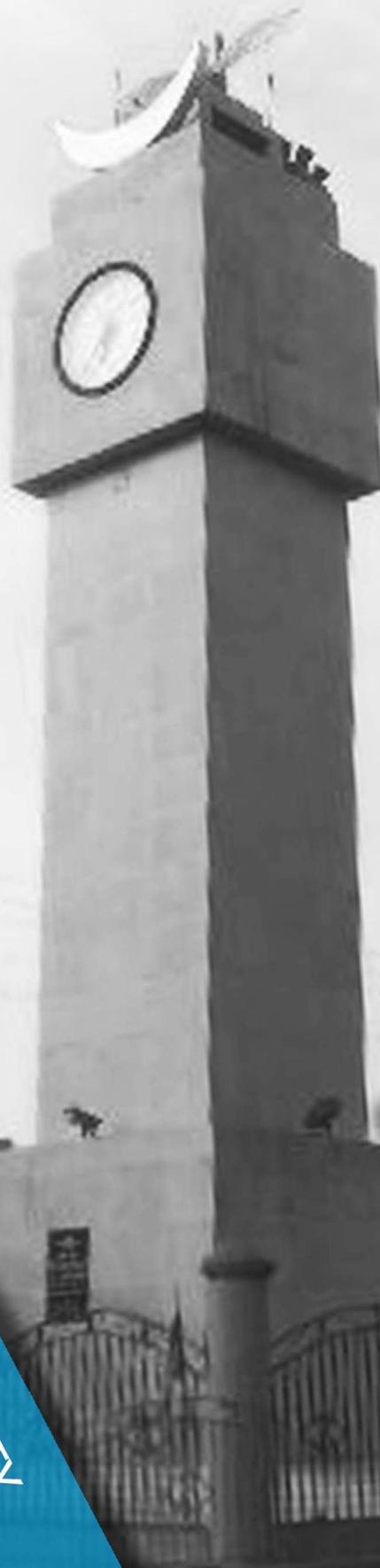


LAND USE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN



BURDWAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

REPORT



The
Kolkata  **Gazette**
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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 2025

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

BURDWAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL)
New Administrative Building (5th Floor)
Purba Bardhaman - 713101

PUBLIC NOTICE

(Under section 38 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979)

WHEREAS, Burdwan Development Authority (hereinafter called 'BDA'), in pursuance of the provisions of Section 31 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act XIII of 1979) has prepared a Land Use and Development Control Plan (hereinafter called LUDCP) in respect of its entire planning area comprising of 63 mouzas.

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the provisions of section 35 of the said Act, the State Government accorded its approval to the publication of public notice under section 36(1) of the said Act, of the preparation of the said LUDCP vide memo no. 683-T&CP/C-2/1H-1/2002 dated 06.03.2019.

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 36 of the said Act, BDA has published a public notice in the Official Gazette and in a local newspaper of the preparation of the said LUDCP with respect to its entire planning area comprising of 63 mouzas, for inviting objections in writing from any person with respect to the said LUDCP, within a period of 60 (sixty) days (from the date of publication of such public notice in the Kolkata Gazette Extraordinary).

AND WHEREAS, 43 no. of claims and objections were received with respect to the said LUDCP and subsequently, as per section 36 (3) of the said Act, a 3-member committee was formed as per Board resolution of BDA and based on the hearing of 38 claimants who have turned up before the 3-member committee, the LUDCP was modified accordingly.

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 36 of the said Act, BDA submitted the modified LUDCP for approval of the State Government vide memo no. 187/II-25/BDA (Pt-6) dated 15.01.2025.

AND WHEREAS, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the said Act, the said LUDCP, was approved by the State Government vide memo no. UDMA-22013(99)/28/2020-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated 28.04.2025.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 38 of the said Act, BDA hereby publishes a public notice of the approval of the LUDCP prepared in respect of its entire planning area comprising of 63 mouzas and in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the said Act, the LUDCP shall come into operation from the date of publication of the aforesaid notice in the Official Gazette.

Copy of the LUDCP may be inspected at office of the Burdwan Development Authority, Purba Bardhaman, on any working day between 11:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M

Sd/-

PRATUL BHUNIA

*Chief Executive Officer
Burdwan Development Authority
Purba Bardhaman*

Abbreviations

AG	Agriculture
BM	Burdwan Municipality
BPA	Burdwan Planning Area
BDA	Burdwan Development Authority
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
GP	Gram Panchayat
HCV	Heavy Commercial Vehicle
IT	Information Technology
KMA	Kolkata Metropolitan Area
LUDCP	Land Use and Development Control Plan
LPD	Litres Per Day
LIG	Low Income Group
LCV	Light Commercial Vehicle
LBS	Licensed Building Surveyor
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MCV	Medium Commercial Vehicle
RF	River Front
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
WBPCB	West Bengal Pollution Control Board

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**INTRODUCTION
STATUTORY PROVISION
OBJECTIVES**



BACKGROUND

1

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Purba Bardhaman, being the granary of West Bengal, has a potential for the development of Mandi town amidst a vast agricultural hinterland. With rich agricultural resources, considerable labour forces, high per capita income, good connectivity, established trade-commercial-industrial setup, new housing, health premises, building material industries, etc.; and above all, vast land suitable for all kinds of institutions, transport & commerce, this area has ample opportunity for further growth and development. It is quite evident that the population of this planning area will increase rapidly in the future. This increase in population would thus create pressure on the use of land and infrastructure both in urban as well as in the rural areas of BPA.

Burdwan Municipality was established in the year 1865, though its urban entity had come in 1657. At that time the Municipal area was 12.8 Sq. km. with a population of 39,818. As per the 2011 census, the population and area of Burdwan Municipality were 3, 14,265 and 26.8 Sq. km. respectively. Rapid urban growth is experienced in and around the Municipality along the major transportation corridor due to a rich hinterland of agricultural, mineral, industrial, and historical importance without sufficient development of its infrastructural facilities.

1.2 STATUTORY PROVISION

The Land Use and Development Control Plan had been proposed for BPA as per provision under Section 31 of The West Bengal Town & Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act XIII of 1979) states:

- (1) A Planning Authority or Development Authority shall, within two years of the declaration of a Planning Area, prepare a plan [hereinafter called the "Land Use and Development Control Plan"] for the Planning Area and forward a copy thereof to the State Government:

Provided that the concerned authority may prepare the plan in respect of any portion of the Planning Area, but the plan in respect of the entire Planning Area shall be completed within a period of three years or within such time as the State Government may from time to time extend.

- (2) The Land Use and Development Control Plan in any area shall be a written statement —
 - (a) Formulating the policy and the general proposals including maps of the Planning Authority or the Development Authority in respect of the development and general use of land in that area including measures for the improvement of the physical environment;
 - (b) Stating the relationship between these proposals and general proposals for the development and general use of land in neighboring areas which may be expected to affect the area; and
 - (c) Containing such other matters as may be prescribed or directed by the State Government.

- (3) A Land Use and Development Control Plan in any area shall contain or be accompanied by such maps, diagrams, illustrations, and descriptive matters as the Planning Authority or the Development Authority thinks appropriate for explaining or illustrating the proposals in the plan, and such diagrams, illustrations, and descriptive matters shall be treated as parts of the plan.
- (4) The Land Use and Development Control Plan may also—
- (a)
- (i) Indicate broadly the manner in which the Planning Authority or the Development Authority proposes that land in such area should be used;
 - (ii) Indicate areas or buildings requiring preservation and conservation for historical, architectural, environmental and ecological and religious purposes;
- (b) Allocate areas or zones of land for use—
- (i) For residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, natural scenic beauty, forest, wild life, natural resources, fishery and landscaping;
 - (ii) For public and semi-public open spaces, parks and playgrounds;
 - (iii) For such other purposes as the Planning Authority or the Development Authority may think fit;
- (c) Indicate, define or provide for—
- (i) The existing and proposed national highways, arterial roads, ring roads and major streets;
 - (ii) The existing and proposed lines of communications, including railways, transports, airports, canals and linkage between towns and villages;
 - (iii) The existing and proposed amenities, services and utilities, systems for water supply including improvement of lakes, rivers, fountains and the like, sewerage, drainage and waste disposal, generation and distribution of electric power and distribution of gas, etc;
- (d) Include regulations (hereinafter called zoning and sub-division regulations) to control within each zone the location, height, number of storeys and size of buildings and other structures, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces and the use of buildings, structures and land and sub-division of land and the street alignments, set-back distances, embankments, constructional activities destroying natural scenic beauty and provide for amenities in hill areas and coastal areas and such other issues as may be considered appropriate by the Authority;

- (e) Locate cluster of villages and huts and designate land for hats, markets, cottage industry, livestock, pasture festivals, fairs, melas and like community facilities and conservation of trees and forests;
- (f) Indicate areas or zones for catchment, soil conservation, and plantation, unsafe for any construction, subsidence for any reason including operation of mines, earthquake-prone area and control of natural disaster.
- (g) Designate land as subject to acquisition for any public purposes.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

Land use planning and development control, which is the delineation and/or restrictions of rights over land within certain spatial confines, is widely regarded as a key instrument of planning regulation and can be seen as environmental regulation in its broadest sense. Land use planning assigns and restricts rights to the development and, use of land and improvements. Development control intervenes in the processes of land development, construction, occupancy, and use, to enable and constrain transactions in accordance with prescribed rights and rules.

Literature review suggests that much of the legislation for land use zoning had the stated intent of promoting the 'health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development'.

The task of land use planning has three key objectives:

- a. To separate incompatible land uses, which generate negative externalities to harm each other;
- b. To integrate compatible land uses, which generate positive externalities so that they are mutually beneficial; and
- c. To interject public goods like roads and open space in suitable locations.

Land use planning is meant to prevent the natural state of random distribution of activities over space, and hence associated chaos. Land use zoning is supposed to group compatible activities into classes i.e. land use zones, and arrange land use zones spatially in a land use map to prevent uses that are mutually incompatible with each other.

Assigning use or property rights on land is a sovereign task. As land use planning and its implementation through regulation and development control involve commands (laws, rules, and regulations) that can only be issued and enforced by the state, it is essentially a task that can be exercised by a public agency enabled with adequate legislative support. A land use and development control plan is essentially an intervention in the land market – which can be viewed as the market's institutional environment.

The economic rationale behind land use planning and development control lies in the fact that land and property markets are imperfect and the outcomes are often inefficient. Inefficiency in the

allocation of land uses is based on Pareto efficiency, where it is believed that some people could be made better off in terms of the allocation of land resources without making others worse off.

For example, land markets, may not be able to control or regulate nuisances generated from incompatible land uses. The negative externalities (i.e. adverse impacts not absorbed by the producer or the consumer such as smoke from a factory) generated out of consumption or production of private goods will remain unaccounted and it implies that the social cost of production or consumption will often be higher than the market price or cost of production.

On the other hand, a certain type of combination of public-private goods will not be produced which are socially beneficial – as the market is not in a position to value and absorb the positive externalities (i.e. desirable impacts not absorbed by the producer or consumers, such as leaving space on side of buildings so that neighbors can get adequate light, ventilation, and privacy). This is because the willingness to pay for the production or consumption of such combinations is lower than the social benefit it generates.

Moreover, the provision or supply of public goods (goods of non-rival and non-excludable nature), i.e. roads, open spaces, etc., will not happen as markets do not have any incentive to supply them. In this context, the Pigouvian planning theory (initiated in the 1920s by Arthur Pigou in his treatise named *The Economics of Welfare*) recognizes it as ‘market failures’ where maximization of social welfare is not possible. This makes a case for public intervention to regulate the market for maximization of the social welfare arising out of the allocation of land resources among competing land uses. The role of the government/state/public is seen as a force outside the economic system altogether which has come to rectify the distortions which unhindered and inhibited market forces can bring, and create conditions for market failures.

However, the Pigouvian social welfare approach to the allocation of land resources has been heavily criticized, mostly by the Coasian planning theory (initiated by Ronald Coase in the 1960s in his Nobel prize-winning article named *The Problem of Social Cost*) which revisits the role of state and market in allocating land uses. Coasian approach rests on the premise that in well-operating markets the allocation of land to various uses will be exactly the same as the one derived by maximization of social welfare.

Therefore, the cost of regulation i.e. institutional costs to enact and enforce the regulation is unnecessary and is a burden on society. It practically says that the Pigouvian approach might have outcome efficiency i.e. efficiency in producing a desirable outcome in terms of land utilization, but it lacks process efficiency as it imposes a social burden in arriving at that outcome through regulation and enforcement, which is often resource intensive. However, this approach is wise enough to point out that markets cannot operate efficiently where transaction costs are very high. Transaction costs are costs spent on legal, administrative, and information-gathering tasks associated with a market transaction, say buying and selling a parcel of land. Land markets essentially have very high transactions costs, particularly in India, mostly due to two reasons:

- a. Information is scarce and gathering them is more difficult [information can be on ownership, use restrictions specified by multiple agencies, land prices prevailing for various types of uses, future investments in and around, government's intention and policies, procedural information on sanctions, permits, fees, charges, etc.]
- b. High asset specificity i.e. a kind of inter-dependence where investment in land is tied to many other things, both spatially and temporally [investment in land and landed property is for a considerable duration, which means it has greater lock-in period; market value¹¹ of any development is also dependent on what developments will take place in the vicinity; so any investments on land or landed property will be subjected to a kind of inter-dependence spatially and temporally, for which people often do not have adequate and reliable information leading to uncertainty.]

The Coasian planning approach recommends intervention of the state through minimal regulation to reduce the transaction costs of land markets so that markets can efficiently allocate the land to various uses – aiming at both outcome efficiency and process efficiency. Put in another way, the role of the state is not as an outside actor in deciding the final allocation of land uses and completely replacing the role of the market, but to work as a governance institution choosing those set of legal rules and procedures and administrative mechanism which will help the land market to allocate land uses and maximize the social welfare.

Land use zoning plans and development control guidelines will have a significant impact on the land market – particularly in reducing the transaction costs in the land market. It supplies one of the essential public goods i.e. authentic and consistent information, about the future land use allowed on land, the kind of development intensity permitted, locations of public infrastructure proposed, procedures to be followed to carry on development activities, etc. Information of such kind will reduce uncertainty and will be available at very little cost – thus reducing the transaction costs in the land market.

The absence of such information leads to a land market where there is no certainty about which land use can come in which location. As some people tend to have inside information or educated knowledge or experienced intuition about public infrastructure projects, large private investments, and any other information which might influence the land market, land buying and selling takes place in an imperfect market due to asymmetric information among buyers and sellers. Land transactions are frequently subjected to opportunism and misrepresentation in a viciously speculative environment – where a large number of people become vulnerable. As in India, a large amount of household income and wealth is invested in land and landed property; it has the potential to create an exploitative land market where few will make fortune at the cost of many.

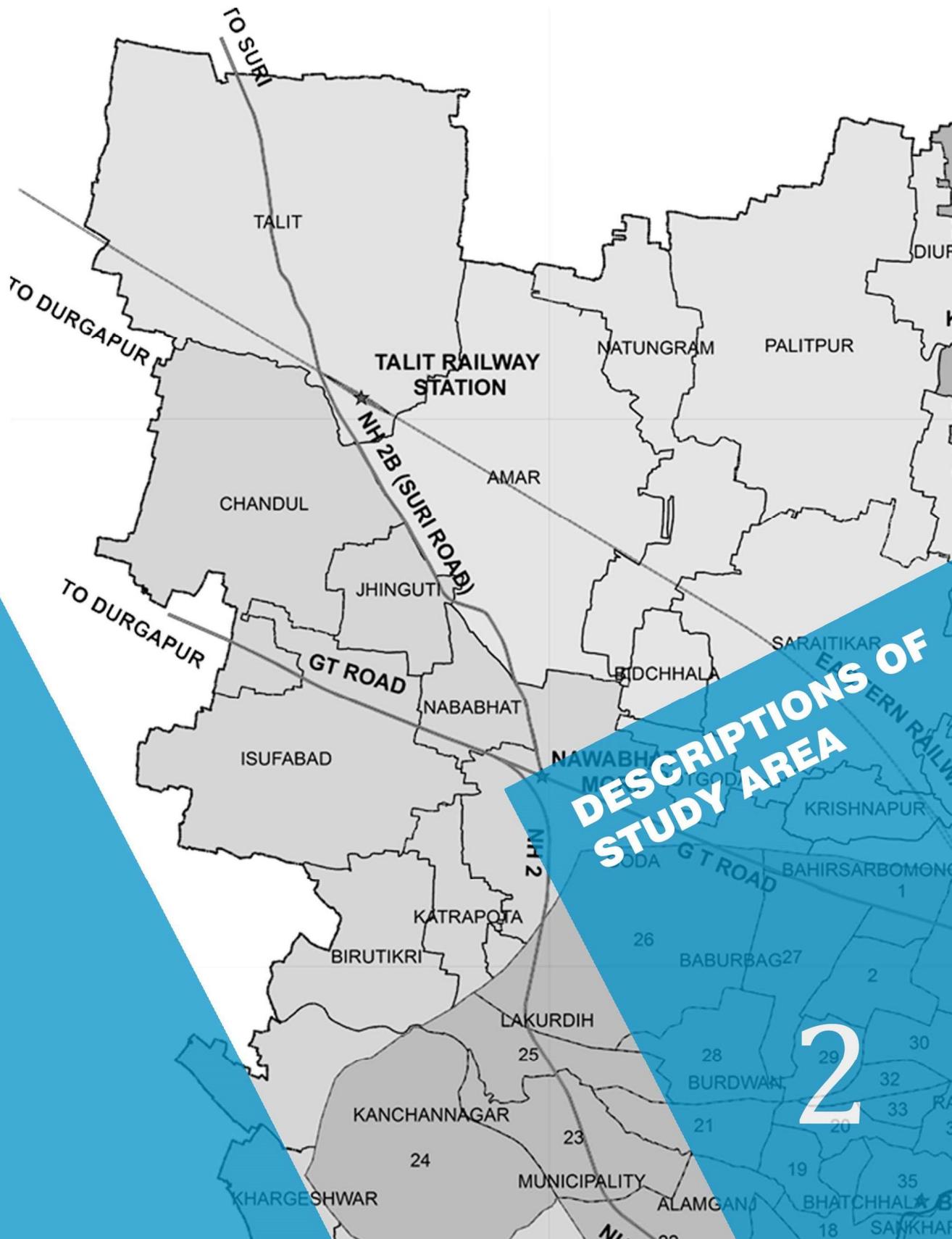
American planning system has been greatly influenced by the Coasian approach where markets play a greater role in deciding the allocation of land. On the contrary, the European planning system, particularly British planning, has been greatly influenced by the Pigouvian approach, where the state

occupies a greater role in deciding land use and intensity of development. Indian planning has always been deeply influenced by the British planning system and bestows great responsibility on the state for deciding the future utilization of land.

The discussion in this section has clearly pointed out that there might be certain problems with the regulation but it will be difficult to completely abandon it. Any planning initiative in contemporary times also must encourage the desirable market forces in shaping the future urban and regional structure – but also check the undesirable market conditions and outcomes.

The West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 [West Bengal Act XIII of 1979] provided the legislative framework where Development Authority will play a key role in preparing the Land Use and Development Control Plan for its planning area. The Development Authority has considerable autonomy to choose the nature of land use zoning plan and regulatory framework for development control as it finds suitable. In this present exercise, efforts will be made to keep these key issues, discussed in this section, under consideration while preparing the land use zoning plan and framing the development control guidelines.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BPA JURIDICATION OF PLANNING AREA ADMINISTRATIVES UNITS



“

2 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND - THE TOWN & ITS CULTURAL SETTING

During the period of Jahangir, this place was named Badh-e-dewan (district capital). The city owes its historical importance to being the headquarters of the Maharajas of Burdwan, the premier noblemen of lower Bengal, whose rent roll was upwards of 300,000. Bardhaman Raj was founded in 1657 by Sangam Rai, of a Hindu Khatri family of Kotli in Lahore, Punjab, whose descendants served in turn the Mughal Emperors and the British government. The East Indian Railway from Howrah was opened in 1855. The great prosperity of the raj was due to the excellent management of Maharaja Mahtab Chand (died 1879), whose loyalty to the government especially during the "Hul" (Santhal rebellion) of 1855-56 and the Indian rebellion of 1857 was rewarded with the grant of a coat of arms in 1868 and the right to a personal salute of 13 guns in 1877. Maharaja Bijaychand Mahtab (born 1881), who succeeded his adoptive father in 1888, earned great distinction for the courage with which he risked his life to save that of Sir Andrew Fraser, the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, on the occasion of the attempt to assassinate him made by freedom fighters of Bengal on 7 November 1908.

Mahtab Chand Bahadur and later Bijaychand Mahtab struggled their best to make this region culturally, economically, and ecologically healthier. The chief educational institution was the Burdwan Raj College, which was entirely supported out of the maharaja's estate. Sadhak Kamalakanta a composer of devotional songs and Kashiram Das a poet and translator of the great Mahabharata were possibly the best products of such an endeavour. Pratap Chandra Roy was the publisher of the first translation in the world to translate Mahabharata in English (1883–1896). The society at large also continued to gain the fruits. We find, among others, the great rebel poet Kazi Nazrul Islam and Kala-azar-famed U. N. Brahmachari as the relatively recent illustrious sons of this soil. Batukeshwar Dutta an Indian revolutionary and independence fighter in the early 1900s was born on 18 November 1910 in the village of Oari in the Burdwan district. He is best known for having exploded a few bombs, along with Bhagat Singh, in the Central Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on 8 April 1929. The city became an important center of North-Indian classical music as well.

Burdwan has a multi-cultural heritage. The *deuls* (temples of *Rekha* type) found here are reminiscent of Bengali Hindu architecture. The old temples bear signs of Hinduism, mostly belonging to the Sakta and Vaishnava followers.

The Kankaleswari Kali is also located in the city of Burdwan. Burdwan experienced and survived numerous violent conflicts, mainly due to Mughal, Pashtun, and Maratha invaders. The city of Bardhaman was visited by notables of the Delhi Sultanate from Raja Todarmal to DaudKarnani, from Sher Afghan and Kutub-ud-din to Ajimuswan to the future Mughal emperor Shah Jahan while he was still a rebel. Bardhaman also has a number of Bengali Christians, and although they are a minority, there are many churches in the city.

2.2 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE BPA

Purba Bardhaman Planning Area, as delineated by Burdwan Development Authority (BDA), extends over 148.02sq.km. accommodating about 4.82 lakhs population. It is located in the south-central part of Purba Bardhaman district, 107 km north-west to Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA), forming a rural-urban continuum between KMA and ADDA complex. Burdwan town, besides being the administrative center of the district also serves as the primate trading center of goods and services for the flourishing agricultural hinterland. Purba Bardhaman, being the granary of West Bengal, has a potential for development of Mandi town amidst a vast agriculture hinterland, with considerable labor forces, high per capita income, good connectivity with other districts, and an established trade-commerce and industrial setup. This area is principally urban in character mainly due to the presence of district head quarter functions. More than 54.8% of the total population of BPA (4.82 lakhs) is urban as per the 2011 census.

Table 1: General Profile

	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman District	BPA	% share in District
Total Population	91276115	48,35,532	4,82,191	9.97
Urban Population	29093002	7,26,345	3,14,265	43.27
Percentage of Urban Population	31.87	15.02	65.17	-
No. Of Households Total	20380315	10,86,636	1,10,621	6.39
Urban	6567150	1,63,212	71,618	43.88
Rural	13813165	9,23,424	39,003	4.22
Area Under Jurisdiction (sq. km.)	88752	5411	148.02	2.73
Density (person/sq. km.)	1029	893.6	3,060	-

2.3 JURISDICTION OF PLANNING AREA

The BPA comprises of 63 Mouzas under the jurisdiction of Burdwan Police Station. The total area of the planning area is 148.02 Sq. Km. The local bodies falling within the BPA area include Burdwan Municipality, Belkash G.P, Rayan-I G.P, Saraitikar G.P, Kshetia G.P, Baghar-II G.P, Baikunthapur - I G.P and Baikunthapur-II G.P(Refer Table 1).

2.4 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

The BPA comprises of seven local bodies and one urban local body.

2.4.1 Burdwan Municipality (BM)

Burdwan Municipality, with a population of about 3.1 lakhs is the most populous municipality located in the Purba Bardhaman district of the state of West Bengal in India. The total geographical area of Burdwan Municipality is 26.82 km² and it is the 3rd biggest city by area in the district. The population density of the city is 11949 persons per km². There are 35 wards in the city, among them Burdwan Ward No 12 is the most populous ward with a population of about 16 thousand and Burdwan Ward No 31 is the least populous ward with a population of 4235.

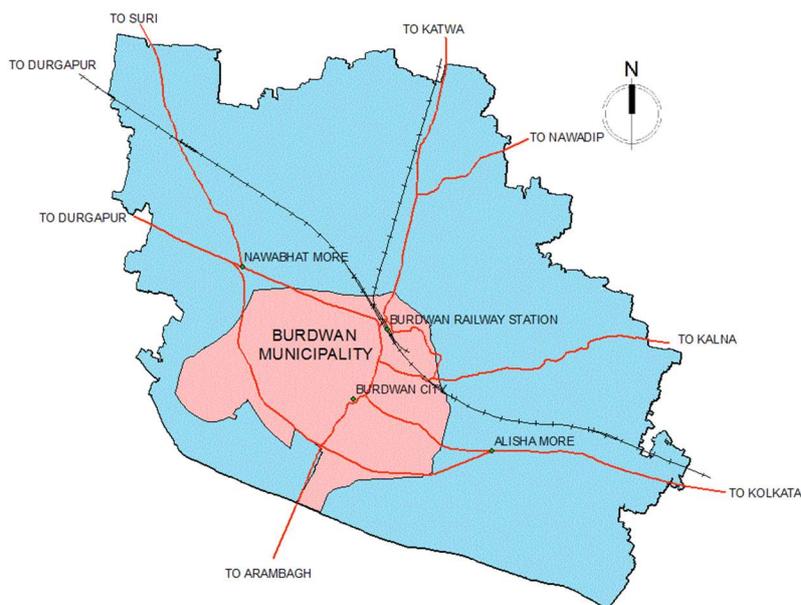


Figure 1: Burdwan Municipality

The nearest railway station is Burdwan Junction which is within the city. Burdwan is the sub-district head quarter of the city. District head quarter of the city is Burdwan Sadar. Kolkata is the state head quarter and is 105 km far from here. The yearly average rainfall of the city is 1442 mm. The maximum temperature here reaches up to 44°C and the minimum temperature goes down to 7.1°C.(Figure 1 shows the location of the municipality)

2.4.2 Belkash Gram Panchayat

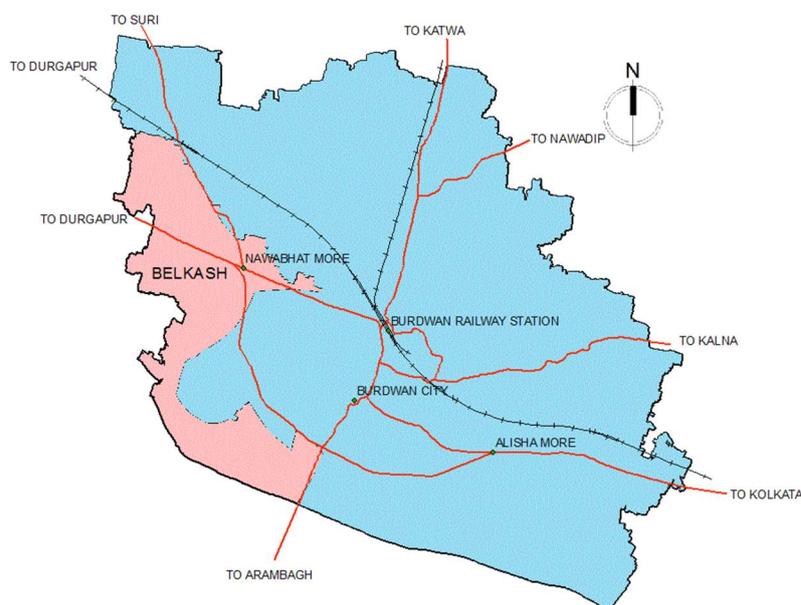


Figure 2: Belkash Gram Panchayat

Belkash lies on the west side of the BM. The GP has 12 Mouzas, 6 complete and 6 in part. Chandul, Jhinguti, Nababhat, Isufabad, Fakirpur, Khargeswar (P), Idilpur (P), Kanchannagar (P), Birutikri, Katrapota (P), Bongpur (P) and Goda (P) (CT), in total they cover 20.33 sq.km. (Figure 2 shows the location of Belkash)

2.4.3 Rayan-I Gram Panchayat

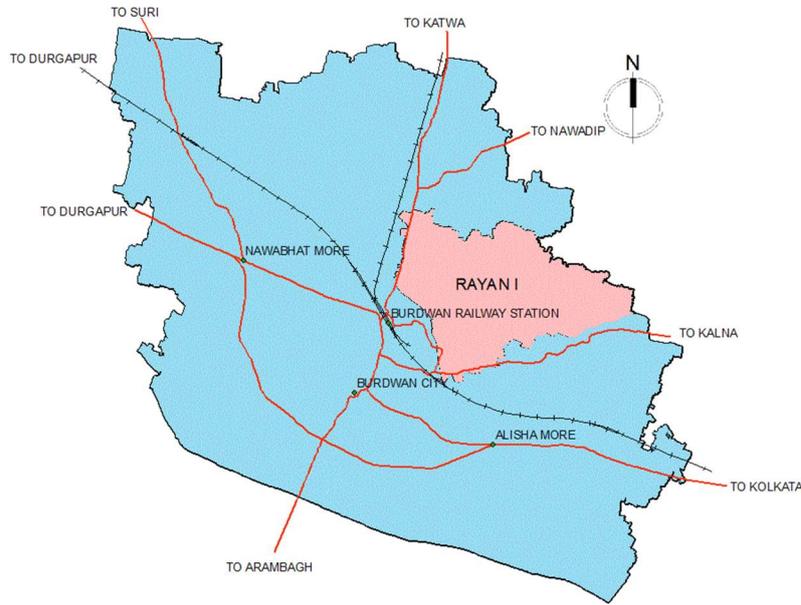


Figure 3: Rayan-I Gram Panchayat

Rayan-I lies on the East side of the BM. The GP has 4 Mouzas, 2 complete and 2 in part. Rayan, Kantia, Sadhanpur (P), and Nari (P) (CT), in total they cover 16.06sq.km.(Figure 3shows the location of Rayan-I)

2.4.4 Saraitikar Gram Panchayat

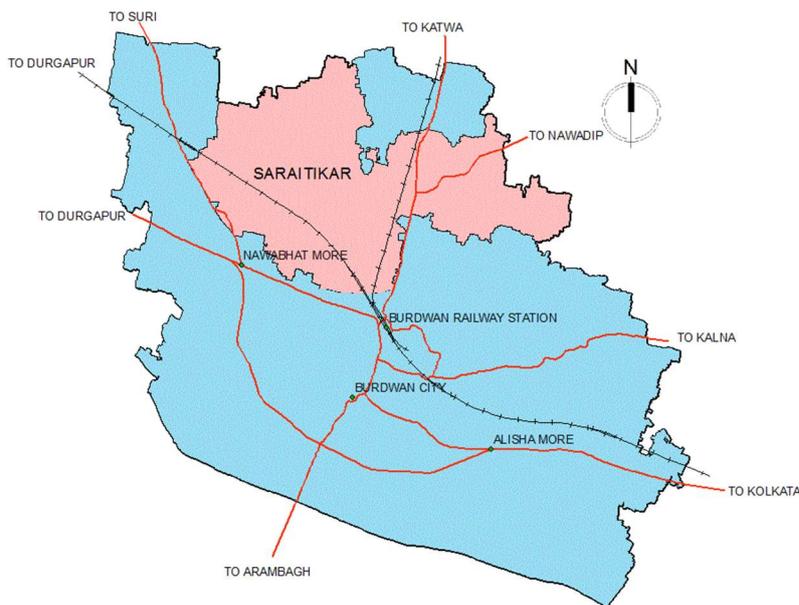


Figure 4: Saraitikar Gram Panchayat

Saraitikar lies on the North of the BM. The GP has 9 Mouzas, 8 complete and 1 in part. Amar, Krishnapur, Jotgoda, Bidchhala, Saraitikar, Palitpur, Diuri, Mirzapur (CT), and Bahirsarbamangala (P) (CT), in total they cover 32.07 sq.km. (Figure 4 shows the location of Saraitikar)

2.4.5 Kshetia Gram Panchayat

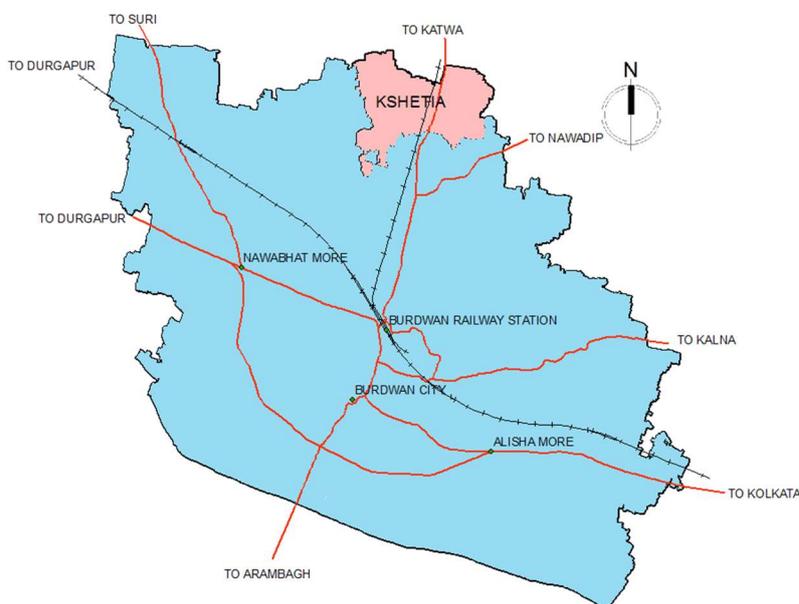


Figure 5: Kshetia Gram Panchayat

Kshetia lies on the North East of the BM. The GP has 2 Mouzas. Kamnara and Malkita, in total they cover 6.76 sq.km. (Figure 5 shows the location of Kshetia)

2.4.6 Baghar-II Gram Panchayat

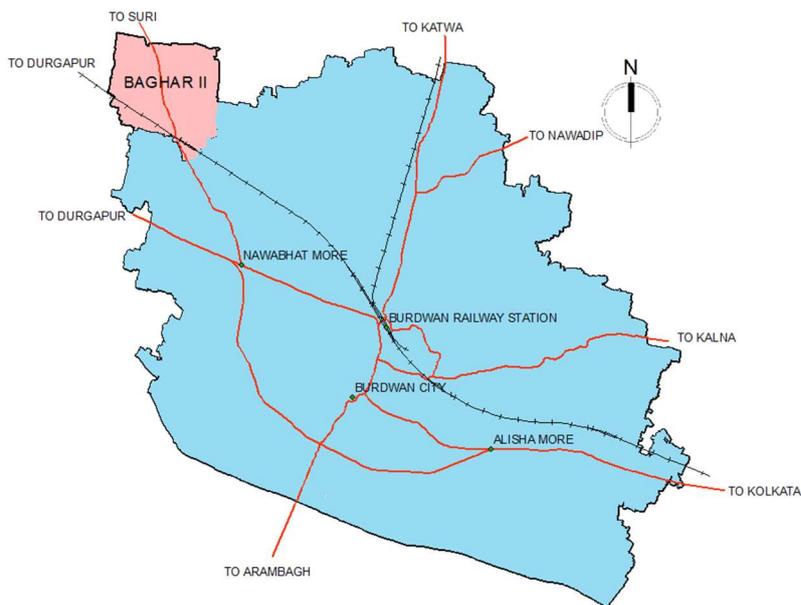


Figure 6: Baghar-II Gram Panchayat

Baghar-II lies on the North West of the BM. The GP has 1 mouza, Talit. It covers about 7.02 sq.km. (Figure 6 shows the location of Baghar)

2.4.7 Baikunthapur – I Gram Panchayat

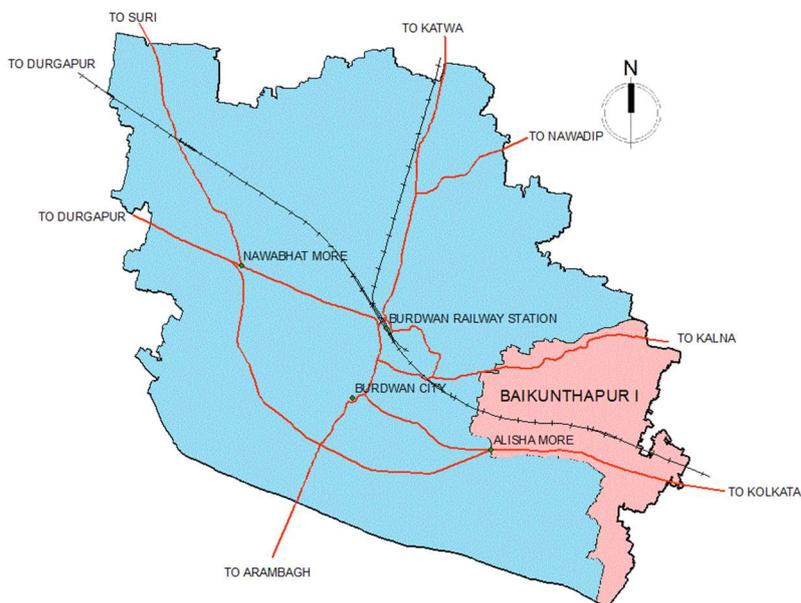


Figure 7: Baikunthapur – I Gram Panchayat

Baikunthapur – I lie on the South East of the BM. The GP has 11 mouzas. Kalyanpur, Nandara, Dangachha, Bamchandaipur, Kandarsona, Gangpur (CT), Jotram, Baikunthapur, Aswatthagaria,

Nawapara, and Shyamsundarpur, in total they cover 17.57sq.km.(Figure 7shows the location of Baikunthapur-I)

2.4.8 Baikunthapur-II Gram Panchayat

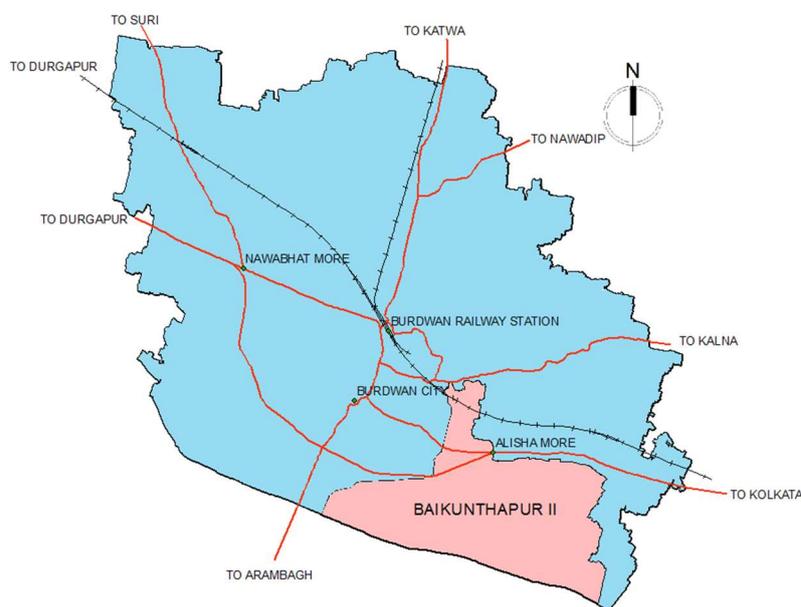


Figure 8: Baikunthapur-II Gram Panchayat

Baikunthapur – I lies on the South East of BM. The GP has 12 Mouzas, 8 complete and 4 in part. Alisha, Shrirampur, Hatsimul, Pamra, Kathalgachhi, Chaitpur, Amirpur, Nandur, Ichhlabad (P), Kanainatshal (P), Gopalnagar (P), and Becharhat (P), in total they cover 21.39sq.km.(Figure 8 shows the location of Baikunthapur-II)

Table 2: Details of Administrative Areas within BPA

Name of Administrative unit	Total No. of Mouzas	Mouzas falling within BPA	Area (Sq. Km.)
Burdwan Municipality	10 mouza in complete and 16 in part mouzas	Birutikri (P), Katrapota (P), Khargeswar (P), Idilpur (P), Lakurdi (P),Goda (P), Bahirsarbamangala (P), Gopalnagar (P), Sadhanpur(P), Nari (P), Ichhlabad (P), Kanainatshal (P), Becharhat (P), Bongpur (P), Fakirpur (P), Kanchannagar (P),Alamganj, Burdwan, Baburbag, Bhatchala, Khwaja Anwar Berh, Mirchhoba, Balidanga,Sankharipukur, Radhanagar , Jagatberh	26.82

Belkash GP	4 mouza in complete and 9 in part mouzas	Chandul, Jhinguti, Nababhat , Isufabad, Khargeswar (P), Idilpur (P), Fakirpur (P), Kanchannagar (P), Birutikri (P), Katrapota (P), Bongpur (P), Goda (P) Lakurdi (P)	20.33
Rayan-I GP	2 mouza in complete and 2 in part mouzas	Sadhanpur (P), Nari (P) (CT), Rayan, Kantia	16.06
Saraitikar GP	9 mouza in complete and 1 in part mouza	Bahirsarbamangala (P), Natungram Amar, Krishnapur, Jotgoda, Bidchhala, Saraitikar, Palitpur, Diuri, Mirzapur	32.07
Kshetia GP	2 mouzas	Kamnara, Malkita	6.76
Baghar-II GP	1 mouza	Talit	7.02
Baikunthapur - I GP	11 mouzas	Kalyanpur, Nandara, Dangachha, Bamchandaipur, Kandarsona, Gangpur, Jotram, Baikunthapur, Aswatthagaria, Nawapara, Shyamsundarpur	17.57
Baikunthapur-II GP	8 mouza in complete and 4 in part mouza	Ichhlabad (P), Kanainatshal (P), Gopalnagar (P), Becharhat (P), Alisha, Shrirampur, Hatsimul, Pamra, Kathalgachhi, Chaitpur, Amirpur, Nandur	21.39

Source: Primary Survey

POPULATION GROWTH TREND POPULATION PERSPECTIVE LITERACY RATE SEX RATIO



DEMOGRAPHY

3

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3 DEMOGRAPHY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Demography is the study of the human population with respect to size, composition, spatial distribution, and changes in the population that occur over time. The importance of studying demography is to identify changes within the population such as the growth of the population, mortality and morbidity rates, migration, and marriage. This information helps governments to evaluate their policies and helps in forecasting future trends. Study and analysis of the population are important for planning as proposals and standards are made in relation to the population of the planning area, its size, composition, and distribution.

3.1.1 Burdwan Planning Area (BPA)

BPA comprises of 63 Mouzas and it is under the jurisdiction of Burdwan Police Station. It has an area of 148.02Sq.km.

Table 3: Demographics 1981 and 2011

	1981	1991	2001	2011
India	683329900	838583988	1028610328	1210854977
West Bengal	54580650	68077965	80176197	91276115
Bardhaman	4835388	6050605	6895514	7717563
BPA	238525	334441	406966	482165

3.1.1.1 Population of BPA

The urban area of BPA consists mostly of Burdwan Municipality. The rural area consists of seven gram panchayats; namely, Belkash GP, Rayan-I GP, Saraitikar GP, Kshetia GP, Baghar-II GP, Baikunthapur - I GP, Baikunthapur-II GP.

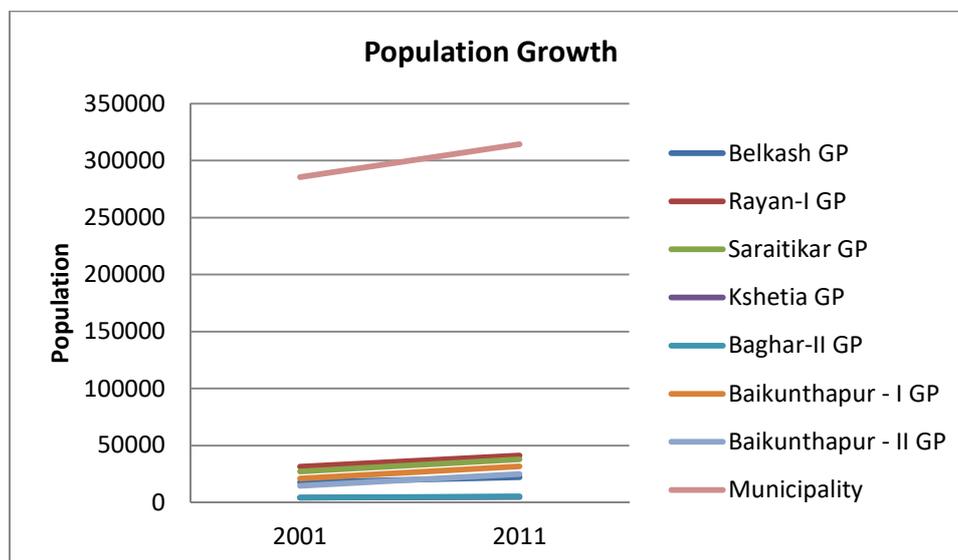


Figure 9: Increase in Population over a Decade

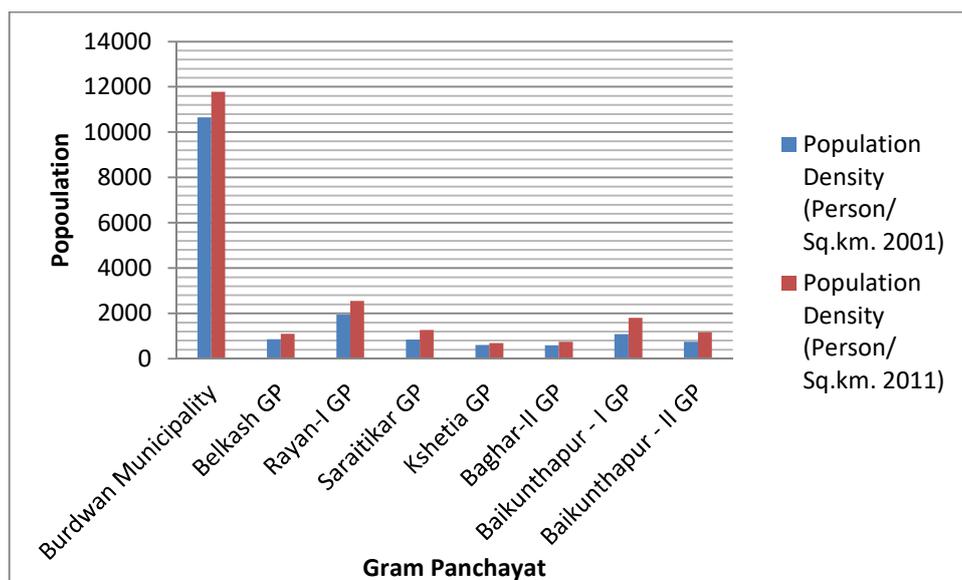


Figure 10: Increase in Density over a Decade

Table 4: BPA Population Breakup

Year	Belkash GP	Rayan-I GP	Saraitikar GP	Kshetia GP	Baghar-II GP	Baikunthapur - I GP	Baikunthapur - II GP	Municipality
2011	22240	41195	37892	4717	5240	31637	25005	314265
2001	17655	31350	27047	4127	4149	21043	14533	285602

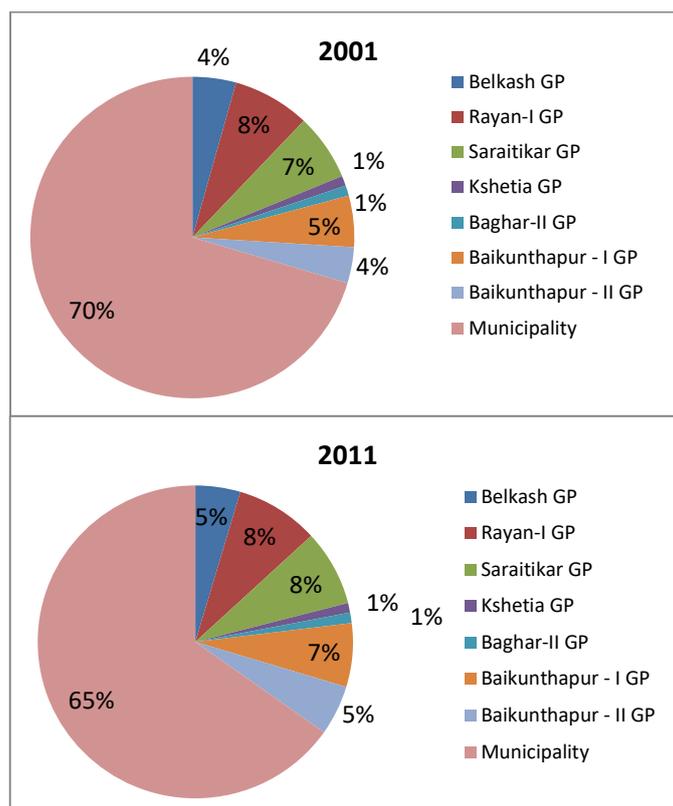


Figure 11: BPA Percentage Share of Population

In the year 2001, the Census Data shows that 70% of the BPA population consisted majorly of the Municipality but by the year 2011, the percentage share has decreased to 65%, thus showing growth in percentage in GP like Belkash, Saraitikar, Baikunthapur I & II.

Table 5: BPA - Facts and Figures

Divisions	Population	Male Population	Female Population	Population Density (Person/Sq.km.)	SC Population	ST Population	No. of Households
Burdwan Municipality	314265	159936	154329	11779	34817	3453	71618
Belkash GP	22240	11388	10852	1099	6723	743	5198
Rayan-I GP	41195	20890	20305	2559	8827	1455	9621
Saraitikar GP	37892	19289	18603	1274	9908	1973	8545
Kshetia GP	4717	2458	2259	697	1886	438	1012
Baghar-II GP	5240	2656	2584	747	1962	394	1260
Baikunthapur - I GP	31637	16174	15463	1800	11126	3318	7472
Baikunthapur - II GP	25005	12734	12271	1173	8944	2158	5895

3.1.2 Burdwan Municipality

The city is home to about 3.1 lakh people, among them about 1.6 lakhs (51%) are male and about 1.5 lakh (49%) are female. 88% of the whole population are from general caste, 11% are from schedule caste and 1% are schedule tribes. Child (aged under 6 years) population of Burdwan municipality is 8%, among them, 51% are boys and 49% are girls. There are about 72 thousand households in the city and an average of 4 persons live in every family.

Table 6: Caste wise male-female population

	Total	General	Schedule Casts	Schedule Tribe	Child
Total	314,265	275,995	34,817	3,453	24,587
Male	159,936	140,379	17,850	1,707	12,628
Female	154,329	135,616	16,967	1,746	11,959

3.1.3 Growth of Population

The Population of the city has increased by 10% in the last 10 years. In the 2001 census total population here was about 2.9 lakh. The Female population growth rate of the city is 12.6% which is 4.9% higher than the male population growth rate of 7.7%. General caste population has increased by 13.3%; the Schedule caste population has decreased by -6%; Schedule Tribe population has decreased by -30.3% and the child population has decreased by -11.1% in the city since the last census.

Table 7: Growth of population (percent) from 2001 to 2011

	Total	General	Schedule Casts	Schedule Tribe	Child
Total	10%	13.3%	-6%	-30.3%	-11.1%
Male	7.7%	10.5%	-5.8%	-32.8%	-10.5%
Female	12.6%	16.4%	-6.2%	-27.7%	-11.7%

Even though there is no steady increase in population throughout the wards, the maximum increase in population was observed in Burdwan Municipality.

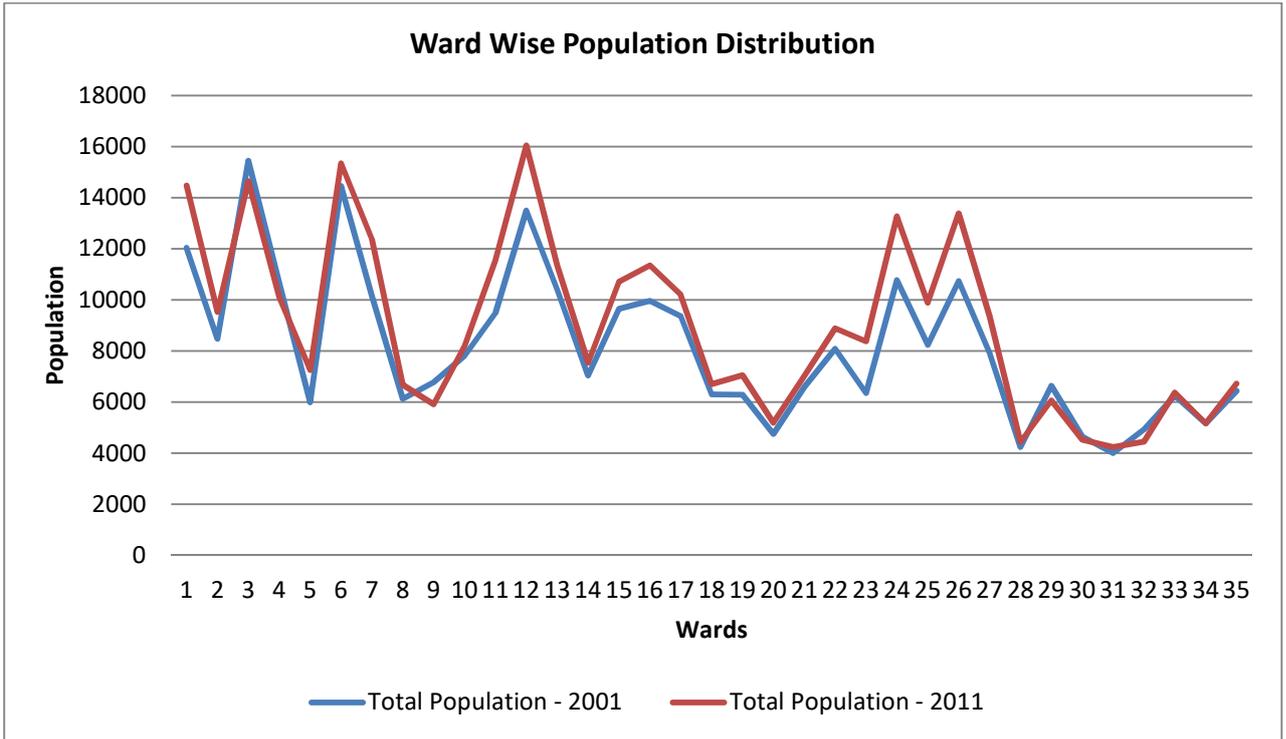


Figure 12: Ward-wise population for the years 2001 and 2011

Figure 13 below shows that in some wards like 9 and 3, there has been a decrease in population of over 800 people and to its contrary, there has been an increase in the population of more than 2000 people in wards 23, 11, 7, 1, 24, 12 and 26.

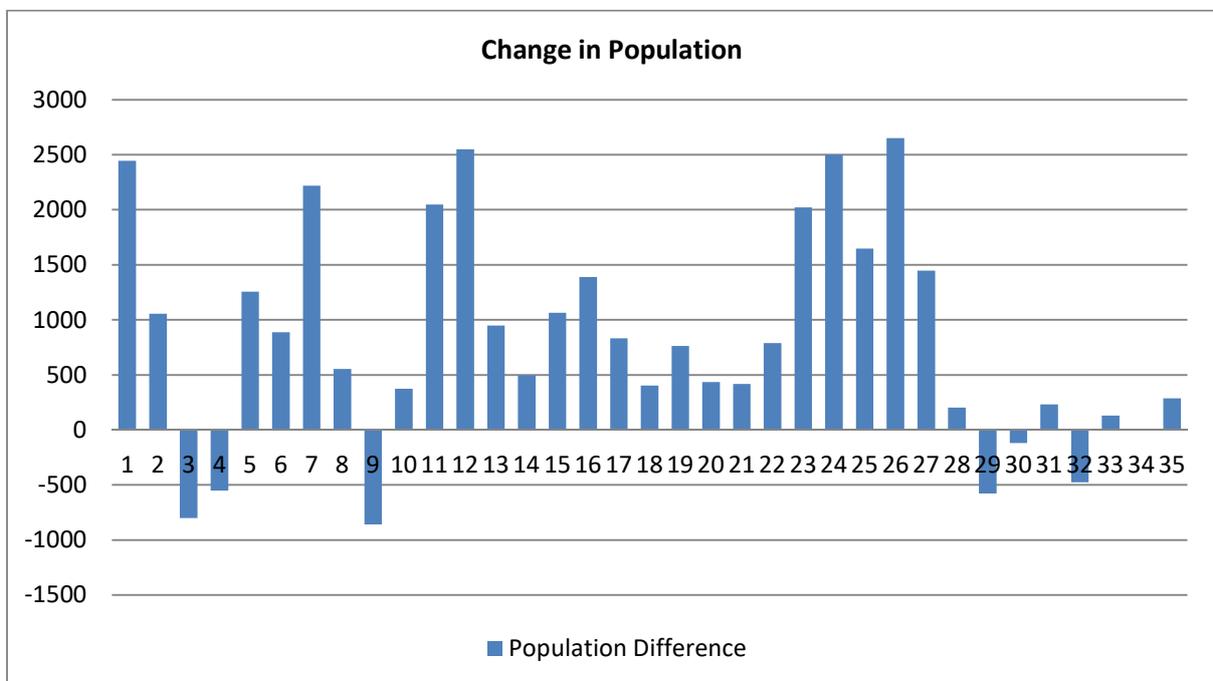


Figure 13: Change in Population over a Decade

Figure14 shows the distribution of population density for BPA.

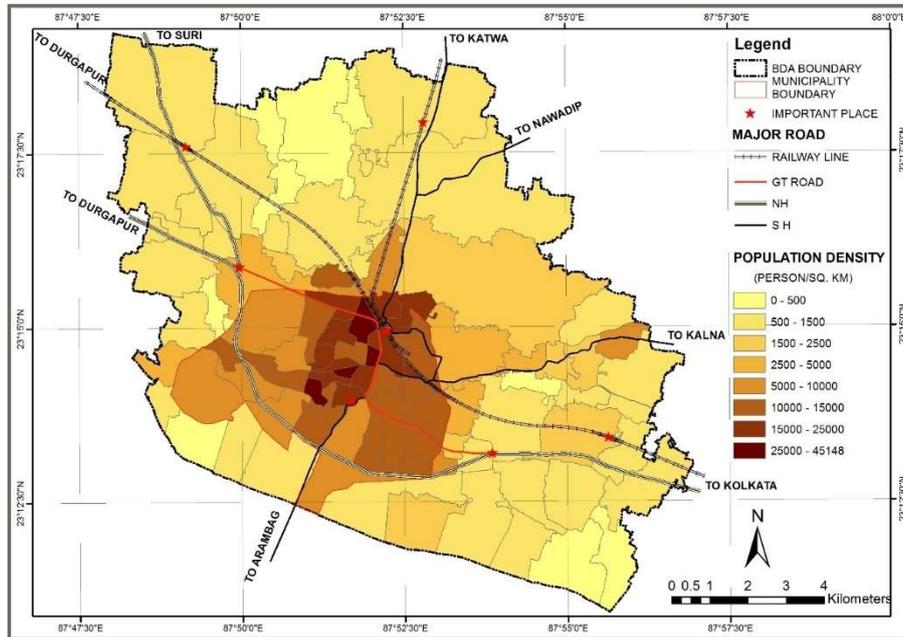


Figure 14: Population Density Map of BPA

3.1.4 Sex Ratio

As of the 2011 census, there are 965 females per 1000 males in the city. The sex ratio in the general caste is 966, in the scheduled caste is 951 and in the scheduled tribe is 1023. There are 947 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the city. The overall sex ratio in the city has increased by 43 females per 1000 males during the years from 2001 to 2011. The child sex ratio here has decreased by 14 girls per 1000 boys during the same time.

Table 8: Change in sex ratio from 2001 to 2011

	Total	General	SC	ST	Child
Change	43	49	-3	73	-14
2011	965	966	951	1023	947
2001	922	917	954	950	961

3.1.5 Literacy

A total of about 2.6 lakh people in the city are literate, among them about 1.4 lakh are male and about 1.2 lakh are female. The literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Purba Bardhaman is 88%. 92% of the male and 85% of the female population is literate here. Overall literacy rate in the city has increased by 3%. Male literacy has gone up by 2% and female literacy rate has gone up by 6%.

Table 9: Change in literacy rate from 2001 to 2011

	Total	Male	Female
Change	3.7%	2.3%	5.5%
2011	88.3%	91.8%	84.7%
2001	84.6%	89.5%	79.2%

3.2 SEX RATIO

Figure 15(a) reveals that the sex ratio of the planning area is comparatively higher than that of the country, state, and BPA. The sex ratio of urban areas is higher than that of rural areas within BPA (refer to Figure 15(b)).

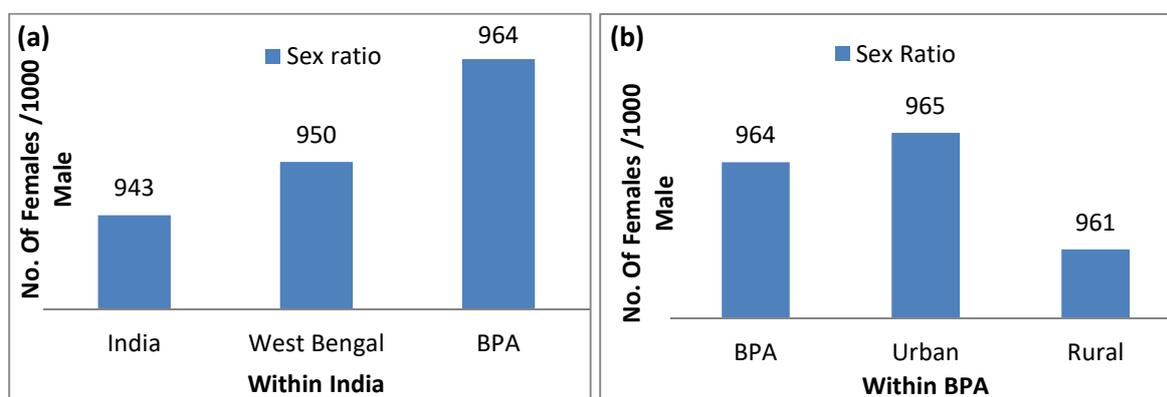


Figure 15: Comparison of Sex Ratio

From Figure 16, it is evident that Baghar-II GP has the highest sex ratio quickly followed by Rayan-I amongst the entire administrative area of BPA.

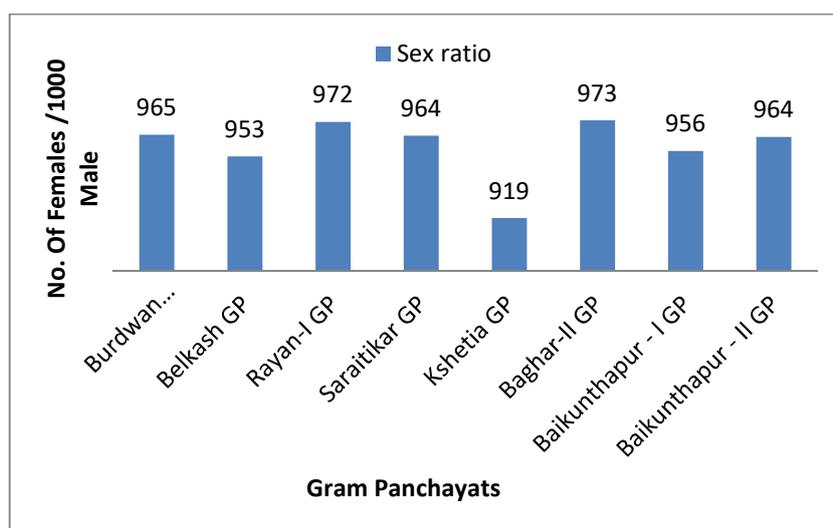


Figure 16: Sex ratio within BPA

3.3 CHILD POPULATION

The percentage of the child population in the age group 0 to 6 is lower in BPA than in the country and the state as shown in Figure 17(a). Also, the urban percentage of children is much higher than the rural percentage.

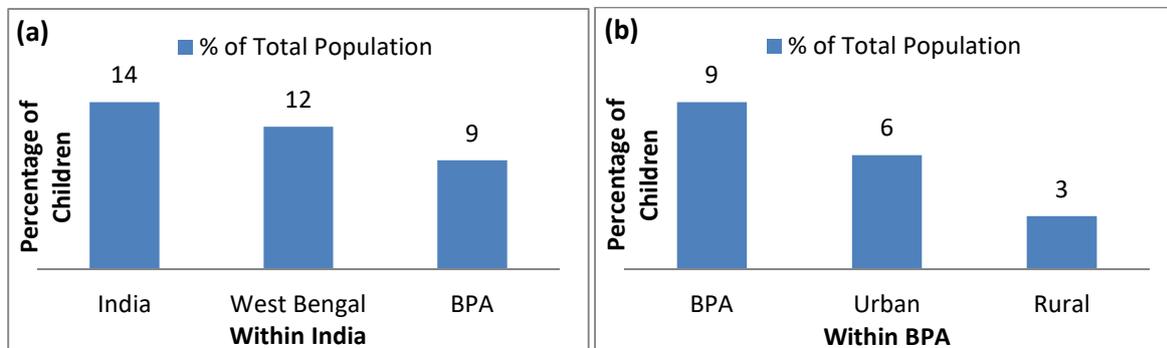


Figure 17: Comparison of Child Population

In terms of the child population within BPA, Figure 18 reveals that Saraitikar GP has the highest percentage of children population and Burdwan Municipality has the lowest percentage of population among the various administrative blocks.

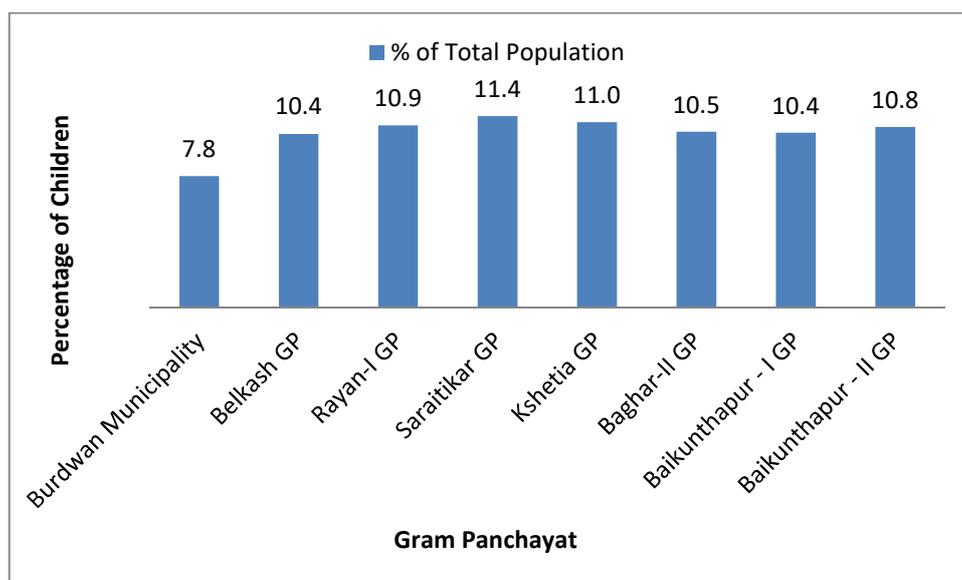


Figure 18: Child Population within BPA

3.4 CHILD SEX RATIO

The child sex ratio of the planning area is almost the same as that of the State of West Bengal, which is much higher than the Child Sex Ratio of India as is evident from Figure 19(a). The Child Sex Ratio is much better in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas as seen in Figure 19(b).

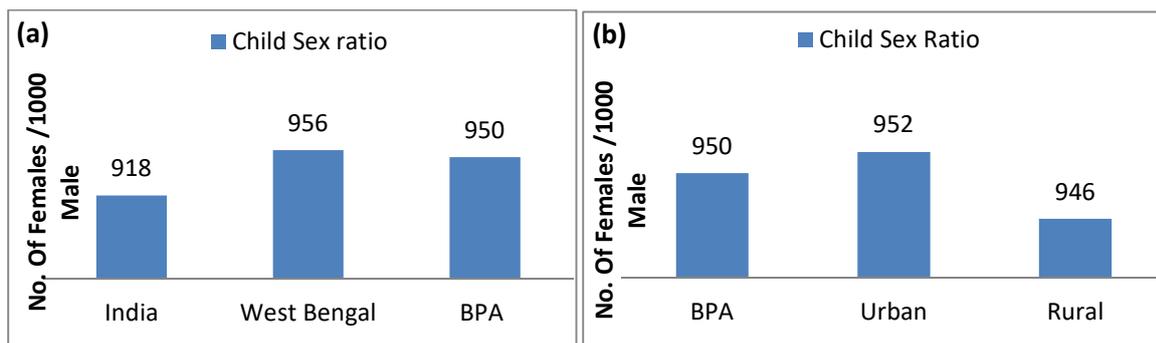


Figure 19: Comparison of Child Sex Ratio

Figure 20 signifies that Saraitikar GP has the highest Child Sex Ratio and Belkash GP has the lowest in the administrative area of BPA.

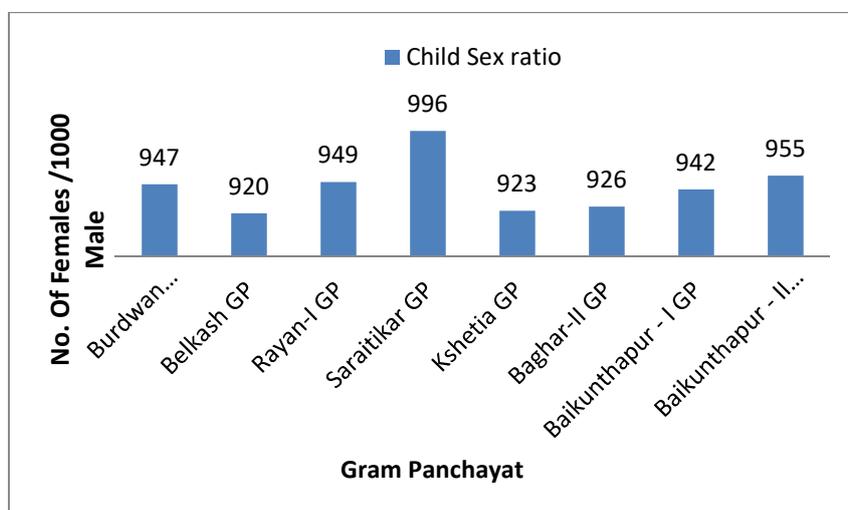


Figure 20: Child Sex Ratio within BPA

3.5 LITERACY RATE

Figure 21(a) shows that the average literacy rate as well as the male and female literacy rate are much higher compared to the country and state. Also, the literacy rate in the urban area is higher than in the rural areas within BPA as per figure 21(b). This signifies that there is a need for better education infrastructure in rural areas.

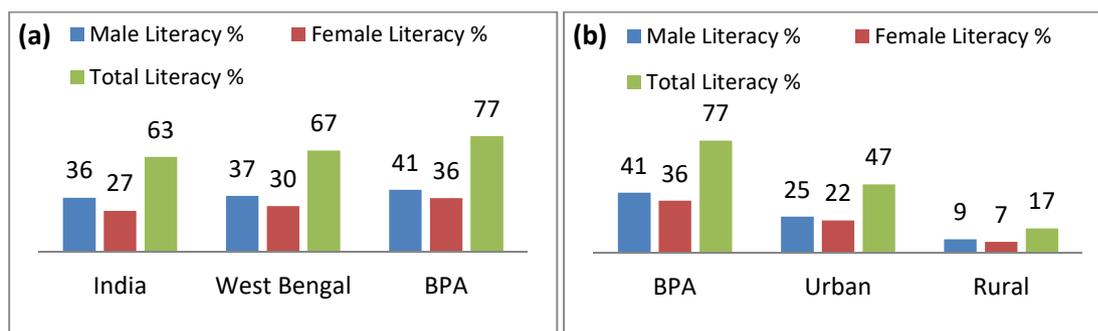


Figure 21: Comparison of Literacy Rate

From Figure 22, it is evident that Burdwan Municipality has the highest literacy rate and Baghar-II GP has the lowest literacy rate among all the administrative areas of BPA.

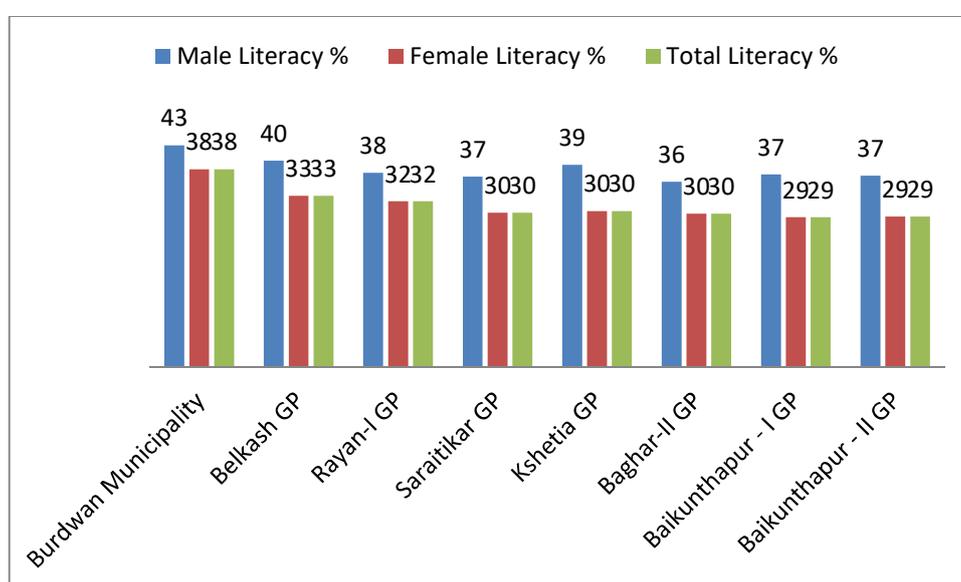


Figure 22: Literacy Rate within BPA

3.6 POPULATION GROWTH TREND

Based on the previous decadal growth the population of the planning area has been projected through various methods. For population projection, three methods have been adopted namely Arithmetic Increase Method, Geometric Increase Method, and Incremental Increase Method (refer to Table 10 and Table 11).

Table 10: Population Projection of Burdwan Municipality

Year	Arithmetical Projection	Geometric Projection	Incremental Projection
2021	567343	376337	542817
2031	820420	450669	746842
2041	1073498	539683	926342

Table 11: Population projection of BPA

Year	Arithmetical Projection	Geometric Projection	Incremental Projection
2021	563378	611346	553020
2031	725805	1222692	613516
2041	969445	1834038	663654

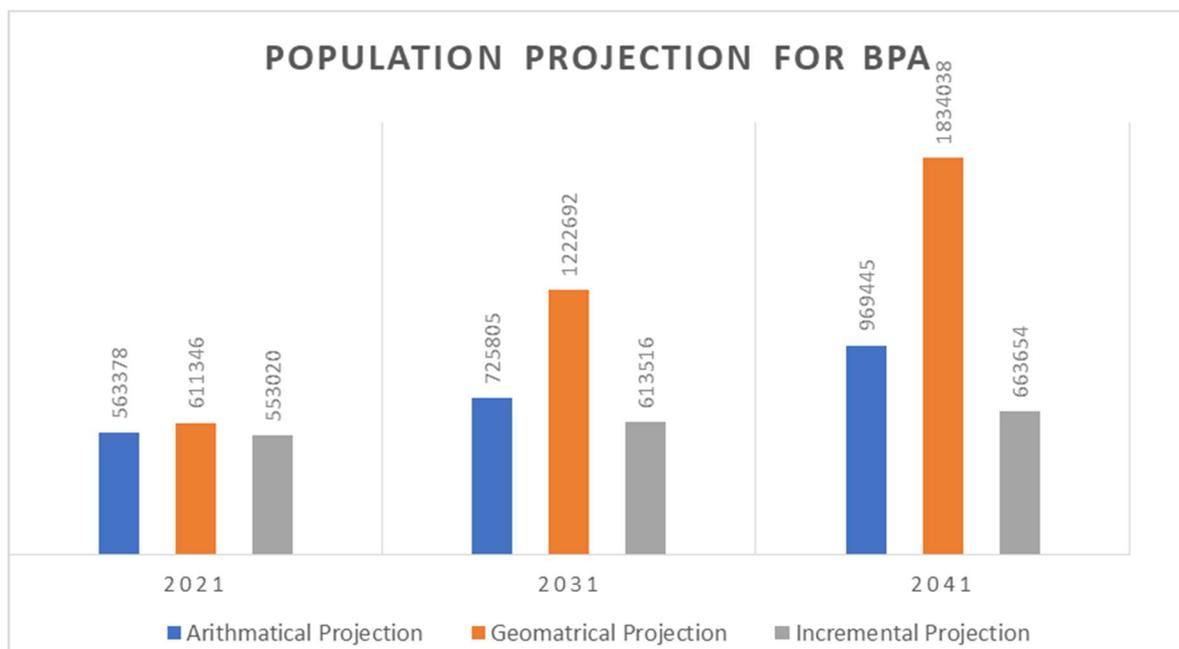


Figure 23: Decadal growth for 2021-2041

3.7 POPULATION DENSITY

The population density of BPA has been compared for the year 2001 and 2011.

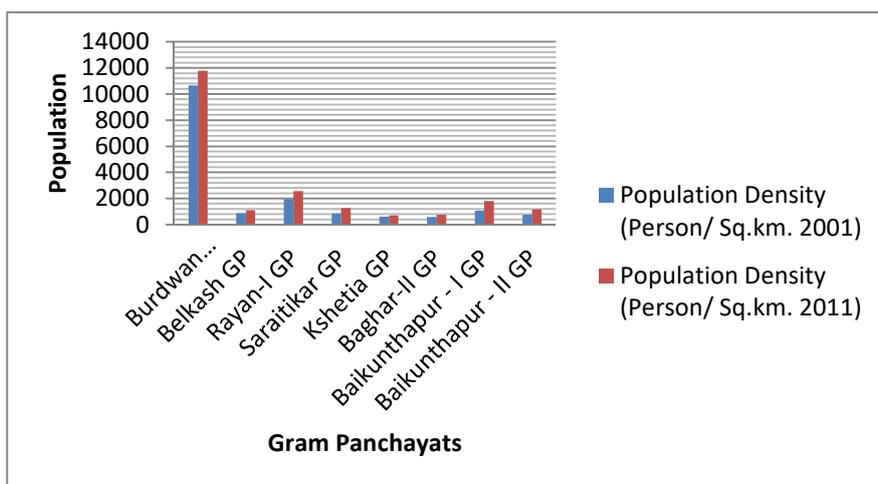


Figure 24: Comparison of Density (2001-2011)

Three gram panchayats namely Saraitikar GP, Kshetia GP, and Baghar-II GP have more than 70% of their land under agriculture and Kshetia GP along with Baghar-II GP have the least change in density followed by Belkash GP, Baikunthapur - II GP, Saraitikar GP, Rayan-I GP, Baikunthapur - I GP and the maximum change in density was observed in Burdwan Municipality.

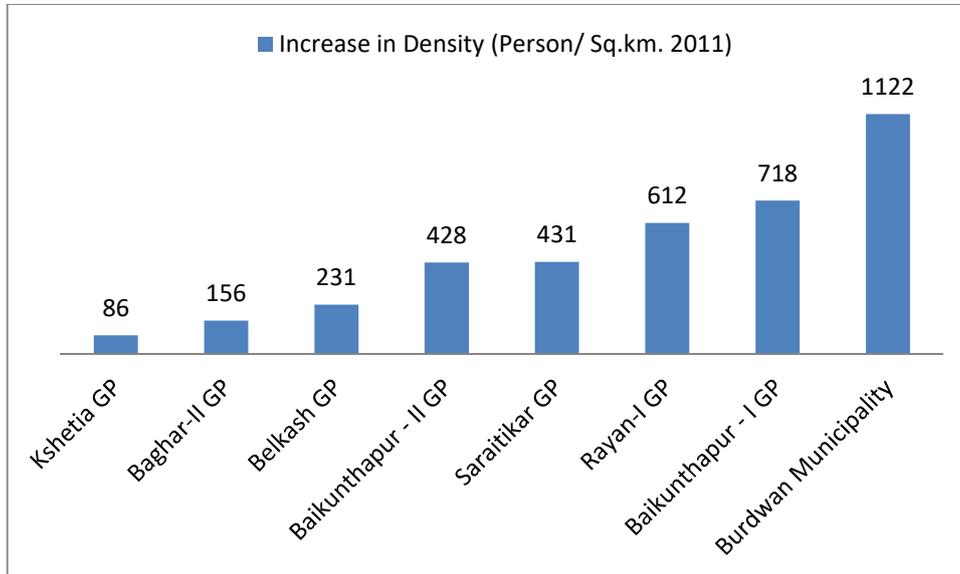
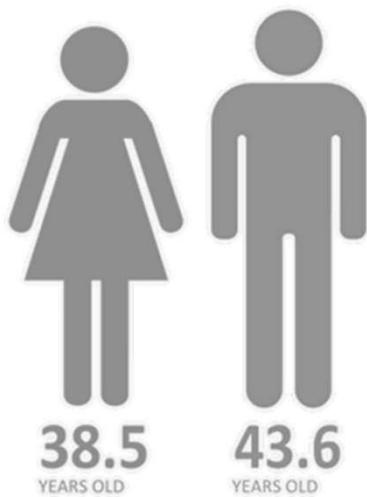


Figure 25: Increase in Density over a Decade

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY INPUT FOR PLANNING



63.2%
MARRIED



78.7%
COLLEGE
EUDCATED



89%
TRY TO EAT
HEALTHY



SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

4



4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Socio-Economic Survey intends to determine the socio-economic-cultural perspectives of the region and to capture the people’s perceptions. Socio-economic surveys related to land use planning add another dimension by relating the contexts and perceptions to space indicating land use variations.

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Table 12: Profile of study area

Area in sq. km					%age Share (B/A)
Purba Bardhaman (A)	Burdwan Municipality	C.D. I	C.D. II	Total (B)	
5433	26.8	82.26	38.96	148.02	2.7

4.1.1 Age – Sex Characteristics

In the Burdwan Municipality, for the age group of 15 to 50 years there is almost a rectangular area in the male compared to the pyramid structure in the female, showing there is a higher percentage of males in the earning sector.

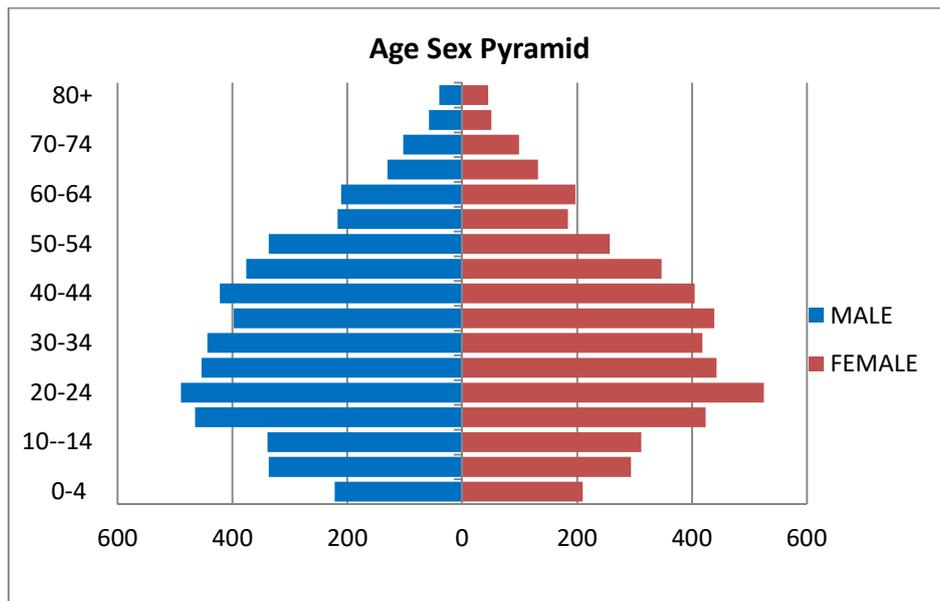


Figure 26: Age Sex Pyramid

Source: Primary Survey

4.1.2 Age – Structure

A Larger percentage of the population of the Municipality is in the Earning sector and has the least percentage of elderly dependent people.

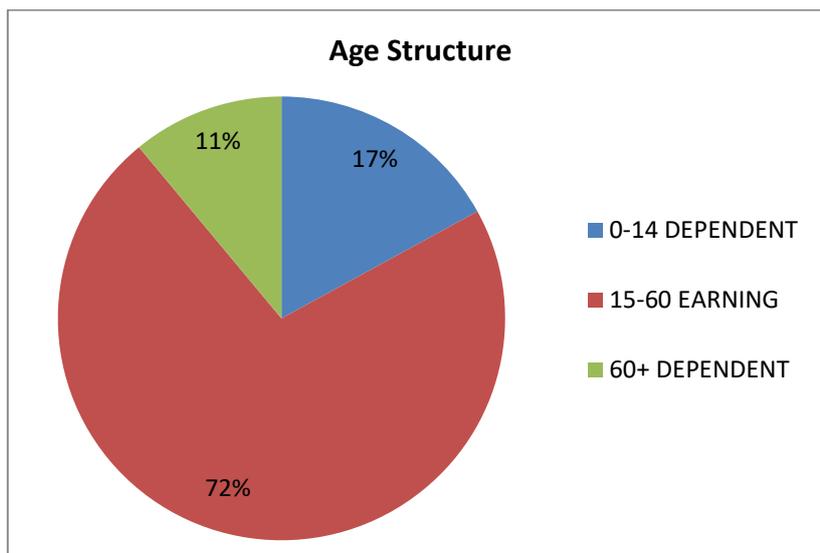


Figure 27: Age Structure

Source: Primary Survey

4.1.3 Education – Structure

Within Burdwan Municipality, the female illiterate population is almost twice that of the male population. The literacy percentage of males in other areas like Ph.D., Post Grad, Grad, Higher Secondary, Secondary, Middle (up to Class-8), and Primary is much higher than the females.

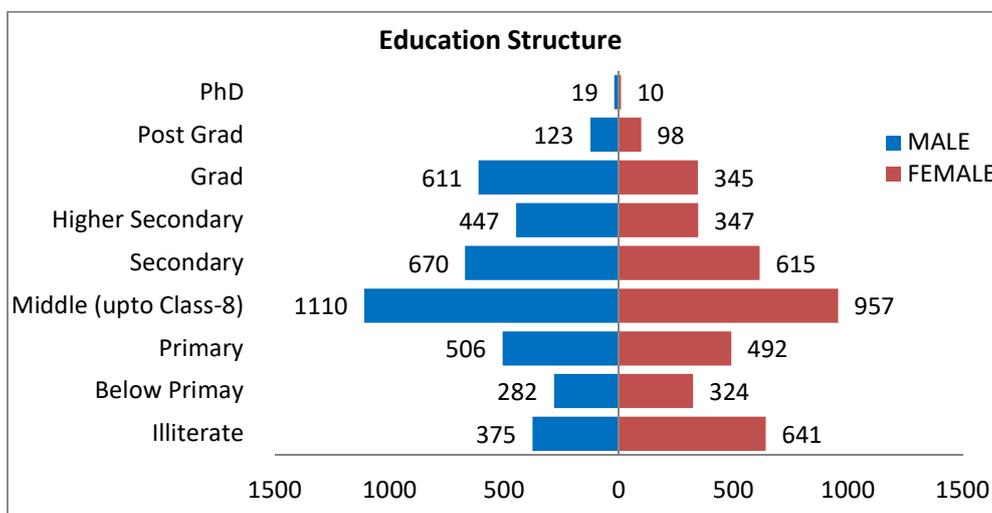


Figure 28: Educational Beak up

Source: Primary Survey

4.1.4 Religion – Distribution

The dominant religion in BPA is Hindu followed by Muslim with very few belonging to other religions and no Christians.

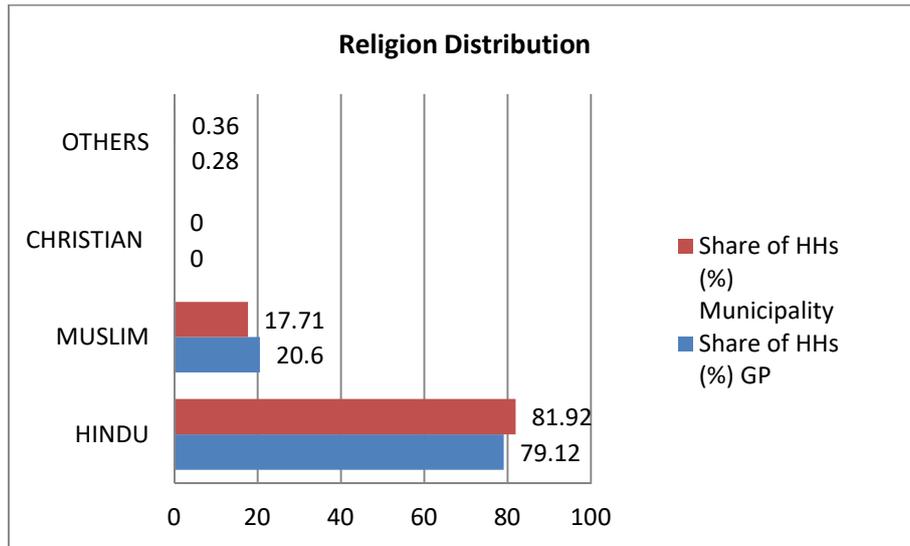


Figure 29: Religious Break up

4.2. INPUTS FOR PLANNING

4.2.1. Economy

4.2.1.1. Sectorial Pattern of The Local Economy

At present 22percent of the household employment is provided by primary sector activities, 17 percent by secondary sector activities, and the rest 61percent by tertiary sector activities. The sectoral absorption of the labor force is expected to change along certain lines – a significant decline in the primary sector employment, a marginal rise in manufacturing and processing activities, and a huge increase in the tertian sector. In the following sections, we will briefly explore the prospects of each sector in the local economy within the context of Vision 2025.

4.2.1.2. Primary Sector

Primary activities that include particularly agriculture will remain the dominant source of income and employment in the surrounding region – but not in the BPA. Within the BPA land-use transformation of agriculture to urban activities will be significant – leading to a lower share of income as well as employment. It will be not out of context to spell that ‘Commercialization of Agriculture’ will be the key to increased productivity, better distribution, and storage. Agricultural marketing has to be met by the corporate management of its supply chain in both forward linkages and backward linkages. And BPA will act as a nerve center to organize this transformation.

There is a huge scope for animal husbandry and livestock cultivation in a large-scale and technologically advanced format to cater to the growing need for a rapidly growing urban population for milk and dairy products as well as for egg, chicken, and meat. Pisciculture is also likely to undergo gentle transformation through the introduction of modern spawning and breeding methods.

4.2.1.3. Secondary Sector

Huge agro-produce in the region has already led to a spur of agro-processing activities in the BPA. However, it's expected that this trend will grow steadily – provided the infrastructure and policies are set right for industrial investment. Being a labor-intensive activity with a vast share of the semi-skilled component, these activities promise employment to a large segment of the informal and underemployed rural labor force in the rural parts of the BPA.

To realize the potential of these kinds of activities, issues such as the up gradation of the existing infrastructural facilities as well as efficient mitigation of negative externalities i.e. pollution and solid waste management through the creation of common facilities have to be addressed in particular. Product diversification of processed commodities based on potential market identification, marketing, brand building, and market penetration through innovative methods will be another key issue for success – which can be achieved by attracting large corporate players into the existing local and quasi-closed environment.

Apart from rice processing activities, there shall be a rapid rise in building materials manufacturing units like brick kilns, tiles, cement and concrete, pre-fabrication units, and allied activities. A rise in the number of small-scale and medium industries dealing in low-value high-volume products is also foreseen. The steady growth of building construction activities along with their boom in real estate investments will propel these activities further in the future.

4.2.1.4. Tertiary Sector

With tertiary activities as the backbone of the existing urban economy, it is expected to grow stronger in the future – both in terms of share of sectoral income as well as employment opportunities. Each component of the tertiary sector activities likely to acquire a key role in the future local economy is discussed in the following section.

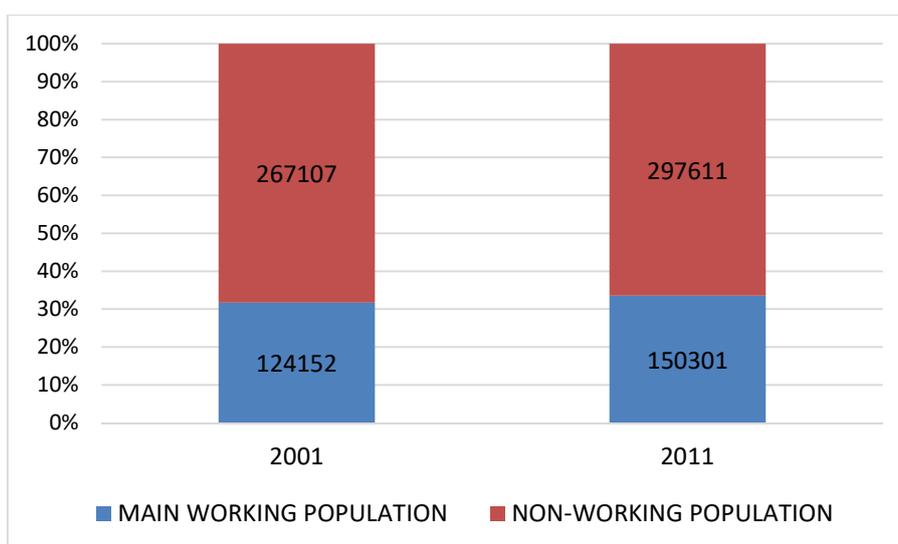


Figure 30: Population Break up

4.2.2. Administrative Functions

Burdwan, being a district capital, has played a pivotal role in anchoring the urban activities. And in the future, it is going to pull a vast array of semi-public and private functions due to agglomerative forces. As already hinted, the commercialization of agriculture will create this town as the nerve center for the surrounding agro-hinterland.

4.2.3 Business and Trade

4.2.3.1. Wholesale Trade Functions

Being located in the center of the vast agricultural hinterland, BPA shall continue to serve as the nodal point for wholesale trade functions, particularly for agricultural produce. However, it is expected that the scattered landscape of whole activities across the town will consolidate in the outskirts of the town in close proximity to regional-level connectors.

4.2.3.2. Retail trade of commerce

Burdwan town has emerged as one of the important retail trade and commerce destinations of Southern West Bengal due to its rapidly growing per-capita income and consumption propensity. This trend will continue to fuel the demand for retail trade and commerce. However, it will experience a gradual transformation from informal and unorganized to a formal, structured, and organized one. In addition to this, banking services, Finance, and Credit institutions will increase as a derivative of the growth in trade, both retail and wholesale.

4.2.4. Transport and Transshipment Functions

Increasing modal shifts of freight movement will demand more road-based Terminal facilities, Storage and Warehousing, Transfer and Transshipment facilities in the vicinity of the town. Being the wholesale and retail trade hub of the region, transport and transshipment activities are expected to expand in BPA at a steady rate. Given the rise in processing activities, demand for specialized storage facilities will also increase.

4.2.5. Health and Educational Activities

Burdwan has developed an image of being the hub for health services catering to a vast region. The proposed health city at mouza Goda on the periphery of the city will further add strength to its pull factor. There is a possibility of exploring Knowledge-based economic activities that has tremendous potential in Purba Bardhaman – especially in the field of higher education and research.

Given the proximity to Kolkata, this function will help to position itself as a complementary destination to the metropolitan attraction for health and knowledge-based services.

4.2.6. Real Estate Functions

The burgeoning growth of the population will also create a sustainable market for real estate and building construction activities. Large real estate developers have already shown their keen interest in the untapped informal type real estate market in Purba Bardhaman. In future, this trend will further strengthen, providing the people of this town more choices to exercise –therefore creating a better quality of living.

4.2.7. Housing

Housing is the largest land use component of urban planning. It is not only a parameter of physical planning but also has socio-economic dimensions. The housing character of BPA varies as per region. Burdwan Municipality mainly consists of pucca housing type; the panchayats mainly have a mix of semi-pucca and kutcha structures.

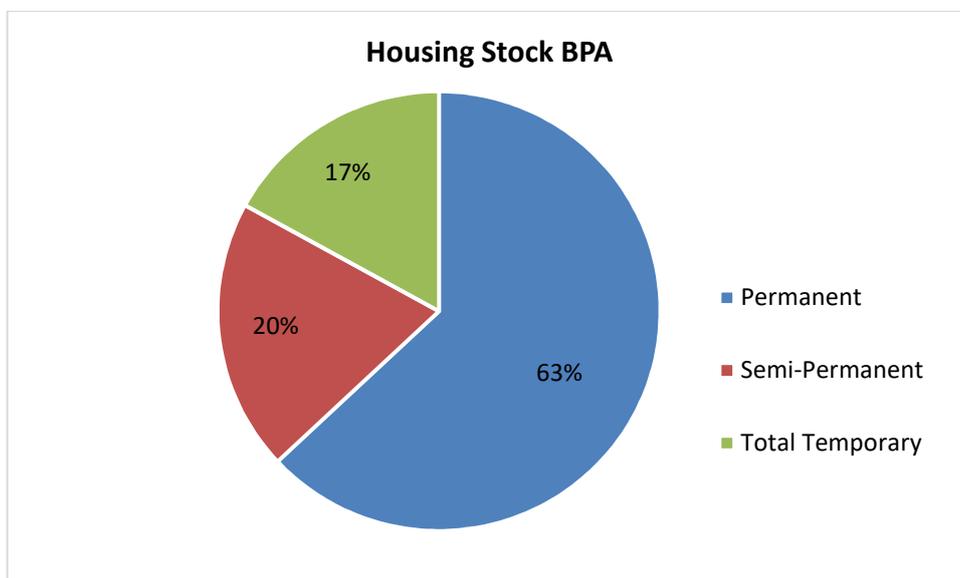


Figure 31: Existing Housing Stock BPA

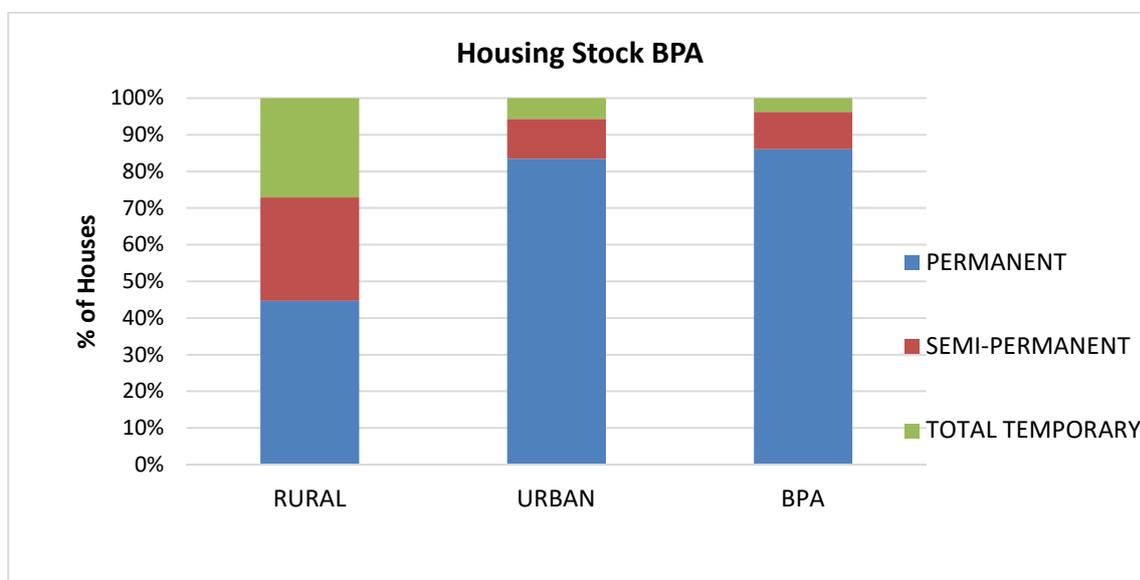


Figure 32: Projected Housing Stock BPA

It has been pointed out that by the year 2025, BPA will have a population of 7.01 lakhs. This means an additional population of 2.34 lakhs will reside in the BPA, who will have to be adequately housed. This is besides catering to the current housing shortage, which stands at 2463.

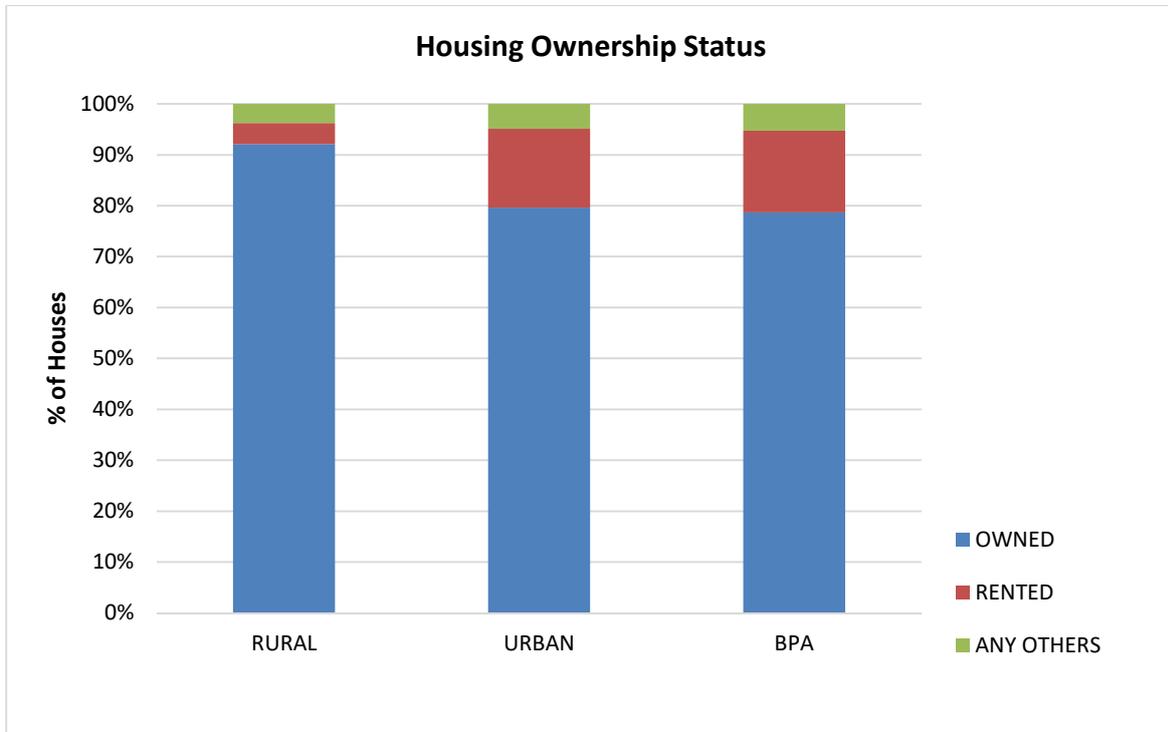


Figure 33: Existing Housing Ownership Status

4.2.8. Tourism and Recreation

BPA is endowed with potential tourism sites – places with cultural and religious importance, gardens and lakes, old heritage buildings, etc. Though on a moderate scale, these sites attract a lot of local and regional visitors.

Several festivals and fairs organized on an annual basis also pull a lot of people into BPA. In addition to this, Burdwan town serves as the transit stop to several entertainment and recreational destinations in its adjoining hinterland– inviting a huge inflow during the winter season of the year. With increased accessibility from Kolkata, the tourism potential in BPA needs realization for further diversifying as well as strengthening the tertiary sector through innovative strategies and positive image building. An increase in tourism will create demand for a wide array of hospitality services and other allied activities – adding to the income as well as employment opportunities.

4.2.9. Living and Motivation

Human settlements do not just happen. They are the cumulative result of a multitude of needs and decisions, both public and private. Human settlement planning seeks to improve the quality of life of

people while also considering indigenous, cultural, and societal needs. The different aspects of housing and habitat have been analyzed based on respondent responses.

As per primary survey results, people in the Municipality area have been found to live there for a long time. More than 80% of the people who responded to the survey (as shown in Figure 34) have been staying here for more than 25 years which shows their close affinity to their land.

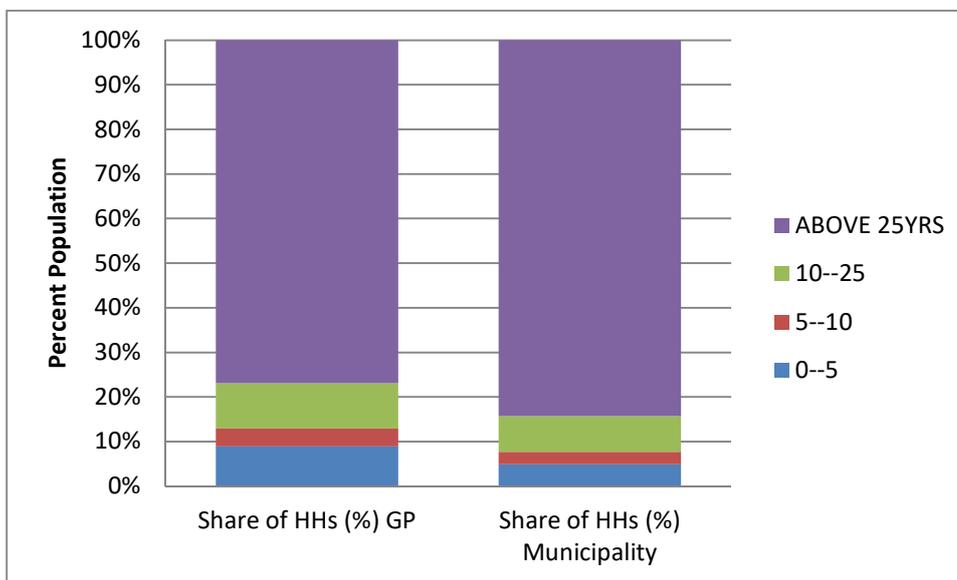


Figure 34: Duration of stay in BPA

4.2.10. Motivation to stay

Some of the key motivators for staying in BPA have been primarily the small-town atmosphere, which implies knowing the people and developing a neighbourhood kinship.

In terms of major motivations, some unique differences can be observed between urban & rural regions. A significant proportion of rural people feel easy marketability of agricultural products is a critical reason for staying in this area. This is a prime reason why Purba Bardhaman has emerged as one of the major centers for trading and business. For the urban inhabitants, strong social networks emerge as key motivators followed by good educational facilities.

**LANDUSE PATTERN,
OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF BDA,
LAND USE ANALYSIS OF LUDCP,
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE &
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**



**EXISTING LAND USE
& INFRASTRUCTURE**

“

5

5 EXISTING LAND USE & INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 LAND USE PATTERN

In this section, the land use pattern of the planning area has been discussed briefly. Land use composition for various existing land uses is presented here for a better understanding of the utilization of land in the Planning Area.

5.1.1 Land Use Classification

Table 13 gives a list of land use layers that would be used for existing land use maps.

Table 13: Land Use Layer for Land Use Maps

S. No.	Land Use Type	Colour	S. No.	Land Use Type	Colour
	Residential	Yellow	22	Special Recreational Zone (Restricted Open Spaces)	
1	Pucca Residential (Less than G+2)				
2	Pucca Residential (Above G+2)			Transportation	Grey
3	Village Settlement		23	Collector Roads	
4	Temporary Residential/ Squatter		24	Kutcha Roads	
			25	Sub Arterial Roads	
	Mixed Use	Orange	26	National Highway	
5	Mixed Use (Commercial + Residential)		27	Truck Terminals	
			28	State Highway	
	Commercial	Deep Blue	29	Bus Depots/ Terminals	
6	General Business and Commercial District/ Centres		30	Railway With Stations	
7	Whole Sale, Godowns, Warehousing, Regulated Markets		31	Railways	
8	Retail Shopping Zones				
				Agriculture	Green
	Industry	Violet	32	Agriculture	
9	Service and Light Industry		33	Forest	
10	Brick Kilns		34	Poultry/ Animal Husbandry/ Dairy Farm	
11	Extensive and Heavy Industry		35	Unorganized Dairy Farms/ Khatal	
12	Open Cast Mines				
13	Special Industrial zones, Hazardous, Chemical and Noxious			Water Body	Sky Blue
			36	Rivers/ Streams/ Natural Drains	
	Public-Semi Public	Red	37	Pond/ Lake/ Reservoir	
14	Education and Research				
15	Govt./ Semi Govt./ Public Office			Special Land	Light Green
16	Cremation and Burial Ground		38	Heritage and Conservation Areas	
17	Social Cultural and Religion		39	Scenic Value Area	
18	Medical and health				
19	Utilities and Services			Vacant Land	White
			40	Vacant/ Unproductive/ Barren	

S. No.	Land Use Type	Colour	S. No.	Land Use Type	Colour
				Land	
	Recreation	Deep Green	41	Vacant/ Plotted	
20	Playground, Stadium, and Sports Complex				
21	Parks and Gardens(Public Open Spaces)				

BPA is predominantly agricultural with 50% of the land area still under agricultural use. The decrease in an agricultural area is almost 7% when compared to the 2001 survey data.

Table 14: BPA – Existing Land Use 2017

S. No.	Land Use	Area in Sq.km.	Percentage	Standard % (URDPFI)
	Residential	23.59	15.9	45 to 50
1	Pucca Residential (Less than G+2)	18.83		
2	Pucca Residential (Above G+2)	3.19		
3	Village Settlement	1.42		
4	Temporary Residential/ Squatter	0.00		
	Mixed Use	1.22	0.8	-
5	Mixed Use (Commercial + Residential)	1.21		
	Commercial	0.83	0.6	2 to 3
6	General Business and Commercial District/ Centres	0.33		
7	Whole Sale, Godowns, Warehousing, Regulated Markets	0.31		
8	Retail Shopping Zones	0.20		
	Industry	2.58	1.7	8 to 10
9	Service and Light Industry	1.35		
10	Brick Kilns	0.67		
11	Extensive and Heavy Industry	0.48		
12	Open Cast Mines	0.03		
13	Special Industrial zones, Hazardous, Chemical and Noxious	0.02		
	Public-Semi Public	2.22	1.5	6 to 8
14	Education and Research	0.80		
15	Govt./ Semi Govt./ Public Office	0.59		
16	Cremation and Burial Ground	0.28		
17	Social Cultural and Religion	0.26		
18	Medical and health	0.14		
19	Utilities and Services	0.13		
	Recreation	0.91	0.6	12 to 14
20	Playground, Stadium, and Sports Complex	0.70		
21	Parks and Gardens(Public Open Spaces)	0.21		
22	Special Recreational Zone (Restricted Open Spaces)	0.00		
	Transportation	5.14	3.5	10 to 12
23	Collector Roads	1.41		

S. No.	Land Use	Area in Sq.km.	Percentage	Standard % (URDPFI)
24	Kutchra Roads	1.12		
25	Sub Arterial Roads	0.63		
26	National Highway	0.32		
27	Truck Terminals	0.12		
28	State Highway	0.12		
29	Bus Depots/ Terminals	0.04		
30	Railway With Stations	0.00		
31	Railways	1.31		
	Agriculture	74.15	50.1	Balance
32	Agriculture	74.06		
33	Forest	0.00		
34	Poultry/ Animal Husbandry/ Dairy Farm	0.05		
35	Unorganized Dairy Farms/ Khatal	0.03		
	Water Body	24.18	16.3	Balance
36	Rivers/ Streams/ Natural Drains	15.18		
37	Pond/ Lake/ Reservoir	8.96		
	Special Land	2.13	1.4	-
38	Heritage and Conservation Areas	2.09		
39	Scenic Value Area	0.01		
	Vacant Land	11.08	7.5	-
40	Vacant/ Unproductive/ Barren Land	7.42		
41	Vacant/ Plotted	3.56		

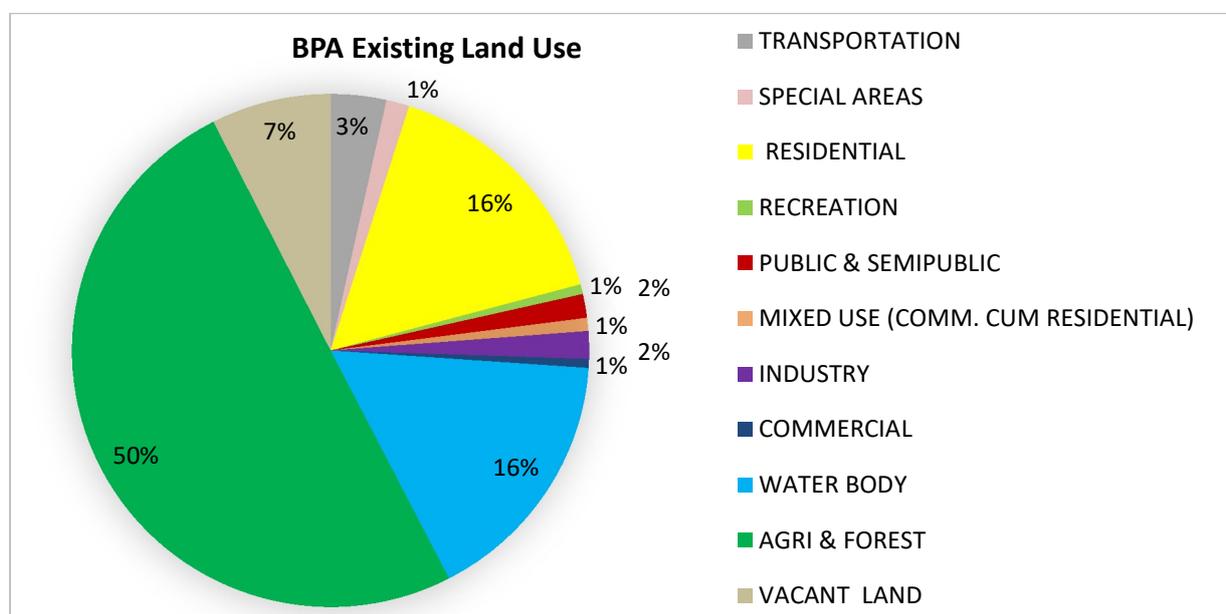


Figure 35: BPA - Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Table 15: Comparison between previous and existing

Land Use Type	Percentage (2017)	Percentage (2001)	Standard % (URDPFI)
Residential	15.9%	14%	45 to 50
Mixed Use	0.8%	0%	-
Commercial	0.6%	1%	2 to 3
Industry	1.7%	2%	8 to 10
Public-Semi Public	1.5%	2%	6 to 8
Recreation	0.6%	1%	12 to 14
Transportation	3.5%	2%	10 to 12
Agriculture	50.1%	57%	Balance
Water Body	16.3%	15%	Balance
Special Land	1.4%		-
Vacant Land	7.5%		-

Source: Primary Survey

Map No 1 shows the existing land use of BPA

The detailed map for all the Mouzas can be referred to from the catalogue of land use maps.

Burdwan Municipality

The predominant land use of Burdwan Municipality is 'Residential' consisting of 47% of the total land area. The second dominant land use is 'Water Body' with 14% of the total land area. As per the land use survey, the Burdwan Municipality has 8% of land under the vacant use category, which could be used for various developmental works. As per the population and population density, Burdwan Municipality falls under the Medium Town category according to URDPFI Guidelines. The comparison with the standards provided as per URDPFI Guidelines shows that Burdwan Municipality does not have an adequate amount of land allocated to commercial, public & semi-public, transportation, and recreational land uses which are significant for any urban area. This has been evident in the feedback received from local people as well as stakeholders.

Table 16 provides a detailed classification of existing land use for the Burdwan Municipality. The same has been graphically represented in Figure 36.

Table 16: Burdwan Municipality Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage	Standard % (URDPFI)
Residential	12.58	46.93	45 to 50
Mixed Use	0.94	3.49	-
Commercial	0.43	1.59	2 to 3
Industry	0.77	2.88	8 to 10
Public-Semi Public	1.27	4.73	6 to 8
Recreation	0.60	2.24	12 to 14
Transportation	2.43	9.06	10 to 12
Agriculture	1.27	4.75	Balance
Water Body	3.81	14.23	Balance
Special Land	0.47	1.74	-
Vacant Land	2.24	8.36	-

Source: Primary Survey

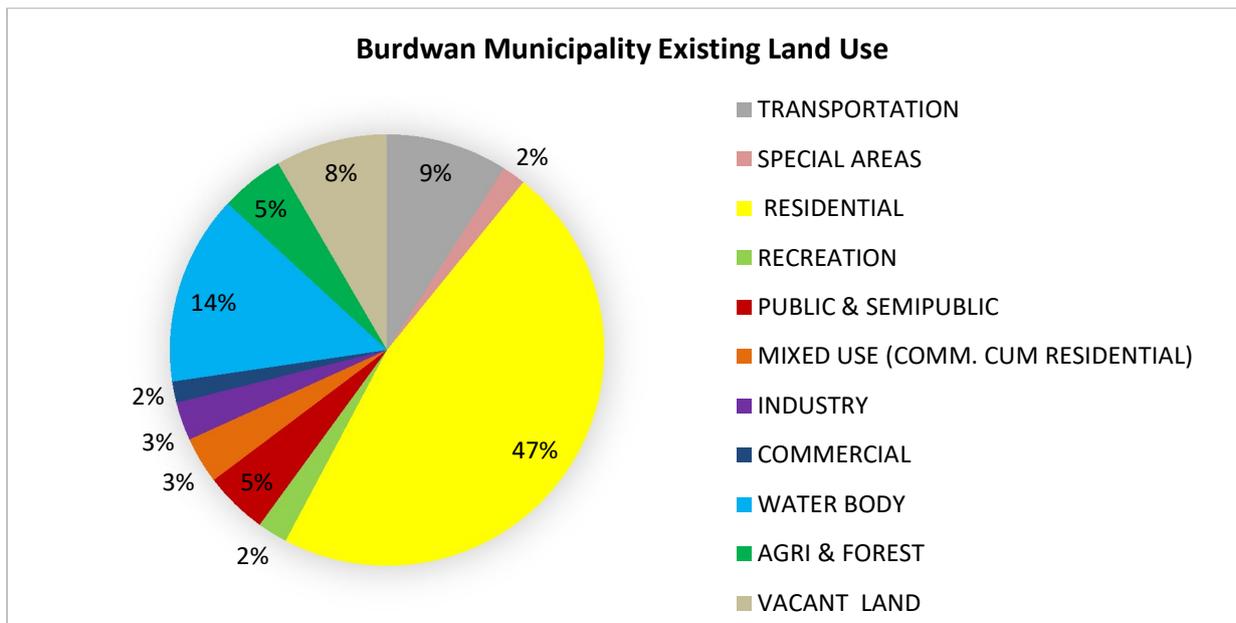


Figure 36: Burdwan Municipality – Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Belkash GP

Majority of the land in Belkash is used for agriculture which is 47% of the land, followed by water bodies which cover a vast area of 27% whereas residential and vacant land almost share an equal percentage of land.

Table 17: Belkash GP Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	2.08	10.22
Mixed Use	0.07	0.36
Commercial	0.16	0.77
Industry	0.15	0.73
Public-Semi Public	0.25	1.21
Recreation	0.01	0.06
Transportation	0.48	2.34
Agriculture	9.63	47.35
Water Body	5.49	27.01
Special Land	0.14	0.71
Vacant Land	1.88	9.25

Source: Primary Survey

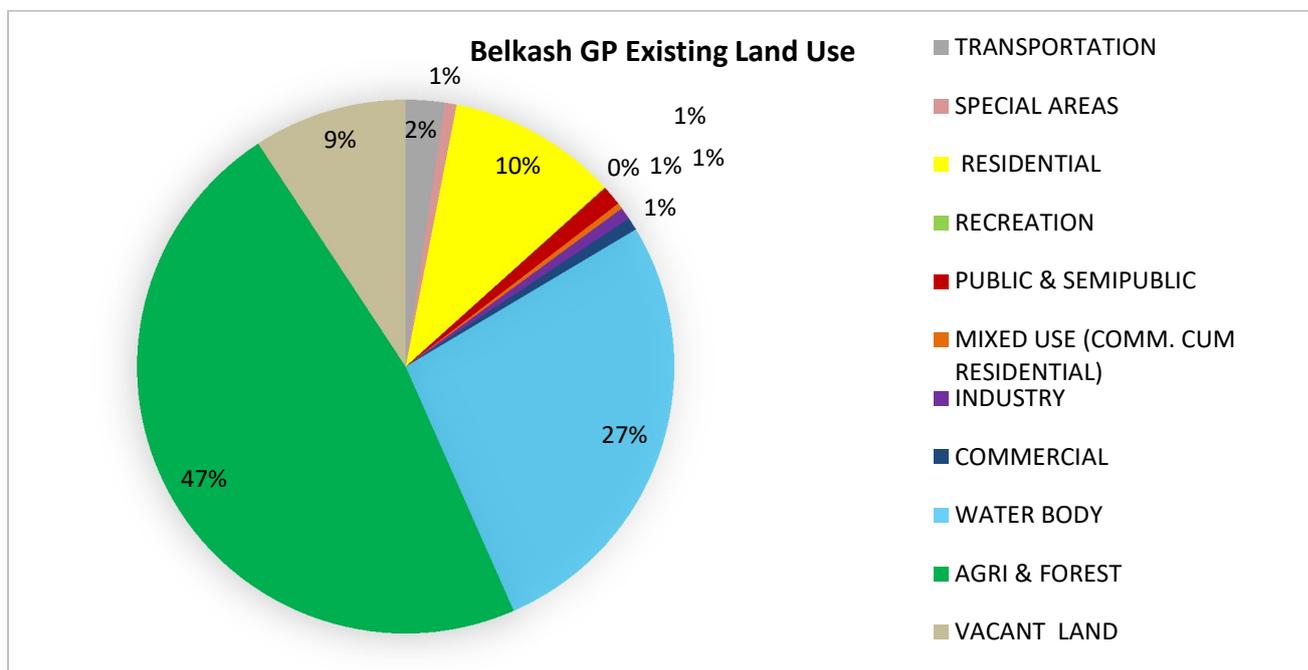


Figure 37: Belkash GP– Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Rayan-I GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 67% of the land is under agriculture, closely followed by residential, water bodies, and vacant land at 13%, 9%, and 7% respectively. With an almost negligible share of land in the Recreational, Mix Use, and commercial areas, there is a scope to develop these parameters as there is an abundance of vacant land.

Table 18: Rayan-I GP Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	2.04	12.66
Mixed Use	0.09	0.57
Commercial	0.03	0.16
Industry	0.03	0.18
Public-Semi Public	0.12	0.73
Recreation	0.02	0.13
Transportation	0.17	1.08
Agriculture	10.77	66.92
Water Body	1.47	9.14
Special Land	0.30	1.83
Vacant Land	1.06	6.60

Source: Primary Survey

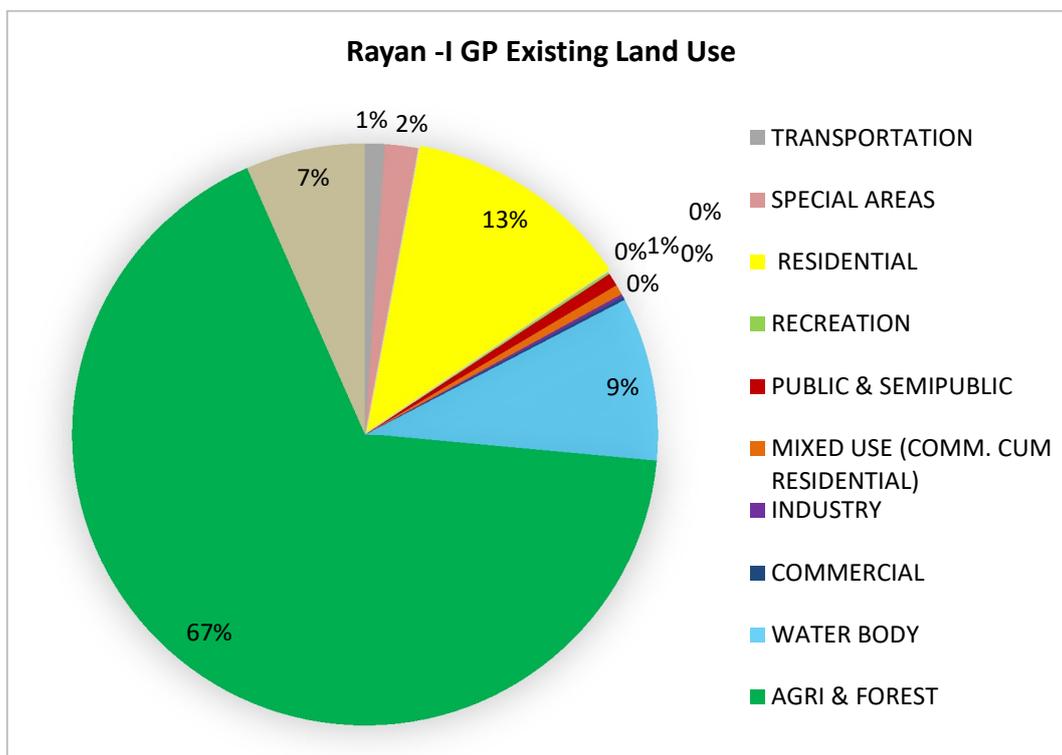


Figure 38: Rayan - I -Existing land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Saraitikar GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 74% of the land is under agriculture, closely followed by residential, water bodies, and vacant land at 9%, 6%, and 5% respectively.

Table 19: Saraitikar GP- Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	2.69	8.39
Mixed Use	0.06	0.19
Commercial	0.06	0.17
Industry	0.59	1.84
Public-Semi Public	0.25	0.79
Recreation	0.11	0.35
Transportation	0.76	2.36
Agriculture	23.61	73.62
Water Body	1.98	6.18
Special Land	0.25	0.77
Vacant Land	1.71	5.34

Source: Primary Survey

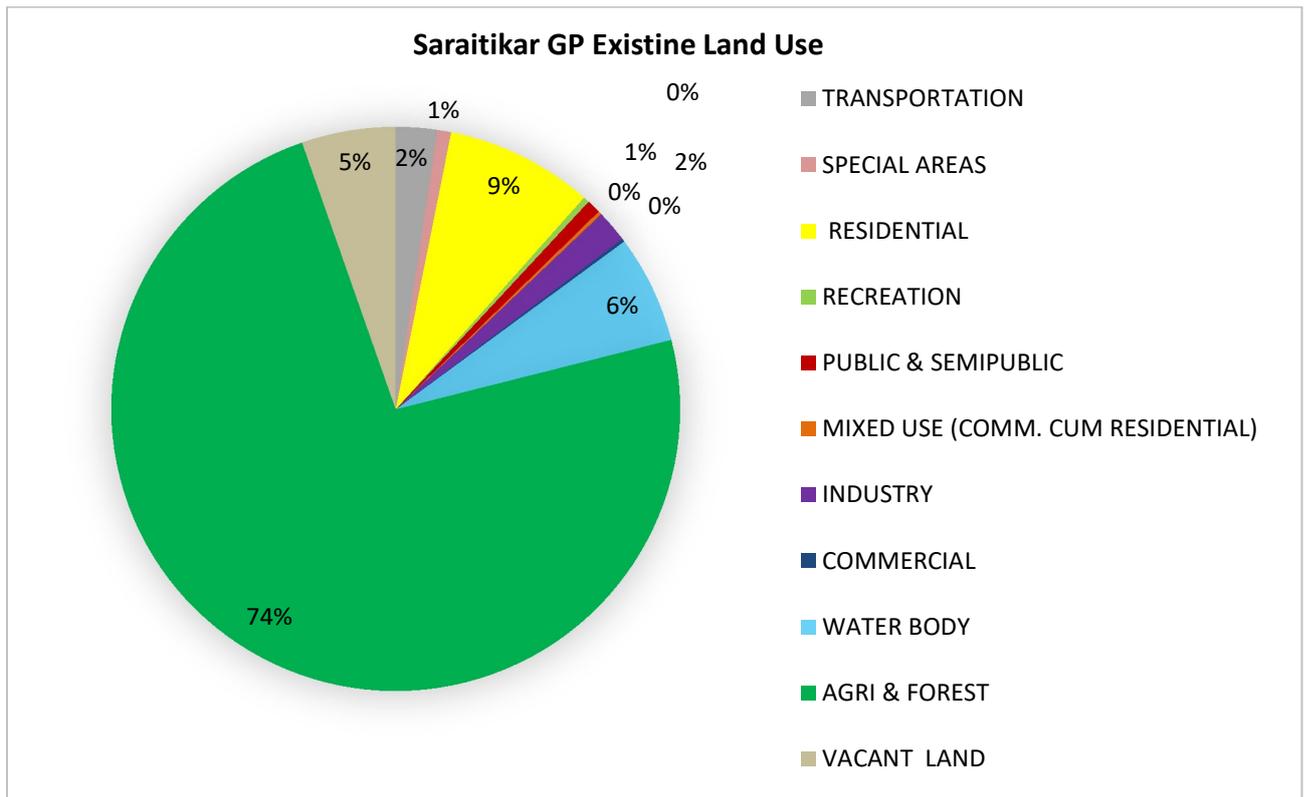


Figure 39: Saraitikar GP - Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Kshetia GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 71% of the land is under agriculture, closely followed by water bodies and vacant land at 10% and 8% respectively. A nominal percentage of industrial land, 3%, exists in this GP.

Table 20: Kshetia GP - Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	0.42	6.24
Mixed Use	0.01	0.16
Commercial	0.00	0.01
Industry	0.21	3.05
Public-Semi Public	0.06	0.95
Recreation	0.00	0.00
Transportation	0.08	1.12
Agriculture	4.80	71.03
Water Body	0.67	9.84
Special Land	0.01	0.21
Vacant Land	0.50	7.40

Source: Primary Survey

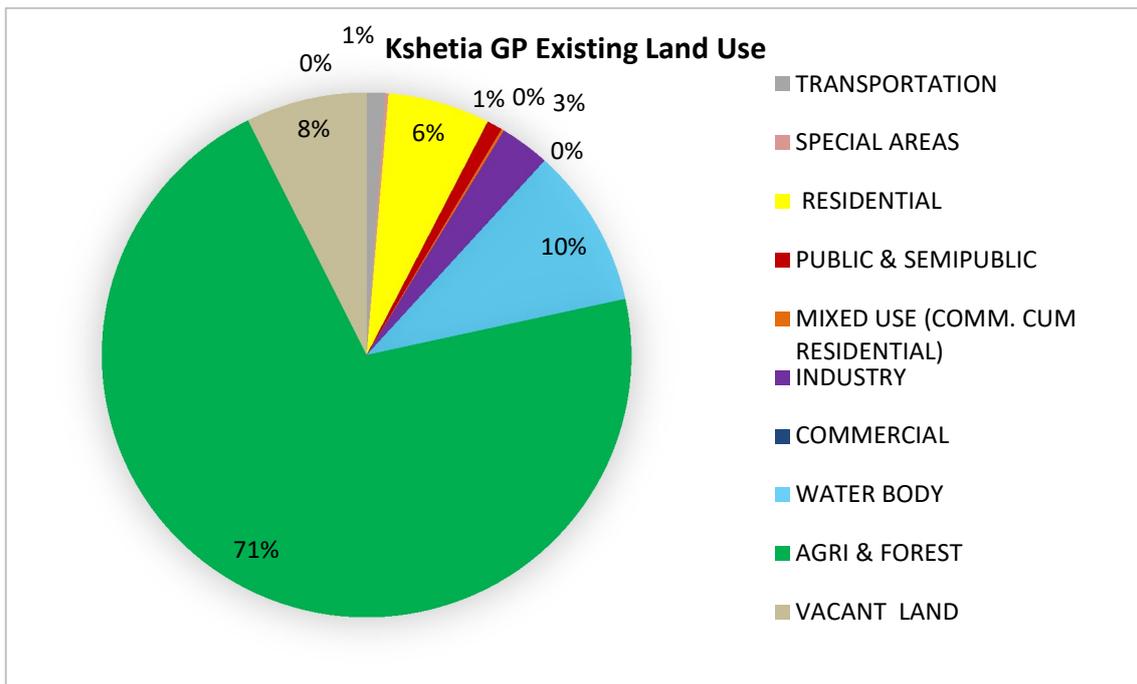


Figure 40: Kshetia GP - Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Baghar-II GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 75% of the land is under agriculture, closely followed by water bodies and vacant land, both at 8% and residential at 4%. The vacant land can be developed for public- semi-public and recreational purposes.

Table 21: Baghar-II GP - Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	0.27	3.86
Mixed Use	0.00	0.00
Commercial	0.01	0.13
Industry	0.04	0.57
Public-Semi Public	0.01	0.10
Recreation	0.01	0.13
Transportation	0.14	2.06
Agriculture	5.29	75.41
Water Body	0.59	8.44
Special Land	0.12	1.77
Vacant Land	0.53	7.53

Source: Primary Survey

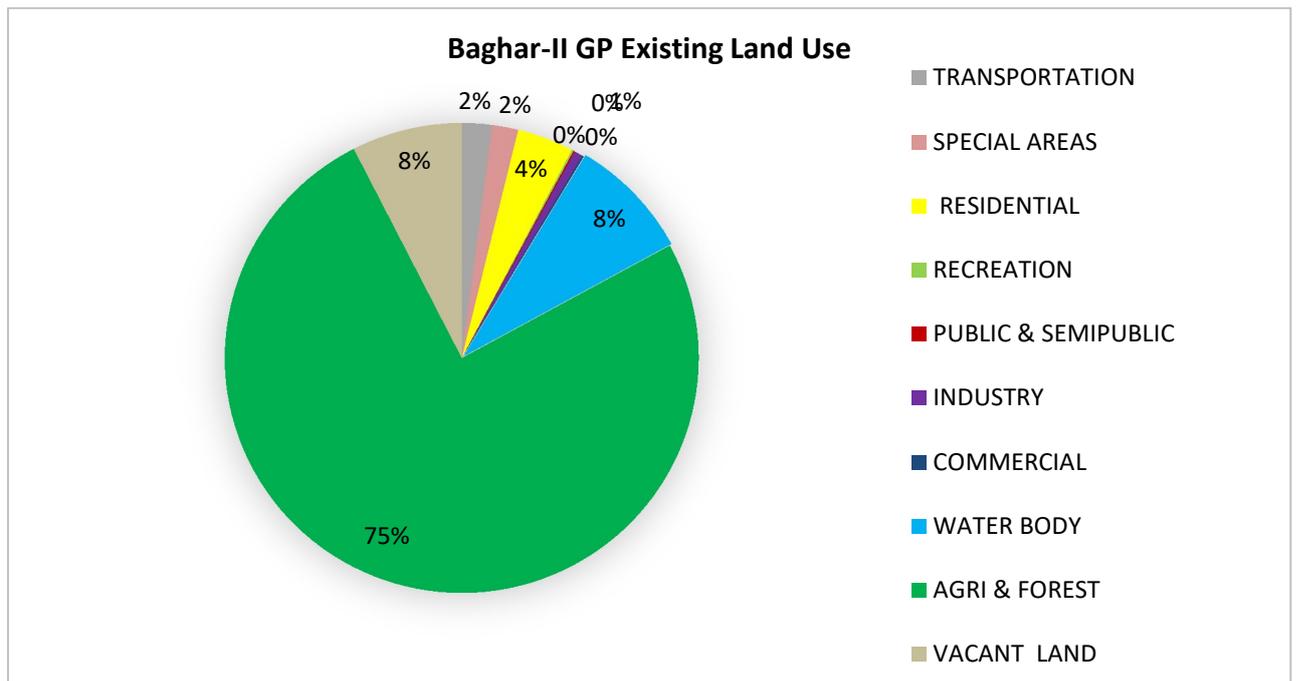


Figure 41: Baghar-II GP - Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Baikunthapur - I GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 62% of the land is under agriculture, closely followed by residential, water bodies, and vacant land at 11%, 10%, and 8% respectively. There is a significant presence of industry along with logistics and transportation in this area.

Table 22: Baikunthapur - I GP - Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	2.12	10.89
Mixed Use	0.04	0.19
Commercial	0.06	0.33
Industry	0.45	2.33
Public-Semi Public	0.15	0.76
Recreation	0.12	0.60
Transportation	0.55	2.84
Agriculture	12.04	61.93
Water Body	1.88	9.70
Special Land	0.44	2.25
Vacant Land	1.59	8.17

Source: Primary Survey

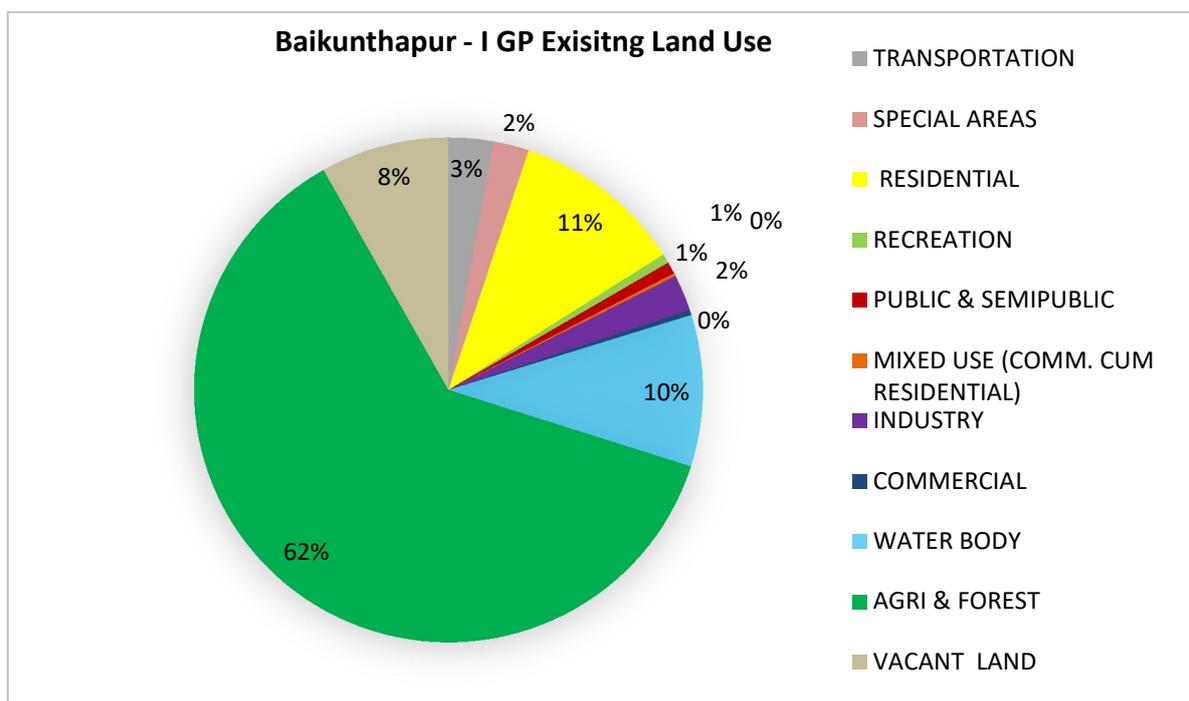


Figure 42: Baikunthapur - I GP Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

Baikunthapur -II GP

Majority of the land, i.e. 42% of the land is under water bodies and 35% is under agriculture. Almost an equal share of land is under residential and vacant land, 7-8%.

Table 23: Baikunthapur - II GP - Existing Land Use Breakup

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Residential	1.40	7.17
Mixed Use	0.01	0.03
Commercial	0.09	0.47
Industry	0.34	1.74
Public-Semi Public	0.12	0.60
Recreation	0.04	0.20
Transportation	0.53	2.73
Agriculture	6.73	34.52
Water Body	8.28	42.47
Special Land	0.40	2.06
Vacant Land	1.56	8.00

Source: Primary Survey

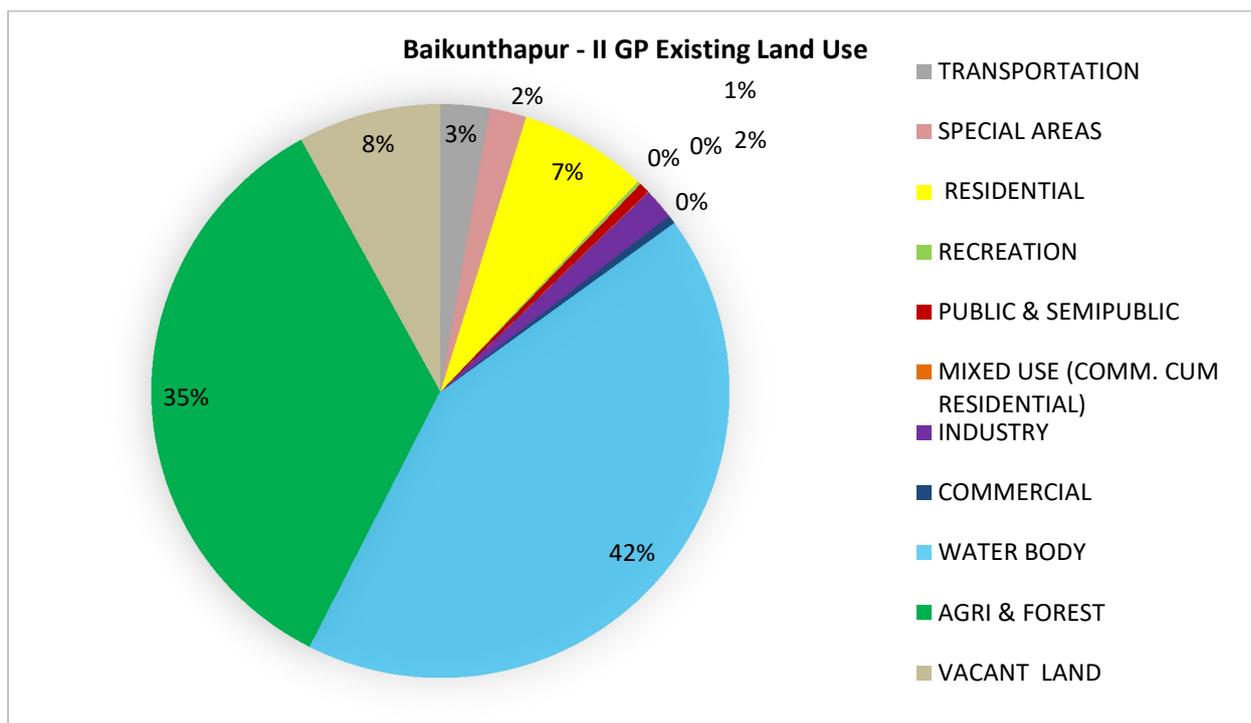


Figure 43: Baikunthapur - II GP Existing Land Use 2017

Source: Primary Survey

5.2 OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF BDA

Ownership is provisionally defined as the greatest possible interest in a thing that a mature system of law recognizes, then it follows that, since all mature systems admit the existence of ‘interests’ in ‘things’, all mature systems have, in a sense, a concept of ownership. Ownership comprises the right to possess, the right to use, the right to manage, the right to the income of the thing, the right to the capital, the right to security, the right or incidents of transmissibility and absence of term, the prohibition of harmful use, liability to execution, and the incident of residuary.

Figure 44 shows that the majority of the land is under private ownership whereas the rest of the land is owned by the government for the whole of BDA.

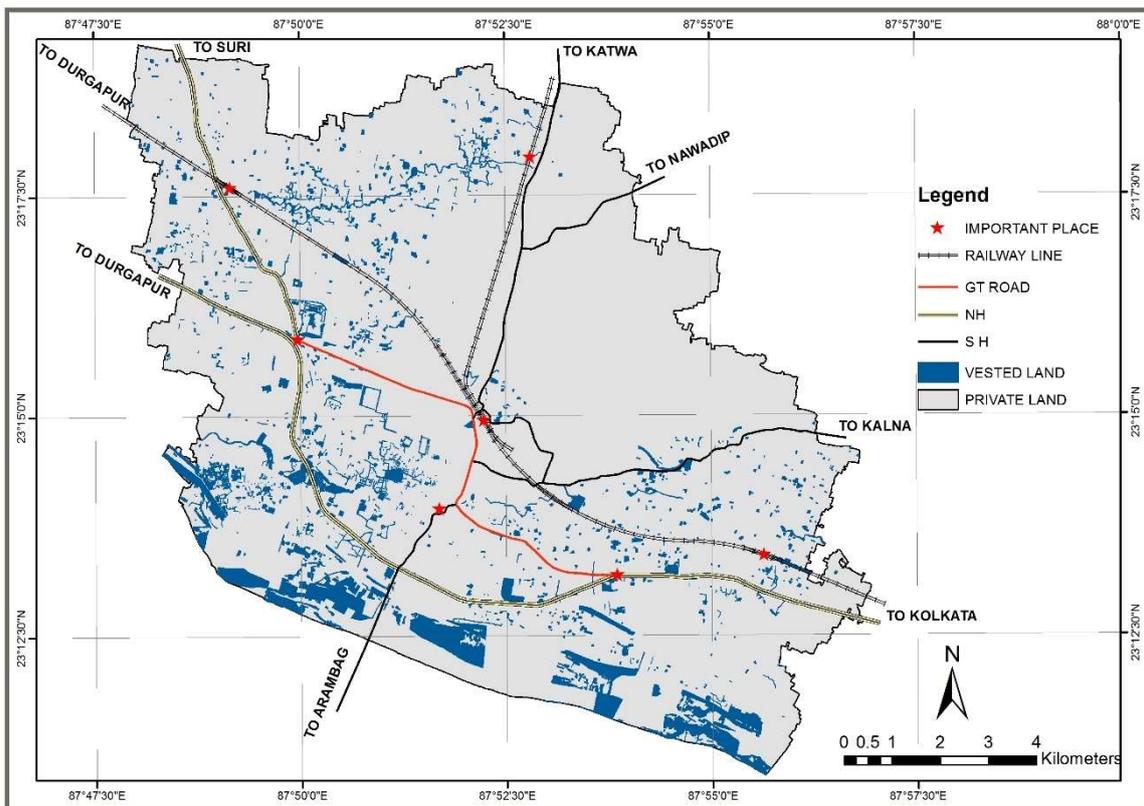


Figure 44: BDA Vested Land

Figure 45 shows the percentage of land owned by BDA and privately-owned lands.

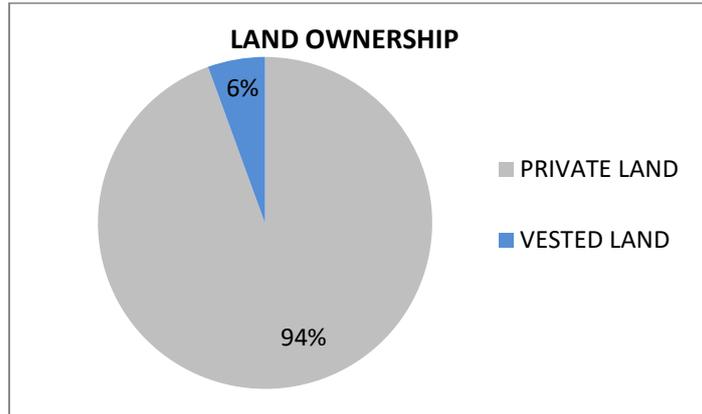


Figure 45: Land Ownership

5.3 LAND USE ANALYSIS OF LUDCP

A map of the Burdwan planning area was prepared by super imposing land use and ownership pattern. This would help identify vacant land to be used for new development purposes as well as land without any building footprint on it. Out of 41 categories of existing land use classification, three major categories; namely, Agricultural land, waterlogged areas, and barren land were selected to merge with the land ownership to identify the probable site for proposal. The other categories of land use classification fall under built-up nature with different ownerships.

Burdwan Planning Area

Table 24: Percentage of Land Use Breakup in BPA

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	42.8	28.9
Mixed Use	2.5	1.7
Commercial	3.2	2.2
Industry	4.0	2.7
Public/Semi-Public	3.3	2.2
Recreational	2.7	1.8
Transportation	5.7	3.9
Agriculture	52.8	35.7
Water Body	25.2	17.0
River Front Zone	2.4	1.6
Special area	3.	3

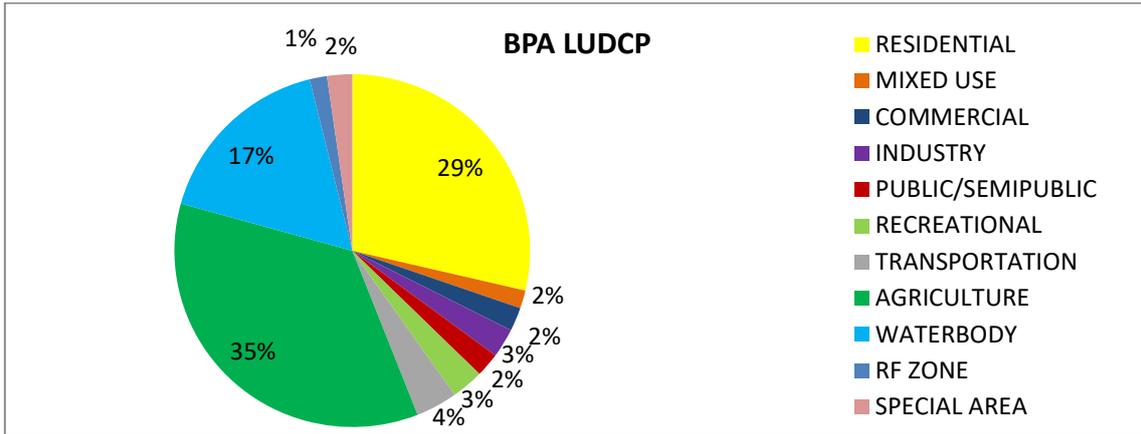


Figure 46: LUDCP –BPA

Burdwan Municipality

Table 25: Percentage of Land Use Breakup in Burdwan Municipality

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	14.1	51.0
Mixed Use	1.3	4.9
Commercial	0.6	2.1
Industry	0.8	2.9
Public/Semi-Public	1.5	5.5
Recreational	1.1	3.9
Transportation	2.6	9.3
Agriculture	1.1	3.9
Water Body	4.0	14.5
River Front Zone	-	-
Special area	0.5	1.8

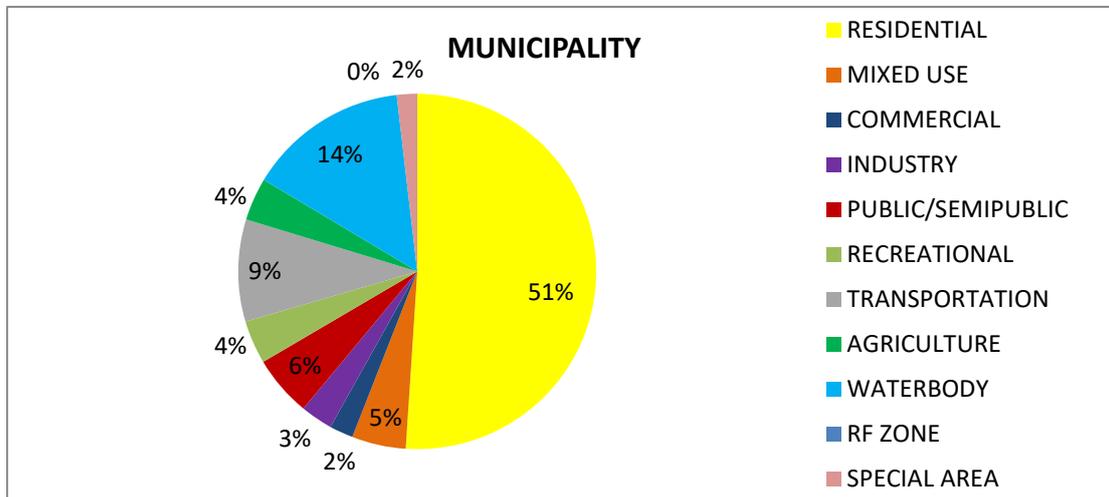


Figure 47: LUDCP – Burdwan Municipality

Belkash GP

Table 26: Percentage of Land Use Breakup in Belkash

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	5.3	25.8
Mixed Use	0.1	0.3
Commercial	0.8	4.0
Industry	0.3	1.2
Public/Semi-Public	0.4	2.0
Recreational	0.7	3.2
Transportation	0.5	2.3
Agriculture	6.3	30.8
Water Body	5.5	27.0
River Front Zone	0.3	1.4
Special area	0.4	1.9

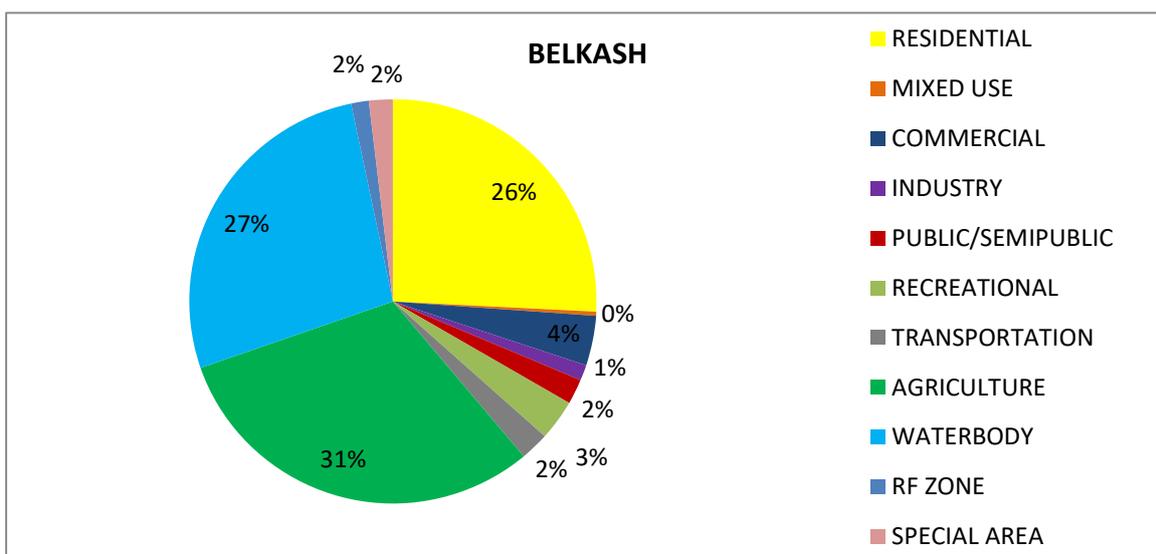


Figure 48: LUDCP-Belkash

Rayan I

Table 27: Percentage of Land Use Breakup in Rayan I

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	4.3	26.4
Mixed Use	0.2	1.0
Commercial	0.2	1.5
Industry	0.0	0.2
Public/Semi-Public	0.3	1.6
Recreational	0.5	2.9
Transportation	0.2	1.1
Agriculture	8.5	52.7
Water Body	1.5	9.4
River Front Zone	0.2	1.5
Special area	0.3	1.6

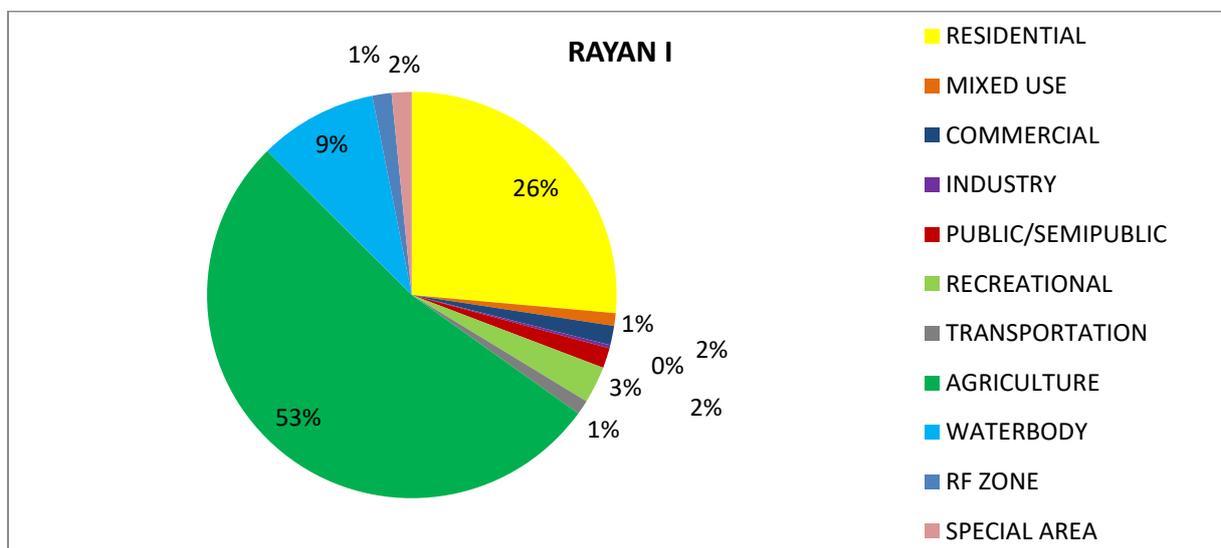


Figure 49: LUDCP-Rayan I

Saraitikar GP

Table 28: Percentage of Land Use Breakup in Saraitikar GP

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	8.1	25.2
Mixed Use	0.1	0.3
Commercial	0.5	1.6
Industry	1.2	3.6
Public/Semi-Public	0.5	1.5
Recreational	0.8	2.4
Transportation	0.9	2.8
Agriculture	16.5	51.4
Water Body	2.2	6.8
River Front Zone	1.2	3.7
Special area	0.3	0.8

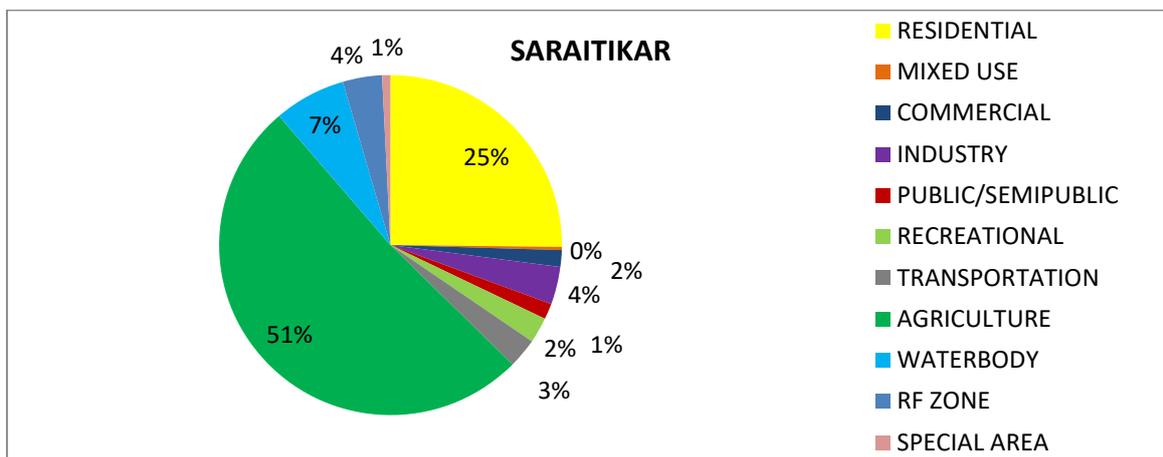


Figure 50:LUDCP-Saraitikar

Kshetia GP

Table 29: Percentage of Land Use Break Up in Kshetia GP

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	1.7	25.3
Mixed Use	0.0	0.2
Commercial	0.1	1.9
Industry	0.2	3.5
Public/Semi-Public	0.2	2.4
Recreational	0.3	5.1
Transportation	0.1	1.8
Agriculture	3.4	49.7
Water Body	0.7	10.0
River Front Zone	-	-
Special area	0.0	0.2

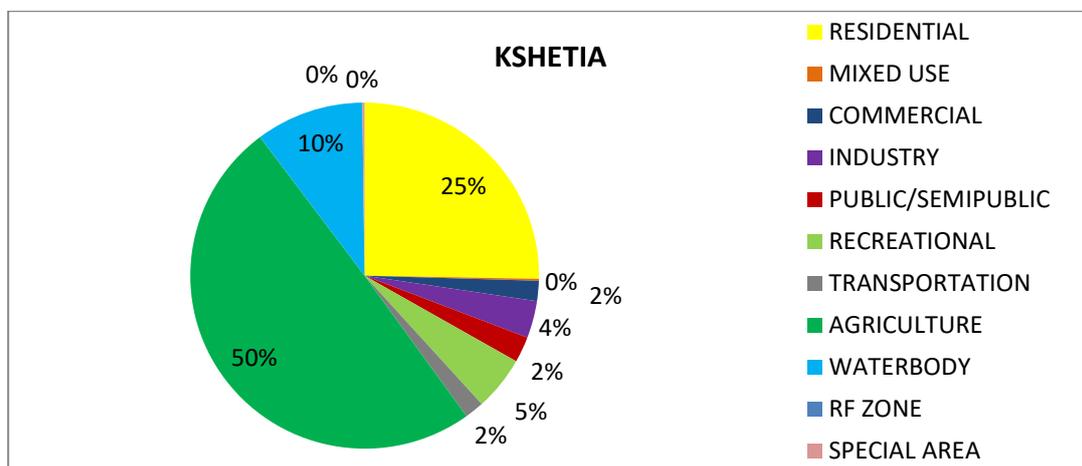


Figure 51 : LUDCP-Ksetia

Baghar-II GP

Table 30: Percentage of Land Use Break Up in Baghar GP

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	1.1	16.2
Mixed Use		0.0
Commercial	0.2	2.6
Industry	0.3	4.0
Public/Semi-Public	0.0	0.2
Recreational	0.0	0.1
Transportation	0.2	3.2
Agriculture	3.8	54.0
Water Body	0.7	9.4
River Front Zone	-	-
Special area	0.7	10.3

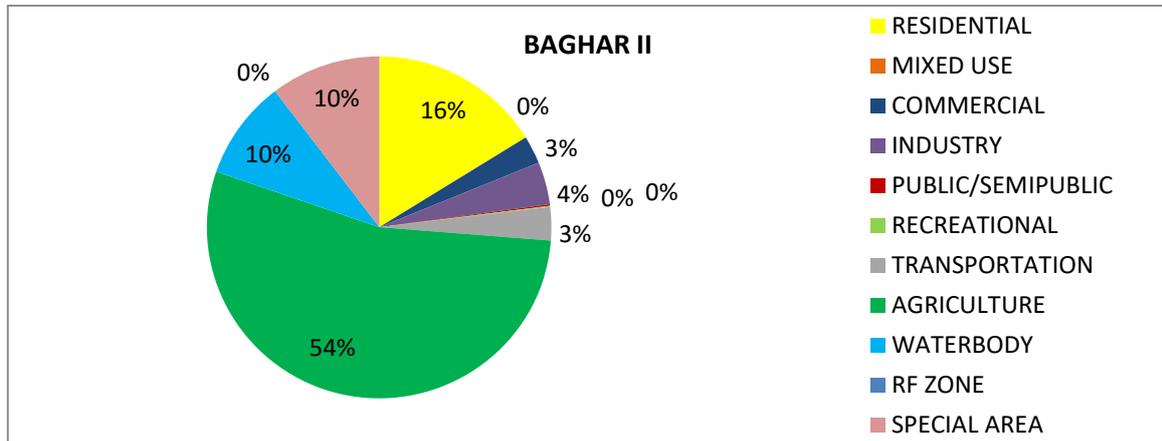


Figure 52: LUDCP-Baghar

Baikunthapur - I GP

Table 31: Percentage of Land Use Break Up in Baikunthapur- I GP

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	5.0	28.6
Mixed Use	0.4	2.4
Commercial	0.5	3.1
Industry	0.8	4.3
Public/Semi-Public	0.3	1.5
Recreational	0.7	4.0
Transportation	0.6	3.2
Agriculture	6.3	35.9
Water Body	1.5	8.6
River Front Zone	0.4	2.1
Special area	1.1	6.4

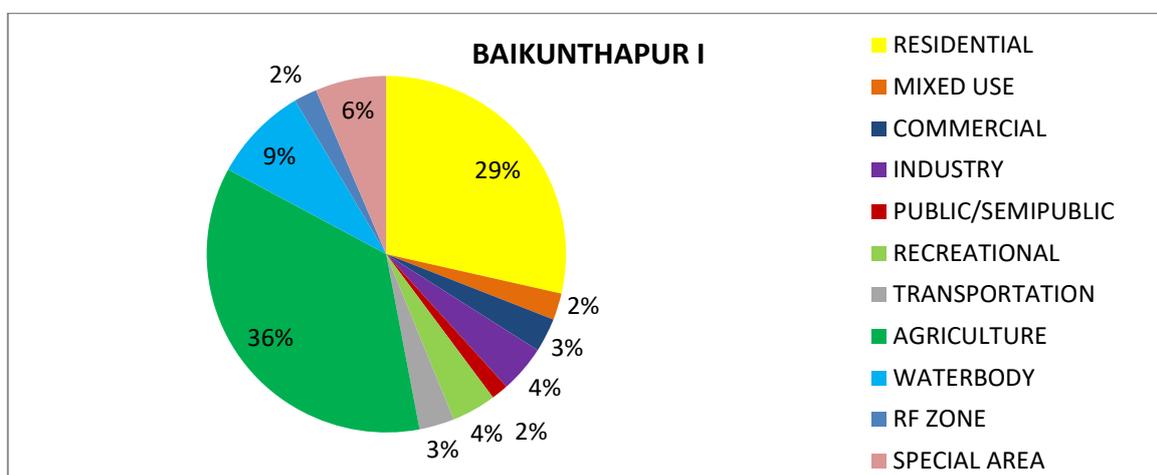


Figure 53: LUDCP-Baikunthapur I

Baikunthapur -II GP

Table 32: Percentage of Land Use Break Up in Baikunthapur-II-GP

Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
Residential	3.2	14.8
Mixed Use	0.4	1.7
Commercial	0.2	0.9
Industry	0.5	2.1
Public/Semi-Public	0.2	1.0
Recreational	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.7	3.0
Agriculture	6.9	31.7
Water Body	9.1	41.7
River Front Zone	-	-
Special area	0.4	1.9

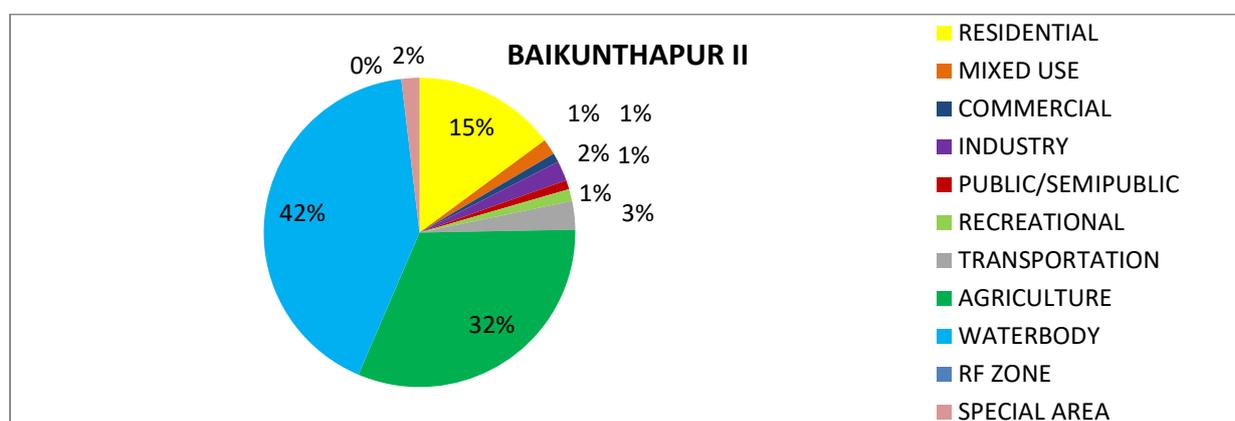


Figure 54: LUDCP-Baikunthapur II

5.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.3.1 Road Infrastructure

5.3.2. Water Supply

Water is an important physiological necessity vital for development. The quality of water has become an integral part of any sustainable water supply system. The availability of palatable water, adequate in terms of both quantity and quality, is absolutely essential for human existence and wellbeing. Due to rapid urbanization, the demand for this finite resource is increasing day by day. Pollution of water resources has increased from population pressure, industrial and agricultural activities, to the point where even human health is endangered. Since the pollution of surface water changes the physical and physiological nature of water, it can have a serious impact on the quality of human life. This underlines the need for better water resource utilization and its management. It is to be remembered that the water resources management from among the different components of irrigation, industries, and drinking water, should be regarded as a collective responsibility of the

society. Only through a balanced and scientific ground water and surface water resources utilization and distribution, any advancement can be made to enhance and satisfy the increasing water demand. The present water supply scenario of BPA should also be viewed from this theoretical perspective.

Water quality has many dimensions, among which are dissolved oxygen (DO) that is critical to aquatic life, suspended solids that cause turbidity, dissolved solids (salts) that cause hardness and damage crops and piping systems, and many natural and artificial chemical agents, some of which (like mercury, and DDT) are concentrated in the water-based food chain and cause toxic effects in fish and humans. The release of sewage and industrial effluents, including organic wastes causes turbidity and color in water. The decomposition of organic matter, algae, fungi, and filamentous bacteria impart odours and taste to water. The presence of human excreta increases the quantity of pathogenic bacteria in the water which may be responsible for waterborne diseases. Thus, since human health is directly linked to the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality, its preservation is very much critical in imparting the required quality to human life.

The hectic agricultural activities in BPA may contribute to fertilizer residues and pesticides in considerable amounts to the surface water sources, in addition to the increasing domestic waste discharges. The domestic 46 wastewater (around 70-80% of the water used) may drain out to the nearby ponds, tanks, or rivers thereby polluting it. Areas adjacent to many surface water sources are used by people for open defecation, which will add to a high coliform count (E Coli) in water and is the root cause of many water borne diseases. This is to be treated as a grave issue severely affecting the water quality in BPA which demands urgent attention.

5.3.2.1. The Existing Drinking Water Scenario

Purba Bardhaman district is bounded by natural water systems all along its periphery and is rich in both surface and ground water resources. The river system in Purba Bardhaman is said to include the Bhagirathi Hooghly in the east, the Ajay and its tributaries in the north, and the Dwarakeshwar, the Damodar and its branches in the south-west. Besides, there are innumerable old beds of rivers all over the area. Mainly the rivers Bhagirathi, Damodar, and Ajoy are forming important surface water sources of the district. The major sources of potable water are tap, tube wells, and wells (both own and community). The majority of the households are depending on ground water for drinking through their own tube wells rather than community wells. Limited areas are provided with tap water in urban centres. A negligibly small percentage of people are using tanks, canals, and rivers for water supply.

Though the majority of people in urban areas are satisfied with the availability of potable water, it is comparatively low in rural areas. The general rate of dependency of the population for hygienic sources of potable water in the Bardhaman Planning Area (BPA) is mainly on tube well water, followed by tap water (Figure 55).

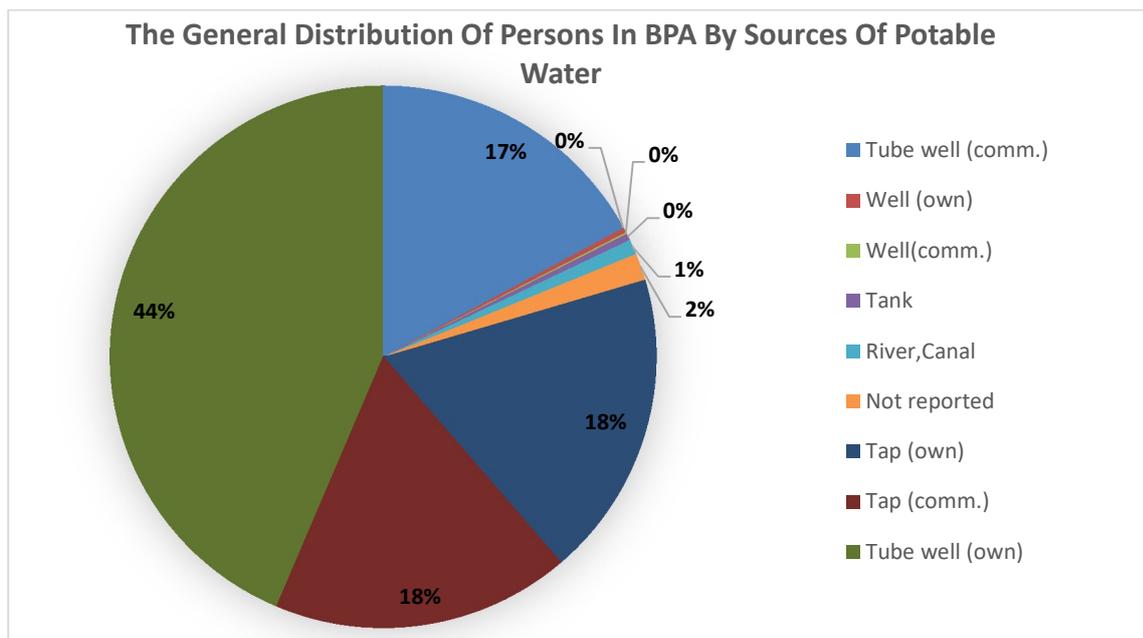


Figure 55: Distribution of potable water in BPA

Other sources are used in negligible percentages. The water supply department maintained by the Municipality provides a 28.75 MLD distribution system (designed to deliver 66 lakh gallons per day) with groundwater as the source of supply using 37 submersible pumps with capacities of 20,000 Gph. A distribution network of 272 km and 6 service reservoirs are provided to serve nearly 21,390 domestic connections at 40lpcd, apart from 14 industrial and commercial connections.

Based on the data from the 'Report on the socio-economic survey of households in Bardhaman planning area, 2002-03 (by SEP and AME unit)', the distinction in the rate of dependency on the sources of potable water is shown in Figure 55. In general, community tube wells are less preferred and people insist on tap water connections, wherever made available. But, tap water connections are limited to the urban (municipal) areas, though the rural population also desires to have them. The dependency on tube well water (ground water) is evident in both the figures, showing the limited use of surface waters and the increasing stress on ground water sources. It is also observed from the data available, that 78.2% of households in BPA have their own arrangements within the household premises for potable water. Around 17% of households could collect water from a distance of 50 m, but 5.2% have to travel more than 51 meters for collection. On an average, nearly 95% of populations of BPA have drinking water sources within a distance of 50 m. But, a comparative assessment of the 'access to drinking water sources' by urban and rural populations shows that rural areas demand more attention. In rural areas, the installation of tube wells is preferred in localities, where the density of the population is a little high. In areas like Bongpur, Idilpur, Kamnara, and Talit where the populations are scattered over a large area, the proximity to tube well is less. It is also to be mentioned that people prefer exclusive use of water sources rather than depending upon common facilities. In urban areas, 71.2% of the population depends on the 'own facilities', whereas it is 61.9% in rural areas; indicating more dependency on community facilities'.

In general, it appears that the existing water supply scenario in BPA is adequate, to meet the water demands of people at present. Looking at the demand and availability of water, it seems that BPA is quickly moving onto its saturation level expansions on the water front, especially in the case of ground water. So, issues of water requirements and allocation are to be dealt with caution. The available data presented above clearly shows an 'urban-rural divide' in BPA in the water availability, allocation and distribution. Also, 'closer and cleaner' drinking water is still a dream for a considerable portion of the rural populations of BPA.

5.3.3 Sanitation and Sewerage

5.3.3.1 Need for a wastewater management system

The improper management of human and animal waste products is regarded as the root cause of many communicable diseases in our society. So, the need for a systematic wastewater management system has been considered a 'necessity' rather than an 'option' for any modern society.

The development of effective water and wastewater treatment methods has virtually eliminated major water-borne epidemics in developed countries. Advanced wastewater treatment process is currently being so developed that it will produce palatable water from domestic wastewater. Developing countries like ours, where treated water is not available to a majority of the population; still experience the epidemics like cholera and typhoid. There part of the planning commission of India for the tenth five-year plan, emphasizes that all cities, towns, and industrial areas should have compulsory sewage treatment plants and are to be implemented in a time-bound manner.

It has been observed that the sanitation and drainage scenario in BPA is well below the quality levels, expected out of an urban agglomeration. It is high time to have a meaningful analysis of the gravity and enormity of the problem and impending action.

5.3.3.2 The existing sanitation scenario in BPA

The absence of systematic wastewater management and the drainage system has been visibly felt in BPA. The area as a whole appears to have no systematic drainage facilities. The available drainage channels are highly incapable of handling the present wastewater and storm water generation.

There is no centralized collection system for sewage or storm water runoff. The sanitation facilities in urban individual houses include septic tanks but are not provided with soak pits. As a result, the leachate containing highly putrescible organic matter and pathogenic microorganisms will ultimately reach ground water and will add heavily to pollution. Even the recommended clearance between soak pits and wells is not maintained in most of the houses, which may be either because of ignorance or discharging the leachate directly into streets outside. Even the wastewater outlet in most of the houses is directed toward the main streets, roads, and or drains. Ultimately the roads and streets act as sinks for household liquid wastes including sewage effluents.

BPA, as of today, is not having any sewerage system. Though septic tanks and soak pit systems are predominant in most of the city areas, few people are still using service privy and pit methods.

Majority of the households in the town and urban areas are said to have septic tank and pit privy arrangements. A section of people (in municipal areas and slums) uses the community latrines, though less preferred, (maybe) due to economic reasons. Though 100% of households have been covered under sanitary toilets and open defecation tends to be nil.

The expected wastewater generation in BPA for the years 2006 and 2025 is shown in Figure 60. It is expected that the Bardhaman municipality alone will produce nearly 13 MGD wastewater as against the present 9.2 MGD (assuming a per capita water use of 135+losses =160 lpd and 80% of water may contribute to wastewater generation). So, it is necessary to have wastewater or sewage treatment plant (STP) with a capacity of 13 MGD to treat the wastewater that will be generated within the municipal areas alone.

5.3.4 Drainage

Though BPA is fast growing at a rapid pace, a systematic drainage system does nowhere exist. It is reported that a total of 110.514 km of pucca, 40 km of kutcha, and 0.02 km of underground drainage lines are provided in the area. The drainage in town is mostly dependent on open drains. Pucca open drains were found available in certain developed areas but in most of the semi-urban areas it is open kutcha type. On an average, the underground drainage system covers only 1.75% of households in BPA; while 53.14% and 12.3% of households have 'open pucca' and 'open kutcha' drain respectively. It is observed that nearly one-third of the total number of households live in premises without any drainage facility. In rural areas, 60-65% of households are not having any drainage facilities. The pucca drains are limited only to an average of 9.13% of households in rural areas, whereas 62.56% have no facilities at all. In many areas, even outlets of septic tank effluents are also directed to the open drainage channels making the total environment unhygienic. The absence of a proper solid waste management system adds much to the misery as even the limited drains available usually get blocked due to indiscriminate and continuous dumping of solid waste.

5.3.4.1 Submergence and water logging

Considerable portions of BPA suffer badly from flooding and water logging. During heavy rainy seasons especially, a considerable portion of the city area gets inundated during heavy down pours due to inadequate drainage systems coupled with the backwater stage of the rivers in high flood. The existing (drainage) system has proved inadequate to evacuate storm water from these lower portions of the city. Life of the inhabitants becomes miserable as sewage gets mixed with storm water and finds its way into the households creating a very unhygienic situation that paves the way for the spreading epidemics. The complaints from people about the occurrence of water logging after heavy rain are indicative of the poor drainage facilities available. Flooding and water logging are common features in many areas of Bardhaman. It is learned that more than 50% of the households, even in many urban locations are facing water logging. It is said that even though, the big outlet channels passing through Radhanagar, Kundapukur has been carrying a major flow of drain water into the river Banka, the intensity of water logging is considerable in town areas and severe in rural areas.

5.3.4.2 Critical Observations

1. Some of the important aspects encountered in the urban and rural drainage systems of BPA are mainly associated with the inadequacy of the drainage channels (primary and secondary systems) for the transport of storm water and its proper maintenance. The frequent flooding and water logging, immediately after a rain (especially during monsoon) clearly indicate the inadequate carrying capacity of the drains. Also, the capacity of most of the drainage channels is much less than what is required to carry the storm water load from drainage areas.
2. The ponds and tanks, which have been regarded as the unique topographical features of the area, are getting filled-up due to increasing building construction activities. These ponds serve as indigenous alternatives for holding excess storm run-off and aid in preventing water logging and flooding, thereby recharging the ground water potential of the area. Thus the wet lands and water ponds that used to moderate flood flows earlier are being degraded or lost in the process of urbanization. The high rate of urbanization has also led to a water logging situation in some areas as infiltration to the subsoil and ground is reduced with a tremendous increase in the built-up area.
3. The drains are getting silted up frequently due to insufficiency in the hydraulic design of the channels. This results in the growth of weeds, shrubs, water hyacinth, and other plants which make these drains non-functional. Illegal encroachments, construction of pucca houses in close proximity, inadequate space for periodic cleaning maintenance and repair, construction of structures like bridges, culverts, etc. are found to affect the efficiency of the drainage system. The surface water runoff, as well as domestic wastewater, is discharged along the roadside surface drain most of which has lost its original flow-carrying capacity due to indiscriminate dumping of garbage in the drain and also due to the accumulation of sand and grit.

5.3.5 Solid Waste Management

5.3.5.1 The existing scenario of solid waste management in BPA

The solid waste in Bardhaman is observed to be a complex mixture of household, construction, commercial, industrial and hospital wastes. The sources of solid waste include street sweeping, households, hotels and restaurants, shops and establishment complexes/commercial areas, markets for vegetables and fruit, meat/fish, and bio-medical wastes from hospitals, nursing homes, and clinics. Almost all or a substantial part of the MSW generated in BPA remains unattended and grows in heaps at poorly maintained collection centres and dumping yards. There are waste bins to collect, mainly, household wastes, but the system is not efficient. Thebins are, however, not available in all areas. Further, these waste bins are inadequate in size and are open, providing easy access for birds and animals. Some of these bins are often misplaced, forcing the residents to throw away garbage in open areas of the probable bin sites. Even when the bins are available, sometimes waste is thrown outside the bins anyway and since the waste is always thrown loose the problem becomes

unmanageable very quickly. The loose waste from large marketplaces and grocery centres are thrown on the ground around the roadside waste bins. Stinky rubbish lies around the waste bins in the residential areas and market before getting collected by trucks, the wastes swept from the roads are piled on the side of the roads. Animals and scavengers dig into the piles made-up of swept-up wastes and scatter them. Moving vehicles scatter overflowing garbage from the piles. The uncollected wastes usually contain a significant portion of faecal matter, and as a result, children play around with these wastes and scavengers who handle these wastes, face high risks of health problems. These problems are especially significant for the inhabitants of the larger and most densely populated informal or illegal settlements where regular garbage collection services and waste bins are not available. In case of delay in waste collection, the task becomes unimaginably massive. At present, open dumping is going on in around 7 acres of land made available in the Nari Mouza area. The present system of collection by the Bardhaman Municipality includes 175 numbers of handcarts, 6 numbers of trucks and around 9 numbers of tractor-trailers. Uncontrolled dumps generate a wide range of pollutants and pose a serious threat to human health. Substances produced during garbage decomposition when disposed of in an improper manner; result in a significant source of soil contamination. This is one of the most frequent externalities of inappropriate garbage disposal. As garbage decomposes, leachate is produced and drains into the ground. It contains a large number of chemicals produced in waste degradation, and can subsequently affect the groundwater, which in turn, may pollute the entire subsoil of the region. With the exception of sanitary landfills, every other site is a risk to human health and a source of environmental pollution. So, in a nutshell, the present system of solid waste collection is through dust bins placed at different areas and street sweeping followed by carriage through open trucks, and tractors by the employees of Bardhaman Municipality. Since adequate land is not earmarked for waste disposal, roads, open drains, river beds, and available open lands are being used as open landfill sites. Since the groundwater availability, potential and use in BPA are very high, the leachates from these disposal grounds will have a severe impact on the quality of the groundwater.

5.3.5.2 Sources of solid waste generation

restaurants), markets, streets, sidewalks, alleys, vacant lots, construction and demolition sites, remodelling, repairing sites, parks, gardens, roadside trees, and the bio-medical wastes from hospitals, clinics and nursing homes.

5.3.5.3 Quantification of Solid Waste

In India, the amount of waste generated by individuals is quite low-between 300 and 600 gm/person/day and the per capita. It is estimated that solid waste generation increases by 1.33% per year (Report of the high power committee, Urban Solid Waste Management in India, Planning Commission, Government of India, 1995). The average solid waste generation rate for 2006 is taken as 400 gm/capita/day for urban areas and 300 gm/capita/day for rural areas and the corresponding figures for future projections are taken as 500 and 400. It is expected that the amount of SW generation in Bardhaman-I Block, Bardhaman-II Block and Burdwan Municipality will be of the order of 75, 32, and 218 MT/day respectively in 2025 compared with the current solid waste generation.

This increase in solid waste generation will have significant impacts in terms of the land requirement for disposal, impending groundwater pollution, methane emissions to the atmosphere due to open burning (contributing significantly to global warming) and the health impacts on people. If landfilling is adopted, the total land area requirement will be enormously high to fulfill the requirements of solid waste dumping. The increase in solid waste generation demands a cumulative requirement of land for the disposal of MSW. But, very high diversion of land for waste disposal would be physically impossible since areas with the largest concentration of solid waste would also be the areas with serious scarcity of vacant land. Thus, if the current methods of solid waste disposal persist, the waste would have to be carried over long distances necessitating a great deal of transport facilities and infrastructure which would involve enormous additional finances and liabilities to the local bodies in the future.

5.2.5.4 Treatment and Disposal

In BPA, no land has been exclusively earmarked, for treatment and disposal of solid waste. So the local bodies are duty-bound to find a minimum of 20-40 acres of land to meet the requirement of solid waste treatment in the concerned locations. Solid waste can be processed by composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion, sanitary land filling, incineration or any other biological processing for the stabilization of wastes. Since it contains a high amount of biodegradable portion, composting may be a cost-effective option for processing. The process of microbial composting or vermin composting may be adopted with the least mechanization to keep the cost low, and to market the compost to adjoining villages. The rejects from these plants and domestic hazardous wastes may be carefully land-filled. Biomedical wastes may be disposed off as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management and Handling Rules as described above.

Of late, there is a trend towards smaller, manually operated composting plants at the community level, initiated primarily by citizens' initiatives or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and also supported by international funds. In combination with primary waste collection, composting improves the precarious waste situation in the communities, and residents become less dependent on the poor municipal waste collection service. Decentralized composting can be operated by appropriate technology and implemented at reduced investment and operating costs. Manual composting in small, decentralized plants is more easily integrated into the prevailing Indian level of development and socio-economic background, as it requires labour-intensive processes. It will create employment opportunities and a source of income for the underprivileged people in the rural areas of BPA. Decentralized composting allows the reuse of organic waste where it is generated, thereby reducing waste quantities to be transported as well as transport costs. This has a positive effect on the overall municipal waste management costs.

5.4 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.4.1 Introduction

BPA, being an important region in the Purba Bardhaman district, has 4.07 lakhs of living people who need education, who need health care and cannot be neglected by a civilized government. They form a part of social infrastructure.

BDA is not directly involved in the planning of education or making of programs for health institutions. The Govt. of West Bengal has its own department of education and health, which prepare and execute plans for these services for the entire State including areas covered by BPA. However, there is one particular aspect of social infrastructure planning in which the involvement of BDA is essential and unavoidable. That aspect is the aspect of space, which indeed poses a great problem in years to come, if not planned today. An attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to provide a brief account of the need for educational institutions as also for health institutions and on that basis, make a rough calculation of the need for additional space. The requirements are estimated. In BPA, data and studies indicate that social infrastructure has a scope for improvement, both quantitatively and qualitatively. However, it may be prudent to mention the recommended standards for educational institutions and henceforth recommend them for future situations.

5.4.2. Education

One of the prime components of social infrastructure is education. As such education and healthcare have a direct bearing on the “quality of life” and form the basis of resident satisfaction of people. The existing situation regarding educational institutions, student enrolment and student-teacher ratio at primary, secondary and graduate levels for Purba Bardhaman Planning Area will be discussed herein. However, it may be prudent to mention the recommended standards for educational institutions and henceforth analyse the current situation. Both rural and urban areas of PA suffer from a poor standard of primary education with only 58.9% student enrolment. The average population served by higher school is 6648 and the average population served by an institution is 29250, which indicates a satisfactory condition as per the URDPFI standard but the teacher-student ratio in higher schools is poor being only 1:48.

5.4.2.1 Existing Scenario

The existing scenario, some salient findings from primary and secondary data, suggested policies and recommendations, and the assessment of future requirements for education—has been discussed in the subsections.

- **Primary Education** —As per the district statistical handbook-2004 & Census of India 2001; 34156 children or 58.9% of the 2004 child population which is 58,000 (i.e. 13.22% of the total 2004 population which is estimated to be 4,38,750) are enrolled in the 175 primary schools and the average enrolment for the primary school being 195. The average population served by a primary school is 2507, teacher’s student ratio being 1:40 (

- Table 33), which indicates that the primary education standard of both rural and urban areas of BPA is commensurate with that of the recommended standard.

Level of Education	No. of facilities	No. of students	No. of teachers	Teacher-student ratio	%enrolment (by cohort)	Population served per facility		Avg. student strength/facility	
						Existing	URDPFI	Existing	URDPFI
Primary (6-10 yrs.)	175	34156	845	1:40	58.9%	2507	5000	195	500
Middle school (10-13 yrs.)	15	2617	153	1:17	Combined 86.7%	6648	7500	692	1000
Secondary (10-15 yrs.)	26	16231	348	1:47					
Higher Secondary (16-17 yrs.)	25	26802	518	1:52					
College	4	14965	384	1:39	Combined 38.1%		125000	1193	1000-1500
Technical Education Centre	11	2926	412	1:7					
Special School	125	4690	174	1:27	-	3504	500000	38	-
Total	381	102387	2834	1:36	-	-			

- **Middle School, High School and Higher Secondary School** —As per the district statistical handbook-2004, 45,650 students, or 86.7% people of the 10-17age group, out of 52,650 (12% of the total 2004 population) are enrolled in the 66 institutions and the average enrolment for the institute being 692.The average population served by an institute is 6648 (

Level of Education	No. of facilities	No. of students	No. of teachers	Teacher-student ratio	%enrolment (by cohort)	Population served per facility		Avg. student strength/facility	
						Existing	URDPFI	Existing	URDPFI
Primary (6-10 yrs.)	175	34156	845	1:40	58.9%	2507	5000	195	500
Middle school (10-13 yrs.)	15	2617	153	1:17	Combined 86.7%	6648	7500	692	1000
Secondary (10-15 yrs.)	26	16231	348	1:47					

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College	4	14965	384	1:39	Combined 38.1%		125000	1193	1000-1500
Technical Education Centre	11	2926	412	1:7					
Special School	125	4690	174	1:27	-	3504	500000	38	-
Total	381	102387	2834	1:36	-	-			

- Table 33). The combined teacher's student ratio is 1:48 which is quite below average.
- **College and Technical Education** — There are at present 46946 population in the college and technical school going age (10.7% of the population) of them 17891 or 38.1% are currently enrolled in the 15 institutions and the average enrolment for those institutions is 1193. The average population served by an institution is 29,250.

Table 33: Existing Educational Facilities in BPA (2004)

Level of Education	No. of facilities	No. of students	No. of teachers	Teacher-student ratio	%enrolment (by cohort)	Population served per facility		Avg. student strength/facility	
						Existing	URDPFI	Existing	URDPFI
Primary (6-10 yrs.)	175	34156	845	1:40	58.9%	2507	5000	195	500
Middle school (10-13 yrs.)	15	2617	153	1:17	Combined 86.7%	6648	7500	692	1000
Secondary (10-15 yrs.)	26	16231	348	1:47					
Higher Secondary (16-17 yrs.)	25	26802	518	1:52					
College	4	14965	384	1:39	Combined 38.1%		125000	1193	1000-1500
Technical Education Centre	11	2926	412	1:7					
Special School	125	4690	174	1:27	-	3504	500000	38	-
Total	381	102387	2834	1:36	-	-			

5.4.2.2 Findings about the Education System in BPA

- The average literacy rate in BPA is higher than the District, State or National average figures. Purba Bardhaman Municipality has the highest rate of literacy (84% above) in BPA, whereas the literacy rate among men is quite high when compared to females. The literacy rate among women in the rural blocks of BPA needs to be improved significantly.
- The literacy rate in BM is the highest, being 84%, whereas the overall literacy rate in BPA which is 80% is also found higher than that of the Purba Bardhaman district, West Bengal or the average national figure. This indicates that there is a sense of awareness among the citizen.
- Awareness regarding the importance of education at all levels is quite high as evident from the age group-wise literacy rate (in the socioeconomic survey on education 2002-03); where adult illiteracy is only 10.08%, much below the national average.
- Student enrolment in the primary level is marginally lower but the enrolment percentage increases to 86.7% in the higher secondary level which indirectly indicates the increase of immigrant students.
- The number of primary schools is more than the recommended standards, but the student enrolment, which is presently 58.9% only, needs to be increased by making education more attractive. In this regard, the mid-day meal scheme would be very effective.
- Analysis based on age cohorts of the population indicates that student enrolment level increases drastically from 58.9% at the primary level to 86.7% at the higher secondary level. One of the reasons may be the immigrant student from other parts of the district getting enrolled for the higher secondary education level.
- The existing teacher-student ratio at the primary level (1:40) seems to be sufficient but this ratio must be increased to 1:30 at the secondary and higher secondary level where the present ratio is very poor (1:47 and 1:52 respectively).
- There is a demand for new and upcoming disciplines of study to foster renewed interest in professional courses. The private sector in management education should be encouraged into the mainstream of the education system. Also, the possibilities of bank finance are very high and thus be explored in the coming future.
- The combined student enrolment in college and technical institutions is 38.1% which is marginally lower. Hence, there is a need for opening up new training institutions to accommodate more youth in various vocational and professional training, thereby taking this figure to 50% (excluding the enrolment in informal and unorganized training courses).

- Awareness about vocational and professional training needs to be increased among the youth, especially since Purba Bardhaman is the district-headquarter town, so that they can engage themselves in some sort of gainful employment in the future. The scope should be further diversified through formal discussion with National Accreditation Board.
- There is also a need to augment the infrastructural support in the primary section of some of the existing schools to increase enrolment.
- The present provision for classrooms, drinking water, toilets, laboratories and libraries for some of the existing schools and colleges indicates that there is a need for an increase in the number and quality of most of these facilities.

5.4.3 Health Care

Health is a means of a good life. To ensure the progress of any region, it is important to verify that its citizens are healthy and have access to adequate health infrastructure. The existing scenario in health facilities, some salient findings from secondary data, suggested policies and recommendations and the assessment of future requirements for health care— have been elaborated on in the subsequent paragraphs.

5.4.3.1 Existing Scenario in health facilities in BPA

In 2001 there are 119 healthcare institutions with 1189 beds and only 241doctors in the BPA region. It is found that the 3 General hospitals are located in the BM area only, where both the urban and rural people flock in large numbers to avail themselves of the outdoor and indoor facilities and for preventive and curative treatment and these institutions usually suffer from overcrowding. The number of beds per thousand persons for the BPA region works out to be 2.92 which is more than that of URDPFI Guidelines (2 beds per 1000 persons). There are only 3 nursing homes in the rural areas but the dispensaries (102 nos.) are evenly distributed in almost all blocks of BPA. An account of the existing health facilities in BPA is presented in Table 34.

Table 34: Health Facilities in BPA 2001

	Total population	hospitals	Health centre + health sub-centre	Nursing homes	Family welfare centre	Dispensary	Total no. of Beds	Total no. of Doctors
Bardhaman I	85788	3	5	2	-	84	-	63
Bardhaman II	35576	-	5	1	-	18	-	11
Bardhaman M	285602	-	1	NA	2	NA	1189	167
BPA	406966	3	11	-	2	-	1189	241

Source: Census of India, 2001 & www.Purba Barddhaman.nic.in

5.4.3.2 Findings about the Health Care System in BPA

- Although Bardhaman Medical College is located within the Bardhaman Municipality area yet the number of bed facility provided per 1000 population works out to be 2.92 for the entire

BPA which is a satisfactory figure compared to UDPFI guidelines which suggest 2 beds per 1000 population. Awareness about health and hygiene has increased over the years. However, figures for the population served per doctor (which is 1689 for BPA) seem to be far from satisfactory level.

- ii. Government healthcare facilities in BPA urgently need to be augmented with more sophisticated medical equipment, implementing waste disposal autoclaves, setting up drugstores and purchasing more numbers of ambulances.
- iii. There is a serious dearth of doctors in almost all departments of govt. health care facilities.
- iv. People in the rural areas of BPA presently need to travel long distances (5-10 km) to avail of Govt. health services in the three General Hospitals of the BM area.
- i. The present agglomeration of all kinds of medical facilities around the Khosbagan area poses a health threat to the citizen at large. Recently, a new kind of health city has been visualized at God near the junction of old G.T. Road and bypass which would not only end the health menace but would also act as a strong growth centre for all kinds of modern health facilities to serve the entire region.

5.4.4 Other Social Infrastructural facilities

Other facilities which contribute to the social infrastructure are many of which four major facilities namely; Electricity, Telecommunication, Financial Institution, Fire Services and other amenities are discussed below.

5.4.4.1 Existing Scenario of Social Infrastructural facilities in BPA

An account of the existing socio-infrastructure facilities in BPA in terms of Electricity, Telecommunication, Financial institution, Fire services and Amenities are presented in Table 35 and 36.

Table 35: Social Infrastructural facilities in BPA 2001

	TOTAL POPULATION	ELECTRICITY NO. OF VILLAGES WITHOUT SUFFICIENT SUPPLY	TELECOMMUNICATION			FINANCIAL INSTITUTION		FIRE SERVICE
			TELEPHONE CONNECTION	POSTAL SERVICE	TELEGRAPH OFFICE	COMMERCIAL BANK	CO-OPERATIVE BANK	
Bardhaman I	85788	12	333	7	1	5	1	NA
Bardhaman II	35576	17	184	3	2	2	-	NA
Bardhaman M	285602	-	NA	23	1	NA	NA	NA
Total BPA	406966	29	517	33	4	-	-	-

Source: Census of India, 2001 & www. Purba Bardhaman.nic.in

Table 36: Social Infrastructural facilities (Amenities) in BPA 2001

	Total Population	Cinema Hall	Auditorium	Stadium
Bardhaman I	85788	1	-	-
Bardhaman II	35576	-	-	-
Bardhaman M	285602	7	2	1
Total BPA	406966	8	2	1

Source: Census of India, 2001 & www. Purba Barddhaman.nic.in

5.4.4.2 Findings about the other Social Infrastructural facilities in BPA

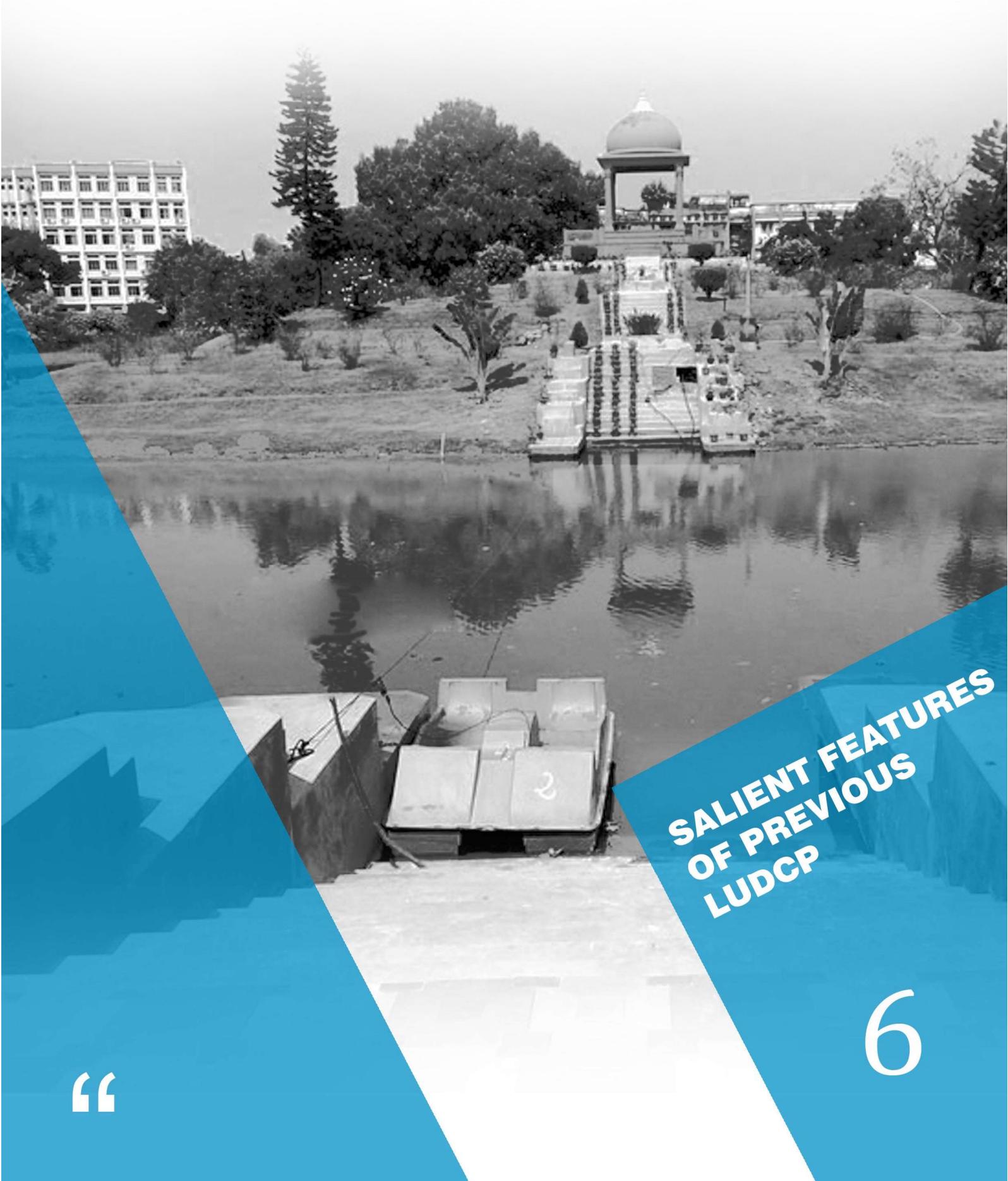
1 village (Khargeswar) in Burdwan-I block and 8 villages in Burdwan-II block are without domestic electricity supply whereas 12 villages in Burdwan-I block and 17 villages in Burdwan-II block area are without electricity supply for all purposes (mainly agricultural purposes). Thus, an immediate extension of electricity supply scheme is required in these villages.

Present postal services in BPA are satisfactory in terms of the number of post offices and telegraph offices, also the population served per post office is 12332 which is satisfactory when compared to the URDPFI Guidelines which suggests 15000 population per post office.

13 villages in the Burdwan-I block have financial institutions within 5 kms whereas it is within 5 to 50 kms for the other 10 villages. In case of the Burdwan-II block, 16 villages have banks within 5 kms and 6 villages have a bank within 5 to 10 kms. When compared with the URDPFI Guidelines, the number of financial institutions required to be in rural areas is 12. Hence the existing number of financial institutions, which is 8, is below the satisfactory level.

The present condition of amenities is very poor in terms of cinema halls, auditoriums and stadiums in the entire BPA when compared to standards. However, the few outdoor recreation facilities which are located in Burdwan Municipality need improvement and up gradation in qualitative terms.

FEATURES OF EXISTING LUDCP PERSPECTIVE PLAN



**SALIENT FEATURES
OF PREVIOUS
LUDCP**

6

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6 SALIENT FEATURES OF PREVIOUS PLANS

6.1 LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN

- i) All major water bodies shall be preserved.
- ii) The present pattern of mixed land use will be allowed to continue in general, but certain non-conforming uses will be prohibited in order to improve the environment and living conditions.
- iii) The existing parks and public open spaces will be preserved and efforts will be made to create new parks and public open spaces.
- iv) Buildings and areas that are important from historical, architectural, environmental or ecological points of view will be indicated for preservation and conservation.
- v) Considering the increasing importance of Burdwan Municipal Area as a district Head Quarters, efforts shall be made to encourage central area activities necessary for the effective functioning of the district Head Quarters.
- vi) The development of buildings and land for different purposes in different Zones will be guided and controlled through appropriate regulations considering the available circulation and infrastructure facilities with a view to making the area functionally efficient and environmentally acceptable.
- vii) Efforts will be made for the development of the riverfront in B.D.A. with a pedestrian plaza and other conforming facilities along the river bank.
- viii) In areas with intense commercial activities and where intense commercial activities are expected in the future, efforts will be made to promote a development form with reduced ground coverage resulting in a reduction of traffic congestion and overcrowding at street level but at the same time ensuring proper utilisation of the high-value land in such areas.
- ix) Efforts will be made for the future widening of streets and establishing road hierarchy.
- x) In view of the increasing demand for car parking spaces, parking facilities within the area in the form of multi-storeyed car parking or parkomat will be encouraged.
- xi) Parking on the road, unauthorized structures on footpaths, etc. will be strictly prohibited.
- xii) Directional signage, road maps showing blocks, advertisements, road signs and symbols, etc. would be provided at specified locations to help the vehicular and pedestrian traffic.
- xiii) Non-conventional energy utilization and rainwater harvesting would be encouraged.
- xiv) Each and every plot must have good landscaping and shaded trees may be provided along the boundary wall of the plot.
- xv) Utility and services within the premises should be provided according to specific standards and will be maintained properly.

Agricultural uses will be allowed to continue in the rest of the Panchayat areas as far as practicable. However, in consideration of the mounting pressure within the Burdwan Planning Area, an effort will be made to accommodate urban uses and activities within certain strips of land along

the side of major roads and also preserved certain strips of agricultural land for future communication and services for the sustainable development of Burdwan Planning Area.

6.2 PERSPECTIVE PLAN 2025

The broad objective of this plan would be to put the region on the fast track of development, through the setting up of destination hubs for attracting multifaceted investments, building a positive image through the promotion of cultural, built and natural heritage, removing all kinds of regional disparities and above all an improved quality of life. In other words, preparing a plan to achieve an environmentally sustainable land use for the coming 25 years, that would strike a balance between the two apparently conflicting interests i.e. growing demand for land-associated urbanisation and preservation of agriculture and wetlands.

6.2.1 The Regional Context

The present configuration of BDA is a consequence of forces operating over the past five decades in the hinterland of Bardhaman district. The total area is lying towards the south-central part of Purba Bardhaman district while River Damodar maps the southern boundary. Bardhaman town, located as a district headquarter for the entire region, serves as a nodal point enjoying multi-modal connectivity with other important regions within the district. The connection towards the west in the hinterland consisting of the Durgapur-Asansol Industrial Complex provides an excellent job opportunity centre as equally as towards the east in Kolkata Metropolitan Area. The two districts in the southern part across Damodar, Bankura and Purulia which are also rich in mineral resources could be more intensively utilised for promoting new industrialisation in this area. Setting up of a new thermal power plant near Katwa would provide the right kind of impetus in this zone. Besides other factors, the emergence of the Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Agro-based complex in North Bengal, port-based Haldia complex in the South-East and consumer-based market complex of Kolkata is expected to significantly influence the shaping of the future structure of this rural-urban conurbation.

6.2.2 Nature of development and landforms in BPA

There are several factors that explain the East-West linear growth of BPA. The constricting & confirming nature of topography between the Eastern Railway Line and Damodar rivers is mainly responsible for extending the growth in the East-West directions. The land in this part was formed under distinct Geomorphology & Soil conditions. The slope of the land is easterly towards the east and southerly towards river Damodar leaving a fragile ridge line, along the railway tracks. A bund has been created along the river Damodar to combat seasonal flooding. Further, the expansion of highways and the creation of by-pass acted as catalysts for further concentration of urban corridor development. The map of BPA reveals that the densely built-up urban areas exist mainly within the Burdwan Municipal area with a concentration towards the Railway Station leaving Damodar for water and waste discharge. An overview of the region depicts that the utilization of physical development extends up to 2-3 km only on both sides of old N.H.-2, beyond which the population density is low and rural in character. Apart from BM and the other two CD Blocks, the rest of BPA has unorganized, unplanned growth, with narrow roads, irregular plot divisions, deficiency in public utilities, inadequate amenities and a shortage of housing stock. Since rice mill activities are sporadic

in nature in the region, this has been imposing a tremendous problem on the infrastructure, environment and the drainage system in BPA.

6.2.3 Transit-Oriented Development

The essence of human nature is freedom and the manifestation of which in urban planning means improved mobility – mobility for the entire cross-section of the people residing in that settlement. Perhaps this is the reason why most of the recent urban planning initiatives are guided by ‘Transit Oriented Development’ and ‘Smart Growth’. Both attempts to arrive at a spatio-economic allocation of resources so that improved accessibility to opportunities and facilities for all sections of society can be attained, especially the poor, disabled and underprivileged sections in the community.

STAGES OF PLAN PREPARATION GIS BASED DATA COLLECTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION



STAGES OF PLAN
PREPARATION AND
IMPLEMENTATION

7



7 STAGES OF PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Revised LUDCP for BPA aims to induce new development in the area through land use zoning and control regulations. The aim is to achieve outcomes that are positive for the people, the economy and the environment. This plan will help in the development of this area as an attractive place to live, work and make investments.

The stages of plan preparation have been designed to ensure that the development and use of land are in the public interest, that it optimizes the area's economic, environmental and social benefits and overcomes its drawbacks.

For the preparation of the LUMR, the following four phases were taken into consideration,

Phase 1:- All existing hard copy data was digitized and converted into Auto Cad and GIS data formats for ease of use and accuracy.

Phase 2:- A complete land survey of the BPA was conducted to know the existing condition of land use in BPA.

Phase 3:- All survey data and attributes were added to the digitized maps for the preparation of the LUMR.

Phase 4:- After discussions held with the public and other committee officials, the changes were incorporated into the LUMR for the preparation of the LUDCP.

7.1 STAGES OF PLAN PREPARATION

The stages involved in the preparation of this plan mainly include spatial data collection, socioeconomic survey, survey of the existing land use, analysis of the data collected, followed by a discussion with the officials of the Burdwan Development Authority, stakeholder meetings and preparation of maps.

Stage 1: The planning process began with surveying the present land use condition in the planning area. The consultants conducted the survey of the existing land use, which was then mapped on GIS software. The previously prepared existing land use data was mapped and was used to update the existing land use. It was then collated with cadastral revenue sheets on the GIS platform.

For effective data management and complex planning decisions, GIS platform was used throughout the processes. GIS is a powerful tool for creating, managing, analysing, and using geospatial data. It, thus, provided the consultant with improved operations, effective time management, and effective decision-making opportunities.

Stage 2: The 'Surveyed Land Use Data', the geo-referenced satellite images, and mouza maps were digitised in GIS. Other information regarding the location of BPA acquired land, and the location of existing industries was then obtained from the BPA and the DL&LRO (District Land & Land Reforms Office).

Stage 3: The data collected in Stage 1 and Stage 2 was then transferred onto the GIS platform. It was further verified and necessary corrections were made. This database is created up to plot-level detail, such that one can easily find the information related to existing and proposed land use, of any particular plot.

The final 'Existing Land Use Map', after its acceptance, formed the basis for the preparation of the LUDCP. At the same time; many interactive sessions were conducted with local authorities, the public and other stakeholders for incorporating changes and corrections to the LUMR.

Stage 4: The data obtained in Stages 1, 2 and 3 aided in a preliminary analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Planning Area. All these efforts were incorporated into the draft copy of the present Land Use map that was published on 11/05/2016.

Stage 5: Simultaneously Socio-economic survey was conducted by a private Consultancy firm, and the gathered survey data was handed over to the consultant for its analysis, the outcome of which has been submitted to BDA.

Stage 6: The Burdwan Planning Area has a long history of plan preparations by various organizations. The salient features of previous planning efforts have been highlighted in Chapter 6. Each of these plans was studied and their proposals were taken into consideration during the preparation of LUDCP for BDA.

Stage 7: To explore the potential and suitability for new development, the distribution of the existing land use was analysed. In this analysis, the existing land use pattern, the location of major facilities and their impact were identified. Chapter 5 discusses the present land use pattern. It played a key role in the allocation of different land uses in the planning area as the nature and scale of existing land use affect the adjoining land uses.

Stage 8: Population and future demand for facilities were projected for Burdwan Planning Area. The calculated population was then suitably allocated to the various mouzas and the municipal area.

Stage 9: LUDCP included the detailed land use distribution, zoning, and development control regulations, which were elaborately discussed with the officials of BDA and other stakeholders. During the meeting, several suggestions and feedback from concerned authorities outlined the need for further modifications of the prepared documents.

Stage 10: Based on the feedback received from the LUMR necessary modifications were incorporated in the draft of LUDCP.

7.2 GIS BASED DATA COLLECTION

For plan preparation, it is necessary to assess the existing situation and future projections. This assessment requires a lot of data. GIS is a very efficient tool to collect, manage and process data. Data collection has two components: data capture (direct data from the field) and data transfer (input of data from other systems).

Two main types of data capture are:

- Collection from primary sources that are collected directly from the field specifically for use in a GIS project.
- Collection from secondary sources which are digital and analogue datasets that were originally captured for other purposes and need to be converted into a suitable digital format for use in a GIS project.

The process of data collection is a combination of allied tasks such as data capture, automation, conversion, transfer, translation, and digitization.

7.2.1 Outline of the GIS database creation

- a) Primary land use, socio-economic and geographic data capture
- b) Secondary land use, socio-economic and geographic data capture
- c) Obtaining data from external sources (data transfer)
- d) Transferring spatial and statistical data in GIS
- e) Capturing and inputting attribute data
- f) Data management and analysis

7.3 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The plan will finally be accepted and notified by the State Government under West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act 1979, prior to which people's participation will be asked for in the form of objections and suggestions. The hearing procedure will be conducted by BDA towards this end.

The plan has also been supplemented with zoning and development control regulations. Thus, the revised LUDCP will primarily adopt these regulations once approved by the state government.

All development shall have to incorporate the guidelines mentioned in this report. Applications for permissions shall be accordingly reviewed and scrutinized by the Burdwan Development Authority and/or Burdwan Municipality or the Gram Panchayats. However, the Development Authority, in addition to enforcement of the plan, shall also fulfil the infrastructure demand and the need of the economically weaker section.

Some budgetary estimation has to be prepared and the priority for the development has to be finalised. It must also be kept in mind to follow the phase-wise development and mobilize resources from the users and prospective financial institutions.



8 PROPOSED LANDUSE PLAN

8.1 PLAN PERIOD

Rapid urbanization in the Bardhaman Planning Area is characterised by the haphazard urban growth of the city with narrow roads as well as weak enforcement of regulations concerning land development control. With the Land Use and Development Control Plan, it is expected that the Bardhaman Development Authority will be better equipped to manage and regulate the development in the region.

8.2 PLANNING DIRECTIVES

The main objective of LUDCP is to allocate land uses to ensure public welfare and a better standard of living. The land use distribution is based on the compatibility of uses. The development control plan manages and regulates land development and ensures that all developments conform to a pre-determined set of objectives, policies or standards. Thus the Land Use and Development Control Plan must be inclusive of the physical, environmental, economic, social and aesthetic aspects.

To prepare this plan certain planning directives were followed:

1. The land use plan shall respond to the natural surroundings, topography, geology, hydrology, ecology, etc.
2. The land use shall show the location of settlements both urban and rural. It will earmark agricultural land, forestland, river basins, flood-prone areas, streams and canals, and water bodies.
3. The riverbank shall be protected by a green belt/plantation.
4. The location of the central business district as well as other ancillary economic activities will be earmarked
5. Green Belt will be introduced to segregate the industrial zone from the densely developed residential areas.
6. The existing industry is allowed to continue operations. Their expansion may be permitted if it is of non-polluting nature.
7. Priory aspects must be decided as per the development priorities obtained in the socio-economic survey.
8. While allocating public infrastructures, priority will be given to the land under the possession of the government and the Burdwan Development Authority. Ownership of plots of land will be given importance.
9. Areas of Heritage value will be given due importance and incorporated into the plan.

10. Provision of public facilities and infrastructures like health, education, government, recreation, and community development, will be made as per the URDPFI Guidelines.

8.3 PLANNING APPROACH

Without the knowledge of the existing situation, future proposals for land use and development control cannot be prepared. The first step in the preparation of the plan was to update the existing land use. After that, considering socio-economic survey data, the present situation was analysed. Projections were made for required infrastructure facilities and past proposals were considered for the preparation of conceptual broad zoning.

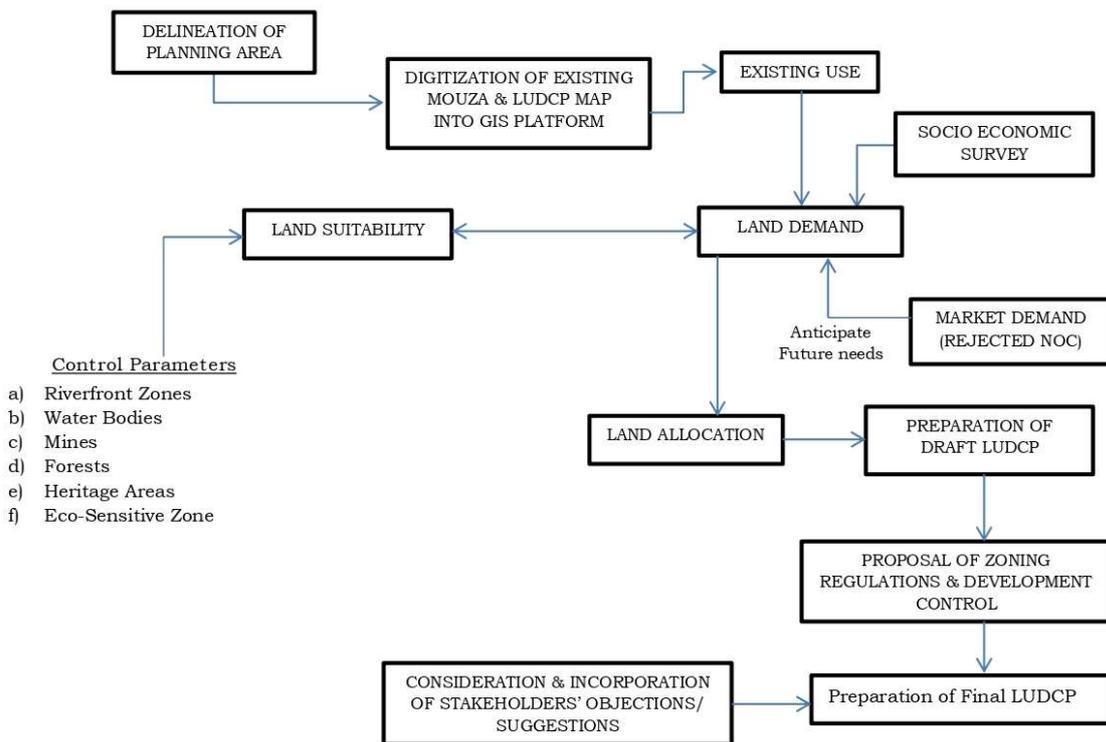


Figure 56: Methodology

8.4 DEMAND ASSESSMENT FOR LAND UNDER RESIDENTIAL AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

One of the prime objectives of a land use zoning plan is to provide the right quantum of land for various uses. Residential use consumes the largest share of developed land and it will continue to do so in the future for the Burdwan Planning Area. On the other hand, the amount of land supplied for non-residential activities often decide the quality of life in an urban area.

The demand assessment of land particularly for residential activity has followed the steps listed below.

Step1: To find the quantum of land allocated for existing residential use and existing population for each planning unit;

Step 2: To find out the projected residential population of each planning unit;

Step 3: To estimate the net residential density for residential areas in each planning unit and consider assumed gross residential density.

Step 4: To find out the amount of land that will be required for gross residential activity from the projected population and assumed density;

Step 5: To find out the net amount of land required by considering the existing residential land and the land under eco-sensitive areas;

As per the census data of 2011, the existing population of the Burdwan Planning Area is 4.82 lakhs and the projected population for the year 2021 is calculated to be 6.03 lakhs. The difference in population is 1.21 lakhs.

Table 37: Additional Area requirement

	Population 2011 (in lakhs)	Population 2021 (in lakhs)	Population increment (in lakhs)	Assumed ppHa	Area requirements
BPA	4.82	6.03	1.21	<65	1861

An assumption is made that spatial allocation of the future population will be made in clusters. In these residential activity areas, the land will be used for both residential as well as for non-residential purposes for the proper development of the residential areas. As most of the residential clusters will be around existing population nodes, it is necessary to allocate additional land to take care of the deficit in the provision of land for non-residential activities for the existing population over and above the land required for the future population.

8.5 PROPOSED LAND USE

Based on the analysis and planning requirements, a detailed Land Use Zoning Plan (Refer to annexed Map No. 2) and map indicating the locations of Natural resources where no construction/ restricted construction is permitted (Refer to annexed Map No. 3 as per **Annexure C**, Business Reforms action Plan, 2024), has been prepared for the Burdwan Planning Area.

1. No change has been made to the existing land use falling under the developed category, except on rare occasions. Most of the proposed development has been restricted to vacant land and agricultural land.
2. The location of the forest cover and surface water bodies has been duly considered while locating future land use. Care has been taken not to allocate any land use, which might

threaten the vitality of these natural resources. A green buffer area is provided around the surface water bodies to stop the possibility of undertaking any development around them.

3. The location of flood-prone land has been taken into serious consideration. Southern areas, which get affected by the flood, have been considered as areas of 'No further development'.
4. The distribution of land owned by the state government has been mapped. Large institutional zones have been proposed where a significant share of land is under state government ownership. Smaller parcels of public land within settlement areas have been marked for lower-order public and semi-public functions catering to the residential zone. Apart from that, a significant reserve of public land has been allocated for primary sector activities i.e. social forestry, etc.
5. Large parcels of agricultural land have not been disturbed. Farmland has been used for development only where scattered farming practices are observed or the land is too important from a location standpoint.
6. Roads have been aligned in such a way that no developed land is required to be appropriated -particularly for major and minor arterials. As these two categories of roads have large Right-Of-Way (ROW), most of them have bypassed existing settlements. On the other hand, internal roads with less ROW have mainly followed existing road alignments through settlements - wherever possible. Some village settlements have been marginally disturbed due to internal roads, only where there were no other available options -however, such occurrences are few.
7. A land, where no development is permitted due to threat from erosion, for heritage and conservation or being close to the riverfront, has been allocated for primary sector activities. If the land already has agriculture, forests, or other primary sector functions, no change in use is proposed.
8. Vacant land, which has not been put to any use, has been allocated for primary sector activities. They are kept as development reserves to meet the demand beyond the plan period, or they can be utilised if the land is required for unforeseen activities within the plan period.

Table 38: Proposed Land Use Classification

Sl	Land Use Zones	Proposed Land Use Categories
1	Residential	Residential
2	Mixed Use	Mostly residential with a percentage for commercial use
3	Commercial	Retail Commercial and Business
4	Industry	Industrial
5	Public/Semi-Public	Public / Semi-public, Utilities & Services
6	Recreational	Recreational
7	Transportation	Roads and Transport Terminal, Railway
8	Agriculture	Agricultural
9	Water Body	Water Body
10	River Front Zone	Green Belt and Plantation
11	Special area	Heritage & Conservation, No Development Zone

Table 39: Proposed Land Use area break-up of BPA

	Land Use Type	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage %
1	Residential	44.4	30.1
2	Mixed Use	3.3	2.2
3	Commercial	3.4	2.3
4	Industry	2.8	1.9
5	Public/Semi-Public	4.6	3.1
6	Recreational	1.1	0.4
7	Transportation	6.0	4.1
8	Agriculture	52.0	35.2
9	Water Body	25.1	17.0
10	River Front Zone	3.5	2.4
11	Special area	1.9	1.3

ZONING REGULATION LEVY OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING

Zoning for minimum and maximum height and density

Increase in height and density



**INSTRUMENT FOR
DEVELOPMENT
CONTROL**

“

9

9 INSTRUMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

9.1 ZONING REGULATION

This section aims to enable the implementation of the Land Use Plan by providing specific regulations regarding the allowable uses of land under the purview of this Plan. These regulations are forwarded to preserve the characteristics of the various land use zones proposed while resolving compatibility issues of the various activities. It is expected that the zoning regulations will promote and protect public health, safety, convenience, general welfare and the natural environment of the planning area.

9.1.1 Development Control Zones

There are eleven broad categories of land use zones adopted for the Land Use Plan and Development Control Regulations. For the purpose of clear understanding and proper implementation of development control regulations, these land use zones shall be called "Development Control Zones". "In Development Control Zones, all other activities which are required to support a zone are also allowed within the zone. These activities are termed as "Broad Uses" under Development Control Zones. They include residential activities, commercial activities, institutional activities, industrial/manufacturing activities, recreational activities, and transport activities along with some farming and plantations. However, there is a scale-up to which activities are allowed. A limit on plot area or floor area or operational unit to control the intensity and extent of such activities has been placed.

The list of detailed activities/uses that will be allowed within the proposed zones has been discussed in detail. (Refer to Table 40)

The list contains three types of uses/activities that will be allowed to carry out in the proposed zones:

- a) **Permitted uses:** Uses/activities listed under this column/category for a specific land use zone will be allowed unconditionally under normal circumstances.
- b) **Permissible Uses:** Uses/activities listed under this column/category will be considered on an application to the Development Authority i.e. the competent authority in this case, subject to scrutiny by the Development Authority, and may or may not be permitted, with or without conditions as deemed appropriate.
- c) **Prohibited Uses:** The uses/activities, which are otherwise not allowed in a particular use zone, are termed as Prohibited activities/Uses. Development Authority shall not allow the activities listed under this category. No application or correspondence will be acceptable in this regard.

The zoning regulations elaborate the activities that are 'permitted', 'permissible' or 'prohibited' within each of the eleven development control zones. No person shall construct, or move a building, and no person shall establish a new use of land, expand, or intensify an existing use unless it conforms to the uses provided in the

development control zone. Similarly, previously mentioned activities cannot take place unless it conforms to a permit and regulations authorizing a discretionary use of land in the development control zone. All construction, alteration, reconstruction or enlargement of buildings and all uses of buildings and land shall comply with all provisions of this chapter except as otherwise provided for nonconforming structures and uses.

9.1.1.1 Development Control Zone ‘Residential’

This comprises the areas that are primarily used for residential purposes mixed with other uses. This zone also includes the areas, which are likely to be used in the future for mainly residential purposes (Refer annexed Map No.2). However, all other non-residential activities, which are required to support a residential zone and won't adversely affect the surrounding, are also allowed within this zone. They include commercial activities, institutional activities, manufacturing activities, recreational activities, transport activities along with some farming and plantations. However, there is a scale-up to which activities are allowed. A limit on plot area or floor area or operational unit to control the intensity and extent of such non-residential activities has been placed.

9.1.1.2 Development Control Zone ‘Mixed Use’

This comprises of the areas that are used principally for commercial/residential purposes, mixed with other uses that are permissible as per the zoning regulations indicated in this document. This zone also includes areas, which are likely to be used in the future for commercial/residential activities. (Refer annexed Map No.2)

9.1.1.3 Development Control Zone ‘Commercial’

This comprises of the areas that are used principally for commercial purposes mixed with other uses that are permissible as per the zoning regulations indicated in this document. This zone includes areas that are likely to be used in the future for commercial activities.

9.1.1.4 Development Control Zone ‘Industrial’

This zone mainly comprises of the existing and new industries, which shall preferably be non-polluting in nature. In addition, industries that are allowed in this zone to be followed by the WBPCB Guidelines along with this DCR. (Refer annexed Map No.2)

9.1.1.5 Development Control Zone ‘Public / Semi-public

This zone comprises of the areas that are used principally for educational, assembly institutional, business and merchandises, health related and social institutions and also Govt. /semi-govt. offices. This zone has been suitably located so that the institutions can be easily accessible from different parts of the BPA. (Refer annexed Map No.1)

9.1.1.6 Development Control Zone ‘Recreational’

This zone comprises of areas that are used principally for recreational and green open spaces and in the future shall be used for recreational purposes. (Refer annexed Map No. 1)

9.1.1.7 Development Control Zone ‘Transportation’

These zones comprise of all the transport infrastructure existing in the BPA. This zone shall comprise of the proposed roads, bus terminals and truck terminals that will come up in the area. (Refer annexed Map No.1)

9.1.1.8 Development Control Zone ‘Agriculture’

This zone comprises of the areas that are used principally for agriculture. This also includes the multi-cropping area within BPA. (Refer annexed Map No. 1)

9.1.1.9 Development Control Zone ‘Water Bodies’

This zone comprises of all types of water bodies which includes river, canal, lakes, ponds, etc. (Refer annexed Map No.1).

9.1.1.10 Development Control Zone ‘Riverfront’

The Riverfront Zone (RFZ) shall be any area (Refer to annexed Map No. 3) within the jurisdiction of BDA up to 50.00 m from the bank along both sides of the rivers/ canals/ water streams. The Riverfront zone shall be classified into three following groups:

- (1) RFZ – 1: These are the ecologically sensitive areas and essential for maintaining the ecosystem of the water bodies. The area up to 5.00 m from the bank of the rivers/ canals/ water streams shall be earmarked as RFZ – 1.
- (2) RFZ – 2: Area within the buffer area of 5.00 m up to 15.00 m from the outer boundary of the rivers/ canals/ water streams.
- (3) RFZ – 3: Area within the buffer area from 15.00 m up to 50.00 m from the outer boundary of the rivers/ canals/ water streams.

This zone comprises of the Riverfront Area of Burdwan Planning Area along the river, canals, water channels, etc as applicable (Refer annexed Map No.1).

9.1.1.11 Development Control Zone ‘Special Land’

This zone comprises of all the heritage sites along with other ecologically important areas. (Refer annexed Map No. 1).

A list of uses/activities has been detailed in a tabular format in the following part of this section.

Table 40: Zoning regulation in BPA

Residential Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	Plotted housing (detached, semi-detached, row housing), Group housing, Apartments, Multi-Dwelling Units, Guest houses, Service apartments, Hostels, Boarding and lodging houses, Old age homes,	Any residential development covering more than 3500 sq. meters of plot area, Transient visitors’ camp, Dharmashala, Night Shelter, Temporary shelter for	Any other non-residential use not mentioned under permissible and permitted

Residential Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	Orphanages, Dormitories, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section.	disaster-affected people.	
Commercial	<p>Retail commercial shops/departmental stores, Retail shopping complexes (floor area of each shop not exceeding 300 sq. meters), Eateries and restaurants (without bar facilities and floor area of each not exceeding 300 sq. meters), Professional consulting offices/private offices (floor area of each not exceeding 300 sq. meters), Banks, financial institutions and professional establishments.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. <i>The minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 3.00 mt.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 500 sq.mt. of floor area at one location.</i></p> <p>iii. <i>In case of mixed-use, the commercial floor area shall not exceed 25% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 500 sq. meters, whichever is less.</i></p>	<p>Retail commercial shops, Retail shopping complexes, Professional consulting offices/private offices, banks, financial institutions, professional establishments (floor area of each commercial establishment exceeding 300 sq. meters), Hotels (up to 3-star category), Restaurants without bar facilities (with floor area more than 300 sq. meters), Fuel stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. <i>The minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 5.00 mt.</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 500 sq. meters of floor area at one location</i></p> <p>Daily or weekly markets (not more than 100 - 150 units per location and total area not exceeding 0.2 Hectares)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. <i>The minimum road width for daily or weekly markets shall</i></p>	<p>Storage/warehousing/ Godowns (involving/not involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials), Storage, segregation and sale of second-hand/ junk goods/recyclables</p> <p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Residential Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
		<p>be 5.00 mt.</p> <p>ii. In case of mixed-use, the commercial floor area shall not exceed 25 % of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 500 sq. mt., whichever is less</p>	
Industrial	<p>Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" category of WBPCB</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. The minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</p> <p>ii. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq. meters, whichever is less</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Small scale)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. The minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</p> <p>ii. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq.mts, whichever is less</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Other than small scale)</p> <p>Industries listed under the "ORANGE", "ORDINARY RED" and "SPECIAL RED" categories of WBPCB (All scale)</p>
	<p>Note: Permission should be given subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines. • noise generation is limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India., for residential areas • adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB • adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the National Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable 		
Public/Semi-Public	<p>Post offices, police post, police stations, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, postal services), public toilets</p> <p>Nursery crèches, kindergartens, pre-primary, primary, and secondary</p>	<p>Government/semi-government offices, Higher secondary schools, integrated residential schools, colleges</p> <p>Health clinics, dispensaries, diagnostic centres (with floor area exceeding 500 sq.</p>	<p>Electric grid station, water treatment plant, Sewage treatment plant, slaughter house.</p> <p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Residential Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>schools, tutorial institutions, libraries and reading rooms Health clinics, dispensaries, nursing homes and child welfare & maternity centre, diagnostic centres</p> <p>Note: <i>Health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases and floor area should not exceed 500 sq. meters at one location</i></p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, gymnasium</p> <p>Note: <i>Design occupancy of the above assembly buildings should not exceed 300 sq.mt. of floor area</i></p> <p>Places of public worship, religious buildings, welfare institutions, clubs, exhibition and art galleries</p> <p>Note: <i>Total floor area consumed by institutional activities above not exceeding 300 sq. meters of floor area.</i></p> <p>Electrical distribution facilities, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs (overhead/underground), solid waste collection yards/transfer points and other public facilities</p>	<p>meters at one location), Nursing homes and health centres or floor area more than 500 sq. meters), Pathological laboratories, Rehabilitation centres</p> <p>Note: <i>Health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases</i></p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, recreational clubs, and exhibition centres</p> <p>Note: <i>Design occupancy of assembly buildings above should not exceed 500 sq.mt.</i></p> <p>Places of public worship, religious buildings, welfare institutions, clubs, exhibition and art galleries, gymnasium</p> <p>Note: <i>Total floor area covered by above institutional activities exceeding 300 sq. meters</i></p> <p>Sub-fire stations, fire stations, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations rainwater harvesting installations, and dhobi ghats.</p>	
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, metro lines and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street parking facilities (car/two-</p>	<p>Terminal facilities for passenger (i.e. bus, mini bus) and goods vehicles (i.e. LCV, MCV up to Type 2 vehicles with maximum permissible</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Residential Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	wheeler/bicycle), transmission and communication lines, highway amenities	gross weight up to 16.2 tonnes), helipads	
Recreational	Parks/ tot lot, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, (including incidental buildings thereon), public swimming pool Note: <i>The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 3.00 m wide abutting road</i>	Golf courses, indoor stadiums, sports complexes/training facilities Note: <i>The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 24.00 m wide abutting road</i>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Agriculture	Nursery, high-density urban farming/vertical, farming/stacked greenhouse farming, community garden farming. Note: <i>The above urban agricultural activities shall be confined to plot area not exceeding 1.0 Hectares</i> Urban forestry/ plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)	Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 1.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Commercial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	Plotted housing (detached, semi-detached, row housing), Group housing, service apartments, multi Dwelling Units, Hostels, dormitories, boarding and lodging houses, guest houses, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section Note:	Any residential development covering more than 5000 sq. meters of the plot area.	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Commercial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<i>The above residential activities should cover less than 5,000 sq. meters of the plot area.</i>		
Commercial	Retail commercial shops, departmental stores, wholesale commercial shops, retail shopping complexes/malls, wholesale commercial/trading complexes, retail 'haat', eateries and restaurants, Hotels, convention centres, banquet halls, Cinemas and multiplexes, Banks, financial institutions, professional establishments, commercial/private and corporate offices, Daily or weekly markets, perishable goods market, Fuel stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages, Storage/warehousing (not involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials)	Storage/warehousing (involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials) including ancillary activities Storage, segregation and sale of second-hand/ junk goods/ recyclable LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity)	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Industrial	Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" category of WBPCB (all scale) Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (small scale)	Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (other than small scale) Industries listed under the "ORANGE" category of WBPCB	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
	<p>Note: Permission should be given subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines.</i> • noise generation is limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India., for commercial areas • adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB • adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the Nation Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable 		
Public/Semi-Public	Government/semi-government offices, post	Nursing homes and health centres (up to	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and

Commercial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>offices, police stations, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, postal services), public toilets</p> <p>Nursery crèches, kindergarten, integrated residential schools, higher secondary schools, tutorial institutions, educational institutions, colleges, libraries, technical institutions, research establishments, experimental and testing laboratories, training institutions</p> <p>Health clinics, dispensaries, diagnostic centres, nursing homes, child welfare & maternity centres, health centres, (up to 2000 sq. mt. floor area), rehabilitation centres</p> <p>Note: <i>Health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases</i></p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, gymnasium</p> <p>Note: <i>Design occupancy of above mentioned assembly buildings above should not exceed 1000 sq. mt. of floor area.</i></p> <p>Welfare institutions, clubs, exhibition and art galleries, museums, science centres</p> <p>Fire stations, electrical distribution facilities, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping</p>	<p>500 sq.mt. floor area)</p> <p>Note: <i>Health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases</i></p> <p>Places of public worship, religious buildings</p> <p>Electric grid station, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations, rainwater harvesting installations, Dhobi ghats.</p>	<p>'Permissible' columns</p>

Commercial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	stations, water reservoirs (overhead/underground), solid waste collection yards and other public facilities Fuel stations, automobile repair workshops/garages		
Transportation and Communication	Roads, railway lines and station facilities, metro line and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street/multi-level parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), bus lay-by facilities, loading/unloading bays, transmission and communication lines	Terminal facilities for passengers (i.e. bus, minibuses), helipads	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Recreational	Parks, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, swimming pools, golf course, indoor and outdoor stadium, sports complexes/training facilities, eco-parks, science park, zoological and botanical gardens	Waterfront developments	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Agriculture	Nursery, high-density urban farming/vertical farming/stacked greenhouse farming, community garden farming, agriculture, horticulture, pasture, pisciculture, aquaculture, agro-forestry Note: <i>The above urban agricultural activities shall be confined to plot areas not exceeding 5.0 Hectare</i> Urban forestry/plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)	Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 5.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Industrial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	<p>Group housing, Residential dwelling units/hostels (As per Annexure D) for staff, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section.</p> <p>Note: <i>The above residential activities shall be ancillary to the industrial activities and shall not exceed 3500 sq. m</i></p>	<p>Any residential development other than listed in permitted uses covering more than 3500 sq. meters of the plot area.</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Commercial	<p>Retail commercial shops/departmental stores (floor area of each not exceeding 300 sq. meters.) Eateries and restaurants (without bar facilities and total floor area of each not exceeding 300 sq. meters.) Professional consulting offices/private offices (total floor area of each not exceeding 300 sq. meters) Banks and professional establishments</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. <i>The minimum access road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 5.00 m</i></p> <p>ii. <i>Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 600 sq. meters of floor area at one location</i></p> <p>Fuel stations, automobile repair workshops/garages Storage/warehousing (involving/not involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials) including ancillary activities Storage, segregation and</p>	<p>Professional consulting offices/private offices (total floor area of each exceeding 300 sq. meters) Restaurants with/without bar facilities (with a floor area of more than 300 sq. meters)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. <i>The above activities shall be ancillary to the industrial activities</i></p> <p>ii. <i>The minimum access road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 7.00 m.</i></p> <p>LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity)</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Industrial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	sale of second hand/ junk goods/ recyclable		
	<p>Note: As per Annexure A Mixing of Commercial use (Mercantile, Wholesale & retail both may be allowed up to a maximum 20% of the total built up area, as mixed use in the green and white (pollution category) in the industrial buildings, for the purpose of promotion of the concerned industrial activities, subject to considering the existing ground situation and the other planning guidelines/norms.</p>		
Industrial	<p>Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" category of WBPCB (all scale)</p> <p>Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (all scale)</p> <p>Industries listed under the "ORANGE" category of WBPCB</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "ORDINARY RED" category of WBPCB</p> <p>Industries listed under the "SPECIAL RED" category of WBPCB</p>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
	<p>Note: Permission should be given subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines</i> • noise generation limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India., for industrial areas • adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the Nation Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable • <i>The minimum access road width for the above establishment shall be 12.00 m</i> 		
Public/Semi-Public	<p>Government/semi-government offices, post offices, police stations, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, postal services), public toilets.</p> <p>Health clinics, dispensaries, nursing homes and health centres (up to 500 sq. mt. of floor area), diagnostic centres</p> <p>Note: <i>The above health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases and floor area should not exceed</i></p>	<p>Solid/industrial waste(hazardous) treatment units including disposal facilities, solar power installations, alternative energy installations</p>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns.

Industrial Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>300 sq. meters</p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls (design occupancy should not exceed 300 sq. mt. of floor area)</p> <p>Fire stations, electrical distribution facilities, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs, solid waste collection yards and other public facilities, Fuel refuelling stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages</p> <p>Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid/industrial waste (non-hazardous) treatment units including disposal facilities</p>		
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, railway lines and station facilities, metro line and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street/multi-level parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), bus/truck lay-bye facilities, loading/unloading bays, transmission and communication lines</p> <p>Terminal facilities for passenger and goods vehicles (i.e. bus, truck, trailer), logistic facilities, weighbridge facilities, container terminals</p>	Railway yards/car shed, Helipad	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Recreational	Parks, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces		All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' column
Agriculture	Plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes,		All activities not listed in the 'Permitted'

Industrial Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	canals, irrigation channels, reservoirs)		column

Public & Semi-Public Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	Multi Dwelling Units for staffs, Guest houses, Service apartments, Hostels, Dormitories, Night shelters, Boarding and lodging houses Note: <i>Residential activities should not exceed 3500 sq. meters of the plot area and should be ancillary to the institutional activities</i> Old age homes, Orphanages	Any residential development covering more than 3500 sq. meters of the plot area and/or not appurtenant to the institutional activities, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Commercial	Retail commercial shops/departmental stores (floor area not exceeding 300 sq. meters), eateries and restaurants (without bar facilities), Hotels, Banks, financial institutions, professional establishments, commercial/private and corporate offices Note: <i>i. The minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 3.00 m</i> <i>ii. Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 500 sq. meters of floor area at one location</i>	Retail commercial shops/departmental stores (total floor area exceeding 300 sq. meters), Retail shopping complexes/ malls, retail 'haat', Cinemas and multiplexes Note: <i>i. The minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 5.00 m</i> LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity) Fuel stations, automobile repair workshops/garages	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Industrial	Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" category of WBPCB (all scale) Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (all scale)	Industries listed under the "ORANGE" category of WBPCB	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Public & Semi-Public Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>Note: Permission should be given subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines.</i> • noise generation limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India for commercial areas • adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB • adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the Nation Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable 		
Public/Semi-Public	<p>Government/semi-government offices/institutions, post offices, police stations, police posts, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, and postal services), public toilets, correctional homes, convention centres, and banquet halls.</p> <p>Nursery crèches, kindergarten, integrated residential schools, secondary and higher secondary schools, tutorial institutions, educational institutions, colleges, universities, libraries, technical institutions, research establishments, experimental and testing laboratories, meteorological observatories, technical institutions, research establishments, experimental and testing laboratories</p> <p>Health clinics, dispensaries, diagnostic centres, pathological labs, nursing homes, child welfare & maternity centre, health</p>	<p>Foreign missions, embassies, consulates.</p> <p>Health facilities exclusively treating contagious diseases.</p> <p>Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations, rainwater harvesting installing, alternative energy installations</p> <p>Burial grounds, crematorium</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Public & Semi-Public Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>centres, hospitals, sanatoria, rehabilitation centres and other medical and public health institutions.</p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, cinema halls, open-air theatres, gymnasiums, places of congregation, exhibition halls, town halls, conference halls, marriage halls and similar other halls.</p> <p>Places of public worship, religious buildings welfare institutions, clubs, cultural centres/institutions, exhibition and art galleries, museums, science centres, archives, commemorative complexes/grounds, public squares/plazas.</p> <p>Fire stations, Electrical distribution facilities, electric grid stations, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs, solid waste collection yards and other public facilities.</p> <p>Fuel stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages.</p>		
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, railway lines and station facilities, metro line and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street/multi-level parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), bus/truck lay-bye facilities, loading/unloading bays, transmission and</p>	<p>Terminal facilities for passenger (i.e. bus, minibus) and goods vehicles (i.e. LCV, MCV, HCV up to Type 2 vehicles with maximum permissible gross weight up to 16.2 tonnes), logistic facilities, weighbridge facilities, helipads</p> <p>Railway yards/car shed</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Public & Semi-Public Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	communication lines`		
Recreational	Parks, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, swimming pools	Zoological and botanical gardens, waterfront developments, golf course, indoor and outdoor stadium, sports complexes/training facilities, organised recreational complexes/amusement parks, eco-parks, science park	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Agriculture	High-density urban farming/vertical farming/stacked greenhouse farming, pisciculture, aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, community garden farming, agro-forestry Note: <i>i. Above urban agricultural activities should be confined to plot areas not exceeding 5.0 Hectare</i> Urban forestry/plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels, reservoirs)	Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 5.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Mixed Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	Plotted housing (detached, semi-detached, row housing), Group housing, Apartments, Multi-Dwelling Units, Guest houses, Service apartments, Hostels, Boarding and lodging houses, Old age homes, Orphanages, Dormitories, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section.	Any residential development covering more than 3500 sq. meters of plot area, Transient visitors' camp, Dharmashala, Night Shelter, Temporary shelter for disaster-affected people.	Any other non-residential use not mentioned under permissible and permitted.

Mixed Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Commercial	Retail commercial shops, departmental stores, wholesale commercial shops, retail shopping complexes/malls, wholesale commercial/trading complexes, retail 'haat', eateries and restaurants, Hotels, convention centres, banquet halls, Cinemas and multiplexes, Banks, financial institutions, professional establishments, commercial/private and corporate offices, Daily or weekly markets, perishable goods market, Fuel stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages, Storage/warehousing (not involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials)	Storage/warehousing (involving perishable, inflammable, explosive or other kinds of hazardous materials) including ancillary activities Storage, segregation and sale of second hand/ junk goods/ recyclable LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity)	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Industrial	Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" category of WBPCB Note: <i>i. Minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</i> <i>ii. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq. meters, whichever is less</i>	Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Small scale) Note: <i>i. The minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</i> <i>ii. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq.mt, whichever is less</i>	Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Other than small scale) Industries listed under the "ORANGE", "ORDINARY RED" and "SPECIAL RED" categories of WBPCB (All scale)
Public and Semi-Public	Government/semi-government offices/institutions, post	Foreign missions, embassies, consulates. Health facilities	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Mixed Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>offices, police stations, police posts, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, postal services), public toilets, correctional homes, convention centres, banquet halls.</p> <p>Nursery crèches, kindergarten, integrated residential schools, secondary and higher secondary schools, tutorial institutions, educational institutions, colleges, universities, libraries, technical institutions, research establishments, experimental and testing laboratories, meteorological observatories, technical institutions, research establishments, experimental and testing laboratories</p> <p>Health clinics, dispensaries, diagnostic centres, pathological labs, nursing homes, child welfare & maternity centre, health centres, hospitals, sanatoria, rehabilitation centres and other medical and public health institutions.</p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, cinema halls, open-air theatres, gymnasiums, places of congregation, exhibition halls, town halls, conference halls, marriage halls and similar other halls.</p> <p>Places of public worship, religious buildings welfare institutions, clubs, cultural centres/institutions,</p>	<p>exclusively treating contagious diseases.</p> <p>Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations, rainwater harvesting installing, alternative energy installations</p> <p>Burial grounds, crematorium</p>	

Mixed Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>exhibition and art galleries, museums, science centres, archives, commemorative complexes/grounds, public squares/plazas.</p> <p>Fire stations, Electrical distribution facilities, electric grid stations, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs, solid waste collection yards and other public facilities.</p> <p>Fuel stations, automobile repairing workshops/garages.</p>		
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, metro lines and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), transmission and communication lines, highway amenities</p>	<p>Terminal facilities for passenger (i.e. bus, minibus) and goods vehicles (i.e. LCV, MCV up to Type 2 vehicles with maximum permissible gross weight up to 16.2 tonnes), helipads</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Recreational	<p>Parks/ tot lot, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, (including incidental buildings thereon), public swimming pool</p> <p>Note: <i>The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 3.00 m wide abutting road</i></p>	<p>Golf courses, indoor stadiums, sports complexes/training facilities</p> <p>Note: <i>The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 24.00 m wide abutting road</i></p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Agriculture	<p>Nursery, high-density urban farming/vertical, farming/stacked greenhouse farming, community garden farming.</p> <p>Note: <i>The above urban agricultural activities shall be confined to plot area not exceeding 1.0</i></p>	<p>Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 1.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Mixed Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p><i>Hectares</i> Urban forestry/ plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)</p>		

Recreational Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential		Dharmashala, dormitories, guest houses, hostels, night shelters, boarding and lodging houses Note: <i>Residential activities shall be ancillary to the recreational activities</i>	All activities not listed in the 'Permissible' column
Commercial	Retail commercial shops/departmental stores (total floor area not exceeding 100 sq. meters) Eateries and restaurants (without bar facilities and total floor area not exceeding 100 sq. meters)		All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' column
Public/Semi-Public	Government/semi-government offices/institutions, post offices, police posts, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, public toilets Meteorological observatories Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, open-air theatres, gymnasiums, places of congregation Places of public worship, religious buildings welfare institutions, clubs, cultural centres/institutions, exhibition and art galleries,	Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations, rainwater harvesting installing, alternative energy installations Fuel stations, automobile repair workshops/garages Fire stations, electrical distribution facilities, electric grid stations, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs, solid waste	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Recreational Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p>museums, science centres, archives, commemorative complexes/grounds, public squares/plazas</p> <p>Note: <i>i. The minimum road width for the above activities shall be 7.00 m</i></p>	collection yards and other public facilities	
Transportation and Communication	Roads, railway lines and station facilities, metro line and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street/multi-level parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), bus lay-bye facilities, loading/unloading bays, transmission and communication lines	Terminal facilities for passengers (i.e. bus, minibus), helipads	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Recreational	Parks, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, swimming pools, golf courses, indoor and outdoor stadiums, sports complexes/training facilities, organised recreational complexes/amusement parks, eco-parks, science parks, zoological and botanical gardens Race courses, race/driving testing tracks	Waterfront developments	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Agriculture	Nursery, high-density urban farming/vertical farming/stacked greenhouse farming, community garden farming, agriculture, horticulture, pasture, pisciculture, aquaculture, agro-forestry Note: <i>The above urban agricultural activities shall</i>	Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 5.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Recreational Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	<p><i>be confined to plot areas not exceeding 5.0 Hectare</i></p> <p>Urban forestry/plantation, riparian buffers</p> <p>Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)</p>		

Transport Terminal Use Zone

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	<p>Residential dwelling units for staff, Dharmashala, dormitories, night shelters, boarding and lodging houses</p> <p>Note: The above use to be ancillary to transport activities.</p>	Guest houses, hostels	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Commercial	<p>Retail commercial shops/departmental stores (total floor area not exceeding 100 sq. meters)</p> <p>Eateries and restaurants (with/ without bar facilities and total floor area not exceeding 100 sq. meters)</p>	<p>Professional consulting offices/private offices, banks, financial institutions, professional establishments</p> <p>Fuel refuelling stations, automobile/repairing workshops/garages, LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity),</p>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' column
Public/Semi-Public	<p>Government/semi-government offices/institutions, post offices, police posts, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, public toilets</p>		All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' column
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, railway lines and station facilities, metro line and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street/multi-level parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), bus/truck</p>	Railway yards/car shed	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

Transport Terminal Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
	lay-bye facilities, loading/unloading bays, transmission and communication lines Terminal facilities for passengers (i.e. bus, minibus) and goods vehicles, logistic facilities, weighbridge facilities, helipads		
Agriculture	Gardens, plantation, riparian buffers. Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels, reservoirs)		

Agricultural Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	Farmhouses, associated buildings and other uses less than 250 sq. meters of plinth area for the farmer's own use within the limitation of minimum plot area of 1.00 hectares and limited to G+ 1 floor. Dwelling for the people engaged in the farm (rural settlement)	Farm Houses (detached, semi-detached) Note: <i>i. The plinth area for the above residential activities shall not exceed 150 sq. meters and height G+ 1 floor.</i> Transient visitors camp, Temporary shelter for disaster affected people	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
	Note: <i>i. The minimum abutting road width for the above residential activities shall be 3.00 m.</i>		

Agricultural Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Commercial	Daily or weekly markets (not more than 300 - 400 units per location and total area not exceeding 0.4 Hectares) Storage and sale of farm products locally produced provided the ground coverage does not exceed 15% and subject to a maximum of G+1 floor only	Retail commercial, professional consulting offices/private offices, banks, financial institutions, professional establishments Fuel refuelling stations, automobile/farm machinery repairing workshops/garages, LPG storage (up to 8000 kg storage capacity), Note: i. <i>The total floor area covered by the above activities shall not exceed 500 sq. meters</i>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns.
	Note: Permission should be given subject to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 5.00 m</i> 		
Industrial	Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" "WHITE" category of WBPCB Note: i. <i>The minimum abutting road width shall be 12.00 m</i>	Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Small scale) Note: i. <i>The minimum abutting road width shall be 12.00 m</i>	Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Other than small scale) Industries listed under the "ORANGE", "ORDINARY RED" and "SPECIAL RED" categories of WBPCB (All scale)
	Note: Permission should be given subject to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines.</i> <i>noise generation limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India., for residential areas</i> <i>adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB</i> <i>adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the Nation Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable</i> 		
Public/Semi-	Government/semi-	Rehabilitation centres,	All activities not listed

Agricultural Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Public	<p>government offices, post offices, police stations, public distribution services (e.g. milk booths, electricity offices, telecommunication offices, postal services), public toilets Training institutions Health clinics, dispensaries (not treating contagious diseases)</p> <p>Note: <i>i. The minimum abutting road width for the above activities shall be 7.00 m.</i> <i>ii. The height of the building shall not exceed 10m.</i> <i>iii. The maximum ground coverage shall be 35%.</i> <i>iv. The above activities shall be confined to a distance of 100 m around the 'Residential' Use Zone (in urban as well as rural areas) as shown in the Proposed Land Use Map.</i></p>	<p>Correction homes Multi-purpose community halls, places of public worship, religious buildings, welfare institutions Fire stations, electrical distribution facilities, telecommunication facilities/exchanges, water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs, solid waste collection yards and other public facilities Water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, solid waste treatment units, solar power installations, rainwater harvesting installations, alternative energy installations, sewage farms and garbage dumping sites, solid waste landfills, power plants, dhobi ghats. Burning and Burial grounds, Crematoria and Cemeteries.</p>	<p>in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, railway lines and station facilities, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), transmission and communication lines.</p>	<p>Terminal facilities for passengers (i.e. bus, minibus) and goods vehicles (i.e. LCV, MCV, HCV up to Type 2 vehicles with maximum permissible gross weight up to 16.2 tonnes). highway amenities viz., weighbridges, check posts and tolls.</p> <p>Note: <i>i. Highway facilities include the activities</i></p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Agricultural Use Zone			
Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
		<i>specified in the relevant Government orders/circulars.</i>	
Recreational	<p>Parks/ tot lot, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, gymnasium,</p> <p>Note: <i>i. The minimum abutting road width for the above activities shall be 3.00 m.</i></p> <p>Recreational complexes/amusement parks, eco-parks, science parks, zoological and botanical gardens.</p> <p>Note: <i>ii. The minimum abutting road width for the above activities shall be 7.00 m</i></p>	<p>Swimming pool, golf course, indoor stadium, sports complexes and training facilities, water sports, race course, race/driving testing tracks.</p> <p>Note: <i>i. The minimum abutting road width for the above activities shall be 9.00 m</i></p>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns
Agriculture	<p>Farming, Soilless agriculture Vertical farming/stacked greenhouse farming, pisciculture, aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, community garden farming, agro-forestry, Forestry/plantation, riparian buffer,Dairy and cattle farms, Piggeries and poultry farms, livestock rearing, Storing and drying of fertilizers, Milk chilling centres, cold storage, pasteurisation plants</p> <p>Quarrying and removal of clay and stone up to 3.00 m depth, Orchards, nurseries and other stable crops, grazing pastures, forest lands, Marshy land, barren land.</p> <p>Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)</p>	<p>Storage, processing and sale of farm produce</p> <p>Note: Quarrying of gravel, sand, clay or stone,</p>	All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns

River Front Zone

Note: Development in the RF zone along the River Damodar, NOC from Irrigation Department, Govt. of WB is required prior to any kind of development.

Broad Uses	Uses Permitted	Uses Permissible	Uses Prohibited
Residential	<p>Plotted housing (detached, semi-detached, row housing), Group housing, Apartments, Multi-Dwelling Units, Guest houses, Service apartments, Hostels, Boarding and lodging houses, Old age homes, Orphanages, Dormitories, Housing for rehabilitation and economically weaker section.</p> <p>Note: <i>The above residential activities should essentially be in the RFZ – 2 or RFZ – 3 and follow the length and height restrictions accordingly. No built-up area should be more than 100 sq. meters.</i></p>	<p>Transient visitors' camp, Dharmashala, Night Shelter, Temporary shelter for disaster affected people.</p> <p>Note: <i>The above residential activities should essentially be in the RFZ – 2 or RFZ – 3 and follow the length and height restrictions accordingly. No built-up area should be more than 200 sq. meters.</i></p>	<p>Any other non-residential use not mentioned under permissible and permitted</p>
Commercial	<p>Retail commercial shops/departmental stores, Eateries and restaurants (without bar facilities), ATMs.</p> <p>Note: <i>i. Minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 3.00 mt. ii. Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 15 sq.mts of floor area at one location.</i></p>	<p>Retail commercial shops, Hotels (up to 3-star category), Restaurants without bar facilities (with floor area upto 300 sq. Meters), Fuel stations</p> <p>Note: <i>i. Minimum road width for the above commercial establishment shall be 3.00 mt. ii. Commercial uses (mentioned above) should cover less than 300 sq. meters of floor area at one location.</i></p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns.</p>
Industrial	<p>Industries listed under the "EXEMPTED" and "WHITE" categories of WBPCB</p> <p>Note:</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Small scale) and "ORANGE"- provided</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "GREEN" category of WBPCB (Other than small scale)</p>

	<p>iii. The minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</p> <p>iv. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq. meters, whichever is less</p>	<p>NOC from WBPCB and Irrigation Department if available if "WHITE" industry expansion may be allowed.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>i. The minimum abutting road width shall be 7.00 mt.</p> <p>ii. In case of mixed-use, the industrial floor area shall not exceed 10% of the total floor area of the concerned residential development or 200 sq.mts, whichever is less</p>	<p>Industries listed under the "ORANGE", "ORDINARY RED" and "SPECIAL RED" categories of WBPCB (All scale)</p>
<p>Note: Permission should be given subject to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categories of the industries will be as per WBPCB Guidelines. • noise generation limited to the prescriptions of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India., for residential areas • adherence to the emission/discharge standard prescribed by WBPCB • adherence to the fire safety norms laid down in the National Building Code of India and West Bengal Fire Services Act 1950 (West Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), if applicable 			
<p>Public/Semi-Public</p>	<p>Government / Semi-Govt. Offices, Police posts, public toilets, libraries and reading rooms, Dispensaries, Health Clinic</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Floor area should not exceed 100 sq. meters at one location</p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, gymnasium</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Design occupancy of the above assembly buildings should not exceed 200 sq. meters of floor area.</p> <p>Clubs, exhibition and art galleries</p> <p>Water/sewage pumping stations, water reservoirs (underground), rainwater</p>	<p>Health clinics, dispensaries, diagnostic centres (with floor area exceeding 300 sq. meters at one location),</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Health facilities should not exclusively treat contagious diseases</p> <p>Multi-purpose community halls, auditoriums, assembly halls, recreational clubs, exhibition centres, gymnasium</p> <p>Sub-fire stations, solar power installations, Burning ghats, crematoriums with compliance to NOC from Pollution Control Board.</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

	<p>harvesting installations</p> <p>Note: Total floor area consumed by institutional activities above not exceeding 200 sq. meters</p> <p>W.T.P. infiltration gully, public squares/plazas, open-air theatres</p>	<p>Note: Design occupancy of assembly buildings above should not exceed 300 sq. meters of floor area at one location</p>	
Transportation and Communication	<p>Roads, terminal facilities for para-transit modes, bus stand/shelter facilities, off-street parking facilities (car/two-wheeler/bicycle), transmission and communication lines</p>	<p>Terminal facilities for passenger (i.e. bus, minibus) and goods vehicles (i.e. LCV, MCV up to Type 2 vehicles with maximum permissible gross weight up to 16.2 tonnes)</p> <p>Railway yards/ car shed</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Recreational	<p>Parks/ tot lot, playgrounds, gardens, multi-purpose open spaces, (including incidental buildings thereon), public swimming pool, eco-parks, botanical gardens, zoological, waterfront Development</p> <p>Note: The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 3.00 m wide abutting road</p>	<p>Public swimming pools, golf courses, indoor stadiums, sports complexes,</p> <p>Note: i. The above recreational activities shall have a minimum 5.00 m wide abutting road</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>
Agriculture	<p>Nursery, high-density urban farming/vertical, farming/stacked greenhouse farming, community garden farming, agriculture, horticulture, pasture, pisciculture, aquaculture, agro-forestry, orchards.</p> <p>Note: Urban forestry/ plantation, riparian buffers Water bodies (ponds, lakes, canals, irrigation channels)</p>	<p>Urban agricultural activities (for plot area exceeding 1.0 ha), storage, processing and sale of farm produce</p>	<p>All activities not listed in the 'Permitted' and 'Permissible' columns</p>

Special Zone

The special areas are demarcated keeping in view the special characteristics of the areas/ pockets. For this purpose, the special zone may be classified into five categories:

- (1) S1: Areas of historical or archaeological importance having historical monuments and architecturally important buildings, areas of scenic value which need to be preserved without spoiling the character by putting various kinds of structures, the area restricted for development by Government;
- (2) S2: Areas with land classification recorded as 'Bagan';
- (3) S3: Embankment around the ponds/water bodies.

There would be no development in the special zone, S1 and S2. However, government sponsored or approved projects would be permitted subject to relevant environmental clearances and no objection certificates from the concerned authorities/departments.

In case of special zone S3, the development would be subjected to the provision prescribed in Section 9.3.2 sub-section 8.

9.2 LEVY OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

Levy, assessment and recovery of Development charges (as outlined in Chapter IX, Section 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106 of the West Bengal Town & Country Planning and Development Act, 1979):

All activities listed under 'Residential use' in each Development Control Zone (entries in the first column of the table) of the Land Use and Development Control Plan, undertaken on any land, will be accounted as 'residence' for fixing the rates of development charges for the institution of use or for change of use.

All activities listed under 'Commercial use', 'Public and Semi-public use', 'Recreational use' and 'Transportation use' in each Development Control Zone (entries in the first column of the table) of the Land Use and Development Control Plan, undertaken in any land, will be accounted as 'commerce' for fixing the rates of development charges for the institution of use or for change of use.

All activities listed under 'Industrial use' in each Development Control Zone (entries in the first column of the table) of the Land Use and Development Control Plan, undertaken in any land, will be accounted as 'industry' for fixing the rates of development charges for the institution of use or for change of use.

All activities related to farming, forestry and animal husbandry listed under 'Agriculture' (i.e. Agriculture; High-density farming/vertical farming/stacked greenhouse farming, Pisciculture/aquaculture, horticulture, floriculture, community garden farming; Orchards, nurseries, grazing pastures, wetlands, barren land and water bodies; Community forestry, plantation, agro-forestry, riparian buffer; Dairy and cattle farms, piggeries and poultry farms and any kind of animal husbandry and livestock rearing) in each Development Control Zone (entries in the first column of the table) of the Land Use and Development Control Plan, undertaken in any land, will be accounted as 'agriculture' for fixing the rates of development charges for the institution of use or for change of use.

All other activities listed under 'Agriculture' (i.e. Storage, processing and sale of farm produce; quarrying and removal of clay, gravel, sand or stone up to 3 m depth; Land reclamation activities) in each Development Control Zone (entries in the first column of the table) of the Land Use and Development Control Plan, undertaken in any land, will be accounted as 'commerce' for fixing the rates of development charges for the institution of use or for change of use.

No development charge shall be levied on the development, or change of use, of any land vested in or under the control or possession of the Central Government, the State Government or any local authority (Section 102 of the Act).

9.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDINGS

9.3.1 Essential Provision for Development

In this section, **The West Bengal Municipal (Building) Rules, 2007 along with all subsequent amendments** are adopted as the Development Control Regulation to govern the activities of erection/re-erection of buildings and determine the intensity of development for various activities in the proposed land use zones within the Burdwan Planning Area.

9.3.2 Regulations for Control of Development of Plots Use as Riverfront within "RF" Zone

1. Water bodies are to be treated as protective and undevelopable use zone.
2. The water body should be protected by ensuring that no permanent or temporary construction or development takes place around it in RFZ -1, i.e., up to a distance of 5m. from the edge of the water body and the same shall be suitably landscaped.
3. In case of a building in the RFZ - 2 (after 5m. from river bank up to 15m.) or other waterfronts or large water bodies (more than 1000 acres area) the maximum permissible height of a building in such zone shall be 6.50 m.
4. In case of a building in the RFZ - 3 (after 15m. from river bank up to 50m.) or other waterfronts or large water bodies (more than 1000 acres area) the maximum permissible height of a building in such zone shall be 15.50 m.
5. No building shall be more than 20.00m. long alongside the river or other waterfront as per the following:
 - a) 30m. in case the river width is more than 75m.
 - b) 20m. in case the river width is between 50m. & 75m.
 - c) 15m. in case the river width is less than 50m.
6. The maximum permissible covered area of a building in the RF zone shall be 200 sq. m.
7. The structures for recreational purposes conforming to this sub-rule may be permitted within the adjoining land.
8. **In case of buildings in front of water bodies.**
 - a) No construction is to be made up to a distance of 2m from the water body.
 - b) In case of a building after 2m. from the water body up to 12m the maximum permissible height of a building in such zone shall be 10 m.
 - c) No building shall be more than 20.00m long alongside the waterfront. There shall be a clear linear gap of 50.00m between two buildings alongside the waterfront.
 - d) The maximum permissible covered area of such a building shall be 1000.00 sq. m.
 - e) No basement is allowed.
9. No canal, water body or wetland shall be filled up, in consideration of drainage, ecology, environment, pisciculture and fire fighting.

9.3.3 Regulation for Control of Development of Parks and Public Open Spaces

For the purpose of these regulations, public open space shall mean any open space which is open to the use or enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not and whether the entry is regulated by any charge or not.

Parks and public open spaces shall be classified for the purpose of these regulations into three following groups:

- i)* The parks and public open spaces with areas up to 1,500 sq. m. shall be termed as small parks and public open spaces;
 - ii)* The parks and public open spaces with an area of more than 1,500 sq. m. but up to 7,000 sq. m. shall be termed as medium parks and public open spaces;
 - iii)* The parks and public open spaces with an area of more than 7,000 sq. m. shall be termed as large parks and public open spaces.
- a. The structure above ground level shall be subjected to the following provisions:**
- i)* statue of public interest
 - ii)* structure related to play equipment and fixtures
 - iii)* structure related to public amenities provided that the height of such buildings shall not exceed 4.00 metres and the total area covered by such building shall not exceed 10% of the total area of the park and public open spaces, 5% in the case of medium parks and public open spaces and 3% in the case of large parks and public open spaces.
- For the purpose of calculation of the total area of parks and public open spaces as aforesaid the area of the water body, if any shall be excluded.
- b. The underground structure shall be subject to the following provisions:**
- i)* No underground structure shall be allowed in small and medium parks and public open spaces.
 - ii)* In large parks and public open spaces, underground structures for amenities or parking facilities may be allowed, provided such structures shall not affect the environment or create traffic problems.

9.3.4 Special Notifications

9.3.4.1 Annexure A

No.: 492-22012(99)/12/2022-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated Kolkata, 15.03.2024

Mixing of Commercial use (Mercantile, Wholesale & retail both may be allowed up to a maximum 20% of the total built up area, as mixed use in the green and white (pollution category) in the industrial buildings, for the purpose of promotion of the concerned industrial activities, subject to considering the existing ground situation and the other planning guidelines/norms.

9.3.4.2 Annexure B

No. 1043-UDMA-33099/15/2023-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated 02.07.2024

Restrictions in change of land use of petrol pumps or any re-fuelling station by limiting the change of land use to any other vehicle re-fuelling station only.

9.3.4.3 Annexure C

No.:1713-UDMA-18011(12)/34/2023-IT SEC-Dept. of UDMA-Part(1) Date: 01.10.2024

Inclusion of trunk infrastructure availability, Hazards map and natural resource map for restricting construction as per the Business Reforms Actions Plan (BRAP), 2024.

9.3.4.4 Annexure D

No. 481-UDMA-24/17/2024-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA Date 19.03.2025

All Industrial Zone under the concerned LUDCPs shall allow the hostel and dormitories for workers, both male and female



**PROPOSED SCHEMES
AND PROJECTS**

10 PROPOSED SCHEMES AND PROJECTS

10.1 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

10.1.1 Circular Road

Benefits of Circular Road in Purba Burdwan

- Reduce congestion in the city
- Improve existing commercial corridors & create a new commercial corridor
- Create urban square for maximizing pedestrian interaction
- Create TODS (Transit Oriented Development)
- Link TODs with established city core for development and growth.
- Enhance urban design & aesthetics, create green urban spaces to reduce urban stress
- Provide new open spaces/parks for children & Improve existing parks/playgrounds
- Major congestion due to lack of alternative connectivity.
- High density restricts growth both physically and economically.
- Lack of space for development as the majority of the settlement is bound by railways on one side and river on the other.
- Outbound vehicles from Katwa and Kalna Road will get direct access to the NH2 instead of entering Burdwan town.
- Villages like Jotram, Nandra, Mirzapur, Kalyanpur, Dangachha, Baikunthapur, Aswatthagaria, Rayanand Mirzapur directly benefit from the road.

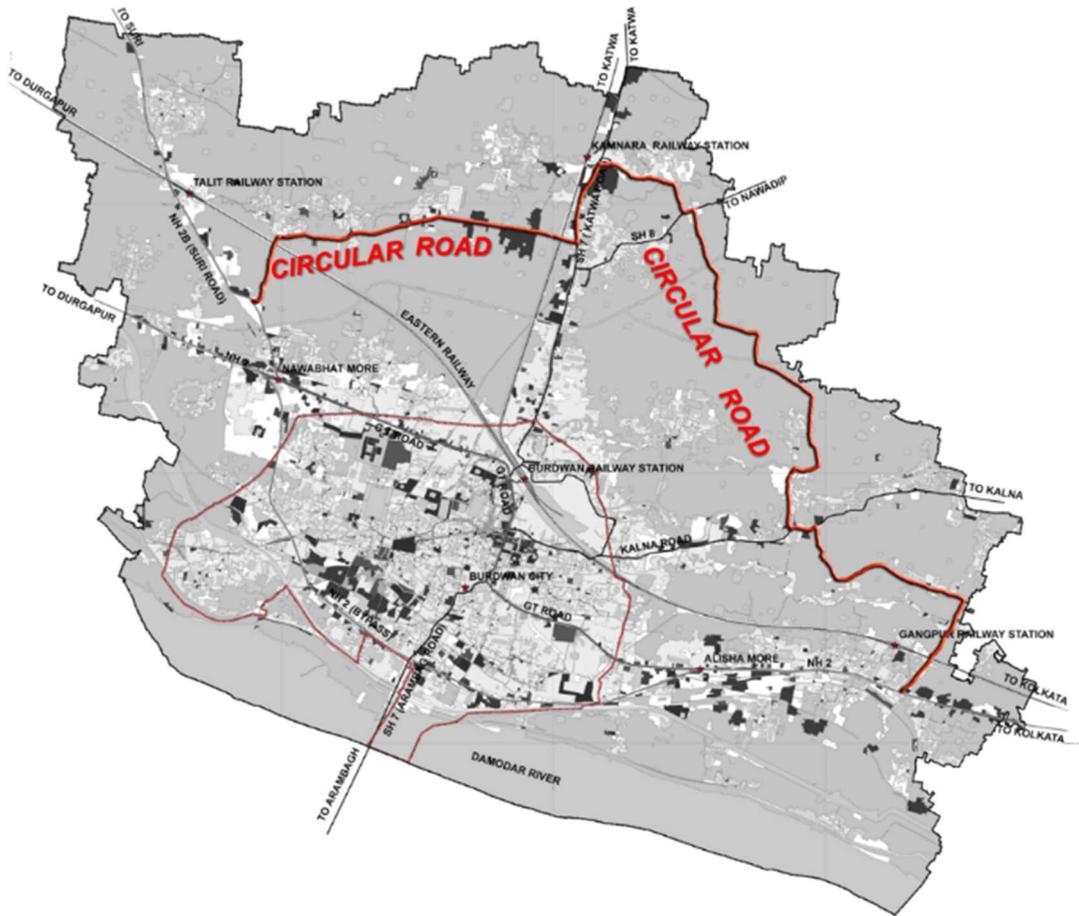


Figure 57: Proposed Circular Road

10.2. BEAUTIFICATION & ENVIRONMENT

10.2.1. Eco-Tourism

Active Zone - Consisting of a Visitor center, Restaurants, Food courts, Urban Museum, Crafts Haat

Theme Area - Consisting of Maidan (open field), Amphitheatre, children's play area, Chinese garden, formal garden, Bonsai garden, Cactus walk, Butterfly garden, heliconia garden and mist house and bamboo garden.

Resort Area – cottages, Play area, tree plantation, Water garden and utility area

Waterfront Zone - A bridge connecting the island, Bengali-themed restaurant, Sculpture court, Lakefront Promenade, Wildflower meadows

Eco-zones- consisting of wetlands, grasslands, tropical and mixed-moist deciduous forests.

10.2.2. Combined Sewerage System

The need for a systematic waste water management system has been considered a necessity rather than an option due to the unhygienic disposal of waste and waste water.

The available drainage channels are incapable of handling waste water and storm water generation and during the rainy season, it gets flooded and contaminates all water bodies in BPA.

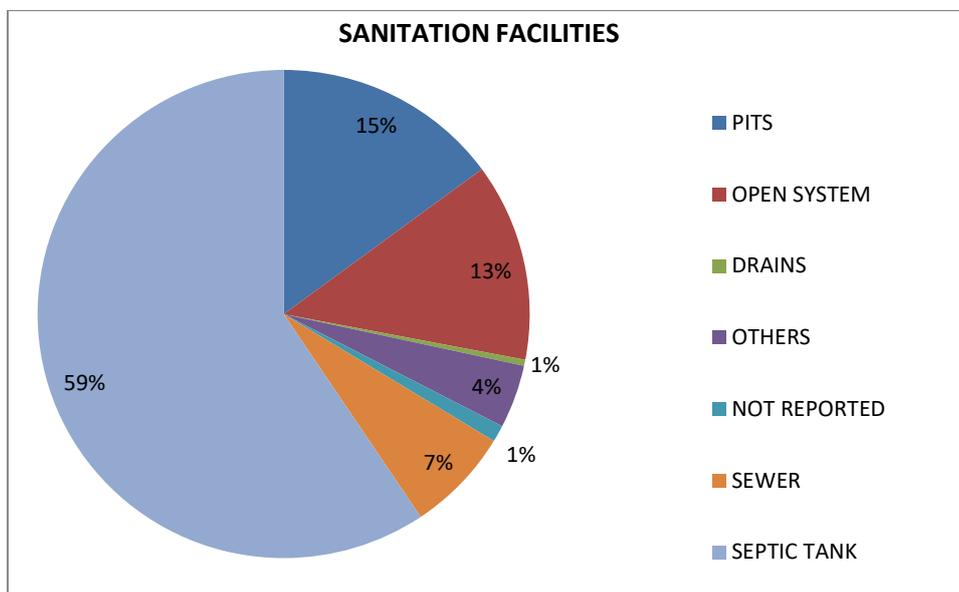


Figure 58: Sanitation Facilities

In urban areas, a considerable percentage of open defecation takes place and these numbers are much higher, up to 40% in rural areas.

Areas like Fakirpur, Idilpur, Katrapota, Chandul, Goda, Jotgoda, Palitpur, Rayan, Amar, Talit, Kathalgachhi, Alisa and Pamra have reported facing unsanitary and unhygienic environments due to this reason.

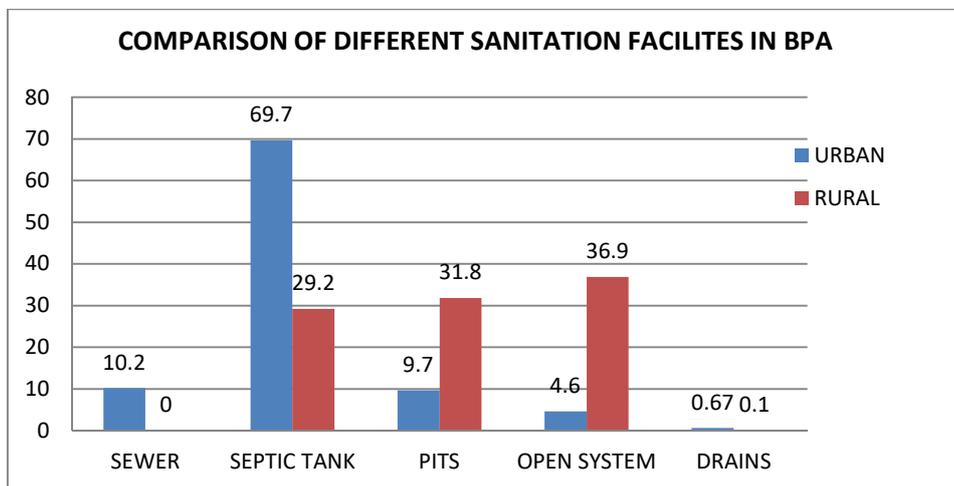


Figure 59: Sanitation in BPA

Future Waste Water Generation

The Burdwan municipality alone will produce 13 MGD of waste water (assuming 135+losses=160 LPD and 80% of water may contribute to waste water generation).

Considering maximum population growth, waste water generation can increase to 54 MGD by 2041.

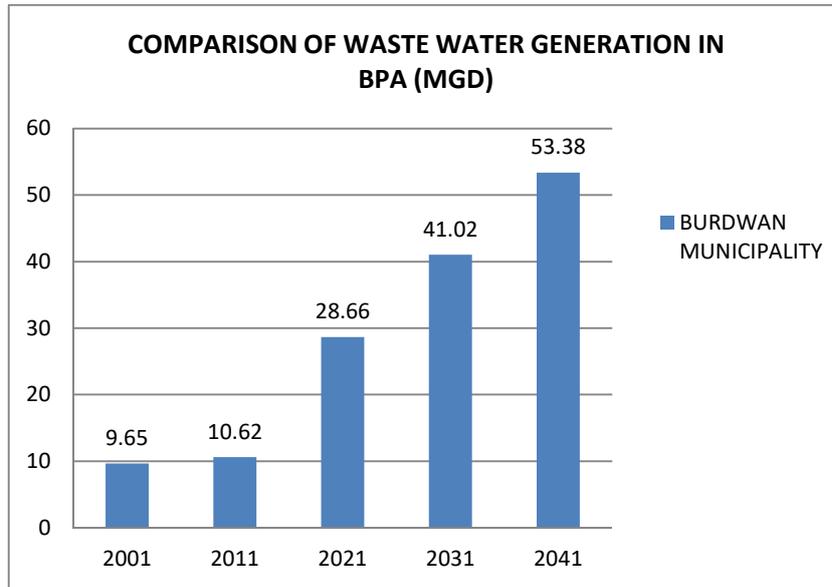


Figure 60: Waste-water generation in BPA

Government of West Bengal
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Town & Country Planning Branch
"NAGARAYAN", DF-8, Sector-1, Salt Lake, Bidhannagar,
Kolkata-700064

No. : 492 - UDMA-22012(99)/12/2022-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA **Computer No. 512957**
dated, Kolkata, 15.03.2024.

From : The Additional Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

To : 1) The Chief Executive Officer/Executive Officer of all Development Authority
2) The District Magistrate, all Planning Authority
3) The Chairman, all Heritage Planning Authority

Sub : Policy of Mixed Land Use

Ref: Letter of this Department vide no. 84 - UDMA-22012(99)/12/2022-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA
dated, Kolkata, 15.01.2024.

Sir/Madam,

In partial modification/ updation of the earlier policy communicated via Letter of this
Department vide no. 84 - UDMA-22012(99)/12/2022-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated, Kolkata
15.01.2024, I am directed to inform the following policy for necessary incorporation in the LUDCP.

**" During preparation of LUDCP, mixing of Commercial uses (Mercantile Wholesale & retail both)
may be allowed up to a maximum of 20% of the total built up area, as mixed use in the green and
white (pollution category) in Industrial buildings, for the purpose of promotion of concerned
Industrial activities, subject to considering the existing ground situation and other planning
guidelines/ norms.**

**For example, any industrial building (such as Garment factory, jewellery factory, factory
for any perishable commodities etc.) may showcase their manufacturing products (such as
garment showroom, jewellery showroom, food store etc.), in house for the purpose of promotion
of those industries."**

Yours faithfully,

Encl: Letter under reference

G. S. S. S.
15/03/2024
Additional Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal.

No. : 492/1 - UDMA-22012(99)/12/2022-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA **dated, Kolkata, 15.03.2024.**
Copy forwarded for favour of information to :

1. The OSD to the HMIC of this Department
2. The Chief Town Planner of this Department
3. The Sr. P.S. to the Principal Secretary, UD & MA Department.

G. S. S. S.
15/03/2024
Additional Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal.

Registered No. WB/SC-247

No. WB(Part-I)/2024/SAR-327

The



Kolkata **Gazette**

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FRIDAY, JULY 5, 2024

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PART I—Orders and Notifications by the Governor of West Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs****Town & Country Planning Branch****“NAGARAYAN”****DF- 8, Sector – I, Salt Lake, Bidhannagar, Kolkata – 700064**

Memo No. 1043-UDMA-33099/15/2023-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA

Date : 02.07.2024

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS it is observed that there is a tendency of change of use of land pertaining to Petrol Pumps into other uses.

AND WHEREAS in the public interest, it is necessary to preserve the existing vehicle refuelling stations.

THEREFORE in exercise of the power conferred by sub section (1) of Section 135 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979, (West Bengal Act XIII of 1979) all the Development Authorities and Panning Authorities are directed to restrict any change of land use of petrol pumps or any re-fuelling stations, a key utility service, by limiting the change of land use to any other vehicle re-fuelling station only, so that in future, when use of fossil fuels may tend to be redundant, those may continue to be used as vehicle refuelling station(s) in other forms such as Electric Vehicle charging station or any other type of vehicle refuelling station(s). For this purpose, all the Development Authorities and Planning Authorities are directed to incorporate this provision in the Land Use and Development Control Plan which are under preparation as per the provisions of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979. For the Land Use and Development Control Plan which are already prepared, these provisions may be incorporated by amendment as per section 40 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979.

By order of the Governor,

Sd/-

BINOD KUMAR

Principal Secretary to the Government of West Bengal

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5251579/2024/DAC(SECTION)(UDMA)

Government of West Bengal
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Town & Country Planning Branch
"NAGARAYAN", DF-8, Sector-1, Salt Lake, Bidhannagar, Kolkata-700064

Memo No. 1713- UDMA-18011(12)/34/2023-IT SEC-Dept. of UDMA-Part(1)

Computer no. 1047371
Date: 04.10.2024

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS, in the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 in connection with Ease of Doing Business, inclusion of the following information for land use planning/zoning regulations was prescribed:

- a. Requirements for trunk infrastructure availability (water, electricity, sanitation).
- b. Hazard maps that identify areas in which construction is not permitted due to natural hazards.
- c. Hazard maps that identify minimum separation between residential and hazardous occupancies.
- d. Maps that identify areas in which construction of buildings is not permitted in relation to natural resources.

AND WHEREAS, inclusion of these information in the Land Use Development and Control Plan will be beneficial for planned development;

THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub section (1) of Section 135 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979, all the Development Authorities and Planning Authorities are directed to start the process for incorporation of these provisions to the respective Land Use Development and Control Plan (LUDCP) by following the procedure prescribed in the said act.

By the order of the



Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

Government of West Bengal
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Town & Country Planning Branch
"NAGARAYAN", DF-8, Sector-1, Salt Lake, Bidhannagar, Kolkata-700064

Memo No. 481 -UDMA-24/17/2024-DAC SEC-Dept. of UDMA

Computer no. 1033096

Date: 19.03.2025

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS, it has been observed that in the Zoning Regulations of the Land Use and Development Control Plans (LUDCPs) prepared as per section 31 of the West Bengal Town and Country (planning and Development) Act, 1979, Hostels and Dormitories are often not allowed in Zones marked for Industrial Use.

WHEREAS, allowing both in situ and private development of Hostels and Dormitories in Industrial Zones can reduce the distance between Work and home, address safety concerns and help workers to improve their productivity.

THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979, all the Development Authorities and Planning Authorities are given the following directives:

Amendment in Zoning Regulations as per section 40 and preparation of LUDCP as per section 31 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979 :

All Industrial Zones under the concerned LUDCPs shall allow the development of Hostels and Dormitories for workers, both male and female.

The provision for these accommodations shall be in accordance with the zoning guidelines and shall be permitted within industrial areas to ensure proximity between workers' accommodations and their places of employment.

Safety and Infrastructure Standards:

All proposed hostels and dormitories must adhere to the safety regulations, including fire safety, security measures, sanitation, and adequate facilities for male and female workers separately.

The infrastructure shall be designed to ensure the comfort and safety of workers, including access to essential services such as clean water, electricity, and waste management.

Implementation Timeline:

The concerned Development Authorities & Planning Authorities are to ensure that these amendments are incorporated and implemented in the LUDCPs as soon as possible following the statutory provisions of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979.

By the order of the



Principal Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

LAND USE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN

2025

REPORT

