

# Report of Ashoknagar Kalyangarh city, North 24 Parganas (West Bengal, India)

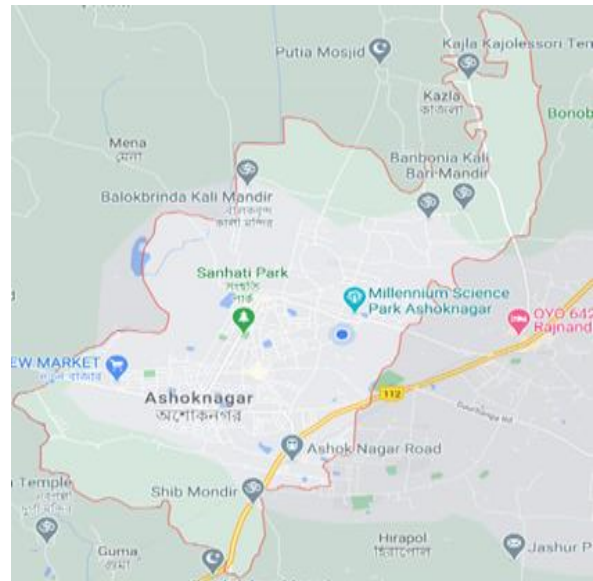
Rana Bala

*Lovely professional university, phagwara, Punjab, India*

**Abstract - in this report I want to describe the physical and administrative elements. Ground level survey was done for prepare the report. The city is a plan city and present day some of the issue face by the people. The growing economy as well as the city physical expansion is showing by the report. QGIS software is use for better understand the physical feature. How the different organization continue their work present day that is showing the reported organization continue their work present day that is showing the reported.**

## INTRODUCTION

This is a report exercise which is about the city profile of Ashoknagar Kalyangarh, North 24 Parganas West Bengal. By this Report to Analyses the physiography and socio-economic conditions of the city Different perspective research has been conducted by the use of software and also interact the public. Different type of situation and how that impact on the city that is trying to describe this report. Ashoknagar Kalyangarh city was planned in 1965 for Refugee rehabilitation purpose and it's planned by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy. Most of the population of this city are traditionally refugee total area of the city is 20.48sq.km. this city was used by the British aircraft in second world war. It is situated the island of Ganga and Brahmaputra River southern part of West Bengal. The surrounding area is agriculture field which is give the necessary good to the city. After the second world war British soldier left the Camp which was used for refugee settlement. From different area refugee was came in this city after that they are permanently settle down here. Government provided basic amenity to every family also job in Cotton textile industry. Female mostly widow was doing job in this industry, and they produced cloth (saree) then it exports all over India. After passing some time government include this industry of them control then increase the payment of worker and they enjoy their life without worry.



## AIM

Details analyses of Ashoknagar Kalyangarh City integrated way.

## OBJECTIVE

- To better understand of the city.
- Better Understand the physical condition of the city.
- Analyze the Demographic conditions and the literacy status of the city According the national level.
- Better known about ongoing project in the city and different service which is get the local people.

## NEED

- According to my study purpose I am trying to understand about how the city physical and social condition was affecting the development.

- Applied the Geographic Information System in better understand the city condition.
- Know about What a new project was going on and what are the upcoming project.
- Overall water supply system of the city.
- Emerging the State level ganga water project and the city municipal project how its run.

#### LIMITATION

- Increasing population pressure. Which was increase the waste and it's difficult to manage.
- Decreasing ground water level. More household level connection so the waste of water is increase.
- Labor managements problem in both projects. Arsenic contamination area people are affected by the water.
- Sufficient resource scarcity for improving project and political intention it influence the ongoing project.

#### CONCEPT

Ancient period to present day waste management and water supply concept are in parallel flowing. In different time this concept is modify to better stage. When the global change every sector same thing in these two purposes. Water supply is influencing the human settlement and also proper hygiene attract the people to live any place.

BY Jerry A. Nathanson: Water supply system, infrastructure for the collection, transmission, treatment, storage, and distribution of water for homes, commercial establishments, industry, and irrigation, as well as for such public needs as firefighting and street flushing. Of all municipal services, provision of potable water is perhaps the most vital. People depend on water for drinking, cooking, washing, carrying away wastes, and other domestic needs. Water supply systems must also meet requirements for public, commercial, and industrial activities. In all cases, the water must fulfill both quality and quantity requirements.

By Jerry A. Nathanson: Solid-waste management, the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of municipal solid waste can create unsanitary conditions, and these conditions in turn can lead to pollution of the

environment and to outbreaks of vector-borne disease that is, diseases spread by rodents and insects. The tasks of solid-waste management present complex technical challenges. They also pose a wide variety of administrative, economic, and social problems that must be managed and solved.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ashoknagar Kalyangarh is the Gangetic Deltaic region. It is plane land area. Average slope is 36Degree its much striper then surrounding. So, in heavy rainy season water logging is not take place. Highest contour value is 66 degrees where lowest value is 21 Degree. The deference between contour not so much. This city was made by Gangetic Sediment. It's much fertile soil present. The weather remains dry during the winter (mid- November to mid-February) and humid during summer. Temperature 39.5 °C in May (Max) and 10.3 °C in January (Min) Relative Humidity Between 55% in March & 98% in July Rainfall: 31mm (Normal)

#### NDBI

In this city the lowest NDBI value is -0.2 where the highest value is 0.14. the 50% of the area is reflect the built-up area because of growing settlement and population. The southern part of this area more built like ward no 9, 15,2,17,21, etc. more bult up area want more infrastructure for full fil the human need. The southern part near railway station so the city grows according to that.

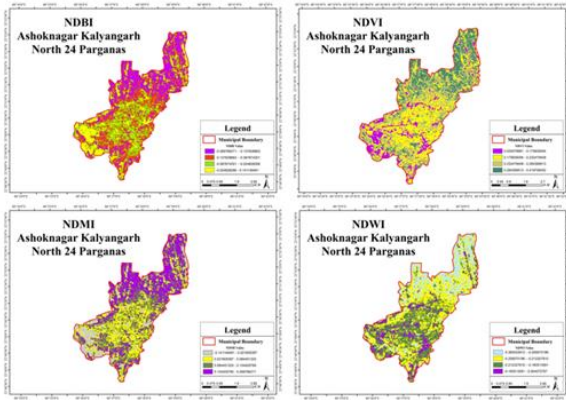
#### NDVI

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index in this city north part was highly dense vegetation. Some water body was present in the southwestern part in this city. Les vegetation index reflects that the growing city and some related problems.

#### NDMI AND NDWI

Highly moisture is reflected on northern part because of dense forest. NDWI which reflect the wet lend southern part but it's less the real value. Conservation of wet land plan try to implement in this city which was good for ecosystem.

**Physiography**



February the tourist pressure is high. These two parks were control by Ashoknagar municipal Corporation its collect revenue. They also help to maintain the park. Some job was created by this spot. Lower income group also joint this job by contractual way. Natural view was given by 19no forest and Uttar kanchua Khalpar. People coming this area and spend some quality time with nature. Cinema Hall- Natraj, Auditorium- Saba Sadan This to was use for creative purpose. Different cultural activity was taking place in Saba sedan Auditorium. Cinema Hall give some revenue to municipality. Also create job opportunity.

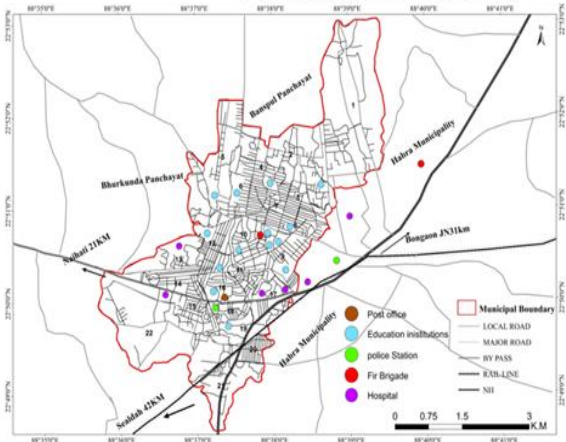
**SURROUNDING AND CONNECTIVITY**

Well develop and connected area all the social, economic, institutional facility are present in this area 5 national bank, Post office 2, 5 private and government hospital is present this area. NH 35 (jassor road) is passing on this city Bongaon to Sealdah (easter Railway) connected in this city. One Bypass connected NH35 and NH 34 which give pulse point for economic improvement of this city. Several major road and local street road connected the settlement. The three main market complexes within this town are Golbazar Market Complex, Kachua Agricultural Market Complex and Building More Super Market Complex. Kalyanagarh Bazar also the important market for the citizens of this town.

**SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

By the PMAY government try to give a shelter of this family. Sacha Bharat Mission they give safe toilet and try to decrease the health dieses. Pradhan Mantri Yujjolla yojana give free gas connection of this family also BPL family for reducing fir disaster in slum area. Municipal Authority provide waste collect van in every area so the solid waste management conduct easily. New drainage system creates in this area so in rainy session reduced the waterlogging problem. most of the people are migrated to Kolkata city daily basis they do job different sector like organized and unorganized some of laborer in construction side also female worker doing house maid job in metropolitan city. In the present day COVID19 situation they are very much helpless now they are fully dependent on government relief. Now the A.K.M take the main role to give full help of this population. They are given 5kg rice, white and daal, every month. Some NGO come to help this people like (ASTHA) it is participatory work that all self-sufficient people come to their helping hand for the local weaker section people.

**Surrounding and Connectivity**



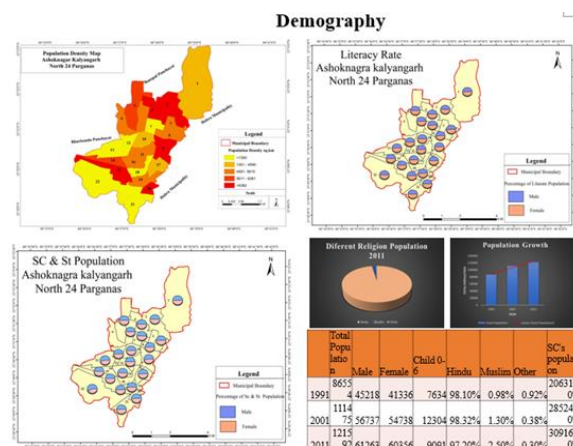
**TOURIST SPOT**

Millennium science park, Sanghati park, 19 no forest, Uttar Kanchua Khalpar. In Ashoknagar there have four major tourist spot mention above. In December to



DEMOGRAPHY

According the census of 2011 the city was under the metropolitan city word wise population distribution showing the table. It is mixed religious population live in here mostly the Hindu dominated are because most of the Hindu was came from Bangladesh for different reason. According the Census of India the literacy rate of the city is 94% where highest literate population ward is 9,12,2,7 where the densest population is also 9,15,2,4,5. Male population garter literate than female. In the comparison in nation level the education rate is garter 3%. (91%)



| Ward no | Male Population | Female Population | Total Population | Ward no | Male Population | Female Population | Total Population |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1       | 4237            | 2125              | 2112             | 12      | 1518            | 1500              | 3018             |
| 2       | 9843            | 4925              | 4918             | 13      | 1634            | 1610              | 3246             |
| 3       | 5610            | 2812              | 2798             | 14      | 3095            | 3078              | 6173             |
| 4       | 8543            | 4279              | 4264             | 15      | 4643            | 4600              | 9243             |
| 5       | 6381            | 3198              | 3183             | 16      | 2777            | 2757              | 5534             |
| 6       | 5428            | 2720              | 2708             | 17      | 2039            | 2012              | 4051             |
| 7       | 3246            | 1634              | 1614             | 18      | 1543            | 1502              | 3045             |
| 8       | 5219            | 2618              | 2601             | 19      | 2478            | 2454              | 4932             |
| 9       | 11583           | 5896              | 5687             | 20      | 4179            | 4167              | 8346             |
| 10      | 4590            | 2356              | 2234             | 21      | 1277            | 1260              | 2537             |
| 11      | 5437            | 2735              | 2702             | 22      | 683             | 667               | 1350             |

Table No-1 Ward wise population distribution at Ashoknagar Kalyangarh City

Source: Census of India 2011

AREA ANALYSIS

Ashoknagar kayangarh Municipality total area is 20.21sq.km but the total area is not populated or residential area. Like 22 and 21 wards are open land which use for different authorized work like ONGC fund mine of natural oil and gas. So that area partially controls by the Organization. Other area covered by the project in topic concern two major project was going on like Solid Waste Management (SWM) and Water Supply Project (WSP).

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste segregation at source is mandatory. Households are required to separate waste into three streams - Organic or Biodegradable waste, Dry waste (such as plastic, paper, metal and wood), and Domestic Hazardous waste (diapers, napkins, mosquito repellents, cleaning agents). Further, bulk waste

generators such as hotels and hospitals are expected to treat organic waste either onsite or by collaborating with the urban local body. Municipalities and urban local bodies have been directed to include informal and rag pickers into their waste management process. This is the first time that national policy has acknowledged and included the informal sector into the waste management process. Manufacturers of fast-moving consumer goods that use non-biodegradable packaging are required to put in place a system to collect the packaging waste generated due to their production. West Bengal Government take an initiative to clean the State and each Municipality Somehow its only for Municipal area people how was benefited by this waste. In 2015 the project starts to implement the project all over the state. The idea was taken by the Nation when Swachh Bharat Mission was initiated. West Bengal government and Central government was giving the fund for this project. In this Municipality the Swachh total project coast in two

year is 3232.20 which was given by state and central government that I know but the Municipal authority. The beneficiary has to pay some amount which help to municipality to give the salary of waste collector. The local area people get job for this purpose. The amount is very low Rs.1500 per month.

The lower class and Low educated people doing this job to 7am to 10am in a day. After that they are free for any other job. They all are Temporal worker who have not get any safety form the municipal authority. In the COVID situation they only get mask for safety purpose. Biogas plant was Sanction by the government, but the implementation has not been. Compactor and many other vehicles were buying for this project which is non profitable investment

#### Beneficiaries

Total number of populations which is beneficiaries by this project is 121592 which is 100% of the municipality. There have 61825 household get facility by this project.

23 wards were all over municipality and different density of population was settle in each word, to give the equal facility to all over area it's a great achievement for the municipality. 18 small and large market get facility which produce the huge amount of waste every day.

This waste regular basis collection and transport it's not an easy task for worker the conduct the collection every morning and give time for hole day to sort the waste my hole seller and also the retailer.

| Beneficiaries            | Number      |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population         | 121592      |
| Area                     | 20.48 sq.km |
| No. of Holdings          | 61825       |
| No. of Ward              | 23          |
| No. of Daily market      | 18          |
| No. of Commercial Centre | 3           |
| No. of Hotel             | 0           |
| No. of Hospital          | 6           |

The Market committee give a revenue to municipality for this job. Each shop keeper gives a certain amount to the Market community. The surrounding resident also helpful for this proses. 6 private and Governmental hospital how produce the waste every day. This hospital not only give service for particular municipality surrounding Panchayet area people come for get health facility.

#### Present Day Issues

Environmental and health impacts of waste dumping: -in dumping area surrounded by Agricultural field which is loss its fertility by the time. Soil get mor acidic for the soke the wastewater. Surrounding settlement also impact for it. Dumping area increasing by the time. There is no treatment procedure for waste. Waste collection and transport: -every area in municipality was not collect waste in regular basis the are collected in 3or 4 day in a weak. People store the waste for one or two day which have digested itself. Public awareness: - Public awareness is low so every time they do not use this system and also, they left their waste in neighborhood area. They are given not only domestic waste also give in Extra waste in the vehicle. Decreases capacity of Vehicle: - the increase population pressure is other issue in present day like the household waste collection vehicle have fixed capacity at the waste was increase so in ratio of waste and vehicle are high. So total waste was not collected by one tripe. Some house also left form this service. Timing of waste collections: - The time of waste collection is 6am to 10am. Most of the people did not attain in this time and they loss the collector to give their waste. It is nearly happened.

#### Water Supply Project

Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal has been mandated to provide safe, potable, adequate quantity of Drinking water mainly to all the rural areas of the state albeit in a few municipalities being still maintained by it. Also, the state being endured with plenty of rainfall (1000mm to 2500mm annually) and presence of Gangetic alluvium in the state in most parts helped in ground water as the most easily accessible resource for drinking water purpose. Since its inception, PHED has implemented/commissioned a large no's (around 1700 no's in total) of ground water based piped water supply schemes (including a few major schemes) as well as a sizeable noes of big surface water based piped water supply schemes throughout all the districts of the state, which cater to the need of safe, potable drinking water of the inhabitants of the state, the percentage coverage of rural population by commissioned schemes being around 46%. West Bengal Government take an initiative to give clean drinking water the State and each Municipality Somehow its only for Municipal area people how was benefited by this waste. In 2004



the project starts to implement the project all over the state. West Bengal government and Central government was giving the fund for this project. In this Municipality the Swachh total project cost in two year is 35112.45 lakh which was given by state and central government that I know but the Municipal authority. Some temporal and permanent worker jointly complete this task. In this case budget was decrease. The implementation process goes through the smooth way. Create 21 reservoirs municipal invest approx. 28000 lakhs. Which reserve total water which supply all over the area. Compactor and many other vehicles were buying for this project which is non profitable investment. For Machinery, and other Equipment buy by the municipality the Budgeted approx. 1023.14 that heard by state and municipality itself.

**Current Status**

Ganga water connection was implemented in this area. It's given more water supply in this area. Municipality get sum relaxation by this job like the ganga water connection was initiated by state government and it monitor by the state board itself. Approx. 23 ESR are present current day and municipality try to increase in future. In summer day municipality don't give any new connection because that time the water table goes down. In rainy seasoned they give new connection. And water pressure was increase that time. Above 15 meters from main water line municipality don't give any connection because of water pressure all other connection. Municipality try to give connected Panchayet area also for give the fidelity.

**Beneficiaries**

Total number of populations which is beneficiaries by this project is 121592 which is 100% of the municipality.

There have 61825 household get facility by this project.

23 wards were all over municipality and different density of population was settle in each word, to give the equal facility to all over area it's a great achievement for the municipality. 18 small and large market get facility which produce the huge amount of waste every day. This waste regular basis collection and transport it's not an easy task for worker the conduct the collection every morning and give time for hole day to sort the waste my hole seller and also the

retailer. The Market committee give a revenue to municipality for this job. Each shop keeper gives a certain amount to the Market community. The surrounding resident also helpful for this proses. 6 private and Governmental hospital how produce the waste every day. This hospital not only give service for particular municipality surrounding Panchayet area people come for get health facility.

| Beneficiaries            | Number      |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population         | 121592      |
| Area                     | 20.48 sq.km |
| No. of Holdings          | 61825       |
| No. of Ward              | 23          |
| No. of Daily market      | 18          |
| No. of Commercial Centre | 3           |
| No. of Hospital          | 6           |
| No. of School            | 23          |
| No. Community Tab        | 57          |

**Present Day issues**

Environmental and health impacts of waste dumping: -in dumping area surrounded by Agricultural field which is loss its fertility by the time. Soil get mor acidic for the soke the wastewater. Surrounding settlement also impact for it. Dumping area increasing by the time. There is no treatment procedure for waste.

Waste collection and transport: -every area in municipality was not collect waste in regular basis the are collected in 3or 4 day in a weak. People store the waste for one or two day which have digested itself.

Public awareness: - Public awareness is low so every time they do not use this system and also, they left their waste in neighborhood area. They are given not only domestic waste also give in Extra waste in the vehicle.

Decreases capacity of Vehicle: - the increase population pressure is other issue in present day like the household waste collection vehicle have fixed capacity at the waste was increase so in ratio of waste and vehicle are high. So total waste was not collected by one tripe. Some house also left form this service population pressure is other issue in present day like the household waste collection vehicle have fixed capacity at the waste was increase so in ratio of waste and vehicle are high. So total waste was not collected by one tripe. Some house also left form this service.

Timing of waste collections: - The time of waste collection is 6am to 10am. Most of the people did not attain in this time and they loss the collector to give their waste. It is nearly happened.

#### CONCLUSION

Ashoke agar Kalyangarh city is growing city in past three decay it is growing horizontally and vertically. The shape of the city presently like a star but slowly it's going to round shape. This city highly populated and also literacy rate of the city is high than national level. Majority of the people area angered small level industry and other is government of private job. In the context of education level education institution is highly present number of primaries, secondary, higher secondary school area situated in this area. Health facilities are good like 4 major health institution are present at a same time the number of health center are present different concentric area. In this report two major project was discuss and the project was initiation before 10 and 30 years. But service level was good to very good category. Some problem was faced in present day, but the concern authority handles it in a better way. Future the SWM project go to bigger level by PPP. ONGC take important role to developing the city natural gas and oil mine was found by the authority. We all know that once the area gets know the strength of natural resources then it goes faster development in the field of transport, service, health, and many other fields. Ashokenagr Kalyangar was a plan city and present day it going to more development way.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I must express my sincere gratitude to my thesis guide, Ms. Vijaya Lakshmi Bhatti, who has been continuously providing us responsible and constructive reviews during the process. I really appreciate her kind guidance during my studies in Planning of Urban Green Corridor. Second, my special thanks to the faculties of department for timely guidance and suggestions for improvements during reviews. I also thank Offices of A.K.M and others for providing all the necessary data during the course of study. I would also like to thank my friends and classmates for their regular support and suggestions during the period. Last but not least, I deeply appreciative of my family, for their much support,

blessings, and understanding. I thank from the core of my heart to Almighty who blessed me for the completion of my study tour on Planning of Ashoknagar kalyangarh city, North 24 parganas, West Bengal.

#### REFERENCE

- [1] AccuWeather. (2021, 2 15). 1.2.3. Retrieved from <https://www.accuweather.com/en/in/ashoknagar-kalyangarh/3192503/february-weather/3192503>.
- [2] India, c. o. (2011, 06 27). 25-30. Retrieved from <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/211-ashokenagar-kalyangarh.html>.
- [3] Mallick, p. (2019, 5 3). 3.6.9. Retrieved from [https://www.justdial.com/North-24-Parganas/Ashoknagar-Millennium-Science-Park-Haripur/9999PXX33-XX33-171225022813-Q5V9\\_BZDET](https://www.justdial.com/North-24-Parganas/Ashoknagar-Millennium-Science-Park-Haripur/9999PXX33-XX33-171225022813-Q5V9_BZDET).