

## **Analysis of changing household, income and population pattern of Haldia Industrial region, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Haldia is one of the most rapidly growing industrial towns in West Bengal. It is located at a distance of 125 km south-west of Kolkata and 50 km upstream from Bay of Bengal at the confluence of the three rivers, namely, Hooghly, Haldi and Rupnarayan. Haldi is one of the largest industrial townships of East India. Present study makes an attempt to explore the nature and causes of industrial dispersal with Haldia as a case study. The Haldia Planning Area is covering a total area of around 326.85 sq. km. The population of Haldia Area has increased from less than 2% to around 55% in the last 60 years. There are number of urban and industrial infrastructure projects which will go a long way in this industrial region to improvement in the quality of life of the people.

**Key Words :** Industrial, Increased, Improvement, Upstream, Attempt, Dispersal

### **INTRODUCTION**

Haldia is fast emerging and one of the most preferred industrial and service sector investment destinations in West Bengal on account of efforts of Haldia Development Authority (HDA) and conducive environment created by the Govt. of West Bengal. It further attempts to identify that contributory geographical and other important factor which in turn would account for such imbalance in spatial social pattern. The rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization and lack of infrastructure and employment opportunities in rural areas has led to mass rural –urban migration and this has resulted in the growth of slums, high prices of land beyond the reach of urban poor. From 1972 the area was under Haldia Development Authority (HDA) provides the basic infrastructure to the industries and people living in this area. After 1981 the high growth rate of industries and also the population needs move infrastructure and basic amenities for this region. There were unbalanced growth of economic, income, housing types, occupation etc.

### **Objectives :**

The following objectives have been taken into consideration for the study—

- i) To identify the factors determining the regional industrial growth.

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- ii) To review the growth profile of industries.
- iii) To examine the regional industrial structure and population patterns.
- iv) To analyze the shifting of population of the municipality area.
- v) To study the temporal growth of industries and its relation with urban changes.
- vi) To show the overall changes of housing and population in relation with the process of urbanization.

### Study area :

Geographically Haldia is located in an area enclosed by 22°03'4.93"N and 22°04'53.00"N latitudes and 88°07'53.15"E and 88°09'03.61"E longitudes. It is about 77 k.m. away from Kolkata in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal, near the confluence of two rivers, Hooghly and Haldi. Haldi is best known for its port and industrial activity. With the establishment of Haldia port, a large number of industries promoted by leading industrial house come in which have shaped Haldia as what it is today.

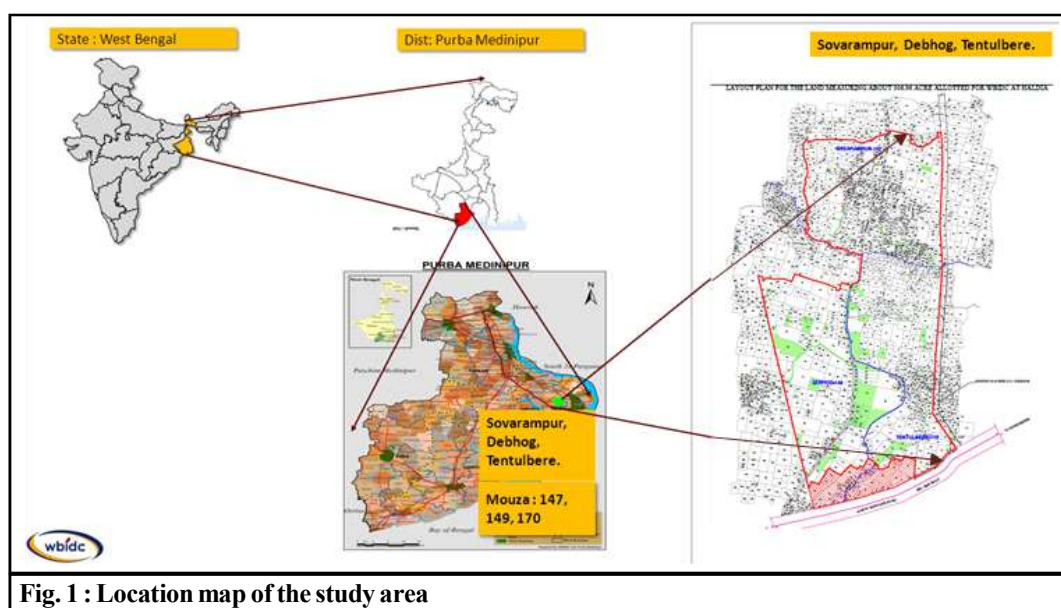


Fig. 1 : Location map of the study area

## METHODOLOGY

Collecting and compiling of data has been extremely difficult as this was scattered amongst various departments of the Government. All data was assembled from secondary sources. The list of main important data sources are as follows:

### Statistical data:

- i) District statistical Handbook, 2004 by Bureau of Applied Economics and statistics, Govt. of West Bengal.
- ii) A Socio-Economic study of house-holds in Haldia Planning Area.

### Technical Reports:

- i) Draft Annual Plan-2015-2016 on Agriculture of Purba Medinipur District by the office of

Principal Agricultural officer, Purba Medinipur, 2005.

ii) Project Report for Bridge of River Haldi connecting Haldia and Nandigram by Gherzi Eastern limited, 2005.

iii) Block Profile of Several Blocks was collected from the Block Developing Officers.

### Maps:

Map of the land used, sandheads, Blocks flood zones and canal system were collected from different office of West Bengal, Google Earth and Wiki maps, etc.

### Websites:

[www.hdaindia.com](http://www.hdaindia.com), [www.wbcensus.gov.in](http://www.wbcensus.gov.in), [www.urbanindia.nic.in](http://www.urbanindia.nic.in), [www.cgwber.nic.in](http://www.cgwber.nic.in).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Existing population and migration:

As seen from the trend, the population of the whole region under consideration has increased from 20 lakh to 23 lakh from 1991 to 2000. The population of Haldia town in this period has increased from one lakh to 1.7 lakh. Thus while there is a 28.43% growth rate of population from 1981 to 1991 there has been a fall of growth rate to 15% in the region's population in the last ten years from 2001 to 2011.

Also the growth rate for Haldia Municipality which was 375% through 1981 to 1991 has fallen to nearly 70%. In terms of population density the northern parts to Kolaghat, Tamluk and Haldia Municipality have the highest densities and the Nandigram area has the lowest population density.

Table 1 : Population area of blocks and households						
CD Block/ Municipality	2001 Mouza	2001 Household	2001 Area Sq.Km.	1981 Population Number	1991 Population Number	2001 Population Number
Tamluk	107	37992	123.50	143072	182404	204422
Sahid Matangi	87	33106	97.82	122010	154749	176307
Panskura	247	57751	246.92	205414	257891	298139
Kolaghat	112	49232	147.92	182261	227443	256882
Moyna	85	36801	154.51	139224	174309	196502
Nandakumar	100	42601	165.70	155643	198523	229462
Chandipur	114	29247	137.58	111407	140867	159914
Tamluk (M)		8851	10.36	29367	38688	45830
Total (Tamluk)	852	295590	1084	1088398	1374874	1567458
Mahisadal	75	33847	146.48	126193	158620	182191
Nandigram 1	99	30432	181.84	116159	147798	174691
Nandigram 2	41	18993	105.74	78909	95438	104637
Sutahata	81	19698	79.54	89346	99067	106338
Haldia	24	15644	65.44	94869	97928	81619
Haldia(M)		36161	104.90	21122	100347	170673
Total (Haldia)	320	154775	683.94	516598	699198	820149
Total	1172	450365	1768	1614996	2074072	2387607

Source: District statistical Handbook published by the bureau of Applied Economic and Statistics, Govt. of West Bengal, 2004.

**Migration:*****Place of origin:***

Among the migration households about 25% of households in HPA have migrated from other urban areas of West Bengal, another 67% from rural West Bengal.

***Reason for Migration:***

Only about 5% of the migrants had come to HPA in search of employment another 2% to fake up some gainful occupation. The overwhelming majority of 91% had come to stay with spouse or parent or guardians or children. The percentage of migrants who had come in search of gainful occupation was highest in Haldia Municipality.

<b>Table 2 : Place of origin</b>				
Percentage distribution of Household by place of origin	Haldia (M)	Growth Centres	Rural	HPA
West Bengal: Urban	59	0.6	0.5	25
Rural	22.2	99.4	99	67
Bihar: Rural	0.1	0	0	0
Other Indian States: Urban	9.6	0	0	4
Rural	7.3	0	0.5	3.1
Other Countries: Urban	0.5	0	0	0.3
Rural	1.5	0	0	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100

**House characteristics:**

The overall average family size in the planning area is 5.4 members. Nuclear families form the largest group covering 72.3%. The average family size in municipal area was found to be smaller (4.8) than that of rural areas (5.8). The percentage of single member households was only one for rural areas while it was highest for growth centrist.

**Household income /Expenditure characteristics:**

The average monthly income for Haldia Municipality was Rs. 3109. The average monthly expenditure for Haldia Municipality was Rs. 2692 or Rs. 600 per capita and for rural areas was Rs. 2087 while for the growth centers it was Rs. 2428.

**Economic base and Employment:*****Agriculture:***

The state of West Bengal has over the year done well in the field of horticulture, floriculture and paddy. Study done by the Agency of International business cooperation, MEA, Netherland show that the state has very high potential in agriculture. The northern parts of the region are especially rich in agriculture. A Wide range of vegetables which include betel vine plantations, cabbage, brinjal etc. are grown. There been a shift to floriculture which provides for better returns with coxcombs, roses, etc. being grown. The market for flowers however is limited to Kolkata. There is a need for more organized infrastructure and assistance for the production, processing, transport of far in produce to a wider market.

<b>Table 3 : Household expenditure</b>				
Percentage distribution monthly Household income class	Haldia(M)	Growth Centres	Rural	HPA2
<=499	2	3	2	2
500-999	5	5	7	6
1000-1999	19	25	34	26
2000-2999	24	28	27	20
3000-4999	20	25	18	13
5000-7499	19	8	8	4
7500-9999	6	2	2	3
10000+	4	4	22	3
Average Monthly Family Income	Haldia(M)	Growth centres	Rural	HPA
<=499	111	76	128	108
500-999	643	703	767	713
1000-1999	1481	1456	1451	1461
2000-2999	2226	2298	2298	2263
3000-4999	3560	3488	3488	3567
5000-7499	5853	5601	5601	5838
7500-9999	8223	8525	8525	8260
10000+	12574	14229	14229	13285
All	3732	3109	2703	3200

***Fishery:***

The region showed a high potential for pisciculture with a lot of area available for fisheries. It has an advantage of having fresh water, brackish water as well as deep sea fishing potentials. Presently the Tamruk subdivision has a higher land under pisciculture than the Haldia subdivision. However Haldia subdivision has a higher potential for brackish water fishing than the northern region.

***Industries:***

With the establishment of Haldia port, a large number of industries were established, such as Indian oil corporation, Hindustan lever, show Wallace, consolidated fibres and chemicals, etc. The major industrial units in Haldia recently are indicated in the map.

***Incomes and Occupations:***

The proportion of professional and technical works is highest in the Municipality with an average income of Rs. 3824, as is the proportion of service works with an average income of RS 5381. The highest earners in HPA were physicians and surgeons, with an average monthly income of Rs. 7010 and nurses with an average monthly income of Rs. 6060. In rural areas the proportion of farmers and fisherman, being obviously much greater, the average income of this group was of Rs. 1527 per month.

On the whole for Haldia Municipality the average monthly income of earners was Rs. 3165 as there is a higher proportion of white collar works in the area while for rural areas it was Rs. 1851.

***Problems of Haldia urban area:***

There may be huge amount of problems there -

**Table 4 : Investments in various sectors in the next 20 years**

	10 Years Investment (Rs. N Crores) 07-17	Next 10years Investment (Rs. N Crores) 17-27	Remarks
Multi product sez	25000	10000	Would help to diversify from the port based industry
Logistic hub	20000	10000	Can be developed due to the possibilities of improving regional connectivity.
Chemical and oil based industries	25000	5000	The region should slowly move out of its dependency on chemical industries.
Electronic industry	20000	15000	Should be encouraged due to the availability of skilled manpower nearby.
Agro industries	15000	20000	The region has potential to become an agricultural export zone.
Knowledge city	750	20000	This is another sector which should be encouraged as there is skilled manpower nearby.
Recreation	5000	5000	The sector has potential because of the regions natural and cultural abundance.

**Table 5 : Population increase due to investment**

C.D. Block/ Municipality	Activities suggested	Investment in 2007-17 in cores	Projected increase in population due to investment	Investment in 2017-27	Projected population due to investment
Tamluk	Agri and food	2000	122080	2500	152600
SahidMatangi	Agri and food	1000	61040	1500	91560
Panskura 1	Agri and food	2500	152600	3500	213640
Kolaghat	Agri and food	2500	152600	3500	91560
Moyna	Agri and food	1000	61040	1500	91560
Nandakumar	Agri and food	1000	61040	1500	91560
Chadipur	Agri and food	1000	61040	1500	152600
Tamluk (Municipality)	Agri and food and residential	2000	122080	2500	122080
Mahisadal	Agri and food	2000	981000	2000	545000
Nandigram1	Residential non polluting industry	22500	981000	12500	545000
Nandigram2	Non polluting industry	22500	209280	12500	34880
Sutahata	Petrochemical zone	15000	327000	2500	872000
Haldia	Knowledge, residential	7500	139520	20000	34880
Haldia(Municipality)	Residential industry	10000	139520	2500	34880
			3553400		3252560

- i) The industrial waste that are sent through the Hooghly River, causing siltation of river bed and a huge amount of money is spent for dredging.
- ii) The unresolved polluted materials adversely affect the river and marine ecosystem.
- iii) There is frequently labour problem.
- iv) The activity a labour union leads to strike and the production is hampered.

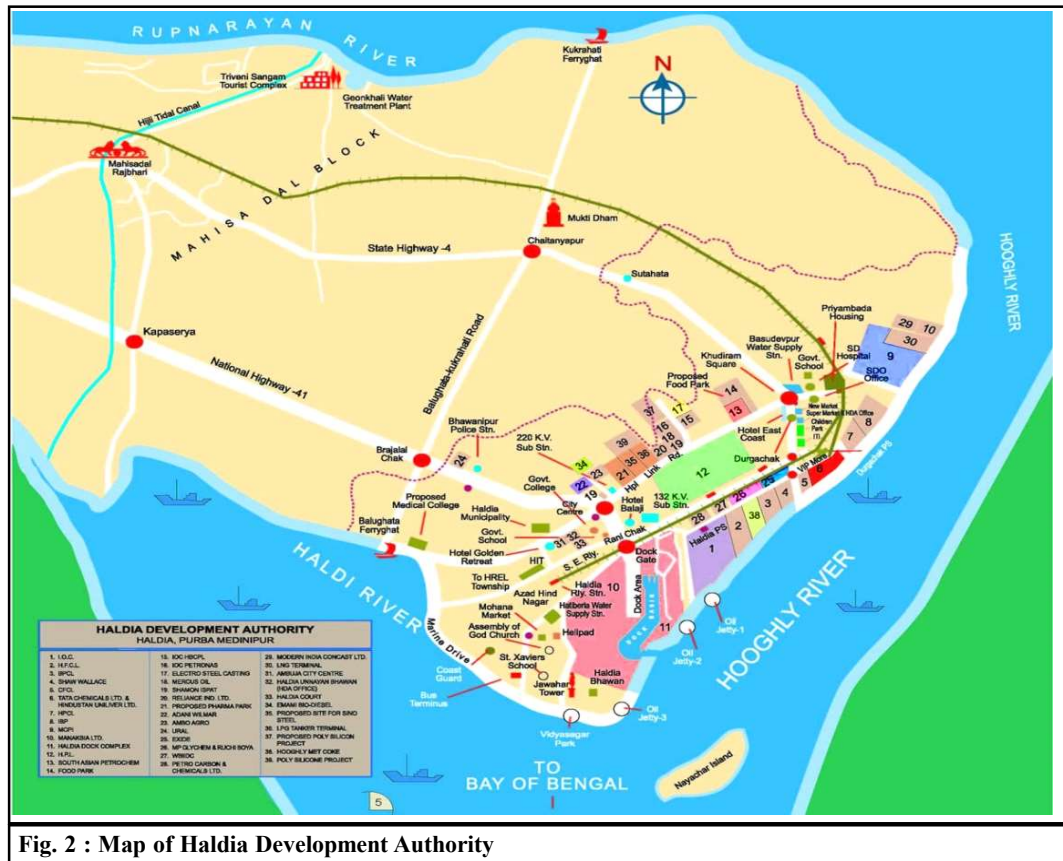


Fig. 2 : Map of Haldia Development Authority

### Remedial of the problems:

The following measures should be taken-

- Proper treatment and channeling of chemical waste.
- Further development of Durgachak must be stopped since it is under wine pollution.
- Proper export linkage of products.
- To meet increasing demand of power, new power stations must be established.
- Measure must be taken for siltation removal of Hooghly River.

### Conclusion :

Rapid changes of population in the period of 1981 to 1991 and up to 1998 because of local inward migration of population for construction work at various industries. Urbanization has been decreases from 2001 onward because of the out migration of labour class people from Haldia. Both population and household have been shifted from original settle areas to loss important previously agricultural land for the growth of industries. New housing colonies are developed by the Haldia Municipality and hab are based on economic status which creates segregation within the urban society.

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SUPRIYO HALDER

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