

OUTLINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ODP)

NAXALBARI

NAXALBARI ODP AREA

CONTENTS

PART-1

(Socio Economic Variables)

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. <u>The ODP Area :</u>	
a) Location	82
b) Size	82-83
c) Population	83-84
d) Physical Feature of the ODP Area	84
e) Accessibility	85
II. <u>Demography :</u>	
a) Household in the ODP Area	85-86
b) Density	86
c) Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe	87
III. <u>Economy :</u>	
a) Occupational Structure in the ODP Area	87-89
b) Industrial Trend	89
c) Commercial Trend	89-91
d) Services	91

PART-2

(The Basic Concept of the Outline Development Plan)

IV. Land-use (Future Projection 1991-2001)	92-94
V. Traffic and Circulation	94-95
VI. Water Supply	95-96

	<u>Page No</u>
VII. Drainage	96
VIII. Sewerage and Conservancy	97
IX. Power	97
X. Housing	97-98
XI. Health	98
XII. Education	99-101
XIII. Communication	101
XIV. a) Parks and Playgrounds	101
b) Cinema and Public Libraries	102
c) Public Place	102
d) Civic Facilities	102
e) Crematorium	102
XV. <u>Conclusion</u> :	102

List of Tables

1. Area and Growth of Population (1961-81)	2
2. No. and Size of Families-1981	4
3. Density of Population (1971 &1981)	5
4. Working Force Participation Rate-1971-1981	6
5. Sectoral Distribution of Workers-1981	8
6. Projected Population (1991-2001)	11
7. Projected Requirement of Land (1991-2001)	Between 10 & 11
8. Existing Public Water Sources and Future Requirement of Tube-wells.	13

9.	No. of Additional Housing Units Required for 1991-2001	15
10.	Status of Primary Education-1981	16
11.	Existing No. of Units and Estimated No. of Educational Institutions by Type and Required for 1991-2001	Between Page 16 & 17

List of Maps

Between Page No.

1.	Physical Map of ODP Area, List of Mouzas	1
2.	Existing and Proposed Land-use	10 & 11
3.	Existing and Proposed Road Network	12 & 13

List of Figures

1.	Population Growth & Projection	1 & 2
2.	Sectoral Distribution of Working Force.	8 & 9
3.	Existing and Projected Land-use	11 12

**List of Mouzas Included Under Outline Development Plan for
Naxalbari, Police Station-Naxalbari, Dist. Darjeeling**

SL. No. Name of the Zone/Mouza

A. Plantation

1. Lohagarh Tea Garden
2. Rangmohan
3. Manjha Tea Garden
4. Marapur
5. Chhota Chenga
6. Nipania
7. Jhabar Chhat
8. Uttam Chand
9. Hodobhitar Chhat
10. Uttam Chander Chhat
11. Mudir Jungal
12. Satbhaiya
13. Himubhitar Chhat
14. Minghara
15. Grammanir Chhat
16. Grammani
17. Damdama
18. Bhaktaram

19. Atal
20. Lakshmaner Chhat
21. Lakshman
22. Deomani
23. Tepuchamaru
24. Omi
25. Dhanibanir Chhat
26. Dhanibanir Chhat
27. Deoanbhitari Chhat
28. Lohasing
29. Mirjanglar Chhat
30. Sirsia Tea Garden
31. Belgachi
32. Udiarip
33. Kadma
34. Ord-Terai Tea Garden
35. M.M.Terai
36. Trihanna Tea Garden
37. Teparu Bholu
38. Baunibhitari Chhat
- B. Rural
- I. Naxalbari G.P.
1. Bara Chenga

2. Fukna
3. Panighata
- II. Maniram G.P.
 1. Mirjungla
 2. Surajbarar Chhat
 3. Amar Singh
 4. Sinbar
 5. Chhotaganjer Chhat
 6. Chhotaganja
 7. Pataram
 8. Surajbar
 9. Baramaniram
 10. Nehal
 11. Ketugabur
 12. Chhota Maniram
 13. Dhakna
- III. Hatighisa G.P.
 1. Ghusuru
 2. Raghuram
 3. Baribhita
 4. Raghuramer Chhat
 5. Mangal Singh
 6. Sebdala

7. Mohansingh
8. Nandalal
9. Gaziram
10. Birsing
11. Huchaimallik
12. Jamidarguri
13. Jamidargurir Chhat
14. Bhelu
15. Barajharu

C. Naxalbari Urbanising :

1. Budhkaran
2. Geni
3. Naxalbari
4. Bhimram
5. Kamala
6. Dayaram

PART - I

I. The ODP Area.

(a). Location :

Naxalbari ODP area is located in Siliguri sub-division of the district of Darjeeling within the state of West Bengal. This 121 (one hundred twenty one) sq. Km. of the ODP area lies in the western segment of the operational area of the Authority. It lies in between 26°35` to 26°50` North latitude and 88°10` to 88°20` East longitude. On the North of the ODP area lies the outer hills of the Darjeeling Himalayan Range, on the south lies the Kharibari and Phansidawa Police Stations, on the river Mechi and on the east lies Bagdogra.(all the two Police Stations are the part of Siliguri Sub-division). Beyond the Mechi lies the territory of the sovereign Kingdom of Nepal and the Republic of India coincides with the western boundary of the ODP area (Refer Map No. 1.)

(b) Size :

From the available pattern of land-use, the entire ODP area has been Grouped into Zones, They are the following :-

(I) The plantation zone (tea gardens), occupies an area of 51.2 sq. Km.

(II) The Rural Zone-extends over an area of 58.0 sq. Km. containing 3 Gram-panchayets, viz.

(a) Naxalbari G.P. (b) Maniram G.P. and (c) Hatighisha G.P. and

(III) The Urbanising zone including the core area extends over 11.79 sq. Km.

The ODP focuses more on the urbanising zone comprising I) Naxalbari Mouza (which is the core of this zone with the century old bi-weekly market). II) Budhkaren mouza,

III) Geni Mouza, IV) Bhimram Mouza, V) Kamala Mouza and VI) Dayaram Mouza of Maniram Gram Panchayet.

(c) Population :

The ODP area had a total population of 55,245 persons as per 1981 census, of which 14,882 or 36.9 per cent lived in the Naxalbari urbanising zone. Table No. 1 and Figure no. 1 show the area, and the growth of population of all the constituent zones during the period 1961-1981.

TABLE-1

Area and Growth of Population in the Naxalbari ODP Area.Zone-wise 1961-81

Name of the Zone	Area in Sq. Km.	POPULATION			% of Growth of Population	
		1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1. Naxalbari Urbanising	11.79	6,315	14,361	14,882	+127.4	+3.6
2. <u>RURAL</u>						
I. Naxalbari G.P.	13.40	2,431	1,820	4,179	-25.2	+129.6
II. Maniram G.P.	22.61	3,116	4,707	7,757	+51.1	+85.6
III.Hatighisha G.P.	21.98	3,582	4,400	7,136	+22.8	+62.2
TOTAL	57.99	9,129	10,927	19,072	+19.7	+74.5

Note : The Naxalbari urbanising zone includes 5 mouzas of the Naxalbari Gram Panchayet (G.P.) and the mouza of Maniram

From Table No. 1 it is evident that when there marked increase in the growth of population both in the plantation and rural zone of the ODP area during 1971-81 in comparison with the pervious decade, the growth of population in the urbanising zone is marked by a sharp decline during 1971-81 than that of the previous decade.

The core of this urbanised zone is the Naxalbari mouza which extends over an area of 0.16 sq. Km. This settlement grew mainly as a marketing centre, controlled by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund (D.I.F) since 1930. It enjoyed a substantial commercial importance as an entry-pot to Eastern Nepal. During the decade 1961-71 there was a phenomenal growth of population in the core area. Where as in 1971-1981 there was a sharp decline. The noticeable decline is attributed to the dispersal of population from the congested core area to the newly developed residential settlements of the surrounding mouzas and also the shifting of trading activities to Siliguri following the establishment of direct transportation links between Siliguri town and different zones, viz. Rural and Plantation, during the decade 1971-81 is due to immigration from East Bengal and Nepal.

(d) Physical Features of the ODP Area :

The ODP area is part of the Terai region. It lies in between the mountains in the north and the plains in the South and is traversed by rivers and hill streams. The contour slope of the ODP area is from north to south. The soil is generally sandy loam.

As a sub-Himalayan region, the area records heavy rainfall and high humidity with average annual rainfall of about 3200 mm. The area records approximately 105 rainy days per annum. September, May being the hottest month. The cold season starts from middle of November and continues upto February, January is the coldest month with mean daily temperature varying around 10°C.

(e) Accessibility :

The inter State L.R.P. road connects the ODP area to its neighboring township Siliguri. The East-West Highway of Nepal meets the Indian road system at the fringes of the ODP area. Naxalbari-Panighata road links the urbanising zone with the northern part of the ODP area.

The north-East frontier Railway alignment connects the ODP area with Bihar and Assam. Hatighisha and Naxalbari are the two Railway Stations within the ODP area.

II. Demography :

(a) Households in the ODP area :

As per 1981 census, in the ODP area, there are 13,113 occupied residential houses accommodating 13,156 families, with an average family size of 4.2 persons. Table No. 2 shows the number of residential houses, number of households and the average family size zone-wise for 1981.

TABLE-2

No. and size of Families in the ODP Area-Zone-Wise during 1981.

Name of the Z O N E	Population	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Families	Average Family size
1. Naxalbari Urbanising	4,882	2,681	2,729	5.5
2. Naxalbari Rural				
a) Naxalbari G.P.	4,179	757	758	5.5
b) Maniram G.P.	7,757	1,530	1,530	5.1
c) Hatighisha G.P.	7,136	1,412	1,416	5.1
Total Rural	19,072	3,699	3,704	5.2
3. Plantation	21,291	6,733	6,733	3.2
Total O.D.P.	55,245	13,113	13,166	4.2

Note : This Naxalbari urbanising Zone includes 5 mouzas of Naxalbari Gram Panchayets and one mouza of Maniram.

(b) Density :

The density pattern of different zones of the ODP area is low with 457 persons per sq. Km. except in the Naxalbari urbanising zone where the density of population is 1262 persons per sq. Km. Table No. 3 gives the density pattern of Naxalbari ODP area, zone-wise during 1971 and 1981.

TABLE-3

Zone-wise density of population of ODP area.

Name of the ZONE	Area in sq. Km.	POPULATION		Density/sq. Km.	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1. Naxalbari Urbanising	11.79	14,361	14,882	1210	1262
2. <u>RURAL</u>					
I. Naxalbari G.P.	13.40	1,820	4,179	136	312
II. Maniram G.P.	22.61	4,707	7,757	208	343
III. Hitighisha G.P.	21.98	4,400	7,136	200	325
Total Rural	57.99	10,927	19,072	188	329
3. Plantation	51.20	10,696	21,291	2.9	416
Total ODP	120.90	35,904	55,245	297	457

Note :- The Naxalbari urbanising zone includes 5 mouzas of Naxalbari G.P. and one mouza of Maniram.

(c) Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe :

Being an economically backward region, the ODP area has a preponderance of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe. In the year 1981, 52.5 per cent of the total population of the area belonged to the scheduled category. In the urbanising zone 29.30 per cent of the population is schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, whereas the Rural and Plantation zones contain 62.1 per cent and 60.2 per cent respectively.

III. Economy :

(a). Occupational Structure in the ODP Area :

In the year 1981, the ODP area had a total working force of 21,269, which is 38.5 per cent of the total population. It may be noted that the tea-gardens employ a substantial number of female workers and consequently the participation of female workers in the Plantation Zone and also in the Rural Zone of the ODP area is higher than that of the urbanising zone. This phenomenon results in a high rate of over-all participation rate.

Over the decade 1971-81 the ODP area has maintained an even pattern of economic growth and employment opportunities.

Table No. 4 shows the percentage of female workers to total workers.

TABLE - 4

Zone-wise Working Force Participation Rate of the ODP Area 1971-81.

Name of the Zone	Percent of Working Force Population		% of Female Workers to Total Workers	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1. Naxalbari Urbanising	33.9	34.2	9.6	10.9
2. <u>RURAL</u>				
a) Naxalbari G.P.	40.4	30.6	33.3	32.1
b) Maniram G.P.	32.8	38.8	2.8	23.7
c) Hatighisha G.P.	31.0	42.5	8.9	31.3
Total Rural	33.4	30.4	11.2	28.3
3. Plantation	48.7	41.6	37.4	37.7
Total ODP	37.9	30.5	20.7	28.1

Note :- The Naxalbari urbanising zone includes 5 mouzas of Naxalbari G.P. and one mouza of Maniram.

From Table No. 4 it is evident that the participation rate in the tea-gardens has shown a declining trend (from 40.7 per-cent in 1971 to 41.6 per-cent in 1981).

As per the sectoral distribution of workers shown in Table No. 5 and figure No. 2 it is evident that the economy of the ODP area primarily agricultural in nature. Zone-wise distribution shows that more or less 90 per-cent of the workers are in the primary sector for

the Rural and Plantation Zones, whereas 50.7 per-cent of the total working force in the urbanising zone is on non-agricultural activities.

(b) Industrial Trend :

The ODP area has get only nominal industrial units which are consumer oriented which serve the needs of the local people. There are only 36 registered small scale industrial units in the ODP area; most of which like wheat grinding, black-smithy bakery etc. are house-hold units. Wood-base industries started the international boundary. The industrial backwardness of the ODP area is doubly stressed by the simple fact that no industry has flourished since 1981.

Animal husbandry activities and fisheries totaling 52 units provide subsidiary employment.

(c) Commercial Trend :

The ODP area borders a Sovereign country with free trade. This locational advantage boosted commercial activities in the past. Subsequently the commercial activities centred in the ODP area got shifted to nearby Siliguri. In addition to this, the ban imposed by the kingdom of Nepal on the movement of specific type of commodities like timber, rice etc. has further deteriorated the commercial scene of the ODP area.

As a result of this traders rehabilitated themselves in retail trading activities along the main thoroughfares, encroaching the arterial roads.

In terms of commercial activity Naxalbari urbanising zone have 532 number of shops dealing with grocery, pan-bidi, sweet-meat, cloth and ready-made-garments and other miscellaneous items. These shops provide employment to about 1000 persons

The Saturday market(Hat) located in the core area which transacts about 100 buffaloes and 300 pigs respectively, which cater to the meat needs of the Darjeeling hill areas. Moreover it contributes to the economic growth of the entire ODP area.

(d) Services :

In Naxalbari urbanising area the employment given by the Service Sector is marginal. There are altogether 17 public and semi-public establishments in and around the core area, which employ 261 persons. In addition to this a handful of educational institutions both government and private along with other public institutions employ around 1000 persons.

PART -- 2

Basic Concepts of Outline Development Plan :-

- (a) The urban potential of the north-west and the west (adjacent to the core area) requires to be expanded in the direction of its natural growth by providing additional infrastructural facilities.
- (b) New residential areas extending over 39209 acres to accommodate Twenty five thousand population by 2001 is proposed in six locations in the urbanising zone adjacent to the areas is available in a couple of proposed locations.
- (c) The insufficient existing infrastructural facilities of the commercial area, weekly market and Bus terminal require future development.
- (d) Consumer oriented house-hold industries and ancillaries taking advantage of the proposed industrial growth centre near Hatighisha are desired lines of development for the ODP area.
- (e) The vast fringe areas of the urbanising zone, where the scope for primary sector flourishing is an established fact, also requires phased development

Land Use (Future Projections - 1991-2001)

The predominant land-use is agricultural except in the areas under Naxalbari urbanising zone. As per 1981 census the core area shows a sharp decline of population, where as the outer zones show an upward trend in the growth of population.

Table No. 6 and Figure No. 1 show the population trend in the ODP Area.

TABLE-6

Projected Population in Naxalbari ODP Area, Zone-wise-1991 and 2001.

NAME OF THE ZONE	P O P U L A T I O N				
	A C T U A L			P R O J E C T E D	
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1. NAXALBARI Urbanising	6315	14361	14882	25534	30011
2. <u>RURAL</u>					
a) NAXALBARI G.P.	2431	1820	4179	4597	4949
b) MANIRAM G.P.	3116	4707	7757	12094	19109
c) HATIGHISHA G.P.	3502	4400	7139	9597	13532
TOTAL RURAL	9129	10927	19072	26200	38590
3. PLANTATION	8800	10696	21291	30602	47064
T O T A L O D P	24244	35984	55245	82504	125265

Note :- Naxalbari Urbanising zone includes 5 mouzas of Naxalbari G.P. and one mouza of Maniram.

On analysis of the demographic pattern of the ODP area, it is estimated that Naxalbari urbanising zone will have 25,534 people by 1991 and 38,811 people by 2001. The above population may require 195 acres and 200 acres of additional land for residential purposes in 1991 and 2001 respectively. In the light of the analysis made in the foregoing chapters the areas shown in the map (map No. 2) as A, A1, A2 and A3 have been earmarked for the proposed development by 2001.

Map No. 2 and Figure No. 3 and Table No. 7 give the category-wise requirement of land in Naxalbari urbanising zone during 1991 and 2001.

TABLE -7

Projected Requirement of Land in Naxalbari Urbanising Area by Category of use 1991-2001.

CATEGORY OF USE	Proposed Standard Acres/1000	Existing 1981 (in acre)	Proposed Additional 1991 (in acre)	Requirement 2001 (in acre)
1. Residential	15.0	273.7	193.67	199.20
2. Commercial	1.0	33.3	10.65	13.28
3. Industrial	1.5	12.7	15.97	19.92
4. Public/ Semi-public	4.0	25.4	42.60	53.12
5. Recreational/ Vacant	3.0	99.8	31.95	39.84
6. Traffic & Transportation	6.0	117.9	63.90	79.68
TOTAL	30.5	562.8	358.74	405.04

Note :- Estimate for 1991 has been made on the basis of the residential density in 1981.

V. Traffic and circulation :

The lateral Road branching off at Bagdogra, serves as the principal road-way of the ODP area. The Ranighata road is another major road that serves the ODP area.

The Old Naxalbari Road of the State Public Works Development passing through Naxalbari town is practically the only vehicular traffic-way of the core area. The Panighata

road which branches off at the Old P.W.D. Road and the Ambari Road near railway station are the two other metalloid roads that serve the northern and southern portions of the urbanising area. There are a few other small stretches of metalloid road in the core area which are encroached upon and poorly maintained.

Newly developed settlements of Naxalbari urbanising area like, Totaram, Katiajote, Rath-tala, Khalpara etc. are served by kutchra road, some of which are quite narrow and remain muddy during the rainy season. Beside this, a large number of houses are coming up on the west and North-west of the present D.I.F market. These areas need at least a major connecting road from north to south on the west of Batasia river and another road from east to west connecting the above localities with Panighata road on the north of Totaram. The developing area mentioned herein constitute part of the new residential localities as per the proposed land-use. Accordingly the development of road network including conversion of wooden bridges over river Batasia are essential in tune with the general proposals.

The improvement of the existing road connecting the core area with Ketagabur via Totaram and internal circulation system in the commercial area is the immediate requirement of the core area.

Road transport being the principal means of movement of the people a substantial number of buses originate and terminate in the core area. One bus terminal with modern supporting facilities is the crying need.

VI. Water Supply :

The supply of drinking water in the urbanising part of the ODP area depends on shallow-wells and river water; the source of which is not hygienic.

It is understood that hand operated tube-wells are being added to the above. The inadequacy of portable water and the unhygienic nature of the present sources require early attention.

In the urbanising area Public Water Supply Scheme is to be introduced early with a minimum standard supply of 20 gallons per capita, per day. (G.P.C.D.)

TABLE-8

Existing Public Water Sources and Future Requirement of Tubewells 1986-2001.

Name of the Zone	Existing Numbers 1986		Tube-well required for supply of Portable Water		
	Ring-wells	Tube-wells	1981	1991	2001
1. <u>Naxalbari Urbanising Zone</u>	60	11	59	102	155
2. <u>Rural Zone</u>					
a) Naxalbari G.P.	--	--	17	19	24
b) Maniram G.P.	60	2	31	49	77
c) Hatighisha G.P.	52	3	29	39	54
Rural Zone Total	112	5	77	107	155
Total ODP	180	16	136	209	310

Note :- Naxalbari urbanising zone includes 5 mouzas of Naxalbari G.P. and one mouza of Maniram.

VII. Drainage :

The ODP area with its north to south contour slope even with a heavy rainfall is not water logging in nature. The ODP area is not flood-prone except for the western part

covered by mechi and Batasia river. The rivers like Batasia and Khemchi act as good storm water dischargers. The main problem in the urbanising area is the lack of internal drainage system. What is required in the urbanising zone is installation of modern drainage system and maintenance of the existing ones.

VIII. Sewerage and Conservancy :

Introduction of scientific sewerage and proper conservancy system in the urbanising zone is immediately required.

IX. Power :

Naxalbari town is connected to North Bengal University Power sub-station by two separate 11 K.V. lines. One of these power line reaches Naxalbari town via Panighata. The area is connected to the general power grid of North Bengal; the supply of power is unsteady. According to information available at present there are 289 domestic, 243 commercial and 16 number of industrial consumers under Naxalbari Power Supply Office. At the same time applications for 89 domestic 40 commercial and 50 industrial connections are lying pending pending with this supply station. There are 90 public street lights in Naxalbari town.

According to information available from Gram Panchayet sources all the 6 mouzas under Naxalbari urbanising area were electrified, the remaining rural areas under three Gram Panchayets are yet to be electrified.

X. Housing :

Table No. 8 shows the estimated number of additional housing units for the projected population as analysed in chapter IV. The projection also takes into consideration the industrialisation at Hatighisha and the consequent influx.

TABLE - 9

No. of Additional Housing Units Required for the ODP Area, Zone-wise for 1991-2001.

Name of the Zone	No. of Housing Units		
	Existing 1981	Additional 1991	Requirement 2001
1. Naxalbari Urbanising	2681	2130	2655
2. Rural-			
a) Naxalbari G.P.	757	84	270
b) Maniram G.P.	1530	867	1403
c) Hatighisha G.P.	1412	492	787
Total Rural	3699	1443	2460
3. Plantation	6733	1878	3436
<i>TOTAL ODP</i>	<i>13113</i>	<i>5451</i>	<i>8551</i>

Note :- For estimating the additional requirement of houses average family size has been assumed at 5 persons per family.

XI. Health :

The ODP area has one 50 bedded Rural Hospital located in the core area. In view of its present under utilization and the proximity of the North Bengal Medical College Hospital to the ODP area no further hospital facility is immediately proposed. However, the full contingent of the medical and para-medical staff to be maintained in the rural hospital for its optimum use. In addition to the above the northern parts of the ODP area (Maniram G.P.) may be provided with medical facilities at easy access.

XII. Education :

1981 census reveals that 26.4 per-cent of the people in the ODP area are literates (with zonal variation). The urbanising zone tops with 41.7 per-cent literacy.

Female literacy is lower in all the zones of the ODP. Table No. 10 gives the features of primary education zone-wise for 1981.

TABLE-10

Status of Primary Education in the ODP Area-1981.

Name of the Zone	Children in age Group of 6-10	Present Enrollment	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	Percent of children enrollment	Avg. student per School	Teacher Student Ratio
Naxalbari Urbanising	2154	2074	12	49	96%	173	43
Rural Zone (including Plantations)	5883	1798	19	50	31%	95	36
<i>Total ODP</i>	8037	3872	31	99	40%	125	39

The table depicts a high rate of enrollment in primary education (96 per-cent) in Naxalbari urbanising zone and only 31 per-cent in the remaining areas. The high rate of enrollment in the primary education at Naxalbari urbanising zone is due to the fact that the Govt. Free primary schools and the privately managed Primary schools (a few English medium Schools also) attract children from its surrounding areas.

Table No. 11 projects the numbers of Primary Schools required for 1991 and 2001 based on the following creatures.

- (1) Cent-percent enrollment in Primary Education,
- (2) average of 225 children per school. Assuming of 55 per-cent in the post-primary level, with an average of 450 students per school, the ODP area requires 10(in 1991) and 15(in 2001) numbers of schools.

TABLE - 11

Existing Units and Estimated Number of Educational Units Required During 1991-2001.

Name of the Zone	Primary			Madhyamik & Jr. High			Higher Secondary		
	Existing No.	Units 1991	Required 2001	Existing Units	Units 1991	Required 2001	Existing Units	Units 1991	Required 2001
Naxalbari Urbanising	12	16	26	1	3	5	1	2	3
Rural Area (including Plantation)	19	36	56	3	7	10	3	4	7
Total ODP	31	52	82	4	10	15	4	6	10

At present there are 4 Madhyamik Schools in the entire ODP area of which two are run by private management. For this age group assuming a target at 45 per-cent enrollment at the H.S. level, the estimated requirement of Higher Secondary Institutions would be 4 for the ODP area with an average enrollment of 175 students per school. At present Higher Secondary level education is imparted by only one school in Naxalbari town which runs on a co-educational basis.

In Naxalbari area there is no college or institution offering technical or vocational training. The ODP area should develop its own educational infrastructure for taking advantage of North Bengal University located at its neighborhood.

XIII. Communication :

At present Naxalbari ODP area has only one Telephone Exchange located in the core area with about 75 connections. In terms of the ODP area's present need, the facility is adequate. The ODP area has only one telegraph office at Naxalbari. There are altogether 5 post offices in the ODP area, the main office being located at Naxalbari.

XIV.(a) Parks and Playgrounds :

Naxalbari Urbanising zone has only one park on the bank of river Khemchi which has been developed by the Naxalbari gram Panchayet. The park needs further improvement in respect of protective work and furnishings. This park serves as a major source of recreation for the people of the core area. according to information available from Gram Panchayet sources, Naxalbari urbanising zone has 5 playgrounds and 5 recreational clubs. And for the remaining part of the ODP area, Hatighisha Gram panchayet has one playground at Sebdalla.

(b) Cinema Hall and Public Libraries :

There is only one Cinema Hall located neat the core area. In view of the growing indoor electronic entertainment further need is not felt.

There are only 3 public libraries in the ODP area, one each at Naxalbari (urbanising area), at sebdalla and at Mohan singh. These libraries need to be reoriented to attract more readers. Setting up of 2(two) more libraries is suggested for the remaining two Gram-Panchayet areas viz. Naxalbari Rural and Maniram G.P. areas.

(c) Public Places :

There is no public place worth its name in the ODP area. It is suggested that a multipurpose auditorium may be constructed in the urbanising zone.

(d) Civic Facilities :

At present there is no civic facility even in the busy core area. It is felt that minimum civic facilities are to be provided in view of the commercial activities of the core area mentioned earlier. The bus terminal and the market area need immediate attention.

(e) Crematorium :

Crematorium of the communities are located at locationally disadvantageous position. Hence it is suggested that suitable re-location is to be explored.

XV. Conclusion :

The Outline Development Plan of Naxalbari visualises this 'international border urbanising area' as a show-piece of the Republic. Such a concept pre-supposes better local institutional arrangement for making the objectives of the ODP a reality.

