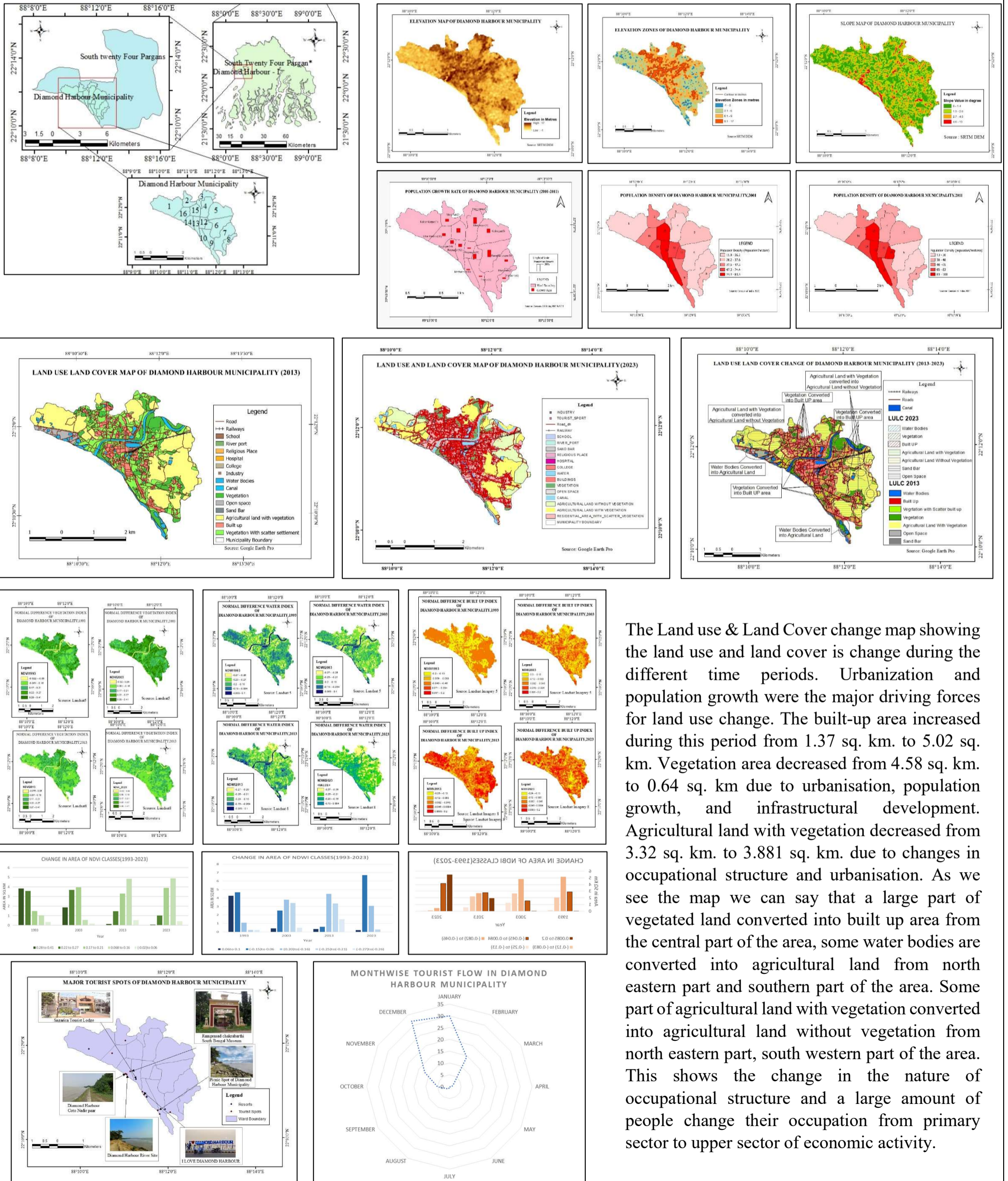
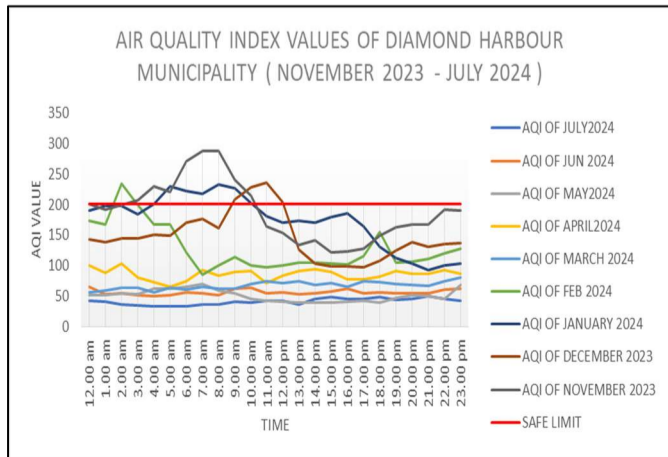
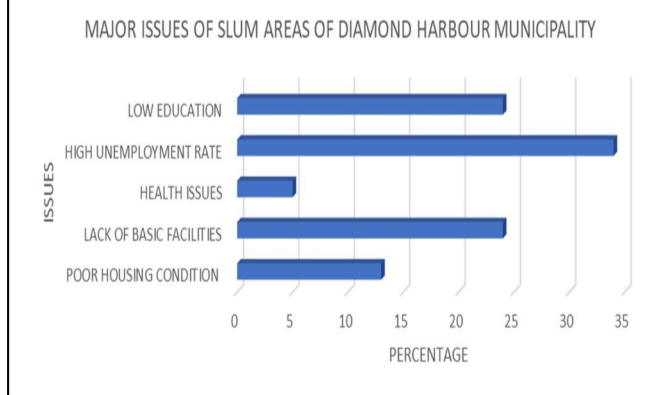
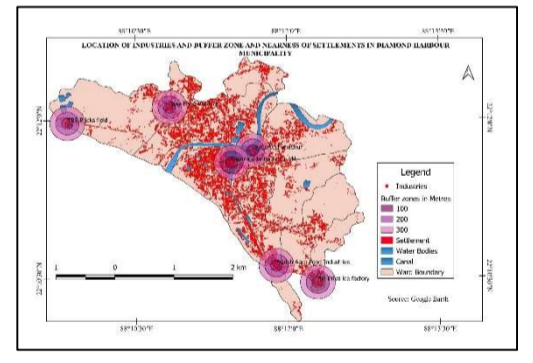
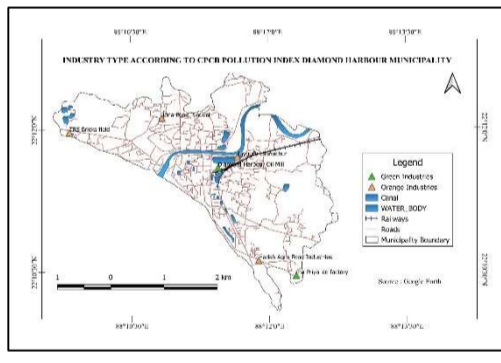
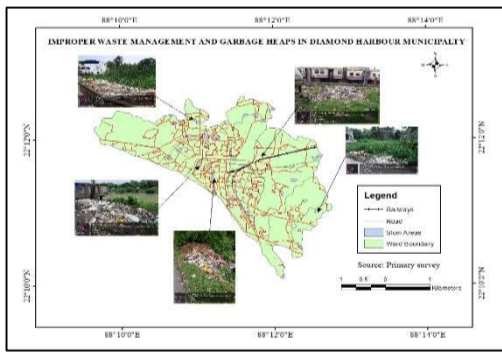
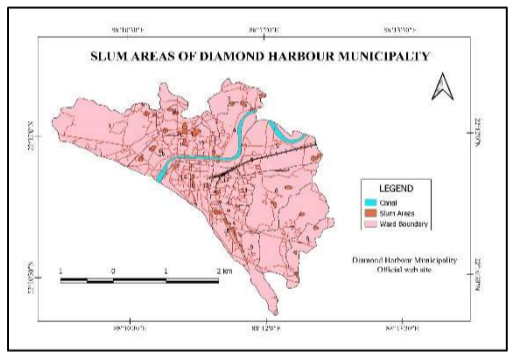
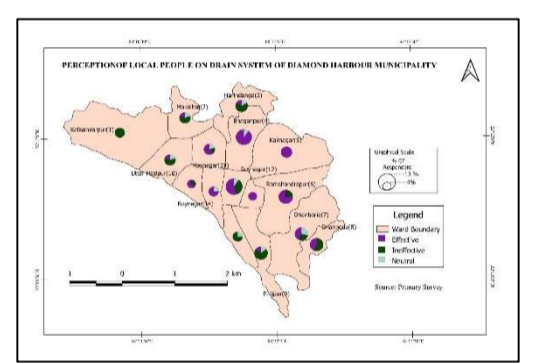
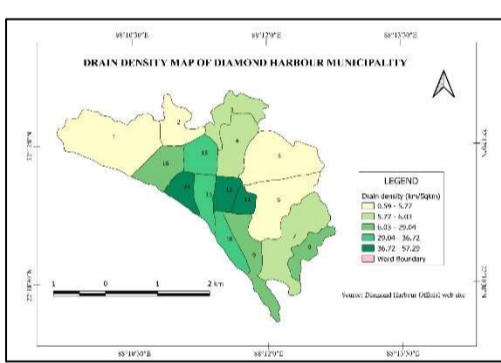
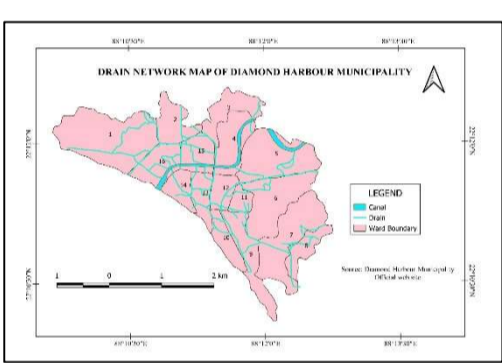
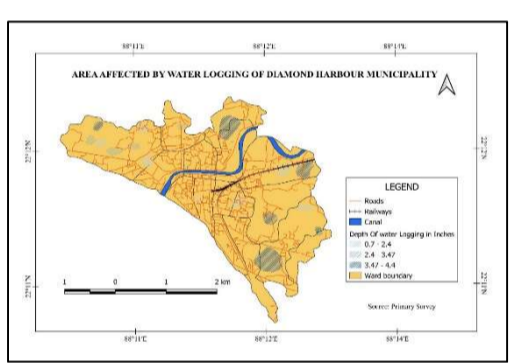
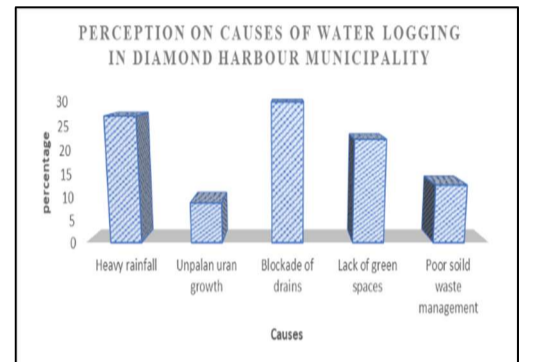
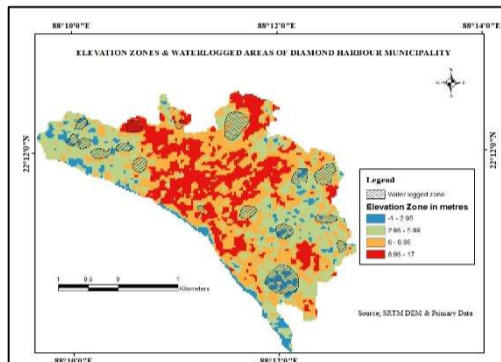
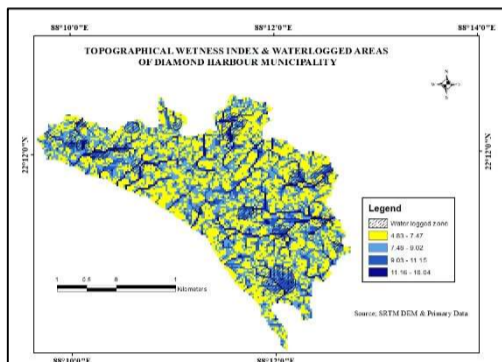
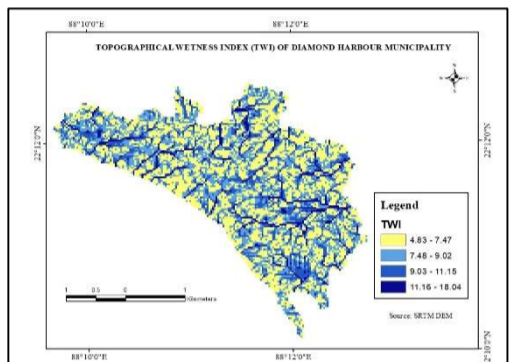
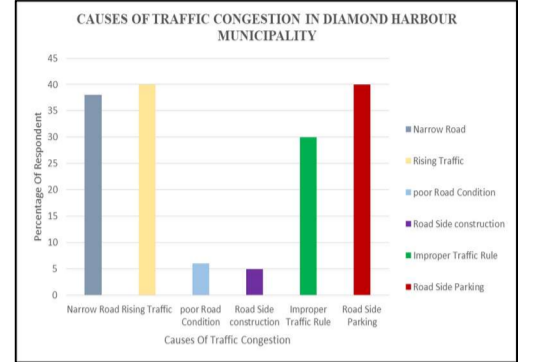
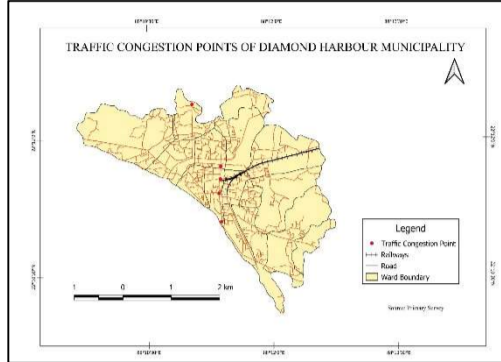
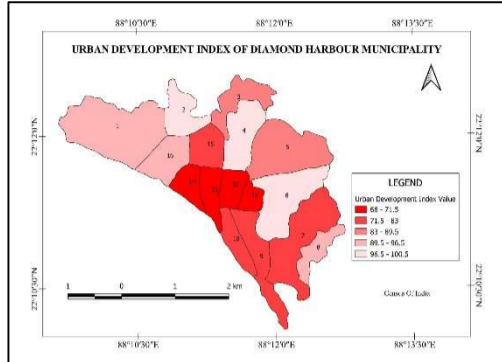
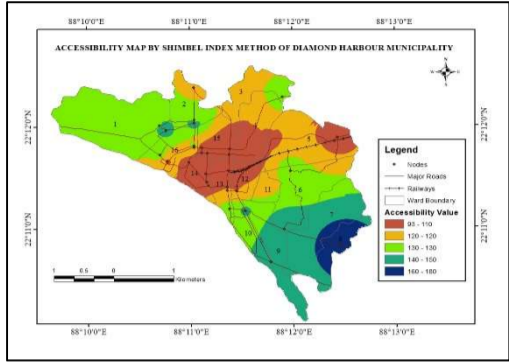
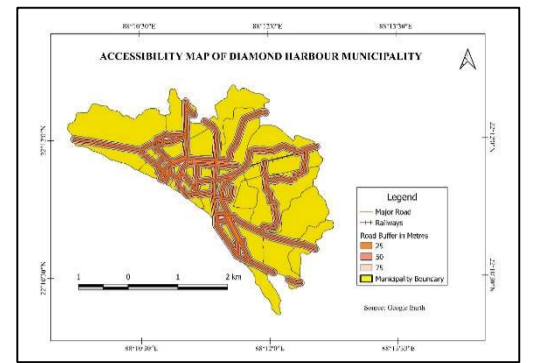
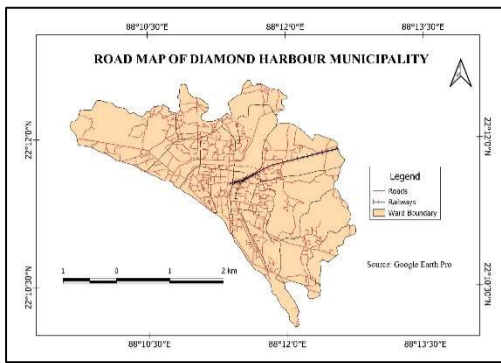
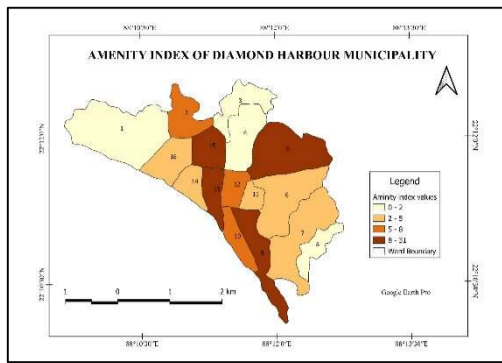
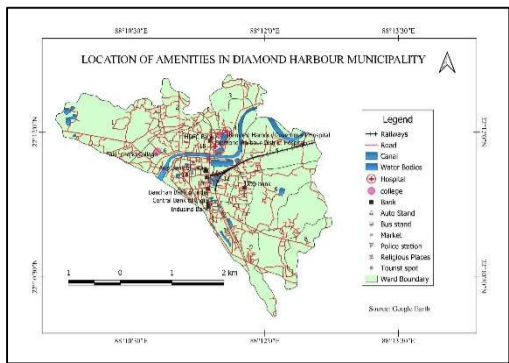


Impact of Urban Growth and Tourism Development on Environment in Diamond Harbour Municipality

Diamond Harbour Municipality is located in the Diamond Harbour-1 C.D. Block in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, India. It is situated along the eastern bank of the Hooghly River. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of the Diamond Harbour Municipality is 22° 13' 24" N to 22° 9' 29" N and 88° 13' 33" E to 88° 9' 16" E. The area is known for its scenic views of the river and historical significance. Diamond Harbour serves as a prominent spot for both tourism and local commerce.



The Land use & Land Cover change map showing the land use and land cover is change during the different time periods. Urbanization and population growth were the major driving forces for land use change. The built-up area increased during this period from 1.37 sq. km. to 5.02 sq. km. Vegetation area decreased from 4.58 sq. km. to 0.64 sq. km. due to urbanisation, population growth, and infrastructural development. Agricultural land with vegetation decreased from 3.32 sq. km. to 3.881 sq. km. due to changes in occupational structure and urbanisation. As we see the map we can say that a large part of vegetated land converted into built up area from the central part of the area, some water bodies are converted into agricultural land from north eastern part and southern part of the area. Some part of agricultural land with vegetation converted into agricultural land without vegetation from north eastern part, south western part of the area. This shows the change in the nature of occupational structure and a large amount of people change their occupation from primary sector to upper sector of economic activity.



- **Modernise Drainage Infrastructure:** Upgrade the existing drainage system to incorporate sustainable urban drainage solutions such as bio-swales, retention ponds, and green roofs. These methods help manage stormwater effectively, reduce flooding, and enhance water quality.
- **Implement Slum Upgradation Programs:** Develop comprehensive slum upgrading strategies that include improving housing conditions, access to basic services, and infrastructure. Integrate green building practices and energy-efficient designs to ensure that new developments are both environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- **Enhance Water Access:** Introduce decentralised water purification systems, such as community-based water filtration units and rainwater harvesting systems, to improve access to fresh water in slum areas. Partner with local organisations to maintain these systems and educate residents on water conservation practices.
- **Strengthen Waste Management Practices:** Establish waste segregation and recycling programs at the community level. Promote the composting of organic waste and invest in waste-to-energy technologies to minimise landfill use and reduce the environmental impact of waste.