రౌండ్ కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టు పనుల మొదటి విడత నిర్వహణపై ప్రజల, స్టాక్ హోల్డర్ల కన్సల్టేషన్ సమావేశాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సమావేశానికి విచ్చేసిన ఎమ్మెల్యే ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలు, సూచనలను విని, వారి సందర్భంగా ఆయన మాట్లాడుతూ హామీపాదే తర్వాత ఏర్పాటు చేసిన ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ డిజాస్టర్ రికవరీ ప్రాజెక్టు(ఎపీడీఆర్ఎం) కింద విశాఖను అభివృద్ధి చేసేందుకు రూ.2200 కోట్ల నిధులు మంజూరయ్యాయని, ఇందులో

ఆంధ్రగ్రౌండ్ కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ విశాఖకు వరం బాధ్యతంతా ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానిదే ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి

రూ.720 కోట్ల నిధులు కేవలం నగరంలోని ఆంధ్ర గ్రౌండ్ (విద్యుత్) కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టును చేపట్టేందుకు వెచ్చిస్తున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. ఈ మొత్తంలో 88 శాతం ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు నిధులు కాగా, మరో 32 శాతం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమే భరిస్తోందని వివరించారు. ఇక్కడ నుంచి విద్యుత్ తీగలు, కూడళ్లలో ప్రమాదకర క్రాస్ పార్లర్లు వంటి ఎన్నో సమస్యలకు ఆంధ్ర గ్రౌండ్ కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టు ద్వారా డెక్ సెట్లవచ్చు న్నారు. ప్రధానంగా కేబుల్ టీవీ తీగలు, ఇంటర్నెట్ కనెక్షన్ తీగలు భూ ఉపరితలంపై ఉండకుండా ఆంధ్ర గ్రౌండ్ కేబుల్

ప్రాజెక్టు ద్వారా భాగస్వామి సుందీ వెళ్తే ఏర్పాటు చేస్తారన్నారు. ఎపీడీఆర్ఎం సీఎల్ డైరెక్టర్(ఆపరేషన్స్) శేషకుమార్ మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రాజెక్టు పనుల సమయంలో ఎటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు తలెత్తినా, ప్రజలు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకునేందుకు ఓ అది కారని నియమిస్తున్నామని తెలిపారు. నాలుగు ఫేజ్ లో పనులు చేపట్టి, ఐదేళ్లలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు పూర్తిచేస్తామన్నారు. మెయిన్ లోపులో మాత్రమే కాకుండా అన్ని ప్రాంతాల్లోనూ ప్రాజెక్టు పనులు జరుగుతాయన్నారు. ట్రాఫిక్ డీసీపీ ప్రభావం మాట్లాడుతూ మిగతా శాఖల సమన్వయంతో ట్రాఫిక్ సమస్యలు లేకుండా పనులు తీసుకుంటామన్నారు. ప్రజల సందేహాలను ప్రాజెక్టు డీఈఈ సూర్యప్రకాష్ వివృత్తి చేశారు. కార్యక్రమంలో సీటీఎం ఆపరేషన్స్ విజయలలిత, జీఎం ప్రాజెక్టు వంతులు, ఏయా ఎన్ఫోర్స్ మెంటు డిప్యూటీ చాల ప్రసాద్, డిఎస్ఎస్ఎల్ డీఈఈ ప్రసాద్, మాజీ కార్పొరేటర్ బోడీ పట్టాభిరామ, బొట్ల వెంకటరమణ పాల్గొన్నారు.



వైరెస్ సెటిగా తయారుచేయాలి

విశాఖను వైరెస్ సెటిగా చేయాలి. భూ ఉపరితలంపై ప్రస్తుతం వచ్చే విద్యుత్ తీగలతోపాటు కేబుల్ వైర్లు, టెలిఫోన్ వైర్లు, ఇంటర్నెట్ వైర్లు ప్రాజెక్టు పనుల తర్వాత ఉండకూడదు. అలా చేస్తేనే ప్రాజెక్టు సఫలమైనట్లు. కేవలం విద్యుత్ తీగలను మాత్రమే భాగస్వామి ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వల్ల ప్రయోజనం ఉండదు. ఆర్.ఎస్.రాజు, డిప్యూటీ ఆఫ్ డిజి, ఎపీ కేబుల్ ఆపరేషన్స్ సంఘం

లైజనింగ్ అధికారి అవసరం

కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టు పనులు జరిగే సమయంలో ఎన్నో సమస్యలు సానుకూలత ఎదురవుతాయి. వాటిని ఎవరికి చెప్పాలో అర్థం కాదు. ఈ సమస్యలను వివరించుకునేందుకు ప్రత్యేక లైజనింగ్ అధికారి ప్రజలకు అందుబాటులో ఉండాలి చూడాలి. డి.వెంకటేశ్వరరావు, ఎంపీపీ కాలనీ

స్పష్టత ఇవ్వాలి

ఏపీ కేబుల్ ప్రాజెక్టులో విద్యుత్ తీగలలో భరించే కేబుల్ వైర్లను కూడా ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు. దీనిపై సరైన స్పష్టత ఇవ్వాలి. ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలతోపాటు, కేబుల్ ఆపరేటర్లను కూడా బాగాస్వాములను చేస్తూ ప్రాజెక్టు పనులు నిర్వహించాలి. పక్కి దివాకర్, అధ్యక్షుడు ఎపీ కేబుల్ ఆపరేటర్స్ సంఘం



ముందుగానే నిర్దేశించాలి

సరైన సమయాన్ని ముందుగానే నిర్దేశించుకుని ప్రాజెక్టు పనులు చేపట్టాలి. దీని వల్ల ప్రజలకు ఏదైనా అనవసరంగా ఉంటే, తప్పక అది నివారించాలి. అలా ప్రజలు కూడా ఎవరికి చెప్పాలో తెలియని పరిస్థితులు తప్పించకూడదు. గోపాల్, సామాజిక కార్యకర్త



సమన్వయ పెరుగుతాయి

భాగస్వామి కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థలో పనులు నిర్వహించే పట్టుకుంటే ఎంతో మెరుగైన పథకం వల్ల పర్యావరణ సమన్వయ పెరుగుతాయి. ఆంధ్రగ్రౌండ్ వ్యవస్థకు అయ్యే వ్యయం సాధారణ వ్యవస్థ పనుల కంటే 10 నుంచి 14 రెట్లు ఎక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ భారం ప్రజలపై పడకుండా చూడాలి. కె.ఎన్.లక్ష్మణరావు, ఎంపీపీ కాలనీ



ప్రజలపై భారం వేయకండి

భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ప్రజల మాట

ప్రజాశక్తి-జిల్లాసంఘ్
పజలపై భారం లేకుండా భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థను వేయాలని ప్రజలు, అపార్ట్మెంట్ నాయకులు అభిప్రాయం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. మళ్ళీ మళ్ళీ వేయకుండా నాణ్యతగా వేయాలని కోరారు. మధ్యలో పనిలేకుండా పూర్తిగా చేసేవరకూ ప్రభుత్వం బాధ్యత తీసుకోవాలన్నారు. శుభవారం ఎం జెడిసిఎల్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన సలహా సందేశాల సమావేశానికి ప్రజలు అధిక సంఖ్యలో హాజరయ్యారు.

భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగం : వెలగపూడి
విపత్తుల నుండి రక్షించుకునేందుకు భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగ పడుతుందని తూర్పు నియోజకవర్గ ఎమ్మెల్యే వెలగపూడి రామకృష్ణబాబు అన్నారు. విశాఖలో సంభవించిన పెను తుపాను హుదాలో విషాదాన్ని ఢిగిల్చిందన్నారు. నాలుగు రోజులు కరెంటు లేకుండా గడిచిపోయింది. జుబుంటి విపత్తులు తలెత్తినా ఇబ్బంది పడకుండా ఉండేందుకు భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థ ఉపయోగ పడుతుందని చెప్పారు. ఇండిసిఎల్ ఈ నిర్మాణం చేపట్టడం సంతోషకరమన్నారు. 20 ఏళ్ల క్రితం భాగ్య కేబుల్ ఏర్పాటు చేసినప్పుడు ఇబ్బందులు వస్తాయని చెప్పారని కానీ ఈ రోజు ఎంతో సదుపాయంగా ఉందని చెప్పారు. ఆ సమస్యలను తెలుసుకుని వాటిని పరిష్కరించేందుకే ఇండిసిఎల్ సలహాల కార్యక్రమం చేపట్టిందన్నారు. విశాఖ పరిశుభ్రమైన నగరాల్లో 215 నుంచి 5వ స్థానానికి ఎంపిక చేయడం గర్వించదగ్గ విషయమన్నారు. స్టార్ట్ సిటీ ఆవుతున్న తరుణంలో అందుకు ప్రజలందరూ సహకరించాలని కోరారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ప్రజల నుంచి వచ్చిన సందేహాలకు, సలహాలకు ఇండిసిఎల్ అధికారులు సమాధానాలిచ్చారు.

హ.2,220 కోట్లలో 'ఏవత్తు' పథకం
ఇండిసిఎల్ డైరెక్టర్ డి.శేషు కుమార్ ప్రజలకు వివరణ ఇస్తూ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విపత్తు స్పెషల్ పథకాన్ని 2,220 కోట్లకు రూపొందించినట్లు తెలిపారు. ఈ అంచనా వ్యయంలో ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు 68 శాతం 1500 కోట్ల వడ్డీ లేని రుణం అందించడానికి అంగీకరించినదని తెలిపారు. విశాఖలో సమగ్ర విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థకు 720 కోట్లు ఖర్చు అవుతున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. తుపానులు,

జిజు 168 అమలు చేయాలి
జిజు నెంబరు 168 అమలు చేసి, పని త్వరగా పూర్తి చేయాలి. గోతులు తవ్వి పనిలేకుండా, మట్టి రోడ్డుపై పనిలేకుండా పల్లె దుమ్మాయాళిలో కాలిస్థం ఎక్కువవుతుంది. అటువంటి ఇబ్బందులు లేకుండా పని పూర్తి చేయాలి.
-డి.గోపాల్, ఎంపీ
ఎంపీ లిపాద్రిమెంట్ అసోసియేషన్ అధ్యక్షులు



భారీ వర్షాలు, భూ కంపాలు వంటి ప్రకృతి విపత్తులు ఏర్పడినప్పుడు భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థతో సరైన సంఘటనకుండా ఉంటుందన్నారు. మొదటి విడతలో కెజహెచ్, 33/11 నల్ స్టేషన్, ఎంపీ కివాజిపాలెం, పెదవాల్తేరులో ఏర్పాటు చేయనున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో సీజీఎం విజయలలిత, జీఎం కెపిఎస్ హెచ్ వంతులు, ఎన్ఐఎం సర్వీసారాయణ, డీజలు సూర్యప్రకాష్, మహేంద్రనాథ్, ప్రజలు పాల్గొన్నారు.

ఎవరిపై భారం వేస్తారు
ఈ భారం ఎవరిపై వేస్తారు. స్తంభాల పోతే బాగు చేసుకోవచ్చు ఈ వ్యవస్థలో బాగు చేయడం అంత సులువు కాదు. ఒకసారి వేశాక మళ్ళీ తీసే పరిస్థితి ఉండకుండా చూడాలి.
-పోతన్నెడ్డి, ఎంపీ

ప్రజలపై భారం వేయద్దు
సాధారణ విద్యుత్ వ్యవస్థకు అయ్యే ఖర్చు కన్నా 10 నుండి 12 రెట్లు అధికమంది ఇందుకు అయ్యే ఖర్చు ఎవరు భరిస్తారు. ప్రజలపై భారం వేయకుండా ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి. అభివృద్ధి చెందిన దేశం జపాన్ దేశం లోక్కో కూడా 7.3 మిలియన్ల రూపాయలు. భాగ్య కేబుల్ ఉంటే ఇంకేం అవసరం లేదనే ఆలోచన కల్పించవద్దు.
-కెఎన్ లక్ష్మారావు, అపార్ట్మెంట్ ప్రెసిడెంట్

అన్ని కేబుల్స్ ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి
భాగ్య కేబుల్ వ్యవస్థలో కేవలం విద్యుత్ సంబంధిత వైర్లు కాకుండా ఇంటర్నెట్ కేబుల్, టెలిఫోన్ వ్యవస్థలకు సంబంధించిన అన్ని కేబుల్స్ ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి.
-పత్మినిబాబ్, జిల్లా కేబుల్ ఆపరేటింగ్ అధ్యక్షులు

'UG Cable Cost Won't be Passed Onto Consumers'

Express News Service

Visakhapatnam: Officials of Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited of Andhra Pradesh (APEPDCL) emphatically said that the cost of the underground cabling project will not be added to the monthly power bills. A public consultation workshop on "Possible Environmental and Social Impacts of the proposed Underground Cable Project of Visakhapatnam city under AP Disaster Recovery Project" was organised to elicit opinions and suggestions, under the aegis of Visakhapatnam MLA Velagapudi Ramakrishna Babu here on Friday.

On the high cost of the underground cabling, divisional engineer (Projects) Surya Pratap said that it was the case in the past, but technology brought charges down. He also stated that the cost of underground cabling is just 2.2 times higher than the overhead cabling system. They clarified that the underground cabling was very useful and lightning, thunder storms, gales or cyclones will not affect the cables. They also clarified that the restoration works are cheaper. The officials also promised that traffic won't be disrupted. The works will be completely

The first phase of the underground cabling project will be taken up in MVP Colony

on one side of the road using some small vehicles.

The state government mooted the underground cabling system after the Hudhud cyclone uprooted many electricity poles. The city is also prone to natural calamities. The project was taken up under the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project with funding from the World Bank. It is learnt that the first phase of the UG cabling project will be taken up in MVP Colony.

However, most of the people queried about the cost impact on the monthly electricity bills. Discom director (Operations) B Seshukumar said, "Under no circumstances, the project cost will be recovered from the consumers. It is completely a multi-agency project and agencies such as GVMC, Forest Department and VUDA are stakeholders. The cost component of the APEPDCL is only ₹720 crore and 68 per cent of which is borne by International Development Agency of the World Bank and the rest is funded by the state government," he said.

The doubts expressed by the participants were clarified by the Director, Operation & Projects, APEPDCL. He promised that their views would be incorporated in the ESIA Report to be submitted to the government.

Prajashakti

Indian Express









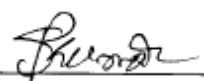


ATTENDANCE REGISTER

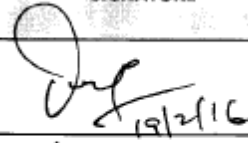
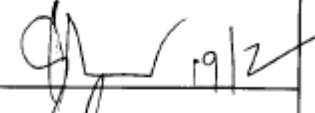
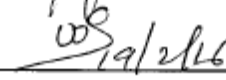
FOR

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP HELD ON 19-02-2016 AT 10.30 AM ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED UNDERGROUND CABLING PROJECT UNDER APDRP HELD AT CONFERENCE HALL, IIAM COLLEGE, BESIDE 33/11KV SUBSTATION, MVP COLONY,VISAKHAPATNAM .

ATTENDANCE SHEET

PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP HELD ON 19-02-2016 AT 10.30 AM ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED UNDERGROUND CABLING PROJECT UNDER APDRP
HELD AT CONFERENCE HALL, IIAM COLLEGE, BESIDE 33/11KV SUBSTATION, MVP COLONY, VISAKHAPATNAM .

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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3	L. MAHENDRANADH	DE/operation/2nd L/APEPDCL	9440812488	
4	B. S. Naidu	ADEP/walkair	9440812499	
5	VDVRAMAKRISHNA RAO	ADE/UG cable/EPDCL/USP	8333818088	
6	M. UDAY KIRAN	AE/UG cable/EPDCL/USP	8333818077	
7	P. Satyakumar	Fr. Secretary MVP Colony	9866239942	
8	M. Shamsuddine	MVP.	9447021670	
9	P. VENICATA RAO	SECTOR -6	9885959637	

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
10	B. SESHU KUMAR	Director / APEPOCL operations	9490618687	 19/2/16
11	K. M. LAKSHMANAN	SEC-4, 1-83-44 M.V.P. Colony - 17	9885172959	 19/2
12	V. VISAYA LALITHA	CGM / Proj / APEPOCL	94408 12789	 19/2/16
13	A. Santhoshi	M.V.P. Colony Sect: 7. D/NO - 2-34-4/26	9059690364	A. Santhoshi 19/2/2016
14	K. Varadaxmi	M.V.P. Colony Sect: 7 D/NO - 2-34-4/30	9676514990	K. Varadaxmi
15	V. Hanumanth	M.V.P. Colony - Sect: 7 D/NO 2-34-	9666328784	V. Hanumanth Naidu
16	T. Ramesh	M.V.P. Colony. Sect: 7. D/NO - 2-34-4/28	9948758158	T. Ramesh Naidu
17	V. Rajalakshmi	D/O.	9293053513	V. Rajalakshmi Naidu
18	S. Chellu	"	7032225009	S. Chellu Naidu
19	K. Padma	"	9912275261	K. Padma




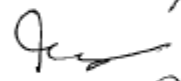
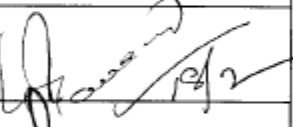
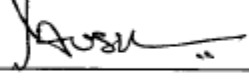

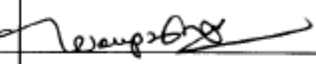
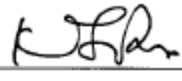
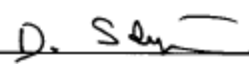
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20	U. వరలక్ష్మి.	బిసి	9293053513	U. వరలక్ష్మి సిగ్న
21	CH రవణ	"	9912273261	CH. రవణ
22	CH కృష్ణ వర్మ	"	7032225009	CH. కృష్ణ వర్మ
23	CH ఎల్లారె	"	9290984522	CH. ఎల్లారె
24	B. రవి	"	9866328784	B. రవి
25	G. కిరుపతిమ్మ	"	9948758158	G. లక్ష్మి వర్మ
26	K. ఈశ్వరి	"	9293053513	K. ఈశ్వరి
27	P. రమణమ్మ	"	9885166549	P. రమణమ్మ సిగ్న
28	B. కృష్ణ	"	9701227945	B. కృష్ణ
29	M. లక్ష్మి	"	7032225009	M. లక్ష్మి సిగ్న

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
30	S. సోహబుల	DO.	7661055605	S. సోహబుల
31	A. సుబ్బారావు	"	7661055604	A. సుబ్బారావు
32	K. మోద వే	"	7661055801	K. మోద వే
33	K. లక్ష్మి	"	8772051802	K. లక్ష్మి
34	K. సుబ్బారావు	"	9493763556	K. సుబ్బారావు
35	M. పద్మ	"	7386328408	M. పద్మ
36	B. శ్రీకృష్ణ	"	9676570650	B. శ్రీకృష్ణ
37	P. పద్మ	"	9966514897	P. పద్మ
38	P. గంగా	"	9885166549	P. గంగా
39	B. నాగేశ్వర	"	9966534401	B. నాగేశ్వర

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
40	K. మనోరంజని	DO	9963789 293	K. మనోరంజని
41	P. సురవతి	"	9849812874	P. సురవతి
42	V. పద్మావతి	"	9440762279	V. Padmaavathi
43	V. శవణమ్మ	"	9885187456	V. శవణమ్మ
44	V. చక్రపాణి	"	9885960454	V. చక్రపాణి
45	V. జయలక్ష్మి	"	9441755890	V. జయలక్ష్మి
46	M. నారాయణమ్మ	"	9966534402	M. నారాయణమ్మ
47	V. పద్మా	"	9676444482	V. పద్మా
48	M. బాపమ్మ	"	7386338409	M. బాపమ్మ
49	S. కలవతి	"	9542713585	S. కలవతి








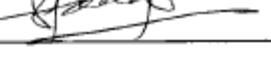
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50	V. ಸುಬ್ಬ	DD	7386328408	V. ಸುಬ್ಬ
51	M ಪೊತೆಂ ಎತ್ತಿ	"	9966514897	M ಪೊತೆಂ
52	K ಶಾಮರತ್ನ	"	9966534401	K ಶಾಮರತ್ನ
53	P. ಎತ್ತಿ	"	5772051802	P. ಎತ್ತಿ
54	V. ಎತ್ತಿ	"	9885166549	V. ಎತ್ತಿ
55	Y. ಎತ್ತಿ	"	9963849748	Y. ಎತ್ತಿ
56	G. ಪಂಜೆಬೆಳ್ಳಕೋಡೆ Sec-6.	Sec-6. M.V.P	9866000088	G. Panchabellakodde
57	V. THARANI RAO	Sec-5 M.V.P	9494183526	V. Tharani
58	N. APPA RAO.	SECTION. 5. M.V.P colony 1- 95- 51,	994862 7657	N. Appa Rao
59	K.U. Bhaskarappa	30/5, M.V.P colony	9000048458	K.U. Bhaskarappa

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
60	P. Satyanarayana	Sector-5 M.V.P. colony	9949715363	P. Satyanarayana
61	P. Madhava Rao	Sector-6, M.V.P. colony	9912107312	P. Madhava Rao
62	Z. Gopal	M.V.P. Sector 5	9866409556	Z. Gopal
63	CH. Prasad Rao	M.V.P. colony Sector-6-	9704162853	CH. Prasad Rao
64	CH. Eswara Rao	Adarsh Nagar. 5	9968 333552	CH. Eswara Rao
65	M. D. S. Rao	M.V.P.	9440191551	M. D. S. Rao
66	D. Srinivas	M.V.P.	9992340096	D. Srinivas
67	V. S. R.	M.V.P.	9966002844	V. S. R.
68	B. S. V. Prasad Rao	M.V.P. - 6	9704222039	B. S. V. Prasad Rao
69	P. Srinivas Rao	M.V.P. - 6	9666969353	P. Srinivas Rao

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
70	D.V. Rao	166/3	9966168556	
71	A. V. Sanyal	1-112-6, MVP, UIRP	9603092835	
72	P. S. Nayak	1-67-30, Sector-1, MVP	8885167086	
73	G. A. Pattnaik	1-65-19 Sector-2 MVP	9705756691	
74	K. RATHA RAO	1-64-8, Sector-2, MVP	9849298095	
75	P. A. V. S. S. RAO	1-71-13 Sector-3 MVP	9989622223	
76	S. Chopanna	Adarshnagar - MVP	9949295904	
77	N. V. Prasada Rao	Seethammadhara BSNL	9490741900	
78	K. JAGADEE SWARA RAO	CRR COMPLEX BSNL	9441111944	
79	D. Sanyal	Old Principal P.V. H.	9490671606	

Sl.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
80	K. Srinivasa Rao	Andhrajyothi Building, Arkavipala	9985402323	K.S. Rao
81	Prof. S. Bala Prasad	Dept. of Civil Engg, A.U. Visakhapatnam	9441262414	S.B.P.
82	CH. RAMU	V.P.T.	9160460441	R.
83	Nekkanti Satyanarayana	U-11-27/2 sect-12	9440190444	N. Satyanarayana
84	M. B. S.	MVP M.V.P	8522855309	S.B.
85	J. Lakshmana Rao	2-34-1/4, sector-7 MVP Colony	9160303904	J. Lakshmana Rao
86	K. Shankar Rao	M.V.P	9951692932	Shankar Rao
87	G. SRINIVAS	Sec 12. MVP	8885365592	G. Srinivas
88	M. Perumaji	Plot 281/5 MVP Vidya 17	8332022324	M. Perumaji
89	G. Y. BABU	Adurshwayer, pedawaltn	9346201042	G.Y. Babu


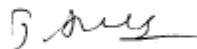

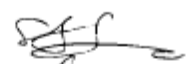
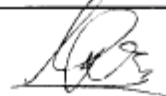

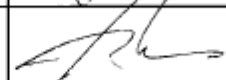

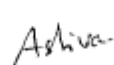

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100	D. Nehan	S. Rengadurai	9550141218	D. Nehan
101	S. Dindima	Maddilapalem	9440812558	S. Dindima
102	CH.S. JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN	AAE/O/Maddilapalem	9440812521	Ch. S. Jayaprakash Narayan
103	N. SUMAN	AE/O/DS/VSP	9440812518	N. Suman
104	P. Srinivasa Rao	AE (E&T) GVMC	9848055173	P. Srinivasa Rao
105	R. MADHUSUDANA RAJU	M.V.P. E.W.S: 28 sector-6 Vizakkinpalem	9492826690	R. Madhusudana Raju
106	K. NOOLESH	New Venkateswaram	9581351975	K. Noolish
107	S. MURALI	MVP Colony	8518842374	S. Murali
108	K. Sharan	M.V.P	9849899157	K. Sharan
109	K. Appala Raju	Chinna Wattain	9703719262	K. Appala Raju



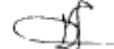
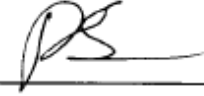
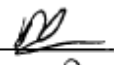

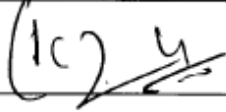

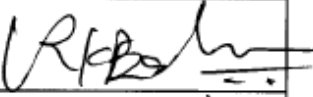
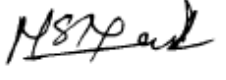

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110	M. Gurusadan Reddy	Chinnawaltair	9966212299	
111	A. Mangaraju	Vidyanagar colony (old 10th)	9866662563	
112	H. Appala Reddy	Pedarwalla	9390002000	
113	P. Nagesha Kumar	Chinnawallu	9441019452	
114	Ch. Kungul Reddy	Pedarwallu	9885255159	
115	B. RAVI	MVP. S. VI	9666328784	B. RAVI
116	B. SUBBARAO	M. V.P. S VI	9701227945	B. SUBBARAO
117	Ch. Koteswara Rao	Akshara Nagar	8106997501	
118	R. Ramani	H. B. Reddy	9440817646	
119	K. S. Prasad	Ashtabhatta	9840812525	


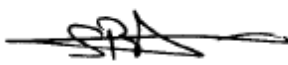
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120	S-Bhaskar Rao	MVP Colony MIU-39 Sector 8	9030741027	
121	M. S. Ramesh	M.P.V.	9652657739	M. S. Ramesh
122	A. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.	9849018438	A. S. Ramesh
123	M. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.	7386886607	M. S. Ramesh
124	K. S. Ramesh	MVP	9848566197	K. S. Ramesh
125	B. Venkatesh	M.V.P.	9548149951	B. V. L
126	D. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.		D. S. Ramesh
127	A. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.		A. S. Ramesh
128	P. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.		P. S. Ramesh
129	V. S. Ramesh	M.V.P.		V. S. Ramesh

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
130	G. Salar	M.V.P	918099413389	G. Salar
131	B. MADHURI	MVP	9502065324	B. Madhury
132	G. S. SIVASU DGM/CC	APRILXCL	9440912384	with
133	Ch. Sathu Ravi	M.V.P	738694201	CHSR.V
134	S. S. S. S. S. S.	2nd floor	9912154384	cy
135	CAK Vasa	Cable of the Assn. V/S	9666999666	CAK Vasa
136	M. S. S. S. S.	9th floor	9866596732	ME
137	P. Rajeswar AE/MVP	MVP	9440812519	P. Rajeswar
138	Sumit Kumar	MVP	7799559221	Sumit
139	K. Rajmohan	MVP	9396930645	K. Rajmohan

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
140	B. RAO POTHANNA	P. DANA LATA	9885245475	P. R.
141	V. S. Divakar Parki	STATE PRESIDENT AP STATE CABLE OP. WELFARE ASSN	9396976699	V. S. Divakar
142	R. S. RAO	Andhra Pradesh Cable Operator Welfare Association (Principal Adviser)	9246627027	R. S. Rao
143	CH. CHANDRA SEKHAR	VINSATI DIGITAL PICTA (MSO)	9866566667	Ch. Chandra Sekhar
144	Y. Venkatesh	Media Committee member A.P.	7036666999	Y. Venkatesh
145	D. Srinivas	Red principal D. V. K. G. M. R.	9490671606	D. Srinivas
146	T. GOPAL	Social Activist	9440173397	T. Gopal
147	B. HUME SASTRI	Chief Engineer (R) APSEB	2731758	B. Hume Sastri
148	B. Polayya	M.V.P.	9493763565	B. Polayya
149	V. Trinadh.	M.V.P.S. IV	8885940446	V. Trinadh.

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
150	Snadhav	Sec-3, 225, mvp colony	9550212349	
151	G. Ramu	m.v.p (section)	2299382840	
152	B. udya bhaskar	m.v.p. (sublion)	9966611894	
153	S. a. vala	Budupuram	9010830208	
154	G. Rama Rao	H.B. Colony	9440675452	
155	P. VAMSI KRISHNA	L.B. colony, M.V.P.	9391205523	
156	K.V. Bhaskar	Helika Naga	9248013731	
157	A. SRINIVAS	Araku	9502933211	
158	A. shiva	m.v.p	9346581512	
159	M. RAMBABU	M.V.P	9985052225	

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160	V. S. N. Murthy	Eeluvu Th	9912844444	
161		MVP Alur	9440356180	
162	V. Nagarajanna	MVP	9603359288	
163	K. Nageshwar	MVP	9032233178	
164	K. Prabhakar Rao	ACP Traffic		
165	Ch. V. L. Subbarao	MVP Colony	9989190444	
166	K. V. Ch. Panthulu	Am I Pro	9440812376	
167	VRK BABU	M. L. A. Ch. Subbarao		
168	M. S. MURTY	SI/0/APBPDCL	9440812487	
169	B. V. S. S. S.	Exp. Coll.	9963252727	

SL.No	NAME	ADDRESS	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
170	P. G. S. M.	M. V. P. 5022	7842201447	P. G. S. M.
171	M. N. S. S. S.	M. V. P.	9983289298	
172	St. Bati Baba	CMUP (Kendalada), VSP	9985036980	
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