CHAPTER 23

SECTORAL PROPOSALS

As per the findings of the District Urbanization Report, Sulthan Bathery is one of the 2nd order settlements in the district. Since it is a taluk headquarter town, Sulthan Bathery has to perform urban activities along with its strategic administrative function. This area will also provide higher order service requirements of other settlements within the taluk. The analysis also clearly points out that any planning effort for planned development of Sulthan Bathery should consider the unique topography and environment of the town and its region. Hence the town has to develop as an eco-friendly and economically vibrant taluk headquarter town with taluk level service facilities.

The development goals emerged reflects the thrust areas where planning intervention is required so as to cater the present and future need of the district, taluk headquarter and second order service centre town. Based on the studies and analysis, discussions made with stake holders and projected future requirements, the following sectoral proposal has been made to tackle the existing problems and to cater the future demands. The requirements in transportation sector is dealt in separate chapter and hence not attempted in this chapter.

23.1 Industry

As an agro based area blessed with salubrious climate having thick vegetation and good forest content, eco-friendly – nonpolluting – non-hazardous – agro based industries are preferred. Proper connectivity with rail and air transport has to be provided to ensure the development of the town as well as the district. To generate more job opportunities micro small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector have to be promoted. The major proposals made in this sector are as follows.

- The transportation sector has to be strengthened.
- Value addition of hill produces, branding and its marketing may be promoted.
- Exhibition cum trading centre for MSMEs has to be established.
- Entrepreneurship development training centre has to be set up.
- Units for promotion of eco-friendly portable bio-gas plant, bio-manure production and setting up of handicrafts units.
- Group based industries such as cottage industries incorporating SHG's such as Kudumbashree can be promoted to strengthen the economically weaker sections and women.
- Engineering and service industries which are dominant in the town may be strengthened by providing infrastructure facilities.

- Exporting value added products by exploring the proximity of Beypore Port and International Airport at Karippur.
- Traditional handicraft item and tourism based industries may be promoted.
- In Animal husbandry sector, cattle farms under group basis and single entrepreneurs can be promoted and thus the potential created due to the Brahmagiri meat processing centre at Nenmeni Panchayat area may be utilized.
- Production of milk and milk based products has to be promoted.
- Since there is enormous potential for traditional industries, herbal medicines and spices in tourism sector, its production, value addition and marketing may be promoted.
- IT based industries can be promoted since the proximity of the IT hub viz. Bangalore can be explored.
- Single window clearance system to issue permit for industries shall be implemented effectively.
- Data regarding sick industries has to be taken and adequate measures have to be taken for the revival and rehabilitation of those industries.
- Industries for processing of plastic waste, such as those who produce granules, have to be promoted.
- An extent of 0.3 Ha land available at Poothikkad can be used for Industrial Estate

So an area of 71.47 Ha land near Poothikkad Glady's Soap Factory has been earmarked as "Preferred Industrial Zone" for industrial purpose in this plan. Along with other land use a preference is given for industrial in this area. So the major industrial projects may be directed to this preferred industrial zone in future. The project may be mobilized either by the local body or P.P.P Scheme or by private parties. The development of this sector is made by providing regulatory/ promotive measures in the plan.

23.2 Trade and Commerce

The commercial developments are concentrated along the sides of NH 766 and other major transportation corridors as ribbon development and the hinterlands are thereby obstructed. Since the town has to perform as a taluk headquarters, 2nd order settlement of the district and to provide facilities to the tourism sector, more land has to be earmarked in the master plan as commercial use to meet the future needs. The development of this sector shall be ensured by the land use policies and projects to be taken up by the LSGI. The zoning for commercial use provided in the land use plan shall ensure the supply of land for commercial development in private sector.

An area of 196.60 Ha of land within the core area of the town is delineated for commercial zone in the plan. In addition to the commercial activities, budget accommodation to the tourists such as studio apartments, hotels and restaurants of International level, fish and meat market, vegetable market, markets for collecting, processing, value addition and marketing of hill produces etc. are envisaged. Parking lots and parking plazas also were proposed. All the projects are either taken by LSGI or P.P.P or individuals. All these projects may be considered either by LSGI or PPP or individuals after study on viability and preparation of the detailed project reports.

In order to decongest the core area it is required to open more land for commercial development in order meet the future development needs so, more areas are delineated as mixed zone (either commercial or residential). They are along the sides of NH 766, in and around the proposed nodes in which all the commercial activities are permitted. And an area of 352.92 ha land earmarked for mixed zone in this master plan. The recent trend of commercial development is seen along the sides of major roads. So the mixed zone has been extended to both the sides of all major roads also according to the width of the road. The other proposals are

- Comfort station/E-toilets/community toilet shall be constructed at different location especially near new bus stand and old bus stands, mini civil station etc.
- More parking areas such as parking plazas and multilevel parking facilities are to be developed at the existing old bus stand and the core area of town and loading/unloading area at different locations has to be provided.
- An area of 0.53 hectare is earmarked for truck terminal and its allied activities such as dormitory, toilet and budget accommodation etc. on the northern side of the NH 766 at Thirunelly to satisfy the future need in this sector.
- Well-equipped fish and meat market shall be set up by the municipality.
- A fruit and vegetable market has to be established.
- The LSGI with private participation may promote economy shops at prominent places in the municipality to control the price fluctuations in the market and to ensure supply of the quality products. This may be treated as a joint venture of NGOs, Kudumbashree units with LSGI.
- Strict measures have to be imposed to make the town as a “clean city-green city” by adopting suitable waste management system.
- 10 acre of the existing agriculture market at Ammayipalam can be utilized for further extension such as nursery, seed farm and training centers (including field level training of modern techniques).
- Open ground or exhibition ground to be promoted to enhance the commercial activity in the area.

- Land adjacent to the proposed bus terminal complex extends up to 0.3 hectare is delineated for open ground for conducting common programs, exhibitions and for accommodating street vendors.

23.3 Tourism

Town has no identified tourism spot except the Jain Temple. But Sulthan Bathery being a taluk headquarters town and the "**Gate way to the Wayanad**", should act as a facilitator to promote the tourism sector. The only identified heritage site in the town is Jain Temple which is protected by the Archaeological Department which has to be conserved and converted to tourism spot. The development of tourism infrastructure like home stays, resorts, serviced villas etc. has given emphasis is all the zones, because tourism is the next income generator after Agriculture. Number of projects is formulated in tourism sector with a view to promote tourism facilities in the town are as follows.

- Strengthen the tourism circuit connecting all the tourism spots within the district which can be operated by DTPC.
- In the proposed land use plan, it is proposed to construct recreational open space named as "Town Park" near the proposed stadium.
- The Beenachi Estate under the ownership of Madhya Pradesh Government if released to the state government, can be make use of for a botanical / zoological park which will enhance the tourism and there by enhance the local economy.
- Budget accommodation for tourists such as studio apartments, hotels and restaurants etc. are proposed in the core area.
- The "Chethalayam waterfalls" under the custody of the forest department may be developed as a tourism spot. This may be taken as a combined venture with DTPC and Forest Department.
- The thick vegetation on the peripheral wards can be utilized for farm tourism in which plantation of medicinal plants, floriculture and spices etc. may be promoted.
- The existing pond at Manichira can be used for boating and improvements also can be done with the provision of garden facilities.
- Watch tower has to be constructed in the interior of the forest to watch the wild animals.
- Promote monsoon tourism, folk art forms, cultural tourism, responsible tourism, village experience etc.
- Estate tourism or farm tourism can be promoted
- A proposal for town beautification has to be prepared to encourage tourism.
- GIS based data base of tourism sector has to be prepared.

23.4 Agriculture

The economy of the town mainly depends on agriculture. 71.18 % of the total agricultural area is dry cultivation, which depends upon rain. At present, there are no irrigation facilities. Other problems faced in this sector are the increased production cost, non-availability of agricultural laborers, crop destruction by wild animals especially elephants and bears, absence of efficient mechanization for paddy cultivation, various diseases, lack of marketing facilities etc. The cultivation without considering terrain of the land causes soil erosion and thereby reduction in crops. From physical analysis it is seen that conversion and subdivision of agricultural land for other purposes were taking place in the planning area.

The major proposals in the sector are -

- Providing markets with facility to collect, store, process, make value addition, branding and marketing of hill produces. The project can be taken as a joint venture of both LSGI and co-operative sector.
- Now there is no irrigation facility. Irrigation facility can be introduced by constructing check dams at various locations (number and locations are to be decided based on a detailed study)
- Water bodies shall be conserved by constructing “gully plugging”/brush wood check dam from the origin itself.
- Suitable measures like contour bunding, turfing, planting of bamboos and “kaitha” etc. can be resorted to prevent soil erosion.
- Indigenous crops are to be retained and market based crops such as medicinal plants, areca nut, horticulture and mushroom cultivation etc. can be enhanced.
- Homestead cultivation may be promoted in the hinterlands and roof top vegetable cultivation may be enhanced.
- Existing paddy fields shall be conserved and vegetable cultivation shall be enhanced.
- Unauthorized land subdivision shall be prevented by introducing zoning regulation measures.
- Product diversification in agricultural sector shall be introduced, i.e. Farmers group containing 10 to 20 members shall be constituted and supply of raw materials, processing, value addition collection etc. shall be done on the leadership of one such group. The products shall be branded and marketed by the leader group.
- Mechanization in agricultural sector shall be made so as to get extra income to the jobless youths especially for ladies.

- Incompatible cultivation, indiscriminate use of pesticides and manures shall be prevented and awareness campaign in this regards may be done with the help of Krishi bhavan and NGOs.
- Paddy cultivation shall be enhanced by introducing group farming and make use of NREGP and make profitable by introducing high yield seeds, manures and adopting new farming techniques.
- Cultivation based on bio manure may be promoted and marketed.
- Planting of fruit trees along the periphery of forest land will serve food to the monkeys and the destruction caused by them in this sector can be minimized.
- Necessary protective works such as solar fencing, bio fencing, rail fencing, forest wall etc. may be constructed through the boundary of the forest to reduce man animal conflict.
- Formation of labor bank at ward level for convenient supply of labors for agriculture and other sectors.
- Promotion of export oriented floriculture.
- Precision farming and protected farming shall be promoted.
- Agro clinical centers and agriculture training institute shall be established.
- Unscientific method of constructing ponds to be prevented and action has to be taken for preserving the existing ponds.
- The existing agriculture market has to be strengthened and there is a need for establishing a cold storage.
- Effective utilization of rain water harvesting system to promote the cultivation in the summer season.
- Estate tourism/ farm tourism can be promoted.

23.5 Animal Husbandry

Even though the people of Sulthan Bathery are good consumers of meat as revealed by the studies, most of the cattle and chickens are imported from the neighboring states at present. Hence meat production has to be enhanced. Moreover, the potential due to the presence of Brahmagiri meat processing centre at Nenmeni Grama Panchayat area has to be explored. The major proposals in this sector are -

- The construction of slaughter house has to be initiated.
- The existing fish and meat market at Assumption junction is congested and cause nuisance to the public and hence a new fish and meat market has to be established.

- Cattle farms and poultry farms under group venture incorporating SHG's and Kudumbashree units etc. can be promoted.
- The distributions of calf among the farmers by Brahmagiri Development Society (Though JLG) have to be encouraged.
- The presence of doctors shall be ensured at slaughter house.
- Waste disposal and drainage facilities of the fish and meat market shall be ensured.
- Hatcheries of suitable capacity shall be established for ensuring availability of seeds.
- Facilities of the veterinary hospital have to be modernized to meet the future requirements.
- Mobile veterinary clinics may be introduced to make available the service to the hinterlands.
- Digitized data regarding the animal stock in the LSGI may be prepared and to be updated periodically.
- A comprehensive plan to ensure the immunization and periodical monitoring.
- Fodder (high breed) cultivation shall be promoted.
- Construction of bio gas plants may be promoted.
- Milk production has to be increased by introducing group based ventures and automatic system of milk collection to be promoted.
- A centralized laboratory has to be established to ensure the quality of the milk.

23.6 Fisheries

The fisheries sector is not prominent in the town, the town not being a coastal one and has no major water bodies like back waters or lakes. Any how the available ponds within the planning area can be utilized for fish farming. These are used for ornamental fish cultivation also. So no major intervention by the development plan is necessary in this sector.

23.7 Water Supply

The existing water supply scheme was established in long year back which served only on the central wards of the town. Water level in the wells and other sources is seen decreasing during summer season and there by creates water scarcity. The present scheme is not at all sufficient to fulfill the demand of Sulthan Bathery and the distributing components of the existing scheme is very old and augmentation of the scheme is not possible. Acute scarcity of water is being experienced especially during summer months. More over the open wells located here and there also dries up during summer. A project under CWS scheme is being considered by the authority with the financial aid of NABARD

and DPR has been prepared by the KWA and got approved. The proposed Scheme under CWS Scheme with 16 MLD capacities is expected to fulfill the projected demand. Hence the scheme is safer side.

The project aims to collect water from the Karapuzha reservoir at Muttil Grama Panchayat area and to store and treat water from the storage tank at "Swargam Kunnu" at Thrikkaippatta and to supply the treated water to the entire Planning area along with Noolpuzha and Muttil Grama Panchayat areas

- On sight remedies such as chlorination shall be made to domestic wells to prevent the contamination
- Construction of septic tank may be made mandatory.
- Proper awareness campaign has to be made to prevent contamination of wells.
- The water distribution pipes shall be properly laid to prevent contamination from the road drains.
- Rain water harvesting arrangements to the building shall be made mandatory.
- Bring the various agencies such as KWA, BSNL, PWD and LSGD on the single platform for developing long term integrated vision for the provision of distribution system.
- Periodic awareness campaign has to be organized about the importance and consumption of safe drinking water and its protection.
- Construction of bore well to be regulated/minimized.
- The water bodies available in the interior of forest have to be protected to ensure the availability of drinking water for wild animals.

23.8 Drainage

Even though Sulthan Bathery has a good network of natural drainage, all of them are blocked with deposition of garbage or by encroachments by the adjoining land owners. Hence all the "thodu puramboke" has to be conserved and a buffer zone along the side of the drains have to be provided to protect them from further encroachments in which construction activities are prohibited.

- Sulthan Bathery is blessed with a well established natural drainage system which comprising of streams originating from peaks and flowing through the agriculture land and joining at valleys which is ultimately stored either in paddy area. The above system is in tune with the topography and environment of the town. Hence instead of envisaging a manmade drainage necessitating large capital investment to cater the rugged topography, priority should be given to the surveillance of existing natural drainage system. This approach in the sector have twin engine of benefits i.e. Ensuring a natural drainage system with less capital investments and second is an

eco-friendly development and above all it will facilitate maximum opportunity for the penetration of the storm water into the ground which will facilitate the ground water recharge and fertile quality of the soil.

- LSGI should take care in their annual budget that sufficient amount should be set apart for cleaning and maintenance of rivers and streams.
- Ways and means to link the maintenance and cleaning of natural drains with centrally sponsored NREGP scheme and this will reduce the financial burden of the LSGI.
- Construction of concrete drainage on the side of major urban corridors.
- Provision of sewage treatment plant near the core area.
- Construction of drainage in core area and missing links.
- A drainage master plan has to be prepared for the efficient drainage network.

23.9 Sewerage

There is no organized sewerage network in Sulthan Bathery. Some of the commercial establishments let out waste water to the drainage channels and this practice shall be strictly prevented. Majority of this issue was identified in Kaippencheri and Kattayad. Considering the topography of the planning area, it is better to provide a decentralized system of sewerage disposal for the planning area. Hence waste water treatment plant is proposed to be constructed near Kaippencheri and Kattayad and the waste water generated in the town centre shall be directed to the treatment plant before letting out into the streams. Hence an extent of 0.74-hectare land has been earmarked for the proposed sewerage treatment plant.

23.10 Solid Waste Disposal

Sulthan Bathery has a waste dumping yard at Karuvallikkunnu near Odappallam and presently the collected wastes are burnt using incinerators without proper segregation. Even though the waste disposal method of the LSGI is not scientific or fool proof, it did not create any public protest so far. The area of the land is only 0.5 acres which is quite insufficient to meet the requirements. Hence the additional area for future expansion may be procured in the plan period.

At present the waste generated is 8T/day but collection is only about 5 T/day at the predetermined points in the core area of the town. The solid waste consists of both bio and non-bio degradable substances. Segregation of waste at source has not been done and waste is simply burnt at the yard.

Other proposals are-

- Separate waste collecting bins for bio degradable and non-degradable materials have to be placed at all prominent places in the town.

- Depositing waste on the roads, drains, streams and public places has to be restricted by proper enforcement mechanism.
- Decentralized approach in waste disposal shall be made and the programs like pipe composting, bio gas plants, community bio gas plants at colonies etc. can be implemented.
- Installing plastic shredding machine at the waste dumping yard owned by the local body.
- A campaign for "onsite scientific disposal of waste" shall be engaged which will reduce the burden on local body in this sector.
- Vermi-composting shall be encouraged.
- Scientific treatment plant with modern technologies shall be installed in the waste dumping yard.
- The approach road to the waste dumping yard shall be widened to 7 m.
- The service of NGOs and Kudumbashree units can be utilized for the collection, separation and disposal of wastes.
- Adequate measures have to be adopted for disposal of e-waste.

23.11 Energy

The energy position in the town is seen commensurate with the requirement. It is presumed that the routine expansion programme of the KSEB shall be adequately covering the increased energy demand in the town. Other proposals in this sector are-

- Usage of non-conventional energy shall be encouraged.
- More trees should be planted to make availability of fire wood.
- Chimneys with low consumption of fire wood as initiated by ANERT shall be introduced among the community.
- Usage of solar energy has to be promoted.
- The power distributing system shall be strengthened to reduce distribution loss.
- A data base of the consumers shall be prepared and the billing system shall be modernized.
- Necessary steps are to be taken to reduce energy consumption to meet the demand from existing resources.
- An efficient street light system using the solar energy is proposed in the master plan.

23.12 Education

It is estimated that the existing educational institutions are sufficient to meet the requirement of Sulthan Bathery in plan period. But the town lags facilities for higher education and professional education sector. Hence the planning area needs one Polytechnic college and ITI as well as the institutions in higher education sector. So the local body shall initiate setting up of these institutions either in private or public sector.

The other proposals are-

- Computerization with internet facilities (multimedia class rooms) should be made available to the schools.
- New and job oriented courses shall be introduced.
- Training centers at district level for teachers have to be established.
- TTI and B-Ed colleges shall be established.
- The infrastructure facilities shall be strengthened to meet the future requirements.
- Separate dining halls, library halls and gymnasiums in the schools shall be provided
- Infrastructure related to sports has to be strengthened.
- Public transportation facilities shall be extended to the schools.
- Separate parking space for vehicles shall be provided in the schools and on road parking should be avoided.
- Children parks shall be introduced in the primary schools.
- The school premises shall be kept eco-friendly by planting suitable species of plants.
- Facilities to safe drinking water shall be ensured.
- School buses shall be provided especially to the hinterlands.
- PTA has to be strengthened and proper training shall be provided.
- Vocational training in school level shall be initiated.
- A special school for mentally and physically retarded children shall be established
- The student police scheme shall be strengthened.
- Periodical classes and seminars shall be conducted in schools to make awareness about laws related to road safety.
- Auditorium, Library and reading room, counseling room, incinerator, craft room-learn and earn-marketing room, eco-park & rain water harvesting etc. shall be initiated.
- Provision of establishment of a central food preparation unit in all sub districts to supply noon meals to all schools.

- An institution for world class establishment of Central Students Amenities Complex with placement and counseling centre and a coaching centre for all competitive exams shall be established.
- Establishment of an Institute for Modern and Alternative Medicine and for the popularization and conservation of medicinal plants.
- Establishment Tribal promotion centre cum residential school including the study centre for tribal languages and culture.
- Provision of "public place" to interact the old generation and new generation and should have an association between them.
- Municipal level committee should be formed to verify the physical and educational quality of institutions in unaided sector.

23.13 Health

According to the standards, health facilities available in the town are seen adequate. But Sulthan Bathery being a taluk headquarter town has to serve as a regional level facilitator. Major problems in this sector are the insufficiency of facilities in the hospitals. The taluk hospital, the only allopathic hospital in public sector is recently shifted to the new hospital complex, at Fairland and it is proposed to convert the existing old hospital into a women and children hospital. There is no super speciality hospital in the town and hence the taluk hospital at "Fairland" has to be upgraded to the status of general hospital.

Since the district is dominant in ST population (18.53% as per 2011 census) who are hesitate to get treatment from the health centers due to their unique culture, it is essential to establish a separate wing for the tribes in the taluk hospital which will serve the whole taluk. Super speciality facilities should be introduced in the taluk hospital.

Other proposals in this sector are-

- Mobile clinics shall be introduced to serve in the hinterlands especially in tribal areas.
- A blood bank shall be provided.
- A laboratory with modern facilities shall be introduced under Govt.sector.
- A cancer detection centre shall be established in the proposed hospital complex.
- Health sub centers shall be provided in the hinterlands at prominent places.
- Old age homes should be established.
- Ambulance with 24 hours service shall be introduced.
- A regional analytical laboratory with modern facilities shall be established.
- Mosquito eradication programme shall be strengthened and periodical monitoring shall be made.

- Facility to provide essential medicines at low price to economically weaker section.
- Periodical maintenance of hospitals shall be made.
- Treatment based on herbal medicines and indigenous treatment shall be promoted.
- Quarter's facility to the doctors and staff in the hospitals shall be provided.
- Planting medicinal plants shall be promoted.
- Health institutions in homoeopathy sector shall be promoted.
- In patient wing of every hospital shall be strengthened to accommodate the future needs.
- Enhance health tourism and traditional Ayurvedic systems in the municipality.
- To provide drainage, public sewerage and centralised treatment system in Sulthan Bathery Municipality.
- Enhance the usage of septic tank instead of leach pit to reduce the communicable diseases.
- To reduce the life style diseases by providing health club in every wards.
- A proper involvement in the sector of basic knowledge – basic solution to reduce disease.
- Provide dormitory for other state workers, collect the details of them and hand over to the health department.
- To issue health card to all individuals in the planning area.

23.14 Housing

Sulthan Bathery has a possible shortage of 5396 houses in the plan period including existing Kutcha buildings/huts and the 30% of the existing moderate houses that have to be replaced. The local body has operating various schemes such as IHSDP, EMSHS, and RAY etc. to overcome the housing shortage. The housing sector is given adequate thrust in the land use plan. More over projects envisaging housing projects for economically weaker sections has to be initiated by the local body. So the housing shortage does not occur in future.

23.15 Recreation

Recreation is like a rain shower during the days of scorching heat. It is like a ray of moonlight in the dreadful darkness. Recreation is moreover the time to get together to have fun. Devoting some time for recreation on a daily basis helps in the long run in maintaining health and achieving a peace of mind. Participate in some regular physical activity, play a sport or exercise. These recreational activities serve as a means of relaxation. Research has shown that recreation on a daily basis reduces risks of diabetes and hypertension, enhances physical and mental health and improves the quality of life. At present the town has no

recreational facilities. So proposals such as park and open spaces near the proposed stadium included and various projects proposed under the tourism sector.

Other proposals are-

- Construction of Town Square at Kuppadi has to be completed.
- "The Jain Temple" can be utilized for heritage tourism and necessary infrastructure facility has to be provided.
- The stadium owned by the municipality near Manikkuni may be utilized for constructing an indoor stadium.
- A zoological/ botanical park at Beenachi Estate has to be considered and attempt has to be made for releasing the land from the Madhya Pradesh Government.
- The Chethalayam waterfalls may be utilized as a tourism attraction and necessary infrastructure facilities have to be provided.
- A science park (planetarium, museum and convention centre etc.) may be constructed near the Ex-service men Colony road junction.
- A sports academy/stadium complex may be established near the existing Kadamanchira Pond.
- The existing park for disabled and senior citizens at Kapyarumala junction has to be modernized.
- A swimming training centre with state of art facilities may be established near to the Kadamanchira.
- Land adjacent to the proposed bus terminal complex extends up to 0.50 hectare is delineated for open ground for conducting common programs, exhibitions and for accommodating street vendors.
- Wet agriculture land, in which cultivation is not possible, can be utilized for recreational purpose.

23.16 Other Civic Amenities

The Sulthan Bathery being the taluk headquarter, civic amenities has to be provided as taluk level service provider in the proposal for accommodating new projects are envisaged in this sector.

- A well-equipped town hall with sufficient capacity shall be constructed.
- A planetarium shall be considered within the proposed Science Park and adjacent to the Ex-servicemen Colony junction.

- An office complex for civic amenities may be constructed near the existing Kerala Water Authority Office.
- The municipal office with adequate facility shall be constructed in the civic amenities complex.
- A multimedia theatre in govt. sector shall be considered.
- An office complex to accommodate various offices functioning in rented building may be considered.
- Due to the availability of vast land in the mini civil station premises there is a possibility of accommodating more govt. institutions those are functioning in the rental building.
- A crematorium can be constructed at existing burial ground (near Sarvajana School) for which attempt has to be made.

23.17 Forest Related Proposals

The reserve forest in the planning area is 58.98% of the total extent and it is the part of "Wayanad wild life sanctuary". Since a large number of incidences of man-animal conflict have been occurred frequently, there is a necessity of providing remedial measures to ensure living harmony between the man and animal and measures to be taken care for the upliftment of tribal community, who depend forest for their livelihood.

The proposals are given below.

- Buffer zone has to be provided along the boundary of forest.
- Forest wall, rail fencing including solar fencing to be provided along the boundary forest.
- Bio- fencing /trenches to be provided along the boundary of forest.
- Honey collection and other forest resources among the tribal community may be promoted.
- Tourism related activity can be promoted.

23.18 Environment & Disaster management

Even though the flood and land slide of 2018 or the recent disasters did not affect Sulthan Bathery, special care has to be taken in the development of the town. The DDMA height regulations are existing in the municipality as per the orders of District Disaster Management Authority Wayanad. Apart from that a green belt of 25 m along the reserve forest boundary has been provided. The height and area of constructions are restricted in the green belt to reduce both the density of population and building. A green belt of 2m also provided along the streams/rivers of the municipality where no construction, as a part of conservation of water bodies for flood management.