



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্ব দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

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No. 307 Dispur, Saturday, 17th May, 2025, 27th Vaisakha, 1947 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

The 19th August, 2024

DoHUA EcF No. 450508/2024/37.- In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub-Section (2) and (3) of Section 10 of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 (as Amended) read with Rule 6 of the Assam Town and Country Planning (Publication of Master Plan and Zoning Regulation) Rules 1962, the Governor of Assam is pleased to publish the following notice regarding the publication of the Final Master Plan for Raha.

NOTICE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL MASTER PLAN FOR RAHA

1. It is notified that the Final Master Plan for Raha is prepared by the Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Government of Assam and adopted by the State Government under Sub Section (2) and (3) of Section 10 of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended) read with Section 6 of the Assam Town & Country Planning (Amendment) Rule, 1962 for the area described in the schedule below, is hereby published.
2. The Final Master Plan with all relevant papers and maps may be inspected free of Cost during the office hours at the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Dispur, Guwahati-6, the Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office- Nagaon, office of the Chairman, Raha Municipal Board & Raha Revenue Circle Office. Copies of the Final Master Plan is also available in the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office-Nagaon for sale on payment.

SCHEDULE**A. Situation and area:**

District	: Nagaon
Subdivision	: Nagaon
State	: Assam
Master Plan Area	: 41.20 Sq. Km.
Raha Municipal Board Area	: 7.33 Sq. Km.

Apart from the Raha Municipal Board Area, Raha Master Plan area covers 13 Nos. of nearby villages. The villages included in the Final Master Plan for Raha with Mouza are as follows:-

SL No.	Revenue Village	Revenue Circle	Gaon Panchayat	Mouza
1	Dighali Ati	Raha Circle	Dighali Ati G. P.	Saharia
2	Kahargaon		Dighali Ati G.P./Some Area falls under Municipal Area	Saharia
3	Chaparmukh Gaon		Chaparmukh G. P.	Saharia
4	Chaparmukh Town		Chaparmukh G. P.	Saharia
5	Balipara		Manipur Tup G. P.	Barapujia
6	Mulankata		Manipur Tup G. P.	Barapujia
7	Buragaon		Barapujia G. P.	Barapujia
8	Dighaldari		Dighaldari G. P.	Raha
9	Khaigarh		Dighaldari G. P.	Raha
10	Hariamukh		Dighaldari G. P./ Some Area Falls under Municipal Area	Raha
11	Saragaon		Ranthali G. P.	Raha
12	Jaja Pukhuri		Ranthali G. P.	Raha
13	Rupahitoli		Ranthali G. P./Some Area falls under Municipal Area	Raha

B. Description of boundaries:

NORTH	: Barapujia
SOUTH	: Kapili River/ Chaparmukh Rly. Jn
EAST	: Phulaguri
WEST	: Thekeraguri Rail Gate

PABITRA RAM KHAUND,
Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Chapter: 1
INTRODUCTION TO THE MASTER PLAN AREA

Raha is a part of Central Assam District of Nagaon. It is situated at a distance of 22 Kms on the West of District Headquarter Nagaon City and 102 Kms east of the State Capital, Dispur, Assam. It is located on the bank of the Kalong and Kapili River. Raha Town Committee was formed in the year 2005 vide Govt. Letter No. UDD (N) 185/2000/244, dated 09/08/2005 and by election the Town Committee was established w.e.f.15/09/2009 under the Chairmanship of Raha Town Committee. The Town Committee was upgraded to Raha Municipal Board in the year 2018.

Raha is well connected by road and railway. National Highway 37 passes heart of the Raha town. Apart from administrative activities, the town is a centre of education, trade and commerce.

The demarcation of the planning area of Raha has been made considering the present growth of the town, the physical feature of the surrounding areas, communication network, different type of developmental works already come up in nearby villages and potential for future development of the region. The town has been growing towards Raha - Bebejia-Nagaon Road, Raha-Barapujia - Morigaon Road, Raha - Jagiroad-Guwahati Road.

As of 2011 India census, Raha Municipality Board Area has a population of 11030 of which male population is 5539 and female population is 5491 as per the Census 2011.

Before finalization of the planning area, discussions were held with district level officers dealing with developmental works headed by Deputy Commissioner, Nagaon and the elected representative of Raha Municipal Board as well as Hon'ble MLA Raha Constituency.

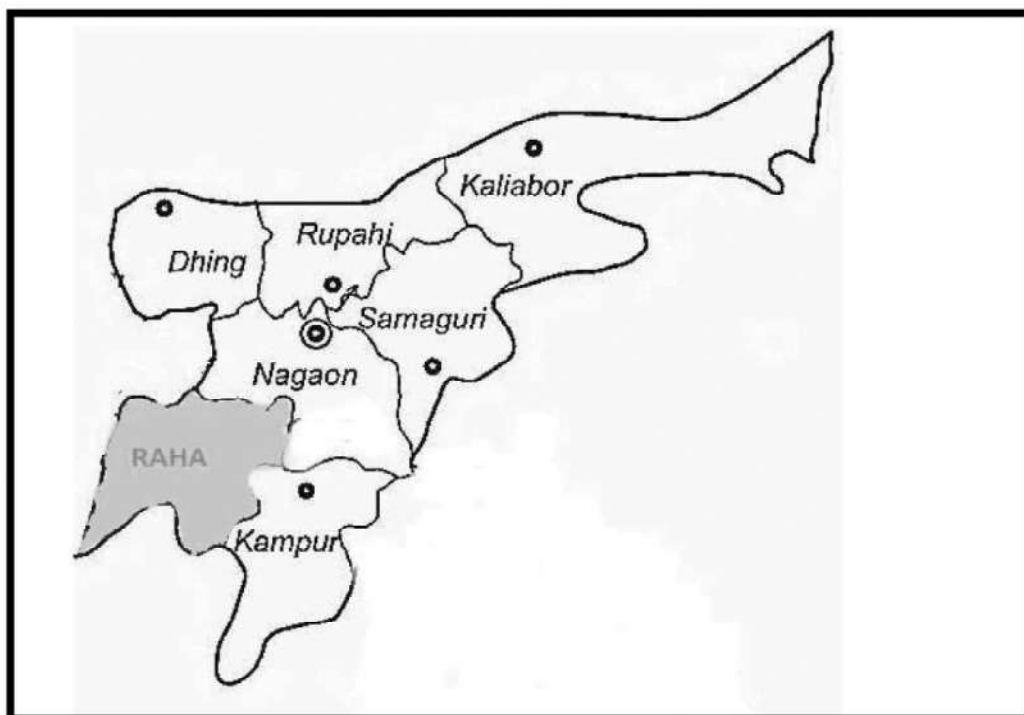
It was observed that Raha town area has been growing haphazardly and this has created enormous problems to the habitant of the town. In this context, Final Master Plan Raha 2045 is prepared to guide the physical development of the town with some surrounding villages in future.

This plan is prepared, basically a land use plan considering all the urban development aspects, with forecasting all the service up to 2045. By and large, this Master plan has been prepared as per the provision of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANS, FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION, GUIDELINES,1996** prepared by the INSTITUTE OF TOWN PLANNERS,

INDIA NEW DELHI under the assistance of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Circular issued by U.D.D (T &CP Wing), Govt. of Assam time to time. Uniform Zoning Regulations are considered as it is already approved for all the towns of Assam including Raha Town by the Govt. of Assam.

1.1 LOCATION:

Raha is a small town in Nagaon district of Assam. It is located at 26.20°North latitude and 92.63°E longitude. Raha town is surrounded by Barapujia on the North, Kapili River and Chaparmukh Railway Station on the South, Phulaguri on the East and Thekeraguri Rail Gate on the West. It is located on the bank of the Kalong and Kapili River.



Location of Raha Town

1.2 BRIEF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RAHA:

Raha is a small town in Nagaon district of Assam, situated near the National Highway 37. The river Kolong and Kapili flows near Raha. Perhaps Raha was a part of the ancient Pragjyotish. It is mentioned in Pillar Inscription of Samudrgupta that Kamrupa and Davaka was neighbouring state of the Guptas. It was the temporary capital of the Kamata king Ratnapal alias Jongal Balohu. Testimonies of this fact can still be seen in the Raha area.

The Kapila River was the boundary between the Ahoms in North and Kacharies in the South. During the reign of Susenpha or Pratap Singha, tradition of appointing a border out post officer, in the area begun. And the name of the border out post was 'Raha' and the assigned its first officer was known as 'Rahiyal Barua', belonged to the family of Momai Tamuly Barbarua, the village organizer. Pratap Singha simultaneously opened two borders out post along with the Raha Chaki namely at the mouth of Jagi and Kajulikukh respectively in order to get latest information the about movement of Jayantia Raja and Demoria Raja, and the names of these two outpost officers were called as Jagiyal Gohain and Kajolimukhiya Gohain, respectively.

During the time of Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja, war between Ahom and the Kachari started and Kachari were defeated and their king Datchung escaped but he was killed in later. Perhaps during the time of Suhungmung border out post was set up at Raha and Kajolimukh for time being. On the basis of this fact Mr. J. P. Wade assumed Raha Chaki and Kajomukh chaki established in the year 1527. But this fact might not true as the Raha Chaki was established in 1536, that is, after the Kacharies were defeated and the entire tract between Dhansiri and Kolong River of Nagaon were annexed to the Ahom territory. Perhaps the cause of establishment of Raha chaki for, Pratap Singha, was to check the growing strength of the Kacharies. Pratap Singha had created two new posts- Barbarua and the Barphukan and the area laying in Raha, Jagi, and Kajolimukh was kept under the charge of Barphukan.

At that point of time Raha chaki became a strategic border post not only for the Kacharies but also for the Jayantiyas. The Rahiyal Barua of Raha Chaki had played a significant role from the time of its creation by Pratap Singha (1603 – 1641) to till the time of Phulaguri Dhewa (1861). It is not clear who was the First Rahiyal Barua, selected by Pratap Singha or history silent about this.

Teleka Handique was appointed by Jayadhaj Singha (1648-1663) and in relation the former was his father in law. And during this period the importance of Raha Chaki increased. According to the Report of Moft Mills, the name the revenue officer of the Raha area in the 1851-1852 was Sabhodhar Barua. It is no doubt that this officer was belonged to the family of Rahiyal Barua.

In the Phulaguri Dhewa (1861), one Sambhodhar Barua of Raha was actively involved and perhaps he was belonged to the family of the Rahiyal Barua. There was matrimonial alliance between the two families of Rahiyal Barua and royal family of Tupakuchi. There was a famous than named as Burhagohain than near the residence of Rahiyal Barua. Purnananda Burha Gohain had granted devottar land to this than. The idol of this than used to bring out during Gohain Uliua Mela.

1.3 CLIMATE:

The climate of the Nagaon district as well as Raha town is characterized by a highly humid atmosphere all through the year. Summer heat is relieved to a great extent by the cool breeze of the river Kalong and Kapili. The monsoon starts from the month of May and continues up to August. The winter is cool and starts from November and continues up to February. Generally, weather is dry. The maximum and minimum temperature varies from 38.40 Degree C (Max.) 8.60 Degree C (Min). The maximum rain occurs between June to September and average annual rainfall of Raha is 1726.05 MM.

Table-1: Climatic condition of Raha

SL. No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Temperature	38.40 Degree C (Max.) 8.60 Degree C (Min)
2.	Extreme months	July in Summer and December in Winter
3.	Coldest month of the Year	December
4	Humidity	75% (Max)
5	Rainfall	1726.05 MM (Annually)
6	Monsoon Period	53 rainy Days
7.	Winter Season	November to February

1.4 TOPOGRAPHY:

Raha town is situated on the flat alluvial plain which slopes towards south and south-west where the old beds of the Kalong and Kapili River are still in existence. Many small beels like Ranthali beel, Nimajan Dubi, Hatibandha Dubi, ponds and marches surrounded the town as well as the Master Plan Area.

The land is alluvial and loamy and consists of clay and sand. The cultivable land is scattered either side of the beels as well as the surrounding villages nearest to the town. In considering the high land as well as the physical features of the surrounding areas the Town is growing mainly towards North of Barapujia Road, towards Guwahati of the National Highway-37, towards Nagaon of the National Highway -37. Some developments have also taken place along the major roads towards the Chaparmukh Railway Station.

1.5 CITY INFLUENCE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDING SETTLEMENT PATTERN, RURAL-URBAN SCENARIO, HISTORY OF THE PHYSICAL GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF RAHA TOWN:

Rural-Urban fringe is an important concept in settlement geography. The rural-urban fringe is the boundary zone outside the urban area proper where rural and urban land uses intermix. It is the area where the city meets the

countryside. It is an area of transition from agricultural and other rural land uses to urban use. Located well within the urban sphere of influence the fringe is characterized by a wide variety of land use including dormitory settlements housing middle-income commuters who work in the central urban area. Over time the characteristics of the fringe change from largely rural to largely urban. Suburbanization takes place at the municipal boundary of rural-urban fringe.

The main economy of the Raha rural-urban fringe is agriculture base. The surrounding small villages were also influencing the main urban centre. The trading of agricultural finished goods produce in the rural-urban fringe area was taking place with the main urban center.

While considering the agro-based economy of the rural-urban fringe, secondary and other allied services have to be initiated to boost up the economic growth of the main urban center as well as the whole Raha planning area.

The main reason of low-profile economy of the town is that a smaller number of people are engaged in secondary, quaternary and other allied services.

Activities related to trade and commerce and transportation alone comprise only 32% of the total employment of the town. It is expected that employment related to transportation and trade & Commerce is going to increase further after the road linkage is established with the town and surrounding villages.

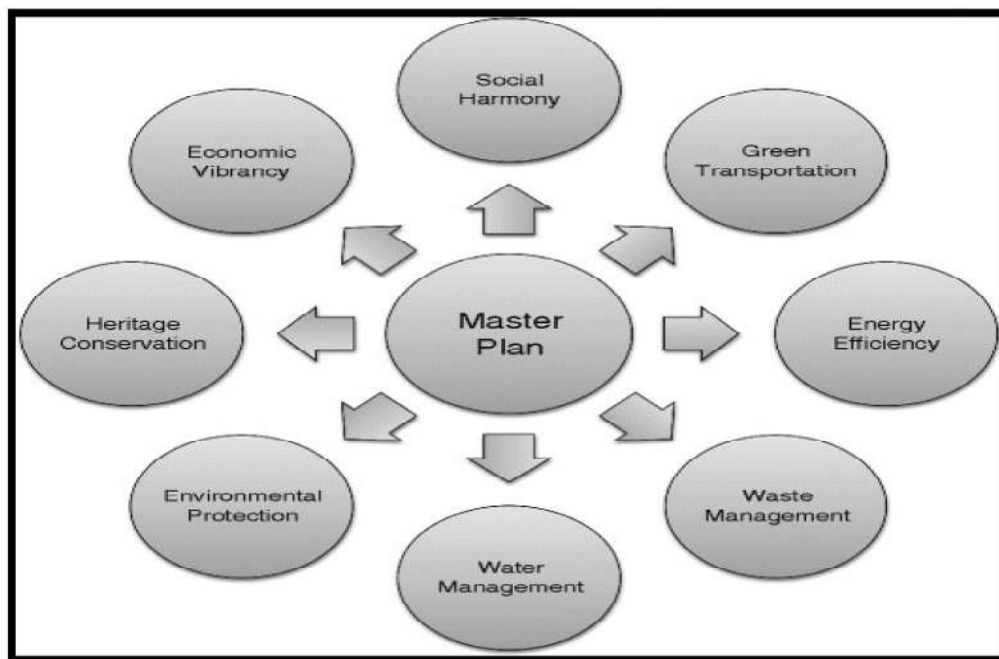
Lack of infrastructure is also responsible in a substantial manner for economic and industrial development of the Raha town. If adequate urban infrastructure such as efficient transportation network, well planned market etc. is provided then the town cannot only upgrade its economic base but also act as a centre for industrial activities of the whole Raha planning region.

Therefore, the prime objective of the development strategy of Raha town will be to bring positive development in the town by improving existing physical infrastructure of the town, so as to encourage more and more people to participation in the secondary and tertiary sector or employment. This will generate more employment in the town, strengthen the local bodies as well as improve the socio-economic condition of the people.

It is observed that different type of developmental works already come up in nearby villages and potential for future development of the region. Presently, the town is growing mainly towards North of Barapujia Road, towards Guwahati of the National Highway-37 and towards Nagaon of the National Highway -37. Some developments have also taken place along the major roads towards the Chaparmukh Railway Station.

1.6 CONCEPT OF MASTER PLAN:

A master plan is a dynamic long-term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development. Master planning is about making the connection between buildings, social settings, and their surrounding environments. A master plan includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals for a site's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use. It is based on public input, surveys, planning initiatives, existing development, physical characteristics, and social and economic conditions.



1.6.1 MASTER PLANNING CAN ASSUME SOME OR ALL OF THESE ROLES:

Develop a phasing and implementation schedule and identify priorities for action:

- Act as a framework for regeneration and attract private sector investment.
- Conceptualize and shape the three-dimensional urban environment.
- Define public, semiprivate, and private spaces and public amenities.
- Determine the mix of uses and their physical relationship.
- Engage the local community and act as builder of consensus.

As city regeneration initiatives are generally long-term propositions, it is important to consider the master plan as a dynamic document that can be altered based on changing project conditions over time.

Master plans can have an important role in determining the shape of the urban environment. If not well conceived, they can lead to problems in the future. All of these issues could have been addressed well in advance as part of the master plan.

The proposals for development should be environmentally sustainable. Master Plan is based on inclusive planning. It considers all sections of people in society in development proposals and focuses on affordability. Master plan gives restrictions on ecologically sensitive areas, on heritage sites and traditional built up areas and gives special norms for these places. Master Plan leads to a balanced growth of the city. It prevents concentration of a particular activity at one place and takes into account efficient distribution of facilities, infrastructure, networks and housing and follows neighborhood concept of development.

1.6.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN:

The main aims and objectives for preparation of Raha Master Plan are as follows;

- (a) To improve the existing conditions of all facilities services of Raha Master Plan Area and to develop all the urban infrastructures for a estimated population of 84071 by 2045.
- (b) To integrate the development of various activities of Raha town with the adjoining areas.
- (c) To functional distribute of the work centers and residential areas so as to minimize the travel distances and increase efficient functioning of various activities.
- (d) To design a safe, easy and speedy circulation system so as to achieve an efficient transportation network for movement of goods and passengers.
- (e) To accelerate the economic growth by increasing economic activities like industries, services and trade and commerce etc.
- (f) Harmonious judicious utilization of land to ensure compact urban development.
- (h) Ensure urban environment by improvement of infrastructure facilities.

1.7 NEED OF A MASTER PLAN FOR RAHA TOWN:

A master plan or a development plan or a town plan may be defined as a general plan for the future layout of a city showing both the existing and proposed Land use plan. A master plan is prepared either for improvement of an old city or for a new town to be developed on a virgin soil.

A master plan is a blueprint for the future. It is a comprehensive document, long-range in its view that is intended to guide development in the township for the next 20 to 25 years.

It helps in restricting the haphazard and unplanned growth, arranges the pattern of a town in such a way so as to satisfy the present requirements without introduction of future improvements by the coming generations. It also aims at intelligent and economic spending of the public funds for achieving welfare of the inhabitants in respect of amenity, convenience and health.

On the other hand Master Plan also serves as a guide to the planning body for making any recommendations for public improvement. It removes the defects of uncoordinated physical growth of the various components of a town due to the fact that it considers the entire city area or town as planning and development entity.

To check the haphazard and unplanned growth of the town which have come up due to over-crowding of population such as acute shortage of houses, traffic congestion, inadequate open spaces and insufficiency in public amenities etc. to incorporate the unforeseen development and arranges the pattern of township have led to the thinking of Preparation of GIS based Master Plan for Raha town.

1.8 RAHA AS AN URBAN LOCAL BODY:

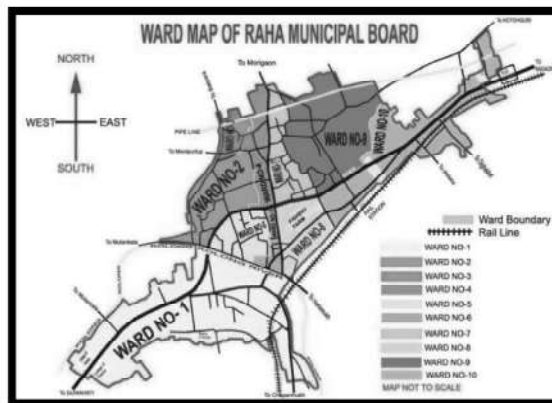
Raha Municipal Board: Raha Town Committee was formed in the year 2005 vide Govt. Letter No. UDD (N) 185/2000/244, dated 09/08/2005 and by election the Town Committee was established w.e.f.15/09/2009 under the Chairmanship of Raha Town Committee. The Town Committee was upgraded to Raha Municipal Board vide Govt. Notification No. UDD(M)263/2017/13, Dated Dispur the 11th October, 2018. and awarded to Raha Town by the Government of Assam to establish a Town Committee for providing the basic infrastructure facilities to the inhabitants of the town. The Town Committee was established and run-in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Assam Municipal Act of 1956. Raha town comes under the Administration of Raha Town Committee with 10 Nos. of wards in the town and as on 2021 there are 10 Nos. of Municipal wards in the town.

Total area of Raha Municipal is 7.33 sq. km. with total road length of 43.40 Km .Raha Municipal Board consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and wards commissioners who are elected representatives of the wards. The Chairman is the head of the Administration and presides over the meetings of the board. The Executive Officer oversees and administers the plan and execution of the day - to-day activities of the board. Raha Municipal Board is basically entrusted with the maintenance of roads and drainage system, streets lights, public health facilities and medical, water supply to the inhabitants in the Municipal boundaries in collaboration with PHE Department.

Raha Municipal Board also maintains recreational parks, libraries, community halls and municipal markets. Raha Municipality Boards has various sources of revenue collection and also receive annual grants from the Government. It levies taxes on holdings, rickshaws, carts, cycles, stalls, open spaces, markets and receives taxes on houses, land, water and sanitation.



Office of the Raha Municipal Board



Ward Map of Raha Municipal Board

Chapter: 2 DEMOGRAPHY

The scientific or more specifically statistical study of population, its size, density, distribution and growth are known as demography. The study of population and its relating characteristics are the basic factor for long range planning works in a town or a city. The study of change in the population and its distribution and composition are also enabling to force the growth of the urban area. The important demographic aspects like housing facilities, urban infrastructure development both for present and future should be thoroughly studied during the preparation of any development plan.

An analysis of demographic features like growth of palpation, its distribution & composition etc. is absolutely necessary to assess the various civic needs like housing facilities, urban infrastructure and other basic services and the amenities. These important aspects of demography both present and future have been thoroughly studied at the time of preparation of Raha Master Plan

2.1 GROWTH OF POPULATION:

To better understand the trend of growth of population within Raha Master Plan Area, population had been calculated from the year 1951 Census. The population of Raha town as per 1951 was 4505 and it has increased to 9964 in 2001 and 11969 in 2011 as per census of India. The population of Raha Master Plan area shows a steady growth.

Table-2: The growth of population of Raha Town as well as the M. P. area.

Year	Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population excluding Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population Total	Growth Rate
1951	4505	---	9258	---	13763	---
1961	5673	25.93	11610	25.41	17283	25.58
1971	6889	21.43	13850	19.29	20739	20.00
1991*	9259	34.40*	19037	37.45*	28296	36.44*
2001	9964	7.61	21164	11.17	31128	10.01
2011	11969	20.12	22866	8.04	34835	11.91

*20 years growth

Source-Census of India & T&CP Compilation

2.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS:**Table-3: Existing population of Raha Master Plan Area as per 2011 census**

Sl. No.	Master Plan Area 2046	Population (2011)	P.C (%)
1	Raha Urban Area	11969	34.35
2.	13 Revenue village	22866	65.65
	Total Population of Raha Master Plan Area	34835	100 %

Source: Census of India

The total population of Raha Master Plan area as per 2011 census is 34835 out of which 11969 i.e. 34.35 % within municipality area covering 10 Nos. of wards and rural area population is 22866 which is about 65.65% of the total planning area population.

Table-4: Village Wise Population and occupied residential houses of Raha M.P. Area as per Census, 2011

Town/Village	Total Households	Total Population of Village	Total Male Population of Village	Total Female Population of Village	Total Scheduled Castes Population of Village	Total Scheduled Tribes Population of Village
1. Raha MB	2489	11030	5526	5504	2835	3176
2. Tupakuchi	66	339	167	172	0	337
3. Garmari	29	138	68	70	2	0
4. Rupahitoli	91	462	236	226	0	265
RAHA URBAN	2675	11969	5997	5972	2837	3778
1. Bura Gaon	135	625	312	313	5	323
2. Balipara	190	1003	486	517	40	611
3. Mulankata	294	1342	662	680	338	447
4. Dighaldari	579	2897	1472	1425	1	3
5. Dara (Sara) Gaon	495	2372	1171	1201	90	870
6. Rupahitoli	92	463	236	227	0	265
7. Jajapukhuri	17	101	49	52	0	71
8. Khaigarh	274	1389	668	721	702	23
9. Hariamukh	706	3168	1528	1640	2052	25
10. Chaparmukh Gaon	239	1052	521	531	282	8
11. Dighali Ati	876	4225	2135	2090	93	481
12. Kahar Gaon	291	1374	712	662	61	345
13. Chaparmukh Town	659	2855	1401	1454	797	71
RAHA RURAL	4847	22866	11353	11513	4461	3543
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	7522	34835	17350	17485	7298	7321

Source-Census of India

Table-5: Raha Master Plan Population as per 2001 Census

Name of the Village/MB Area	Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total scheduled caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population
1. Raha Revenue Town	668	3497	1755	1742	760	1156
2. Garmari	237	1172	590	582	298	38
3. Tupakushi	286	2199	1076	1123	3	1186
4. Rahagaon	546	2647	1351	1296	1203	570
5. Rupahitoli (part)	84	449	227	222	--	248
RAHA URBAN	1821	9964	4999	4965	2264	3198
1. Dighali Ati	520	2785	1418	1367	40	26
2. Kahargaon	228	1120	567	553	56	295
3. Chaparmukh Gaon	178	954	502	452	231	10
4. Chaparmukh Town	556	2676	1392	1284	535	39
5. Balipara	161	932	460	472	98	542
6. Mulankata	226	1146	584	562	282	422
7. Buragaon	123	598	311	287	9	353
8. Dighaldari	485	2757	1395	1362	--	161
9. Khaigarh	329	1870	920	950	838	120
10. Hariamukh	654	3524	1755	1769	2075	172
11. Saragaon	241	2276	1101	1175	92	840
12. Jaja Pukhuri	14	77	37	40	--	53
13. Rupahitoli (part)	84	449	227	222	--	249
RAHA RURAL	3799	21164	10669	10495	4256	3282
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	5620	31128	15668	15460	6520	6480

Table-6: Raha Master Plan Population as per 1991 Census

Name of the Village/MB Area	Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total scheduled caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe Population
1. Raha CT	662	3779	1974	1805	722	1065
2. Garmari	182	1054	563	491	250	28
3. Rahagaon	507	2193	1119	1074	1155	514
4. Tupakushi	318	1885	902	983	3	1000
5. Rupahitoli (part)	53	348	175	173	--	199
RAHA URBAN	1722	9259	4733	4526	2130	2806
1. Dighali Ati	451	2543	1334	1209	138	11
2. Kahargaon	163	916	472	444	58	237
3. Chaparmukh Gaon	147	845	447	398	483	56
4. Chaparmukh Town	483	2620	1424	1196	226	3
5. Balipara	94	585	290	295	57	351
6. Mulankata	144	800	419	381	147	342
7. Buragaon	111	533	276	257	73	298
8. Dighaldari	413	2617	1307	1310	1	134
9. Khaigarh	266	1591	810	781	762	101
10. Hariamukh	598	3377	1706	1671	1989	163
11. Saragaon	358	2187	1089	1098	119	806
12 Jaja Pukhuri	9	74	38	36	--	66
13. Rupahitoli (part)	54	349	175	174	--	199
RAHA RURAL	3291	19037	9787	9250	4053	2767
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	5013	28296	14520	13776	6183	5573

Source-Census of India & T&CP Compilation

Table-7: Raha Master Plan Population as per 1971 Census

Name of the Village/MB Area	Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total Scheduled Cast Population	Total scheduled Tribe population
1. Raha Town	478	3329	1992	1337	305	718
2. Garmari	107	641	334	307	165	--
3. Rahagaon	174	1030	519	511	673	216
4. Tupakushi	276	1659	808	851	867	10
5. Rupahitoli (part)	39	230	114	115	--	145
RAHA URBAN	1074	6889	3767	3121	2010	1089
1. Dighali Ati	268	1589	856	733	47	--
2. Kahargaon	93	557	303	254	270	136
3. Chaparmukh Gaon	128	767	408	359	169	4
4. Chaparmukh Town	269	1613	940	673	179	2
5. Balipara	61	369	180	189	12	214
6. Mulankata	58	349	195	154	8	91
7. Buragaon	7	41	20	21	--	41
8. Dighaldari	330	2308	1163	1145	--	107
9. Khaigarh	222	1335	674	661	569	64
10. Hariamukh	415	2904	1470	1434	1701	99
11 Saragaon	259	1772	908	864	83	534
12. Jaja Pukhuri	2	16	10	6	--	16
13. Rupahitoli (part)	40	230	115	116	1	145
RAHA RURAL	2152	13850	7242	6609	3039	1453
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	3226	20739	11009	9730	5049	2542

Table-8: Raha Master Plan Population as per 1961 Census

Name of the Village/MB Area	Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total Scheduled Cast Population	Total scheduled Tribe population
1 Raha Town	560	2672	1577	1095	596	584
2. Garmari	90	524	281	241	113	7
3. Rahagaon	177	1058	529	529	611	584
4. Tupakushi	186	1223	596	627	2	690
5. Rupahitoli (part)	26	196	96	100		125
RAHA URBAN	1039	5673	3079	2592	1322	1990
1. Dighali Ati	185	1010	559	451	--	--
2. Kahargaon	104	423	241	182	22	132
3. Chaparmukh Gaon	93	584	326	258	140	--
4. Chaparmukh Town	211	1146	684	462	52	1
5. Balipara	43	295	141	154	--	199
6. Mulankata	59	333	190	143	1	129
7. Buragaon (Buraraja Gaon)	89	423	216	207	--	360
8. Dighaldari	322	1969	1036	933	--	72
9. Khaigarh	186	1145	562	583	468	59
10. Hariamukh	621	2557	1293	1264	1527	82
11. Saragaon	229	1528	801	727	64	465
12. Jaja Pukhuri	--	--	--	--	--	--
13. Rupahitoli (part)	27	197	96	101	--	126
RAHA RURAL	2169	11610	6145	5465	2274	1625
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	3208	17283	9224	8057	3596	3615

Source-Census of India & T&CP Compilation

Table:9- Raha Master Plan Population as per 1951 Census

Name of the Village/MB Area	Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Total Scheduled Cast Population	Total scheduled Tribe population
Raha Town	306	1533	965	568	--	--
Tupakushi	131	1644	873	771	--	--
Rahagaon	161	805	392	413	--	--
Garmari	70	365	183	182	--	--
Rupahitoli (part)	31	158	72	86	--	--
RAHA URBAN	699	4505	2485	2020	--	--
Dighali Ati	99	550	323	227	--	--
Kahargaon	335	172	163	328	--	--
Chaparmukh Gaon	95	466	241	225	--	--
Chaparmukh Town	119	1293	764	529	--	--
Balipara	226	116	110	221	--	--
Mulankata	54	270	151	119	--	--
Buragaon (Buda Razagaon)	84	383	205	178	--	--
Dighaldari	155	1643	877	766	--	--
Khaigarh	169	927	472	455	--	--
Hariamukh	465	2124	1099	1025	--	--
Saragaon	198	1155	579	576	--	--
Jaja Pukhuri	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rupahitoli (part)	32	159	73	86	--	--
RAHA RURAL	2031	9258	5057	4735	--	--
RAHA URBAN + RURAL	2730	13763	7542	6755	--	--

Table-10: Ward wise Population of Raha M. B. Area as per 2011 Census

Sl. No	Ward	Population	Male	Female
1	Ward No - 1	1407	708	699
2	Ward No - 2	1419	721	698
3	Ward No - 3	947	480	466
4	Ward No - 4	894	447	447
5	Ward No - 5	1079	549	530
6	Ward No - 6	719	366	353
7	Ward No - 7	1340	674	666
8	Ward No - 8	917	463	454
9	Ward No - 9	1178	578	600
10	Ward No -10	1131	553	578
Total		11030	5539	5491

Source: Raha M.B and Census of India

As per census 2011, total nos. of wards under Raha Municipal Board were 7 nos. and population was 11030, but the nos. of wards has increased to 10 nos. in the year of 2021.

2.3 DENSITY OF POPULATION:

The number of population and the size of development of the town or city implies the density of population. Generally, the pressure of population from rural to urban area increases in search of better jobs, educational facilities, source of income, trade and commerce etc. The density of population of Nagaon District as per 2001 was 604 persons per sq. km. and it has increased to 711 persons per sq. km in 2011 census.

The density of population of Raha Urban Area as per 2011 census was 1632 persons per sq.km and rural area density of population was 675 persons per sq. km. and overall density of Population is 845 persons per Sq. km.

2.4 SEX-RATIO:

The sex-ratio of Raha Urban Area is around 996 compared to 958 which is average of Assam state. The population of children of age 0-6 years in Nagaon Town Area is 11950 which are 10% of the total population. There are 6056 male children and 5894 female children between the ages of 0-6 years. Thus, as per the Child sex ratio of the town is 996 which is greater than the average sex ratio. Sex-Ratio of Raha Master Plan Area is 1007 females per 1000 males.

2.5 THE LITERACY RATE:

Literacy rate of Raha town is 78.91% out of which 81.42% males are literate and 76.4% females are literate. There are 25.7% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 28.79% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population in Raha town.

2.6 CASTE:

As per census of India, there are about 25.7% Scheduled Caste (SC) and 28.79% Scheduled Tribe (ST) of total population within Raha Master Plan Area.

2.7 SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD:

The 2011 Census shown that more than half of the household in the region were medium sized with an average member of 3 to 5. According to census 2011 the medium sized households (3-4) is predominant because of the increasing trends towards nuclear households and rapid urbanization are at higher rate, there will be considerable pressure on housing in coming future. The overall household

size of Raha Master Plan Area is 4.6 and household size of Raha Urban Area is 4.4. While in Rural Area Household size is 4.7

2.8 POPULATION PROJECTION:

Population projections are attempts to show how the human population living today will change in the future. These projections are an important input to forecasts of the population's impact on this planet and humanity's future well-being. Models of population growth take trends in human development, and apply projections into the future. These models use trend-based-assumptions about how populations will respond to economic, social and technological forces to understand how they will affect fertility and mortality, and thus population growth.

Population projection is a scientific/mathematical attempt to peep into the future population scenario, conditioned by making certain assumptions using data to the past available at the point of time.

It is mandatory for Government policy makers and planners to determine the future demand for basic human needs such as food, water, education, health, energy, and other services and to forecast future demography characteristics.

The population projection of Raha Master Plan area separately for Municipal area and rural area has been done by utilizing the maximum possible accuracy. Geometric progression method has been used to determine the future projected population of Raha Master Plan Area.

Table-11: Existing Population of Raha Master Plan as per Census 1951 to 2011

Year	Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population excluding Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population Total	Growth Rate
1951	4505	---	9258	---	13763	---
1961	5673	25.93	11610	25.41	17283	25.58
1971	6889	21.43	13850	19.29	20739	20.00
1991	9259	34.40*	19037	37.45*	28296	36.44*
2001	9964	7.61	21164	11.17	31128	10.01
2011	11969	20.12	22866	8.04	34835	11.91

*20 years of Growth

Source-Census of India

Table-12: Study of Decadal Growth Rate in Raha MP Area & Assumption of Estimated Growth Rate

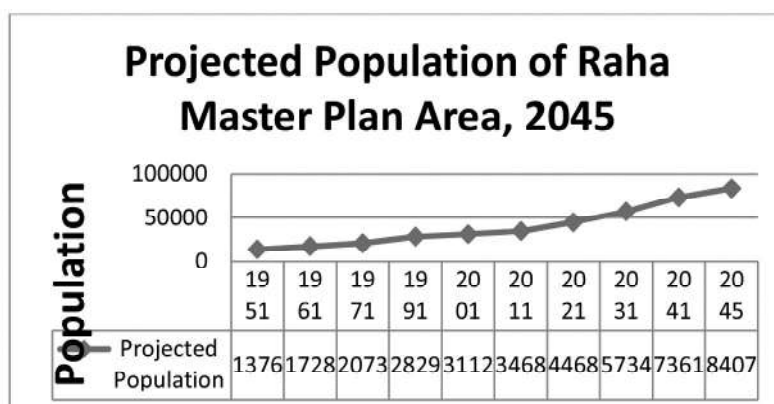
STUDY OF GROWTH RATE	MB area	Village Area
	25.93	25.41
	21.43	19.29
	34.40	37.45
	7.61	11.17
	20.12	8.04
TOTAL SIX DECADES GROWTH RATE	109.50	101.36
AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	18.25	16.89
Say	25.00	30.00

Table-13: Population Projections by Geometric Progression Method

Year	Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population excluding Raha MB Population	Growth Rate	Raha MP Population Total	Growth Rate	
1951	4505	---	9258	---	13763	---	
1961	5673	25.93	11610	25.41	17283	25.58	
1971	6889	21.43	13850	19.29	20739	20.00	
1991	9259	34.40*	19037	37.45*	28296	36.44*	*20 years of Growth
2001	9964	7.61	21164	11.17	31128	10.01	
2011	11969	20.12	22866	8.04	34835	11.91	
2021	14961	25.00	29726	30.00	44687	28.28	
2031	18702	25.00	38644	30.00	57345	28.33	
2041	23377	25.00	50237	30.00	73614	28.37	
2045	26299	12.50*	57772	15.00*	84071	14.21*	*5 years of Growth

Table-14: Projected Population from 2031 to 2045 of Raha Master Plan

Method	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2045
Geometric Progression Method	31128	34835	44687	57345	73614	84071

Source-T&C. P. Compilation

Chapter: 3

ECONOMIC BASE AND EMPLOYMENT:

The economic base deals with how a community earns its living. It consists of that proportion of employment and income generated in a local community that determines the overall level of production. The growth, decline or stagnation of the local community rests upon the basic economic activity, which goes beyond local needs.

There are several measures of economic activity, but employment and income are the most commonly used in actual case studies. Information about employment and income values are the easiest to find at the county level.

Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories of paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

The working- age population is the population above the legal working age, but for statistical purposes it comprises all persons above a specified minimum age threshold for which an inquiry on economic activity is made.

The classification by economic activity refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic

3.1 FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT:

Formal sectors represent all jobs with specific working hours and regular wages and the worker's job is assured. The workers are employed by the government, state or private sector enterprises. It is a licensed organization and is liable to pay taxes. It includes large-scale operations such as banks and other corporations.

From the raw data and T&CP, Nagaon survey team report it is found that out of the total working population in Raha town area only about 40 % populations are engaged in the formal sector of employment.

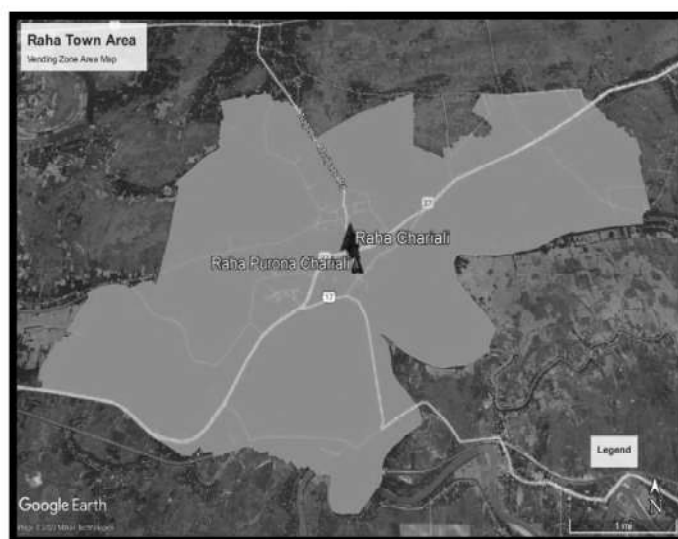
3.2 INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT:

Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.). The underpinning reasons may be the non-declaration of the jobs or the employees; casual jobs or jobs of a short duration; jobs with hours of work or wages below a specified threshold (e.g. for social security contributions); or lack of application of law and regulation in practice. In the case of own-account workers and employers, the informal employment status of the job is determined by the informal sector nature of the enterprise. Employers (with hired workers) and own-account worker (without hired workers) are considered to be informal when their economic units belong to the informal sector. All contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

It is observed that some encroachments on the both side of the footpath by the illegal vendors, which acutely rise the traffic congestion at Raha Barapujia road and Raha Main bazar road.



Vendors in Raha Town



Raha Vendors Map

Table-15: Formal and Informal sector employment in Raha M.B.Area as per 2011 census

Sl. No.	Categories	Nos.	P.C
1	Working population	3965	35 %
2	Non-working population	7065	65 %
3	Formal sector employment	2497	40 %
4	Informal sector employment	3745	60 %

From the table, it is seen that out of the total working population of 3965, about 40 % populations in Raha M.B area are engaged in formal and 60 % populations are engaged in informal sector of employment.

3.3 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:

According to Census of India, worker is defined as person who does business, job, service, and cultivator and labour activity. The capacity of an urban area to provide variety of jobs, absorb its working population in various sectors of economy is an indicator of the economic viability of the urban area. The participation rate also gives us an idea of the share of gainfully employed persons against the dependent and non-working population. Generally, the participation rate in the urban area is high compared to the rural area.

Occupation pattern is different of the peoples of Raha Master Plan Area. The rural peoples are mainly based upon the primary sector activities like

agricultural and allied activities such as Horticulture, Forestry, Fishery, Animal Husbandry (dairy, poultry, and goat), Floriculture etc.

On the other hand, urban livelihoods are based upon secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing and services etc.

Table 16: Occupational Pattern of Raha Municipal Board Area (as per census of India, 2011)

	Total	Male	Female
Total worker	3965	3004	961
Main Worker	2937	2428	509
Main Cultivator	372	351	21
Main Agriculture	98	62	36
Household Industry	74	56	18
Other Worker	2393	1959	434
Marginal Worker	1028	576	452
Non-Worker	7065	2522	4543

Table 17: Occupational Pattern of Raha Master Plan Area (as per census of India, 2011)

	Total	Male	Female
Total worker	8723	6388	2335
Main Worker	6003	5181	822
Main Cultivator	2004	1795	209
Main Agriculture	454	287	167
Household Industry	110	100	10
Other Worker	3435	3018	417
Marginal Worker	2720	1207	1513
Non-Worker	14605	5201	9404

Source: Economics and Statistical Dept. and T&CP compilation



Proposed LAP (Local Area Project)

The function of a local area plan is to take a detailed look at a specific area, particularly areas which require urban renewal or where large-scale development is expected, identifying and analyzing the various issues of relevance, before establishing and setting out principles for the future development of the area.

Local area plans are intended to provide more detailed planning policies for areas that are expected to experience significant development and change, through proper public participation and democratic oversight. Under the provision of Town & Country Planning and Urban Development Act, the Local Area Plan has been proposed at 2 (two) suitable locations in the Raha Master Plan, 2045.

Chapter: 10

DISASTER PLAN

Disaster is an undesired calamities event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material and economic or environment losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Disasters are usually caused by nature but in some cases, it can be caused by human actions as well. Disaster can be broadly classified into water and climate related geology related and accidental related. Assam has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Flood, drought, cyclones, earth quakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena.

At national level, the ministry of Home affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters concerning disaster management and at state level State Disaster Response force under Ministry of Home, Govt. of Assam is the responsible agency to tackle any disasters within the State.

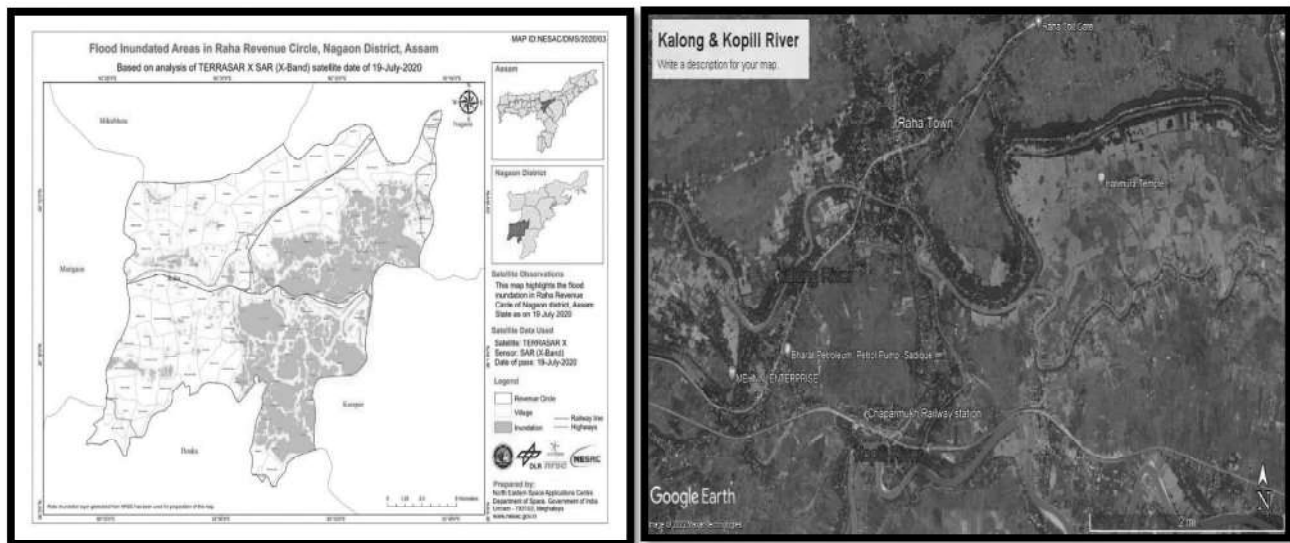
Raha in Nagaon district comes under Brahmaputra valley and one of the town located on the bank of Kolong River, is an anabranch of the River Brahmaputra and flows North-Westerly direction of the Southern side of the Town. River Kopili also flows in the same direction as the River Kolong from few kilometers away from Raha Town. Nagaon district has got very high reserves of Glass sand. Thus, it can be unanimously vouchsafed that the geology of Assam depicts a rich repository of minerals with its diversified geographical structure.

10.1 FLOOD:

River Kollong is a spill channel of river Brahmaputra having its intake point near Jakhalabandha in between Kukurakata hill and Hatimura hill. The river traverses about 199.67 Km through Nagaon and Morigaon district and finally outfalls into the river Brahmaputra near Chandrapur in Kamrup district. The river meets streams like Diju, Missa and rivers like Killing, Kopili and Digaru along its course.

The hydrology and topography of the catchment area of the river Kolong was such that apart from receiving water from the hilly streams, the river carried

the flood water from the over flooded Brahmaputra River inundating the low-lying areas of Nagaon and Morigaon district and creating havoc among the people. Even the Nagaon town was under threat due to such flooding by Kolong River. The whole course of the river basin is basically divided into two natural divisions as Upper Kolong sub basin and lower Kolong sub basin. The Upper Kolong sub basin starts from the point of the origin of the River and extended upto Nagaon Town, covering an approximate length of 50 Km. The lower basin starts from the Nagaon Town through Raha town and spreads up to Hilokhunda area of Morigaon District, covering an area of more than 110 Km. During its course, kolong is fed with several rivulets namely Diyu, Misha, Haria, Nonoi, Titamari, and Raha suti. Receiving the water from the aforesaid rivulets, the river kolong become bigger and enters the Morigaon district passing through NH-37 at Bhatigaon and Mulankata-Manipurtup area of Raha Revenue circle.



As Raha, is located on the downstream of River Kolong and Kopili River, the region experiences flood during the time of Monsoon. Excluding town area of Raha, the surrounding agricultural fields, Pathar area of the Revenue Villages namely Dighali Ati, Chaparmukh Town, Balipara, Hariamukh, Chaparmukhgaon, Balipara area experiences more or less flood and these all are low-lying areas. However, the flood water does not recede into the village area. The intensity of

flood in Raha town has been reduced since the construction of Dyke on the Right Bank of Kollong from Pulaguri to Molankata (8.6 Km) & construction of embankment along the Right Bank of Nonoi & Haria from Tulsimukh to Hariaghat (9.5 Km) the intensity of flood has been reduced.

Table-47: - Construction of embankments in Nagaon District including Raha circle as flood safety measures.

Dyke	Area	Length	Benefiting Area
Hatimura	Kaliabor	3.595 Km	1329 H
Brahmaputra Dyke		88.845 Km	48,000 H
Bihdubi		300 mt (dist. from dyke)	2 km
Sullung Borghuli		200 mt. (dist. from dyke)	8 Km
Bogamukh		500 mt (dist. from dyke)	2 Km
Kopili L/B Dyke from charaihagi to Tuklaitup		27.4 Km	--
Kollong dyke R/B from phulaguri to Molankata	Under Raha Revenue Circle	8.6 Km	---
Extension along R/B of Kollong from phulaguri to hoiborgaon	Some ares fall under Raha Revnue circle	16.2 Km	---
Embankment along R/B of Nonoi & haria from Tulsimukh to Hariaghat	Some under Raha Revenue Circle	9.5 km	---
F/E along L/B of Nonoi from Bamuni to doboka PWD Road		8.5 km	
NTP Dyke on both side bank of kollong River		6.2	

Source:-DDMA, Nagaon



Raha Flood

River Kopili is also another River responsible of creation of sudden dam induced flood. Kopili is an interstate river in Northeast India that flows through the states of Meghalaya and Assam and is the largest south bank tributary of the Brahmaputra in Assam. The river Kopili rises in the North Cachar Hills District in Borail Range at an altitude of 1525 meter. Then it passes through Kopili Ghat, Penumbra, Kheroni, Rajagoan, Kampur, Raha, Amsoi, Kumoi, and Mayang.

The Kopili Hydro Electric Project, located across the districts of Dima Hasao in Assam and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya and run by the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, consists of the Khandong and Umrongso dams and their reservoirs and three power houses that have a total installed capacity of 275 MW.

The kopili dam has changed the character of flood in the river downstream for the worse. Before the construction of kopili dam, floods occurred mainly during the monsoon season. Increase in water volume due to heavy rains used to be the reason of flood. These were normal flood which occurred not more than two or three times a year. But after the construction of Dam, number of sudden artificial flood has been increased. Hundreds of houses in the Raha area of Nagaon district got flooded on 2020, Tuesday, after water were released from a dam of Karbi Langpi hydropower project in Karbi Anglong.

10.1.1 DROUGHT:

As Raha region lies on the banks of the River & Kalong, there is no scarcity of water for irrigation purpose for agricultural fields. Both the two rivers are perennial and full of water during the whole year. However, in 2009 whole district Nagaon was affected by Drought.

Table-48: Disastrous with Area of Impact.

SL. No	Disastrous	Year of Occurrence	Area affected	Name of the localities
1.	Drought	2009	Nagaon District	All the circles of District

Sources: -Department of Disaster Management, Nagaon

10.1.2 RIVER EROSION:

River erosion is a season specific calamity observed in certain period mostly in fixed seasonal interval, in rainy season specifically from the months of April to July. The Brahmaputra has unleashed its destructive force again in Assam. Bank erosion prone area of the streams and Rivers of Assam are to be converted by different soil conservation measures prone area of the streams and rivers of Assam are to be covered by different soil conservation measures in order to check the continuous loss of Agricultural land Gully erosion is the main erosion problem, which damages a considerable area of Agricultural land annually. Gullies are the formation are the formation in the soil by the surface runoff water initiating sheet, rill and finally the gullies resulting in accountable loss of the top fertile soil. Gully control structure like spillways, check dams etc. are constructed to stop further advancement of the gully heads and fingers and to improve the moisture regime in the command areas which results in increase in production from agricultural land.

Bank erosion occurred in Kolong and Kopili River in the areas like HariaMukh, Phulaguri, Molankata, Tulsimukh, Chaparmukhgaon, ChaparmukhTown during the time of monsoon and continuous downpour increase the volume of water in Kolong and Kopili River leads to constant erosion/corrosion on it.

Table-49: Disastrous Event with Area of Impact

SL.No	Disastrous Event	Year of Occurrence	Area affected
1	River erosion, Bank erosion	Every continuous year	Hariamukh, Phulaguri, Molankata, Chaparmukh gaontown, Tulsimukh under Raha Revenue Circle.

Source: - Department of Disaster Management, Nagaon

10.2 SEASONAL HAZARD ANALYSIS:**Table-50: Monthly Seasonal Hazard Occurrence with Analysis**

Hazards	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
Cyclone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flood					←	→						
Drought					←	→						
Earthquake	←										→	
Fire		←	→									
Lightening				←	→							
Epidemic	←										→	

Source: - Department of Disaster Management, Nagaon

10.2.1 VULNERABILITY (RISK AND HAZARDS ANALYSIS):**Table-51: Hazards Vulnerability and Potential Risk**

Types of Hazards	Potential	Vulnerability	Vulnerable areas
Cyclone	Nil	-	-
Flood	Loss of crops, Human lives and animals and properties damage	Communication facility, Agriculture & Horticulture, Private infrastructure Houses, Irrigation sources, Electrical installations, Drinking water sources, Educational institution, and livestock	Dighali Ati, Chaparmukh Town, Balipara, Hariamukh, Chaparmukhgaon, Balipara within R.M.P area under Raha Revenue Circle
Drought	Drought human life and pets	Loss of Human lives & pets	Entire Raha circle
Earthquake	Human lives & Structures both public & Pvt.	Loss of Human lives & structures both public & pvt.	Entire Raha Circle
Fire	Lives and property	Loss of Human lives & structures both public & pvt.	Entire Raha Circle
Epidemic	Human lives & Pets	Loss of Human lives and pets	Entire Raha Circle
Lightening	Human lives	Loss of Human lives	Entire Raha Circle

Source:-District Disaster Management Plan, 2020, DDMA, Nagaon

10.2.2 Infrastructure vulnerability against Hazards:**Table-52: Infrastructure vulnerability against Hazards:**

Vulnerability	Flood		Accident		Fire	
	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area
Road network	15, 00,000 appx.	Nagaon sadar, Raha, Kampur, Samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue Circle areas 2800 sq k.m	6,25,000 appx	Along NH 36 & 37, SH-17, SH-18 urban area approaching roads.	---	---
Water Supply	15,00,000 appx.	Nagaon sadar, Raha, Kampur, Samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue Circle areas 2800 sq k.m	-----	-----	----	---
Hospital	50,000 appx.	All Development block areas	-----	-----	1500 appx.	Civil Hospital Nagaon
Food stocks & Supplies	15,00,000 appx.	Nagaon sadar, Raha, Kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue circle areas 2800 sq. km	-----	-----	15,00,000	Nagaon sadar, Raha, kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, samaguri Kaliabor Revenue circle areas 2800 sq. km
Communication (system)	15, 00,000 appx.	Nagaon sadar, Raha, kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue	----	-----	-----	-----

		circle areas 2800 sq. km				
Embankments	15,00,000 appx	Nagaon sadar, Raha, kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue circle areas 2800 sq. km	----	----	----	-----
Bridges	15,00,000 appx	Nagaon sadar, Raha, kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, samaguri, Kaliabor Revenue circle areas 2800 sq. km				

Source: -District Disaster Management Plan, 2020, DDMA, Nagaon

10.3 MITIGATION PLAN:

Any disaster management plan or emergency management plan consists of four phases, namely: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. The Mitigation component in an emergency management plan is aimed at reducing the risk, impact, effects of a disaster. Hence careful planning eliminates the phase is important to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life, property from natural and manmade calamities. It's important to have mitigation plans led by local community, working together to identify, plan for in the event of a disaster and reduce vulnerabilities and promote long term personal and community resilience and sustainability. Mitigation Plans can concentrate on both pre-disaster and post disaster efforts to reduce the impact of the disaster.

Pres-disaster Mitigation should focus on projects and interventions to address natural and man-made disaster to reduce risk to the population and property. This is mainly achieved by strengthening the resilience of National/state infrastructure. Post- disaster Mitigation efforts are primarily designed to reduce future damage in an affected area and decrease the loss of life and property and life due to the incidents following the disaster.

The essential steps of hazard mitigation are: -

1. Hazards identification
2. Vulnerability Analysis
3. Defining a Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

Implementation of Hazard Mitigation Activities and projects

Raha region is also affected by flood than any other natural disasters hence the disaster vulnerable area mitigation plan focuses on flood related eventualities and how can it be mitigated and have better preparedness. It is important to note that disaster management is an integrated task involving various government departments of region and the plan should focus on prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and measures.

Table 53: Embankments and venerable reaches of the Nagaon district

Dyke	Area	Length	Benefiting Area
Hatimura	Kaliabor	3.595 Km	1329 H
Brahmaputra Dyke		88.845 Km	48,000 H
Bihdubi		300 mt (dist. from dyke)	2 km
Sullung Borghuli		200 mt. (dist. from dyke)	8 Km
Bogamukh		500 mt (dist. from dyke)	2 Km
Kopili L/B Dyke from charaihagi to Tuklaitup		27.4 Km	--
Kollong dyke R/B from phulaguri to Molankata	Under Raha Revenue Circle	8.6 Km	---
Extension along R/B of Kollong from phulaguri to hoiborgaon	Some areas fall under Raha Revenue Circle	16.2 Km	---
Embankment along R/B of Nonoi & haria from Tulsimukh to Hariaghat	Some areas fall under Raha Revenue Circle.	9.5 km	---
F/E along L/B of Nonoi from Bamuni to doboka PWD Road		8.5 km	
NTP Dyke on both side bank of kollong River		6.2	

Source:-District Disaster Management Plan, 2020, DDMA, Nagaon

10.4 PREVENTION:

As part of the said natural disasters the following measures can be adopted by concerned govt. departments to avoid and minimize the impacts of natural disasters.

1. The public work department should monitor the major water bodies like river, streams lakes for constant flow of water, rising level and identify potential areas along the water bodies which need additional embankment or revetments, and these works should be implemented on priority before the onset of the season.
2. Power and communication should carry out through inspection of power lines, communication lines for defects and rectify them. Trees and branches which may damage power and communication lines should be trimmed or removed.
3. Health department should ensure the primary and community health centers are equipped with medicines and medical staff. Preventive vaccines for epidemics should be stocked in adequate quantity. Chlorination of drinking water should be ensured to avoid the outbreak of epidemics in the event of cyclones and floods.
4. The department of disaster management is the nodal agency in the Nagaon region and has already handled several flood and cyclone situation in the region. From this experience, it should be able to identify the low lying and vulnerable areas and the population of such places must be warned to be alert and to be ready to move to safer areas or to the relief camps in case of warning disaster.
5. The department of civil supplies & consumer affairs should decide for creation of buffer stock of food grains by making required withdrawal from the food corporation of India. Also, adequate quantities of kerosene and diesel should be procured and made available through the fair price shops.
6. Department of Agriculture should take steps to publicize precautionary measures to be taken to save the standing crops in the vulnerable areas. Farmers should be encouraged to have platforms in their fields to stock the crops. De-silting of the public and private irrigation canals should be ensured for quick drainage of paddy fields.
7. Fisheries Department shall alert all the people residing on river bank villages and hamlets about the impending natural calamities and advise the fisherman not to venture into sea till normalcy is restored.

8. Department of School education shall keep all schools ready for accommodating the evacuees and keep the central kitchens to function around the clock with in charge of the centers. NCC and NSS students shall also be grouped to send them for relief works.
9. Department of Animal Husbandry should store fodder, cattle feed, and poultry food etc. and also carries out the inoculation of animals against epidemics. The Key village units should harbor stray cattle with shelters.
10. Transport Department should keep ready the list of sufficient numbers of earthmoving vehicles, transportation vehicles such as trucks, tractors, tippers, poclains , mini buses etc. Further, all the listed vehicle allocated in connection with calamity has to be kept in roadworthy condition for using them in emergency.
11. Local Urban Bodies/Municipal Board shall make rearrangement for availability of Generators and pump sets at short notice. For areas with water logging and artificial flood local bodies should clear the L & U type drained which normally clog due to plastic materials and silt.
12. Police department shall set up a Search & Rescue Team which shall contain at least 20 police personal for each jurisdiction of the superintendent of police.
13. Similarly, the fire services department shall set up search & Rescue Team consisting of at least 6 members of each fire station.

10.5 MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS:

Pre-disaster planning consists of activities such as disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness. Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of embankments and construction of proper drainage system in flood prone areas to avoid floods. The other example includes retrofitting of weak buildings to make them earthquake resistant. And preparedness focuses on plans to respond to a disaster threat or occurrence. It takes into account estimation of emergency needs and identifies the resources to meet the needs.

The first objective of the preparedness is to reduce the disaster impact through appropriate actions and improve the capacity of those who are likely to be improving the capacity of those who are likely to be affected most. The second

is to ensure that ongoing development continues to improve the capacities and capabilities of the system to strengthen preparedness efforts at community level. Finally, it guides reconstruction so as to ensure reduction in vulnerability. The best example of preparedness activities are the development of community awareness and sanitization system through community education and administrative preparedness by way of stockpiling of supplies, developing emergency plans for rescue and relief. For successful mitigation plan it is necessary to identify short- medium-long term mitigation measures risks and damages.

The following steps can be taken to reduce the risk in the unfortunate event of the said natural disasters.

1. Restore communication networks.
2. The task force in association with reach and rescue teams of police and fire should thoroughly search the affected area for survivors and injured.
3. In case of heavy flooding and inundation, vehicular access may be restricted and hence suitable rafts/boats should be used to rescue and evacuate the people affected by the floods.
4. Water logging in low lying residential areas should be pumped out and the pump out water could be let out through the nearest natural drain or canal. Also fire engines can be deployed to pump out water from affected areas during emergencies.
5. Any breach in rivers, streams or natural drains should be protected with adequate sand bags or creation of temporary embankments to avoid further damage to property and human life.
6. In case of heavy storms, power supply to areas which are in the primary path of the storm can be disconnected to avoid hazards due to breakage of power lines. Provisions should be made to provide generators for temporary power supply to storm affected areas.
7. Relief camps should be opened in appropriate location where a large number of people are affected.

Table-54: Department-wise Action taken Plan for Mitigating Flood

Type of sector	Sub-sector	Mitigation measures	Responsible Deptt.	Time frame
Infrastructure Development	Road	Repair, Restoration of vulnerable points on roads before unset of monsoon	PWD/DRDA	During Normal time and immediately
	Embankment s	Repair of vulnerable points in river/canal embankment during free flood period	Water Resources/Irrigation	During Normal time and immediately ,
	Bridge	Repair, restoration of vulnerable points on bridge before onset of flood	PWD, NH	During Normal time
	Communication	Ensure maintenance and proper functioning of electronic communication system	BSNL	Round the year
	Drinking water	Replacement of tube well/pipe water	PHE/ Health Deptt.	During Normal time and immediately ,
	Power	Immediate response for repair of electric line and supply	PWD, ASEB	Round the year
Health	Vaccination	Adequate stock piling of vaccines should be ensured	CMO, DVO, NGOs	During Normal time and immediately ,
	Training	Training Programe of common people should be programmed for Health care, sanitation and first aid from	CMO, DVO, NGOs	During Normal period

		village level to district		
Livelihood	Awareness	Creating awareness among general public during normal time to insured human life	Leading NGOs	During Normal time
	Agriculture	Alternant cropping pattern/flood resistance crops/crops insurance etc	Dy. Director Agriculture	During normal time and immediately after disaster.
Planning and Response	Relief/ Rehabilitation	Regular updation of departmental contingency plan, Community awareness and involvement of NGOs Regular conduct of mock drill	Line Departments	During Normal time

10.6 RESPONSE PLAN:

Response measures are those taken immediately prior to and following disaster impact. It is important to have clear organizational chart structures with established line of authority within the Government mechanism to handle the response plan in case of natural calamities. Response plans include formation of functional teams and providing plans for the transportation, evacuation, search and rescue and rehabilitation. Survey and assessment part should be the part of response activity.

Coordinated IEC activities should be initiated well in advance

1. Mock Drill should carry out twice a year.
2. Make separate plan of operation and list of required materials, tools, machineries for each kind of disaster.
3. Train the rescue team with equipment
4. Train the panchayat leaders, Municipal leaders, Volunteers etc.
5. Approach to NDMA and SDMA for any kind of assistance.

6. Incident Command Officer shall organize regular coordination meeting with all DM committee members, Head of Offices, Public leaders, NGOs and Senior citizen in consultation with the chairman.
7. The RRTs (Medical & Police) will be alerted by the incident Command Officer.

10.7 AIM OF DISASTER RESPONSE:

1. To ensure the survival of the maximum possible number of victims, keeping them in the best possible Health in the circumstances.
2. To re-established self-sufficiency and essential services as quickly as possible for all population group.
3. To repair or replace damaged infrastructure and regenerate viable economic activities.
4. In situation of civil conflict, the aim is to protect and assist the civilian population.
5. In case involving population displacement the aim is to find durable solutions as quickly as possible.

10.7.1 RELIEF:

10.7.1.1 DURING THE DISASTER:

1. Disseminate the warning of disaster from DDR & IC to all concerned destination in single attempt by using mass sms, announcement through radio, social media, and print media and ask the people who are likely to be affected, to take shelter in safer places.
2. Immediate deploy the forces to clear the route of search & rescue and also to clear the traffic from the route of rescue
3. Command to the forces, NGOs. SHGs & volunteers to rush immediately to the affected area for search and rescue with all pre listed tools, equipment for disaster.

10.7.1.2 CITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN:

The points mentioned above should be part of a city or region level disaster management Plan. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 has brought a change from response & relief-oriented approach. This has encouraged many cities to formulate a city disaster management plan; the same should be worked for Raha MPA as well to enable it to be better prepared in case of natural disasters in the future. As part of Master Plan 2045 the authority feels there is a need for a CDMP for the Planning area covering the following general principles.

- Risk & Hazard Assessment
- Planning
- Organization
- Resource Utilization
- Need for Specialist
- Training

Generally, the CDMP prepared for the planning area should include sectoral plans covering the following aspects of disaster & emergency management: -

- Overall Preparedness
- Emergency Response
- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Recovery
- Reconstruction
- Capacity Building Plans

10.7.2 SECTOR -WISE INVESTMENT PROPOSAL:

The sector wise requirement of implementation of various projects of Raha Master Plan Area is detailed as table below:

Sl No.	Location / Area		Project Name
Neighborhood Centre			
1.	Tupakuchi 1B- 2K-10L(R), Dag No.-729		Neighborhood Centre
2.	Dighali Ati 3B- 2K- 9L, Dag No: 323		Neighborhood Centre
3.	Saragaon	117B, 3K, 11L Dag No.-924	Neighborhood Centre
4.	Balipara	15B- 3K-8L, Dag No.-513	Neighborhood Centre
Solid Waste management			
5.	Raha Planning Area		Improvement and Modernization of Solid Waste Collection, Transportation and Disposal System of Raha
6.	Hariyamukh		Development of Solid Waste Engineering Landfill Site on 20 (twenty) Bigha of Land, Dag No. 490, 501, 502
Drainage System			
7.	Raha Planning Area		Preparation of DPR for Drainage System for Raha Area
8.	Raha Town		Construction and Improvement of Existing Storm Water Drains
9.	RahaTown		Cleaning and Maintenance of existing Drains

Water Bodies		
11.	Raha Planning Area	Conservation and Management of Water Bodies in Planning Area like Ranthali Beel, Nimajan Dubi, Hatibandha Dubi, Balipara Beel, Dighali Beel
12.	Raha Planning Area	Development of Green Belt around all water Bodies
13.	Raha Planning Area	Development of Kalong River front as recreational zone
Traffic and Transportation		
14.	Rupohitoli, Dag No.-544, 545, 546: 11B 4K 16L	Construction of Bus Terminus
15.	Rupohitoli, Dag No.-552, 553, 554: 15B 5K 2L	Construction of Truck Terminus
16.	Raha Town Area	Construction of Cycle Parking
17.	Raha Town Area	Construction of street Parking
18.	Raha Town Area: Raha Natun Chariali, Raha Purana Chariali, Tupakuchi Chariali	Construction of Traffic Signals Points at different suitable places of Raha town.
Fly over/Over bridge		
19.	Raha Natun Chariali	Construction of Fly over
20.	Chaparmukh Railway Jn.	Construction of Fly over
21.	Raha Chaki Railway line	Construction of over bridge
22.	Saragaon Tini-Ali	Construction of over foot bridge at NH-37
23.	Pub Saragaon	Construction of Subway (Underpass) at NH-37
Recreational Facility		
24.	Rupahitali, Dag No.-582	Construction of Parks
25.	Raha Town Area, Dag No.-482	Construction of Parks

23.	Raha Ranthali Area, Dag No.-97	Development of town level Ranthali beel Wetland Park.
24.	Tupakuchi Area, 1B-1K-16L, Dag No.-719	Construction of Parks
25.	Chaparmukh Town Area, Dag No.-11	Construction of Parks and playground
26.	Raha Gaon, Dag No.-22,36	Construction of Parks
27.	Raha Town, Dag No.-527,528	Construction of Parks and Playground
28.	Saragaon, Dag No.-924	Construction of Parks and playground
29.	Raha Sport Association Playground	Development of Playground infrastructure with Spectators Gallery, Pavilion, Indoor, Stadium, and Gymnasium with modern amenities
30.	Khaigarh Play Ground	Development of a Mini stadium with spectator's galleries and modern facilities
31	Mahendra Nath Hajarika Smriti Bhawan	Construction of Public Auditorium with all modern facilities
32	Pandit Gopinath Bordoloi Playground	Construction of Open theater with all modern facilities
Industrial Area		
33.	Towards Raha – Barapujia Road	Development of industrial Area
34.	Chaparmukh Area	Development of Industrial estate
35.	Garmari Area	Development of Industrial estate

Improvement and widening of Road		
36.	Raha college approach road	700 metre
37.	Chaparmukh Sing gaon Road	600 m
38.	Raha Kampur road to Chakial gaon	500 m
39.	Dighali ati Chaparmukh Road Via Krishna Nagar	2.00 Km
40.	Khaigarh Dighaldari Road	1.50 Km.
41.	Raha to Raha Chaki	500 m

42.	Raha Purana Chariali to Raha Gaon	700 m
43.	NH-37 to Ranthali	3.00 Km.
44.	Khaigarh to Kargil Chak	800 m
45.	Raha Tapakuchi to Balipara	1.50 Km
46.	R.B Road at Batalian Chariali to NH-37 via Pub Tapakuchi	2.00Km
47.	NH-37 to Rajagaon Road Via Chegun bagan, W/No.2	250 m
48.	Raha M.B Area Bylane No.1W /No.3	350 m
49.	Extension of Raha Hospital approach road	200 m
50.	Debaguri Road	500 m
51	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block (with One no. of culvert) from Pub-Garmari main Road to Rly. line.	220M
52	Construction of Road by providing earth. filling and Pavers Block from Garmari Gaon Tiniali to New colony	600M
53	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block at Garmari Gaon Natun Chuburi	210M
54	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block from Garmari gaon to Natun Chuburi	350M
55	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block from Garmari gaon Tiniali to Natun Chuburi. Bye-lane- 1.	300M
56	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers block near New Colony Tiniali.	100M
57	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block with Boulder Gaurd Wall at side of pond from Junaki Path to NH 37	150M
58	Construction of Bye-lane-1 by providing earth filling and Pavers Block near Garmari New Colony Tiniali.	60M

59	Construction of Bye-lane-2 by providing earth filling and Pavers Block near Garmari New Colony	600M
60	Construction of link road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block from Raha Kampur NEC Rd. to NH 37	150M
61	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block and one no. of Box culvert from Garmari Power House to proposed cremation ground.	800M
62	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block with 3 Nos of Box culvert from Raha college to Dighaliati,	300M
63	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block from Garmari NH-37 towards Raha College Dighaliati Road.	300M
64	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and Pavers Block from Fishery College under Pass towards Raha College Dighaliati Road.	180M
65	Construction of Road (Bye- lane 1) by providing earth filling and Pavers Block at Pachim Garmari	250M
66	Construction of Bye-lane-3 by providing earth filling and Pavers Block at Pachim Garmari. (Dhaba Highway Road)	
67	Construction of Bye- lane 4 by providing earth filling and Pavers Block at Pachim Garmari. (Dhaba Highway Road).	280M
68	Construction of Road with earth filling and pavers Block of Road from Rajagaon Main Road to Bank Colony	200M
69	Construction of Road with earth filling and pavers Block from Rajagaon Bank Colony Bye - lane	280M
70	Construction with earth filling and pavers block of Maaline Ai Than	200M

71	Construction with earth filling and pavers Block of Bye Lane (near Aganwadi Center at Raha Balipara)	210M
72	Construction with earth filling and Pavers Block of Road from Rajagaon Kalong Bank to Kalongpar Chuburi	250M
73	Construction with earth filling and Pavers Block of Raha Gaon Rohdoi Path	200M
74	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block Cum Both Side drain from Uttar Balipara Main Rd. and Rajagaon main Rd. link Road no 1	180M
75	Construction of Road with Earth filling and Paver's Block from Uttar Balipara Main Rd. and Rajagaon main Rd. link Road no 2	250M
76	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block Uttar Balipara Main Rd. up to New Shankardev Sishu Bidya Niketon.	260M
77	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block at Baoulichuk	70M
78	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block from Uttar Balipara Main Rd. to Natun Chuburi	180M
79	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block of Biren Bordoloi Rd.	110M
80	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block Near Uttar Balipara L.P.School.	130M
81	Construction of Uttar Balipara Main Tiniali Road with Earth filling and Paver's Block with Culvert Rd. (Near Library)	350M
82	Construction of Uttar Balipara Mukti Bordoloi Path with Earth filling and Paver's Block and Culvert.	110M
83	Construction of Uttar Balipara Bordoloi Chuk Rd. with Earth filling and Paver's Block and one no Culvert	110M

84	Construction of Road Cum drain (Earth fillings and Paver's Block) at Raha Madhya Tupakuchi Chariali.	100M
85	Construction of Road by providing earth filling with Paver's Block Cum R.C.C. Drain (Both Side) from Raha Morigaon P.W.D. Road to Kriya Santha field.	400M
86	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block near of Tupakuchi Chariali Nimna Buniyadi Bidyalaya	100M
87	Area Development by earth filling for permanent solution for artificial flood with drainage provision at ward No 5 & 6	
88	Construction by earth filling and Pavers Block of Raha Gaon Hazarikatol bye lane	70M
89	Construction of Road by providing earth filling and pavers Block near Raha Gaon Bharali Road.	120M
90	Construction by providing earth filling and pavers Block with RCC drain near Raha Petrol Dept.	180M
91	Construction by providing earth filling and Pavers Block with RCC drain at Pather Gaon Road.	60M
92	Construction with earth filling and Pavers Block of Raha Hospital Bye Lane	300M
93	Construction of Road with Earth fillings and Paver's Block cum drain near Raha State Bank	130M
94	Construction by providing earth filling and pavers Block at Raha Banuagaon.	80M
95	Area Development by Providing earth filling and construction of R.C.C drain & Culvert with C.C Block Road due to Artificial flood.	80M
96	Improvement of Raha Banuagaon Main Road Construction of R.C.C drain	700M

97	Improvement of Raha Banuagaon Kalong Bank road By providing pavers block from old R.C.C Bridge to Rly. over Bridge.	280M
98	Construction of raha Girls School approach Road by Providing earth filling and Pavers Block.	60M
99	Construction of Road (Earth fillings with Paver's Block) from Moriatichek to Pub Tupakuchi link Road	100M
100	Construction of Road (Earth fillings with Paver's Block) cum R.C.C drain from Moriatichek Main Road to Goli	80M
101	Construction of Road (Earth fillings with Paver's Block) from Raha Morigaon Rd. and Pub Tupakuchi link rd to Medhichuk.	160M
102	Construction of Road (Earth fillings with Paver's Block) from Pub Tupakuchi and Rupahitali link Rd. to Paddy field.	280M
103	Construction of R.C.C Bridge at Pub Tupakuchi and Rupahitali link Rd.	60M
104	Construction of Road (Earth fillings with Paver's Block) cum RCC drain at Dewaguri.	100M
105	Improvement of road (pavers block) cum R.C.C drain from Pub Tupakuchi and NH- 37 link Rd. to Dewaguri Tiniali	220M
106	Construction of B.D. Khemka Junior College Approach Rd. with earth filling & pavers Block.	80M
107	Construction of Road (earth filling and pavers block) near Pub Tupakuchi water Supply Scheme	100M
108	Construction of road by providing earth filling and pavers Block with 3 nos Box Culver from Khaigarh Rail Gate to Kamarjaan Beel.	600M
109	Construction of road by providing earth filling and pavers Block with 4 nos Box Culvert from Khaigarh Rail gate to Raha Rly. Station.	2500

110	Improvement by providing pavers block of Road from Khaigarh Rail gate to Khaigarh Village.	1200
111	Construction of road by providing earth filling and pavers Block with 6 nos of Box Culvert from Khaigarh Kargilchuk to Dighaldari Road.	2.50KM
112	Construction of R.C.C Bridge at Pub Tupakuchi and Rupahitali link Rd.	60M
113	Construction of road by providing earth filling and pavers block of Thukulagaon main road to connecting bye lane to Ratu Dewri's residence. Waed no.-7	140M
114	Construction of link road by providing earth filling and pavers block of Thukulagaon main road to to the residence of Latu Dewri's residence. Ward no.-7	110M
115	Construction of road by providing earth filling and pavers block of Thukulagaon main road to connecting bye lane to the residence of Karuna Kalita in Ward no.-7	50M
Construction of Drain within Raha Master Plan Area		
116	Construction of drain both side of the Dighali ati Chaparmukh Road Via Krishna Nagar	4.00 Km
	Construction of Drain both side of Raha M.B Area Bylane No.1W /No.3	700 m
	Construction of Drain both side from NH-37 to Rajagaon Road Via Chegun bagan, W/No.2	500 m
	Construction of Drain within Raha Municipal Area	22.00 Km
	Khaigarh Dighaldari Road	1.50 Km.
	Construction of drain both side of the Dighali ati Chaparmukh Road Via Krishna Nagar	4KM
	Construction of Drain both side of Raha M.B Area Bylane No.1 W /No.3	800M
	Construction of Drain both side from NH-37 to Rajagaon Road Via Chegun bagan, W/No.2	500M

Proposal for TPS & LAP		
117	At Topakuchi, Balipara, Dighaliati & Chaparmukh	Proposed for Town Planning Scheme (TPS)
118	At Ward No.I and Ward No.IX	Proposed for Local Area Plan (LAP)

