

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT FOR CENTRAL SECRETARIAT- BADARPUR CORRIDOR OF DELHI MRTS**

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (**DMRC**) is planning and executing the Delhi MRTS project in phases. The present study has been undertaken for the socio-economic Assessment for Central Secretariat- Badarpur Corridor of Delhi MRTS Project Phase-II.

## **Scope of Work**

The scope of work for this assessment has been finalized as follows:

1. To carry out socio-economic survey along the proposed corridor and in the proposed area for Sarita Vihar Depot to identify Project Affected People/ Project affected families, developing their socio-economic profile through sample survey with sample size of approximately 20% and its evaluation. Information related to various aspects like demography, occupational details, vulnerable groups, rehabilitation requirements, institutional/ community aspects would be collected.
2. To carry out enumeration of houses and structures, temporary & permanent along the alignment and in the proposed area for Sarita Vihar Depot. The enumeration shall be of all houses and structures required to be acquired for the project. Person affected by land to be acquired by the project to be identified.
3. Information related to details of existing buildings, business institutions, and civil amenities like sanitation, water supply, bore-well etc would be collected and analyzed. Suggest method for rehabilitation of PAPs as per Government policies.

## **Objectives of the Study**

The study has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- a.) To assess the socio-economic impacts of Delhi Metro on Project Affected Persons/ Families.
- b.) To assess the number of houses and structures that will be acquired due to the construction of the corridor.
- c.) To arrive at a rehabilitation package for PAPs as per existing Government norms.

## **Methodology**

The route alignment as shown in the project report of DMRC has been considered for carrying out the survey. Specific questionnaire has been developed for carrying out the survey in the affected areas. The sample questionnaire has been placed as **Annexure 1**.

## Findings

Survey along the route alignment brought out the fact that the proposed corridor is underground between Central Secretariat and JLN stadium. The Metro line appears on surface near Jangpura and thereafter the whole route alignment is that of elevated line

Three areas have been identified where clusters of PAPs have been located. They are as follows:

1. Harkesh Nagar G Block adjacent to Z Block Okhla Phase-II Industries;
2. Rajiv Camp (Madanpur Khadar/ Saidabad) on the main Mathura Road falling in the area required for Sarita Vihar Depot;
3. Cluster of hutments falling at Tuglakabad Station and between Tuglakabad and Badarpur Stations.

Detailed survey at these three locations has been carried out. It has been found that there are 570 Project Affected Families whose spatial distribution is given in **Table 1**.

**Table 1. Spatial Distribution of PAP families for Central Secretariat- Badarpur Corridor of Delhi MRTS (House holds and Jhoggies)**

S. No.	Area	PAPs Families Number	Description
1.	Okhla	100	Huts- Kutcha, Semi Pucca and Pucca
2	Tuglaka bad - Badarpur Station	50	Huts- Kutcha, Semi Pucca
3	Harsh Nagar /Rajiv Camp, Srita Vihar Depot	420	20 Pucca Huts 400 Huts – Kutcha, Semi Pucca and Pucca
	Total	570	

*Note: PAPs include families, which have to be displaced totally*

Community facilities at all these locations were also searched. It has been found that The Harkesh Nagar Houses are having all the facilities within houses such as drinking water, drainage, sewage etc. Since these are the part of established colony the residents and owners have access to all the civic amenities available in the vicinity of these houses.

At Rajiv Camp along the main Mathura Road, it has been found that there were shops of daily needs, tailor, barber, carpenter etc. There were three bore-wells installed by Delhi Jal Board, which are energized, and these are operated by DJB to supply drinking water to the residents of this locality. Internal roads are there. There is facility of Sulabh Shauchalaya

(20 seat gents + 10 seat ladies) for sanitation purpose. There is one recreation center in the camp. One temple is there. Medical facilities are available by a private practitioner. Teacher is teaching students privately. Power supply is available through BSES. Cable network has also been seen during the course of Survey.

The social harmony is observed and people presented themselves as a well-knit society. Communal harmony and co-operation has been reported by the community leaders Mr. L.P Yadav, the teacher and Mr. Gainda Prasad, a resident of Rajiv Camp. The construction of houses is a mixed type having a few Kutchha Jhuggies, mostly Semi-Pucca and again a few Pucca Jhuggies. About 15% Jhuggies are double storied.

At Tuglakabad Station, most of the affected houses belongs to the traders of Badarpur suppliers who have provided temporary shelters to their migratory temporary labour.

There are hutments of Sansi Camp behind Badarpur Police Station. These are only huts without having any community facilities except an approach road. There is no sanitation facility or electricity in these huts. One water tap has been seen on the roadside. The people belong to Scheduled Castes mostly doing the work of shoe-polish by wandering around.

### **Social Assessment of PAPs**

Social Assessment has been made on the basis of data collected from all the three spatial locations. At Rajiv Camp, survey team was made to collect data for each and every household however, the present report is based on approximately 20% sample.

#### **Demographic Profile**

Sample size for the purpose of this assessment has been taken for 115 households. Sex-wise distribution of PAPs has been given in **Table 2**. It is observed that there are 53.56% male and 46.44 % females among the PAPs. The sex ratio works out to 867 females per thousand male which is lower than the national average.

**Table 2: Sex-wise distribution of PAPs**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Families	115	
2	Male	286	55.56
3	Female	248	46.44
4	Total Population	534	100.00

Caste-wise distribution of PAPs shows that there is predominance of OBCs among the PAPs and they account for 60.87%. Scheduled Castes constitute 26.97% of PAPs and the rest said to be forward Castes are about 12.17% among the PAPs.

Age of head of families has also been considered as an indicator of the PAPs. Families. Age-wise distribution of Head of Families is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Age-wise distribution of Head of Families

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Age Group Years</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	Up to 35	33	28.70
2	35-45	54	46.96
3	45 – 60	26	22.60
4	Above 60	2	1.74
	Total	115	100.00

Data show that most of the head of families belongs to younger age group. More than three fourth that is about 75.66% head of families are less than 45 years of age and even among these around 28.70 % are less than age of 35 years. Only 1.74 % head of families are above 60 years age. This may mainly be migratory tendencies of younger people in search of employment which generally exists at newly established colonies of migrants.

### **Family Structure**

Family size has also been looked upon. Data is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Size of Family of PAPs

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Family Size</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	< 3	24	20.87
2	3- 5	58	50.43
3	Above 5	33	28.70
	Total	115	100.00

It has been found that about one half families belongs to average family size of 3 to 5 members. 28.70% families are larger families having 5 to 7 members. However, about 21% families are small families having 3 or fewer members.

It has also been found that 8.69 % families are joint families otherwise most of the families are nuclear families.

#### Education Status of PAPs

Education status of PAPs has been worked out on the basis of collected information. Distribution of PAPs according to level of education is given in Table 5

**Table 5: Education level-wise Distribution of PAPs**

S. No	Education level	Number	Percent
	Total Population < 3	534	
	Children < 6 years	56	
	Population > 6 years	478	
1	Illiterates	132	27.62
2	Primary Study/ complete	139	29.08
3	Middle	104	21.76
4	High School	91	19.04
5	Sr. Secondary/ Inter	5	1.05
6	Graduate	6	1.25
7	Above Graduate	1	0.20
		478	100.00

Data given in the above table show that 27.62% population is illiterate whereas 29.08% population is educated up to primary level only. 40.80% population has obtained middle to Secondary level education. Graduate and above is rarely studied by the PAPs.

#### Economic Status of PAPs

During survey an attempt has been made to know the economic status of family members of Pap families. It has been found that about 27.34% of family members are working and the rest 72.66 % family members among PAPs are dependents.

#### Occupation of PAPs

Specific question has been asked from PAPs during the survey about the occupation of the working members of the families. The Occupational Distribution has been given in Table 6

**Table 5: Occupation -wise Distribution of PAPs**

S. No	Education level	Number	Percent
1	Labour	108	73.97

2	Workers	8	5.48
3	Private Service	19	13.01
4	Tailor	3	2.06
5	Carpenter	3	2.06
6	Teacher	2	1.37
7	Gardener	2	1.37
8	Raj-Mistri	1	.68
	Total	146	100.00

Occupational Distribution of Paps bring out the fact that most of the PAPs are working as labourers on daily basis. The labourer account for 73.97 % of total workers among PAPs. About 13 percent workers are in service with industries and about 5.48 workers are also having regular work with them. 7.54 % workers are professionals practicing either in the colony itself or outside the affecting colony also.

### **Income of PAPs**

The income of PAPs have been reported to be on lower side. Income classification PAP families has been given in Table 6

Table 6: Income level wise Distribution of PAP families

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Monthly Income Level Rs</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	< 2000	71	61.74
2	2000- 2500	16	13.91
3	2500-3000	4	3.48
4	3000- 4000	12	10.43
5	4000- 5000	3	2.61
6	Above 5000	9	7.83
	Total	115	100.00

Data has shown that more than 60 % PAP families are having Monthly income less than Rs. 2000. About 7.83 % families are able to earn more than RS. 5000 in a month. The monthly income of PAP families is between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000/- for 17.39% families.

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

Displacement of PAPs in case of Central Secretariat- Badarpur Corridor is of unique nature. Here, the Paps residences are being affected and they are not solely dependent on the affected area for their livelihood. The matter of displacement has been discussed with

the PAPs and they had shown their willingness to vacate the area once they are resettled. There may not be any severe resentment at these areas.

The residential dwellers at Rajiv Camp and at Sansi Camp may be provided shelters at one place by allocating land/ dwelling unit providing them similar space.

Their rehabilitation will be done in accordance with rehabilitation policy of GNCTD, Delhi – J & J relocation and DMRC has undertaken to sincerely addressing PAP's concerns. DMRC will inputs upon the GNCTD & DDA to for their rehabilitation to be possible southern area of Delhi.