## **Annexure I**

Registered No. WB/SC-247

No. WB(Part-I)/2020/SAR-35





Gazette

# Extraordinary Published by Authority

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2020

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

#### TARAPITH RAMPURHAT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(A Statutory Authority Under Government of West Bengal)

P.O.: Tarapith, Birbhum: 731233 Phone: 03461 253499 E-mail: ceotrada@gmail.com

Memo No. 661/TRDA/2019-20

Date: 21.11.2019

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

Under Section 29 (5 & 6) of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning & Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act-XIII of 1979).

WHEREAS a public notice under sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act-XIII of 1979) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) in respect of the preparation of the present Land Use Map and Land Register for entire Tarapith Rampurhat Planning Area as declared and described in Gazette Notification No. 646-T & CP/C-2/2C-3/15 dated 25.03.15 and 463-T & CP/C-2/2C-08/2016 dated 28.02.2017, consisting of 71 (seventy one) mouzas under Rampurhat II Block, Rampurhat II Block and Rampurhat Municipality in Birbhum District published vide memo no. 468/TRDA/2019-20 dated 30.07.2019 for information of general public and objection in writing was invited from any person with respect to the map and register within 30 (thirty) days of the publication of the said notice.

AND WHEREAS no objection in writing was received by the Tarapith-Rampurhat Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as the said Authority) within the stipulated time period.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by the sub section (5) of the section 29 of the said act, the undersigned hereby published for general information, a public notice that the present Land Use Map and Land Register for entire Tarapith Rampurhat Planning Area consisting of 71(seventy one) mouzas under Rampurhat I Block, Rampurhat II Block and RampurhatMunicipality in Birbhum District have been adopted by the said Authority. Copies of the said Land Use Map and Land Register may be inspected at the administrative Building and office of the Executive Officer of Tarapith-Rampurhat Development Authority, Tarapith, Atla More, Birbhum-731233 on any working day during office hours.

By order of the Authority,

Sd/-(SWETA AGARWAL)

Executive Officer Tarapith-Rampurhat Development Authority, Tarapith, Biurbhum

# **Annexure II**

# Surveyed Land Use' Classification

Level -I	Level - II	Level-III		
		A-N	Landuse	
BUILT-UPAREA	Residential	R-1	Primary Residential Zone (U)	
		R-2	Unplanned/ Informal Residential Zone (U)	
		R-3	Residential Zone (R)	
	Commercial	C-1	Retail Shopping Zone	
			General Business and Commercial District/ Centers	
		C-3	Wholesale, Godowns, Warehousing/ Regulated Markets	
	Industry	I-1	Service and Light Industry	
	Public and Semi-	PS-1	Govt./ Semi Govt./ Public Offices	
	Public	PS-4	Educational and Research	
		PS-5	Medical and Health	
		PS-6	Social Cultural and Religious	
		PS-7	Utilities and Services	
		PS-8	Cremation and Burial Grounds	
	Recreational	P-1	Parks/ Playgrounds/ Stadium and Sports-Complex	
	Special Area	S-2	Heritage and Conservation Areas	
		S-4	Government Restricted Area (Defence)	
	Transportation and Communication	T-1	Roads	
		T-2	Railways	
		T-5	Bus Depot/ Truck Terminals	
		T-6	Transmission and Communication	
	Others	PA-3	Poultry and Dairy Farming	
		PA-5	Brick Kiln and Extractive Areas	
NON BUILT-UP AREA	Primary Activity	PA-1	Agriculture	
	Protective and	E-1	Water Bodies	
	Undevelopable Use Zone	E-2	Reserve Forest/ Plantations and Eco-Sensitive Zone	
BARREN LAND		PA-7	Barren Land (Use Undetermined)	

## **Annexure III**

#### List of Industries under "EXEMPTED" category of the West Bengal pollution Control Board

Source: http://www.wbpcb.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Category-Order%2030-6-2016.pdf as accessed on the 17.06.2017

- 1. Agarbati manufacturing and packaging
- 2. Assembly of domestic electrical appliances, servicing & repairing
- 3. Atta chakkis (wheat grinding)
- 4. Auto emission testing centre
- 5. Ball pen refill
- 6. Bamboo and cane products (only dry operation)
- 7. Biogas plant
- 8. Black smithy (should not be allowed in congested areas)
- 9. Boarding and lodging
- 10. Book binding
- 11. Cable TV network
- 12. Candles manufacturing
- 13. Colour/black and white studio
- 14. Cushions/pillows and quilts manufacturing
- 15. Cyber café
- 16. Diesel generator sets (≤ 1 MVA) for residential buildings, commercial buildings and health care organisation etc.
- 17. Gold and silver smithy (excluding purification/polishing with any acid and smelting operation)
- 18. Handicraft products like conchshell, coconutshell, dokra, cane and bamboo products, baluchari saree, stone carving, wood carving, batik, sola work etc.
- 19. Handmade paper
- 20. House hold decorative (interior and exterior) involving coloured artificial flowers, sola, palms, jute etc. (without dyeing and bleaching of flowers and other items)
- 21. Building and construction projects upto 20,000 sq.mtr. built up area
- 22. Leather cutting and stitching (≤10 machines and without any motor)
- 23. Leather footwear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing) (cottage scale only)
- 24. Manual brass painting
- 25. Manufacture of steel trunks and suitcases
- 26. Manufacturing and packaging of 'alta' and packaging of 'sindoor'
- 27. Manufacturing of umbrella (only assembling)
- 28. Mushroom plantation and spawn
- 29. Musical instrument manufacturing
- 30. Optical frames
- 31. Optical lens manufacturing (without furnace)
- 32. Photo framing

- 33. Plant tissue culture laboratory
- 34. PP and PE bag (only cutting and sealing)
- 35. Radio assembling, servicing and repairing work
- 36. Repairing & servicing of bicycles, baby carriage and other non-motorised
- 37. Repairing and servicing of electronic equipment
- 38. Shoelace manufacturing
- 39. Soft toys, wooden toys manufacturing (except electronic and mechanical toys)
- 40. Software development for information and technology industry
- 41. Sports goods manufacturing
- 42. Storage and distribution of LPG cylinders less than threshold storage quantity at a time, as per rules
- 43. Tailoring and garment stitching/garment and apparel manufacturing
- 44. Tank calibration centre
- 45. Weigh bridge (not manufacturing)
- 46. Wooden block making for printing
- 47. Xerox and photocopying
- 48. Zari embroidery work
- 49. Automobile fuel outlet (only dispensing)
- 50. E-waste collection Centre
- 51. Rubber goods industry (without boiler)

#### List of Industries under "GREEN" category of the West Bengal pollution Control Board

Source:http://www.wbpcb.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Category-Order%2030-6-2016.pdf as accessed on the 17.06.2017

The following industries under Green category can be permitted within Nandigram I & II Blocks with adequate pollution control measures subject to the site clearance by local body.

- 1. Aluminium utensils from aluminium circles by pressing only (dry mechanical operation)
- 2. Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines (without boiler)
- 3. Bakery / confectionery / sweets products (with production capacity <1tpd (with oil, gas or electrical oven)
- 4. Bi-axially oriented PP film along with metalizing operations [including adhesive coating, viscose / polyester coated brass, glass yarn]
- 5. Biomass briquettes (sun drying) without using toxic hazardous wastes
- 6. Blending of melamine resins & different powder, additives by physical mixing [including simple mixing and mould / coating compound by mixing, versatile master batch / polymer compound using talc, calcite, pigment, additives, polymer etc. as raw material]
- 7. Brass and bell metal utensils manufacturing from circles (dry mechanical operation without re-rolling facility)
- 8. Candy
- 9. Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing and without using boilers)

- 10. Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc. [including modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF, sawn timber etc., ceiling tiles / partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc. and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (without boiler)]
- 11. Cement products (without using asbestos / boiler / steam curing) like pipe, pillar, jafri, well ring, block / tiles etc. (should be done in closed covered shed to control fugitive emissions)
- 12. Ceramic colour manufacturing by mixing & blending only (not using boiler and wastewater recycling process)
- 13. Chilling plant, cold storage and ice making (including only chilling of fish)
- 14. Coke briquetting (sun drying)
- 15. Cotton spinning and weaving (small scale)
- 16. Dal Mills
- 17. Decoration of ceramic cups and plates by electric furnace
- 18. Digital printing on PVC Clothes
- 19. Facility of handling, storage and transportation of food grains in bulk
- 20. Flour mills (dry process)
- 21. Glass, ceramic, earthen potteries, tile and tile manufacturing using electrical kiln or not involving fossil fuel kiln (including activity not involving kiln)
- 22. Glue from starch (physical mixing) with gas / electrically operated oven / boiler
- 23. Gold and silver smithy (purification with acid, smelting operation and sulphuric acid polishing operation) (using ≤1 litre of sulphuric acid / nitric acid per month)
- 24. Heat treatment with any of the new technology like ultrasound probe, induction hardening, ionization beam, gas carburizing etc. (including heat treatment using electrical heater)
- 25. Insulation and other coated papers (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing)
- 26. Leather foot wear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing except cottage scale)
- 27. Lubricating oil, greases or petroleum based products (only blending at normal temperature)
- 28. Manufacturing of pasted veneers using gas fired boiler or thermic fluid heater and by sun drying
- 29. Oil mill ghani and extraction (no hydrogenation / refining)
- 30. Packing materials manufacturing from non-asbestos fibre, vegetable fibre yarn
- 31. Phenyl / toilet cleaner formulation and bottling
- 32. Polythene and plastic processed products manufacturing (virgin plastic)
- 33. Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery
- 34. Power looms (without dyeing and bleaching)
- 35. Puffed rice (muri) (using oil, gas or electrical heating system)
- 36. Pulverization of bamboo, scrap wood, rice husk, groundnut, soya waste, coconut shell
- 37. Ready mix cement concrete
- 38. Reprocessing of waste cotton including dhania mill & cotton from scrap cloth
- 39. Rice mill (Rice hullers only)
- 40. Rolling mill (gas fired) and cold rolling mill

- 41. Rubber goods industry (with oil / gas operated baby boiler ≤ 2 TPH steam generation capacity)
- 42. Saw mills
- 43. Soap manufacturing (handmade without steam boiling / boiler)
- 44. Spice grinding (≤ 20 HP motor)
- 45. Spice grinding (>20 HP motor)
- 46. Steel furniture without spray painting
- 47. Steeping and processing of grains
- 48. Tyres and tube retreating (without boilers)
- 49. Ice making without using ammonia
- 50. CO2 recovery (including core CO2 manufacturing)
- 51. Distilled water (without boiler) with electricity as source of heat
- 52. Hotels (up to 20 rooms) without boilers or with electrical / gas fired boiler / heater / oven etc. having ≤10 KLD waste water generation and only restaurants with capital investment on land, building, plant and machinery up to 30 lac
- 53. Manufacturing of optical lenses (using electrical furnace)
- 54. Mineralized water (including water softening and demineralization plant)
- 55. Tamarind powder manufacturing
- 56. Cutting, sizing and polishing of marble stone
- 57. Emery powder (fine dust of sand) manufacturing
- 58. Fly ash export, transport & disposal facilities
- 59. Mineral stack yard / railway sidings
- 60. Oil and gas transportation pipeline
- 61. Seasoning of wood in steam heated chamber
- 62. Synthetic detergent formulation (excluding LABSA manufacturing)
- 63. Tea processing (without boiler)
- 64. Thermocol manufacturing (without boiler)
- 65. Industrial estates / parks / complexes / areas / export processing zones / SEZs / biotech parks / leather complex (Only for Green Category member industries)
- 66. Common Effluent Treatment Plant and effluent conveyance project (Only for Green Category member industries)
- 67. Any industry / industrial activity which is not covered in category lists, using oil / gas fired boiler of capacity <2 tph

#### List of Industries under "ORANGE" category of the West Bengal pollution Control Board

Source: http://www.wbpcb.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Category-Order%2030-6-2016.pdf as accessed on the 17.06.2017

Industries mentioned in the list of Orange category can be permitted in Nandigram I & II Blocks with adequate pollution control measures. The consideration for siting of these industries will be decided by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board.

- 1. Dismantling of rolling stocks (wagons / coaches)
- 2. Bakery / confectionery / Sweet production units with capacity >1 TPD [with oven / furnaces], units with solid fuel fired oven of any capacity
- 3. Chanachur and laddoo from puffed and beaten rice (muri and chira) using husk coal / wood fired oven
- 4. Coated electrode manufacturing
- 5. Compact disc, computer floppy and cassette manufacturing / Reel manufacturing
- 6. Flakes from rejected PET bottles
- 7. Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing
- 8. Jute processing without dyeing
- 9. Manufacturing of silica gel
- 10. Manufacturing of tooth powder, toothpaste, talcum powder and other cosmetic items
- 11. Printing or etching of glass sheet using hydrofluoric acid
- 12. Silk screen printing, saree printing by wooden blocks
- 13. Synthetic detergents and soaps (excluding formulation) having waste water generation <100 KLD
- 14. Thermometer manufacturing
- 15. Cotton spinning and weaving (medium and large scale)
- 16. Almirah, grill manufacturing (dry mechanical process and with painting)
- 17. Aluminium and copper extraction from scrap using oil fired furnace (dry process only)
- 18. Railway locomotive workshops / integrated road transport workshop / Automobile servicing, repairing and painting having waste water generation <100 KLD) (excluding only fuel dispensing)
- 19. Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine [with boiler]
- 20. Brickfields (excluding fly ash brick manufacturing using lime process)
- 21. Building and construction projects >20,000 sq.mtr. built up area (waste water generation <100 KLD)
- 22. Ceramic, Refractories (coal consumption <12 MT / day)
- 23. Coal washeries
- 24. Dairy and dairy products (small scale)
- 25. DG set of capacity >1 MVA but <5 MVA
- 26. Dry coal processing / mineral processing, industries involving ore sintering, pelletization, grinding, pulverization
- 27. Fermentation industry having waste water generation <100 KLD [including manufacture of yeast, beer, distillation of alcohol (Extra Neutral Alcohol)]
- 28. Ferrous and non-ferrous metal extraction (≤1 MT / hour production and excluding metal extraction from Lead) involving different furnaces through melting, refining, reprocessing, casting and alloy making
- 29. Fertiliser (granulation / formulation / blending only)
- 30. Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed
- 31. Fish processing and packing [excluding chilling of fish]
- 32. Forging of ferrous and non-ferrous metal (using oil or gas fired furnaces)
- 33. Formulation / pelletization of camphor tablets, naphthalene balls from camphor / naphthalene powders [including pesticide formulation]

- 34. Glass, ceramic, earthen potteries and tile manufacturing using oil or gas fired kiln, coating on glasses using cerium fluoride, magnesium fluoride etc. [including cement products like pipe, pillar, concrete sleeper using oil fired boiler]
- 35. Gravure printing, digital printing on flex, vinyl
- 36. Heat treatment using oil fired furnace (excluding cyaniding)
- 37. Hot mix plants
- 38. Hotels (<3 star) or hotels having >20 rooms and <100 rooms having waste-water generation <100 KLD and >10 KLD, and / or having boiler / heater / oven etc. [including restaurants with capital investment on land, building, plant and machinery >30 lac]
- 39. Ice cream
- 40. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule IV of Hazardous Wastes (M, H & TBM) Rules, 2008 and its amendments : items namely Paint and ink Sludge / residues
- 41. Copper Oxide Mill Scale, Copper Reverts, Cake & Residues, Waste Copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining, Insulated Copper Wire, Scrap / copper with PVC sheathing including ISRI-code material namely "Druid", Jelly filled Copper cables, Zinc Dross-Hot dip Galvanizers SLAB, Zinc Dross-Bottom Dross, Zinc ash / Skimming arising from galvanizing and die casting operations, Zinc ash / Skimming / other zinc bearing wastes arising from smelting and refining, Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloy residues in dispersible form
- 42. Industry or process involving foundry operations (foundries having capacity <5 MT/hr requiring coal / coke consumption <500 kg/hr)
- 43. Lime manufacturing (using lime kiln)
- 44. Liquid floor cleaner, black phenyl, liquid soap, glycerol monostearate manufacturing
- 45. Manufacturing of glass (excluding solid fuel fired kiln and excluding lead glass)
- 46. Manufacturing of iodized salt from crude / raw salt
- 47. Manufacture of mirror from sheet glass
- 48. Manufacturing of mosquito repellent coil
- 49. Manufacturing of starch / sago
- 50. Mechanized laundry using oil fired boiler
- 51. Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF, sawn timber etc., ceiling tiles / partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc. and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (with boiler)
- 52. New highway construction projects
- 53. Non-alcoholic beverage (soft drink) and bottling of non-alcoholic products with waste water generation <100 KLD
- 54. Paint blending and mixing (ball mill) including construction chemicals manufacturing by mixing
- 55. Paints and varnishes (mixing and blending)
- 56. Plyboard manufacturing (including veneer and laminate) with oil fired boiler / thermic fluid heater (without resin plant)
- 57. Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending, bottling of alcoholic products (Waste water generation <100 KLD)

- 58. Printing ink manufacturing
- 59. Printing press
- 60. Reprocessing of waste plastic (including PVC)
- 61. Rolling mill (oil or coal fired)
- 62. Spray painting, paint baking, paint stripping
- 63. Steel and steel products using various furnaces like blast furnaces / open hearth furnace / induction furnace / arc furnace / submerged arc furnace / basic oxygen furnace [not attracting EIA (Notification) 2006 as amended]
- 64. Stone crushers
- 65. Surgical and medical products involving prophylactics and latex
- 66. Teflon based products
- 67. Thermocol manufacturing (with boiler)
- 68. Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco / opium processing
- 69. Transformer repairing / manufacturing (dry processing only)
- 70. Tyres and tubes vulcanization / hot retreading
- 71. Vegetable oils including solvent extraction and refinery / hydrogenated oils having waste water generation <100 KLD [including manufacturing of citronella oil (herbal aromatic chemical), bio-diesel from vegetable oil by trans-esterification process, jute batching oil and oil for sizing in paper industries from waste vegetable oil
- 72. Wire drawing and wire netting [including bailing straps, wire drawing by cold process only]
- 73. Dry cell battery (excluding manufacturing of electrodes) and assembling and charging of acid lead battery in micro scale
- 74. Pharmaceutical formulation and related R&D
- 75. Synthetic resins
- 76. Synthetic rubber excluding moulding [including reclamation of rubber, manufacture of rubber solution containing mineral naphtha and rubber wastes]
- 77. Cashew nut processing
- 78. Coffee seed processing
- 79. Parboiled rice mills (Waste Water <100 KLD and fuel <12MTD)
- 80. Foam manufacturing
- 81. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule IV of Hazardous Wastes (M,H & TBM) Rules, 2008 and its amendments: Used Oil As per specifications prescribed from time to time
- 82. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule IV of Hazardous Wastes (M,H & TBM) Rules, 2008 and its amendments: Waste Oil As per specifications prescribed from time to time
- 83. Producer gas plant using conventional up-drift coal gasification (linked to rolling mills, glass and ceramic industry, refractories for dedicated fuel supply)
- 84. Airports and commercial air strips (waste water generation <100 KLD)
- 85. Tea processing with boiler

- 86. CETP and effluent conveyance project, (only Orange category member industries)
- 87. Health care establishment (as defined in BMW Rules) having waste water generation ≤100 KLD and without incinerator
- 88. Industrial estates / parks / complexes / areas / export processing zones / SEZs / biotech parks / leather complex (only Orange category member industries)
- 89. Heavy engineering (investment on plant and machinery ≤10 crore)
- 90. Waste to Energy plants ≤15 MW capacity
- 91. Handicraft products like terracotta work, sculptures (plaster of paris and fibre glass)
- 92. Infrastructure development project
- 93. Any industry / industrial activity which is not covered in category lists, using oil / gas fired boiler of capacity >2 TPH and ≤5 TPH

#### List of Industries under "RED" category of the West Bengal pollution Control Board

Source:http://www.wbpcb.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Category-Order%2030-6-2016.pdf as accessed on the 17.06.2017

- 1. Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals (as per schedule of manufacturing, storage of hazardous chemicals rules, 1989 as amended)
- 2. Automobile manufacturing (integrated facilities) and heavy engineering including ship building (with investment on plant and machinery >10 crores)
- 3. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H & TBM) rules, 2008 Items namely Spent cleared metal catalyst containing copper, Spent cleared metal catalyst containing zinc
- 4. Manufacturing of lubricating oils, grease and petroleum based products
- 5. DG Set of capacity>5 MVA
- 6. Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black
- 7. Lead acid battery manufacturing (excluding assembling and charging of lead acid battery in micro scale)
- 8. Phosphate rock processing plant (including grinding)
- 9. Power generation plant (including Waste to Energy plants >15 MW capacity which attract provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended) [except Wind and Solar renewable power plants of all capacities and Mini Hydel power plant of capacity<25 MW] (Other than Thermal Power Plants)
- 10. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule-IV of HW (M, H& TBM) Rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium and cobalt
- 11. Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons [including rigid PVC pipe manufacturing]
- 12. Sugar (excluding Khandsari)
- 13. Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding) [including glass wool and rock wool production, manufacturing of mica based electrical insulating products using thinners/solvents]
- 14. Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities
- 15. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H & TBM) rules, 2008 Items namely Dismantlers Recycling Plants -- Components of

waste electrical and electronic assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass cullets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.

- 16. Milk processes and dairy products (integrated project)
- 17. Phosphorous and its compounds
- 18. Pulp & Paper (waste paper based without bleaching process to manufacture Kraft paper)
- 19. Coke making, liquefaction, coal tar distillation or fuel gas making
- 20. Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities [including manufacturing of safety match]
- 21. Manufacturing of paints varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending / mixing)
- 22. Organic Chemicals manufacturing [including phenolic products, rubber chemicals]
- 23. Airports and Commercial Air Strips (waste water generation >100 KLD.)
- 24. Asbestos and asbestos based industries
- 25. Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid
- 26. Cement
- 27. Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides
- 28. Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds
- 29. Dyes and Dye-Intermediates
- 30. Health-care Establishment (as defined in BMW Rules) for waste water generation >100 KLD or with incinerator or both
- 31. Hotels (3 star and above) and hotels having ≥100 rooms or waste-water generation ≥100 KLD
- 32. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H & TBM) rules, 2008 Items namely Lead acid battery plates and other lead scrap / ashes / residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. [\* Battery scrap, namely: Lead battery plates covered by ISRI, Code word "Rails" Battery lugs covered by ISRI, Code word "Rakes". Scrap drained / dry while intact, lead batteries covered by ISRI, Code word "rains"
- 33. Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing / recovery / reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW (M, H & TBM) rules, 2008 Items namely Integrated Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury switches, activated glass cullets from cathode -ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB -capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule
- 34. Manufacturing of glue and gelatin [excluding glue from starch and including manufacturing of synthetic adhesives, shellac processing, rubber based adhesives, industrial adhesives using paraffin wax and resin powder (for polishing leather goods, shoes etc.)]
- 35. Mining and ore beneficiation
- 36. Nuclear power plant

- 37. Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)
- 38. Photographic film and its chemicals
- 39. Railway locomotive work shop / Integrated road transport workshop / service centers having wastewater generation ≥100 KLD
- 40. Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent / emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring [including composite woolen mill, dewaxing of raw wool and raw silk, manufacturing of woolen blanket from woolen fibre]
- 41. Chlor Alkali
- 42. Ship Breaking Industries
- 43. Oil and gas extraction including CBM (offshore & on-shore extraction through drilling wells)
- 44. Industry or process involving metal surface treatment or process such as pickling / electroplating / paint stripping / heat treatment using cyanide bath / phosphating or finishing and anodizing / enamellings / galvanizing
- 45. Tanneries
- 46. Ports and harbour, jetties and dredging operations
- 47. Synthetic fibers including rayon, tyre cord, polyester filament yarn [including natural fibre, raw wool, raw silk, cellophane paper, cellulose nitrate]
- 48. Thermal Power Plants
- 49. Slaughter house (as per notification S.O.270 (E) dated 26.03.2001) and meat processing industries, bone mill, processing of animal horn, hoofs and other body parts
- 50. Aluminium Smelter
- 51. Copper Smelter
- 52. Fertilizer (basic) (excluding formulation / granulation / blending only)
- 53. Iron & Steel (involving processing from ore / integrated steel plants) and or Sponge Iron units
- 54. Pulp & Paper (waste paper based units with bleaching process to manufacture writing & printing paper)
- 55. Zinc Smelter
- 56. Oil Refinery (Mineral Oil or Petro Refineries)
- 57. Petrochemicals Manufacturing (including processing of Emulsions of oil and water)
- 58. Pharmaceuticals (Basic Drugs) and related R & D
- 59. Pulp & Paper (Large-Agro & wood), Small Pulp & Paper (agro based-wheat straw / rice husk) [including straw board, grey board, duplex board and de-inking, bleaching activity]
- 60. Distillery (molasses / grain / yeast based) including Fermentation industry with waste water generation ≥100 KLD (including blending, bottling of alcoholic products with waste water generation ≥100 KLD)
- 61. Ceramic, Refractories having coal consumption ≥12 MT / day
- 62. Common treatment and disposal facilities (CETP, TSDF, E-waste recycling, CBMWTF, effluent conveyance project, incinerators, solvent / acid recovery plant, MSW sanitary landfill sites, STP)
- 63. Ferrous and Non-ferrous metal extraction >1 MT/hr involving different furnaces through melting, refining, reprocessing, casting and alloy making and including metal extraction from Lead [including gold and silver smithy using greater than 1.0 litre sulfuric acid / nitric acid per month, forging with coal fired boilers and smelting, lead, zinc and other metals]

- 64. Industrial estates / parks / complexes / areas / export processing zones / SEZs / biotech parks (For Red Category member industries)
- 65. Industry or process involving foundry operations(foundries having capacity ≥5 MT/hr and requiring coal / coke consumption ≥500 kg/hr)
- 66. Manufacturing of glass (bulb, lamp, optical lens etc.) using coal / wood fired kiln including manufacturing of lead glass
- 67. Parboiled rice mills (Waste Water generation ≥100 KLD or fuel ≥12 MTD or both)
- 68. Synthetic detergents and soaps (excluding formulation) waste water generation ≥100 KLD
- 69. Vegetable oils including solvent extraction and refinery / hydrogenated oils having waste water generation ≥100 KLD.
- 70. Non-alcoholic beverage (soft drink) and bottling of non-alcoholic products with waste water generation ≥100 KLD
- 71. Building and construction projects >20,000 sq.mtr. built up area (waste water generation ≥100 KLD)
- 72. Cleaning / washing of old PVC and MS drums using mineral turpentine oil, kerosene oil and water
- 73. Steel and steel products using various furnaces like blast furnaces / open hearth furnace / induction furnace / arc furnace / submerged arc furnace / basic oxygen furnace [industries attracting EIA (Notification) 2006 as amended]
- 74. Any industry / industrial activity (irrespective of category), having solid fuel fired boiler / Thermic Fluid Heater (TFH) irrespective of capacity or oil / gas fired boiler >5 TPH

i.

## **Annexure IV**



Gazette

# Extraordinary Published by Authority

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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

Urban Development Department
'NAGARAYAN'
DF-8, Sector-1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata - 700 064

NOTIFICATION

No. 2255-T&CP/C-2/IC-3/2005(II)

Kolkata, the 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2008

In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979, the Governor is pleased hereby to make the following rules:-

#### Rules

#### 1. Short title & commencement:

- (1) These rules may be called the West Bengal Town & Country Planning (Development of Township Projects) Rules, 2008.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of publication in the Official Gazette

#### 2. Definitions:

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a) "the Act" means the West Bengal Town & Country (Planning & Development) Act, 1979 (West Bengal Act XIII of 1979);
- b) "Additional Open Space" means the areas to be provided in the form of greenery, water bodies etc, to be used as a buffer between zones or used to ensure the desired physical environment;

- c) "Applicant" means owner of the land within the planning area and includes authorised representative of the owner or any body having the right to develop the said land in accordance with law and shall also include the transferee;
- d) "Basic urban infrastructure amenities" includes infrastructure to provide the basic utilities and services like roads and transport system including parking facilities, street lighting, street furniture; power supply and distribution system; telecommunication system; necessary system and facilities for potable water supply, drainage, sewerage and sanitation system; solid waste including bio-medical and ewaste management system; organised open space including landscaping, plantation, urban forestry, rainwater harvesting and other relevant urban services;
- e) "Basic urban infrastructure facilities" includes commercial facility, medical facility, educational facility, recreational facility and other infrastructural facilities like post office, fire fighting station, police station/outpost and other relevant facilities;

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause,-

- i) 'commercial facility' shall include premises provided for convenient shops to cater the needs of the township dwellers, market of perishable goods and other establishments or institutions or centres in such activities or such services as compatibly carried out or rendered in the residential area or zone;
- ii) 'medical facility' shall include premises provided for in-patient treatment and out-patient health care unit, dispensary or pharmacy or medical stores and physician's chambers, pathological examination and other diagnostic centres, blood bank, shops of medical equipments & instruments and other alike;
- iii) 'educational facility' shall include the premises for pre-preliminary level school to institutions for higher or specialized learning;
- iv) 'recreational facility' shall include premises for outdoor and indoor games and sports, sociocultural and religious activities;
- f) "Clause" means the clause under the section of the Act;
- g) "Net Project Area" means the Project Area minus the area to be provided for accommodating basic urban infrastructure amenities, basic urban infrastructure facilities and additional open space;
- h) "Project Area" means the total area of the contiguous parcel of land, covering at least forty(40) hectare of land in case of a residential township, thirty (30) hectare of land in case of any special category of township and one hundred (100) hectare of land in case of an integrated township;
- i) "Section" means the section of the Act;

j) "Town Planner" means a person with requisite qualification, recognized by the Institute of Town Planners, India with Bachelor Degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture or Planning or equivalent.

#### 3. Accessibility:

- (1) The site of proposed township project shall have an access with a road not less than thirty (30) metres land width (Right of Way), if not abutting an existing road of at least Sub-Arterial category of Road as recommended in Urban Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) guidelines. The land required to develop this access road shall not be included in the project area.
- (2) No internal road within the Project Area shall be of land width less than ten (10) metres.

#### 4. Allocation of Land Area:

The area to be provided for basic urban infrastructure amenities, basic urban infrastructure facilities and additional open space within the township project shall not be less than the following limit:-

Type of Township	Area for Basic Urban Infrastructure Amenities	Area for Basic Urban Infrastructure Facilities	Additional Open Space	
Residential	35% of Project Area	10% of Project Area	nil	
Institutional	35% of Project Area	10% of Project Area	nil	
Industrial	ial 35% of Project Area		10% of Project Area	
Other Special Category	35% of Project Area	10% of Project Area	nil	
Integrated	35% of Project Area	10% of Project Area	5% of Project Area	

#### Note:

- i) In Special Category of township like Information Technology or Information Technology Enabled Services or Health or Sports or alike township. Principal use shall be covering at least two-third of the Net Project Area but not exceeding three-fourth of the Net Project Area and at least one-fourth of the Net Project Area shall be used for residential purpose.
- ii) In Integrated Township at least one-third of the Net Project Area shall be used for residential purpose and at least half of the Net Project Area shall be used for other special purposes like Institutional, Industrial, Commercial Complexes and alike.
- iii) There shall be provision for economic weaker section and low income group category housing in the township as per the stipulation made by the State Government in this regard.
- Principal uses shall also include necessary allied activities exclusively associated with the basic purpose like hostel accommodation, staff quarters; specific outdoor and indoor play areas like football ground, gymnasiums etc. and recreational facilities like auditoriums and open air theatres for exclusive use of the institute or industry.

v) Adequate provision for residential accommodation for service-population should be considered.

#### 5. Development Control Regulations:

Development Control Regulations for a township Project shall confirm to the Land Use and Development Control Plan (LUDCP) of the concerned area. The area where no Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in Land Use and Development Control Plan (LUDCP) has been prescribed, the FAR shall not exceed 2.50. The ground coverage shall not exceed 35% of the project area. The area where no LUDCP exists, the Development Control Regulations for Township Project of West Bengal shall be followed.

#### 6. Number of Dwelling Units:

Every Township shall have at least two hundred (200) dwelling units per hectare of the Net Project Area.

#### 7. Application for Permission for Development of 'Township' Project:

- (1) Subject to the provision of this rule, the applicant shall apply for permission for development of township project to the concerned Planning and Development Authority in the Form appended to this rule.
- (2) The following particulars and documents shall be submitted along with the application:-
- a) Detailed Project Report / Master Plan of the Township Project
- b) Schedule of Plots within the Project Area;
- c) Drawing in Quadruplicate
  - i) An index map on a scale not smaller than 1:10000;
  - ii) Site Plan of the Project Area with peripheral dimension showing the surrounding area and the existing access or accesses to the Project Area on a scale not smaller than 1:4000;
  - Layout plan of the Project Area on a scale not smaller than 1:1000 showing the use specific location of the area to be provided for basic urban infrastructure amenities, basic urban infrastructure facilities and additional open space including the schedule of areas of the proposed uses, clearly delineating the different use-zones as far as possible by means of colour, letters and explanatory notes or in some other convenient manner illustrated in the plan;
  - iv) Off site infrastructure;
  - v) Development phasing with project completion schedule;
  - vi) Public Transport Linkage Plan;

- vii) Details of proposed land showing the contours;
- viii) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan; if required;
- ix) A detailed plan of all proposed development work showing the plan, section and elevation on a scale not smaller than 1:100;
- x) Environment Impact Assessment report;
- d) No objection certificate from relevant agencies and appropriate authorities or authorised persons like West Bengal Fire Services, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Structural Engineer, Geo-Technical Engineer etc;
- e) An extract or record of rights or property register card or any other relevant document showing ownership of land proposed to be specified;
- f) The Authority may also call from the applicant in writing any further information that may be required for the purpose of considering the application;
- g) The Site Plan and Layout plan shall be prepared by a Town Planner and the detailed plan of all proposed development works shall be prepared by a registered Architect or Civil Engineer.
- (3) The Planning or Development Authority may also allow the applicant to submit a proposal for development of a township project with pertinent drawings and documents for provisional permission even prior to application in prescribed format. After scrutiny of the said drawing and documents, the concerned Authority, if satisfied in principle with the proposal, may issue an interim permission valid for a period not exceeding one (1) year, provided the applicant pays at the rate of Rs. 5000.00 (Rupees five thousand) per hectare of the Project Area as processing charge.

#### 8. Time-limit for completion of Township Project:

The Applicant shall complete the development work in at least one-third of the project area to make it operational within a span of five (5) years from the date of receipt of formal permission from the concerned Authority.

By order of the Governor.

P.K. PRADHAN,

Principal Secretary to the Government of West Bengal









RIVER
CENTRIC
URBAN
PLANNING

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# 13. Urban River Zoning Regulations

38. United Nations has on 26 July, 2010 resolved unanimously to declare "right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right". Healthy rivers are essential for realization of the said obligation by India as a Party to the UN. Further, statutory mandate from Section 3, 5 and 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate such activities that are found to be incompatible with maintaining the health of the river systems as dynamic and life sustaining entities. It is thus proposed to frame rules to regulate harmful activities in and around the rivers.

#### Categorization of urban river stretches

Category I Urbanized stretch shall include stretches of rivers (including their tributaries), with or without embankments, in designated urban areas where infrastructure facilities in the form of roads, buildings (residential, commercial, recreational), temples, ghats etc exist.

Category II Peri urban stretch shall include stretches of rivers (including their tributaries) in suburban and rural areas, with or without embankments, where infrastructure development if any is moderate and the land is primarily under natural vegetation, forestry, agriculture and grazing.

#### Lateral zonation of river banks

"Active Flood Plain" is defined as High

Flood Line (HFL) which in entrenched / embanked stretches of a river stretch shall be the available space (including the river channel/s) in the valley of entrenched stretch or between two embankments or between existing roads on either side along a river acting as an embankment. In other stretches of the river, HFL/ active flood plain shall be the 100-year flood line.

No Development and Construction Zone (NDCZ): The competent authority shall determine a NDCZ on either bank for each river which shall not be less than the "Active Flood Plain" of the river.

High & medium impact zones: The competent authority shall identify and designate suitable distance/s from the NDCZ on either bank keeping local topographical conditions in mind, to be called as high impact and medium impact zones. In plains, where river topography is relatively flat, these distances shall not be less than 1 and 3 Km respectively from the NDCZ depending on the width of the urban river.

Following public facilities shall not be permitted in active flood plain/NDCZ:

- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing likely to have occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid injury or death during a flood,
- · Police stations, fire stations, vehicle

and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers that are needed for flood response activities before, during, and after the flood,

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, inflammable, explosive, toxic, and/or water-reactive materials,
- Public semi-public facilities like sewage and water treatment plants (STP/ WTP); power plants and stations; bus depot; metro stations/ depot etc which form the life line infrastructures for any city,
- Commercial extraction of ground water by non-government / private agencies shall not be permitted with in NDCZ in any category of the river.

The Urban Local Body/ Urban Development Authority shall act as per the directions of Ministry of Environment and Forests to designate the State Environment Impact Assessment Agency (SEIAA) or the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) to act as the Competent Authority for implementation of these regulations for environmental conservation and preservation, including water bodies, forests and drains, parks, playgrounds, burial and crematoria.

#### Uses/Activities permitted

Parks/Gardens, playgrounds, sports facilities including stadium, swimming pools, burial cemeteries and crematoria may be permitted under this category. The Parking for these facilities shall be provided as per the provisions of the Master Plan and up to 2% of the total land

area with FAR of 0.50 and G+1 structure may be permitted for ancillary uses required to support the main activity such as eating joints/ restaurants, stalls, sheds for storage etc.

#### Uses/Activities permissible under special circumstance by the Competent Authority

- i. Open air theatres, indoor recreational uses, dwelling for watch and ward, sports clubs, water front tourism development projects, libraries, milk booths, Horticultural Producers' Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society (HOPCOMS), public toilets.
- ii. The ground coverage for such use shall not exceed 5% of the total area with required parking facility and shall not be more than G+1 floor in any case.

# 14. Regulations for Eco-sensitive Zones and Water Bodies

- i. Restrictions imposed by the competent authorities are to be maintained as buffers for various eco sensitive zones such as reserve forests/ protected forests etc. Permissions in sensitive areas earmarked on the land use plan shall be considered only by the planning authority.
- ii. The buffer for water bodies such as lakes/ streams/ drains shall be governed as per the NGT Orders. In case of water bodies, a 75 meter buffer of No Development and Construction Zone is to be maintained around the lake as per the revenue record with exception of activities associated with lakes. This buffer may be taken into account for reservation of park while sanctioning plans.
- iii. Similarly storm water drains that get discharged into the river may be categorized into 3 types namely Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. These drains may have a buffer of 50, 35 and 25 m (measured from the edge of the drains) respectively on either side. In case the buffer has not been marked due to cartographical error for any of the above types of drains, then based on the revenue records buffer and the existing ground situation may be considered by the Authority in all such cases without referring the land use plan while according approval for building/development/layout plan.
- iv. In addition, any other notifications or directions and applicable buffers which may be issued by the Competent

Authority from time to time for such ecosensitive areas shall become applicable.

- v. In case of any amendment in the existing regulations of the Competent Authority resulting in reduction of the extent of buffer, the land use of the adjoining parcel of land will be the land use for such exempted land parcels.
- vi. Within the demarcated buffers for the valley systems excluding the requirements of buffer as per NGT judgment, the following uses are allowed:
- (a) Sewerage treatment plants and water treatment plants
- (b) Roads, pathways, formation of drains, culverts, bridges etc which will not obstruct the water course, run offs, channels.
- vii. If the river portion is a part of the layout/ development plan, then that part of the river zone could be taken into account for reservation of parks and open spaces both in development plan and in sub-division regulations, as the case may be.
- viii. Any land falling within the river zone for which permission was accorded by the Authority or Government prior to the date of notification, and then such permission shall be valid irrespective of the land use classification in the Development Plan or Master Plan of the city concerned.

39. While preparing/ revising the master plans, it would be appropriate to categorize the zones as per the environment sensitivity as given below.

Passive recreational zone: These zones are established to provide recreational and leisure facilities and activities in selected areas that have unique features (including visual corridors, environmentally sensitive areas, buffer areas, or are along significant routes). These parks can include recreational commercial or public facilities at the neighborhood, community, and regional level.

Active recreational zone: Are those zones established to provide parks that offer active recreational and sporting activities. While structures within the parks are allowed, the general character of the Active Recreational Zone should remain as green and recreational.

Protected area: These zones are established to conserve and protect the environmentally sensitive areas such as steep slopes and rivers which are rich in nature and biodiversity. These areas are non-developable for other strategic purposes. In the case of highly sensitive areas such as forests and rivers, the zoning for the protected areas shall supersede.

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Gazette

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

#### POWER DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

No.: 189-POW-2021

Date: 03rd June, 2021

#### **Electric Vehicle Policy 2021**

#### Preamble

The transport sector accounts for 18% of total energy consumption in India. This translates to an estimated 94 million tonnes of oil equivalent (MTOE) energy. If India were to follow the current trends of energy consumption, it would require an estimated 200 MTOE of energy supply annually, by the year 2030 to meet the demand of this sector. At the moment, this demand is being met mostly through imported crude oil, which therefore makes this sector vulnerable to the volatile International crude oil prices. Moreover, the sector also contributes estimated 142 Million Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually, out of which 123 million tonnes is contributed by the road transport segment alone.

Keeping in view the climate change commitments made by Government of India during the COP21 Summit held at Paris to reduce emission intensity by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 levels, it is pertinent to introduce alternative means in the transport sector which can be coupled with India's rapid economic growth, rising urbanization, travel demand and country's energy security. Electric mobility presents a viable alternative in addressing these challenges, when packaged with innovative pricing solutions, appropriate technology and support infrastructure and thus, has been on the radar of Government of India.

Most importantly, electric mobility will enhance electricity demand which is seriously affecting our Discoms and also contribute to balancing energy demand, energy storage and environmental sustainability. Electric vehicles could help diversify the energy needed to move people and goods thanks to their reliance on the wide mix of primary energy sources used in power generation, greatly improving energy security. They could help support the uptake of clean electricity, enabling greater use of variable renewable in electricity production. If coupled with the decarburization of the power sector, electric vehicles would also provide major contributions to keep the world on track to meet its shared climate goals.

The Electric Vehicle industry in India is far behind, with less than 1% of the total vehicle sales. Currently, Indian

roads are dominated by conventional vehicles and have approximately 0.4 million electric two-wheelers and a few thousand electric cars only. The Indian EV industry has been on the back seat due to various challenges.

The Government of India had undertaken multiple initiatives to promote manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicles in India. With support of the government, electric vehicles have started penetrating the Indian market. However, availability of adequate Charging Infrastructure is one of the key requirements for accelerated adoption of electric vehicles in India. Availability of adequate Charging Infrastructure is one of the key requirements for accelerating the adoption of electric vehicles in India. In this regard, Ministry of Power has issued "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guidelines and Standards<sup>1,8,2,n</sup> mentioning the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders at Central & State level, for expediting the development of public EV charging infrastructure across the country. The Ministry of Power has designated Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) as the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for the National-level rollout of charging infrastructure in the country and State Nodal Agencies (SNA) have been designated already. For our State, WBSEDCL is the SNA<sup>2</sup>. It has also clarified that charging the batteries of electric vehicles does not require a licence under the Electricity Act, 2003<sup>4</sup>. The Urban Development Ministry of GoI has also framed model building byelaws for integrating electric vehicle charging infrastructure into the town planning as well as for housing colonies<sup>5</sup>. Recently, the Government of India unveiled the second phase of FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacture of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles) scheme to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country. Under FAME-II scheme, INR 10,000 crores has been allocated to promote EV adoption in the country.

West Bengal is India's sixth-largest state in terms of economic size, with a gross state domestic product (GSDP) of INR 10trillion in 2017-18, estimating an average annual GSDP growth rate from 2011-12 to 2018-19 of about 12.06%. West Bengal accounted for 6.3% of India's cumulative GSDP. The state boosts a per capita GSDP of INR 117,704 (US\$ 1,681.49) compared to India's per capita GDP of INR 138,253 (US\$ 1,975.05). [6]

Geographically, West Bengal is the 13th largest state with an area of 88,752 square km and accounts for almost 7.5% of the India's population. With an average density of 1,029 people per square km, West Bengal is the 4th largest state in terms of population. The state of West Bengal shares international borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal with the Bay of Bengal in the south of the state. West Bengal is situated in eastern India and shares its borders with five Indian states Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim and Assam. Location advantage makes the state a traditional market for eastern India, the Northeast, Nepal and Bhutan. It is also a strategic entry point for markets in South-East Asia.

West Bengal has a history to be associated with electrification of transportation systems. Kolkata, the capital of West Bengal was the first city in the entire Asia, that introduced public transportation system running on electricity in 1902 and has also been the first to introduce electric buses for public transport in the city. Currently it has a low electric vehicle population of only 5,895 petrol hybrid, 4,254 diesel hybrid, 35,999 e-Rickshaws, 1,240 two-wheelers, 93 four-wheelers, 93 buses and 24 trucks out of 93.36 lakh non-transport and 10.07 lakh transport vehicle population in the State<sup>8</sup>. The introduction of electric mobility represents a unique opportunity to leverage the electricity infrastructure for accelerated and cost-effective mobility deployment.

As an economic powerhouse of India, the state of West Bengal whileunderstanding the technical, commercial and social impact of the electric mobility sector, has felt the need to provide a strategic direction to the emerging electric

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;Charging infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EVs)-Revised Guidelines and Standards" issued on 01.10.2019 (web-link)

<sup>2</sup> Amendment in the revised Guidelines and Standards for Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles June 2020 https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploads/Amendment\_in\_Revised\_Guidelines.pdf(link is external)

<sup>3</sup> State Nodal Agencies under the provision of "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles Guidelines and Standards" issued by Ministry of Power on 14.12.2018

<sup>4</sup> Regulation regarding delicensing the sale of electricity at charging stations April 2018 https://powermin.gov.in/sites/default/files/uploads/Clarification\_EV.pdf(link is external)

<sup>5</sup> Guidelines issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 2016 http://mohua.gov.in/upload/whatsnew/5c6e472b20d0aGuidelines%20(EVCI).pdf(link is external)

<sup>6</sup> IBEF - https://www.ibef.org/states/west-bengal.aspx

<sup>7</sup> Census of India 2011

<sup>8</sup> Transport Department, WB figures for January 2021

mobility sector. The Government of West Bengal envisions to build upon a century old history of electric transportation and envisions to build West Bengal as the 'model state' in the electric mobility in India.

#### 2. Electric Vehicles in India and FAME India Guidelines

In India, the transport sector accounts for over 40% of the total oil consumption with around 90% of the demand arising from the road transport. By 2020, 330 mt (million tons) of carbon emissions are expected to arise from the transportation sector, 90% of which may be from road transport alone?

The phase II of the scheme titled as FAME II will be implemented over a period of 3 years w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup>April 2019, with an overall outlay of ₹ 10,000 Crores. The scheme aims to provide an impetusto the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles by offering an upfront incentive on the purchase of electric vehicles and establishing necessary charging infrastructure.

Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) will be the nodal agency responsible for planning, implementation and review of the scheme, addressing issues related to the guidelines and for removal of difficulties in the implementation of the scheme. DHI will also issue guidelines as and when necessary to meet the objectives of the scheme.

The proposed verticals of the scheme and breakup of fund allocation are listed below:

Table 1: FAME II scheme components (All amounts are in ₹ Crore)

S.No	Component	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total fund
1.	Demand incentives	822	4,587	3,187	8,596
2.	Charging infrastructure	300	400	300	1,000
3.	Administrative expenditure including publicity, ICE (Information, Communication and Education) activities	12	. 13	13	38
ne gr	Total allocation for FAME-II	- 1,134	5,000	3,500	9,634
4.	Committed expenditure of Phase-I	366	0	0	366
Total		1,500	5,000	3,500	10,000

Following categories of vehicles are eligible for demand incentives under the FAME II scheme -

- Buses (only Electric Vehicle technology)
- Four Wheelers (Electric (EV), Plug-in Hybrid (PHEV) and Strong Hybrid (SHEV))
- Three-wheeler (Electric) including Registered E-Rickshaws
- Two Wheelers (Electric)

Keeping in view the fact that cost of batteries is one of the significant factors of difference in acquisition price of EVs and ICE vehicles, the demand incentives will be based on battery capacity (i.e. energy content measured in kWh).

With greater emphasis on providing affordable and environmentally friendly public transportation options for the masses, the scheme will apply mainly to vehicles used for public transport or those registered for commercial purposes in 3W, 4W and Bus segments. However, privately owned registered 2Ws will be covered under the scheme considering them as a mass segment.

<sup>9</sup> International Energy Agency (IEA) - World Energy Outlook 2018

Vehicle segment wise approximate amount of incentives, an initial target number of vehicles and other details are listed below:

Table 2: Incentive allocation and guidelines in the scheme

S. No.	Vehicle Segment	Maximum number of vehicles to be supported	Approx. size of battery in kWh	Total approx. incentive  @ 10,000/ kWh for all vehicles and 20,000/ kWh for buses and trucks	Maximum ex-factory price to avail incentive	Total fund supported by DHI
1.	e-2wheelers	10,00,000	2 kWh	₹ 20,000	₹ 1.5 Lakhs	₹ 2,000 Crore
2.	e-3wheelers (including e- rickshaws)	5,00,000	5 kWh	₹ 50,000	₹ 5 Lakhs	₹ 2,500 Crore
3.	e-4wheelers	35,000	15 kWh	₹ 1,50,000	₹15 Lakhs	₹ 525 Crore
4.	4W strong hybrid vehicle	20,000	1.3 kWh	₹ 13,000	₹15 Lakhs	₹ 26 Crore
5.	e-bus	7,090	250 kWh	₹ 50 Lakhs	₹ 2 Crore	₹ 3,545 Crore
To	Total Demand Incentive					

#### 3. Vision of the Policy

Leverage on the history of electric mobility transportation ecosystem implementation in West Bengal to lead India's future of electric mobility.

#### 4. Mission

The Power Department, Government of West Bengal has identified Electric Mobility as the need of the hour and an eminent transformation of the transportation ecosystem. The Power Department aims to place West Bengal as a frontrunner in building a sustainable transportation infrastructure by promoting the Electric Mobility Ecosystem in state thereby promoting, sustainability, and energy efficiency.

#### 5. Objective

- Promote innovation actively through grants and venture funds to research organizations, incubators, and start-ups working on next generation battery technology, fuel cell technologies, EV power trains and EV electronics.
- Enable investment into charging/battery swapping infrastructure and hydrogen generation and fuelling station development.
- Promote usage of EVs to enable transition to environmentally friendly cities.

#### 6. Targets

- Government of West Bengal has set for itself an ambitious target to be one amongst the top three best states
  in India in terms of the electric mobility penetration by the end of FAME II implementation year 2022 And
  further, the state will target to be the best State in electric mobility penetration by 2030.
- Target is to have 10 lakh EVs, combined across all segment of vehicles, during the policy implementation.
- Target to have 1,00,000 public, semi-public charging stations during the policy implementation.

- Achieve an Electric vehicle/public charge point ratio of 8 by the implementation of the policy. Create robust
  infrastructure for electric vehicles including adequate power supply and network of charging points with
  favourable power tariff.
- Recycle and reuse used batteries and dispose the rejected batteries in an environment friendly manner to avoid
  pollution.

#### 7. Strategy

- Charging Infrastructure
- Demand creation for EVs
- Research & Development

#### 8. Policy Measures

The Power Department, Government of West Bengal will focus on policy interventions intended to encourage EV adoption in the State. Further, it is envisaged that network and diffusion effects shall spur early market creation through demand side incentives and creation of charging infrastructure will promote the culture of EV usage in the State. Through the announcement of such progressive policy initiatives, West Bengal could eventually lead the race to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) in the run-up-to COP26 and beyond. The State's approach to each class of vehicles will be as follows:

#### 8.1. Establishment of an 'EV Accelerator Cell

- An EV Accelerator Cell will be established as a nodal-entity for implementing the electric mobility programme within the state. The Cell shall work with following objectives and suggested functions, which can expand over time:
- Facilitating inter-departmental coordination on framing regulatory mechanism and progressive policies to enhance uptake.
- Enabling faster decision-making, enhanced investments, and accelerated implementation of the West
   Bengal Electric Vehicle Policy so as to support cities' and the state's ambition towards electric mobility.
- The proposed EV Accelerator Cell could be housed within the Department of Transport/ Department of Power, Government of West Bengal, comprising of staff possessing relevant technical expertise to exclusively deal with all matters related to electric mobility in the state.
- EV Accelerator Cell shall facilitate ICE vehicles phasing-out plan across all vehicle segments including 2Ws, 3Ws, 4Ws passenger cars and vans, and buses (including inter-city fleets) for which the 'State EV Fund' could be utilised (refer to clause no. 8.2 below). It will further enable sustainability of the proposed EV Accelerator Cell.
- Setting up of EV Charging Infrastructure Working Group under the Cell to facilitate faster creation of charging points.
- Setting up 'EV Forum' possibly comprising of representatives from State Government Departments, businesses, industry associations, research organisations, think tanks, and international players, will be created within the EV Accelerator Cell for facilitating the EV transition.

#### 8.2. State-level EV Awareness

- State-level EV awareness campaigns and intensive public outreach programmes could be formulated.
   The following areas could be focused upon with an aim that:
- These programs could focus on driving knowledge regarding the benefits of adopting EVs and key elements of the State EV policy.

 A dedicated EV awareness web-portal and mobile app with State-level Charge-points Registry and journey planner maybe developed.

#### 8.3. Innovative Pilot Projects for showcasing Sustainable Mobility

- Exploring Pilot projects such as Clean Street Test-Bed, Zero-Emission Vehicle Zones, Wireless EV charging, Smart & Intelligent Clean Energy Management System, Pop-up chargers for cities to integrate renewable energy, electric vehicles, and storage through IoT, big data analytics for integrating electric mobility within transport planning, innovative e- mobility solutions in times of COVID.
- Twinning of cities from West Bengal with the cities from the EV-leading countries, for knowledge exchange, sharing of best practices and research collaboration in the field of electric mobility.
- Setting up 'Innovation Challenge Fund' and organizing Hackathons to boost EV innovation and enhance scalability of affordable & innovative solutions.

#### 8.4. Charging Infrastructure

- Facilities will be provided to setup swapping stations in the form of a kiosk to service 2 and 3 wheelers.
- Existing private buildings such as malls and other commercial buildings will be incentivized to setup charging/battery swapping stations.
- DISCOM shall release supply to charging/battery swapping stations within 48 hours of application.

#### 8.5. Facilitating Charging Points Installation and Enabling a Digital Operational Framework

- Charge-point Operators (CPOs) will be invited to set-up EV charging facilities and battery swapping stations across the State in multiple phases through 'Concessional Locations' for charging stations. The following points relate to their implementation and proposed digital operation:
- The 'Concessional Locations' for charging stations at bare minimum lease rentals willbe carved-out from existing public parking zones and other locations
- A list of Concessional Locations for the first phase of rollout will be identified by the EV Charging Infrastructure Working Group under the EV Accelerator Cell.
- An open, publicly owned data-base/ State charge-point registrypowered by Big Data (AI & ML-driven)
  will be developed which can provide real-time information on public charging infrastructure.
- The state-level charge-points registry can be accessed freely by in-vehicle navigations systems and
  various charge-point apps/ maps. A unified access and payment interface (UPI) for ease of utilisation
  for EV charging services from different service providers will be developed. This can be further improvised
  through the introduction of a state-level Smart Mobility Card.

#### 8.6. Facilitating Public Charging Infrastructure for EVs through DISC Ms

- Electricity Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) could be encouraged to establish public EV charging stations
  in their respective license areas within the state (as well as in the designated highways/ expressways
  corridors) and expenditure for the same can be allowed to pass through in the ARR until there is a
  significant impact on retail tariff
- Provisions as laid-down under the Section-51 of the Electricity Act maybe followed as revenue earned by those public charging stations and the benefits could be passed on to the consumers (with a justification of tariff reduction)
- Tariff for EV charging (or, input electricity tariff for the public charging station) could be in- around INR 6/ kWh (per Unit) single part tariff so as to keep the end-user service charge from those public charging stations attractive for EV owners (it will reduce operating/running cost of an EV).

## 8.7. A Comprehensive and Smart Technology-based EV Charging Framework

- A framework for setting-up of EV charging stations including home charging, workplace charging and EV-ready parking (including those for taxis) schemes will be developed.
- Smart Energy Management (future ready grid) with smart charging features (including Vehicle-to-Grid), use
  of renewable energy with storage and power banking will also be explored.
- Both locally produced RE (such as solar rooftop) as well as RE power procured through Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) and open-access will be encouraged.

#### 8.8. City & Building codes

Implementation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India amendments to the Model Building Byelaws 2016 & Urban Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines 2014 for Establishing EV Charging Infrastructure as well as the Energy Conservation Rules would be taken up with the concerned Government Departments.

#### 8.9. Energy sale

- Public charging high tension (HT) and low tension (LT) station points shall be governed by a promotional single part tariff not exceeding 6/ kVAh for the next two years.
- Third party EV charging infrastructure providers will be allowed to procure power from DISCOM at regulator determined tariff and will be allowed to provide the charging service to EVs.
- Cloud charging features will be encouraged in order to have all metering and transactions done digitally
  with payment apps, NFC enabled devices, RFID tags etc. while keeping it flexible and customer friendly.

### 8.10. Hydrogen Generation and Refuelling Infrastructure

- The first few Hydrogen generation and refuelling stations will be developed by government
- Private developers will be allowed to setup hydrogen stations
- In coordination with GOI, GoWB will also list out all the safety standards that need to be adhered to by developers of hydrogen generation and refuelling stations.
- Developers of Private Hydrogen Generation and Re-fuelling Infrastructure will be eligible for 100% net SGST, accrued to the state, as reimbursement for purchase of machinery for Hydrogen generation and refuelling stations.

#### 8.11. Model E-visionary Electric Mobility (EM) cities

- The cities of Kolkata, Asansol, Darjeeling and Howrah will be declared as model EM cities with phasewise goals to adopt EVs, charging & hydrogen refuelling infrastructure and new EV enabling building codes.
- New Town Kolkata will be the pilot city for all new initiatives
- Smart city proposals to the central government will include support for charging infrastructure and hydrogen fuelling stations. Identified areas will be designated as "Green zones" with entry only to nonfossil fuel-based vehicles.
- These cities will develop specific goals of charging and Hydrogen refuelling infrastructure density within
  a defined timeline linked to target for deployment of EVs. These cities will create mobility blueprints and
  make provision in infrastructure needs to support the charging stations and EV only zones.
- Multiple government offices and public areas will be chosen for installing public charging equipment that can be used by all.
- GoWB will support CSR initiatives in the Electric mobility ecosystem, as per the guidelines of GOI
- Inter-city electrification green routes will be declared with a target to promote inter-city electric mobility
  penetration for the Kolkata-Asansol and Kolkata-Digha routes. Rapid chargers will be deployed at an
  average distance of 25 kms, catering to electric buses and heavy-duty vehicles.

#### 9. Research & Innovation Oriented Industrial Development

#### 9.1. R&D Grants

- A research grant will be announced to fund the most innovative solutions in the mobility space. Public or
  private research labs, incubators, start-ups that work on products and solutions in electric mobility
  space will also be provided land and office space to quickly setup their facility.
- Research scholars who move to the state to work for research in electric mobility and its components will be offered one-time grant and incentivized via accommodation and transportation benefits.

#### 9.2. Innovation & Collaboration Landscape

- A Centre of Excellence or, an 'EV Innovation Centre' will be established. This Centre will have the following focus-areas and objectives:
- Industry-orientedresearch on battery technology development, re-cycling & re-use of batteries, battery management system, charging infrastructure, efficient controllers and powertrains.
- Setting up of 'Battery Industrialisation Hub' within EV Innovation Centre to fast track development of
  cost-effective, high-performance, durable, safe and recyclable batteries.
- Design of affordable EVSEs suitable to Indian conditions and needs.

#### 9.3. Testing and Quality control labs

- In coordination with National automotive testing and R&D Infrastructure (NATRiP), GoWB shall strive
  to set-up quality testing center for EVs.
- These facilities would be accessible to all manufacturers in the sector.

#### 9.4. Skill-Development & Workforce Training

- Setting up of an Intelligent Mobility Skill Centre (IMSC) to impart training for creating new green jobs in the EV sector
- Vocational/ ITI courses will be designed to train EV drivers, mechanics, charging station staff, and EV entrepreneurs
- Creating a cohort of women drivers/ owners of three wheelers for last mile connectivity
- International Exchange Programme on 'EV skilling' will also be considered

#### 10. Scope and Validity of the Policy

The policy shall be effective from the date of its notification in the official Gazette. This policy shall remain applicable for a period of 5 years unless repealed or substituted with a new policy, whichever is earlier. The monitoring committee shall periodically review the progress under the policy and recommend any change required to meet all its objectives.

By order of the Governor,

GOMA LHAMU TSHERING

Joint Secretary
Power Department
to the Government of West Bengal.

# Amendments in Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL - 2016) for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

Town and Country Planning Organization Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India

February, 2019

#### Preamble

To address the quantum of emissions from the "Transport" sector powered by fossil fuels, "electric vehicle" is considered a viable option for short distance / inter-city trips with adequate "charging stations" available. It is necessary to make provisions for establishing Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the local areas including urban CBDs for vehicle re-fuelling / recharging.

Hence, amendments are required for addition of norms for charging Infrastructure provisions in Development Control Regulations and enabling provisions for installing "Charging Infrastructure" in the building premises and core urban areas of the cities.

Based on available charging technologies and their evolution, type of vehicles, the types of chargers, indicating number of charging points required for setting up adequate PCS within the local urban areas including the building premises of all building types and with the long term vision of implementing 'electric mobility' during the next 30 years, amendments are made in the relevant sections (Chapter 10) of the Model Building Bye-laws, 2016.

# In Chapter 10: Sustainability and Green Provisions After section 10.3 "Various Guidelines for Green Rating Systems".

Provision of "Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure" to be added at clause 10.4

10.4 Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI):

Based on the occupancy pattern and the total parking provisions in the premises of the various building types, charging infrastructures shall be provided only for EVs, which is currently assumed to be 20% of all 'vehicle holding capacity' parking capacity' at the premise.

Additionally, the building premise will have to have an additional power load, equivalent to the power required for all charging points (in a PCS) to be operated simultaneously, with a safety factor of 1.25 (refer Explanatory Note- Annexure III).

#### 10.4.1 Residential Buildings (plotted house)

Table 1: Charging Infrastructure requirements for individual house/ self-use

Building Type	Plotted House		
Ownership of Station	Private (Owner)		
Connection and Metering	Domestic meter		
Type of Charger	Slow chargers as per owner's specific requirements		
Modes of Charging	AC (Single charging gun)		
Norms of Provisions	Min. 1 SC and additional provisions as per the owner individual.		
Note:			

 The charging infrastructure installed by a home owner shall be construed as a Private CI meant for self-use (non-commercial basis) as per the note at clause no 4 of the explanatory note at Annexure III.

#### 10.4.2 All other buildings (including Group Housing)

Any PCS installed at Public/Private areas or building premises of any category that caters to commercial mode of charging of EVs shall be deemed as a Public Charging Station and shall have to install the minimum requirements of chargers as specified in the Guidelines dated 14.12.2018 of Ministry of Power (refer Annexure IV for MoP Guidelines. However, in order to provide sufficient charging points for the EV share in all vehicles (refer clause 3 of the Explanatory Note- Annexure III), ratio of types of chargers is recommended in the table below -

Table 2: Charging Infrastructure requirements for PCS (commercial use)

Building Type	Any building type				
Ownership of Station	Service provider				
Connection and Metering	Commercial Metering and Payment				
Types of Charger	as per min. requirements specified in MoP Guidelines (refer Annexure IV)				
Additional chargers	PCS service providers shall install additional number of kiosk/chargers bey the minimum specified requirements to meet the ratio of charging points as prescribed below (by the type of vehicles).				
Norms of Provisions for charging points	4Ws 1 SC - each 3 EVs 1 FC - each 10EVs			PV (Buses) 1 FC - each 10 EVs	

#### Note

- Charging bays shall be planned currently at 20% capacity of all vehicles including 2Ws and PVs(cars)
- · Open metering and on-spot payment options to be available for all users.
- Provision of FCB CS and BS shall not be mandatory, and will be at the discretion of the service provider.

#### Abbreviations used:

2Ws Two wheelers 3Ws Three wheelers

4Ws Four wheelers / PV(cars) Passenger Vehicles Electric Vehicle PVs EV

SC FC

Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
Public Charging Stations

PCS MBBL Model Building Bye-Laws, 2016 FCB CS Fluid Cooled Battery Charging Station

BS Battery Swap

#### Amendments in

### Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines

(URDPFI - 2014)

for

**Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure** 

Town and Country Planning Organisation Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Government of India

February, 2019

#### Preamble

To encourage "Electric Vehicles" as a viable option for long distance trips / inter regional trips with adequate "charging stations", it is necessary to make provisions for establishing Public Charging Stations (PCS) in the regional facilities for refuelling/recharging of vehicles.

Hence, amendments are required for addition of norms for charging Infrastructure provisions in Development Control Regulations and provide "Charging Infrastructure" in the City Mater Plans / Regional Plans.

Based on available charging technologies and their evolution, type of vehicles, the types of chargers indicating number of charging points required for setting up adequate PCS as regional facilities and with the long term vision of implementing 'electric mobility' during the next 30 years, amendments are made **Under Chapter 8:**Infrastructure Planning, at section 8.4.7 "Distribution Services", Table 8.57 – "Norms for Distribution Services" of URDPFI Guidelines, 2014 (Volume I) as detailed in clause 3 of this document.

# Existing provision in Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines (URDPFI, 2014) Chapter 8: Infrastructure Planning (Volume I of URDPFI Guidelines 2014) At section 8.4.7 "Distribution Services", Table 8.57. "Negree for Distribution Services".

Sr. No.	Category	Population served per unit	Land Area Requir	ement	Other Control
			Type of facility	Area requirement	
1.	Petrol/Diesel filling and Service Centre				
	Permitted in:		i. Only filling station	30m x 17m	Shall not be located on road having Right
	Central District Sub central district		ii. Filling cum service station	36m x 30m	of Way less than 30m.
	District centres		iii. Filling cum service	45 x 36m	<ul> <li>Special cases in old city areas may be</li> </ul>
	Community Centres (Only Filling Station)		station cum workshop		considered based on the approval by statutory authorities.
	Residential & industrial Use Zone in Urban Areas		iv. Filling station only for two and three wheelers	18m x 15m	Shall be approved by
	Along National and State Highways				the explosive/ fire department.
	Villages identified as growth centres				
	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major roads				
	Police/security forces services (for captive use only) (MPD, pg 125)				
2.	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/filling centre				
	Permitted in:		CNG mother station	1080 sqm	Shall not be located
	All use zones (except in Regional Parks and Developed District Parks)		(Including building component - control room/office/dispensing	(36m x 30m)	on road having Right of Way less than 30m.
	Along National and State Highways		room/store, pantry and W.C.)		<ul> <li>Shall be approved by the explosive/fire department.</li> </ul>
	Villages identified as growth centres				department.
	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major roads				
3.	LPG Godown/GasGodown	40,000 to 50,000	Capacity = 500 cylinders or 8000 kg of LPG	520 sqm (26m x 20m)	<ul> <li>The major concern for its storage and</li> </ul>
			Area (inclusive of guard room)		distribution is the location, which shall be away from the residential areas and shall have open spaces all around as per the Explosive Rules.
4.	Milk Distribution	5000	Areas inclusive of service	150sqm	

 Amendments to URDPFI Guidelines 2014:- Necessary provisions for EV Charging have been incorporated at Sr. No. 1 and Sr. No. 3 of table 8.57. The revised table will be as under:

Table 8.57 - "Norms for Distribution Services":

No	. Category	Population served per unit	Land Area req	an emetit	Other controls
			Type of Facility	Area required	
	Petrol/Diesel filling/E	V charging* and serv			
	Permitted in:		i. Only filling station	30m x 17m	Shall not be
	0			(2000) (2000)	located on road
	Central District				having Right of
	Sub central		ii. Filling cum service	36m x 30m	Way less than
	district		station		30m.
			110000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	
	District centres		iii. Filling cum service	45 x 36m	Special cases in
			station cum workshop	1	old city areas may
	Community				be considered
	Centres (Only		iv. Filling station only	18m x 15m	based on the
	Filling Station)		for two and three	Iom x Iom	approval by
			wheelers		statutory
	Residential &		Wildeleta		authorities
	industrial Use				
	Zone in Urban Areas				Shall be approved
	Areas		v. Public Charging	Min. 13.5m x	by the explosive/
	Along National		Station (PCS)	5.5m	fire department.
	and State		(minimum		
	Highways		requirement as per		Charging station
	riigiiways		MoP guidelines)		and all equipment
	Villages identified		7		layout with
	as growth centres				respect to neares
	ar granur dana da				dispensing unit
	Freight Complex		vi. FCB CS	Min. 15m x 7m	(DU)/fuel tank to be as per PESO
			1 CCS		rules.
	Proposed major		1 CHAdeMO		ruies.
	roads				Equipped with
					CCE and LCC, as
	Police/security				required in
	forces services		vii. Battery Swapping	Earmarking area	addition to
	(for captive use		Station (optional)	for "battery	requirements of
	only) (MPD, pg			fitting"	PCS.
1	125)				
					Optional addition
-	Company of National	Gas (CNG)/filling cent			PCS by the SP
	Permitted in:	Gas (CNG)/filling cent	CNG mother station	1000	Shall not be
	remitted in.		(Including building	1080 sqm	
	All use zones		component - control	(36m x 30m)	located on road
	(except in Regional		room/office/dispensing	(John X John)	having Right of
	Parks and		room/store, pantry and		Way less than 30m.
	Developed District		W.C.)		30m.
	Parks)		2005		Chall be consent
					Shall be approved
	Along National and				by the explosive/ fire department
-	State Highways				ine department
J	Villages identified				
	as growth centres				
Ì	as grown senies				
1	Freight Complex				
	Proposed major				
- 1	roads				
-1					

r. No	. Category	Population served per unit	Land Area req	uirement	Other controls
West			Type of Facility	Area required	
3.	Standalone Public	Charging Stations (P	CS)		
A	Public Charging Stations	Every 25 Kms, both sides along the highways/roads	PCS with charger ratio (minimum requirements of PCS, as per MoP) - 1 FC for every 10 EVs 1 SC for every 3 EVs	Additional area as per total parking capacity at the Restaurants /Eateries.	Equipped with CCE and LCC, as may be required for fast charging
В	Fast Charging facility / FCB CS (for Long Distance & Heavy Duty EVs)	Every 100 Kms, both sides along the highways/roads	At least 2 chargers 1 CCC type 1 CHAdeMO type (min 100KW each)	Min. 15m x 7m	May be coupled with the PCS at item A above, with CCE and LCC.
С	Battery Swapping Station	Optional provisions as per MoP	Standalone	Min 5.5m x 2.75m	May be coupled with PCS at item
		Guidelines.	Provided along with FBC charging Stations		A or FCB CS at item B above.
4	LPG Go down/ Gas Go down	40,000 to 50,000	Capacity = 500 cylinders or 8000 kg of LPG Area (inclusive of guard room)	520 sqm (26m x 20m)	The major concern for its storage and distribution is the location, which shall be away from the residential areas and shall have open spaces all around as per the Explosive Rules
5	Milk Distribution	5000	Areas inclusive of service area	150 sqm	***

\* A detailed explanation is given at Appendix 'P' - "Explanatory Note on EVCI" and Appendix 'Q' - "Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power on EVCI, dated 14.12.2018" (in Volume IIA & IIB).

#### Notes:

- Super Kerosene Oil/Light Diesel Oil storage for industrial uses shall be given separately.
- Large petrol/diesel storage centers to be located outside city limits.
- To be organized by a service provider for connection and metering, available 24x7for all users.
- Provision of FCB CS & BS shall not be mandatory, and will be at the discretion of the service provider.
- Size recommended for FCB CS is subject to variance as per technical specifications
  of the SP.
- Fuel filling stations (including COCO outlets) shall conform to specifications and safety norms as per the amendment in Petroleum Rules or, PESO Act and obtain clearances as maybe necessary from the 'Competent Authority', for adding PCS to Retail outlets/ Fuel filling stations.

#### For Standalone PCS:

- The ratio of provision of charging points (FC/SC) with respect to total parking capacity will be considered for only 20% (i.e. 20% of total parking capacity will be considered EVs & ratio will be applied on them)
- Land allocation is preferably to be contiguous/in close proximity to commercial land of the Mid-way Restaurant.
- "General Conditions of Siting" of Standalone PCS shall follow clause 4.1-4.4 of IRC:12 (latest revision) except for the distance between stations which shall be as per the Guidelines issued by MoP, dated Dec, 2018.

#### Abbreviations used:

2Ws - Two wheelers 3Ws - Three wheelers

4Ws - Four wheelers / PV(cars) Passenger VehiclesCommercial Vehicles **PVs** CVs

- Electric Vehicle

EV SC FC

Slow Charger / Slow Charging (AC)
 Fast Charger / Fast Charging (DC and a few AC ones)
 Battery Swap

BS PCS

- Public Charging Stations

 Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation Guidelines, 2014 URDPFI

- Combined Charging System CHAdeMO - A DC Fast charging standard FCB CS - Fluid Cooled Battery Charging Station

 Climate Control Equipment
 Liquid Cooled Cables CCE

LCC NSP - Network Service Provider (information network)

- Service Provider



## Government of West Bengal Office of the District Magistrate & Collector, Birbhum M.A Section

Phone No.: (03462)-255 222

Fax No.: (03462)-256 222

E mail: birbhumma@gmail.com

Memo No: 47(0)/M.A./V-92/A/2019

Dated\_07. /07/2024

To

- 1.The A.D.M.(D), Birbhum and Executive Officer, Patharchapuri Development Authority (PDA)
- 2.The ADM(ZP), Birbhum and Executive Officer, Bakreswar Development Authority (BKDA)
- 3.The SDO, Rampurhat, Birbhum and Executive Officer, Tarapith Rampurhat Development Authority (TRDA)
- 4. The Executive Officer, Sriniketan Santiniketan Development Authority (SSDA).
- 5. The Chairman, .....(all) Municipality Birbhum.

Sub: -Direction as per Provision of section 135(1) of the WB Town and Country (planning and Dev.) Act, 1979 to preserve the existing land use of the vehicle re-fueling stations

Ref: -Memo No.1043-UDMA-33 099/15/2023-Estt.-TCP SEC-Dept of UDMA Principal Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal.

Sir,

Enclosed please find herewith a letter with enclosure vide Memo No1043-UDMA-33 099/15/2023-Estt.-TCP SEC-Dept of UDMA Principal Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal. of UD & MA Department, Town & Country Planning Branch NAGARAYAN, DF-8, Sector-I, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 064 which is self-explanatory.

In this regard, you are requested to take necessary action for compliance the instructions as stated in the order of the Principal Secretary, UD&MA Department, West Bengal.

Enclo:- As stated.

For Distret Magistrate,

Dated: 08

Memo No: 4700/1(5)/M.A./V-92/A/2019

Copy forwarded for information to: -

1.The Sub-Divisional Officer (Sadar), Suri/Bolpur/Rampurhat, Birbhum

2. The C.A.to D.M, Birbhum/ C.A.to A.D.M (Dev)Birbhum

Birbhum

0/No-2226/est-8/7/24

8\_

Government of West Bengal
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Town & Country Planning Branch
"NAGABAYAN", DF-8, Sector-1, Sait Lake, Bidhannagar, Kolkata-700054

District Magistrate Birbhum

Memo No. ID4 3 - UDMA-33099/15/2023-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA

Computer no. 703682 Date: 01.07.2024

#### ORDER

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.

West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979, all the Development Authorities and Planning 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 the order of the

Principal Secretary to the Government of West Bengal

BIRBHUM

#### GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TOWN &COUNTRY PLANNING BRANCH "NAGARAYAN"

DF-8, SECTOR-1, BIDHANNAGAR, KOLKATA-700064

Computer no. 703682

Memo No. 1044 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTJ-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA Dated, Kolkata, 02.07.2024

From: The Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal

The CEQ KMDA

- 2. The JMD WBHIDCO
- 3. The District Magistrate, all Planning Authorities
- 4. . The CEO / EO, all Development Authorities
- 5. The Chairman, all Heritage Planning Authorities

Sub: Direction as per the provision of section 135 (1) of the WB Town and Country (Planning and Dev) Act, 1979 to preserve the existing land use of the vehicle re-fuelling stations.

Order vide memo no. 1043 - UDMA-22012/99)/6/2022-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA Dated, Kolkata, 02.07.2024

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above, I am directed to forward herewith the Order vide memo no. 1043 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated, 02.07.2024, regarding direction as per the provision of section 135(1) of the WB Town and Country (Planning and Dev) Act,1979 to preserve the existing land use of the vehicle re-fuelling stations.

You are kindly requested for taking necessary action for the purpose of implementation of the said order.

Yours faithfully,

Enclo- as stated

Addl. Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

Memo No. 1044/1 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA Dated Kolkata, 2:07:2024

Copy forwarded with the copy of the order vide memo no. 1043 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated, 02.07.2024, for kind information to:

- 1. The Commissioner, all Municipal Corporations.
- 2. The CEO NKDA
- 3. The Executive Officer, all Municipalities and Notified Authorities
- 4. The Chairman, all Municipalities and Notified Authorities

Addl. Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

Memo No. 1044/2 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTT-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA Dated, Kolkata, 2.07.2024

Copy forwarded with the copy of the order vide memo no. 1043 - UDMA-22012(99)/6/2022-ESTI-TCP SEC-Dept. of UDMA dated, 02.07.2024, for kind information to:

- 1. The OSD to the HMIC of this Department
- 2. The Chief Town Planner of this Department
- 3. The PS to the Secretary of this Department.

Addl. Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

#### **Annexure VIII**

Tarapith Rampurhat Development Authority আর্থ-সামাজিক সমীক্ষা, তারাপীঠ,রামপুরহাট মহকুমা,২০১৬-১৭ পরিবার ভিত্তিক সমীক্ষা

এই সমীকার মাধ্যমে পরিবার ভিত্তিক -	वर्गा निर्दाह पत्र	ব। এই স	রয়োক(ব	ত আগন	ালের শ	হ্ঝাগত	ক্ৰি	Tar	apith R	85	ief Executive Of relopment Auth
য়ীকা পএ নং: ওওর দাতোর নাম: ওওর দাতোর ফোন নং ১.D. ক্লক: J. L. নং:			তথ্য গ্রাম পরি	বারের ক	কর কো তর নাম তার নাম	ন নং : / ওয়ার্ক :	নং: মতার সং	শৰ্ক :			
o। পরিবারের সদস্যদের বরুস ভিত্তিক শ্রে	নী নিভাগ -		প্র	রবারের	ন বিব	রণ					
পরিবার কর্তার সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক	বরুদ লিক	বিবাহিত কিনা ?		f	वेबाद्धत	বয়স				বিবাহিত মহিলা জন্ম	দের সন্তাম সংখ্যা জীবিত
il.No.	# % 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	श्री मा 000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	26-29	1000000000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	00-88	84-61	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	3 0 8 P 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000
। পরিবারের ধরন :/Single member]/(। । কিগরনের প্রকল্পের সহায়তা পেয়েছেন											ন্তেট্রী প্রকম্প/তেন
। পরিবারটির শ্রেণী :[SC]/[ST]/[OBC]/  ।খ() অন্যান্য ভাগ :[Bengali]/[Hindi]/[L					-						
।ক) আদি বাসন্তান এ বীরভূম/বর্ধমান/। ।ব) শহর থেকে না গ্রাম থেকে এশহর//					गर्दीविका		Similar 2	rmer z	विभाव क	-m	

শংখ্যা	Code -1	Code - 2	Code - 3	Code - 4	Code - 5	ক্তান্ধ কাৰ	Code - 4	C008 - 3	(Rs.)
5		1/2/5							
2									
0									
8									
6									
Ġ									
٩									

Code - 2 ( Diptoms Engineer - 1, Degree Engineer - 2, Degree in Medicine MBBS - 3, MS / MD / MO - 4, CA / Cost Accountancy / Law - 5, MBA - 6, Degree in Agriculture and allied - 7, Other Diptoms Certificate (i.e. ITI etc) - 8, Other Technical Education - 9, No Technical Education - 10)

Code - 3 (No skill - 1, Skilled without formal training - 2, Skilled with formal training - 3)

Code - 4: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing - 1, Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing - 2, Electricity, Gas and water - 3, Construction - 4, Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels - 5, Transport, Storage and Communication - 6, Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services Community, Social and Personal Services - 7, Activities Not Adequate Defined - 8

Code - 5 : Professional , Technical and Related Workers - 1, Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers - 2, Clerical and Related Workers - 3, Sales Workers - 4, Service Workers - 5, Framers, Fisherman , Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers - 6, Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Laborers - 7

#### বাড়ির বিবরণ

- ১। বাড়িট কার :নিজন্ব/আত্রীয়র বাড়ি/ভোড়া বাড়ি/অফিস কোয়ার্টারঃ
- ২। ভাজা বাড়ি হলে তার মদিক বাড়ি ভাজা কত :lo-৫০০//৫০১-১০০০//১০০১-১৫০০//১৫০১-২০০০//২০০০+)
- ও। অতিরিক্ত কুমোণ সুবিধার জন্য সর্বোদ্য কত মাদিক ভাষ্টা নিতে ইন্দুক :1০-৫০০।//৫০১-১০০০।//১০০১-১৫০০।//১০০৮-১
- 8। গৃহস্মতে জমির পরিমাপ (plot area in Kattha):১১-২১/৩-৪//৫-১১//১০-১৪//১৫-২০//১২০) ৫। জমির পাট্টা আছে :হটা/নো।
- ঙ। বস্তু সীমার পরিমাপ (plinth area sq. ft.) এ০-২৫০//২৫১-৫০০//২০১-৭৫০//৭৫১-১০০০//১০০১-১৫০০০//১৫০১-২০০০//১৫০১-
- ৭। বাজিট কি কি কাজে ব্যবহার করা হয় এবাজির মানিকের আবাস্থা/ভোজাটিয়া আবাস্থা/দোকান বর্ম্যশিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান্য/কেরবান্য/দেরকারী অফিস্/বেসরকারী অফিস্/বেসরকারী
- ৮। বাড়িট কি :ক্সাট/প্রেটা ৯। বাড়িট কর তল :/১//২//৫//৪//৪//৪৮। ১০। বাড়িট কিরকম :পাক্য/বোংশিক পাকা/কোচা
- ১১। বাজিটির দেওয়াল কিরকম এইট বা পাধরা/মেটি বা বাশা ১২। বাজিটির মাদ কিরকম এচালাই করা/মেটিলা/অ্যাদবেশটাবা/খেজ/পেলিথিবা
- you বাড়ির গঠন কেমন (structural condition) এডালো)/খারাপা ১৪। বাড়িতে বদবাদের জন্ম কত গুলো ঘর আছে (habitable room) র ১//২)/০১//৪১//৪৮
- ১৫। জনির বাজার দর (Decimal) প্রতি : ১১০০০০//১০০০১-৫০০০০//৫০০০১-৫০০০০//৫০০০১-১লক্ষ্য চলক-২লক্ষ্য চলক-
- xei বাদিটি কত বছরের পুরানো de-৫ বছরা/ie-১০ বছরা/i১০-২৫ বছরা/i২৫ বছরের বেশি

#### জল সরবরাহ সংক্রান্ত

- ১। জনের উৎস :বাড়ির ট্রাপা/রোন্তার ট্রাপা/টেউব-পয়েন্য/কুয়ো/পুকুর/নেনী/তোন্যান্য ২। জনের উৎস :নিজস্ব/যৌথ/সোমাজিকা
- বাছির বা রাল্পার ট্রাপ হলে দিনে কতবার (১/১২/৪১/৪১/শারাদিনা এবং সারাদিনে ——— কটা জল পাওয় বায়।
- 8। বাড়ি থেকে জনের উৎসের দূরত্ব :1১০০ মিটারের কম/১১০০ ৫০০ মিটার//৫০০ ১ কিলেমিটার//১ কিলেমিটারের বেশ্বি
- ৫। প্রীর জনের গুনমান :ক্ষার আছে/আররণ আছে/যোলা জন/জেনে গম আছে/আর্মিক আছে/অন্যান্য সমস্যা
- ভ। জন সরবরাহের পরিমান এবংগ্রা/গ্রেম কানীন সম্ভা/সোরাবছর কম।

#### স্যানেটারী ব্যবস্থা

- ১। আপনি কি শৌচালর যাবহার করেন এইয়া/নাম ২। শৌচালরের ধরন এদেপুটিক ট্রাছ সহ সোকপিটা/দেপুটিক ট্রাছা/কুরো পারখানা/দেখালা জারগা//তেন্যান্যা
- শৌচালর এনিজব বাড়িতে/বৌধ ভাবে/বোমাজিক 8। শৌচালরের সংখ্যা (নিজব বাড়িতে হলে ) da/A/A/4+ ৫। আপনার বাড়িতে ব্রনাপার আহে এইয়া/মে)
- যদি ব্রনাগার না থাকে তাহরে আপনারা কোথায় ব্রন করেন এবাছির ভেতরে/বোছির বাইরে/দেট্টাই।

#### ভল নিকাশী ব্যবস্থা

- ১। আপনার বাড়ির সামনে নর্মমা আছে :হ্যামানা। ২। বদি হাঁ। হর :পোকা ও চাকাম্পাকাম্পাকাম। ও। বাড়ির নিকাশী জন নর্মার স্থে যুক্ত :হ্যামানা
- 8। বাড়ির সামনে জল জমে এইটা/না। ৫। নর্পনা নিয়মিত পরিকার করা হয় এইটা/না। ७। যদি জল জমে তবে কত দিন স্থায়ী হয় :-------- দিন

#### বর্জ্য পদার্থের ব্যবস্থাপনা

- ১) বাছির বর্জা পদার্থ কোথার ফেলা হয় এবাছিতে বাছিতে গিয়ে বংগ্রহা/রেজায়/বের্নয়া/৻ভাস্টবিনা/ঝেলা জায়গায়
- ২। বর্জা পদার্থ নিয়মিত পরিকার করা হয় :হটা/নো 1

#### পরিবারের সম্পত্তি

- ১। বাস্তু জমি কত (in Kattha) :<১//>
  ১৮০১/৩-৫১/৫-১০//১০-১৫//১৫-২০//১২০) ২। পুকুর আছে :হ্যো/না। ত। বাগান আছে (Orchard) :হ্যো/না।
- ০০০০ আছিল কর্মান করে স্থান ৪৫ ০০৫ স্থান ১০০৫ ০৪ স্থান ৪০০৪ স্থান ১০০৫ স্থান ১৮ বিশ্ব স্থা । ৪০০০ স্থান ১৮ বিশ্ব স্থা । ৪০০০ স্থান ১৮ বিশ্ব স্থা । ৪০০০ স্থান ১৮ বিশ্ব স্থান ১৮ বিশ্ব
- ৫। গবাদি পশু আছে :।ইটা/নো । খাকনে :।গরু/মেহিব/ছোগনা/ভেঁয়ের/মুরপি/ইেস

অন্যান্য জিনিদ :বিংবাদপথা/ভেতিও/যোবাইল/টেলিভিশন (B/W))/টেলিভিশন (colour))/টেলিজেন/বেলাই মেশিন/টেজ্য/ওল্পিং মেশিন/ক্ষেপ্টেলিভিশন (B/W))/টেলিভিশন

गनगदन :/नोटॅरक्त/एप्रांडेत नोटॅरक्त/कात/कात/किल/तिति/तिति/तिति/तिति/तित्रा/कात/किल/तिति/तित्रा/कात्राना

বিদ্যুৎ সংক্রান্ত

১। বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ কংযোগ আছে :হ্যা।/না। ২। মিটার থকনে :নিজবা/বেঁখ/নেই)

- ত। বিদ্যুৎ এর মানিক খরচ কত :(১০০-২০০)/(২০১-৫০০)/(৫০১-১০০০)/(১০০১-১৫০০)/(১৫০১-২০০০)/(১২০১
- 8। লোফ শেকিং হয় দিনে এও ঘটার কম/।ও থেকে ও ঘটা/।ও ঘটা থেকে ১২ ঘটা/।তার বেশি

#### সামাজিক সুযোগ সুবিধা

১৷ বাছি থেকে নিম্ননিখিত সুযোগ সুবিধার দূরত্ব :
পাকা রাজ্যর
ব. টি. এম (A.T.M)গৈনিক বাজারবজ্ বাজারথোলা জারাগ
বাছির সংলগ্ন(1),1১০০ মিটারের মধ্যে(2),1১০০ থেকে ৫০০ মিটারের মধ্যে(3),1৫০০ থেকে ১ কিলোমিটারের মধ্যে(4),1১ কিলোমিটার থেকে ২ কিলোমিটারে(5), ২ে কিলোমিটারের বেশ্বি(6)
২। বাছির সামনের রাজা কত চওজা :1১০ কুট থেকে কমা//১০ থেকে ১৫ কুটা//১৫ থেকে ২০ কুটা//২০ কুটার বেশি। ৩। রাজার আলো আছে কিনা : হৌা/না।

- ১। বাছির সামনে (বাছু সীমার মধ্যে) খোলা ভারগে। আছে :!হাঁয়/নেয় ২। রাতে মশারি ব্যবহার করতে হর :হাঁয়/নেয়
- ত। গৃহ পানিত পশু থাকনে তাদের থাকার ব্যবস্থা এবরের ভেতরে থাকে/তোনাদা থাকার ব্যবস্থা আছে/থোনা জারগায়
- 8। রাম করার বাবস্থা এআলালা বাবস্থা/বেরর ভেতরে/বেরান্দায়/বেলা ভারপায়। ৫। বাছির আলে পালে আছে কি ? এপুকুম/বেলা নর্দমা/ভেলাভামি
- ७। রামার জালানী :কাঠা/কেয়লা/(মুটা/কেরেরিনা/বিলুং//গ্যাসা/গগেবর গ্যাসা/তেন্যানা)
- ৭। রতে আলের ব্যবস্থা এবিদৃথ্যক্তেরদিন্যগোবর গ্যাদ্যগাতন্যান্য। ৮। বাছির ১ কিলেমিটারের মধ্যে নদী আছে এইট্যানেয়

#### জনা বিবরণ (গত পাঁচ বছরে)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	ব্দরের ধরণ	খন খুন	প্রদানের সময় সহযোগিতা	নিস		
	Code - 6	(Area code)	Code - 7	of s	2	
5						
2						
0			£			

Code - 6 (Live birth - 1, Still birth - 2, Aberration / Miscarriage - 3)
Code - 7 (Family member - 1, Untrained Dai - 2, Trained Dai / Nurse - 3, Local doctor - 4, Hospital - 5, Maternity home - 6, Nursing home - 7, Other - 8)
Area code- (Tarapith - 1, Rampurhat - 2, Berhampur - 3, Sainthia - 4, Other - 5)

#### অসুস্ ব্যক্তির বিবরণ (গত এক বছরে)

ক্ৰমিক	অসুস্থ ব্যক্তি		निष्		কত দিন	চিকিৎসা কি ভাবে	চিকিৎসার	সুসূত্	
সংখ্যা	রোগের বিবরণ Code - ৪	প্রকার Code - 9	og.	ন্ত্ৰী	কাজ করেন্দি	交通改 Code - 10	পদ্ধতি Code - 11	Code - 12	
3									
2									
0									
8									

Code - 8 (Lungs related - 1, Heart related - 2, Head related - 3, Stomach related - 4, Kidney related - 5, Orthopedic - 6, Eye related - 7, Dental - 8, ENT - 9, Gynecological - 10, Flu/Fever - 11, Cancer / Tumor - 12, HIV - 13, Tuberculosis - 14, Leprosy - 15, Mental - 16, Other - 17|
Code - 9 (Chronic - 1, Other - 2)

Code - 10 (No treatment - 1, Self-medicine - 2, Untrained / Unqualified personnel - 3, Visited Doctor - 4, Doctor visited residence - 5, Public hospital (OPD) - 6, Public hospital (indoor) -7, Private Hospital / nursing home - 8, Other - 9)

Code -11 (Allopathic - 1, Homeopathy - 2, Ayurvedic - 3, Unani - 4, Other - 5) Code -12 (Recovered - 1, Partially Recovered - 2, No improvement - 3, Dead -4)

## **Annexure IX**

	Name of Departm	ent: TAR	APITH I	RAMPURHA	T DEVELO	PMENT AUT	HORITY	(Distric	t - Birbhum	)
				Block	Rampurhat	I				
SI. No.	Name of Road	Category (NH/SH/MDR/ODR/VR)	Length(km.)	Owner (Dept.)	Scheme/Programmer/Fund under which constructed	Surface Type (BT/CC/WBM/Gravel/Morrum/RBM/ Brick Soling/GSB/Paver block/Earthen)	Carriageway Width (mt.)	Land Way Width (mt.)	Starting Point	Ending point
1	Rampurhat bypass road (Rampurhat Chhafuko to SanghataBridge)	VR	1.9	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.8	5	87°47'5.7 2"E 24°9'55.1 19"N	87°46'47. 071"E 24°10'27. 603"N
2	Kamakhya Chanderhat to Margram	VR	1.1	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	BT	3.75	6	87°49'2.2 07"E24° 9'7.452" N	87°49'46. 976"E24° 9'7.855" N
3	Rampurhat Bunkatala to Kusumba Village	VR	3	T.R.D.A	JAP	ВТ	3.75	5	87°45'49. 2"E24°1 0'48.365" N	87°45'17. 349"E24° 12'13.474 "N
4	Rampurhat Irrigation Colony to Kusumba Rail Gate	VR	2.5	T.R.D.A	JAP	вт	3.75	5	87°45'59. 874"E24 °10'45.55 4"N	87°45'28. 345"E24° 12'36.1" N
5	Atla more to Chakpara Village	VR	3.6	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5	87°46'31. 327"E24 °6'53.892 "N	87°45'6.8 76"E24°7 '17.326" N
6	Vatina more to Radipur Village	VR	3.3	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5	87°43'3.7 18"E24° 11'2.864" N	87°43'23. 639"E24° 9'23.462" N
7	Chakpara Village to Goog Village	VR	3.3	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5	87°45'7.2 59"E24° 7'17.755" N	87°43'40. 395"E24° 8'11.684" N
8	Chakpara Village to Joyrampur Bridge via Malsha	VR	2.85	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5	87°45'30. 915"E24 °7'9.252" N	87°44'40. 346"E24° 6'36.38" N
9	Sundipur more to Akhira Village	VR	1.6	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.05	5	87°46'50. 055"E24 °11'10.54 9"N	87°46'39. 283"E24° 11'51.251 "N

	Name of Department: TARAPITH RAMPURHAT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (District - Birbhum)  Block: Rampurhat I													
				Block	Rampurhat	I		<u> </u>						
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10	Balarampur Railway underpass to Siura Village end via Shibadaspur Village	VR	2	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5.5	87°44'35. 181"E24 °12'26.87 9"N	87°44'11. 163"E24° 13'17.991 "N				
11	Kusumba High School to Rail Gate	VR	0.8	T.R.D.A	JAP	CC	3	4.2	87°45'17. 039"E24 °12'13.98 5"N	87°45'28. 284"E24° 12'36.124 "N				
12	Pakhuria bridge to Munsuba Bypass	VR	1.1	T.R.D.A	JAP	CC	3.75	5	87°46'20. 171"E24 °9'31.22" N	87°46'34. 238"E24° 10'2.806" N				
13	Palsa more to Arjni village	VR	0.9	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	5	87°45'29. 286"E24 °7'49.328 "N	87°45'37. 795"E24° 7'29.93" N				
14	NH14 to Purapara village and Village internal road	VR	0.75	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3.4	5	87°48'18. 492"E24 °12'52.35 3"N	87°48'31. 727"E24° 12'44.798 "N				
15	NH14 to Tilai village and Village internal road	VR	1.2	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°48'1.2 69"E24° 12'22.03 4"N	87°48'15. 538"E24° 12'23.937 "N				
16	Atla more to Gour guesthouse	VR	0.5	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°47'35. 623"E24 °7'2.88" N	87°47'27. 193"E24° 7'12.937" N				
17	Gopalpur more to NH14 via Adibasipara	VR	1.8	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	5	87°47'2.4 73"E24° 8'29.346" N	87°46'18. 917"E24° 8'58.601" N				
18	Gopalpur more Satgharia bituminous road	VR	1.1	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	СС	3	5	87°47'2.5 19"E24° 8'29.298" N	87°47'27. 223"E24° 8'6.912" N				
19	Akhira more to Rail line	VR	1.1	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°46'54. 362"E24 °11'30.90 6"N	87°47'17. 93"E24°1 1'27.989" N				
20	Adalpahari village road	VR	1.3	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	5	87°42'57. 373"E24 °13'12.12 6"N	87°42'26. 154"E24° 12'24.312 "N				

	Name of Department: TARAPITH RAMPURHAT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (District - Birbhum)  Block: Rampurhat I											
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21	Kabilpur Village road	VR	0.5	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°48'7.1 41"E24° 12'34.03 3"N	87°47'43. 883"E24° 12'49.64" N		
22	Kaura village internal road	VR	1.1	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°47'23. 854"E24 °7'52.197 "N	87°47'23. 81"E24°8 '3.449"N		
23	Rajkhanda village road	VR	0.7	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°46'24. 645"E24 °8'4.037" N	87°46'16. 579"E24° 7'47.733" N		
24	River front road	Other	0.2	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	Paver Block	4	4	87°47'46. 878"E24 °7'1.587" N	87°47'40. 293"E24° 6'50.094" N		
25	Kabichandrapur village road	VR	0.8	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	Paver Block	Varies from 2.20 to 4.00	Varie s from 2.20 to4.00	87°47'46. 702"E24 °7'2.035" N	87°47'39. 064"E24° 6'51.477" N		
26	Kumudda village road	VR	0.85	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	СС	3	4	87°47'47. 108"E24 °9'49.818 "N	87°47'42. 32"E24°9 '15.501" N		
27	Sakirpur Anganwari centre to Kalitala	VR	0.8	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	CC	3	4	87°46'52. 015"E24 °8'54.892 "N	87°46'36. 063"E24° 8'44.65" N		

				Block: R	ampurhat II					
SI. No.	Name of Road	Category (NH/SH/MDR/ODR/VR)	Length(km.)	Owner (Dept.)	Scheme/Programmer/Fund under which constructed	Surface Type (BT/CC/WBM/Gravel/Morrum/RBM/Brick Soling/GSB/Paver block/Earthen)	Carriageway Width (mt.)	Land Way Width (mt.)	Starting Point	Ending point
28	Karkaria Village to Teghari Village	VR	3	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	5	87°47'2	87°47'47.
29	Tarapith Sabji bajar to Teghori village	VR	0.75	T.R.D.A	UD&MA	ВТ	3.75	4	6.351"E 24°5'57. 567"N	474"E 24°6'41.5 46"N