



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES OF EXISTING VILLAGES OF NEW TOWN

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ABSTRACT

Urban development of metropolitan city is a typical marvel particularly in a creating nation like India. Urban development makes weight on the current foundation of the primary city and urban development is additionally results random extension. In present day advancement of satellite town is considered as the best answer for evade such issues. Foundation of a satellite town alongside all sort of enhancements in a zone lead to change of the setup of the entire territory. Changes of essential structure of a zone will have some conspicuous effects. This paper tries to see if advancement of satellite town decide any difference in financial status of in and around towns of a satellite town. The investigation has been directed in New Town, Kolkata which is creating since 1990s and is a satellite town of Kolkata city. Thus, change of financial status has been considered from 1990s to give optional information.

KEYWORDS : *Satellite town; New Town, Kolkata; socioeconomic changes;*

INTRODUCTION

Service of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA, 2016) reports that India shares around 11 percent of world's urban populace and it is relied upon to increment by 13 percent constantly 2030. Unprecedented urban development of the urban communities of India will have evident effect not just by making weight on its current foundation yet additionally lead to the aimless extension. El-Shakhs (1983) tended to that over-burdening of city's ability in unbending and improper land use design obstructs portability, increment transport request and increment the utilization of negligible land and at last increment the expense of fixing of natural harm. Accordingly, uncontrolled urban development have complementary negative effect alongside unsalvageable natural expense. These issues helps the thought to remember Corbusier(1987) for example 'WE MUST BUILD IN THE OPEN' and geometrical format on it will tackle the issue of urban areas of tomorrow. Thus, numerous urban organizers from prior time are underscoring on the advancement of new satellite town or New Town. A New town not just calms clog of extensive stuffed urban areas by obliging overabundance or "overspill" populace, yet in addition give enhanced living conditions, business chances of adequate range to guarantee financial solidness and physical and social amenities(Edwards, 1964). Development of another town in a region actuate some noticeable change for example arrive use/cover change, advancement of structures, and improvement of infrastructural offices inside the town. Anyway there are some different things too which may have changes for example financial living of the general population who are living on the zone even before the advancement of that town. Financial changes of existing towns of another town has been examined in New Town, Kolkata (NTK).

Investigation of the populace evolving perspectives, related issues in urban region are critical points in urban examinations. There are many works dealing with these points with assorted scope of issues Breslaw, 1990; Batty and Kim, 1992; Ewing, 1994; Aguayo et al., 2007; Martinuzzi et al., 2007; Yadav and

Bhagat, 2015). Anyway there are additionally examines in various issues in satellite towns like Shaw, 1995; Shao, 2015; Sengupta, 2013 and so forth.

NTK is found simply outside the Kolkata Metropolitan Area or KMA (West Bengal Housing Infrastructure Development Company Ltd./WBHIDCO, 1999). The region is limited by Salt Lake City at its western side, at the southern end there is a wide open space of East Kolkata Wetland and at the northern end there is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport. Geographically the zone is reached out between $22^{\circ} 30' 11''$ N and $22^{\circ} 38' 26''$ N scope and $88^{\circ} 26' 23''$ E and $88^{\circ} 36' 01''$ E longitude. Officially the zone covers 60 mouzas under the police headquarters like Rajarhat and Airport of North 24 Parganas region; and Kolkata Leather Complex and Kashipur of South 24 Parganas locale (WBHIDCO, Notification No. 228/HIDCO/PLNG/PlngArea/142/2A/2013, dated 27/02/2013). The entire territory incorporates the zone where WBHIDCO is executing plan for example Venture Area (PA) and furthermore those where arranging will be actualized in future for example Staying of Planning Area (RPA). In this examination changes of financial living of the villagers of PA has been thought about. It is on the grounds that individuals of these towns faces coordinate effect of the progressions around their living premises.

The examination is for the most part dependent on the optional information gathered from various sources. Mean Composite Index (MCI) of various markers has been determined to get a review. To ascertain the Composite Index, the weighted estimation of each chosen markers has been acquired after the equation $WV = N \div M \times 100$ (Sharma and Tiwari, 2014). Here, WV communicates the weighted estimation of numbers in the arrangement of markers, wherein N means the number in the arrangement and M represents the most extreme number in the arrangement. From that point forward, the mean of every Composite Index of the constituent towns has been determined to acquire the MCI.

DETAILED BACKGROUND

Conceptualization of the task began amid 1990s. NTK is growing principally to be another Central Business Districts (CBD) to lessen the mounting weight of the current CBD of Kolkata and to build lodging stock supply by making new private units for individuals of various salary levels (WBHIDCO, 2012). The territory was lowlying rural land. Ecological Impact Assessment report by WBHIDCO states that 68 percent of PA comprises of rural land, and around 32 percent of terrains are not accessible for development and out of all out farming area just 12.89 percent are watered and 87.11 percent unirrigated arrive (West Bengal Housing Board, 1999). Plan has been actualized in PA by isolating it into three Action Areas (AA), for example AAI, AAI and AAI covers around 3087 hectares. After arrangement usage the territories goes in close vicinity to arranged zone are not considered as town, rather New Town Kolkata Development Authority (NKDA) as a substitute of urban neighborhood body dealing with the territory. Fundamentally, plan of NTK has been executed in PA in such a route along these lines, to the point that human removal can be maintained a strategic distance from on need premise. Consequently however horticultural grounds, swamp, empty terrains, even additional grounds inside lodging premises have been procured yet occupants are living there even after arrangement usage. In this manner there are sure fixes of towns even inside the PA. Despite the fact that individuals are living inside the PA of NTK, most extreme individuals lost their property, lost their job. These individuals are additionally getting advantages from encompassing NTK as far as infrastructural benefits.

CONCLUSION

It very well may be closed from the above talk the towns inside the arranged region has been changed regarding socioeconomics. In spite of the fact that the facts demonstrate that statistic change is clear in a place in such an extensive stretch of around 20 years (for example 1991 to 2011). Anyway intriguing changes can be noted as far as change of education rate just as far as working arrangement. In the wake of losing their territory individuals discover their method for living by moving their kind of work. Presently greatest individuals are occupied with non-farming exercises and above all work support rate has been expanded

radically which is clearly a positive side of the zone. In the meantime close perspective of the territory through field review uncovers that individuals changed from farming action to other non-horticultural action explicitly non-talented exercises. Most extreme individuals are irritating that they are not landing position openings inside arranged region rather they need to pick some low returning income like as guardian, housemaid of as paper providers. Consequently by and large they are not receiving enough consequently of their territory, on which the entire arrangement has been actualized.

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