

BAIDYABATI MUNICIPALITY



OVERALL
PROFILE

POPULATION,
INFRASTRUCTURE,
TOURISM &
HERITAGE

I. PREFACE

Baidyabati Municipality was reconstituted in 1981 after the Municipal acts were democratized and elections were held. Thereafter, the continuity in planning and activities of this Municipality can be assessed. Baidyabati Municipality has an area of 12.09 square kilometres area with population of 121081 (Census 2011) is distributed in 23 wards. Here in this Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) attempt has been taken for creation of infrastructure projects and services at the ULB level on five sectors including Park & Open Space



The Detailed Project Report on Development of two numbers of Parks has been prepared under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for the current financial year i.e. 2015-16.

We are greatly indebted to the Mission Director AMRUT, MED and others for their effective support during the different stages of preparation of DPR.

We are very much thankful to all of our Citizen, Municipal Staff, Councillors, and Ward Committee members, in our Municipal area for their continuous cooperation.

***Arindam Guin
Chairman
Baidyabati Municipality***

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 1: History:-

Baidyabati Municipal Area was governed by the local Zamindars since the colonial period and the rich merchant at pre independence phase. Later some whole sell markets developed in very small area between the Railway Station and River Ganga. But it was never got any urbanized touch of growth till 90th decade.

Chapter 2: Year of Establishment:

Baidyabati (Bengali:) is a city and a municipality in Hooghly district in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is a part of the area covered by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority. It is a pre-colonial town on the right bank of the Hoogli River and Baidyabati Municipality was established in 1st April 1869.

Chapter 3: Administrative Boundaries

Baidyabati Municipality has an area of 12.09 square kilometres and a population of 121081 according to the Census-2011. It is located approximately 30kilometres north-west of Kolkata. Important rail linkage is made via the Sheoraphuly Railway Junction located on the Eastern Railway of Burdwan-Howrah section. Important road linkage is the famous Grand Trunk Road, a heritage road that still serves as the main arterial roadway in the region. Ferry service is also an important mode of communication here.

Chapter 4: Linkages of Rail, Road and Air:

Linkages of Rail: Baidyabati Municipality is well connected with Railway from Howrah, Burdwan and Tarakeswar. There are two station viz. Sheoraphuly Railway Station and Baidyabati Railway Station within the same Municipal Area. The Municipality is easily accessible with two vital roads i.e. G.T. Road & Delhi Road. There are two Ferry Ghats connected with the Barrackpore situated Easter side of River Ganga.

Linkage of Road: The town is 23 Km away from the State capital, Kolkata and 2 km away from Delhi Road. It is around 7 km by road from the Durgapore Express Way.

Linkages of Air: The nearby Airport is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport situated at Dum Dum which is easy reachable by Durgapore Express Way, 38 km far away from the town Serampore.

Linkage of Waterway: There are several Jetties and River Ghats which are very smoothly accessible from Kolkata as well as far Mayapore over the River Ganga.

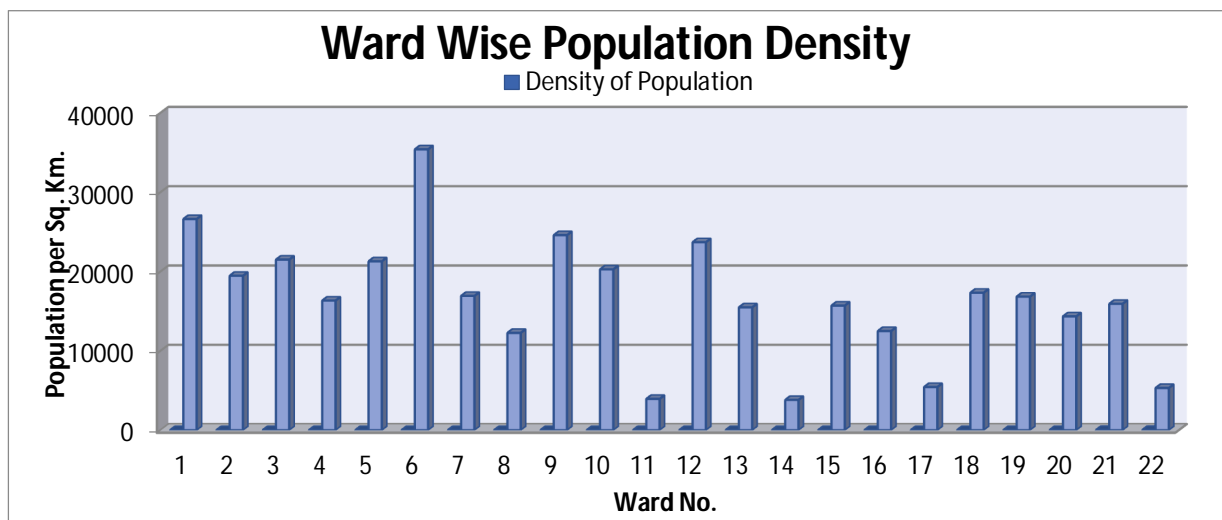
Chapter 5: Economic Activities:

Hooghly district is on the western bank of Hooghly (Bhagirathi) River adjacent to Kolkata and has age old history of trade and business through water ways. The town is surrounded by highly fertile agricultural land, which produces a wide variety of vegetable and food crops. The town bears a huge potentiality for processing agro products not only paddy but also other horticulture crops like potato and vegetables. A good number of people around 15% of the total district population are engaged in agro processing profession. The Town is also well known for its agricultural marketing and business centre. The markets in the town are facing acute congestion and space problems. Considering above situations it seems that there is a scope for developing commodity market with other commercial / support activities that can be developed.

Chapter 6: Demographic Growth and Population Projection:

Baidyabati municipality is a growing municipality. Average population density of the municipality is 10007 person per sq.km. The first three high density wards are-ward no- 6 (35410 per sq.km), 1 (26622 per sq.km) & 9 (22587 per sq.km). Most of these wards are located along the GT road and a few are located near Sheoraphuli railway station i.e. these wards are mainly situated in the core area of the town .

Figure1.: Ward wise population density.



Source: ULB Data

The last three low density wards are -ward no-14 (3809 per sq.km), 11 (3937 per sq.km) & 22 (5315 per sq.km). All these low density wards are very large in areas and Delhi road passes through them and they are either away from GT Road or major portion of the wards are away from it. As per Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) Land Use Development and Control Plan (LUDCP -2004) these areas are under agricultural use and basically low lying land.

Table-1.1.: Demographic Scenario of Baidyabati Municipality

Ward No.	Area in Sq. KM	No of House hold	Population			
			Total	Male	Female	Density
1.	0.22	1642	5857	2939	2918	26622
2.	0.18	842	3504	1750	1754	19466
3.	0.17	900	3655	1835	1820	21500
4.	0.55	2335	8987	4604	4383	16340
5.	0.11	547	2342	1238	1103	21290
6.	0.10	636	3541	2650	891	35410
7.	0.22	1067	3724	1848	1876	16927
8.	0.42	1200	5151	2616	2535	12264
9.	0.16	1088	3934	2046	1888	24587
10.	0.27	1240	5473	2746	2727	20270
11.	1.19	1191	4686	2408	2278	3937
12.	0.12	822	2844	1423	1421	23700
13.	0.37	1515	5729	2896	2833	15483
14.	2.20	2061	8380	4327	4052	3809
15.	0.20	846	3141	1563	1578	15705
16.	0.38	1231	4748	2378	2370	12494
17.	2.36	3191	12839	6454	6385	5440
18.	0.48	3033	8317	4131	4186	17327
19.	0.26	1150	4377	2235	2142	16834
20.	0.61	2222	8749	4444	4305	14342
21.	0.28	1186	4459	2239	2219	15925
22.	1.25	1655	6644	3777	2867	5315
Total	12.10	31600	121081	62547	58531	10007

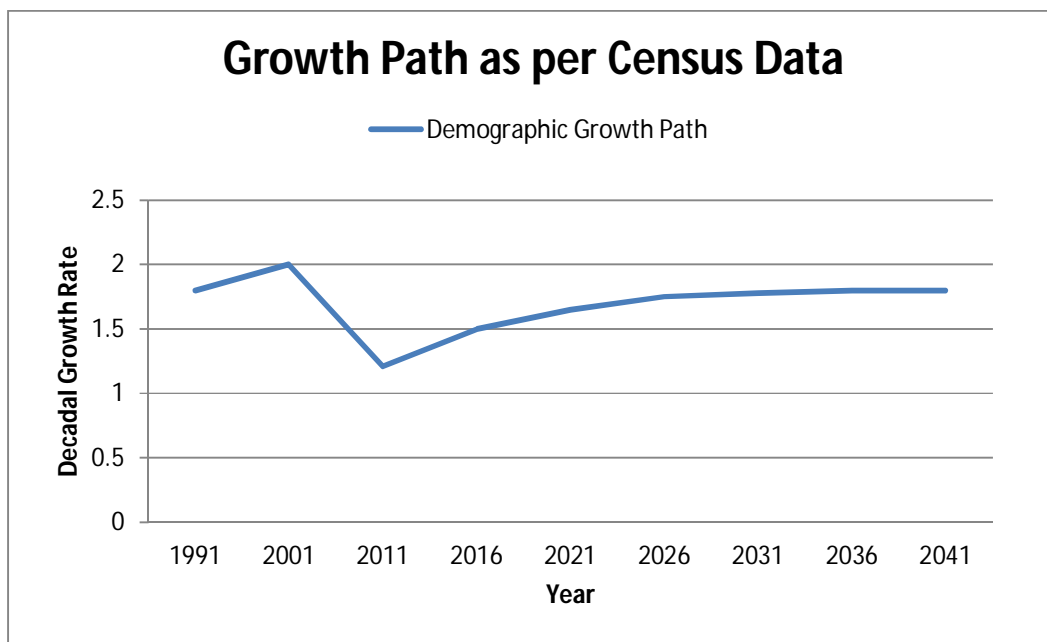
Source: Census Data

Table 2.6.2. shows that few wards are highly dense according to population pressure but there are many wards where agricultural as well as open space is available for scope of future settlement.

A. Population growth & projection

- i. Population of this municipality as per 1991 census was 90,000 and 1,08,000 as per 2001 census, The present Census 2011 data population of the Baidyabati Municipality increases to 121081. So according to Census 1991, 2001 & 2011 population data we may derive the future population growth & projection like below...

Figure1.2: Population growth on Census data.



Source: Census Data & Projection

Table 1.3.: Population projection & growth rate according to Census.

Parameters	Year Based Data Base								
	1991	2001	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
	Actual Data			25 Years of Forecasting on Actual Data					
Total Population	90000	108000	121081	130166	140904	150767	164671	180035	196832
Growth Rate	1.8	2	1.21	1.5	1.65	1.75	1.78	1.80	1.80

Source: Census Data & ULB projection

The above figure and table show the trend of Census population growth from year 1991 which rises moderately till the year 2001 and thereafter it falls till 2011. Here the fall of

population may be the loss of job opportunities in near-by factories and workshops as because of the economic recession. Now people are coming and staying here from outside to avail informal income opportunities in the wholesale, stores and trading markets of various raw and semi raw items and its saturated to a point and beside this peoples are enjoying to stay here because this town area is very vast so land is available, land price is cheap, the town have two big railway stations, wonderful access facilities with G.T. Road & Delhi Road. So it seems a wonderful place to live while having a very good connectivity with Kolkata, Bardhawan, Tarakeswar, Barackpore etc.

- ii. The Perspective Plan of CMA-Vision 2025 was designed and constructed before 2011 on the basis of 1981, 1991 & 2001 Census Data along with various primary as well as secondary database. So the Perspective Plan of CMA-Vision 2025 was estimated the population of Baidyabati Municipality in the year 2011 might be around 1,48,000. In the year 2021 population was expected to be nearly 1,86,000 and in 2025 it would be nearly 2,03,000. Annual growth rate of population is 2.5 (approx) as per 2001 census. Population for different periods & population projection up to 2025 are shown in table below.

Figure 1.4: Population growth on CMA-Vision 2025.

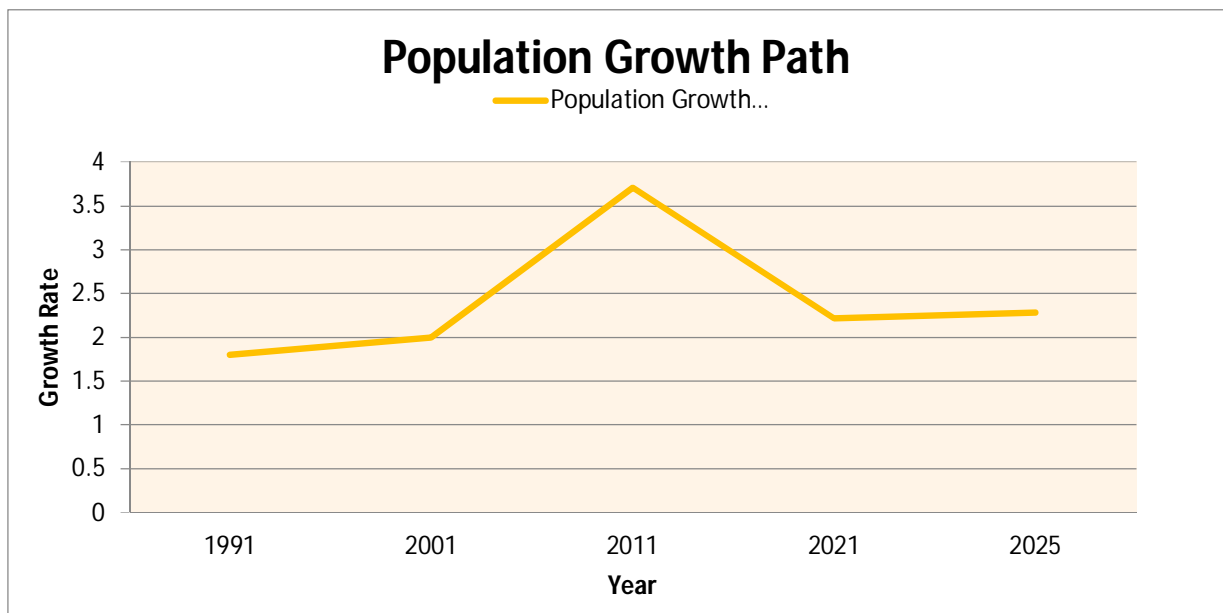


Table 1.5.: Population projection & growth rate according to CMA-Vision 2025.

Parameters	Year Based Data Base					
	1991	2001	2011	2011	2021	2025
	Actual Data			Forecasting on Actual Data		
Total Population	90000	108000	121081	148000	186000	203000
Growth Rate	2.2	2	1.21	3.7	2.22	2.28

Source: - Census of India 2001 and Perspective Plan of CMA-Vision 2025

The above figure and table are presented here as it was predicted in the time of preparation of CMA Vision 2025 plan before 2011 Census. So the teams find it is possible to have a steady growth rate in population as they had to predict earlier of 2011. They expected the rate be 3.7 but in real census time it reveal much lower which is 1.21 and after 2011 the all concerned development gradually decreases the growth rate until it reaches to some stable rate.

Chapter 7: Places of Interest:



Figure: Nistarini Temple at Ward no-12



Figure: Nimai tritho ghat at Ward no-12

Chapter 8: Festivals:

Baidyabati is purely a festival town. Durga Puja is the basic festival of the town where maximum people like to participate this Hindu ritual. Beside this Kali Puja, Jagadhatri Puja, Ratha Yatra etc. are the other popular Hindu festivals, Sabebarat, Maharam, Idd etc. are the Musil festivals which are also very famous.

Chapter 9: Climate:

All the feature of the Town related to the climate condition is found very suitable for human habitation and activities

Table 9: Climate data

Climate of Baidyabati	
Description	Particulars
Rainfall	1374.00 mm
Temperature	37°C in Summer(Max) and 11°C in Winter(Min)
Relative Humidity	Between 70-80% in March & 80-90% in July
Soil Status	Gangetic Clay Soil

Source: of data (Municipal records 2014)

Chapter 10: Soil and Ground Water Scenario:

Baidyabati has a plain land with water bodies and the town is beside the Gangetic bank with enriched soil which is very fertile for Crop Cultivation but rapid urbanisation leaves no scope for cultivation of land. Ground water is easily accessible due to blessing of the Gangetic Basin.

Chapter 11: Municipal Office:

74th Amendment of Indian Constitution in 1992 has conferred the Urban Local Bodies of the country with the constitutional status as third tier of Local Self Government in urban areas. By way of incorporating the 12th Schedule, in the Indian Constitution, under Article 243W, Urban Local Bodies have been empowered to carry out the various functions which include Urban Planning along with Town Planning, Planning for Economic & Social Development and Regulation of Land-use. Besides, the 12th Schedule has also empowered the Urban Local Bodies to deliver various civic services like water supply, public health, solid waste management, road network, slum improvement, urban amenities, registration of birth and death, urban poverty alleviation as well as to safeguard the interest of the weaker section of the society.

21st Century has been regarded as the Century for Urbanisation. The index of urbanisation in West Bengal is little higher than that of the national average, calling for the greater need for planned intervention. Total urban population in the State is to the tune of 29.1 million is distributed across 128 towns covering only 3% of the total land area of the State. The urban population is likely to increase at a faster rate and expected to reach 38 million in 2021. This increasing urbanisation has manifested congestion, led to inadequate water supply, sanitation, health problems and environment degradation. A large number of urban sprawls have grown during the last few decades which have added considerable increase of slum population. Pressure on habitable land is increasing, resulting conversion of vacant land of various other uses particularly for housing and other commercial activities. All such are thereby leading to unplanned development. On the other hand, this rapid pace of urbanisation has created both opportunities as well as challenges not only to provide adequate physical and social infrastructure to sustain the growth but also to ensure holistic development and to provide proper living environment to these huge urban populace.



Map 12: Location Map of Baidyabati Town

Chapter 12: Municipality at a glance:

Here all the relevant information of the town is presented in table format to better understand the current situation

Table 13: Baidyabati Municipality at a Glance

1	Name of the District:	HOOGHLY
2	Year of establishment:	1869
3	Area (in sq. Km):	12.09
4	No. of wards:	23
5	Population (Census 2011):	1,21,081
5.1	Male	62,547
5.2	Female	58,531
5.3	Total	1,21,078
6	Density of Population (Per sq. km.)	10015
7	Break up of Population (2011):	----
7.1	SC	11321
7.2	ST	436
7.3	Minorities	NA
8	Date when last election held:	2015
9	Year of Last Assessment of Properties:	2012-2013
10	Literacy Rate	84.61%
11	Number of BPL Household (as per SUDA Survey):	6723
12	Slum Scenario	----
12.1	Total No of Slum	56
12.2	Total Slum Population (as per USHA)	22689
12.3	Percentage of Slum Population to the total population	18.74%
13	Housing status for Urban Poor: (as on 31.03.14)	-----
13.1	No. of beneficiaries provided with Houses under BSUP / IHSDP/ "Housing for Urban Poor"	234
14	Length of Municipal Road: (in km.)	133.5
15	Length of Drain: (in km.)	112.4
16	Water Supply:	-----
16.1	No. of Tubewell	400
16.2	No. of Stand post	8000
16.3	No. of houses connected with water supply network	21229
17	Total no. of light posts.	3082
18	Health :	-----
18.1	No. of Hospital (ULB / Govt./ Private)	2
18.2	No. of Municipal Health Sub-Centre	17
19	Education :	-----
19.1	No. of Higher Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	10
19.2	No. of Secondary School (Municipal/ others)	4
19.3	No. of Primary School(Municipal/ others)	33
19.4	No. of Sishu Siksha Kendras (SSK)	60
20	Other Infrastructure (Both Municipal & Others) :	-----
20.1	Bridge	0
20.2	Flyover	0
20.3	Stadium	2

20.4	Parks and Gardens	1
20.5	Playground	12
20.6	Auditorium/Community Hall	1
20.7	Borough Office	0
20.8	Ward office	0
20.9	Market	1
20.10	Burning Ghat	1
20.11	Electric Crematorium	1
20.12	Burial Ground	2
20.13	Public Library	1
20.14	Bus Terminus	0
20.15	Ferry Ghat	3
20.16	Guest House/ Tourist Lodge	0
20.17	Community Latrine	0
20.18	Night Shelter	0
20.19	Others (Please specify) -	0