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## **PHASE I INTERIM REPORT**

**Phase I:** First Phase of New Haldia Planning Area comprising of Nandkumar (part), Chandipur, Moyna, Tamluk Blocks and Tamluk Municipality in Purba Medinipur District, West Bengal with a tentative area of 512 sq km.

Present Land Use Map and Land Register (LUMR) has been prepared for Phase 1 & 2 (combined) of the New Haldia Planning Area under Section 28 and 29 provisions of The West Bengal Town and Country Planning (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act – XIII of 1979) and subsequently published in Gazette Notification No. 1831/HDA/IX-122/2013 (Part-II) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2016 and 2281/HDA/IX-122/2013 (Part-II) dated 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2015.

After preparation of the LUMR, the base map was prepared in GIS platform after geo-referencing of scanned/digitized R. S. maps / sheets based on satellite imagery from open source (Bhuvan/Google etc.). The geographical co-ordinates and projection system of the final map is on WGS-84 and UTM. Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey was conducted for establishing the Ground Control Points for satellite imagery geo-rectification and cadastral / R.S. mouza sheets geo-rectifications.

Any major change in land use was incorporated which has taken place since the notification date. However, no extensive field survey was conducted for this purpose. Instead, it was based on changes observed in present satellite images with the recorded land use. While transferring the change in land use during updating, it was classified as per Land Use classification and color code recommended in URDPFI Guidelines.

To comprehend the nature of demographic and socio-economic characteristics prevailing in the study area, a socio-economic survey was carried out and its findings are presented in a report. Primary survey was carried out at the household level, consisting of a sample size of 6000 households, amounting to roughly 2.45% of the total households in the study area. The survey was conducted in five phases – each phase corresponding to a ULB/RLB unit i.e. a Municipality and four Blocks present in the study area. Each of these five units consists of wards or villages which were further sorted according to the number of households. The sampling schedule had been designed in a manner, which would prioritize the settlements (i.e. wards in a municipality and villages in a Block) which are larger in size and have the potential to develop as future growth nodes in the study area.

The questionnaire focused on household characteristics, housing conditions, conditions of Water Supply, Sanitation, Drainage, Waste management, Neighborhood facilities and Living Environment,

In addition to the data collected from the primary survey, supplementary relevant information from Socio-economic Caste Census 2011, District Statistical handbook 2014, Census of India 2011, District Human Development report 2011 has also been presented in this report.

The predominant type of household found in the study area is Nuclear family, both in rural and urban parts. The population belonging to Scheduled Castes is around 10% except Moyna Block, where it is around 25%. Scheduled Tribe population share is negligible. The age-sex composition indicates large share of young dependent population. Male literacy is above 90% and is around 5% higher than female literacy in the study area.

More than 50% of the workers are engaged in agrarian pursuits, of which agricultural labourers are 2 – 2.5 times more than cultivators. Less than 5% of the total earning members earn more than Rs. 10,000 per month in the rural parts, and share of BPL households are very high.

Home ownership rates are around 95% in rural areas but 10% lower in Tamluk Municipality. Most of the dwelling units have 1 or 2 living rooms and their sizes are lower than 700 sqft. Around 50 -60% of the dwelling units in Moyna and Chandipur Blocks have wall material which is susceptible to strong winds and flooding.

Hand-pump is the predominant source of potable water in rural areas whereas the urban part is extensively supplied with piped water supply. Large share of households has complained about the existence of iron in water. Most of the houses in the study area has latrine within house premises, but the rural areas have reported non-existence of any kind of drainage system.

Less than 6% of the rural households have ownership of any motorized mode of transport however, the figures are close to 16% in Tamluk Municipality. A large part of the households has ownership of bicycles – which reflects that short distance trips are non-motorized whereas for long distance trips they have to rely on public transit options.

As most of the villages approach the educational and health facilities outside the village (and often beyond 5km), it is important to note that 24-27% of the villages in Moyna and Chandipur Block has to travel 5-10km to reach a black top road. Water borne disease i.e. diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection are the predominant diseases incident in the study area.

Regarding development priorities for the coming 10 years, households in rural areas have given highest priority to ‘Preparedness against natural disaster’ followed by ‘Accessibility and Communication’, whereas households in urban areas has given highest importance to ‘Health facilities’ and ‘Education facilities’. Three Blocks i.e. Moyna, Chandipur and Nandakumar has expressed highest concern for natural disaster related problems as a large portion of these Blocks suffer from flooding during the monsoon and depression related extreme precipitation. On the other hand, Tamluk Block revealed its highest preference for accessibility and communication.

The aim of this plan would primarily focus on regulating the peri-urban growth around Tamluk (M). Tamluk (M) has limited growth options due to scarcity of land but in view of it being administrative headquarter of the District, there is significant pressure of urban growth in the adjoining rural areas of Tamluk Block. This has resulted in rampant conversion of land and ribbon development along the important NH-116. The other Blocks of the planning area in Phase I are seeing increased participation in pisci culture practices. The agencies need to facilitate such practice through provision of enabling infrastructure – mostly storage, processing and transport. However, the environmental concerns and economic sustainability of these practices also need to be assessed simultaneously.

## **PHASE II INTERIM REPORT**

**Phase II :** Second Phase of New Haldia Planning Area comprising of Shahid Matangini, Kolaghat, Panskura Blocks and Panskura Municipality in Purba Medinipur District, West Bengal with tentative area of 508 sq km.

Present Land Use Map and Land Register(LUMR) has been prepared for Phase 1 & 2 (combined) of the New Haldia Planning Area under Section 28 and 29 provisions of The West Bengal Town and Country Planning (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act – XIII of 1979) and subsequently published in Gazette Notification No. 1831/HDA/IX-122/2013 (Part-II) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2016 and 2281/HDA/IX-122/2013 (Part-II) dated 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2015.

After preparation of the LUMR, the base map will be prepared in GIS platform after geo-referencing of scanned/digitized R. S. maps / sheets based on satellite imagery from open source (Bhuvan/Google etc.). The geographical co-ordinates and projection system of the final map will be on WGS 84 and UTM. Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey will be conducted for establishing the Ground Control Points for satellite imagery geo-rectification and cadastral / R.S. mouza sheets geo- rectifications.

Any major change in land use will be incorporated which has taken place since the notification date. However, no extensive field survey will be conducted for this purpose.

To comprehend the nature of demographic and socio-economic characteristics prevailing in the study area, a Socio-economic Survey report will be prepared on secondary data sources.

The planning area identified in Phase II has a dichotomy – it consists of areas in Kolaghat Block that has strategic locational importance (at an intersection of NH-16 and NH-116), which can be exploited by planning for industrial, logistics and ancillary facilities. It is worthwhile to emphasize that Kolaghat has already seen multifaceted development (thermal power plant and one of the oldest private engineering institute of the State). It also houses Panskura (M) which is a growing urban node with strong connectivity with Kolkata which needs to be promoted. Also the rural areas under Phase II are exposed to seasonal flooding which would be taken into account while planning for these vulnerable areas.

Since Phase I and Phase II are contiguous areas within HDA Planning Area, the proposed land use policy that would emerge out of the socio economic survey and other secondary data within Phase II would be similar to that of Phase I with some deviations as mentioned above.

## **INTERIM REPORT OF KHEJURI I AND II BLOCKS**

**Khejuri I and II Blocks:** Third Phase of New Haldia Planning Area comprising of Khejuri I & II Blocks in Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal with a tentative area of 275sq km.

LUMR status: Present land use map and Register has been prepared for Phase 3 of the New Haldia Planning Area under Section 28 and 29 provisions of The West Bengal Town and Country Planning (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act – XIII of 1979) and subsequently published in Gazette Notification No. 2497/HDA/IX-103 dated 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2019

After preparation of the LUMR, the base map will be prepared in GIS platform after geo-referencing of scanned/digitized R. S. maps / sheets based on satellite imagery from open source (Bhuvan/Google etc.). The geographical co-ordinates and projection system of the final map will be on WGS 84 and UTM. Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey will be conducted for establishing the Ground Control Points for satellite imagery geo-rectification and cadastral / R.S. Mouza sheets geo- rectifications.

Any major change in land use will be incorporated which has taken place since the notification date. However, no extensive field survey will be conducted for this purpose.

To comprehend the nature of demographic and socio-economic characteristics prevailing in the study area, a Socio-economic Survey report will be prepared on secondary data sources.

Areas under Phase III are predominantly rural in nature and located adjoining to the Nandigram I and II Blocks. In view of the planning proposals recommended in the LU&DCP for Nandigram I and II Blocks and to maintain contiguity in development, the agrarian practices in area under Phase III would be promoted. Issues like access and other infrastructure related to agricultural practices would be of primary focus. Only residential development as natural outgrowth of the existing settlement will be permitted. Retail commercial activities of limited scale, wholesale commercial involving agro-produce, small business and financial institutions/offices, green industries or industries related to agro-products will be permitted. Rural connectivity will be stressed to improve passenger commuting and freight movement (for agro-produce and produce from poultry/fisheries) through connecting smaller rural settlements with trading centers. As a part of the Phase III are falls under Coastal Regulatory Zone, additional care will be taken for locating future activities in such areas.