3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Introduction

The socio-economic profile of the likely Project Affected Households has been prepared based on the data generated by the primary survey conducted November 2017. The information was collected by administering the census and socio-economic survey questionnaire to the Head of the Household preferably otherwise to other adult member of the Household. The outcome of this survey gave an insight in to the socio-economic condition of these PAHs, their priorities, expectations and apprehensions. The objectives of the census survey were to prepare the list of the project affected households and also assess the extent of impacts. It was conducted amongst all the project affected households and business units within the corridor of impact. The socio-economic questionnaire was developed keeping in view the aims and objectives and baseline data needed for assessing the socio-economic conditions of project affected persons including vulnerable persons. The socio- economic questionnaire covered data generation on demography, education, occupation, sources of income, etc.

3.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Following sections illustrate analysis of the results of socio-economic and Census surveys. The analysis is an attempt to describe the social, demographic and economic profile of PAPs to understand the type of R&R intervention measures required to enhance living condition of PAPs.

3.2.1 Social profile of PAPS

3.2.1.1 Family Types and Composition

Based on the final technical designs, a socio-economic and census survey was conducted within the proposed CoI. The census survey identified affect families based on the economic activities carried out by them. Table 3-1 presents the type of families and number of persons affected. Out of the total 49 families affected, about 67% are from residential and 33% are commercial.

Table 3.2-1: Distribution of Entitled PAFs

S.No	Category	Number	Percentage
1	Residential	2	67
2	Commercial	1	33
	Total	**3**	**100.0**

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

3.2.1.2 Religion Structure

As per the findings of the socio-economic survey, All of the project affected households are belonging to Hindu religion and mother tongue is telugu. Classification of project affected households as per religion is presented in 3.2-2.

Table 3.2-2: PAFs by Type of Religion Structure

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Hindu	3	100.0
2	Muslim	0	0.0
3	Christian	0	0.0
	Total	**3**	**100.0**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.1.3 Sex composition of PAFs

Sex composition of the project affected households has been provided in Table 3.2-4. 50 percentage are male and 50 percentage of female.

Table 3.2-3: Type of Social Stratification

S.No	Type	Number	Percentage
1	Male	6	50
2	Female	6	50
	Total	**12**	**100.0**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.1.4 Social Stratification of PAFs

Social category of project affected households has been provided in Table 3.2-44. Design has been restricted to conserve Tribal people's rights and only 2 household's impact is unavoidable that two house belongs to Other Backward Castes.

Table 3.2-4: Type of Social Stratification

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	General	0	0.0
2	Other Backward Class	2	100
3	Scheduled Caste	0	0.0
4	Scheduled Tribe	0	100
	Total	**2**	**100.0**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.1.5 Literacy Level

As per the findings of the survey, less than fifty percent (40%) of the Project Affected Persons are literate. Out of the total affected population, 20.7% have achieved middle school level of education, nearly 20% of the persons are completed their primary school level, nearly 20 % of the persons are completed intermediate and least of the persons are completed secondary school level of education. Illiterate comprise more than the fifty percent (40.0%). in the region. It may be summarized that literacy level of PAPs is very poor in comparison to literacy rate in the project influence area.

Table 3.2-5: Literacy level of PAFs

S.No	Type of Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Illiterate	4	40
2	Primary Schooling	2	20
3	Middle Schooling	0	0
4	Secondary Schooling	2	20
5	Intermediate	2	20
6	Graduate	0	0
7	Post-Graduate	0	0
8	Professional	0	0
9	Technical	0	0
	Total	**10**	**100**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.2 Economic Profile

3.2.2.1 Occupational Background

With regard to the economic participation among PAFs, the activities related to agriculture absorb a significant proportion (50%) of them. It is observed that from socio economic survey, 10% of the households are engaged in petty business activities and 20% of the households are engaged in other occupation.

Table 3.2-6: Occupation pattern among PAPs

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Cultivation	2	20
2	Agriculture Labor	5	50
3	Trade/Business	0	0
4	Petty Business	1	10
5	Non- agriculture Labor	0	0
6	Professional	0	0
7	Govt Employee	0	0
8	Private Employee	0	0
9	Self Employed	0	0
10	Others	2	20
	Total	**10**	**100**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.2.2 Income Level

As per socio-economic survey, 2 out of 2 affected households are below poverty line. Information on income was collected for employed individuals. Income level of PAFs is mentioned in Table 3.2-7.

Table 3.2-7: Income Level

S.No	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	0-24000	0	0

2	24001-40000	2	100
3	40001-60000	0	0
4	60001-80000	0	0
5	above 80000	0	0
	Total	**2**	**100**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.2.2.3 Residing Details

It is observed that from socio-economic survey, 67 % of the households are residing from above 10 Years and 33 percent of the households are residing from 7 to 9 years. The details are given in Table 3-8.

Table 3.2-8: Residing Years details

S.No	Years	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 1 Year	0	0
2	2 – 4 Years	0	0
3	5 – 6 Years	0	0
4	7 – 9 Years	2	67
5	10 and above	1	33
	Total	**3**	**100**

Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.3 Socio Impact Assessment

Infrastructure development projects bring numerous positive impacts but also cause adverse social impacts in terms of loss of land assets, non-land assets and loss of livelihood particularly the vulnerable sections of the society who are susceptible to socio-economic risks. Assessment of such impacts and development of mitigation measures during the project preparation help achieving the social acceptance of the project. This section of the report presents the social impact assessment of the project road. It details out the project benefits, the associated, and measures adopted to minimize the adverse social impacts.

3.3.1 Impact on Land

The proposed project involves upgrading of existing road section to two lanes with paved shoulder. 4.85 ha of additional land was acquired for improvement of the road.

3.3.2 Impact on Structures

A total of 22 structures are likely to be affected excluding the common properties resources. Further the structures, 10 CPRs are likely to be impacted. Out of total CPRs, 9 CPRs are community purpose of structures (9) and 1 compound walls, markets, arch, statues and tombs etc. are affected accordingly. Community and government structures likely to be affected are provided in Table 3.2-9.

Table 3.2-9: Impact on Structures

S.No	Common Property Resources	Number	Percentage
1	Religious	0	0
2	Community	9	90
3	Government Buildings	0	0
4	Others(compound walls)	1	10
	Total	**10**	**100**

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

3.3.3 Use of Structures

Structures likely to be affected have been categorized as per the present use. Out of the total structures, majority of the structures are being used for 67% residential purposes and accordingly 33 % of the structures are being used for commercial purpose, Structures likely to be impacted as per their present use are mentioned in Table 3.2-10.

Table 3.2-10: Use of Structures

S.No	Use of Structure	Number	Percentage
1	Residential	2	67
2	Commercial	1	33
	Total	**3**	**100**

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

3.3.4 Category of Affected properties

Construction types of the likely affected structures have been provided in Table 3.2-11. Data reveals that 14% of the structures enumerated within the corridor of impact are pucca followed by 1 percent of semipucca and 82 percentage of katcha structure. K atcha structures are mainly constructed of thatched materials which may be removed easily from one place to another.

Table 3.2-11: Category of Affected Properties

S.No	Category	Pucca	Semipucca	Katcha	Total
1	Residential	2	1	11	14

2	Commercial	1	0	7	8
Total		**3(14%)**	**1(5%)**	**18(82%)**	**22(100%)**

Source: Census Survey November, 2017

3.4 Impact on Vulnerable People

There is no impact on vulnerable people Design is restricted to conserve ST people's lands
Source: Socio-Economic Survey November, 2017

3.5 Inference

The proposed project improvement envisages two lanes with paved shoulder road from Macherla to Yerragondapalem. The road requires improvement in its geometry, realignments and bypass to have smooth and free flow of traffic. Possession of material assets, occupation and income level of the project affected households indicate poor social and economic condition. Thus the proposed intervention entails acquisition of land and structures along the road.

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and the Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the RF and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 5.02 crores The major heads of budget items are listed below Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value

- compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- Compensation for crops and trees
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of RP

9.2 COMPENSATION

Private Agricultural Land: For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been taken from Andhra Pradesh stamps & registration website i.e http://registration.ap.gov.in/.

Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.1300000 per acre.

Compensation for Land (The multiplication factor under item (2) of the First Schedule for rural areas shall be 1.25 other as notified by Government (as per Government of AP rules order - G.O.M.S No. 389 dated 22.11.2014).+ 100% Solatium of compensation amount (u/s 30 (1) + 12% as u/s 30(3). The determination of compensation of land cost will be Rs. 13,16,000 per acre.

Structure: The compensation for structures have been taken from Andhra Pradesh Stamps & Registration wed site. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs. 11000 per m2 for permanent structure, Rs.10, 000 per m2 for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 9500 per m2 of temporary structure. Replacement cost for common property resources budgetary provision of Rs 5,00, 000/-.

9.3 ASSISTANCE

The minimum agricultural wages has been based on 'Minimum Rates of Wages in Scheduled Employments in Andhra Pradesh' GO. Ms. No.73 of Labour Employment Training and Factories (LAB.II) Department dated July 18, 2012. The rate prescribed for sowing/transplanting/ harvesting/weeding/grass cutting/ any other unskilled manual labour for Zone-I of Rs.269 per day (including VDA) for 2015-2016 based on Labour Department notification has been taken as minimum agricultural wages and is equivalent to Rs.6,725 per month (Rs.269 per day x 25 days per month).

Rental allowance for tenants losing their place of residence or place of business have been provided with 2-months rental assistance and for computation purpose the monthly rental assistance has been taken as Rs.3000, based on information obtained from census survey, and the 2-months assistance works out to Rs.6,000 per tenant.

All other units rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the EM.

9.4 COMPENSATION FOR COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

The unit cost for well, water tap, bus shelter, hand pump and public toilet has been arrived at based on replacement cost. For other community structures including places of worship, lump sum unit cost has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

9.5 RP IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT COST

The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.2533154.64 and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged and a budgetary provision of Rs. 844,38,488 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.4390801.38 has been made to meet administrative expenses. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.1,00,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.3,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

9.6 SOURCE OF FUNDING AND FUND FLOW

Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and RP implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the Managing Director, APRDC at the beginning of the financial year. The APRDC, being the PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Joint Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. The

NGO in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

9.7 RE SETTLEMENT BUDGET

The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between November 2017 and unit rates worked out from the SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject RP is estimated at Rs.5.02 crores. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

Table 9-1: Estimated Resettlement Cost

Preliminary Cost Estimates for Land Acquisition and Other Related Activities						
Sl.No	**Cost Items**	**Unit**	**Quantity**	**Unit Rate**	**Determination of compensation Rate(Rs) F=(Ex1.25) x2x1.12**	**Amount (in Rs.) G=F x D**
a.	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**
1	Compensation for Land (The multiplication factor under item(2) of the First Schedule for rural areas shall be 1.25 other as notified by Government (as per Government of AP rules order - G.O.M.S No. 389 dated 22.11.2014).+ 100% Solatium of compensation amount (*u/s 30 (1)* + 12% as *u/s 30(3)*	Acres	14.84	470000	13,16,000.00	19529440
	Sub Total (1)					**19529440**
2	Compensation for Structures and community assets (Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium. (u/s 30 (1) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013).					
a.	Residential - Permanent	Sqmt.	304.99	11000	22,000.00	6709780
b.	Commercial - Permanent	Sqmt	71.55	11000	22,000.00	1574100
	Res cum Commercial-Permanent	Sqmt		11000	22,000.00	0
c.	CPR – others	Unit	10	LS	5,00,000.00	5000000
	Sub Total (2)					**13283880**
	Total Compensation Land & Assets (1+2)					**32813320**
3	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites. (As per second schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 u/s 31(1), 38 (1), and 105 (3) serial number 11					**3281332**
4	**R&R Assistance**					
a.	One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or	Nos	15	500000		7500000

	annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL;					
b.	One time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate;	Nos	17	25000		425000
c.	Subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;	Nos	22	36000		792000
d.	shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the business owner, who is required to relocate,	Nos	17	50000		50000
e.	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate.	Nos	22	50000		1100000
f.	Vulnerable Household assistance	Nos	0	25000		0
g.	Training for Vulnerable household	Nos	0	5000		0
	Sub Total (4)					**9867000**
	Total: Compensation and R&R Assistance (1+2+3+4)					**4596165 2**
5	**Implementation arrangements for RP & Administrative Cost**					
a	RAP Implementing NGO @ 3 % of Compensation and R&R Assistance					1378849. 56
b	Grievance and Redress @1% of Compensation and R&R Assistance					459616.5 2
	Sub-total: (5)					**1838466 .08**
	Total: Budget (1+2+3+4+5)					**4780011 8.08**
6	Add- 5% Contingency of total compensation , Entitlement and Administration Cost					2390005. 904
	Grand Total for Implementation of Resettlement Plan and LA (1+2+3+4+5+6)					**5019012 3.98**
	Total Budget in Crore					**5.02**

9.8 DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCES

In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the DPs, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

Date: 17-08-2023
Place: VIJAYAWADA

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