MASTER PLAN

OR RAMESWARAM LOCAL PLANNING AREA

APPROVED

AMESWARAM LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

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OFFICE OF TH DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING,
SIVAGANGAI.

REFERENCE NO.

REGIONAL OFFICE : SIVAGANGAI REGION
DIRECTORATE OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

MASTER PLAN FOR : RAMESWARAM TOWNSHIP LOCAL PLANNING AREA.

APPROVED IN RESOLUTION : APPROVED IN G.O.No. . . . . .

NO. DATED HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, SIVAGANGA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, RAMESWARAM TOWNSHIP.

JOINT DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING M.P. DIVISION, MADRAS.

ADDITIONAL JOINT DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, MADRAS.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, MADRAS.

FOR COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MADRAS.

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CERTIFICATE

SCRUTINISED AND CERTIFIED THAT

1. The boundary of the Master Plan has been marked in red line in the plan and area correspond to the planning areas notified.

2. Reports and all the plans have been authenticated.

3. The categorization in zoning map and the categorization in zoning regulation are tallied and found correct:

4. All the procedures prescribed in Master Plan are followed (Preparation, Publication and sanction)

EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
SIVAGANGAI TOWNSHIP.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF TOWN
AND COUNTRY PLANNING
SIVAGANGAI REGION.

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Copy of:

Office of the Director of Town and Country Planning,
Master Plan Division,
807. Anna Salai, Madras-600 002

Roc.No.43359/91/MP 2 Dated: 24.11.92

Sub: Master Plan - Rameswaram Master Plan Small Scale industries Owner's Meeting suggestion - Regarding.

Ref: Your letter No.1411/91 dated 18.8.92.

...

With reference to the letter cited the Regional Deputy Director is informed that the Urban area of Rameswaram has been identified as CRZ II in the coastal Management Plan and a copy of the same has already been sent to Regional Deputy Director and hence you are requested to incorporate it in the Master Plan along with the parametres fixed therein.

(sd).....
FOR DIRECTOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

/ True copy/

31/5/93

Assistant Director of Town & Country Planning, Sivaganga.

3
31/5/93

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COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN - TAMIL NADU COAST.

The Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 and all other powers vesting in its behalf have notified in the extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India dated 20.2.91 the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and backwaters which are influenced by tidal action (in the land ward side) upto 500 mts. from the high tide line (HTL) and the land between the low tide line (LTL) and the HTL as coastal regulation zone and restricted setting up of expansion of industries.

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The Tamil Nadu coast which has a t
regulated for development activities takin
gically sensitive areas, developed areas a
and other parameters as stipulated in the
tion, and the coastal regulation zones I
appended here. The developments contemplat
strictly asper the conditions annexed to th

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PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES:

The following activities are declared as prohibited within the Coastal Regulation Zone namely;

1) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, except those directly related to water front or directly needing foreshore facilities;

Manufacturing or handling of storage a disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests No.S.O.594 (E) dt. 28.7.89, S.O.966 (E) dt. 27.11.89 and G.S.R.1037 (E) dt. 5.12.89.

3) Setting up and expansion of fish processing units including ware housing (excluding hatchery and Natural fish crying in permitted area)

4) Setting up and expansion of units/mechanisms for disposal of waste and effluents facilities required for discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the water (prevension and control of pollution) Act 1974, and except for storm water drains;

5) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements. Schemes shall be implemented by the concerned authorities for phasing out the existing practices, if any, within a reasonable time period not exceeding three years from the date of this notification.

6) Dumping of city a town waste for the purposes of land filling or otherwise, the existing practice, if any shall be faced out within a reasonable time not exceeding three years from the date of this notification.

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7) Dumping of ash or any wastes from therm power stations;

8) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing natural course of sea water with similar obstructio except those required for control of coastal erosio maintenance of cleaning of water ways, channels and and for prevension of sand bars and also except for regulations, storm water drains and structures for prevention of salinity ingress and for sweet water

9) Mining of sands, rocks and other substr materials except those rare minerals and available the CRZ area.

10) Harvesting or drawl of ground water and construction of mechanism therefor within 200 mt. o in the 200 m. to 500 m. zone it shall be permitted when done manually through ordinary wells for drinki horticulture, agriculture and fisheries.

11) Construction activities in ecologically sensitive areas.

12) Any construction activity between the L and H.T.L. except facilities for carving treated eff and waste water discharges into the sea facilities f carrying sea water for cooling purposes oil, gas and pipe lines and facilities essential for activities p under this notification; and

13) Dressing or altering of sand dunes, hil natural features including landscape changes for bea recreational and other such purpose, except as permi under this notification.

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Classification of Coastal Regulation Zone

Coastal Regulation Zone I (CRZ1)

In this zone, no new construction shall be permitted within 500 mts. of the H.T.L. No construction activity, except the following will be permitted, facilities for carving treated effluents and waste water discharges into sea, facilities for carrying sea water for cooling purposes, oil, gas and similar pipe lines and facilities essential for activities permitted under this notification.

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Copy of:

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT.

Local Planning Area - Rameswaram - Declaration of Local planning area under section 10(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 - Preliminary Notification - issued.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT,
G.O.Ms.No. 1210. Dated 13th May 1974.
Read:

From the Executive Officer, Rameswaram Township
Lr.Dis.No. 1698/72 dated 4.8.72 and letter No. A.3.
1621/73 dated 15.11.73.

* * *

It is proposed to declare the local areas specified in column (3) of the table in the notification appended to this order forming a local planning area mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof to be a local planning authority. The appended notification will be published in English in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette and republished in English and in Tamil in the Ramanathapuram District Gazette.

2) The Collector of Ramanathapuram is requested to republish the notification in the District Gazette.

3) The Director of Translation Madras is requested to arrange to have the notification translated into Tamil and send the translation urgently to the Collector.

4) The Collector of Ramanathapuram is requested to send to Government the date of republication of the notification in the District Gazette.

(By order of the Governor).

M.M. Rajendran,
Secretary to Government.

//True Copy//

sd/-xx
Deputy Director of Town and
Country Planning.

//True Copy//

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ராமேஸ்வரம் முழுமைத் திட்டம், ஆலோசனை மற்றும் திட்டச் சேவைகள் பட்டி

வ. எண்	மறு நாள்	பாதிக்கப்-பட்ட நில அளவை எண்.	இணைக்கம் அளிக்கப்-பட்ட முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்-பட்ட நில உபயோகம்	மாற்றம் செய்ய கோரும் நில உபயோகம்	உள்ளூர்த் திட்டக் குழு பரிந்துரை மற்றும் குறிப்பு.	நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் குறிப்பு.	நகர் ஊரமைப்பு இயக்குநர் குறிப்பு.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
...குழு	15.3.86		முழுமைத்திட்ட உத்தேச நில உபயோகம் தற்போதைய வளர்ச்சியினை கருத்தில் கொண்டு தேவையான மாற்றங்கள் செய்யக் கோருதல்.	முழுமைத் திட்ட உத்தேச நில உபயோகங்கள் முழுவதும் மாற்றம் செய்யக் கோருதல்.	தற்போது இணைக்கம் அளிக்கப்-பட்டுள்ள முழுமைத் திட்டத்தில் உத்தேச நில உபயோகம் 1974-1984-ஆம் கால கால அளவுத்திற்கு தயார் செய்யப்-பட்டுள்ளதால் தற்போதுள்ள வளர்ச்சியினை கருத்தில் கொண்டு உத்தேச நில உபயோகங்கள் மாற்றம் செய்யலாம். இணைக்கம் அளிக்கப்-பட்டுள்ள முழுமைத் திட்டத்தால் உத்தேச நில உபயோகம் நகரப் பகுதிக்கு மட்டும் தயார் செய்யப்-பட்டுள்ளது. தற்போது நகரைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பகுதி வளர்ச்சி-யடையாததால் உள்ளூர்த் திட்டப்பகுதி முழுமைக்கும் உத்தேச நில உபயோகங்கள்	உள்ளூர் திட்டக் குழு பரிந்துரையில் குறிப்பிட்டுக் களை எற்புடையவையே. எனவே உள்ளூர்த் திட்டக் குழுவின் கருத்துரை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்-பட்டு இராமேஸ்வரம் உள்ளூர்த்திட்டக்குழு (இராமேஸ்வரம் கிராமம் முழுவதும்) இடம் முழுமைக்கும் தற்போதுள்ள தயார் செய்துள்ள நிலஉபயோகத்தின் வரைபடம் தயார் செய்யப்-படலாம்.	ஏற்கப்-பட்டது.
...திட்டச்	15.3.86		முழுமைத் திட்ட உத்தேச நில உபயோகம் உள்ளூர்த் திட்டப் பகுதி முழுமைக்கும் தயார் செய்திடல்.				

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CRZ - II Zone

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Village No. and Name.	S.Nos. within 200 M.	S.Nos.within 200 M. and 500 M.
	RAMESWARAM TALUK		
	V.No.68.Rameswaram	1 to 10,18,19, 21 to 31,67 to 76, 82 to 86, 121,124 to 131, 267 to 272,278 to 286,289 to 292,295 to 299, 310 to 315,321 to 323,325 to 329, 333, 610 to 629, 699,704,705,707 to 724, 727 to 729,974,975,977 to 989,991 to 993,1027,1049, 1050,1061 to 1072,1114 to 1128,1133 to 1142,1153 to 1227 and 1249.	11 to 13, 16,17,2[illegible] 32 to 36,39 to 44, 58,59,62 to 66,77 to 81,87 to 9[illegible] to 120,122,12[illegible] to 141,143 to 149,150,261,2[illegible]3 t[illegible] 266,273 to 27[illegible],28[illegible] 288,293,294,300,30[illegible] 309,316 to 318,32[illegible] 321, 330 to 332,3[illegible] to 336,339, 340,[illegible] 597 to 609,641 to 645,648,669,670, 673,674,677 to 698 700 to 703,706,72[illegible] 726,730 to 751, 944,954 to 973,9[illegible] 990,1044 to 1048 1051,1053 to 106[illegible] 1073 to 1085,1[illegible]

COASTAL REGULATION ZONE II (CRZ II)

(1) Buildings shall be permitted neither on the seaward s
the existing road (or roads proposed in the approved coastal zon
Management Plan of the area) nor on seaward side of existing auth
structures. Buildings permitted on the land ward side of the ex
proposed roads/existing authorised structures shall be subject t
Town Planning Regulations, including the existing norms of Floor
(F.S.I) and Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

(2) Reconstruction of the authorised buildings will be p
subject with the existing F.S.I./F.A.R norms and without change
existing use.

(3) The design and construction of buildings shall be co
with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style.

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II

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PROPOSED LAND USE SCHEDULES AND ABBREVIATIONS

USE SCHEDULE		ABBREVIATIONS
I. RESIDENTIAL ZONE		
(a) PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL	..	PR
(b) MIXED RESIDENTIAL	..	MR
II. COMMERCIAL ZONE	..	C
III. INDUSTRIAL ZONE		
(a) CONTROLLED	..	IC
(b) GENERAL	..	IG
IV. PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC ZONE	..	P&S
V. EDUCATIONAL ZONE	..	E
VI. AGRICULTURAL ZONE	..	AG.

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CHAPTER - I.

INTRODUCTION:

1.1. PRELUDE.

A town, for that matter any area, needs on
all comprehensive plan to take care of its present
future requirements with respect to its population
the optimum use of the land available. The absence
the above would lead to hapazard development,
ealthy living and numberous other connected problems.

1.2. It becomes obligatory, when once an area is
lared as 'Local Planning Area' under the Town and Country
nning Act 1971, to prepare a Master Plan. Rameswaram Township
declared as 'Local Planning Area' and 'Authority'
also constituted by the Government, during the year 1975.
Department of Town and Country Planning, with the
istance of the Local authority have prepared this master plan.
care is given considering the special aspect of
rimage centre, in preparing this master plan.

1.3. The Government in their G.O.Ms.No.821 Housing and
an Development Department dated 24.5.1983 have given
sent for the publication of master plan for
eswaram Local Planning Area.

2. SIGNIFICANE OF THE ISLAND.

2.1. Rameswaram town, predominently, a temple town,
Ramanathapuram District, is one among the four sacred holy
aces for Hindus in India. The association of Rameswaram
d Dhanuskodi with the great epic story of Ramayana has

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inspired generations of pilgrims from all over India. The imposing corridor of Ramanathasamy Temple is the longest in the world and most admired by domestic and foreign tourists. The vast stretches of sand beach and calm sea all along the coast are the important aspect of this island. It has been a port of entry from and to Sri Lanka upto 1966. A lot of fishing activity also exists in this island.

1.2.2. This Island is now connected by rail and road, the new road bridge, had been constructed and thrown open to public on 2.10.1988. This road link will accelerate further inflow of both tourist on pilgrimage traffic into the island.

Before opening of road bridge this area was only connected by ~~rail bridge. rail bridge~~ rail link.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1.3.1. The aims and objectives of this master plan are:

A) To study the existing land use pattern and to propose the future land use pattern for a plan period upto 2001.

b) To analyse the existing stock of infrastructure facilities available to the resident population and fleating population and to formulate a comprehensive proposal for the future needs during the plan period.

c) To propose a comprehensive transportation net work in view of the opening of the Pamban Bridge shortly;

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d) To suggest various package programmes for generating employment opportunities and for enriching the economic conditions within the Island. and

e) To frame a set of regulation for effectively carrying out the master plan proposals.

3. SCOPE:

Apart from the mandatory criteria under the provisions Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to prepare ster Plan for this temple island, there is every need to have of plan documents to meet the needs of enormous pilgrims and rists that through this holy island. The renowned ple, vast stretch of sandy beach, the marine and zoological ts in the island invite the pilgrims, tourists and the ious scholars all over the year. The road link, which been absent for the last several years, will now be made ilable in the early half of 1988 and this will generate itional inflow of traffic into this island. The package of ial projects, as suggested here, will be absorbed and ll benefit the resident and floating population, as well the t stretches of vacant land and the availability of funds ll make it possible to implement the schemes.

4. METHODOLOGY:

This master plan report has been prepared based the different surveys conducted already. Special data the floating population are gathered from the Railway thorities, as the railway is the only source of reaching e island. Apart from census data, the report prepared the Tourism department is also consulted. The District llector, who is having knowledge with the other department consulted for incorporating the relevent useful suggestions this report.

CHAPTER-2.

...ING FEATURES:

...OCATION

Rameswaram, an Island is situated at the ...section of 9° 18' North latitude and 70° 22' ...Longitude. Rameswaram is within the administrative ...division of Rameswaram taluk in Ramanathapuram District ... separated from the main land by sea at a distance ... Km. in the eastern side of Mandapam.

The town is presently connected to Mainland ...broadguge railway line and road bridge. The road ... which was put into use from October 1988 construction, ... link the town with the existing national highway(NH.49) ...waram is 164 Km. away from Madurai, the nearest airport.

...limate

The temperature in the Island does not ...d 94° F and the climate is generally warm and humid. ...inter season is December and January. The average ...l rainfall is about 870 mm. This Island was hit by a ...e havoc during 1966, when Dhanuskodi was cut. This has ...ted in declaring Dhanuskodi as uninhabitated area.

PHYSICAL SETTING

...1. This Island is situated between Gulf of Mannar, ... Straits, Srilanka and Main land of Tamilnadu. ... Island is the first link of chain of 'Islets', line of ...ks and sand banks forming Adam's bridge which connect ...ner Island and Island of Srilanka. The shape of the ...and itself is described as the shape of the feet of Lord ...hnu.

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The eastern half of the island is a narrow ...d of about 23 Km. in length and 6.5. Km. ...dth at the widest part. "Gandamadhana Parvatham", ... is believed that Sri Rama stood and looked ... Island, is the highest spot of the island ... the panoramic view of the entire land can ... The entire island's extent is 8936 Hectares. ...eswaram township area is 5236 Hectares.

HISTORY AND GROWTH.

The historical and one of the important ...ious holy place for Hindus throughout India is ... Rameswaram, probably after the 'Rama' the ... of Ayodhya Kingdom, who worshiped the Lord ...ra' at this Island. Out of the twelve Jothilingas ...dia, 'Ramalinga' is one in this Island.

Rameswaram with the temple as its origin ...nsidered to have had human settlement in some form even ... to 11th century A.D., to attend the temple Pooja etc. ...mple as per inscription of Dambala Village in Ceylon ...uld to have been built in Rameswaram island in 1173 ...y Parakirama Bahu, King of Ceylon. The temple ...inally a thatched shed as per records, was understood to ... been built in 12th century, followed by the high stone ... in 15th century by Sethupathy Maharaja of Ramanathapuram.

...3. The laying of Railway line in the Island ... Dhanuskodi as a transport route to Srilanka ...rther added to the development of the Island. The ...nstruction of pier at Dhanuskodi, the dredging of ...mban canal further helped in the movement of people ...een Rameswaram and Srilanka.

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Rameswaram, once a temple site had grown to township with a population of 10,000 in 1911 and to a population of 27,928 in 1981. The pattern of development is around the temple with fringe developments on the road to Pamban and the road to Railway Station. The rural settlements within the township, are either along the shore or interior in sandy areas, mostly occupied by fishermen.

POPULATION.

As per 1981 census, the population of Rameswaram township was 27, 928. The population declined from the census year 1921 to 1951 from a figure of 10612 during the year 1911 to a figure of 5419 during the year 1951. The reason for the decline in population between 1921 to 1951 was due to the result of complete stoppage of labour from South to Srilanka, poor infrastructural facilities and frequent cyclone which hit the island. The population growth was 60% from 1961 to 1971 census year. This might be due to the influx of repatriates from Srilanka. The resident population and the floating population characteristics are dealt in detail in the chapter 6.

DENSITY.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

The total population of the town is 27928 as per 1981 census, of which 14634 are males and 13294 are females. The population density is high in the settlements around the temple, along the Pamban road, and along the Railway Station road. The port area and verkodu area are also overcrowded with narrow streets and absence of open space. The other settlements on the northern and southern parts of the town are

The Gross population density of the town works out to [illegible] persons/hectare. In the core of the town, the density [illegible] from 100 to 200 persons/hectare and the peripheral [illegible] low density ranging from 1 to 20 persons/hectare, [illegible] of the lands are covered by sand dunes without [illegible].

OCCUPATIONAL BREAKUP.

The occupational break up as per 1981 census is given below in the table.

TABLE .A.

Occupational group.	Total workers	% to Total workers	% to total population
Cultivation	41	0.49	0.14
Agricultural Labourers.	5	0.06	0.02
Household Industry.	58	0.70	0.21
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing.			
Trading, Construction, Trade & Commerce, Transport & Administration.	8142	98.75	29.15
Total Occupations	8246	100.00	29.52
Non Workers	19682	--	70.48

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7.8. It can be seen from the above that the primary ... constitute a meagre percentage due to sandy soil. ... maximum percentage of workers are in Tertiary sector. ... reasons is that the majority of workers are engaged ... Trade and Commerce, catering to the needs of local ...idents as well as pilgrims population and in fish trade. ... major economic activity of the people of the town is ...ving the pilgrims, tourists and fishing.

9. LAND USE.

9.1. The area of Rameswaram township which is also the ...l Planning Area, is 5236 hectares. The different land use ...sification, as per the survey conducted in 1986 is tabulated ... Table 9.

9.2. The terrain of the Island is generally sandy and is ...pping towards East. Huge sand dunes are found in this Island. ... location of these sand dunes gets shifted here and ...re due to heavy wind. This is very much visible near the ...lway track. As a natural barricade, casurina plants have been ...nted to arrest the disturbance of sand due to wind, along the ...lway track. Only rain water is the source for the ...rholes located in this Island. The sea water is generally ...rim with low tides. In the absence of fertile soil, ...icultural activities do not take place in this Island. ...ring, Coconut and Palmyrah groves are the main crops here. ...lements are around the temple. The trend of development is ...rds the Pamban Village along the National Highway.

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RAMESWARAM L PA

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LAND USE BREAK UP.

TABLE .2.

Serial No.	Landuse	Area in hectare.	% to total area.	% to developed area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Residential	417.00	7.96	57.78
2.	Commercial	10.04	0.19	1.39
3.	Industrial	13.74	0.26	1.91
4.	Educational	1.23	0.02	0.17
5.	(a) Public and Semi-Public	30.18	0.58	4.18
	(b) Transportation	249.32	4.76	34.57
	AGRICULTURE.			
	(a) Dry Lands	1080.11	20.63	
	(b) Land under water	297.40	5.68	
	(c) Sand dunes	2838.54	54.22	
	(d) Reserved forest	197.30	3.77	
	(e) Sea eroded area	100.23	1.91	
	(f) Quarry	1.10	0.02	
	Total	5236.40	100.00	100.00

The land use details are brought out in the existing land use map, as appended to this report.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP.

6.1. Rameswaram is a Panchayat constituted under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act. The Rameswaram Township was subsequently declared as 'Single Local Planning Area' under section 10(4) of the said Act in G.O.Ms.No.1985 RD&LA. dated 7.8.1974. The 'Local Planning Authority' was constituted under section 11(1) of the said Act in G.O.Ms.No. 650, RD&LA. dt: 8.4.1975.

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It is observed from the table that the growth of houses is keeping pace with the increase of households with a little shortage. The average family size has increased from 1961 to 1971 and decreased in 1981 (5.17) which indicates that the future household will have a family size of 5.

5.5. COMMERCIAL.

5.5.1. The major commercial areas have been developed along the East Car Street, South Car Street and West Car Street around the temple and along the middle street which runs in the west of the temple. While the shops along the East Car Street and South Car Street are mainly of pooja articles and ornamental articles made out of sea shells and palm leaves catering mainly to pilgrims and tourists, the West Car Street comprises of hotels and tea-stalls. The shops along the middle street are of general stores.

Apart from these areas, the Railway feeder road is flanked by commercial areas having retail shops of general stores, provision stores and few hotels and tea stalls.

Another concentration of shopping area is found near the junction of Dhanuskodi Road with Railway feeder Road. This area consists of few provision stores, shops of boat machine parts and tea stalls.

As regards the market, only one daily market is located in the east of township office and it serves as both vegetables and non-vegetable market.

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3(b) INDUSTRIAL

The industries within the planning area are service industries in nature. There is no worth mentioning big industry in this island.

3(c) EDUCATIONAL.

3(c)(i) PRESENT SITUTATION.

The literacy rate of the town is 52% , which is higher than the District literacy rate and this indicates the people are getting their minimum education through the available educational institutions of the town. There are 18 primary schools mostly managed by Panchayat Union and they are spread all over the town and some of them are located in the fisherman hamlets.

As regards Higher Secondary School, the town has two Higher Secondary Schools of which one is for the boys, maintained by the Government and another is for the girls, maintained by the temple Devasthanam.

The following Table 3.5 shows the number of institutions in each category and the students strength.

TABLE 3.5. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS - 1988.

S.No.	Category	No. of units.	Students Strength		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Primary School	15	2925	1865	4790
2.	Higher Secondary School	2	1160	890	2050

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6)b) PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC.

About one fifth of the developed area is under this use, comprising temple, educational institutions, medical institutions, offices of Govt. and Quasi Government, Choultries, Dharmasalas and Transportation areas.

6)c) TRANSPORTATION:

i) TERMINALS.

After opening of the new road bridge across the Pamban pass, a site on the western part of the town along the Pamban road has been chosen for locating the bus stand, in which the construction of the bus stand is under progress. This site is almost 2 K.M. away from the Temple in the western side.

The town has a railway terminal, which finds it's location in the southern part of the town at a distance 1.5K.M. from temple. It was once busy with pilgrims and tourists and now it becomes deserted because of steep fall in the passengers traffic.

There is also a minor sea-port, which was operating till 1964 and handling passengers traffic between India and Srilanka by running ferry services.

ii) Road Pattern.

As regards road pattern within the township area, all the importsnt roads are oriented towards the temple. The Madurai-Dhanuskodi National Highway is the major road passing through this town. This National Highway enters the

through the Pamban bridge newly constructed across
pass and passes through Pamban and Thangatchimadam
before entering the township area in the western
of the township. The road goes straight to the temple
with middle street which in turn cuts at the west car
in the front of the west tower of the temple. There are car
around the temple on the other three sides also. At the
of the National Highway (Pamban Road) with middle street,
to
leading the south west direction to go to the road called
feeder road runs and takes diversion near Hospital so as to
the Railway Station. The road running south of this 'T'
is called Dhanuskodi Road which leads to the
eastern tip of the Island, but at present, it has been
with sand dunes for a stretch of 2 K.m. from the tip
the island, which is called the famous Dhanuskodi. Along the
Road lies the Kothanda Ramasamy Koil, another important
attraction. Thus the road pattern is so laid out to
the temple with other tourist interest places and
transportation terminals.
the town.

RAILWAY STATION.

Rameswaram is the terminal point in the metre guage
line Trichirapalli- Rameswaram. Once the island was
by Railway only and the terminus was overcrowded with
from all over the country. How the situation has
and the Railway Station witnesses a deserted look
a feeble number of passengers. The train services consists
incoming and 6 outgoing trains connect this town with
Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. There is a
in goods transportation also because of the

SEA PORT:

Rameswaram sea-port is one of the minor ports, situated in Tamil Nadu and it was very busy in handling the passengers between India and Srilanka upto 1984. Then the ferry service was stopped and it is ascertained from the port authorities that the ferry service will be resumed in the middle of this year. An average of passengers availed this facility during the past five years period.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTIC OF GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY.

The water supply system is wholly dependent on the ground water resources - since there is no other source like perennial river or tank. But the ground water is characterised by a high degree of salinity. Good potable water is available only betwen 15 feet to 30 feet beyond which only salt water is available. This unique characteristic of ground water availability pose a problem that the sea water intrusion is so high that even the tapping of larger quantity of water is not possible. This implies that only a limited quantity of water is available per day for the supply. This can be met easily by about 22 wells within the temple. There is about 1 mcft of water which is depleted daily and automatically recouped by springs. A detailed investigation is being undertaken by the TWARD Board to over come this problem with the help of National Geophysical Research Institute.

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8.8.1 SUPPLY POSITION.

8.8.1.1 The total quantity of water supplied daily amounts to 8.81 Lakhs litres which works out to 29 litres/capita per day and this means only one third of the requirement is supplied when compared with a standard of 100 litres per capita per day. Though water is supplied for a period of two hours daily in the morning there is a problem of low pressure in some of the residential pockets, which is attributed to the age old water supply system.

8.8.2 COVERAGE OF WATER SUPPLY.

At present 60% of the developed area is covered by the water supply system. The unserved areas are in the western side of the town comprising Kattupillayar Koil, Semmadu, Ponnagar and Railway North. In addition to that, some of the fishermen hamlets are also left out without water supply.

There are 547 house services connections and 87 stand pipes available in the town.

In general, the situtation is very preconious, which calls for a judicious and well thoughtout plan to mitigate the problem.

8.8.3 From the open wells about 6 Lakhs litres per day is pumped and supplied to the township area. The average daily supply is 22.5 litres per capita per day. There are 60 house connections and 78 public street connections. As far as drainage is concerned, there is no underground system in this area. The drainage water collected in the temple is disposed off to the sea near Agnitheertham area.

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(f) MEDICAL

There is one Government Hospital with 44 beds in this township area. 8 private clinics also operate in this area, with examination only.

(g) RECREATION.

There is no organised recreation spot in this island. One library and 3 Cinema houses are located here.

(h) AGRICULTURE.

There is no wet land, as the soil is sandy in nature. Palmyrah and casurina groove are seen throughout the island. Coconnut grooves in pockets are seen here and there. Thus tail portion of Dhanuskodi is declared as inhabitable zone. The vast stretch of land is sandy and sand dunes are available for more than 50% of the total area.

(i) FISHING.

Fishing activity is rather a main activity in this island. During the fishing season fisherman from fishing coastal villages temporarily settle here and catch the fish. At present, the fishing industry engages 80 persons who are employed in fishing and allied activities. Nearby this island, there is one island called 'Kurusadi' Island, where marine biological and Zoological srides are available. These are collected by the fishermen and given to the science students who gather here on educational tour.

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CHAPTER -4.

PILGRIM CENTRE.

4.1. TOWN.

Rameswaram is known through its famous Ramanathaswamy Temple. The history and growth of the temple is already dealt in chapter 2. During festivals and other times, thousands of pilgrims take holy dip in the sea opposite to the temple, named as 'Agnitheertham'. After that they have a dip in the holy water of 22 theerthams within the temple, before worshiping the Lord Ramalinga. The lengthy and sculptured corridors amaze the pilgrims and tourists alike. The important festivals are Mahasivarathiri and Thai Amavasai, Adi Amavasai and Thirukalyanam and Mahalaya Amavasai.

4.2. OTHER PILGRIMAGE PLACES WITHIN THE ISLAND.

4.2.1. 'Gandamadhana Parvatham' a two storyed Mandapam on a sandy elevation, about 2 km. west of temple (the highest point in the whole of Island) is believed to have the two sacred feet of Sri Rama, who looked for the way to reach Sri Lanka. Pilgrims also throng to this place for having darshan of the above sacred feet.

4.2.2. Sri Kothandaramasamy Temple: This temple is situated near Dhanuskodi, 3 Km. away from Dhanuskodi. Pilgrims make visit to this temple also.

Villundi Theertham: There is one spot in this [illegible] known as 'Villundi Theertham', where Sri Rama is said to have found drinking water by throwing his arrow [illegible] the sea. But now it seems that sea has eroded this spot.

SURROUNDING SPOTS.

There are 3 places in the main land adjoining the sea shore and Rameswaram, called Tiruppullani, Uthirakosai and Devipattinam. The temples in these places are connected with the Rameswaram Temple. But these 3 temples are not having much attraction as of Rameswaram temples.

FACILITIES TO PILGRIMS.

Accommodation: There are Tourist Bungalow [illegible] Devasthanam Cottages, Choultries and Dharmasalas, Railway retiring rooms, Youth hostel, Pamban bridge rest house and private lodges within the township area and cater to the needs of pilgrims and tourists to some extent. The details of accommodation now available are furnished in the table below.

LODGING FACILITIES.

TABLE 3.

Category	Number of rooms including dormitory.	Maximum accommodation of persons.
Tourist Bungalow (TTDC)	17	42
Devasthanam Cottages	96	290
Choultries and Dharmasalas.	315	966
Railway Retiring Rooms	8	16
Youth Hostel	3	36
Pamban Bridge Rest House	4	8
Private Lodges	380	668

except a very few restaurants, the other available [illegible] and restaurants are below the standard.

[illegible] town has recently been opened for road traffic by construction of the road bridge across the [illegible]. Though the vehicular traffic does not create any acute traffic congestion at present, it is expected that the narrow roads of the town will be cramped with vehicles in the years to come since there is a sudden increase in inflow of pilgrims and tourists. This calls for an efficient and scientifically thought out road system so as to facilitate smooth and easy flow of traffic in this religious centre where lakhs of people visit annually for worshipping the Lord Ramanathasamy.

As such, the following traffic management measures are necessary.

i) Improvement of the important roads and streets by improving the surface and construction of side drains.

ii) Improvement of the roads to fishermen hamlets so as to enable the fish catch to be rushed to marketing centres.

iii) Formation of Bye-pass road to the National Highway (starting near bus-stand and ending near - Natrajapuram) in order to bye-pass the through traffic from Dhanuskodi to Rameswaram.

(i) Formation of a new road from bus-stand to proposed [illegible] and van stand,

(ii) Widening of the National Highway 49 from Pamban to Kilkarai Ramakrishna Koil, and

(iii) Improvement of two important road junctions.

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CHAPTER - 5

SHORTFALLS IDENTIFIED.

Rameswaram, being a temple town with floating population on the increase year after year, does not possess enough infrastructure facilities. In this chapter, difficulties in respect of accommodation, water supply and drainage, transportation, health, education and recreation are dealt in brief. This would lead in analysing and forecasting the future requirements for the plan period.

ACCOMMODATION.

PRESENT SITUATION.

According to 1981 census, 5406, houses accommodate 5479 households and hence there is a shortage of 73 houses. The following table shows the growth of houses in Rameswaram town in the past three decades:

T.5.1. DECENNIAL GROWTH OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

Year	Population	Houses	House-holds	No. of house-holds/house.	Average Family Size.
1961	10,173	2126	2249	1.06	4.78
1971	16,755	3147	3392	1.08	5.32
1981	27,928	5406	5479	1.01	5.17

Source: Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981.

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It is observed from the table that the growth of [illegible] is keeping pace with the increase of households with a little shortage. The average family size has increased from 1961 to 1971 and decreased in 1981 (5.17) which indicates that the future household will have a family size of 5.

5.8. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS.

An attempt is made to assess the housing characteristics of the houses in Rameswaram through a sample survey (10%) conducted. The details regarding wall material, roof material and facilities available in the houses along with the structural condition and income of the households were collected. On analysing the data, the housing characteristics were ascertained.

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The following table gives the housing characteristics detailed below:

TAB 8.8. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS - 1988

Condition	Houses	% to total houses.
WALL MATERIALS.		
a) Brick	1900	35.00
b) Mud	1500	28.00
c) Thatch	2010	37.00
ROOF MATERIALS.		
a) Asbestos	830	15.00
b) Tile	1270	24.00
c) Thatch	3310	61.00
FACILITIES.		
i) Sanitary		
a) Water closet	750	14.00
b) Dry latrine	1080	19.00
c) Without latrine	3630	67.00
ii) Water Supply.		
a) Water supply available	4050	75.00
b) Water supply not available	1360	25.00
iii) Electricity.		
a) Electricity available.	3200	59.00
b) Electricity not available	2210	41.00

Source : Sample household survey by Regional Directorate of Housing and Country Planning, Sivagangai.

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The above table points out that majority of the houses are of either mud wall or thatch. This clearly indicates that the building materials are absent in the island and they have to be brought to the island from far off places through only railway hitherto. Thatched houses are predominant, mostly belonging to fishermen whose economic condition is at the rock-bottom.

As regards the services, most of the houses are without latrine. Electricity is also not available for a considerable percentage of the houses.

2.8. WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

2.8.1. COVERAGE OF WATER SUPPLY.

At present 60% of the developed area is covered by the water supply system. The unserved areas are in the western side of the town comprising Kattupillayar Koil, Mosque, Ponnagar And Railway North. In addition to that, some of the fishermen hamlets are also left out without water supply.

There are 647 house servifes connections and 87 Stand Posts available in the town.

In general, the situation is very precarious, which calls for a judicious and well thoughtout plan to mitigate the problem.

2.8.2. ONGOING AND FUTURE PROGRAMMES.

The water supply scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.31 lakhs has now been completed. But, the supply position will not be any headway. The District Collector has initiated a programme to augment the water supply to two fishermen

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The programme comprises of two water tanks of 50,000 litres capacity each and bore wells at the temple itself.

In order to have a comprehensive water supply scheme, the TWAD Board has proposed a programme to supply 2.45 million litres per day. The source of water supply will be a battery of wells to be constructed in the areas where sweet water potential is available. The recent investigation done by the National Geo-physcial Insitute indicates that a large quantity of sweet water resource is available near Pamban. This scheme comprises of a 7 lakhs litres capacity reservior and the cost of project is estimated to be Rs.1.06 crore approximately.

It is expected that the scheme will go a long way in tackling the critical problem of water supply in the ancient, historical and holy place (Rameswaram), where a stream of pilgrims and tourists block annually.

5.0.0. There is no underground drainage system in this township. The available open drains are also not in orderly manner. The sandy terrain throughout the Island, perhaps may not encourage in going for an underground drainage systems the water collected in the temple premises, because of holy dips by the pilgrims is let off into the sea through pipes near the Agnitheerth m area opposite to temple. A regulated open drain system has to be formulated. The low cost sanitation scheme, now offered and popular in some areas, can be thought of implementing in this Township area. There are public convenience facilities for the thousands of pilgrims in this area.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ROAD NET WORK WITHIN THE TOWN.

The road network comprises of the following major roads viz. Pamban Road, Dhanuskodi Road, Railway station road, four car streets, Gandamathana Parvatham road, Mangadu road and Olaikuda road. As the town has been invaded by vehicles now only after opening of the road bridge across the Pamban pass, the traffic congestion is yet to be experienced in the main roads. However, the Pamban Road and Dhanuskodi Road have narrow stretches while they traverse along commercial areas. But they do not pose any traffic problem at this stage of putting roads to vehicular traffic.

ROAD WIDTH.

The following main roads are having average right of way and carriage way as indicated against each in the table below.

ROAD WIDTH.

Name of Main Road	Average width of right of way in metre.	Width of carrying way in metre.
North Car Street	13.70	7.0
South Car Street.	9.10	7.0
Railway feeder road	10.60	7.0
Chinnakadai Street	13.70	3.7
West Car Street	10.60	3.75
East Car Street	15.20	7.0
Gandhamathana Parvatham Road.	15.20	7.0
Kothanda Ramasamy - T.T.Road Road.	13.70	3.75
L.C. Approach Road	15.20	3.75
Mangadu Road	12.20	3.75
Olaikade Road	12.20	3.75
Pamban- Dhanuskodi Road (National Highway-49)	20.47	7.70

Source : Highways Department.

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RAILWAY STATION.

Rameswaram is the terminal point in the metre guage line from Trichirappalli - Rameswaram. Once the island was connected by Railway only and the terminus was overcrowded with tourists from all over the country. Now the situation has changed and the Railway Station witnesses a deserted look with a feeble number of passengers. The train services consisting of 6 incoming and 6 outgoing trains connect this town with Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore. There is a considerable decrease in goods transportation also because of the road bridge, which facilitates quicker movement than railways.

SEAPORT:

Rameswaram sea-port is one of the minor ports, situated in Tamil Nadu and it was very busy in handling passengers between India and Srilanka upto 1984. Then the ferry service was stopped and it is ascertained from the port authorities that the ferry service will be resumed in the middle of this year. An average of passengers availed its facility during the past five years period.

STRATEGY FOR FUTURE TRAFFIC PATTERN.

Having spelt out the traffic improvement measures necessary for future traffic pattern will be as follows:

The Pamban - Dhanuskodi National Highway will have a bye-pass road in order to carry the bye-passable traffic from Pamban to Dhanuskodi without entering to the core of the town. A bus-stand while the modern bus-stand (under construction) will accommodate the mofussil buses as well as tourist buses. Like the town buses, the tourist vans and cars will be allowed to enter the core of the town and reach the taxi and auto stand provided near the temple.

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iii) The volume of vans and cars entering the town is so high that it requires an alternate road to reach the land specified for them. For this, a new road is proposed to connect Pamban road and the Olakuda road.

iv) Fishing is one of the important economic activities of the town. As such, the roads leading to fishermen hamlets are proposed to be improved so as to rush the fish catch from the fish landing places to the market or to the other parts of the state.

v) The existing road pattern is improved by planning and constructing the road islands at the two junctions (viz.)

i) Junction of Pamban road with middle street.

ii) Junction of Dhanuskodi road with Railway feeder road.

vi) As regards the terminal facilities, a bus-stand with all modern facilities and a stand for vans and cars are to be constructed.

vii) The places of tourist importance have to be well connected by town bus services.

HEALTH.

The medical facilities, as spelt out earlier, are not considered to be adequate, with respect to the resident as floating population. There is every need to make provision for this facility. Inpatients have to depend upon the Government hospital where in only 44 beds available. The other clinics are only consulting in nature.

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2.6. EDUCATION.

2.6.1. For fulfilling the basic education there are 18 elementary schools, 1 higher elementary school and 2 higher secondary schools. For higher educational students have to go to the main land. There is no technical institution nor a college in this area. Government is running one training centre for palm leaftworks. One Vedapadasalai is run by the Devasthanam authorities for giving education in Sanskirit and Hindu vedas.

2.7. RECREATION:

2.7.1. PARK:

The town does not have any park except the Nehru centinary Zoological park being developed by the Forest Department at an area of 55 hectares taking advantage of the reserved forest located on the northern side of the Gandhamathana Parvatham.

The development of the park will go a long way in providing a good recreation not only for the resident population but also for the growing inflow of tourists.

However, the town is in need of neighbourhood parks and district parks close to the thickly populated settlements on the southern side of the town.

2.7.2. BEACHES.

Being encirled by the Bay of Bengal on the North and the Gulf of Mannar on the south, Rameswaram island is blessed with the large stretches of virgin and beautiful beaches in a rural setting. The natural sceneries of picturesque boats and catamarams lining and sailing in the vast ocean provide an amazing scenic beauty of total enjoyment for one who walks along the sea-shore.

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Proper exploitation of the beach resources by developing as resort suited for various water sports, sun-bathing and swimming would attract more foreign tourists resulting in the growth of the town's economy.

But as a policy matter, in order to make this temple town to retain its glorious heritage and holiness, a deliberate discouragement of development of beach resorts should have to be resorted to so as to make only the pilgrims visit this town but not the tourists. So the temple town's cleanliness and serenity has to be guarded with at the cost of total denial of beach resort development. It is suggested that the beach resort developments may be done at Mandapam..

[illegible] I.

CHAPTER - 6

POPULATION ANALYSIS.

6.1. PRELUDE:

6.1. This chapter deals with town aspects, viz., the resident population and floating population. The design aspect is to take care of the future resident population and expected floating population. While the future prediction of resident population can be assessed by the normal method based on the past growth, expenential method etc., the prediction of floating populating cannot be judged with a definities method. The methods adopted are discussed as below.

6.2. RESIDENT POPULATION.

6.2.1. The decade-wise population growth is given below.

TABLE 6.2.

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Year	Population	Decadal Variation	% Variation
1901	6632	--	--
1911	10612	3980	60.01
1921	7582	(-)3030	(-) 28.55
1931	8423	841	11.09
1941	5774	(-)2640	(-) 31.45
1951	5419	(-) 355	(-) 6.15
1961	10173	4754	87.73
1971	16755	6584	64.70
1981	27928	11173	66.68

Source : Census of India.

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6.2.2. The decrease and sudden increase in the population as seen above might be due to the cyclone havoc and influx of repatriates from Ceylon respectively. The absence of any major development of industrial activity and the family planning being accepted invariable, has to be considered in predicting the future population. Taking into account of this and other methods of second degree curve, geometrical ratio and exponetial curve methods, the projected population is as below.

Future population in 1991 = 40,000

Future population in 2001 = 65,000

6.3. FLOATING POPULATION

TOURISTS INFLOW

6.3.1. A survey on Tourists inflow was conducted in the month of December '88 by the Regional Deputy Directorate of Town and Country Planning after the opening of new road bridge across the Pamban pass. The survey was carried out for 24 hours on two days 7.12.88 (Wednesday) and 10.12.88 (Saturday) so as to assess the inflow of tourists in a working day as well as in a holiday. The pilgrims coming by both road and rail transports have been counted.

More than 50% of the tourists have originated from our State and 40% from other States while the foreigners constitute a negligible percentage (0.05%).

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6.3.2. STAY FACILITIES.

The pilgrims and tourists were forced to stay for a longer time at the island due to want of transportation facilities when the town was connected only by Railway with the main land. Now their stay is limited for a very shorter period most probably below one day because of the road transportation facilitated by the new road bridge across Pamban pass.

The following table 6.3 gives the duration of the stay of tourists in the island according to the tourist survey conducted.

TABLE 6.3. TOURISTS - DURATION OF STAY.

Date	Total No. of persons.	Duration of stay		
		Below 1 day	1 day	2 days
7.12.88	11052	6731 (60.90%)	4302 (38.93%)	19 (0.17%)
10.12.88	11723	7211 (61.51%)	4455 (38.00%)	57 (0.49%)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total persons.

Source: Tourist Survey conducted by the Regional Deputy Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Sivaganga.

From the table, it is observed that 60.9% of the pilgrims have stayed for only less than 1 day and 38.9% of them have stayed for more than 1 day. But this does mean that all the pilgrims who have stayed for 1 day need accommodation facilities as a considerable percentage of the pilgrims spends their time in their (tourist) buses themselves. Assuming this percentage as 10% the pilgrims who really need staying facilities will be only 23.9% which accounts for 3197.

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EXISTING ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES.

As per the survey conducted on accommodation facilities in terms of lodges, cottages, Dharmasalais, Travellers Bungalow etc., there are 767 rooms which can accommodate 3340 persons. The details of rooms categorywise and range of rent are given in the following table.

The table 6.3. indicates the accommodation facilities, and range of rent.

According to the tourist survey, the total number of persons who use to stay more than 1 day and above are worked out as 3197, out of total pilgrims inflow. This is less than the number of persons that can be accommodated indicating that no additional staying facilities are needed at present. The dormitory facilities proposed in the modern bus-stand will provide accommodation for the increase of tourists inflow.

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TABLE 6.63 EXISTING ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES - 1988.

S. No.	Category.	No. of Rooms	Dormitory.	No. of beds Available		Maximum No. of persons allowed to stay.	Range of Rent per day and No. of Rooms.			
				Rooms	Dormitory.		Below Rs.10.	Rs.10 to 15	Rs.16 to Rs.25	Above Rs.25
1.	Commercial Lodges	346	3	550	42	1133	46	44	121	135
2.	Rent charged Dharmasala	41	--	41	--	205	--	--	41	--
3.	Rent free choultries	231	--	--	--	1386	--	--	--	--
4.	Devasthanam Lodge	45	--	79	--	177	--	21	34	--
5.	Devasthanam cottage	12	--	12	--	290	--	--	--	12
6.	Southern Railway Rest House.	10	--	10	--	32	--	--	10	--
7.	Township T.B.	2	--	2	--	8	2	--	--	--
8.	Highways T.B.	2	--	4	--	8	2	--	--	--
9.	Pamban - bridge Hostel	4	--	4	--	8	4	--	--	--
10.	Youth Hostel	3	--	3	--	36	3	--	--	--
11.	Tourist - Bunglow	17	--	17	--	42	--	--	--	17
12.	Project - House.	3	--	3	--	15	--	3	--	--
Total		716	3	725	42	3340	57	68	206	164

Source : Primary survey conducted by Regional Deputy Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Sivaganga.

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CHAPTER 7.

FUTURE NEEDS AND PROPOSALS.

7.1. PLAN PERIOD.

7.1.1. The plan period is taken as the year 2001. The projection of resident population and floating population ~~[illegible]~~ is made upto the year 2001.

7.2. PLANNING STANDARDS

7.2.1. Residential : A gross residential density of 150 persons per hectare in an average has been proposed to be adopted in allocating the land required for reidential use.

7.2.2. COMMERCIAL:

A standard of 150 workers per gross hectare is adopted in estimating the land needed for commercial uses.

7.2.4. PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC:

For transportation and other services a standard of 500 workers per hectare has been adopted in estimating the land required for their uses.

7.2.5. MEDICAL: One hospital with an extent of 4 hectares of land for every 30,000 population and one clinic cum dispensary with an extent of 0.5 hectare of land for every 5,000 population are the standards adopted for the medical facilities.

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7.2.6. EDUCATIONAL

One high school with an extent of 4 hectares for every 10,000 population and one elementary school with an extent of 0.8 hectares for every 4,000 population and an extent of 1.5 hectares for the higher elementary school are the standards adopted for the provision of educational facilities.

7.2.7. RECREATIONAL

The land assessment at the rate of 0.8 hectares for every 1,000 population has been made.

7.2.8. WATER SUPPLY

250 lped is the water supply assessment.

7.3. PROPOSALS

7.3.1. RESIDENTIAL

Residential area for future development is proposed in such a manner that it spreads in the Island and also adjacent to the existing residential area. The land reserved for this use works out to 758.78 hectares. The proposals are primary residential and mixed residential, so as to allow cottage industries within this residential zone. The total area for the use is allocated to an extent of 758.75 Hectares when 63.71% to the Developed area and 14.49% to the Total area.

7.3.2. COMMERCIAL

An extent of 55.08 hectares is proposed to be reserved under the commercial use, which is 4.62% to the Developed area and 1.05% to the population. On both sides of major roads and in pockets adjacent to public use, commercial use zone is suggested.

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.3. Industrial

To preserve the religious sanctity and pilgrim importance of the town, only cottage industries and industries upto 20H-P are permitted. No major or medium scale industries are permitted.

.4. Educational

Pockets of land in different sectors are earmarked for educational purpose. The land reserved for this works out to 19.54 Hectares, which is 1.64% to the developed area and 0.37% to the total area.

.5. Public and Semipublic use:

This use area is proposed to cover an extent of 00.04 hectares, which is 22.89% to the developed area and 1.21% to the total area. These areas are spread and suggested to be adjacent to commercial use zone.

.4 Amenities and Utilities

.4.1. Tourist Accommodation: As discussed in chapter 3.1 the existing Tourists and pilgrims of about 11700 do not have accommodation facilities now. The estimated floating population, who may require lodging accommodation during the plan period of 2001, works out to 18000 persons per day. Under IDSMT scheme, the project for constructing lodges, cottages and dormitories is approved and to be executed shortly. Apart from this, provision is also made by allocating land use zone for the construction of lodging accomation under the special package project scheme. When both the above schemes are implemented, the lodging accommodation for the tourists and pilgrims will be solved.

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7.4.2. Water supply and Sanitation: As far as water supply is concerned, the TWAD authorities have proposed to construct 2 more overhead tanks and digging few more wells. The expected water supply is to be 100 lped. The distribution mains have to be covered for a length of 100km and 200 public taps and 1000 house connections are also to be provided. However a detailed investigation is yet to be made by the TWAD, for whom a token amount is already deposited by the Township. Regarding sanitation, the township area needs lots of attention. Underground drainage system may not be possible as the entire area is sandy one. However proper open drainage system can be provided. This also needs a detailed investiagation by TWAD. Existing public convenience is quite inadequate and as such a number of places have been suggested for constructing public conveniences. The 'Agnitheertham' area, where pilgrims gather for holy dip, needs lot of improvement and this has been suggested under the special package of project scheme. The low cost sanitation shheme which is to be implemented under IDSMT scheme, will benefit the major extent of residential buildings. It is suggested that top priority should be given for investigation of water supply and sanitation by the Tamilnadu Watersupply and Drainage Board for this Township area.

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7.4.3. Health Facilities: Enough land of 71.8 hectares is reserved under Public and Semipublic use. There is need for constructing one more hospital and a number of clinic and dispensaries based on the standards as discussed earlier. Special mention is to be made for the provisionf inaculation facilities at the bus stand and Railway station areas for the pilgrims and tourists.

7.4.4. Transportation About 20 acres of land have been selected along the National Highway in field no.393, 394, etc. for the construction of Bus stand, tourist bus, vans parking lots, dormitories, shopping arcades, petrol bunks etc and construction of bus stand is under progress. The location of this site is 2 km west of temple. Frequent town bus service touching the bus stand temple and Railway satation is provided. To facilitate the easy flow of town buses, a proper inner ring roads have been suggested in this master plan under transportation net work. Thus the heavy traffic after the completion of the Kuban Road Bridge, now terminate beyond the temple complex will leave the temple surroundings free from traffic congestion. Enough funds have already been provided under IDSMT scheme for implementing the above proposals. It is also proposed in the Master plan for connecting the existing roads with new link roads. The suggested ring roads will take care of the future development of this township.

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7.4.5. Tourist Attractions: Lands in different areas are reserved for beach resort, botonical garden, museum, mery go rounds, parks are suggested. The relevant land uses have been zoned in the proposed land use map. This will attract the tourists to stay in the Island and enjoy these places. This may also develop in the economy of the Island.

7.4.6. Marine and Zoological: Apart from the fishing activities, Zoological importance also exist in and around the Island. Botonical and zoological students from various places gather here and collect samples. The nearby 'Kurusadai' island is famous for this. The nearby islands are to be kept as it is and no proposal is suggested in these areas, apart from prohibiting any proposals with a distance of 500 metres from the sea shore. No proposal is contemplated in the coastal area upto a depth of 500 metres from the sea shore based on the Government order which is annexed with this report. However adetailed survey is to be conducted for preserving a developing areas of interested in this nature.

7.5. DEVELOPMENT BAN.

The development of land which falls within 500 metre depth from the sea shore are prohibited. The lands fall within 500 metres depth along the eastern border of the Local Planning Area are proposed to be banned for any development. Hence no permission shall be accorded for any development.

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RAMESWARAM L.P.A

7.0. LAND USE BREAK UP

The proposed land use break up in the plan period of 2001 is listed as below in the table.

RAMESWARAM LOCAL PLANNING AREA

PROPOSED LAND USE BREAK UP

No.	Use	Area in Hectare	% to develop-able area	% to total area
1.	Residential	758.78.3	63.71	14.49
2.	Commercial	56.06.0	4.62	1.05
3.	Industrial	..	..	..
4.	Educational	19.54.5	1.64	0.37
5.	Public & Semi Public	85.04.0	7.14	1.62
6.	Transportation	272.63.0	22.89	5.21
7.	Banned Area	1383.33.1	..	26.42
8	Agriculture, Transportation and other	2661.58.6	..	50.84
	TOTAL	5236.00.0	100.00	100.00

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8.3.2. The Planning Authority may require the applicant:-

a) to furnish it with any information which has not already furnished or

b) to satisfy it that there are no objections which may lawfully be taken to the grant of permission.

8.3.3. The written permission shall be issued by the Planning authority.

8.3.4. While granting permission the Local Planning Authority may impose such restrictions and conditions as may be necessary under these rules.

8.4.1. No development shall be in contravention of these rules.

8.4.2. No land, premises or building shall be changed or put to a use not in conformity with the provisions of these rules.

8.5.1. In case on an area comprised in a Detailed Development Plan approved under the Act, the developments therein shall be conformity with that Detailed Development Plan and regulated as per the provisions contained in the respective Detailed Development Plan.

8.5.2. No development shall be made unless a site is approved for that development by the Local Planning Authority.

8.6.1. Where the use of a site or premises is specifically designated in the Master Plan, it shall be used only for the purpose so designated with the uses permissible in the zone in which the site or premises fall.

8.6.2. No piece of land shall be used as a site for the construction of building for any development without the prior approval of the Director of Town and Country planning if the planning Authority considers that:-

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CHAPTER 8

ZONING REGULATIONS

8.1. The zoning regulations approved by the Government in their G.O.Ms.No.1739 Rural Development and Local Administration Department dated 24th July 1974 as given in Annexure - A and enclosed in this report shall apply for this Local Planning Area. The grant or refusal of planning permission shall be as per the above zoning regulations.

8.2.1. No persons shall carry out any development as defined in section 2(13) of the Towr and Country Planning Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act, 35 of 1972) without the written permission of the Local Planning Authority.

8.2.2. Any site approval of planning permission for any development under these regulation shall not observe the applicant of this responsibility to get clearance or permission under other Acts, Rules.

8.2.3. For the uses specified in section 2(13) a to 2(13) e of the Act, the question of issuing planning permission does not arise in as much as they do not constitute "DEVELOPMENT" as defined under the Act.

8.3.1. For the purpose of obtaining permission the applicant shall submit to the Local Planning Authority, an application in Form 1 accompanied by plans mentioned therein.

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i) the site is insanitary and that it is dangerous to construct a building on it, or

ii) If by virtue of the smallness or odd shape of the site it is not suitable for development, or

iii) if the site is near a water body or water course and the proposed development is likely to contaminate the said water body or water course, or

iv) if the site is likely to be inundated and satisfactory arrangements for proper drainage is not possible, or

v) if the site is a filled up tank or low lying or of made up soil by depositing rubbish or offensive matters and the proposal is likely to be affected by dampness. affected by dampness owing to the subsoil water, or

vi) if the site does not about any an existing public or private street forming part of a layout sanctioned under the provisions of the local body Act.

9.7.1 Buildings exceeding 3 floors or 10 metres in height shall not be permitted, except with prior approval of Director of Town and Country Planning.

9.7.2. Housing for economically weaker sections:
The authority may from time to time, Parmark sufficient areas in residential zones meant exclusively for housing of the economically weaker sections of the society.

9.7.3. Set back lines from street for all public buildings, Kalyanamandabam, and somether buildings and automobile garages and service workshops shall be 6 metres from the edge of the road on which they abut irrespective of the width of the road.

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.1. Architectural control: The architectural facade
levation of any building or the architectural features of any
ises shall be in conformity with such conditions as the
thority may impose at the time of grant of permission
h the prior approval of the Director of Town and Country
nning.

.1. Preservation of Buildings of Historical or Architectural
erest:

If a building or premises not covered under the
haeological Monuments Act, in the opinion of the Authority
of historical or architectural interest and is in danger
demolition or alteration, likely to affect its character by a
velopment, with the prior approval of Director of Town and
untry Planning, the Authority may impose such condition as it may
med fit for the preservation of such buildings while granting
anning permission.

10.1. The Authority may, in the interest of amenity
ke a tree preservation order for any tree, or group of trees.

10.2. The tree preservation order may prohibit the
lling topping, looping or wilful destruction of the trees
ncerned except when these operations are carried out with
rmission of the Authority and under such conditions as the
thority may deem fit with the approval of the Director of
wn and Country Planning.

10.3. Any hoarding structure or any device erected or
ed principally for the purpose of displaying advertisements
hall be in conformity with the condition that the Authority may
em fit to impose from time to time and must be maintained
a safe condition to the satisfaction of the Authority.

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11.1. No permission shall be accorded for the development of land which falls within 500 metre depth from the sea shore by the Local Planning Authority unless it is cleared by the High Level Committee of the Tamil Nadu State Government.

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CHAPTER- 9.

CONCLUSION.

9-1 PROGRAMME FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

The schemes suggested under IDSMT programmes is to be implemented forthwith as the lands and necessary funds are available. As and when schemes under special package projects are approved and funds released, these will be taken up next. The other land reservations such as residential, industrial, commercial, etc., will develop as and when private enterprunears come forward.

9.2. PLANNING AUTHORITY's ROLE:

Under the statutory provisions of Town and Country Planning Act 1971, Planning Authority for Rameswaram Local Planning Area has been constituted. The Authority can regulate and control the developments as per the proposals contemplated in the master plan.

9.3. FINANCE:

The rough cost estimates for the specific projects, suggested under the IDSMT schemes and special package project schemes have been furnished earlier. The estimate cost for the other proposals are not worked out. The finance to implement the master plan proposals is expected to flow from the Government in the form of loan and from the funds that will accrue as and when planning permissions are given, by way of collecting development charges and from the 1% contribution to be made available to the Local Planning Authority from the general funds of Township.

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9.4. CONCLUSION:

The proposals as contemplated in this report can be achieved in full when implemented in a phased manner. The Zoning regulations will take care of the implementation of the development programmes in an orderly manner. An action plan in the form of detailed development plan schemes will be followed.

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USE ZONE REGULATIONS

1. RESIDENTIAL USE ZONE.

(a) Primary Residential Use Zone.

(b) Mixed Residential Use Zone.

USE ZONE I (a) PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL USE ZONE.

Use Permitted:

(1) All residential buildings including single and multi family dwellings, apartment dwellings and tenements together with appurtenences pertaining thereto.

(2) Professional consulting offices of the residents and other incidential use therefor.

(3) Petty shops dealing with daily essentials including retail provisions, soft drinks, cigarettes, newspapers, milk - kiosks cycle repair shops and single person tailoring shops.

(4) Hair dressing salOons and Beauty parlours.

(5) Nursery and Primary Schools.

(6) Taxi and Auto - rickshaw stands, and

(7) Parks and playfields.

USE ZONE I(b) MIXED RESIDENTIAL USE ZONE:

Use permitted:-

(1) All uses permitted under use zone I(a) ie. primary Residential use zone.

(2) Hostels and single person apartments.

(3) Community Halls, Kalyana Mandapams. Religious buildings welfare centres and Gymnasia.

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(4) Recreation Clubs, Libraries and Reading rooms.

(5) Clinics, Dispensaries and Nursing Home:

(6) Government, Municipal and other institutional Sub-Offices:

(7) Police Stations Post & Telegraph Offices, Fire stations and Electric Sub- Stations;

(8) Banks and Safe Deposit vaults;

(9) Educational Institutions excluding Colleges;

(10) Restaurants, Residential Hotel and other Board and Lodging Houses:

(11) Petrol filling and service stations;

(12) Departmental stores or stores or shops for the conduct of retail business.

(13) Vegetables, Fruit, Flower, Fish, Eggs and Meat shops.

(14) Bakeries and confectionaries:

(15) Laundry, Tailoring and Goldsmith shops and

(16) Cottage Industries permissible in residential areas under G.O.Ms.No.566 dated 13.3.62.

II. COMMERCIAL USE ZONE- USE ZONE 2.

Use Permitted.

1) All uses permitted in Use Zones 1(a) and 1(b) i.e. Residential Use Zones;- Provided it is incidental to commercial use.

2) All Commercial and business uses including all shops, stores, market and uses connected with the display and sale of merchandise, either wholesale or retail but excluding explosives, obnoxious products, and other materials likely to cause health hazards.

3) Business offices and other commercial and financial institutions;

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Warehouses, repositories and other uses connected with storage of wholesale trade, but excluding storage of explosives or products which are either obnoxious or likely to cause health hazards:

Cinemas, Theatres and other commercial entertainment centres.

Research, experimental and Testing laboratories not volving danger of fire, explosion or health hazards;

Transportation terminals including bus stands, railway stations and organised parking lots;

Automobile repair shops and garages;

Small industries using electric motors not exceeding 20H.P. and or employing not more than 25 workers, which are not noxious or offensive due to odour, dust smoke, gas, noise, or vibration or otherwise dangerous to public health and safety; and

) Installation of electric motors not exceeding 20 H.P. for use incident al to the commercial activities permissible in the zone.

II. INDUSTRIAL USE ZONE - USE ZONE 3:

) Controlled Industrial Use Zone.

) General Industrial Use Zone.

) Special Industrial and Hazardous Use Zone.

SE ZONE III(A) CONTROLLED INDUSTRIAL USE ZONE:

SE PERMITTED:

. All commercial uses listed under use zone 1(a) 1(b) and 2 ie. residential and commercial use zones:

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2. Industries using electric power not exceeding 130 H.P. (L.T. Maximum load) but excluding industries of obnoxious and hazardous nature by reason of odour, liquid effluent, dust, smoke, gas, vibration etc., or otherwise likely to cause danger or nuisance to public health or amenity.

3) Hotels, Restaurants and clubs, places for social intercourse, recreation, worship, dispensaries and clinics, and

4) Residential buildings for caretakers, watchman and other essential staff required to be maintained in the premises.

USE ZONE III(b) GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USE ZONE:

Use Permitted:

1) All commercial uses listed under Use Zone 1(a) 1(b) and 2 i.e. residential and commercail use zones.

2) All industries without restrictions on the horse power installed or type of motive power used excluding those of obnoxious or hazardous nature by reason of odour, liquid effluent, dust, smoke, gas, vibration etc., or otherwise likely to cause danger or nuisance to public health or amenity;

3) Hotels, restaurants and clubs, or places for social intercourse, recreation and worship or for dispensaries and clinics. and

4) Residential buildings for caretakers, watchman and other essential staff required to be maintained in the premises.

USE ZONE III(c) SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL AND HAZARDOUS USE ZONE

USE PERMITTED:

1) All commercial uses listed under use Zone 1 and 2 ie. residential and commercial uss zones;

2) All industries permissible in the Use Zones III (a) and III(b) i.e. the controlled and general industrial Use Zones.

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3) All uses involving storages, handling, manufacture or processing of highly combustible or explosive materials or products which are liable to burn with exteme rapidity and or which may produce poisionous fumes or explosion.

4) All uses involving storage, handling, manufacturing or processing which involve highly corresive, toxic or maxious alkalies, acids, or other liquids or chemicals producing flames, fumes and explosives, poisinous iritant or corroesive gases;

5) All uses involving storage, handling or processing of any material producing explosive mixtures of dust, or which result in the division of matter into fine particules subject to a spontaneous ignition;

6. Processing or manufacturing anything from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise:

7. Melting or processing tallow or sulphur:

8) Storing, handling or processing of manure, offal, blood, bones, rags, hides, fish, horns or skin.

9) Washing or driving wool or hair:

10) Making fish oil:

11) Making soap, boiling or pressing oil, burning bricks, tiles, pottery or lime;

12) Manufacturing or distilling sago and artificial manure:

13) Brewing beer, manufacturing by distillation arrack or spirit containing alcohol, whether denature or not;

14) In general, any industrial process which is likely to be dangerous to human life or health or amenity and not permissible in the use zones III(a) and III(b) i.e., controlled industrial and the general industrial use zones.

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SURVEY NUMBERS SCHEDULE

USE	INDEX SHOWN IN MAP 2	SURVEY NUMBERS INCLUDED 3
XED IDENTIAL	MR - 1	595/P, 597/P, 598/P, 635/P, 636/P, 637/p, 638/p, 639/p, 641/p.
	MR - 2	648/P, 649/P, 652 TO 656, 675/P.
	MR - 3	752/P. 753/P, 754/P.
	MR - 4	793/P, 795/P.
	MR - 5	940 TO 942, 943/P, 944/P, 946.
	MR - 6	1026/P.
	MR - 7	1008/P, 1009, 1015/P, 1026/P.
	MR - 8	1026/P,
	MR - 9	1045/P, 1046/P.
	MR - 10	457/P,
	MR - 11	1053.
MARY IDENCE	PR - 1	36/P, 38/P, 39/P, 40/P, 44/P, 45, 53 TO 57 58/P, 59/P, 60, 61, 62/P, 92/P, 94/P, 95/P, 96/P, 109/P, 110/P, 111/P,
	PR - 2	97 TO 99, 101 TO 107, 154/1, 156 TO 183, 185 TO 187, 189, 202, 204, 205/P, 218/P, 219, 220, 224 TO 232, 235 TO239.
	PR - 3	112/P, 115/P, 116/P, 134/P, 138/P, 139/P, 140/P, 141, 142, 148, 149/P, 150/P, 151/P, 152.

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PR – 4 486/p, 487, 488/p, 489, 490, 492/p, 496/p, 498, 501, 502, 504 to 512, 514/p, 515/p, 516/p, 517, 518/p, 519, 520, 521/p, 522/p, 523/p, 524/p, 527 to 530, 532 to 536, 539 to 547, 549 to551, 555/p, 558 to 564; 566, 568, 569 to 572, 573/p, 576/p, 578/p, 579/p, 580/p, 581, 583.497/p. 548

PR – 5 403/P, 404 TO 409, 410/P, 411/P, 412/P, 415/p, 416, 428, 429, 439/p.

PR – 6 402/P, 412/P, 414, 415/P, 658, 659/P, 660/P, 661/P, 662/P, 663/P, 664/P, 665/P, 666/P, 668/P, 41

PR – 7 433 TO 438, 439/P, 440, 441/P, 442, 443, 480 to 484, 486/p, 491, 492/p, 493/p.

PR – 8 395/P, 396/P, 397/P, 399/P, 444, 447, 448.

PR – 9 378, 379, 380/P, 381/P, 382 TO 385, 392, 450/P.

PR – 10 843, 852 TO 858.

PR – 11 808/P, 812, 815, 816/P, 817/P, 824/P, 825, 827, 830/P, 831 TO 833, 835, 838/P, 837, 839 TO 841, 845 TO 847, 848/P, 849/P, 850.

P, 801

PR –12 794 TO 796, 797/P, 798/P, 799, 800, 801, 807, 808/P, 818, 819/P, 820/P, 821/P, 822, 823, 829/P, 830/P, 838/P, 849/P.

PR – 13 674/P, 676, 677/P, 682/P, 691/P, 750/P, 758, 759, 762 TO 765, 761, 768/P, 769/P, 770/P, 771/P, 774, 775, 777 TO 787, 789, 790.

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MMERCIAL
NE

C - 1	146/P, 147, 149/P, 150/P, 151/P.
C - 2	586 TO 593.
C - 3	553/P, 554/P, 555/P, 573/P, 575/P, 576/P, 578/P 579/P, 585/P, 630.
C - 4	635/P, 636/P, 637/P, 638/P.
C - 5	417/P, 419/P, 648/P, 649/P, 650/P.
C - 6	413, 659/P, 660/P, 661/P, 662/P, 663/P, 664/P 665/P, 666/P, 667/P, 668/P, 672, 675/P.
C - 7	395/P, 396/P, 397/P, 399/P.
C - 8	768/P, 769/P, 770/P, 771/P.
C - 9	797/P, 798/P, 800/P, 819/P, 820/P, 821/P, 829/P, 830/P, 838/P, 849/P.

UCATIONAL
NE

E - 1	100, 193, 194.
E - 2	431, 432, 494, 495, 496/P, 497/P.
E - 3	766.

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LIC AND
I PUBLIC

P&S- 1	190 TO 192, 195 TO 197.
P&S -2	154/2,
P&S -3	153.
P&S -4	146/P.
P&S -5	596.
P&S -6	556, 557.
P&S -7	552, 553/P, 554/P, 559/P
P&S -8	417/P, 419/P, 420, 423 TO 427, 430.
P&S -9	518/P.
P&S -10	402/P, 411/P, 412/P, 667.
P&S -11	393, 449, 450/P.
P&S - 12	362.
P&S -13	811.
P&S -14	802/P, 803, 804.
P&S -15	745/P.
P&S -16	751/P.
P&S -17	934.
P&S -18	1015/P.

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ULTURE
ONE

AG - 1 11/P, 12/P, 13/P, 14, 15, 16/P, 37/P, 46 TO48, 49/P, 50/P, 51/P, 198/P, 199/P, 205/P, 206 TO 209, 210/P, 211/P, 212/P, 213 TO 217, 218/P, 240/P, 243/P, 246/P, 248 TO 260, 262, 300/P, 301 TO 307, 308/P, 309/P, 317/P, 318/P, 319, 320/P, 356.242/p,261/p. 247

AG - 2 335/P, 336/P, 337, 338, 339/P, 340/P, 341 TO348

AG - 3 353 TO 355.360.

AG - 4 357, 358/P, 359.

AG - 5 349 TO 352.

AG - 6 233, 234, 240/P, 241/P, 242/P, 244/P. 243/P

AG - 7 361, 363, 458, 459/P, 460/P, 463, 464, 513/P, 515/P. 457/P

AG - 8 445, 459/P, 465/P, 466, 467, 469 TO 479.

AG - 9 365 TO 370, 371/P, 372/P, 364/P.

AG - 10 364/P, 373 TO 377, 446, 451 TO 454.

AG - 11 862, 864,865, 878/P, 879.

AG - 12 877, 878/P, 885/P, 891/P, 892/P, 893/P, 894/P, 899/P, 900/P, 901 TO 923, 930 TO 933, 935 TO 938, 947 TO 953, 954/P, 945/P, 955/P, 963/P.

AG - 13 1010 TO 1014, 1016, 1017, 1018/P, 1019/P. 1015/P

AG - 14 1003 TO 1006, 1007/P, 1008/P, 1018/P, 1019/P, 1020 TO 1023, 1028.

AG - 15 863, 880 TO883,884/P,885/P, 886 TO 890, 891/P, 895 TO 898, 899/P, 900/P, 964/P,966/p, 1043,1044/P,1050,1051/P,1052,1054, 1063, 1153 TO 1180, 1188/P,1189,1190,1191/P,1194/P,1249. 892/p,893/p, 894/p,1024,1025/p,1026/p,1249, 1124,1133 to1140, 1142, 1027

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500 METRE ZONE BANNED AREA SURVEY NUMBERS SCHEDULE

1 TO 10, 11/P, 12/P, 13/P, 16/P, 17 TO 35, 36/P, 39/P, 40/P, 41, 4
58/P, 59/P, 62/P, 63 TO 91, 92/P, 93, 94/P, 95/P, 110/P, 111/P, 11
114, 115/P, 116/P, 117 TO 133, 134/P, 135 TO 137, 138/P, 139/P, 14
144, 145/P, 261/P, 263 TO 299, 300/P, 308/P, 309/P, 310 TO 316, 31
320/P, 321 TO 334, 335/P, 336/P, 339/P, 340/P, 595/P, 597/P, 598/P,
600 TO 629, 641/P, 642, 643, 644, 645, 648/P, 669/P, 673/P, 674/P,
678 TO 681, 682/P, 683 TO 690, 691/P, 692 TO 744, 745/P, 746 TO 74
751/P, 944/P, 945/P, 954/P, 955/P, 956 TO 962, 963/P, 964/P, 965,
967 TO 993, 1047 TO 1049, 1044/P, 1045/P, 1046/P, 1050/P, 1051/P,
1056/P, 1153, 1154, 1224 TO 1227, 1219, 1199, 1143/P, 1055, 1144,
1145, 1146, 1150, 1147, 1148, 1211, 1210/P, 1212/P, 1213/P, 1214/P
X1266/P, 1216, 1205, 1217, 1218, 1201 TO 1204. 943/P, 1149

EXISTING ROADS - SURVEY NUMBERS.

16/P, 37/P, 49/P, 52, 97, 108, 143/P, 145/P, 155, 184, 188, 200, 35, 21 TO
223, 245, 386 TO 391, 394, 399, 400, 401, 418, 421, 422, 461, 467, 582,
499, 455, 456, 500, 503, 525, 526, 531, 564, 565, 567, 538, 574, 3/P,
584, 585, 599/P, 594, 631 TO 634, 640, 646, 647, 650, 651, 657, 671, 66, 842, 8-4,
755 TO 757, 760, 761, 772, 788, 791, 792, 776, 773, 805, 806, 809, 810, 82442,
844, 851, 939, 994 TO 1002, 1007/P, 1008/P, 1018/P, 1049/P, 1026/P, 10 1125, TO
1092 TO 1095, 1228 TO 1247, 1056 TO 1062, 1064 TO 1091, 1096 T
1132, 1143, 1202 TO 1210, 1212, 1213, 1214. 639/P, 1055

PROPOSED ROAD SURVERY NUMBERS

155/P, 50/P, 51/P, 198/P, 199/P, 205/P, 210/P, 211/P, 212/P, 24 P, 241/P,
242/P, 243/P, 244/P, 246/P, 357/P, 358/P, 360/P, 364/P, 371/P, 37 80/P, 381/P,
P 403/P, 410/P, 411/P, 412/P, 415/P, 441/P, 439/P, 492/P, 496/P, 49 6/P, 488/P,
457/P, 459/P, 460/P, 463/P, 464/P, 465/P, 513/P, 514/P, 515/P, 5 521/P, 522/P,
523/P, 524/P, 525/P, 555/P, 571/P, 579/P, 580/P, 793/P, 795/P, 75 53/P, 754/P,
802/P, 808/P, 891/P, 892/P, 893/P, 894/P, 899/P, 899/P, 885/P 7/P, 898/P, 817/P
816/P, 824/P, 830/P, 838/P, 848/P, 849/P, 900/P, 1026/P, 1025/P. 1P

RAILWAY LINE SURVERY NUMBERS.

813, 814, 834, 859 TO 861, 866 TO 875, 924 TO 929.

SEA ERODED AREA

1141, 1181 TO 1187, 1191P, 1192, 1193, 1194P, 1195P, 1196 TO 1200, 1219P 200 TO 1223

Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, SIVAGANGA, P.O. PODI No. IX.Q...

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
RAMESWARAM OWNSHIP.

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15. Hotels, restaurants and clubs or places for social intercourse, recreation and worship or dispensaries and clinics; and

16. Residential buildings for caretakers, watchman and other essential staff required to be maintained in the premises.

IV. EDUCATIONAL USE ZONE - USE ZONE 4:

Uses Permitted:

2. Schools, Colleges and other higher education and Training Institutions and the uses connected therewith.
2. All uses permitted in use zone 1(a) ie., primary residential use zone.- Provided it is incidental to Educational use.
3. Hostels and single person apartments.
4. Recreation clubs, Libraries and Reading rooms; and
5. Restaurants.

7) PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC USE ZONE- USE ZONE 5

Uses permitted.

1., Government and Quasi Government offices.
2. Art Galleries, Museums, Acquaris and Public Libraries.
3. Hospitals, Sanitaries and other medical and public health institutions;
4. Harbour Airport and Flying club.
5. Organised parking lots, and Bus, Taxi stands,
6. Parks, Playfields, Swimming pools, stadia, Zoological and Gardens, Exhibition grounds and other public and semi-public open spaces and
7. All uses permitted in the use zone 1(a) and 1 (b) i.e., the residential use zones.- Provided it is incidental to public and semi public

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VI. AGRICULTURAL USE ZONE - USE ZONE 6.

Uses Permitted.

1) All agricultural uses;
2) Farm houses and building for agricultural activities;
3) Rural settlements with allied uses.
4) Public and private parks, playfields, gardens, Caravan and camping sites, and other recreations uses.
5) Diary and cattle farms.
6) Piggeries and poultry farms.
7) Water tanks and reservoirs.
8) Sewage farms and garbage dumps.
9) Airports and broad casting installations;
10) Forestry
11) Cemetaries, crematoria and burning and burail grounds;
12) Storing and drying of fertilisers;
13) Fish curing
14) Salt manufacturing
15) Brick, tiles or pottery manufacture.
16) Stone crushing and quarrying, and
17) Sand, clay and Gravel quarrying.

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APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 10 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamilnadu Act 35 of 1972) the Governor of Tamilnadu hereby declares his intention to specify the local areas specified in column(3) of the Table below to be local planning area with the name specified in the corresponding entry in column(2) thereof.

Notice is hereby given that this Notification will be taken into consideration again under sub-section(4) of the said section 10 on or after the expiry of two months from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Tamilnadu Government Gazette and that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any inhabitant or any local authority or institution in the said local area with respect thereto before the expiry of the period aforesaid will be duly considered by the Government of Tamilnadu. Objections and suggestions in writing, if any, should be addressed to the Secretary to Government Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9)

The Table

No.	Name of Local Planning area.	Area forming the local planning area No. and name of Revenue villages.
1.	Rameswaram	68 Rameswaram

//True copy//

Sd/ x x x x
Deputy Director of Town and

Copy of:

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
ABSTRACT.

LOCAL PLANNING AREA - Rameswaram Declaration - Notification under section 10(4) of the Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 - Issue.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.1845 / Dated 16th August 1974.

Read:

G.O.Ms.No.1810 RD&LA dt. 13.5.74.

ORDER:

A proposal notifying the intention of the Government to declare certain local areas forming a local planning area and to constitute for such local planning area, a local planning authority was published at page 301 of para II section 2 of the Tamilnadu Government Gazette, dated 5.6.74 for general information as required under sub-section(3) of section 10 of the Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamilnadu Act 35 of 1972) No objection of suggestion having been received, the Government declare the local areas specified in column(3) of the Table in the notification appendix to this order to be a local planning area by the name specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof.

2. The appended notification will be published in the Tamilnadu Government Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

M.M.Rajendran
Secretary to Government.

//true copy//

Sd. x x x x
Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Sivagange.

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NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(4) of section 10 of the Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamilnadu Act 35 of 1972) and after previous publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) thereof the Governor of Tamilnadu hereby declares the area comprising the revenue villages specified in column(3) of the Table below to be a local planning area under the name specified in the corresponding entry in column(2) thereof.

THE TABLE

S.No.	Name of local planning area.	Number and name of Revenue village
1.	Rameswaram	68 Rameswaram

/True copy/

Sd/- x x x
Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Sivaganga.

//True copy//

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Copy of: GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES - Constitution - Notification under section 11(1) of Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 - Issued.

- -

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.650 Dated 8th April, 1975.

ORDER:

The appended notification will be published in the Tamilnadu Government Gazette.

(By order of the Governor)

R. Balasubramanian,
Secretary to Government.

/True copy/forwarded by order/

Sd/- x x x
Section Officer.

APPENDIX

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by provision to Sub-section(1) of section 11 of the Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamilnadu Act 35 of 1972) the Government of Tamilnadu hereby declares the local authority of the local planning areas specified below to be the local planning authority of such areas.

41. Pudukottai
63. Karaikudi
64. Arupukottai
65. Devakottai
66. Paramakudi
67. Ramanathapuram
68. Sivaganga.
69. Rameswaram.

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Copy communicated in Endt. Roc.No.11934/75 MP1 dated 3.4.75 of the Director of Town and Country Planning, Plan Divisions, Madras.

// True copy//

Sd. xx xx
Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Sivaganga.

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
ABSTRACT.

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES - COMPOSITION OF Local Planning Authorities which comprises of single local authority - ordered.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.651. Dated 8th April 1975.

G.O.Ms.No. 650, RD&LA. dated 8.4.1975.

ORDER:

In the G.O. read above, Government have constituted local planning authorities under the proviso to section 11(1) of the Tamilnadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 in respect of local planning areas declared under section 10 of the said act.

2. According to the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil - nadu Act 35 of 1972) in case where the Local Planning area consists of the area under the jurisdiction of a single local authority. the Government may declare such local authority as the local planning authority for that area. Sub-section(3) of the said section 11 provides for appointment of the Chairman Members and Member - Secretary for the local planning authority other than the local authority, which has been declared as the local planning authority under the said sub-section(1)

3. The Government clarify that on the declaration by the Government of the single local authority as local planning authority under the proviso to section 11(1) of the Act, the Chairman, members and executive authority of the local authority shall automatically become the chairman, members and the executive authority of the local planning authority concerned.

4. A list of single local authorities which have been declared as local planning authorities under the Act is appended to this order.

5. The Director of Stationery and printing is requested to publish this order in the Tamilnadu Government Gazette.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

sd/- R. Balasubramanian,
Secretary to Government.

//True Copy//

sd/- xx
Deputy Director of Town and
Country Planning, Sivaganga.

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APPENDIX

List of single local authorities which have been delcared as Local Planning authorities under the proviso to sub-section Act 1971.

LIST

Sl.No.	Name of the Local authority	Name of the local planning authority
	Ramanathapuram District.	
58.	Virudunagar Municipality	Virudhunagar
59.	Srivilliputtur Municipality	Srivilliputtur
60.	Rajapalayam Municipality	Rajapalayam
61.	Sivakasi Municipality	Siyakasi
62.	Sattur Municipality	Sattur
63.	Karaikudi Municipality	Karaikudi
64.	Aruppukkottai Municipality	Aruppukkottai
65.	Devakkottai Municipality	Devakkottai
66.	Paramakudi Municipality	Paramakudi
67.	Ramanathapuram Municipality	Ramanathapuram
68.	Sivaganga Municipality	Sivaganga.
69.	Rameswaram Township	Rameswaram
	PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT.	
1.	Pudukkottai Municipality	Pudukkottai

//True Copy//

Copy communicated in Endt. Roc.No. 11934/75 MP.2. dated 3.6.76 of the Director of Town and Country Planning, Master Plans Division, Kuralagam, Madras.

//True Copy//

sd/- xx
Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning, Sivaganga.

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority - Master Plan for Rameswarsm Local Planning Areas consent for publication of Master Plan - Accorded.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 821. Dated 24.5.83.

Read:

1. From the DTCP. Lr.Roc.No.26503/78 dated 8.1.79.
2. From the DTCP. lr.Roc.No.26503/78, D4 datedd 6.9.80.

ORDER:

The Director of Town and Country Planning has forwarded the resolution of the Rameswaram Local Planning Authority, resolving to request the Government to accord consent to the publication of a notice of the preparation of Master Plan for Rameswaram Local Planning area, under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972). The Director of Town and Country Planning has recommended that consent under sub-section (2) of section 21 of the said Act may be accorded to the publication of notice of the preparation of Master Plan for Rameswaram Local Planning Area by the Government.

2. Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), The Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby gives his consent to the Rameswaram Local Planning Authority to the publication of a notice under section 26 of the Act, for the preparation of master plan for Rameswaram local Planning area.

3. The Master Plan for Rameswaram is returned herewith. The Member Secretary, Rameswaram Local Planning authority is requested to acknowledge the receipt.

((By Order of the Governor)

sd/- xx

Deputy Director of Town and Country Planning.

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Copy of :

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

No.49.

NOTIFICATIONS BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, ETC

Preparation of Master Plan for Rameswaram Local Planning Area.

(Roc.No. A1/217/84)

FORM I

No. VI (1)/938/85

(Notice of preparation of Master Plan under section 26 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) Ref - G.O.Ms.No. 821, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 24th May 1983).

(Under rule 7 of the Master Plan (Preparation, Publication and Sanction Rules).

The Master Plan prepared by the Local Planning Authority for the Local Planning area is hereby published (Rameswaram Township area.

2. The Master Plan together with all enclosures may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the office of the local planning Authority (Rameswaram Township Local Planning Authority) Copies of the plan are also available at the office of Local Planning Authority for sale.

3. Any person affected by the Master Plan may before communicate in writing or represent in person to the Chairman of the Local Planning Authority, Rameswaram Township any objection or suggestion relating thereto within sixty days from the date of publication of this notification.

R. Murugesan,
Executive Authority, Local Planning Authority,
Rameswaram(Township), Local Planning area.

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RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT GAZETTE

GENERAL NOTIFICATION

PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR RAMESWARAM LOCAL PLANNING AREA
Roc.No.A1/217/84)

FORM - 4

(Notice of preparation of Master Plan under section 26 of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972) Reference G.O.Ms.No.821, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 24th May 1983)

(Under rule 4 of the Master plan (Preparation, publication and sanction rules)

The Master Plan prepared by the Local Planning Authority for the Local Planning Area is hereby published (Rameswaram Township Area).

2. The Master Plan together with all enclosures may be inspected free of cost during office hours at the Office of the Local Planning Authority (Rameswaram Township Local Planning Authority) Copies of the Plan are also available at the office of the Local Planning Authority for sale.

3. Any person affected by the Master Plan may before communicate writing or represent in person to the Chairman of the Local Planning Authority Rameswaram Township any objection or suggestion there to within sixty days from the date of publication of this notification.

Sd/- x x x
Executive Authority and Local Planning Authority,
Rameswaram Township,
Local Planning Area.

Rameswaram,
25th March 1985.

//True copy//

Verified Registrate ™







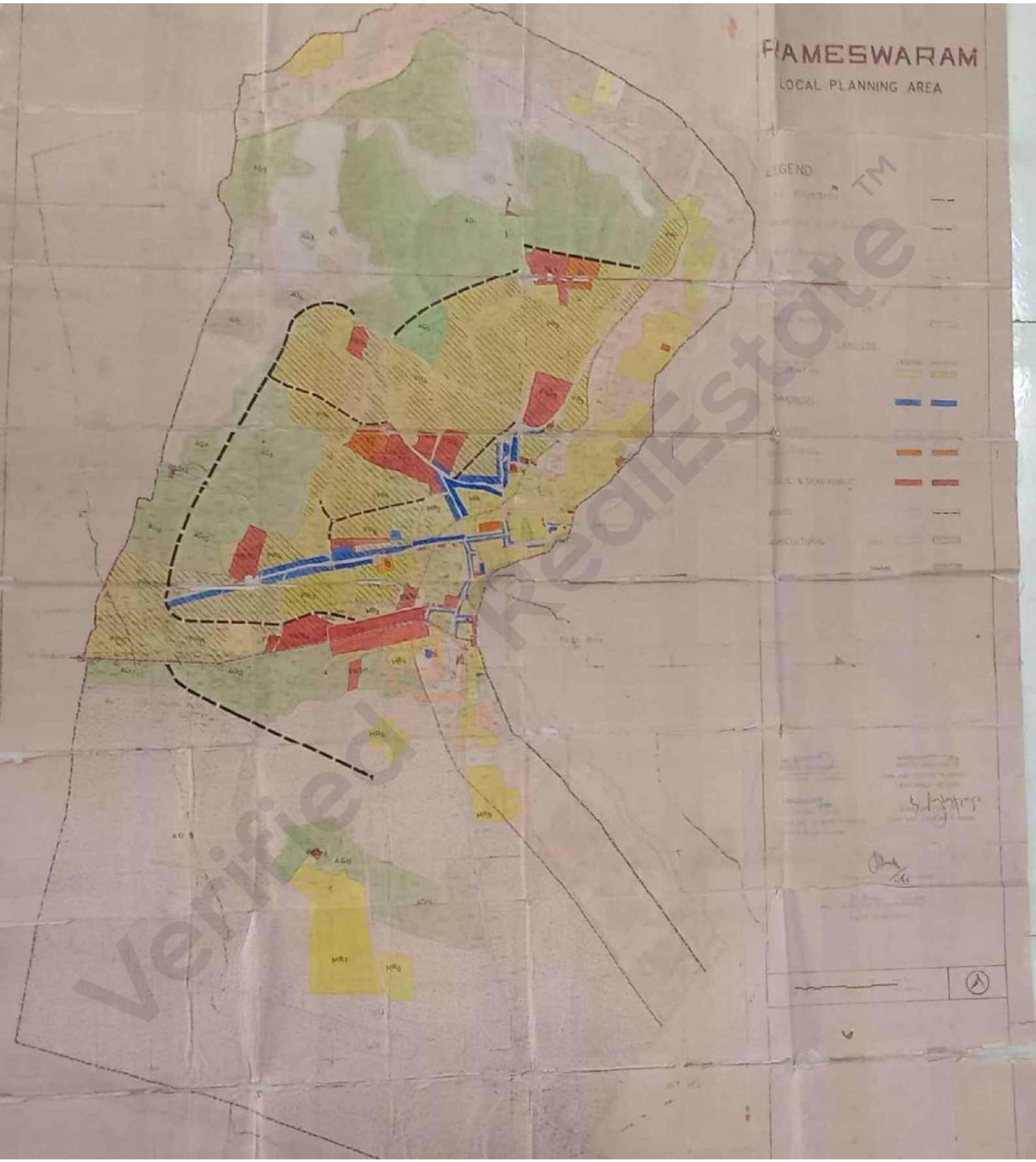




DATA ANALYSIS DRAFT REPORT

RAMESWARAM LPA

Verified Report



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