

**"SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY
of
MADHUPUR SATRA AREA, CAOCH BEHAR, WEST
BENGAL"**

(Paper Code: 303)

Session 2018-2019

A Project report submitted for partial fulfilment of BA III Semester
Examination , Paper 303, Geography Major, B P Chaliha College,
Nagarbera)



**SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE
NAGARBERA**

*Examined.
22/01/2024*

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Examin'd
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PROJECT REPORT
ON

"SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

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Nagarbera)



SUBMITTED TO
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**SUBMITTED TO
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B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE
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Examined
24/1/19
SUBMITTED BY

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PROJECT REPORT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
ON
MADHUPUR SATRA AREA, COOCH BEHAR, WEST BENGAL
(A CASE STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN)

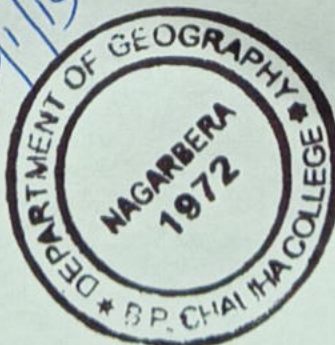
A Project Report Submitted for the Fulfillment of B.A. 3rd.
Semester Examination of Paper 303 Geography (Major) B. P. Chaliha
College, Nagarbera, 2018

SUBMITTED BY

Kaberi Rabha

Name: Miss. Kaberi Rabha
Class: B. A. 3rd. Semester (Major)
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Examined
8/22/19



CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that **Miss. Kaberi Rabha** is a B.A. 3rd. Semester student in the department of Geography, B. P. Chaliha college, Nagarbera, has prepared this project report by herself for the fulfillment of B.A. 3rd. Semester Final Examination of Paper 303. This is an original work done by the student. I Wish every Success in her Life.

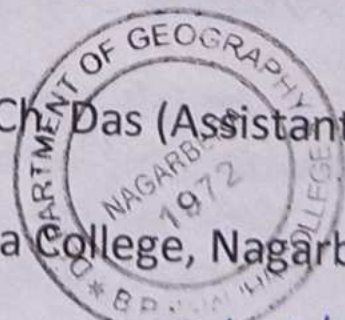
Project Guide:-

Ganesh ch. Das

Ganesh Ch. Das (Assistant Prof.)

B. P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera.

Dated.....*18/01/19*.....



Acknowledgements:

We the geography (major student) of B.A 3rd. semester of B. P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera are very thankful to the principal, Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Panda sir for giving us the permission.

I also take the opportunity to the convey my special regards of our professor, Dulal Devnath and professor Ganesh Ch. Das for their valuable guidance and encouragements during the field study.

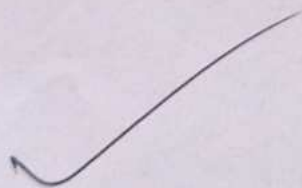
Finally, I would like to thank to all our guides, teachers and my friends for the sincere co-operation and helpful suggestion without which the field report would not have a success.

With Thanks,

Kaberi Rabha

Miss. Kaberi Rabha

B. A. 3rd. Semester Students (Major)
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Preface:

Geography enjoys a high position among field sciences. Field study is an integral part of geographical observation for the proper understanding of the subject. Observation for geographical facts in the field is also essential. The first hand information can be obtained only by visiting the spot. By closely observation the area personally, we may find clue of different geographical factors. The sightseeing becomes an important aspect of field of geographical which can be possible only by arranging simple excursions to adjoining or distant land.

With this aims in mind , we the student of geography (M.) B.A 3rd. semester, B.P.Chaliha College , Nagarbera have arranged an excursions to Madhupur satra area, on 19/09/2018 to 23/09/2018 in the district of Cooch Behar, West Bengal. We have visited the Madhupur satra area an adjoining sides (Capital house of west Bengal king **Cooch Rajbari**), **Baneswar Shiva temple**, **west Bengal district park**, **Modhan Mohan temple**, Cooch Behar and **Buddhist temple in phulsing**, near west Bengal in the Bhutan Nations. Under the guidance prof. Dulal Devnath and ^{phuntshiling} prof. Ganesh Ch. Das I have prepared this field report on Madhupur satra area.

Miss. Kaberi Rabha

B. A. 3rd. Semester Students (Major)

Department of Geography,

B. P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera

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(E) Flora and Fauna:-

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Chapter 3:- To Study the occupational problems in Madhupur Satra Area:

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3.2: Land Fragmentation: -

3.3: Over population: -

3.4: Cultural (Traditional) problems: -

3.5: Social problems: -

3.6: Marketing problem: -

3.7: Transport and communication system

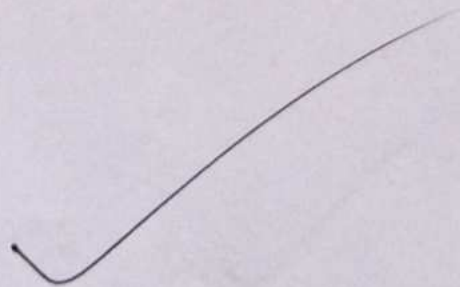
3.8: Financial problems:-

3.9: Natural problems:

Chapter- 4 Remedial measures cum suggestions of these problems:-

Chapter 5:- Summary and Conclusion

Bibliography:



Interviews:- During the time of field visits Researcher have take the cultivated men-women, villagers and small entrepreneurs interviewed which cleared own perception towards that, what is needed to increase the participation of cultivators of poor classes, what are constraints for it, how to formulate the action models to take down the planning at micro level. How can they play the vital role in to emancipation from under development of different occupation including agricultural (specially rice, vegetable, fishing etc,) cultivation and socio-economic condition?

Questionnaire Method:- Researcher has collect the proper information through by prepared a common questionnaire for every house hold level survey in Madhupur Satra Areas of the Cooch Behar District, West Bengal . The questionnaire is showing in below-

1. Family type

1.1 Nuclear Family

1.2 Joint Family

1.3 Other

2. Religion

2.1 Hindu

2.2 Muslim

2.3 Other

3. Family Size

3.1 Small

3.2 Medium

3.3 Large

4. Family Income

4.1 Low

4.2 Medium

4.3 High

5. Family Education

5.1 Low

5.2 Medium

5.3 High

6. Family Health

6.1 Good

6.2 Bad

6.3 Other

7. Family Occupation

7.1 Agriculture

7.2 Non Agriculture

7.3 Other

8. Family Assets

8.1 Land

8.2 House

8.3 Other

9. Family Expenditure

9.1 Low

9.2 Medium

9.3 High

10. Family Savings

10.1 Low

10.2 Medium

10.3 High

11. Family Debt

11.1 Low

11.2 Medium

11.3 High

12. Family Social Status

12.1 Low

12.2 Medium

12.3 High

**QUESTIONARY OF RESEARCH PROJECT FOR COMPLETION OF B. A. 3dr. SEMESTER FINAL
EXAMINATION 2018-19,
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA.
ON
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE**

1. Name of family

head:.....

Age:.....

Sex:.....

Joint:.....

2. Family type:

Unitary:.....

Caste:.....

Religion:.....

Community:

3. Mother

Tongue:.....

4. House Type:

A.T. :.....

R.C.C:.....

5. (a) Family Age Structure:

Sl.No.	Name of Family Members	Age	Sex	Married	Unmarried
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

(b) Family Education Structure:

Sl.No.	Name of Family Members	Illite racy	Lower Primary	Primary	Upper primary	Under HSLC	HSLC/HS	B.A/B.Sc /B.Com	M.A/M.Sc /M.Com	Mphil /Phd
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

(c) Family Occupation Structure:

Sl.No	Name of Family Members	Agricul ture	indus try	Drive r	busin ess	Fish men	servi ce	carp enter	buil der	other s
1										
2										
3										
4										



(d) Land use pattern (in Bighas):

Total Land	Home Stead	Kitchen / Vegetable Garden	Rice/Irri Cultivated Land	Fallow Land	Waste Land	Fishery Land	Others Crops Land	Net Area Shown

(e) Crops production per bighas (in Quintal)

Boro	Sali	Ahu	Irri (Rice) Varieties									
			Chinese	Ranjit	IR40	IR50	IRT	Japanese	...	...	...	...

7. Family Budget:

(a) Family Income (in Rupees per year):

Agriculture	industry	Driver	business	Fish men	service	carpenter	builder	others

(b) Family Expenditure (in Rupees per year):

Fooding	Clothing	House Repairing	Education	Medicine	Festival	Agriculture	Electricity	others

Ganesh ch. Das.

Prof. in- charge

Date: 18/01/19

Kaberi Dabha
Surveyor

Date:

✓

Random Sampling :- The Random sampling were did to get symbolic picture of a different families. The Random sampling helped in counter checking information collected through questionnaire and interviews as well as through secondary sources. There was random selection of villages with probability proportion in to the cultivators. The collected data were two steeps.

Statistical Calculation :- After the collection of primary and secondary data were classified and categories in to a meaningful study or analysis. This information is analyzing to give the clear picture of village cultivators in various features, studied by the questionnaire in the analytical part.

Visual study of statistical study area →



All the students of B.A 3rd semester major
department of Geography and prof incharge.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTORY PART:

1.1 :- INTRODUCTION:

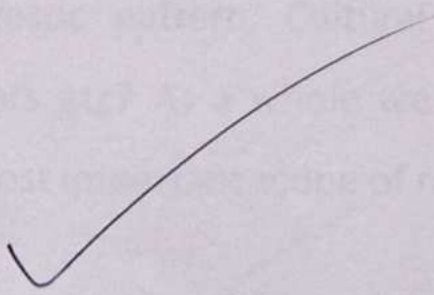
Occupation is a vital tool to the development of any family, society, state and nations. The development of nations or states is impossible without the development of occupations, which are determined any family states their standard of living. Now a day's all the society are highly interested to discuses and increase technology on every kind of occupation. Which are directly and indirectly related to their socio-economic condition. We have already found that according to 1961 to 1971 there are only 5 categories of activity done by different worker's in the world i.e. **primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary an quinery**. The types of economic activities or occupational pattern determined the nations into three categories i.e. **developed, developing and underdeveloped**. India is a **developing country**. There are all kind of works are engaged to their socio-economic state. There are **29 state** and **6 Union Territories** in India. Occupational pattern are related with the **physiographical condition, location** and the condition of **ethnicity and religion**. Different physiography likes- mountains, plateaus ,hills and plains are found in India. Which is determining the occupational pattern in different states. The ethnicity and religion also directly or indirectly determent different occupational pattern in different states of India.

We the student of B. A. 3rd. Sem. are visited the Madhupur Satra, West Bengal to study and observed the different occupational patterns of the people/ Inhabited of surrounding villages of the study area. There are different types of occupation done by the village people. Agriculture is the prime occupation in the study area. Which are discussing in below with **tables, figures and visual images/ photos**

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMME:

The term 'Occupational pattern' development is basically related with the welfare of the human society. This concept is based on the need for proper utilization of local resource- physical as well as human in relation to their existing environment setup. This Study of different socio-economic aspect is very vital to understand socio-economic condition of a society. **The literacy pattern, the occupation, the age and sex ratio** are some of the important aspect of socio-economic condition of a society. Moreover, to understand the economic condition, the uses of various elements like Electricity, Telephone, Vehicles, are some of the important aspect which helps the economic condition of a society.

There may be micro or macro level study to understand about socio-economic problem's of a society which is related with different occupational pattern. The village level is a micro and primary unit which helps us to understand the socio-economic condition of a society. Therefore, a single village unit namely '**Madhupur Satra**' which is located in **Cooch Behar District, West Bengal**. It is observed that the Madhupur Satra Village is a 'occupational pattern' is very poor than nearby other villages in the same district. **The statement of the problem mean to study about the problem's of the study area.**



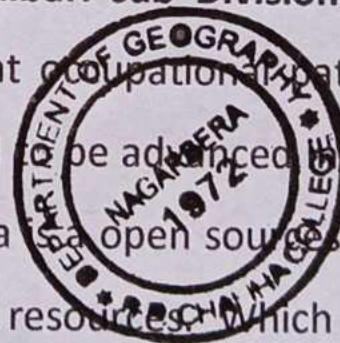
1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The study of Occupational condition is very important for the overall development of a society. The Occupational condition in village level is very important for planning purpose since it is the primary unit to understand about the different socio-economic condition of a society. The socio-economic condition status like **age structure, sex ratio, literacy pattern and occupational condition** are some of the basic criteria to understand this status of a society. Therefore, such types of study in a village level unit may be significant one. It is observed that the Occupational pattern condition in Madhupur Satra Area is very backward.

Madhupur Satra is a village in Cooch Behar District, West Bengal. It is dominated by **Indigenous Cooch Rajbangsi and Bengali**. Their socio-economic condition is very backward.

1.4 Scope of the study:

Madhupur Satra Area is a part of **Pundibari sub Division**. Madhupur Satra Area is a small area of its own different occupational pattern, socio-economic base and problems. The village found to be advanced in some other socio-economic condition. Madhupur Satra Area is an open source of study by the different researcher to know of various resources which are mainly Religious pattern, Language pattern, Cultural Attitude, Communication sectors and Historical Sectors etc? As a whole we can say in one word that Madhupur Satra Area is a most important scope of researchers.



1.5 Objectives of the study:

The major objectives of the socio-economic survey on occupational pattern of the study area are as follows:-

1. To know the literacy pattern or educational level of the Madhupur Satra Area.
2. To investigate the number of people to belongs to different age groups.
3. To get knowledge about the male and female ratio of the study area.
4. TO study the Occupational pattern of the House hold in the study area.



1.6:- Data base and Methodology:

Data base is primary process to study of any area/region. In case of my area, Researcher studied about the development of different types of vegetable cultivation and socio economic condition on the basis of mainly two types of data base i.e.-**Primary database** and **secondary database**. Moreover, researcher went to study the area through by the following methods. Which are mention in below-

Field visit: Extensive field visits to collect primary input is essential. Researcher has investigated the whole area of the greater Madhupur Satra. Researcher has putted the collected data from primary sources. Researcher have visited personally in the village and collected the information about the production of different vegetable cultivation, socio-economic condition. Researcher also collected the available information of non-cultivators, which are indirectly dependent on vegetable cultivation.



CHAPTER: 2 ANALYTICAL PART:

To Study the Socio-Economic Development of Madhupur satra area:

2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND: We know nothing more about ancient history of the study area. After surveyed of this area researcher have got the information about this area. Once upon a time this area some part covered by forest and some part of reserve. After 1947 surrounding people are migrating and permanently settled in this area. At the very beginning the settlement of population was very rare before 2009. The transport and communication of this area was very backward today.

(A) LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The area is situated is the very near about 35km south west part of Bhutan(Phushiling) foot hills are and extend 75km north east from Cooch Behar town. The name of the circle sub-district head quarters is Pundibari which is under the Cooch Behar District. It is an area of Cooch Behar District of west Bengal. It is famous for the Madhupur satra area, which was constructed in **1968 by the 21 the king of west Bengal Jagaddipendra Narayan under first C.M. of west Bengal Prafulla Chandra San and financial add by third C.M. of Assam Bimala Prasad Chaliha.** This satra is famous for all over India among the Assamese, cooch, rai, boro, shi religious people for their hard **Srimanta Sankardeva**. This satra area is occupied by 200 bighas of land. The surrounding devoters (Bhakta) practiced different crops in the allotted satra land **in tenancy**. This area economical is a backward area.

Geographically Madhupur Satra area is situated in the Longitude and Latitudes of $86^{\circ} 39' 0''$ east $24^{\circ} 15' 0''$ north. The elevation (Hight) from the sea level is 44 metre from the sea level. It is an floodplain area.

DISTRICT MAP OF COOCH BEHAR



(A) **Physiography:-**

The area reflects a peculiar to Geographical condition of **Khaddar lands, beels, swamps and built up area**. The soil condition is various from **Bhabar to Khaddar** with moderate humus contain. The soil in the Bhabar land is light white in colour due to erosion rocks from higher elevation of Bhutan hills. This area is occasional affected by flood water over flow the river tributary of Tista coming from Bhutan hills, as a result-top soil is found to very fertility for agriculture.

(B) **Climate:** The area enjoys both types (Monsoon and mountains) of climate. The average annual rainfall is about 200 mm. and two spherical temperature varies from 10°C . to 36°C . (Winter and Summer). The monsoonal climate divided into four group.

a. **Summer Monsoon:-** June, July, and August,

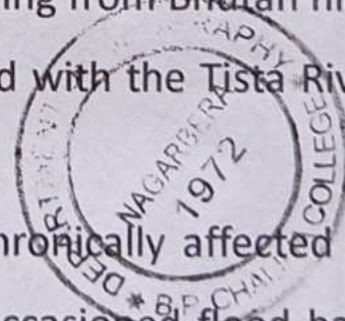
b. **Retreating Monsoon:-**, September, October and November

c. **Winter Monsoon:-** December, January and February.

d. **Pre- Monsoon:-** March, April and May.

(c) **Drainage:** The whole area of Cooch Behar District is influenced by Tista River and their different tributaries. The river water flow the surrounding area and flood water affected every year. This tributary is flowing from Bhutan hills. Here 90% of cultivators are directly and indirectly related with the Tista River water cycle every year.

(D) **Flora and Fauna:-**The area is undulating one and chronically affected by flood. The Geography, soil, climate, and chronicle and occasioned flood have helped with rich flora and fauna conditions in the area. The low lying areas which remains dry for 5-6 months during the year acts as a reservoirs of different varieties of fishes for the remaining months of the year.



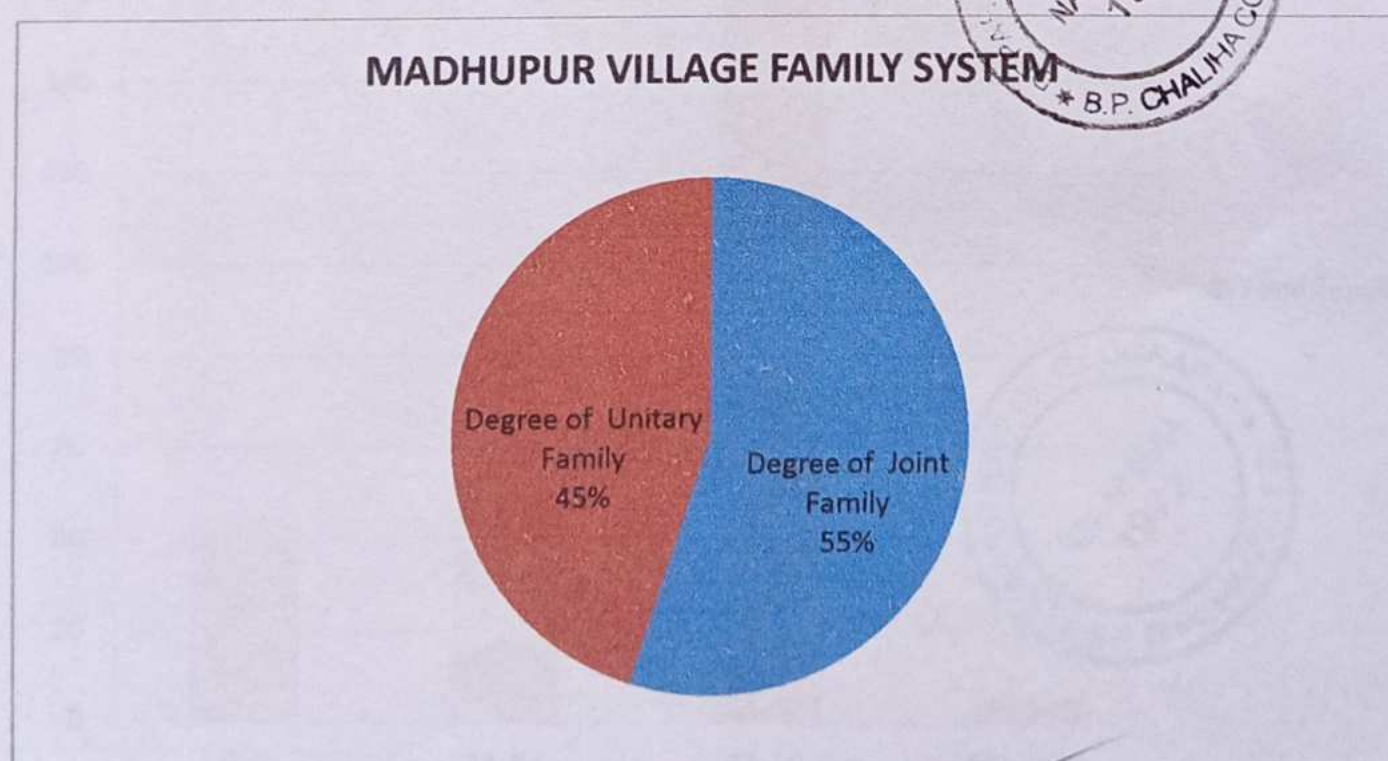
2.2 POPULATION & SETTLEMENT : From collection of primary and secondary data researcher have found the total population in this area is 1207 (According to 2011 census report) only. They are living in the Madhupur village area.

2.3 FAMILY SYSTEM: There are mainly two types (unitary and join) of family system found in this area. After collection of my primary data house to house the data of family types is processing table and representing by a pie- Diagram in below—

Table no-1, FAMILY SYSTEM IN BHERBHERI VILLAGEI AREA.

SL.No	Name of villages	Total family Surveyed	Joint Family	Unitary Family	Degree of Joint Family	Degree of Unitary Family
1	Madhupur satra	20	11	09	198 ⁰	162 ⁰

Figure No:1. Pie Diagrame of FAMILY SYSTEM IN MADHUPUR SATRA AREA.

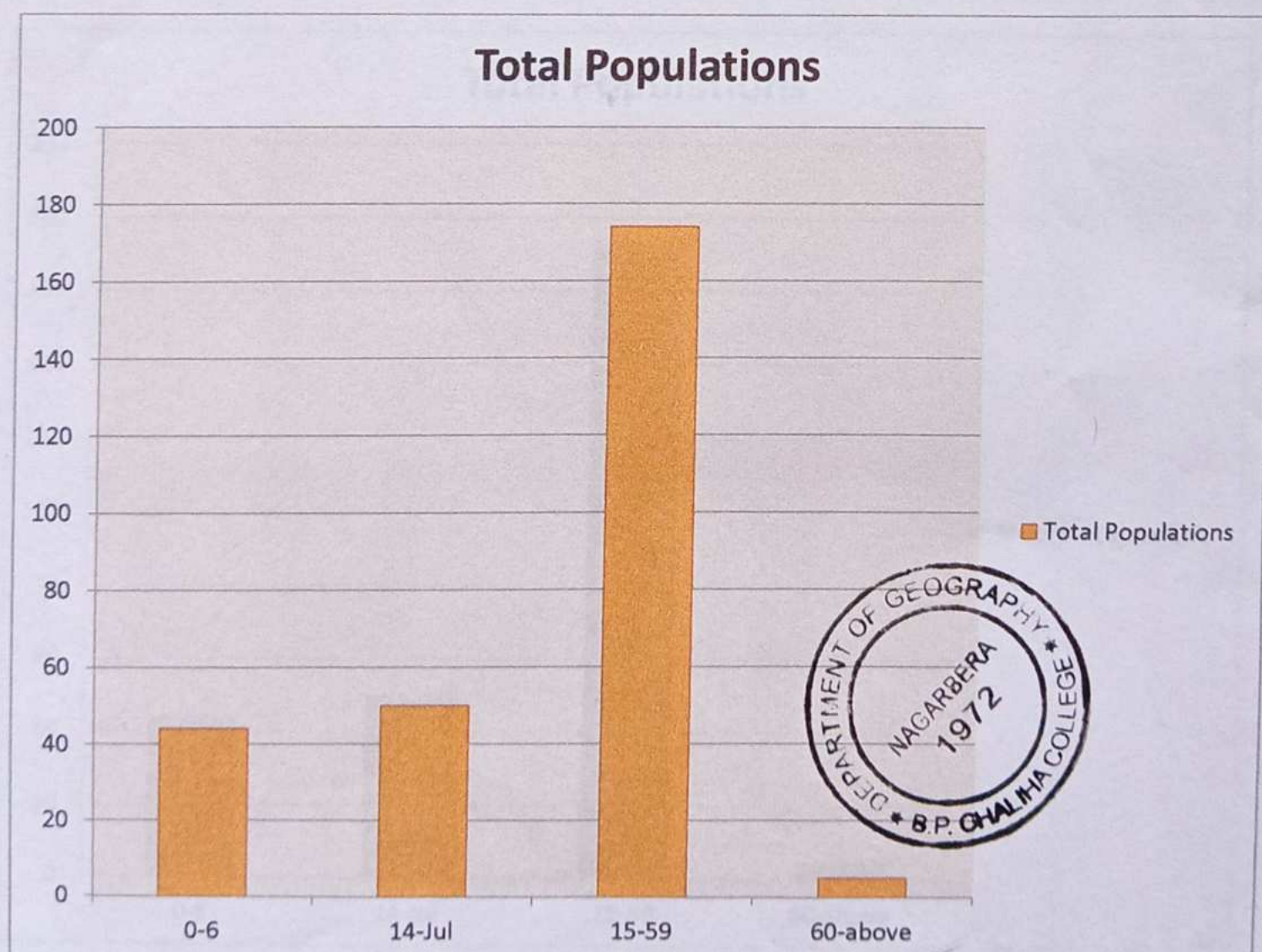


2.4 AGE GROUP: The study of age group is one of the most important in occupational pattern research study. The potentiality of working force depends upon the various age groups. From the primary data collection, it is found that age is different in different of the study area. The average age groups of which population which are working in different occupational sectors given below in the table no-2

Table no-2 Age Group

Name of villages	Age group	Total Populations	% of Total Populations
Madhupur satra	0-6	44	16.36%
	7-14	50	18.58%
	15-59	174	63.20%
	60-above	05	1.92%
		269	100%

Figure No:1. BAR GRAPH of AGE GROUP IN MADHUPUR SATRA AREA.



2.5: Sex Composition:

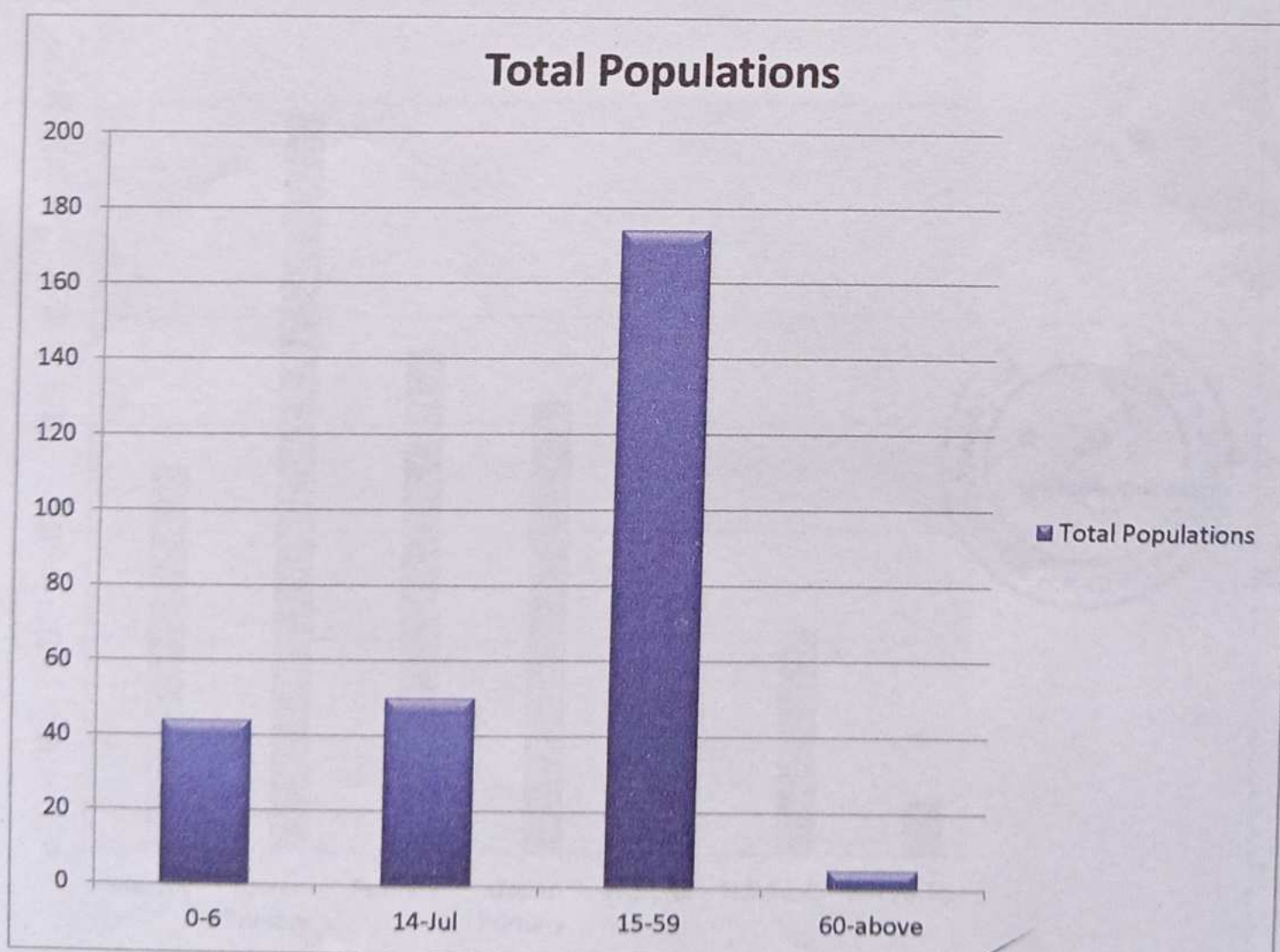
The sex composition is an important criteria to known male and female ratio in particular area of population. There is a great influence of sex ratio in a population age and sex composition related to each other. The sex composition in Madhupur satra area showing in below the table with calculation.

Sex Composition:

Name of villages	Age group	Total Populations	% of Total Populations
Madhupur satra	0-6	44	16.36%
	7-14	50	18.58%
	15-59	174	63.20%
	60-above	05	1.92%
		269	100%

Fig.2 Literacy Status

Figure No:1. BAR GRAPH of Sex Composition IN MADHUPUR SATRA AREA:

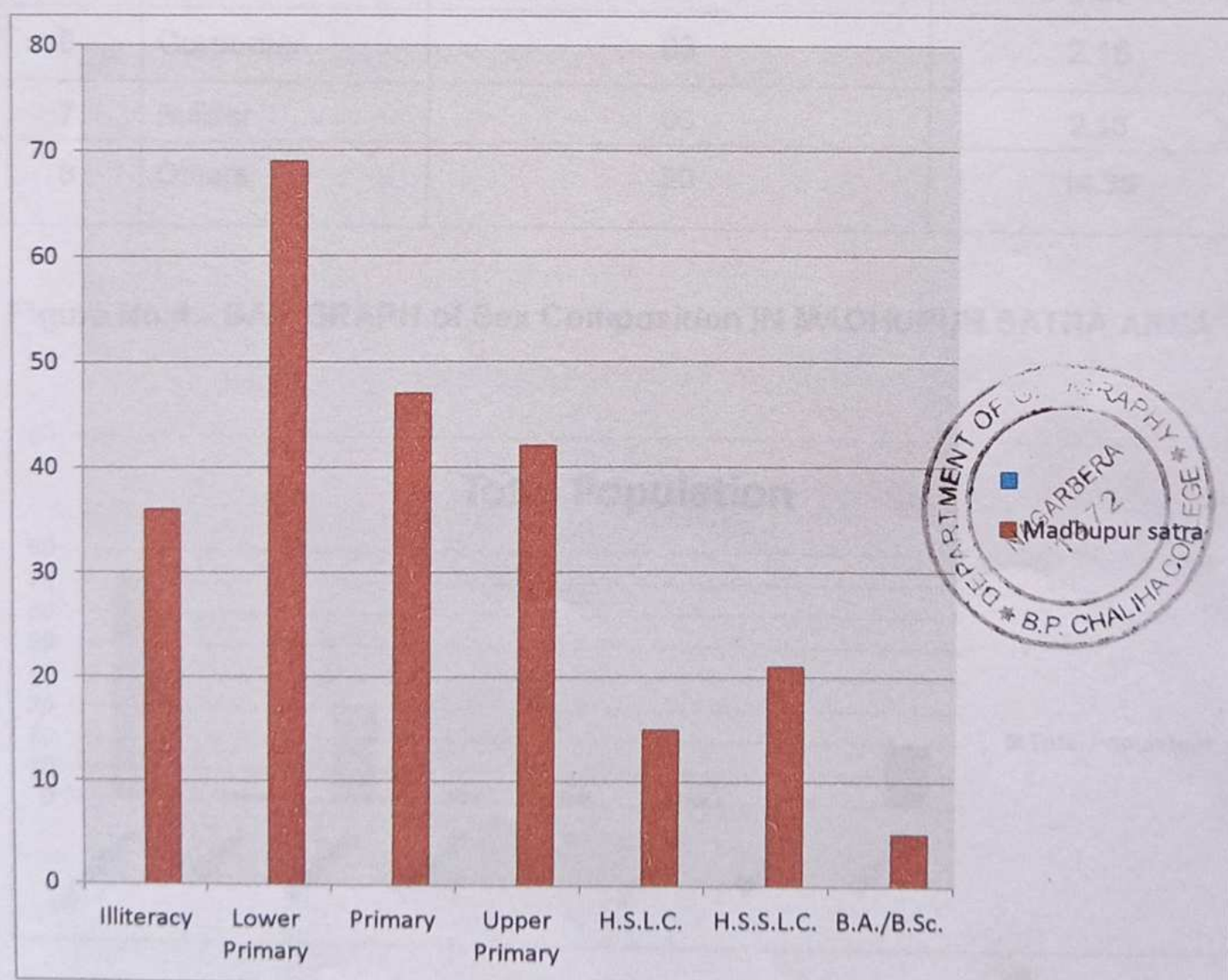


2.6 LITERACY STATUS : This satra area is basically primary occupied area. So, their literacy rate is very low. But the height percentage of literacy is found in between 15 to 25 ages. The percentage is very low. From the point of view of educational status, this area is comparatively backward than other villages in the district of Coach Bihar. From the primary data collection researchers have found some higher educated pupils in this area. The educational qualification of population in the study area showing by the table in below.

Table no 3- Literature Statuses:

Name of Village	Illiteracy	Lower Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	H.S.L.C.	H.S.S.L.C.	B.A./ B.Sc.	Total
Madhupur satra	36	69	47	42	15	21	05	235

Fig.2 Literacy Status



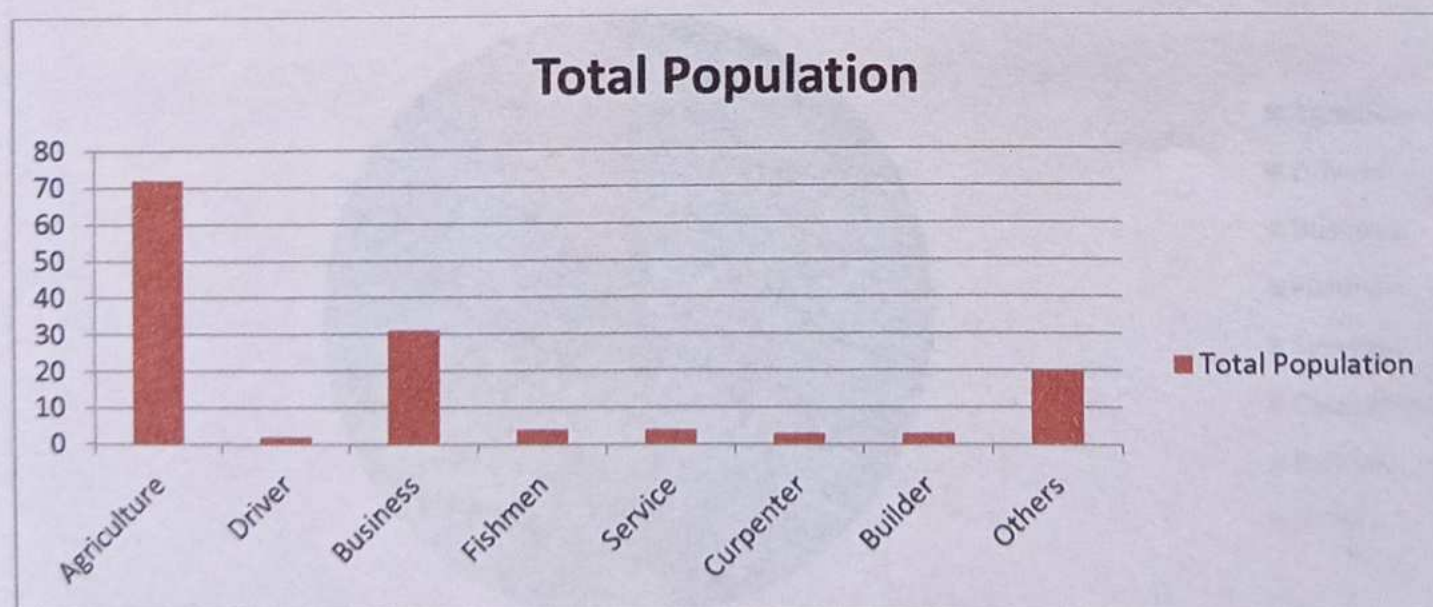
2.7 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

On the basis of objectives researchers have study the occupational pattern in various ages, population an different standard of economic conditional family in the study area with most importantly. The occupational structure in the study area is mostly primary an secondary works us are found but after collection of primary data some other different types of people are also found in this area. Which are given in below the table number (5) after coalition of their percentage (%) structure.

Table no. 4:- **OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE** Madhupur satra:

Sl .No.	Occupation	Total Population	% of Total
1	Agriculture	72	51.80
2	Driver	02	1.48
3	Business	31	22.30
4	Fishmen	04	2.87
5	Service	04	2.87
6	Curpenter	03	2.16
7	Builder	03	2.16
8	Others	20	14.36

Figure No:4:- **BAR GRAPH** of Sex Composition IN MADHUPUR SATRA AREA

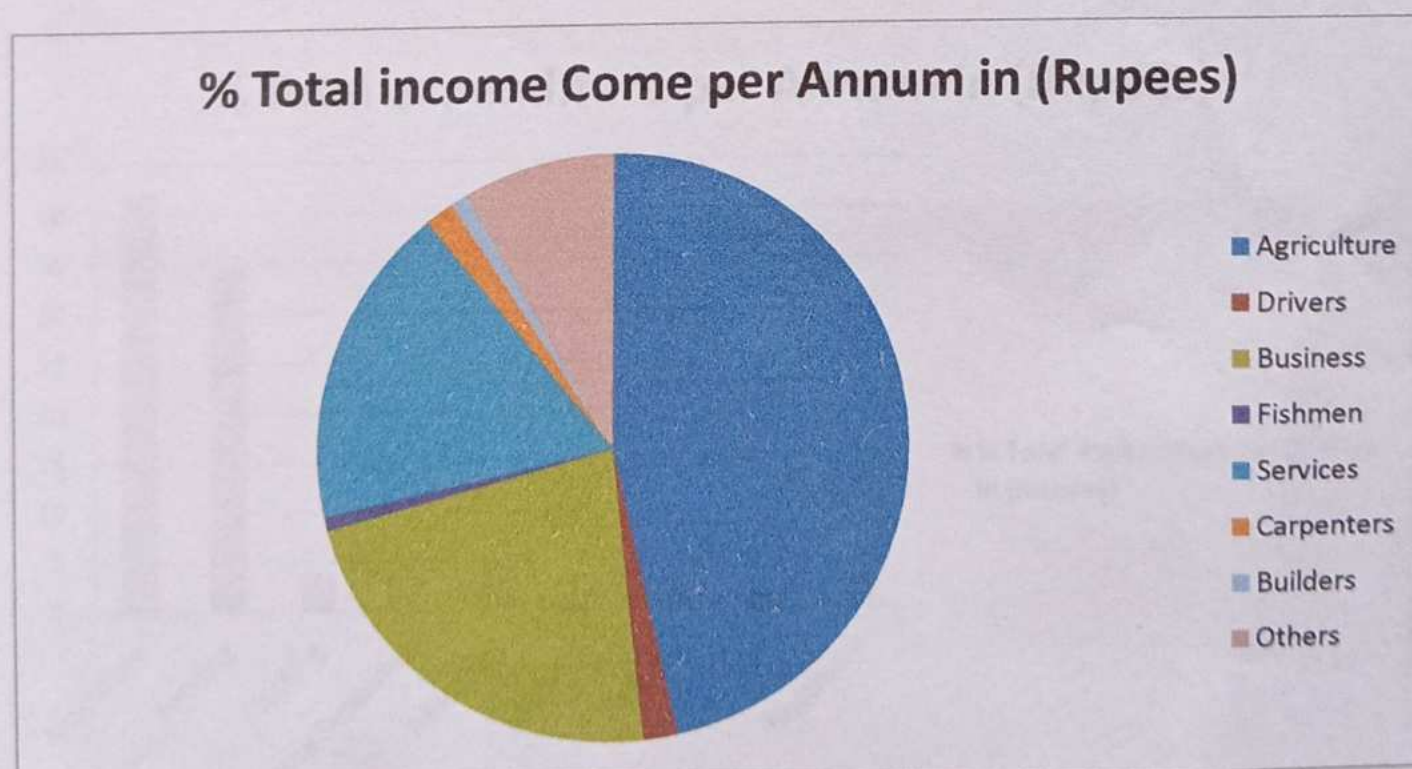


2.8 Family Income in Rupees:

From the data collection, researcher have observe the family income come in different amount from the different sectors. After collection which are showing in below by the table no. 6;

Sl.No.	Income come from different occupations	Total income Come per Annum In (Rupees)	% Total income Come per Annum in (Rupees)
1	Agriculture	2022000/-	46.47
2	Drivers	80000/-	1.84
3	Business	975000/-	22.41
4	Fishmen	33000/-	0.76
5	Services	770000/-	17.70
6	Carpenters	70000/-	1.61
7	Builders	40000/-	0.91
8	Others	361000/-	8.30
		4351000/-	100%

Fig. 6 Annual Income:

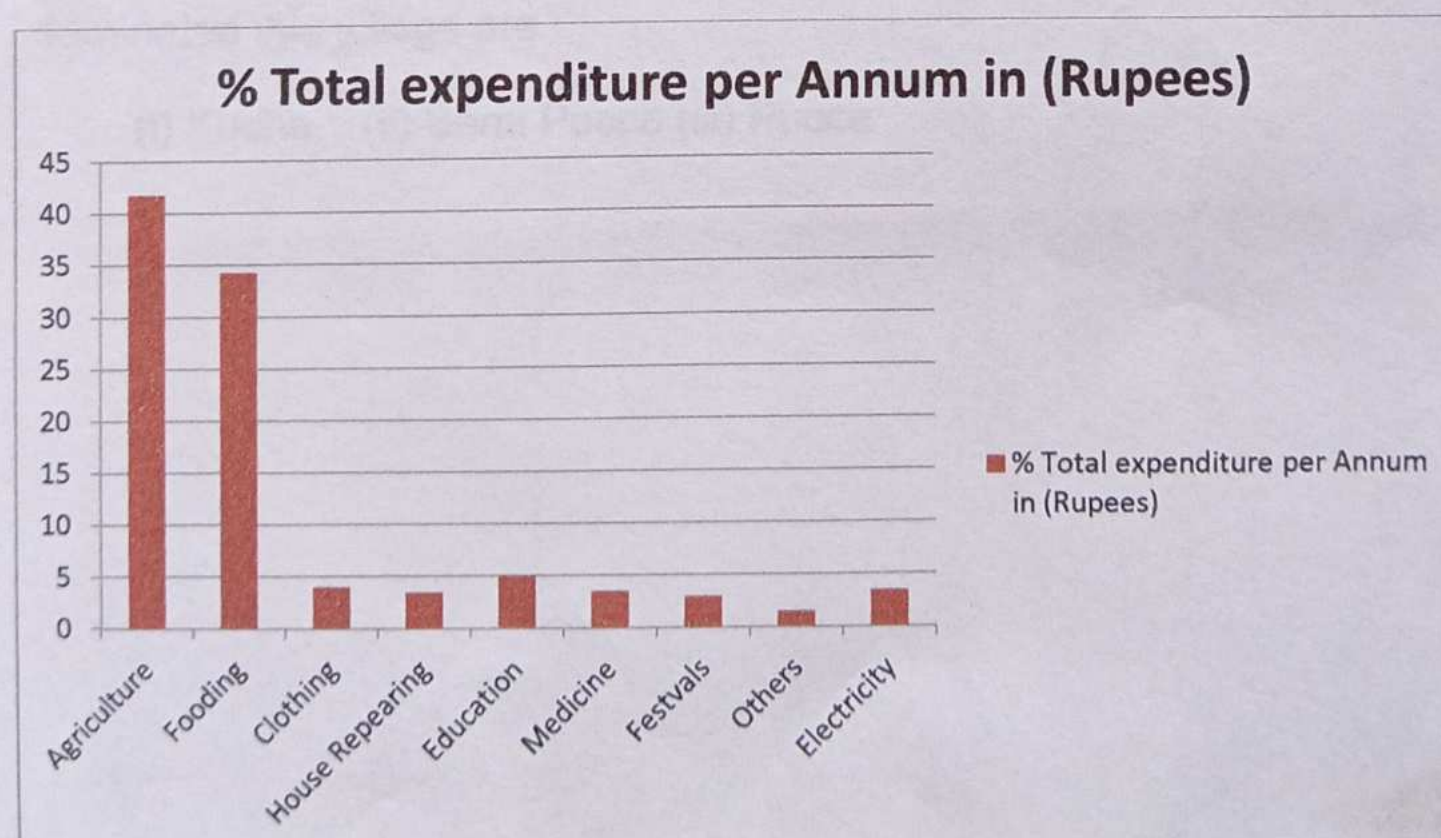


2.9 Family Expenditure in Rupees:

On the basis of the annual income the survived family are expenditure of a major position of income to their maintain of their family. The expenditures of different reads of each family showing in below the showing in below by the table.

Sl.No.	Heads of expenditures	Total expenditure per Annum In (Rupees)	% Total expenditure per Annum in (Rupees)
1	Agriculture	1593000/-	41.76
2	Fooding	1304400/-	34.27
3	Clothing	151900/-	4.00
4	House Repearing	138700/-	3.50
5	Education	191400/-	5.00
6	Medicine	138100/-	3.51
7	Festvals	113900/-	3.00
8	Others	134900/-	1.52
9	Electricity	39400/-	3.44
		3805700/-	100%

Fig 7; annual Expenditure per Family in Rupees showing by Bar- Diagram



2.10 LAND HOLDING SIZE: The land use pattern of the area is mainly agricultural. This area total 260 Big has of land occupied by the Madhupur satra area . Among them only 18 Big has is the campus of the Madhupur satra (Dham).

2.11 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM: Transport and communication system is the heart of a region to developed the economy, culture. Without good transport and communication we cannot hope the proper development in any area. In case of the Madhupur satra area, Coach Bihar district, West Bengal it is not developed. This region has lack of good transport and communication system. Here is only one P.W.D. Road entering to the region from Coach Bihar to Siliguri 54 No National Highway adjoining.

There are some saturates Village road are also well connected with the national Highway branch of the P.W.D road.

2.12 HOUSE TYPES On the basis of economic condition their house types also different in different families. From the primary data collection researchers have found there are only three types of house dominated this village are

- (i) Kucha (ii) Semi Pucca (iii) Pucca

1. TO study the Occupational pattern of the House hold in the study area.

- (a) **Rice Cultivation:** Rice is the major crop in the study area. Where 80% cultivators are practiced the rice crops. We known that West Bengal is the higher producer state of rice in India. Here higher production of rice is provide by the peculiar type of climate and the Khador type of soil structure. The major rice's are Sali, aijong.

Figure No. A visual image of rice cultivation showing in below:-



(b) **Livestock Farming** : In the greater Madhupur satra area,, there are maximum grazing fields which are aid to form the different types of livestock farms i.e. Cattle farm, buffalo's farm and goats farm. Here also can take some schemes by Govt. e.g.-

(i) Intensive cattle development project (ICDP)

(ii) Co-ordinate cattle breeding project.

(c) Poultry development.:

Because by the development of live-stock farms, in the areas unemployed youths are directly engage into the poultry farms to minimize their unemployment problem in this area.

In the whole Cooch Behar , there have a vast potential to generate income and employment to rural population through growth in poultry farms. Here the department of animal husbandry and veterinary has established training institutions to provide training facility to the unemployed youths of the state.

Figure No. A visual image of **Poultry farm**:-



(c) **Fishery Development:** Here also has the potential for fisheries' development. Because there are many Artificial Ponds, are existing in this area. In the greater Madhupur satra area's ponds are not submerged by floods water. So here the fisheries are easily can be formed. **Multipurpose Fisheries Development.** The scheme of fisheries, farmer can use in multipurpose. The compressed fish are open into the pond. The small duck are alive in the pond water. By the ridge of the pond the farmers can crop the vegetation varieties e.g. tricks tree, banana, pine-apple, pumpkin, Chilli other vegetation with the fishery. The multipurpose farms can able to gain their economic condition of each family and minimize their unemployment problems. Government also can take to develop the multipurpose fishery project among the cultivators in rural areas.

(d) **Food producing schemes:** The important job's opportunities in food producing. Most of them are -

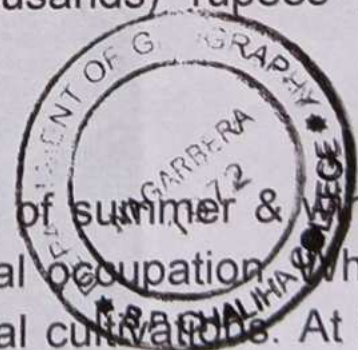
(i) **Pickle Preparation:** The Madhupur satra area, is an old area, here the varieties of fruits producing year by year e.g. mango, jack fruits, etc. are important raw materials for preparation of various pickles.

(ii) Jaly/jum: other important activities to prepare the jaley/jam by the chilly, fruits etc.

(iii) Chose: Which the important works, preparation of chose from the vegetation, chilies, tomato etc.

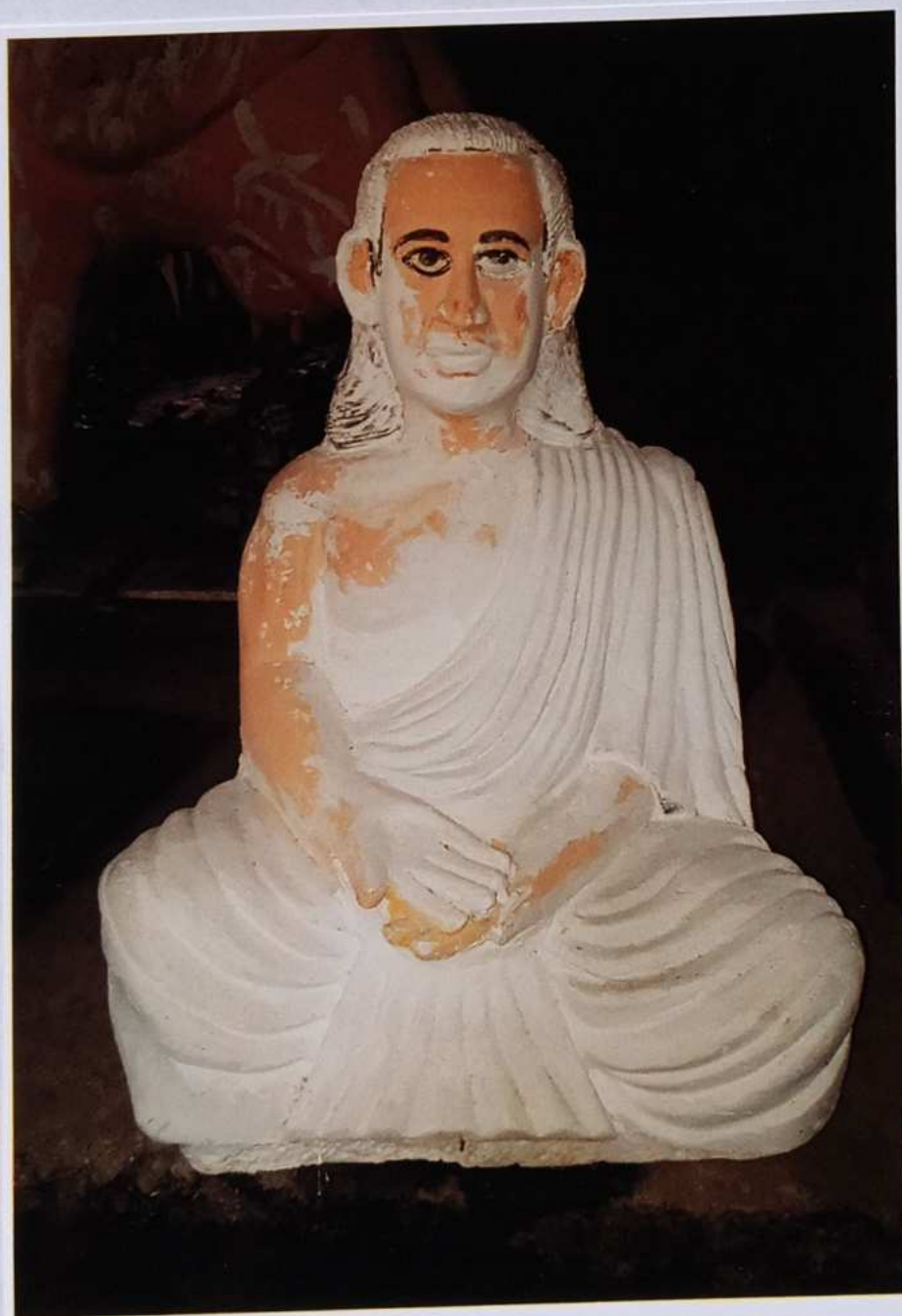
By preparation of these a person can easily earn minimum 15,000(fifteen thousands) to 20,000 (twenty thousands) rupees per month.

(e) **Vegetation varieties:** There are various types of summer & winter vegetation production in other important agricultural occupation which can reduce the unemployment problems in the rural cultivators. At the time of these crops they also can easily and cheaply producing the various types of vegetation, which are directly exchange in the market, where high demand of vegetation. Among the varieties of vegetation the major one ladies finger, tomato, been, cumcum pumpkin, Potato etc.



(f) Potter Industry:

In the study area some people are engaged in production of different pottery things i.e. God and Goddess (Srimanta Sankardev, Durga, Lion, Tiger, dog, Peacock, Various Birds, Animals, etc). Which is the most important to earn money to maintain their family. Now a day this type of activities is influencing the whole the study area. This type of activities also influencing the outer / entire's region of Cooch Behar District, in West Bengal.



3:-To Study the occupational problem's in Madhupur satra area:

There are countless problem are arise in their different occupational sectors. Which types of problem are always prohibited to their different occupational sectors. The major problems are briefly discussing in below.

3.1: Natural problems: -

Natural problem in the most important problem in the Madhupur satra area. Because, this area is a built up area of Bhutan hills. At the time of flood the low density of Bhutan rocks erupted by the Tista and her other tributary carried and deposition in this area.

3.2: Financial problems:-

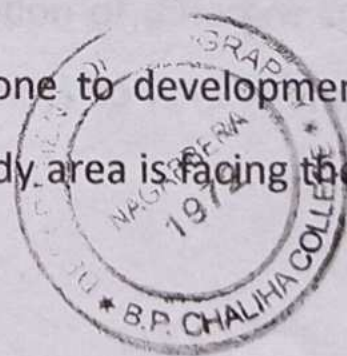
Another most important is financial problem. Which is provided to prohibited to growth and development of different economic activates. The Lack of economical condition the other workers do not able to invest more many to their different production sector.

3.3: Transport and communication problems: -

Transport and communication is a vital one to development of socio-economic ,religion and cultural sectors . This study area is facing the scarcity of good transport and communication system.

3.4: Marketing problem: -

The cultivator's and home stead producer's , business person are do not able to influences by the good market system of this area. Only one finally shop is (market) dominate in the Madhupur satra charially.



3.5: Social problems: -

On the basis of social condition the producers are do not produces the higher production crops in there agricultural sectors. On the other hand the poultry farm, piger farm etc are do not from in this Madhupur satra area only due to the influence of social problem.

3.6: Cultural (Traditional) problems: -

Like social problem cultural problem also hinders to production of different farm that is poultry farm, piger farm etc.

3.7: Over population: -

It is the most important problem now a day in Madhupur satra area. This problem is not only the Madhupur satra area but also all west Bengal and all over India.

3.8: Land Fragmentation: -

Already researcher have discussed the land fragmentation are only due to the over population. Because at the beginning the satra areas cultivated land are divided into some devotes for production of different crops. Today devotes family are increase up-to 1to5 (per family) so land is Fragmentation divided per head each family.

3.9: Lack of modern technology: -

Modern technology is not available supplied to the cultivator to higher production. Moreover, the Fragmentation of cultivator land is hinder's to adds the some modern technology instrument like –Tractors, power pump, and power tiller, etc.

Chapter- 4

Remedial measures cum suggestions of these problems:-

4.1: Problems of agricultural sector: -

It can be solved after have good knowledge about the uses of the pesticide, widicide, herbicide, insecticide, maneur, vitamineb etc. in different crops.

4.2: Flood and natural problems: -

It can be solved by digging the river bottom and making contract embankment like flood, drought, and wind are also lost the crops.

4.3: Financial and economic problems:-

It can be solved by Government assisting loan, micro loan and supplying free cost H.Y.V. seeds, fertilizers, and machinery tools to the cultivators.

4.4: Irrigation problem:-

It can solution by supply of water project the cultivator of Madhupur satra area.

4.5: Transport and communication system: -

It can be solved by construction of some roads, connection with agricultural field and market in Madhupur satra area.

4.6: Marketing problem: -

It can be solved by supply good market to the cultivator, and good price to the cultivator. So, it can be possible to exchange good market and price to the cultivator of Madhupur satra area.

4.7: Social problems: -

It is related mainly with religion, it can be solved providing good/ higher education to the cultivators Madhupur satra area.



4.8: Cultural (Traditional) problems: -

It can be solved by assisting and supply of power pump, power tiller, giving the facilities of free education of Madhupur satra area.

4.9: Over population: -

The problem can be solved by providing secondary source of occupation. It can also be possible by Government and planning side of Madhupur satra area.

4.10: Land Fragmentation: -

It can be possible only co- operative use of cropland. In this system the small cultivator meets together and practiced the crop according to co- operative way of Madhupur satra area.



Chapter 5: Summary and conclusion

It is found that the Madhupur satra area is enlisting is Cooch Behar district of west Bengal. It is a unique location from both physical as well as socio economic point of view. From the data collection and field observation research said that the area occupation are mainly disturbing by some major problems in different types of activities and socio economic development. These major problems and their remedial measures have discussed in above the chapter 4.

