

## Chapter IV

### **Profile of the Study Area**

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#### 4.1: Introduction

In this chapter a brief profile of the study area is described with its demographic and the socio-economic characteristics . The study area is in the district of Cooch Behar renowned in the state of West Bengal. It is a historical place too as the Koch kings ruled here for about 400 years. The Cooch Behar Palace still bears the memory of the the then Kings of the Koch dynasty. Actually Cooch Behar was a tributary state of the British India .So to describe the district we have first enlightened the boundary of Cooch Behar and the reason behind its name . As it is a historical place, we have narrated a brief history of it with its administration system. Total area of Cooch Behar, number of subdivisions, names and area of the subdivisions, population are detailed here categorically. To understand any place distinctly, the demographic picture is a significant subject to know about . So in this chapter the population, male female distribution, scheduled caste-scheduled tribe distribution is also focused. We have given a short description of the geography, its economy, the climate, places of interests and importance etc. As the particular area of our survey is the Cooch Behar Municipality, Different aspects of the municipality is noted here in short. This municipality consists of twenty wards out of which four wards are selected for our study. We have thrown light on the population, the density and the area of each of the twenty wards. From the draft Development Plan (DDP) of Cooch Behar municipality we get the picture of literacy rate, sex ratio for some consecutive census years in the past and it is shown that the sex ratio was being increased for those consecutive years. Starting from the Cooch Behar Kingdom up to the creation of Cooch Behar municipality, starting of election process is also elaborated here. After the merger, slum is occupying a significant portion in the municipality areas .In Cooch Behar town there are fifty two slums . A big part of the total population (32%) lives in the slum areas. Therefore, we have represented a picture vividly of the slums in the area of Cooch Behar Municipality .The distribution of the people of Cooch Behar Municipality in different income groups, the number of workers, number of industries, number of workers in the informal sector etc are shown for knowing the economic condition of the municipality properly. The education facilities, health facilities are indicated to make a clear view of the municipality. At the end we have tried our best to elaborate the four particular wards in which the survey was carried out. We have gathered all the informations about

this district from the office of the municipality, census report of different years, different books etc.

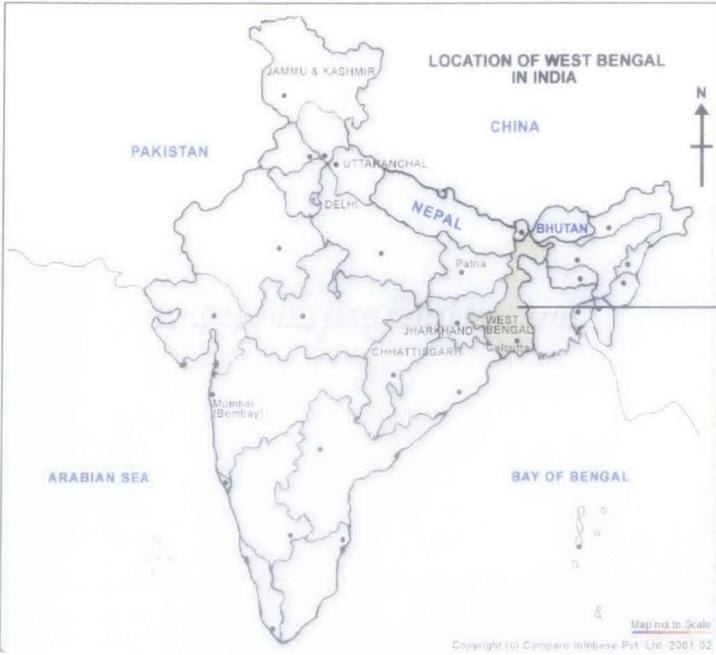
## 4.2: District profile

### The District

Cooch Behar is a district of West Bengal and a small part of the country India. The state West Bengal stretches from Himalayas in the North to Bay of Bengal in the south. It has nineteen districts out of which Cooch Behar is an important one. It is located in the north eastern part of the State and bounded by the district of Jalpaiguri in the north, state of Assam in the East and by Bangladesh in the West as well as South. This district is spread across 3387 square Kilometers. Cooch Behar was an Indian state which was ruling by the Kings of Cooch Behar till 28<sup>th</sup> August 1949. The King was a feudatory ruler under the British Kingdom. The rule of Koch Kings lasted from 1510 -1950, which is the period of almost 400 years. It was a tributary state of British government. Some monuments, palaces, temples, buildings of importance represent the then lives of golden ages here. It has been transferred from a kingdom to the present form of a district. It is located in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas and situated at 26<sup>o</sup> 22' N 89<sup>o</sup> 29' E 26.367<sup>o</sup> N 89.483<sup>o</sup>E.

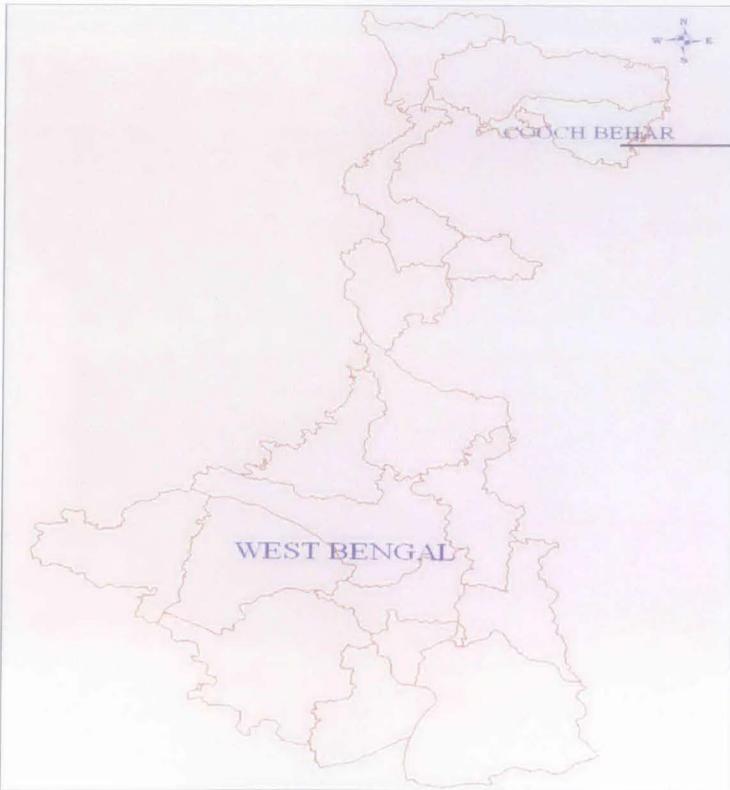
The name Cooch Behar originated from the name of 'Koch' tribes (the Rajbangsi) who are aboriginal inhabitants of the region for many centuries. The term 'Behar' is the Sanskrit word which means 'to travel'. In other words 'Bihar' means place. Therefore Cooch Behar means the land through which Koch kings used to rule over.

Map 4.1: India



West Bengal

Map 4.2: West Bengal



Cooch Behar

#### 4.2.1: A brief history of Cooch Behar

As it is a historical place we want to narrate some brief pictures on the administration systems of the heritage. Cooch Behar was an independent Kingdom before merging with India. It had been a part of the Kamarupa Kingdom from the fourth century to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 12<sup>th</sup> century, Cooch Behar became a division of the Kamata Kingdom. At first it was ruled by Khen Monarchs who were the natives of the place. The recent excavation of 'Raipat' or the Palace at Gossanimari village (25 km from Cooch Behar town) marks the site as an ancient capital of Kamtapur of the Khen Dynasty. During 1498 CE the Koch tribe became powerful and during 1510 to 1530 AD Maharaja Bishaw Singha set up an independent Koch kingdom under his Royal authority. After that Nara Narayan, Raghudev, Lakshmi Narayan ruled the land one after another. After the death of Nara Narayan in 1584, Raghudev stated independence and the kingdom known as Cooch Behar. Some of the part of Koch Hajo became a part of Assam. Between 1693 and 1714, Maharaja Rup Narayan transferred the capital from Attharkotha to Guriahati which was built on the bank of the river Torsa and which is now called Cooch Behar town. In 1661, when the Maharaja Pran Narayan was ruling then Mir Jumla (the subedar under the emperor Aurangzeb) occupied the territory almost meeting no fight. Maharaja Pran Narayana regained the Kingdom within a few times. During 1772-1773 Cooch Behar was attacked by the king of Bhutan. For driving out the Bhutanese Cooch Behar Kingdom signed an agreement with the British East India Company on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1773. As a result the king of Cooch Behar became a ruler under the British. After that Maharaja Nripendra Narayana was a famous ruler. At the end of the British rule Maharaja Jagadipendra Narayana transferred full power, Jurisdiction and authority of the state to the dominant Govt. of India in the year 1949. In 1950, on 19<sup>th</sup> January Cooch Behar district became a part of the state of West Bengal. And the headquarters of this district is Cooch Behar town.

**Subdivisions:** Cooch Behar district comprises five Subdivisions: Cooch Behar Sadar, Dinahata, Mathabhanga, Mekhliganj and Tufanganj. The area of Cooch Behar Sadar is 754.84 sq K.M, Dinahata is 692.02 Sq Km, Tufanganj 586.44 Sq Km, Mathabhanga is 895.26 Sq Km and Mekhliganj is 459.78 Sq Km. In respect of area Cooch Behar Sadar is in the second position whereas Mathabhanga is in the first position.

**Table-4.1: Area of all the subdivisions and Cooch Behar District**

Area of Cooch Behar Sadar	754.84 Sq. Km
Area of Dinhata	692.02 Sq. Km
Area of Tufanganj	586.44 Sq. Km
Area of Mathabhanga	895.26 Sq. Km
Area of Mekhliganj	459.78 Sq. Km
Total area of Cooch Behar District	3,387 Sq. Km

Source: Draft Development plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

Cooch Behar Sadar consists of Cooch Behar Municipality and two community development blocs: Cooch Behar I and Cooch Behar II. Dinhata subdivision consists of Dinhata municipality and three community development blocs: Dinhata I, Dinhata II and Sitai. Mathabhanga subdivision consists of Mathabhanga Municipality and three community development blocs: Sitalkuchi, Mathabhanga I and Mathabhanga II. Mekhliganj Subdivision consists of Mekhliganj municipality and Haldibari municipality and two community development blocs: Mekhliganj and Haldibari. Tufanganj Subdivision consists of Tufanganj Municipality and two community development blocs: Tufanganj I and Tufanganj II. There are 11 Police stations, 12 development blocs, 6 municipalities and 128 gram panchayats in this district.

#### 4.2.2: Population:

The total population of Cooch Behar district and subdivisions is given below

**Table-4.2: Populations of different subdivisions in Cooch Behar district**

Sub Divisions	Population
Sadar	6,59,473
Dinhata	5,90,848
Tufanganj	4,09,853
Mathabhanga	5,67,819
Mekhliganj	2,51,162
Cooch Behar district	24,79,155

Source: Census of 2001

The total population of Cooch Behar district is 24,79,155. Out of this in Cooch behar Sadar the population is 6,59473; in Dinhata it is 5,90848; in Tufanganj it is 4,09853. in Mathabhanga it is 5,67819; and in Mekhliganj it is 2,51162. From the table 4.2 we can see that out of five sub divisions, in Cooch Behar Sadar the population is maximum though in case of area, the area of Mathabhanga subdivision is largest.

**Table-4.3: Distribution of population by sex in the district of Cooch Behar**

Year	Male	Female	Total Population
1981	915461	856182	1771643
1991	1122306	1048839	2171145
2001	1272094	1207061	2479155
2011	1453590	1369190	2822780

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011.

In Cooch Behar District total population is 2822780, out of which male population is 1453590 and female population is 1369190 (According to 2011 census)

**Table-4.4: Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex in Cooch Behar district**

Year	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1981	455877	427207	883084	5310	4795	10105
1991	580384	543335	1123719	6957	6318	13275
2001	636446	605928	1242374	7425	6821	14246

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001.

**Table 4.5: number of literate person in Cooch Behar district**

Year	Literate
2001	1386965
2011	1879984

Source: census of India 2001, 2011

Table-4.6: Percentage of literacy in the district of Cooch Behar by Sex

Year	Male	Female	Total
1981	87.56	16.35	27.30
1991	57.40	33.30	45.80
2001	75.90	56.10	66.30
2011	81.52	69.08	75.49

Source: Census of India 1982, 1991, 2001, 2011.

Table-4.7: Population by religion in the district of Cooch Behar, 1991 and 2001

Religious communities	1991		2001	
	Population	Percentage to total population of the district	Population	Percentage to total population of the district
Hindu	1659733	76.45	1871857	75.50
Muslim	506728	23.34	600911	24.24
Christian	1467	0.07	2162	0.09
Sikh	215	0.01	330	0.01
Buddhist	353	0.02	474	0.02
Jain	2093	0.10	2193	0.09
Other	556	0.03	489	0.02
Religion not stated	x	X	739	0.03
All Religions	2171145	100.00	2479155	100.00

Source: Census of India 1992, 2001.

Table-4.8: Growth of population by sex on different census years in the district of Cooch Behar

Year	Total Population	Index with 1901 base	Number of males	Number of females	Number of females per 100 males
1901	565116	100	300413	264703	88
1911	591012	105	315536	275476	87
1921	590599	105	314631	275968	88
1931	589053	104	312265	276788	89
1941	638703	113	339845	298858	88
1951	668949	118	360670	308279	85
1961	1019806	180	539694	480112	89
1971	1414183	250	737931	676252	92
1981	1771643	314	915461	856182	94
1991	2171145	384	1122306	1048839	93
2001	2479155	439	1272094	1207061	95
2011	2822780	499	1453590	1369190	94

Source: census of India of the consecutive census years from 1901 to 2011.

### Geography of Cooch Behar

The Cooch Behar district forms part of the Himalayan Tarai of West Bengal and it comes under the Jalpaiguri Division of the state of West Bengal. It covers an area of 3,387 Sq Km. It is enclosed by the district of Jalpaiguri in the North, state of Assam in the East and the international border in the form of Indo-Bangladesh border line in the south as well as in the West. The main town holding the same name is situated on the river Torsa at 26 29 86 N latitude and 89 23 53 East longitudes.

### 4.3: Climate

In Cooch Behar summer, monsoons and winter are most prominent out of five distinct seasons. There is heavy rainfall during the Monsoons and negligible rainfall from October to November. Average rainfall is 3.201 mm per year which is decreasing every year. At any time of the year this district does not get high temperatures. During

summer season, the mean daily maximum temperature is 36.5<sup>0</sup> C and means daily minimum temperature is 20.2<sup>0</sup>C. The winter season continues from the end of November to February .More or less the atmosphere is highly humid all over the year .So we can say that Cooch Behar enjoys a relatively pleasant climate throughout the year. There are many rivers and marshy land in Cooch Behar. Teesta, Torsha, Jaldhaka, Sankosh are the important rivers and these are flowing from Northwest towards southwest direction. These rivers influence the socio-economic life of the people of Cooch Behar and also helpful for transportation and irrigation.

#### 4.4: Economy

In Cooch Behar town a number of district level and divisional level offices are situated. A large central and state Govt workforce are employed here. In the past the economy of Cooch Behar was favorable because in the year 1948 onwards Maharaja Jagadipendra Narayana Bhup Bahadur set up some industry like Match factory, Plywood company, Rice mill, Distill water plant, Tobacco research center and he also had his own agricultural farm at Jorai near Barovisha where many local people were engaged as labour. Cheroot of Havana quality was produced at tobacco centre at Dinahata. It was seen that in Cooch Behar, following small industries and cottage industries were launched. Paddy, toys, earthen toys and dolls, garment industry, material made of cork, earthen pots, shoes, umbrella, handloom, mat made of reed, basket made of bamboos, bread, biscuits, flour mill, powdered spices, mustered oil mills, soap industries, candle industries, josticks industry, tooth powder, R.C.C spun, plywood industry, hosiery industry, grill manufacturing industry, industry of distilled water(during the Cob. King), briquette industry, soft drink, ice plant and ice cream factory etc. At that time in Cooch Behar district numbers of small industries units were 4614. Besides these there were some small and big industries by product of tobacco.

Table-4.9: Year-wise description of small-scale industries

Year	Small scale Industries
1981-82	190 units
1982-83	242 units
1983-84	241 units
1984-85	260 units
1985-86	349 units
1986-87	430 units
1987-88	484 units
1988-89	516 units
1989-90	559 units
1990-91	585 units
1991-92	616 units
1992-93	628 units
1993-94	640 units
1994-95	642 units
1995-96	657 units
1996-97	699 units
1997-98	729 units
1998-99	774 units
1999-2000	799 units
2000-01	819 units
2001-02	852 units
2002-03	890 units
2003-04	939 units
2004-05	982 units
2005-06	1015 units
2006-07	1029 units

Source: Socio economic survey 1985-86, Cooch Behar Industrial development department 1988-89 and Performance report of District Industries centre, Cooch Behar

Table-4.10: Present status of Micro and Small Scale enterprises in Cooch Behar district

Year	Small Scale Entrepreneur
2006-07	180 units
2007-08	579 units
2008-09	817 units
2009-2010	972 units
2010-2011	1151 units

Source: Performance Report of District Industries centre, Cooch Behar (up to the year 2010-2011) [Monitoring Report on Entrepreneurs Memorandum]

Up to 2006-07 in Cooch Behar the number of small scale industries was 1029 in total and it is obvious from the table 4.8: that the numbers of units were increasing day after day. The MSMED Act (Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006) was passed on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2006. After enacting this act, many old registered Industries failed to renew their registration on EM part II ( Entrepreneur Memorandum Part II ).So the records before and after enactment the rule do not tally.

For the growth of the industries an industrial territory was founded by the WBIIDC (west Bengal Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation) in the New Cooch Behar zone. Maharaja Nripendra Narayana tried hard to make Cooch Behar an industrial hub. He heard about the big success of farming tobacco in most scientific way in Virginia of America and Havana in Cuba. Indubhuson De Majumder (1905) and his own son Victor Nityendra Narayana (1906) were sent to America to learn the knowhow for its implementation at Cooch Behar. But after the merger of Cooch Behar with India the probability has been buried.

Now-a-days an industrial part has been built at Chakchaka. Some small companies are there as Poddar Food products Pvt. Ltd. Deepa Casing Pvt. Ltd. have established industries here. But now it is considered generally as an industrially backward district. For large scale industry there is no infrastructure here. As small scale, there is cotton weaving industry. In nearby rural places farming is the main occupation. Poorer section are engaged in transport, agriculture, small shops and construction labour. The state govt. is trying to sponsor Cooch Behar as a tourist place which will bring revenue

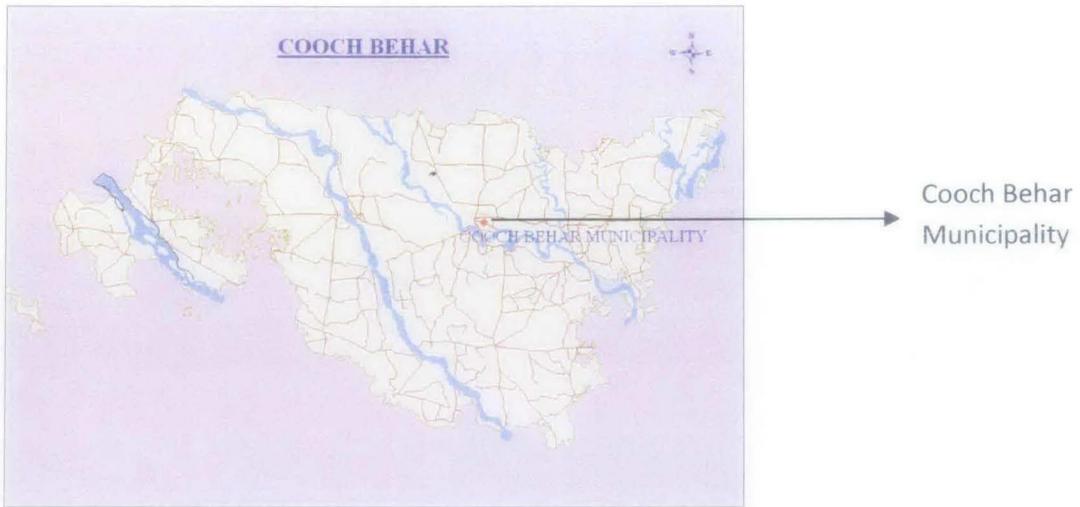
to the local economy. By the way agriculture is the main source of income here. The humidity of this place and abundant rainfall is perfect for crops as pulse, tea, rice, jute, tobacco, wheat and potatoes. Presently the trend of mushroom cultivation is coming up remarkably. Vegetables and fruit production is also not small. A number of agricultural based industries like cane, bamboo and jute handicraft items as well as mats, bags, slippers, baskets are found and some of them are famous all over India. Besides these, fishery is an important occupation due to large number of rivers, canals and tanks. We believe that there is lot of capacity and prospect for agro-based trade in Cooch Behar.

#### 4.5: Our study area

We conducted our study on the Cooch Behar municipality of the district Cooch Behar. Cooch Behar became a planned town since 1885 during the time of King Jagadipendra Narayan. Maharaja Nripendra Narayan planned present Cooch Behar town which is known as "City of Beauty". It was the capital of Cooch Behar Kingdom. In the year 1885, A Town Committee was formed for administrating the facilities of urbanities. In the year 1946, this committee was transformed into Cooch Behar Municipality. The first Chairman of Cooch Behar Municipality was Hon'ble Umanath Datta. Now Cooch Behar is one of the most important towns in North Bengal. The Total area of Cooch Behar Municipality is 8.29 Sq. Km. with 20 wards and the total population is 76,874 (as per 2001 census). [Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP). Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13]. It is the gateway to North East, Bhutan and Bangladesh. Cooch Behar Municipal area is bordered by Takagach Village in the West, Chakchaka Village in the East, Guriahati in the South and Khargrabari village in the North.

Kolkata, the state capital, is at a distance of more or less 700 Km. from Cooch Behar town and there are service of transport by railways and road transport. Cooch Behar is also connected with almost all the major towns of the district and neighboring districts by road and rail. State Highway SH-12A and National Highway NH-31 are running through this town. In Cooch Behar there is an Airport which has resumed after a long gap.

Map 4.3: Cooch Behar



### The town and its environment

The visible design of Cooch Behar town implies that the main hub of the town is the Palace of Cooch Behar which was the residence and head quarters of administration at the time of Maharajas .The Palace is located at the edge of the West axis and on the river side. The town is studded with several water tanks, parks, play ground which are scientifically decorated within the town. The administrative offices and buildings mostly are situated to the south of the palace which are mostly located round the Sagar Dighi, a big water tank. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, engaged foreign experts to make for the construction for the whole Cooch Behar town. The distinct feature of this town is the existence of several tanks at several points to maintain the eco balance.

### Different aspects of Cooch Behar municipality

In Cooch Behar Municipality There are twenty wards. Now we will have a look at the population ,sex ratio, literacy rate , number of Scheduled caste, scheduled tribe people in every ward worker , non worker etc.

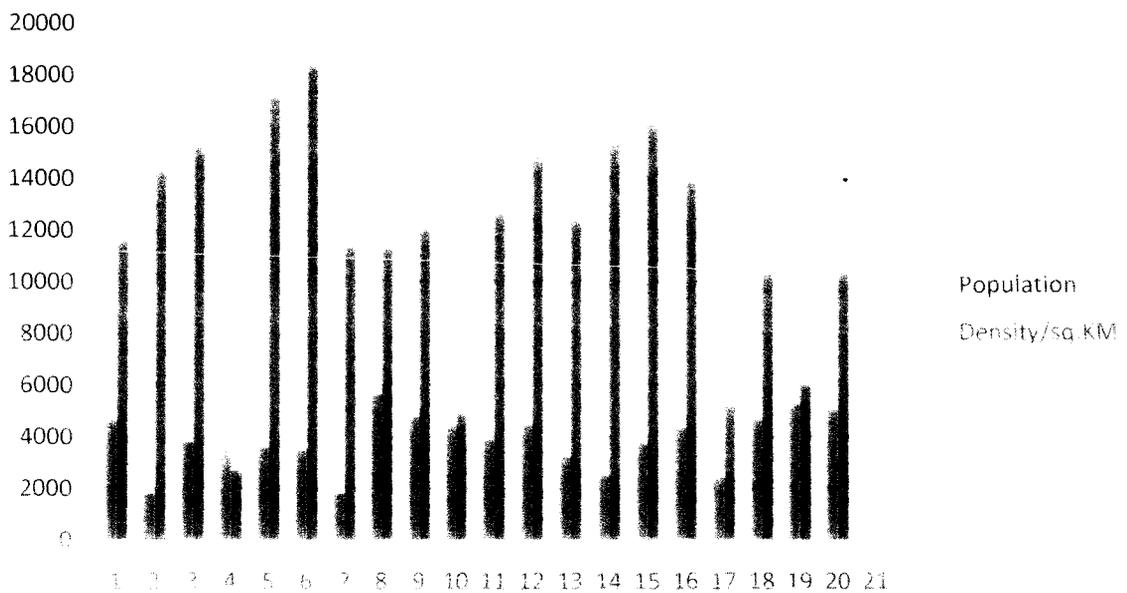
The following table shows the total population of Cooch Behar Municipality and the population of each ward.

Table-4.11: Population, area and density of different wards in Cooch Behar municipality

Ward No.	Area(sq. Km)	Number of House hold	Population	Density/sq.KM
1	0.4026	945	4655	11562
2	0.1263	340	1800	14252
3	0.2492	717	3788	15201
4	1.294	695	3487	2695
5	0.21	630	3592	17105
6	0.1893	667	3469	18325
7	0.1593	375	1807	11343
8	0.5005	991	5643	11275
9	0.3996	955	4775	11949
10	0.8997	943	4407	4898
11	0.3088	897	3885	12581
12	0.3009	982	4454	14802
13	0.2615	736	3220	12314
14	0.1643	601	2508	15265
15	0.2327	812	3732	16038
16	0.3143	988	4339	13805
17	0.4639	509	2419	5214
18	0.4532	1072	4655	10271
19	0.8761	1216	5232	5972
20	0.4868	926	5007	10285
Total	8.29	15997	76874	9273

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Figure-4.1: Population and Density of all the wards in Cooch Behar Municipality



Source: Census of India, 2001

From this graph and this table, it is clear that the population is highest in the ward No 8 (and it is 5643) but the density of population is highest in the ward No. 6 Population is lowest in ward No. 2 (and it is 1800) but density is lowest in ward No. 4

Table-4.12: Distribution of population by sex in the municipality of Cooch Behar

Year	Male	Female	Total
1981	32053	30074	62127
1991	36291	34924	71215
2001	39009	37865	76874

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001.

This Table gives the picture of population and sex distribution of Cooch Behar Municipality in three consecutive censuses. Now we look at the sex distribution of every ward in Cooch Behar Municipality.

Table-4.13: Number of male and female in different wards of Cooch Behar municipality (2001 Census)

Ward Number	Population	Male	Female
1	4655	2436	2219
2	1800	912	888
3	3788	1900	1888
4	3487	1758	1729
5	3592	1897	1695
6	3469	1668	1801
7	1807	890	917
8	5643	2913	2730
9	4775	2448	2327
10	4407	2224	2183
11	3885	1893	1992
12	4454	2176	2278
13	3220	1565	1655
14	2508	1220	1288
15	3732	1880	1852
16	4339	2198	2141
17	2419	1376	1041
18	4655	2292	2363
19	5232	2633	2599
20	5007	2727	2280
total	76874	39008	37866

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table-4.14: Literacy Rate in Cooch Behar Municipality as per 2001 census

	Male	Female	Total
Population	39009	37865	76874
Literacy	36317	31844	68161
	(93.1%)	(84.1%)	(88.7%)

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

Table-4.15: Literacy rate in Cooch Behar municipality as per 1991 census

	Male	Female	Total
Literacy rate	57.40	33.30	45.80

Source: Census of India, 1991.

According to 2001 census the total population of Cooch Behar municipality is 76,874. Number of male population is 39008 and female population is 37866. Total literate in Cooch Behar municipality is 68161(88.7%) out of which number of male literate is 36317(93.1%) and female literate is 31844(84.1%).

Table-4.16: Sex Ratio in Cooch Behar Municipality

Cooch Behar Municipality	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Male)				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
	757	834	938	962	971

Source: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001.

The sex ratio (female per 1000 Male) of Cooch Behar Municipality is 971 ( In 2001 Census). It is clear from this table that The sex ratio is increasing in every consecutive census years in Cooch Behar Municipality and in 2001 it was 971. In India the sex ratio was 933 and in West Bengal it was 934 according to 2001 census. So it is found that in Cooch Behar municipality the sex ratio is much higher compared to India or the west Bengal as a whole and it indicates that Cooch Behar municipality is a progressive place.

Table-4.17: Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex in the Municipality of Cooch Behar (2001)

Scheduled Caste			Scheduled tribe		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5487	5728	11215	217	223	440

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2001.

From this table it is clear that in Cooch Behar Municipality Total number of scheduled caste and total number scheduled tribe people are 11215 and 440

respectively(according to 2001 census). In scheduled caste community number of male and female is 5487 and 5728 respectively. In Scheduled tribe community corresponding number of male and female is 217 and 223.

#### **4.6: Administrative development**

The town gets the status of a municipal town in the year 1946. Now, under the jurisdiction of the Municipality the whole area is 8.19 sq. Km. and the entire town is divided into 20 wards. According to the 1951 census, the total number of population was 33,242 and according to the 2001 census, Cooch Behar town had 76874 population. The sex ratio was 972 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate for population was 7.86 percent. The total number of ratepayers in 1999-2000 was 12,992. There are twenty elected councilors representing the concerned ward in the Municipality. Eight members belong to the sc. Category out of the 20 councilors. There are chairman and vice chairman in the municipality. Besides these there is a chairman -in- council, which is constituted with the chairman, Vice chairman and two other elected councilors. All the wards of the Municipality have ward committee each. The councilor as the legal chairman of the ward committee, nominates the members and convener of the concerned ward. Besides the ward committees, Development committee, Accounts Committee and one market committee are there. These are for the helping of Municipal authority. Municipality gets assistance in case of development works, planning works and technical supports from the Municipal Engineering Directorate (MED). From a data table Abdul Kadel Safily (2001) has shown that the number of workers who are engaged in any service is very much lower in number than non working population within Cooch Behar Municipal Town. Only 30 percent of total population is engaged in some occupations. Out of this, male is 20.5 percent and female is 9.5 percent. This implies that employment opportunity at Cooch Behar is not increased what it had to be. The standard of living and human development is worsening as days go by.

In case of population growth we get records from his writings that till 1941, there was not a high growth of population. The king of Cooch Behar imposed rigid rules of immigration into this state. But between the years 1941-51 suddenly the population increased from 16000 to 33,242 with an increase in 108 percent rate. The main

cause of this is there were huge migration because of the effect of partition of India and Cooch Behar is a border town. But the real population growth was much higher than which was recorded as most of the migrants were staying outside the Municipal boundary due to high price of inhabited land in the town.

During the regime of Maharajas, they promoted the physical feature and administration system of Cooch Behar. But after the merger, needful planning has not been taken for the town. But recently Cooch Behar Municipality started few projects for its own capital creation. In the past Cooch Behar had a historical background. Therefore as a state capital in the past and as a district headquarters in present the town is catering the needs of the town dwellers. The recent steps of promoting Cooch Behar are dependent on the managements and they are very important for this town to become progressive.

#### **4.7: Municipality of Cooch Behar**

During the time of Maharaja Nripendra Narayana, the thought of Autonomous body was established in this State which was similar to the autonomous body of British India. In this estate it was the need to decentralize the power of administration. In rural areas people were dominated by landlords. At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century through the act of choukider rural judgement committee was established. In fact this was the ancient example of Panchaeti Raj in this state. As the panchaet body was set up to look after rural administration, the civic system was looked after by the Municipality. At first the autonomous body was directed through the Town committee in this state. Thereafter in 1944 after establishing the municipality law the arrangement had changed. Municipality came in the place of Town Committee. Though the municipality law was passed in 1944, it started functioning on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1946. All the members of municipality were elected. During that time according to Municipality Act, only the Matriculates and tax payers had the right to cast votes. In 1964 some of the municipality acts were amended. In 1981; political group wise election was started. At that time those who were 18 or above were able to cast vote. During that time the number of wards in Cooch Behar town was 8. Now the number of wards are 20 [Krishna Chandra chattarjee 1990]

#### 4.8: Slum in Cooch Behar municipality

Under section 3 of the Slum Area Improvement and clearance Act, 1956, Slums are defined as those residential areas, where lodgings are out of condition for human by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of ventilation; faulty arrangement of street etc. But Cooch Behar Municipality has a distinctive definition of Slum. According to KÜSP, a slum is a gather of at least 15 poor families closely dwelling in huts or hovels in a land stretch measuring from 1 Katha to 1 Katha and 1 half. In Cooch Behar Municipality area, there are 52 slums spreading over 18 wards. There are only two wards (7 and 14) in which no slums are there. As per 2001 census total population of Cooch Behar municipality is 76,874 out of which 24,270 people live in slums i.e. approx 32 percent people of Cooch Behar Municipality live in Slum areas.

Figure 4 2: Slum and non-slum population in Cooch Behar municipality

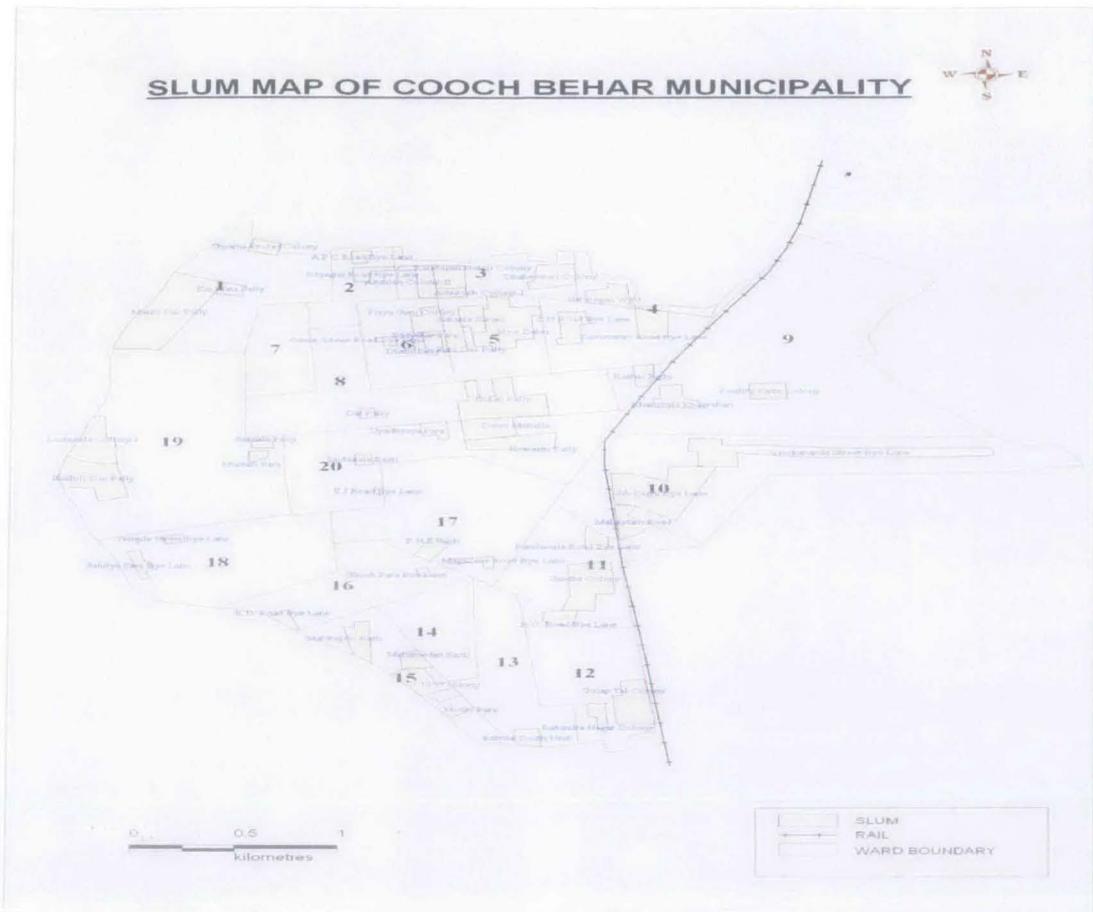
**Figure showing slum and non slum population under Cooch Behar Municipality**

Slum Area      \*      Non slum Area



Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

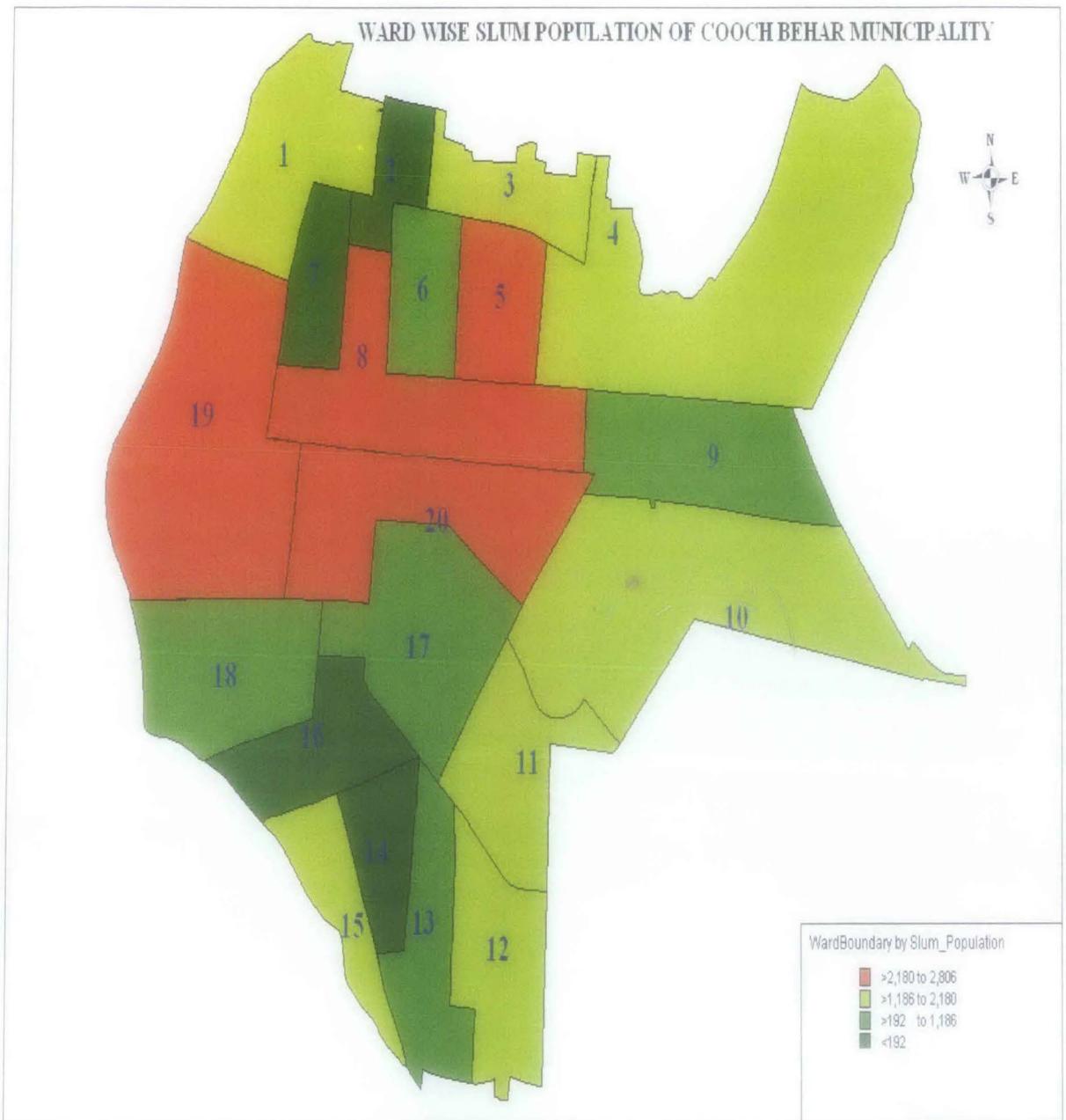
Map-4.4: Slum Map of Cooch Behar municipality



Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

So it is obvious that the demand for basic civic services in slum is increased and Cooch Behar municipality has planned to provide basic minimum services to the formal and informal slums.

Map-4.5: Ward wise slum population



Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

#### 4.9: Land-use distribution of Cooch Behar municipality

The major part of the land use in Cooch Behar municipality is residential area . Industry is very little here. 5 percent of the land use is still unused which can be utilized for the future use or development of the town. Nearly 6 percent of the total area includes the transportation area as Roads, Rails, Airports, Bus stand etc (Airport occupies a considerable area).The municipality is planning to increase more area under industry as in Cooch Behar Municipality there is a little industry. Now the Municipality is planning to increase more area under industry. UDPFI guideline for medium town in plain land is as follows:

Table-4.18: Guideline of land use in Cooch Behar municipality by UDPFI

Land Use Category	% of Developed area
Residential	40-45
Commercial	3-4
Industrial	8-10
Public Semi public	10-12
Recreational	18-20
Transport & Communication	12-14

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

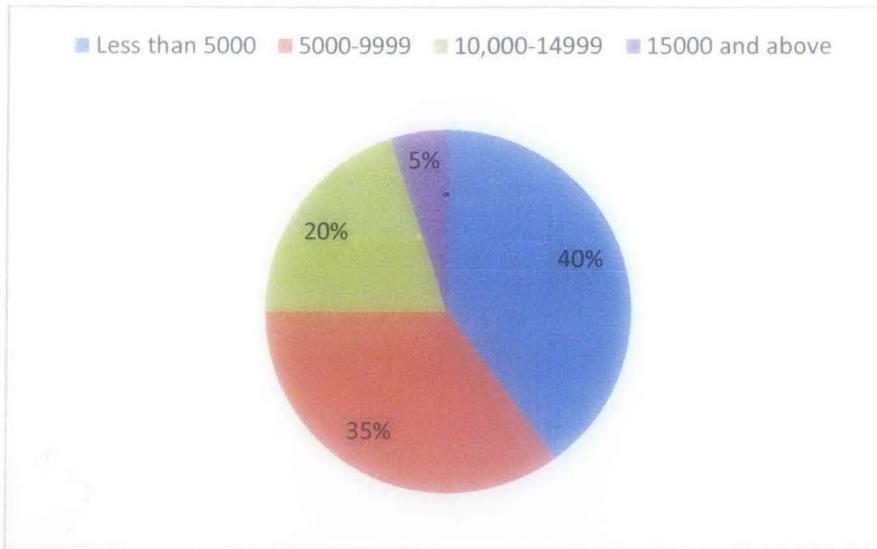
#### Income-wise distribution of population in Cooch Behar Municipality

Table-4.18: Income range with percentage of population in Cooch Behar municipality

Income group	Percentage of population
Less than 5000	40%
5000-9999	35%
10,000-14999	20%
15000 and above	5%

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2008

Figure-4.3: Income-wise distribution of population



Source: Socio Economic survey, 2008

In Cooch Behar Municipality area Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were conducted of various Government Schemes i.e. PMRY, Antodaya Yojana etc. FGD were also conducted with unemployed youths, informal sector workers like Rickshaw / van pullers, construction workers, various other daily wage related activities. On an average monthly average income varies from Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 for these workers. However the construction workers and other daily wage workers do not get job for more than six months. Most of the workers are not being registered to get facilities of PF meant for them and do not have a bank account also. Even they are not aware of different facilities they can get and the wanting of loan also is refused by banks in the absence of guarantor.

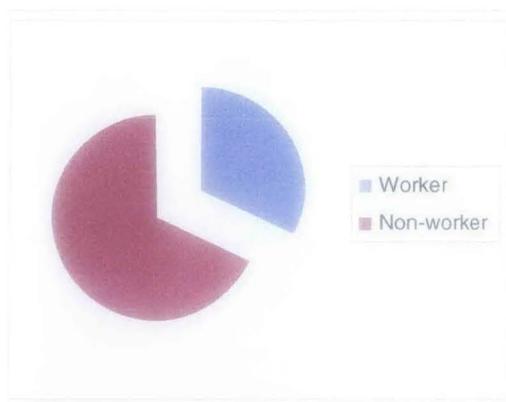
Table-4.19: Percentage distribution of population over different categories of workers and non-workers in the municipality of Cooch Behar, 2001

Total Workers	24689	32.12%
Cultivators	66	0.27%
Agricultural labours	35	0.14%
House hold industrial workers	524	2.12%
Other workers	24064	97.47%
Main workers	23870	31.05%
Marginal Workers	819	1.07%
Non workers	52185	67.88%

Source: Cooch Behar Municipality.

In Cooch Behar municipality, Out of total population of 76,874, total number of worker is 24,689 and remaining 52,185 peoples are non workers etc.

Figure-4.4: Percentage of worker and non worker in Cooch Behar municipality



Total population = 76,874  
 Worker= 24689, Non worker= 52185

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Government of West Bengal

Our work is on the section of informal sector of Cooch Behar. So this discussion of Informal Sector is important here. Informal sector or unorganized sector takes up major percentage of people in the Municipal area. Due to urbanization hardware and building center related activities, carpentry, food related items manufacturing and trading, engineering based activities are coming up.

Table-4.20: Employment Status in industry and service sector

Sector	Number of industries	Person employed	Status
Small scale industry	4210	15,500	Operating
Service sector(Including Nursing Home)	38	225	operating

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality: 2008-2009 To 2012-2013

Table-4.21: Informal /Unorganized service sector in Cooch Behar municipality

Sector	Person employed	Average daily income
Rickshaw Puller	5479	60-70
Van puller	2561	70-80
Auto rickshaw driver	225	125-175
Taxi/car Driver	125	100-150

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP). Cooch Behar Municipality: 2008-2009 to 2012-2013.

#### 4.10: Educational status of Cooch Behar municipality

In Cooch Behar Municipality Educational infrastructure is not bad at all. Citizens of Cooch Behar are more or less aware of the importance of their childrens' education. Even though the adult members of a family are uneducated, the children of marginalized people here are admitted in the primary school. In some cases, basic services are not being got properly in primary schools. Now the "Primary education Improvement plan" of Cooch Bihar municipality has been taken up. Here the number of educational institutions of Cooch Behar municipality and the number of students and teachers are given below.

Table-4.22: The educational facilities in Cooch Behar municipality

	Total number	Student number	Teachers number	Teacher/ student ratio
Primary Institution	35	21214	143	1:148
High School	4	2398	61	1:39
Higher Secondary School	11	12907	291	1:44
College and university	4	8194	120	1:68
Professional and Tech.School/College	14	1885	70	1:27
Special and Non formal education	45	4039	181	1:22

Source: District Statistical Hand book. Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics. Government of West Bengal.

There are 35 Primary schools where more or less 21214 students are studying with 143 teachers. If we consider High Schools and Higher secondary Schools the number

is 15 which are scattered all over Cooch Behar municipality. There are 20 ICDS (Integrated Child Development Service) Centers which are supervised by 4 supervisors.

In slum areas, the infrastructure of the primary schools and SSKS (Sarba Siksha Kendra) are not up to the mark. School dropout is very high. In non slum areas, though the infrastructure is not adequate almost all the children take the advantage of primary education. A large number of children study in English medium schools.

Cooch Behar municipality conducts many surveys in the municipal area to find out the demand for primary and pre-primary schooling within the municipality.

#### 4.11: Health facilities

There is a Sadar Hospital in this municipal town with 400 beds .It provides the main health facilities to the people of Cooch Behar district. Besides this, six well equipped nursing homes, Municipal Blood Bank and Medicine bank also have improved the potentiality of health service in this town. The municipality itself has provided two Ambulances to make the health service better

As per District Statistical Handbook, 2005, GoWB, patients treated in the Sadar Hospital are as follows.

Indoor: 61072  
Outdoor: 489523

**Table 4.23: Immunization made in Cooch Behar municipal area in 2004-05**

TT (PW)	DTP	polio	BCG	Measles
883	1213	1233	2966	1099

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2005, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, GoWB.

Besides the Sadar Hospital there are four sub-centers in Cooch Behar municipality.

**Table 4.24: Location of sub-centers**

Sub-center No.	Address	Ward No.	Number of H.H.W s
SHP-1	Mantudasgupta Pally	1	5
SHP -2	Durgabari	5	5
SHP-3	Sib-Bari,Beltala	10	5
SHP-4	Hazrapara	15	5

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality: 2008-2009 to 2012-2013.

The role of Cooch Behar municipality in the part of Public health is implementation of central and state health programmes in the urban areas. Moreover according to West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993, other services like preventive measures for checking the spread of dangerous diseases, providing immunization, registering an event of birth and death, maintenance and operation of dispensaries, ambulance services, issue of food license etc. are provided by the Cooch Behar municipality.

Other aspects of Cooch Behar Municipality are as follows:

Length of pucca road= 121Km Approx

Length of Kucha road= 13 Km.Approx

Length of Pucca Drain=55 Km (Approx)

Length of Kucha Drain =95 Km (approx)

Electricity Facility:

Street light= 3092 numbers

Total length of road swepted/day =60 Km

Total length of drain cleaned/day= 3 km

Quantity of waste generated /day =39 M.T.

Quantity of waste collected/day=35 M.T.

Area of dumping ground 6.75 acres

Number of slaughter House= 1 No.

Sanitary Latrine= 15430 Nos

Sanitary latrine in bad condition = 2000 Nos.

Total number of BPL card holders =5889 (December 2009)

[Source: Additional List of BPL Household- December 2009, State Urban Development Agency]

In Cooch Behar municipality mainly two religion's people are seen; Hindus and Muslims. Besides these two religions Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, and other religions are also seen in a few numbers.

**Table-4.25: Population by main religion in the municipality area of Cooch Behar**

Year	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001	35510	34749	70259	3003	2681	5684

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, GoWB

In Cooch Behar municipality Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are occupying a great area of total Population.

**Table-4.26: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by sex in the Cooch Behar Municipality, 2001**

Year	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001	5487	5728	11215	217	223	440

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics.

Table 4.25 shows that in Cooch Behar municipality number of Hindu is 70259 and that of Muslim is 5684 and table 4.26 shows that in this municipality the scheduled caste population is 11215 and the scheduled tribe population is 440 (according to 2001 census).

**Table-4.27: Demographic growth and population projection of Cooch Behar Municipality**

Year	West Bengal Area : 87,853 s.q. k.m.			Cooch Behar Municipality Area : 8.29 s.q. k.m.		
	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)
1991	689,00,000	785	-	71,215	8590	-
2001	802,00,000	913	16	76,874	9273	7.85

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13

Here we have got a clear picture of demographic growth and population projection on Cooch Behar Municipality along with the West Bengal as a whole and Kolkata

**Table-4.28: Demographic growth of Cooch Behar municipality in relation to adjacent municipalities**

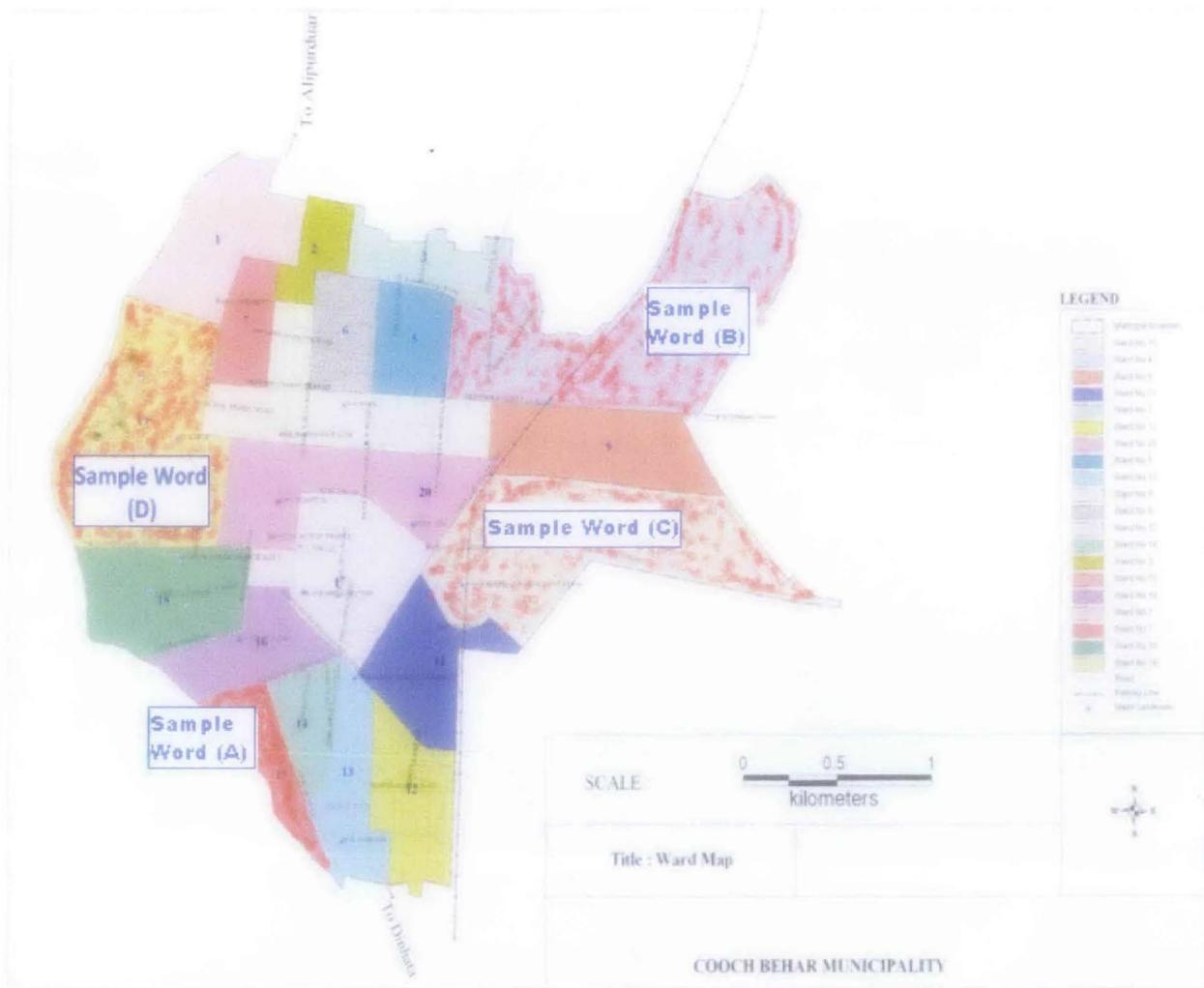
Year	Cooch Behar Municipality Area : 8.29 s.q. k.m.			Dinhata Municipality Area : 4.55 s.q. k.m.			Mathabhanga Municipality Area : 3.37 s.q. k.m.		
	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)	Population	Gross Density (Person / sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)
1991	71,215	8590	-	17,697	8,785	-	17,336	5144	-
2001	76,874	9273	7.85	34,273	7532	94	21,107	6263	22

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality: 2008-2009 To 2012-2013.

#### 4.12: Detailed description of the sample wards

We have selected four wards out of 20 wards in Cooch Behar Municipality for a detailed analysis as we carried out our survey in these areas. These four wards are situated at almost four sides of Cooch Behar town. I would like to name the wards as ward A, Ward B, ward C and Ward D.

Map-4.6: Different words in Cooch Behar municipality



Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality 2008-09 to 2012-13

**Ward No. 15 (Ward A)**

This ward is situated on the bank of river Torsa. It is in the south west corner of the Cooch Behar town. Most of the dwellers of this area are service holder and businessmen.

Table-4.29: Distribution of population by sex in the ward No. 15

Total population	Male	Female
3732	1880	1852

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table-4.30: Distribution of Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex in ward no.15

Scheduled Caste			Scheduled tribe		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
981	459	459	7	1	6

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table-4.31: Distribution of total worker by sex in the ward No.15

Worker			Non Worker		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1266	973	293	2466	907	1559

Source: Census of India, 2001

From these tables it is clear that the population of this ward is 3732 (as per 2001 census) out of which total number of slum population is 1774. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population are 981 and 7 respectively. Total number of worker and non-worker are 1266 and 2466 respectively.

The total number of people of this ward holding BPL card was 1222 in the year 1997 which rose to 1444 in 2006 but according to Additional List of BPL Household- December 2009, State Urban Development Agency it is 421 in the ward 15

According to socio-economic survey, 2008 conducted by the Cooch Behar municipality.

Table-4.32: Monthly income of household in ward no.15

Ward no.	Less than Rs 5000,Percentage of ward household	Rs 5000 to 9999, percentage of ward Household	Rs 10000 to 14999,Percentage of ward household	Greater than Rs 15000,percentage of ward household
15	38	29	25	8

Source: Draft Development plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-2009 TO 2012-13.

From this table it is clear that in this ward 38 percent household earn less than Rs 5000,29 percent household run their family by earning Rs 5000- 9999 ,25 percent household's income is between Rs 10000 -14999 and only 8 percent family's income is greater than Rs 15000.

In this ward there are two primary schools-Saradmoni primary school and Hazrapara primary school. In Sradamoni Primary school the number of students and number of teachers are 45 and 3 respectively and in Hazrapara primary school the number of students and the number of teachers are 74 and 3 respectively. There is only one High School in ward no.15 named Sri Sri karunamoyee High School. It is a boys' school and the total number of students in this school is 734.Total number of teachers is 14.It is a Govt. Aided Bengali medium school. In this ward 4 slums are there Mistri Para, Matsajibi Basti, Mahamedan Basti and 1957 Colony. The total areas these are 0.01546 Sq Km, 0.02064 Sq km, 0.01133 Sq km and 0.02369 Sq Km respectively.

**Table-4.33: The population of the slums in the ward no.15**

Name of the Slums	Population
Mistri Para	656
Matsajibi Basti	578
Mahamedan Basti	359
1957 Colony	181
Total	1774

Source: Cooch Behar Municipality Office, 2011

In this ward there is one health sub-centre at Hazrapara.

**Ward NO. 4 (ward B):**

This ward is situated in the North east corner of Cooch Behar municipality. Total area of this ward is 1.291 Sq. Km.of which green Cover is 0.03 Sq. Km which is 2.33 percent of total area of this municipality. There is a speciality of this ward. The total area of this ward is largest and the density of population is lowest if compared with other wards .The Cooch Behar Airport is situated in this ward occupying a considerable area.

**Table-4.34: Distribution of population by sex in ward no.4**

Total population	Male	female
3487	1758	1729

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 TO 2012-13

Table-4.35: Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe by sex in ward no.4

Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe		
Total	male	female	total	male	female
548	271	277	12	9	3

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 To 2012-13.

Table-4.36: Distribution of total worker by sex in ward no.4

Worker			Non worker		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Mail	Female
1093	935	158	2394	823	1571

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012 13.

So from these tables (tables 4.34, 4.35, and 4.36) we can see that the total population of this ward is 3487. Among this, total number of slum population is 1686. The total number of people of this ward holding BPL card was 1039 in the year 1997 which rose to 1846 in 2006 but according to Additional List of BPL Household –December 2009, State Urban Development Agency, in ward No 4 the number of BPL is 431.

According to Socio economic survey, 2008, conducted by the Cooch Behar Municipality, monthly income of households in this area is given below:

Table-4.37: Monthly income of household in ward no.4

Ward No	Less than Rs 5000, percentage of ward household	Rs 5000-9999, percentage of ward household	Rs 10000-14999, percentage of ward household	Greater than Rs15000, Percentage of ward household
4	59	21	8	12

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 To 2012-13.

In this ward there are two primary schools-Swedish Mission Prathamik Bidyalaya and Bidyasagar Prathamik Bidyalaya. There are two high schools in this ward the names of which are Bhagini Nibedita and CoochBehar Town High School. In this ward there are three ICDS centers which are supervised by one supervisor. Centre identification numbers are 261,262,315. There are no waterbody in this ward and there are three

slums in this ward.They are S N Road bye lane, Kameswari Road Bye Lane and Salbagan West.

**Table-4.38: The Slum Population in Ward no.4**

The name of the Slums	Population
S N Road Bye Lane	716
Kameswary Road Bye Lane	257
Salbagan West	713
Total Slum Population	1686

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 To 2012-13.

The population of the slums are 716,257 and 713 respectively and total slum population is 1686

#### Ward No.10 (Ward C)

This ward is situated in the south east corner of Cooch Behar municipality. Total area of this ward is 0.8997 Sq. Km of which Green Cover is 0.18 Sq. Km which is 20.22 percent.

**Table-4.39: Distribution of population by sex in ward no.10**

Total population	Male	Female
4407	2224	2183

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

**Table-4.40: Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population by sex in ward no.10**

Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
703	350	353	34	14	20

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 To 2012-13.

Table-4.41: Distribution of total worker by sex in ward no.10

Worker			Non worker		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1309	1093	216	3098	1131	1967

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 To 2012-13.

According to Socio Economic Survey, 2008 conducted by the Cooch Behar municipality, monthly income of households in this area is shown in table-4.42.

Table-4.42: Distribution of people according to their income range in ward no. 10

Ward No	Less than Rs 5000, Percentage of ward Household	Rs 5000-9999, Percentage of ward Household	Rs 10000-14999, Percentage of ward household	Greater than Rs 15000, percent tage of ward household
10	35	37	20	8

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP), Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

In 1997 the BPL population was 1215 which rose to 1487 in the 2006 but according to Additional List of BPL Household - December 2009, State Urban Development Agency, the number of BPL in ward 10 is 425.

In this ward there are two primary Schools- Arabinda Primary School and Shyamaprasad Primary Vidyalaya. In this schools the number of students and teachers are 116 and 2; and 136 and 3 respectively. There is no high school in this ward. In this ward three slums are there Malgudam Road, Vivekananda Street Bye Lane and Shib Dighi Bye Lane.

Table-4.43: Slum population in ward No. 10

Name of Slums	Population
Malgudam Road	654
Vivekananda street Bye Lane	642
Shib Dighi Bye Lane	593
Total Slum Population	1889

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

The population of the slums are 654,642 and 593 respectively .One water body is situated in this ward named Shib Dighi .In this ward there is one health sub-centre At Shib-Bari Beltala.

### Ward No.19 ( ward D)

This ward is situated on the West side of Cooch Behar municipality.Cooch Behar Palace, Stadium, Sagardighi (the biggest water tank in Cooch Behar) etc are situated here. Most of the Government Offices are located around Sagar dighi .So this ward is the most important one. Besides Sagar dighi ,thirteen other water tanks to be found here like Jamuna Dighi (Lamba Dighi),Golap Dighi,Dhopa Dighi,Rajbari Dighi,Rajbari Park Dighi,Mostafi Dighi etc.

The entire area of this ward is 0.8761 Sq. Km of which green cover is 0.22 Sq. Km. which is 25.29 percentof the total area under the ward.

**Table-4.44: Distribution of population by sex in ward no.19**

Total population	Male	Female
5232	2633	2599

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

Total population in ward 19 is 5232, total number of Household is 997 and density of population is 4768.

**Table-4.45: Distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe by sex in ward no.19**

Scheduled caste			Scheduled tribe		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
909	416	493	45	18	27

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

**Table-4.46: Distribution of total workers by sex in ward no. 19**

Worker			Non worker		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1610	1329	281	3622	1304	2318

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

The population of this ward is 5232 out of which the slum population is 2652. The total number of people of this ward holding BPL card was 1036 in the year 1997 which rose to 1404 in 2006 but according to Additional List of BPL Households- December 2009, State urban Development Agency, the number of BPL is 391 in this ward.

According to Socio-economic survey, 2008 conducted by the Cooch Behar municipality, monthly income of households in this ward is given below in table no.4.47.

**Table-4.47: Distribution of people in terms of income range in ward no.19**

Ward No	Less than Rs 5000, percentage of ward household	Rs 5000-9999, percentage of ward household	Rs 10000 to 14999, percentage of ward household	Greater than Rs 15000 ,percentage of ward household
19	37	27	29	7

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13.

In this ward, there are two primary Schools and one high school. These are Thakur Panchanan Primary School, Maharani Indira Devi Primary School and Maharani Indira Devi Girls High School. There are four Slums in this ward -Sushil Das Pally, Lichutala Colony-1, Jhamala Patty and Mustafi Para.

**Table-4.48: Population of the slums in ward no. 19**

Name of the slums	population
Sushil Das Pally	1803
Lichutala Colony-1	708
Jhamala Patty	59
Mustafi Para	82
Total slum Population	2652

Source: Draft Development Plan (DDP) Cooch Behar Municipality, 2008-09 to 2012-13

#### 4.13: Conclusion

So from the above information, we may surmise the ideas about all the wards of Cooch Behar Municipality as well as about the lives of Cooch Behar inhabitants. The description as is stated here highlights the overall picture of Cooch Behar. So in respect of the socio-economic condition of this area, the condition of domestic workers will be discussed in the latter part and the statement about them will become clear and understandable.