

Perspective of Migration in the Backdrop of Urban Development: A Case Study of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority in West Bengal

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Abstract : *Defined as the urban space, the twenty first century brought with its new aspirations as well as challenges of urban development, throughout, from local to urban. Urban space is central to the study area, Cooper's Camp notified area, Nadia, West Bengal, where migration, a spatio-temporal process, and the rehabilitation of the refugees after partition had an immense effect. The present study focuses on the current refugee's status of the Cooper's camp notified area, the condition of educational facility in the colony area, to compare the inter-urbanization level between different wards of Cooper's municipal area. The methodology adopted is systematic random sampling method and the collected data has been tabulated and analysed through different cartographic and statistical techniques. This paper is an endeavour to ensure the process of urban development where migration plays a major role. It attempts to find out the effect that urbanization and development has had on the inhabitant of the Cooper's Camp who during the period of partition had to face immense hardship and struggle for their daily survival.*

Key words: *Poverty, work participation, income, urbanization, development*

Introduction

Indian subcontinent witnessed partitioning that has been influenced by the massive migration of people. The nation- state India upheld displaced people during independence violence and resulting in partition of East and West Pakistan. India became free on the 15th day of August, 1947 (Biswas, 2017). The legacy of the colonial rule for more than three hundred years had take its toll on the people, having a pluralistic composition in terms of religion, language and ethnicity. The inhabitants of undivided Bengal did not follow a monolithic composition in terms of race, religion and ethnicity and as such remained fragmented forming separate

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sub-nationalities, each representing separate identity and group consciousness. In the aftermath of partition huge number of people found themselves homeless, uprooted and literally with a lost identity and migrated to the neighboring states of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and other adjoining states of India. The geographical significance of such large scale migration is tremendous (Mukherjee, 2009). On that time circumstances has forced thousands to migrate for a better and secure future, confined to rehabilitation schemes and measures laid down by the West Bengal Government. Such refugee influx demands shelter, food and other basic amenities, thus to cope up with the Government started to open certain camps in Nadia district earlier these were used as military base during world war. Though the state discourse on refugee issues remained restricted to managing *population flows* and one of the prime considerations was building up separate places for the refugees - campsites. To address primary needs of the mass refugee influx from East Pakistan, the Government enabled a threefold system to response: *relief, rehabilitation and general measures*. Under the three fold system the government settled up different types of camps; i. *Women's Camps*, ii. *Worksite Camps* and iii. *Permanent Liability Camps*. Most of these camps were strategically distributed in and around the bordered districts of West Bengal (Table 1). The geographic implication of partition of the Indian sub-continent in wake of end British imperialism are one of the most traumatic that happened in the last century. It has multi-dimensional impacts on

Table 1: District wise distribution of camps and the population after Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal report (1957) (details given in the reference)

District	Number of Camps	Population
Nadia	7	62797
24 Parganas	53	49417
Burdwan	31	46646
Hooghly	18	23323
Howrah	8	9636
Bankura	7	12653
Birbhum	17	21984
Murshidabad	11	14844
Midnapore	13	18386
West Dinajpore	1	1056
Cooch Behar	1	1425
Calcutta	7	6144
Total	174	268040

psyche of the Indian populace. Apart from socio-economic and cultural changes it brought about a demographic redistribution of population in terms of economic and ethnic composition in the border districts of West Bengal (Mukherjee, 2009). Nadia is one of the bordering districts that witnessed huge refugee influx during post partition. Information from census reports of pre-independent and independent India and Pakistan allows detailed examination of micro-level cross-border migrations, showing how the location of populations completely recast the religious and demographic contours of this border districts (Ghosh, 2009). The district Nadia long experienced virtually interrupted demographic mobility which was reflected in the almost unchecked transfer and resettlement of population in a number of places mainly for partition in 1947 and in 1971 (Paul et al., 2015). In 1956, there were eight camps in Nadia district with a population of 62,797 persons. The compare and contrast of the population resided in camps of Nadia with other districts camps in West Bengal shows that the average population per camp was 8,500 (approx.) whereas other camps ranges from 1000 to 1500 people. Contrary to popular perceptions, which stress the unidirectional pattern of migration among camps within the district, as a consequence of the long lasting movement of the people, Cooper's Camp in Nadia district declared as a transit camp by West Bengal Government in 1960, to provide shelter to the up rooted people came from the other side of the border. After that it was declared as a Gram Panchayat in 1978 and got notified in 1997.

Table 2: District wise distribution of homes/infirmaries in West Bengal as on June 1972 after Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal report

Sl. No	Name of the Institution	No of Inmates	Date of Functioning
1	Coopers PL Home	3404	Originally these institution were Transit Camp but they were converted to PL Homes in 1960's
2	Dhubulia PL Home	6223	
3	Chandmari PL Home I and II	2215	
4	Rupashreepalli PL Home	667	1960
5	Rupashreepalli Women's Home No I	748	1951
6	Rupashreepalli Women's Home No II	375	1951
7	Champta Women's Home	764	1955
8	Ranaghat Women's Home	691	1950

Location and Administrative Setting - Cooper's Camp Notified Area

Locational significance of Nadia played a crucial role in distribution of refugee camps in and around the district (Table 2), but despite of having no important historical background of Cooper's camp has grown up with mere refugees. Earlier

Cooper's camp was a transit camp, in those early days almost 1.5 lakhs people lived there. Afterwards from this very place refugees were transmitted to different regions of West Bengal. In 1960 the refugees of Cooper's got proposals for the rehabilitation to places like Dandakaranya, Andaman and Uttar Pradesh, and thereafter in connection with this very matter the Central Government also recognize the Cooper's Camp as a rehabilitation centre and every family had been rehabilitated with five Kathas of land. Existing refugees of this area seeking rehabilitation to better places from where they presently live, at present Cooper's camp is a municipal town and a notified area in Nadia district under Ranaghat subdivision, West Bengal. The camp is located at eastern side of Ranaghat town, Nokari Gram Panchayat is the northern limit and Baidyapur Gram Panchayat is sharing the eastern as well as southern boundary to Cooper's camp notified area authority (Figure 1). The nearby municipality is Ranaghat municipality of Nadia district. The notified area is 75 k.m. away from Kolkata, can be accessed either by the National Highway no.34, which takes approximately two hours to reach from Cooper's camp. The total area of this notified area is about 1.5 sq.km. As per the 2011 Census of India, Cooper's camp had a total population of 23,119, of which 11, 670 were males and 11,449 were females. Population below 6 years was 1,980. The total number of literates in Cooper's notified area was 18,220 (86.19% of the population over 6 years).

Objectives

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, it may be economic, social, political or environmental. Such push and pull factors of migration with the advancement of time contribute towards development to address detriment people, particularly not only the poor, but the way they interact in groups and society, and the norms that facilitate such interaction, shape development processes. Level of urbanization is an indicator to measure the rate of urban development in a unit area which is influenced by various types of factors like demographic, socio-economic, political and cultural factors etc. Cooper's Municipality experiencing high population growth rate resulting in demand for basic amenities and services in a similar way that an urban area nowadays seeks. And closely associated with modernization, aided sociological processes. Thus, rural culture is being rapidly replaced by a predominantly urban culture. In this regard, the major objectives are as follows;

- To identify the existing socio-economic condition of twelve (12) different wards of Cooper's camp notified area authority.
- To highlight the level of urbanization in the studied area and its relation to the present poverty status of the people.
- To evaluate such contemporary problems that are being faced by the refugees in the Cooper's permanent liability camp and address these in a holistic approach.

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

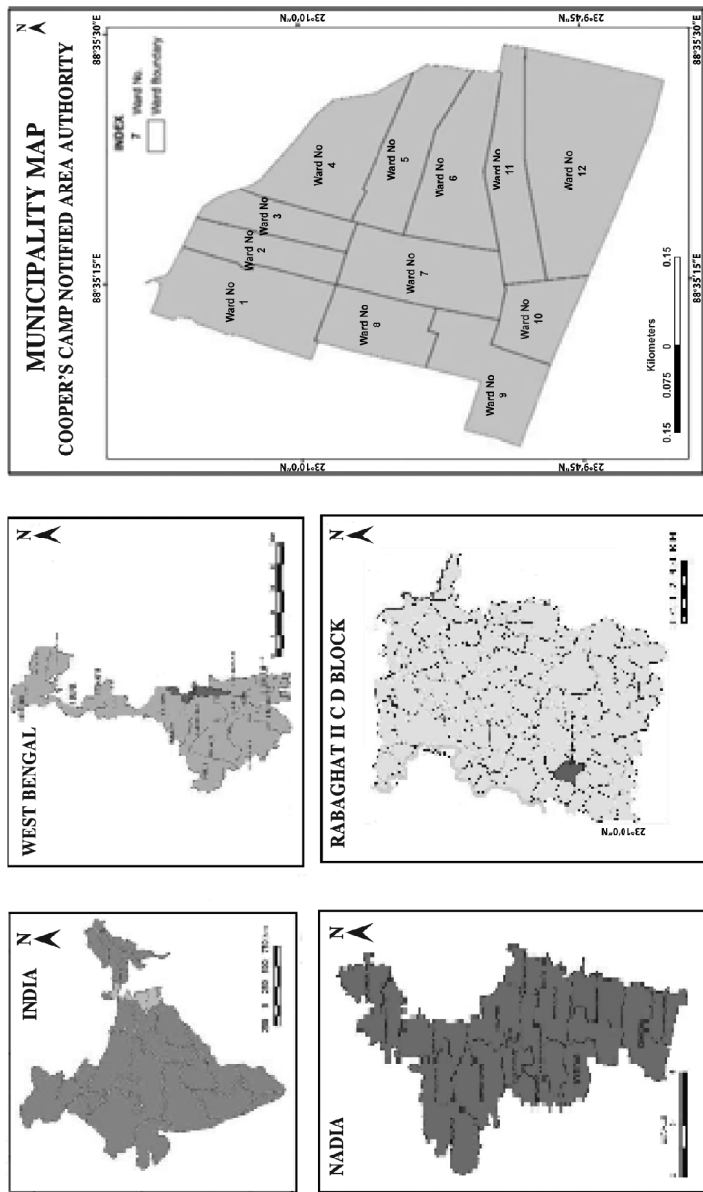


Figure 1: Location map of the study area

Methodology

To achieve desired objectives at first a reconnaissance survey has been carried out within the area of interest to develop perception and obtain different secondary data e.g. administrative maps, demographic information of 2013-14. To validate and crosscheck previously collected data from local administration, secondary data from various sources have also been collected like Primary Census Abstract (PCA), 2001 and 2011 of Census of India, District Statistical Handbook of 2011 -12. Further progress has been made for the collection of primary data which is one of the essential parts to figure out the existing socio-economic status, level of urbanization and contemporary challenges faced by local people in the studied area. Thus, primary data have been collected from direct household (HH) survey in 2018 using the help of a pre-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire consists sequence of questions which are quite useful to deal with individual person in accordance to their response.

- **Sample Size and Sampling Technique:** At first total number of household i.e. 4,452 HH of 2011 of the concerned area has been taken into account, then it is assumed that ten samples from each ward will serve the purpose of primary data collection, then for better representation, a total of 120 HH proportionately divided using the formula $((120 \text{ HH} / 4,452 \text{ HH}) * \text{each ward total HH})$ to the individual ward (Table 3). After finalization of sample size Random Sampling method was chosen for the study.

Table 3: Ward wise sample size computation for primary survey (2018) in Cooper's Camp Notified Area

Ward No.	Total Household 2011	Sample Size as Computed $((120 \text{ HH} / 4,452 \text{ HH}) * \text{each ward total HH})$
1	317	9
2	438	12
3	327	9
4	381	10
5	366	10
6	371	10
7	411	11
8	357	10
9	404	11
10	414	11
11	281	8
12	385	10

- **Level of Urbanization:** To determine the urbanization level Z score method has been adopted after selecting area specific significant demographic, social and economic indicators. Completion of individual indicator ward wise Z score computation resulting in calculation of composite Z score values of individual ward to find out level of urbanization.

It is necessary to mention here that Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) are very essential tools that are used in this study. Remotely sensed satellite data proved to be quite convenient in mapping landuse/landcover forms. Also, the different secondary data and primary data after subsequent analysis represented in form of map, diagrams in Arc GIS software platform.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Condition

From 1950 when the refugees were started to admit in Cooper's Camp area to present-day a conscious analysis has been carried out on available data. In the decade 1950-60, the number of refugees admitted was 966 afterwards the area experienced an unbalanced variation on the number of refugees coming to Cooper's camp area (Figure 2). Also to describe the existing demographic condition of the studied region some population statistical indicators e.g. the population size, growth rate, sex ratio, and density have been employed here

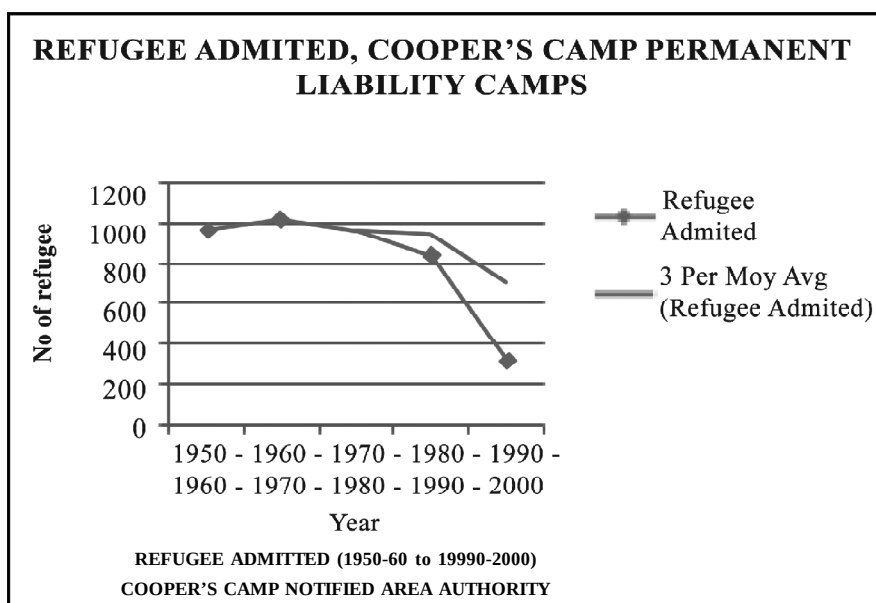


Figure 2: Refugee admitted in Cooper's Permanent Liability Camp (1950-60 to 1990-2000), West Bengal report.

Data Source: Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in West Bengal Report

Population Size and Decadal Growth Rate

According to the PCA data, from 2001 to 2011 the decadal growth rate gives an overview of the total population growth, so it is an important indicator for measure the growth of population. In Cooper's area, the decadal growth rate is quite high almost 3 %, such ward level observation shows significant results regarding growth rate of population (2001-2011) in Cooper's camp notified area (Table 4). In ward 3 and 12, the percentage of decadal growth rate ranges between 10.66 - 14.30 depicting high growth rate, in wards 8, 10 and 11 the decadal growth rate is moderate 3.56 to 5.18 and in ward 1, 2, 6 and 7 the percent of decadal growth rate is low -0.25 to 3.38.

Table 4: Total population after Primary Census Abstract (2001 & 2011) and decadal growth rate of population in Cooper's Camp Notified Area

Ward No.	Total Population 2001	Total Population 2011	Decadal Growth Rate of Population in Percentage (2001-2011)
1	1160	1168	0.69
2	1718	1764	2.68
3	1210	1383	14.3
4	1461	1616	10.61
5	1477	1609	8.94
6	1585	1585	-0.25
7	1702	1737	2.05
8	1482	1552	4.72
9	1635	1780	8.87
10	1684	1744	3.56
11	1158	1218	5.18
12	1479	1685	13.92

Population Density

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area and it is an indicator to measure demographic condition. Basically areas are having high population density reveal the maximum accumulation of people as a result of residential growth and built-up areas gradually increasing day by day which influence urbanization. Representation through the choropleth maps showing the population density of cooper's camp notified area of 2001 and 2011. 2001 scenario exhibits the wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 belonging to the low population density whereas in wards 3, 8, 7, 9, 11, 12 the population density is moderately high and high population

density is observed in ward number 10 (Figure 3). In contrary the 2011 data shows in ward number 10 the population density remains high. In wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12 the population density is moderately high and wards 1, 2, 5, and 6 experiencing low population densities. Notable change is found in ward 4, the population density value has increased from the year 2001 (Figure 4).

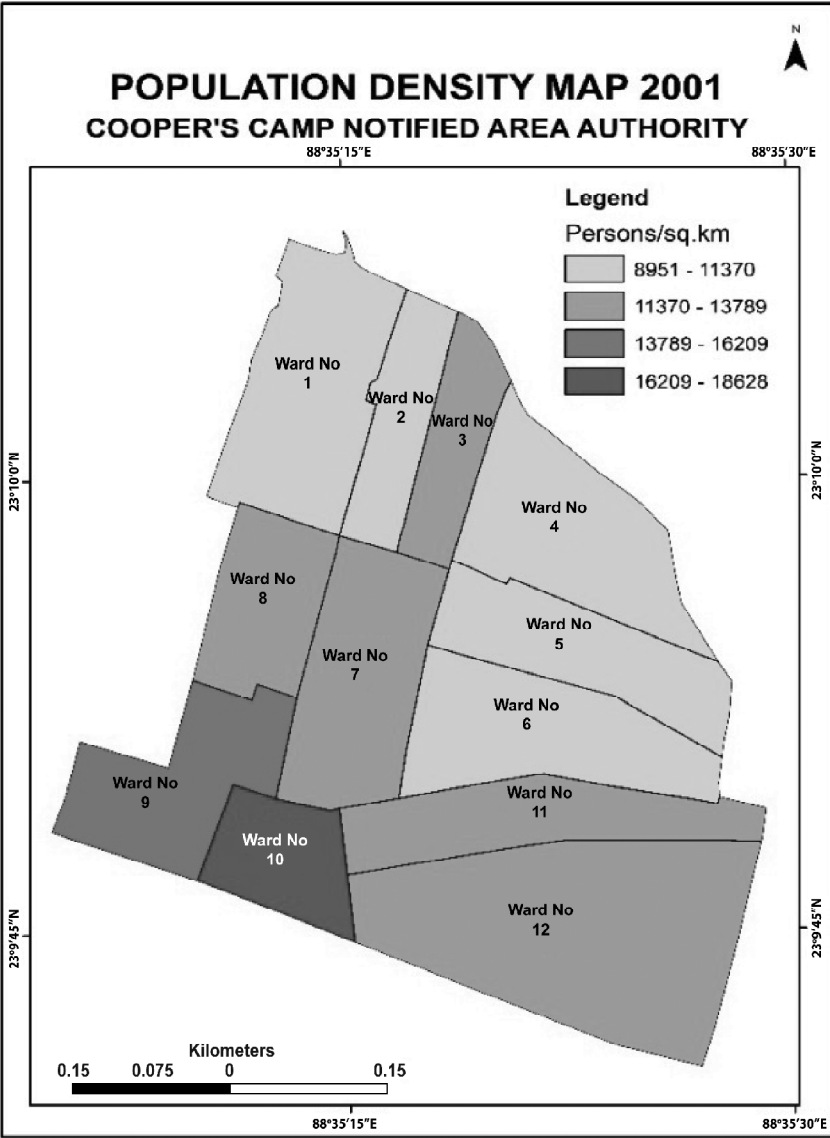


Figure 3: Ward wise population density distribution (2001) in Cooper’s Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source:Primary Census Abstract, 2001

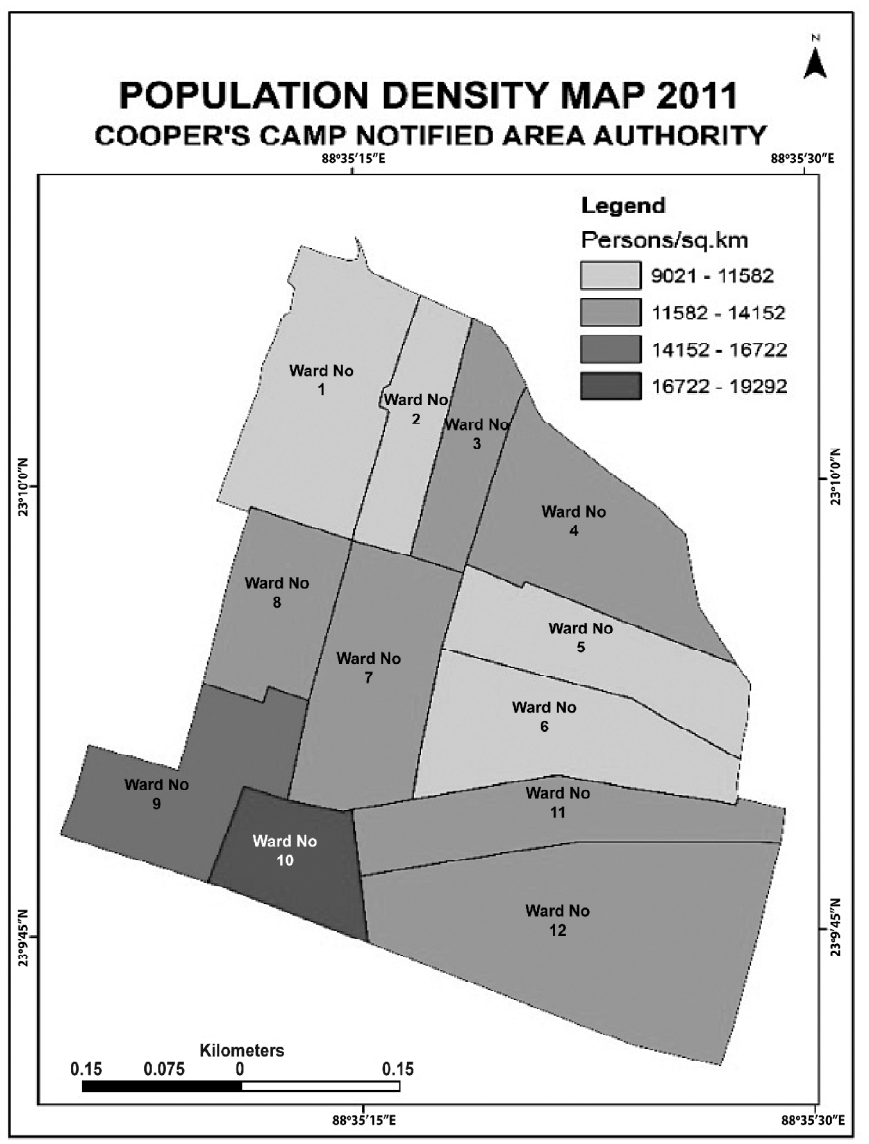


Figure 4: Ward wise population density distribution (2011) in Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Age-Sex Ratio

In Cooper's camp municipality area the share of male and female population to total population almost equal according to PCA 2011. HH surveyed outcome shows in Figure 5 where sex is shown on the X-axis, the left side represents the percentages of male and the right side represents the percentage of female

population. Age is shown by different age groups on the Y-axis. The age-sex pyramid suggests that the male of working age group population is high and under 5-14 age group of the female population is high. Aged population of both male and female are quite same.

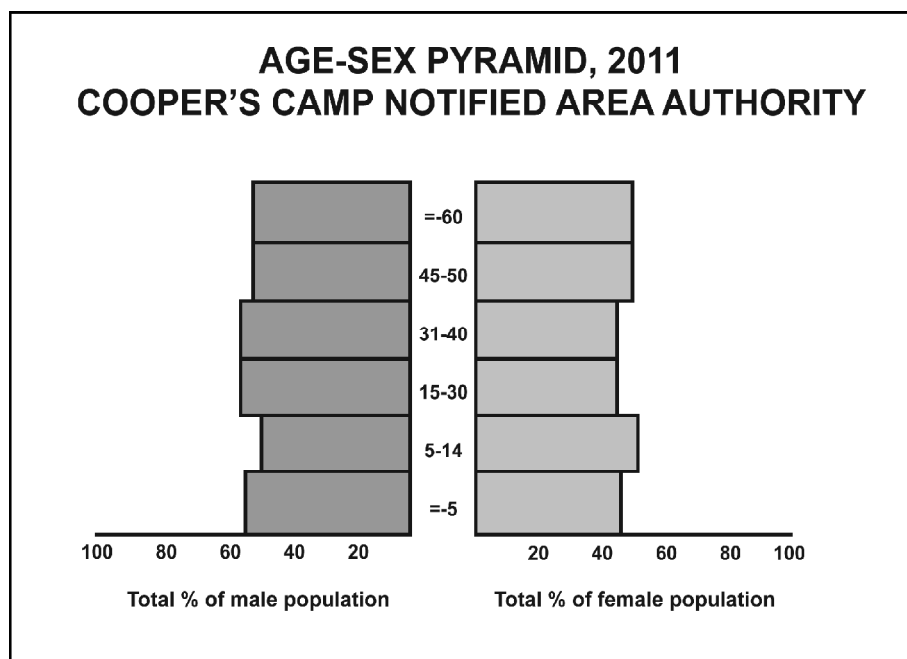


Figure 5: Age-sex pyramid (2018) of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Societal Information

Religion and Caste Type

People from different religions are unevenly resided among twelve wards of Cooper's camp municipality area. It is observed from HH survey data that there is higher number of Hindu people in Cooper's area and people belonging to Muslim and other religion are rare (Figure 6). Looking into the caste type it has been recognized that the area is dominated by scheduled caste population though primary survey result on selceted HH shows that there is higher concentration of general caste people in the following wards 2, 4, 6, 8, 9 and some people blong to OBC category.

Level of Education

In the Cooper's notified area most of the people have completed secondary education but the number of people completed higher secondary education is comparatively low. Also, number of persons who have competed Graduation and

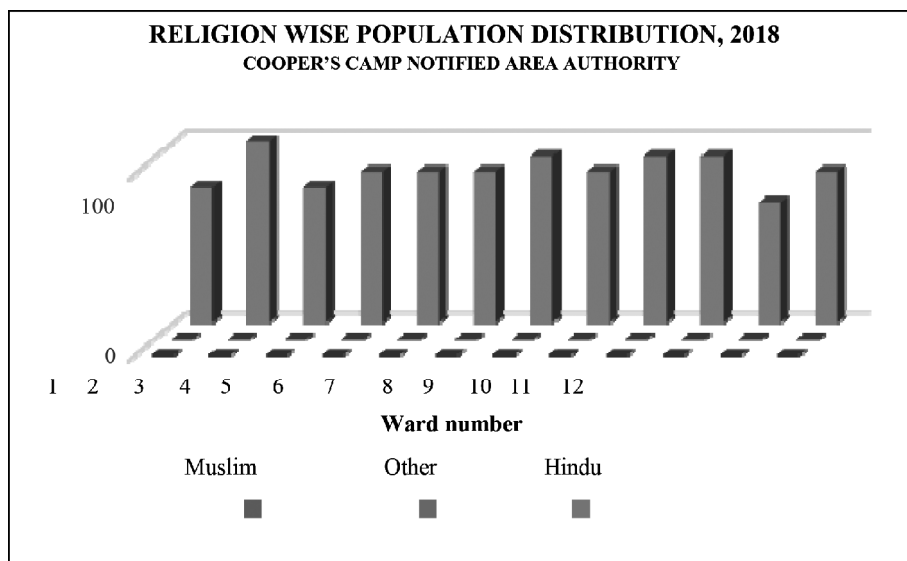


Figure 6: Religion wise population distribution in different wards (2018) in Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Post-Graduation are very rare (Figure 7). For better understanding of the present educational status in the studied area Location Quotient has been exercised based on primary survey data in respect of literate population to total population of

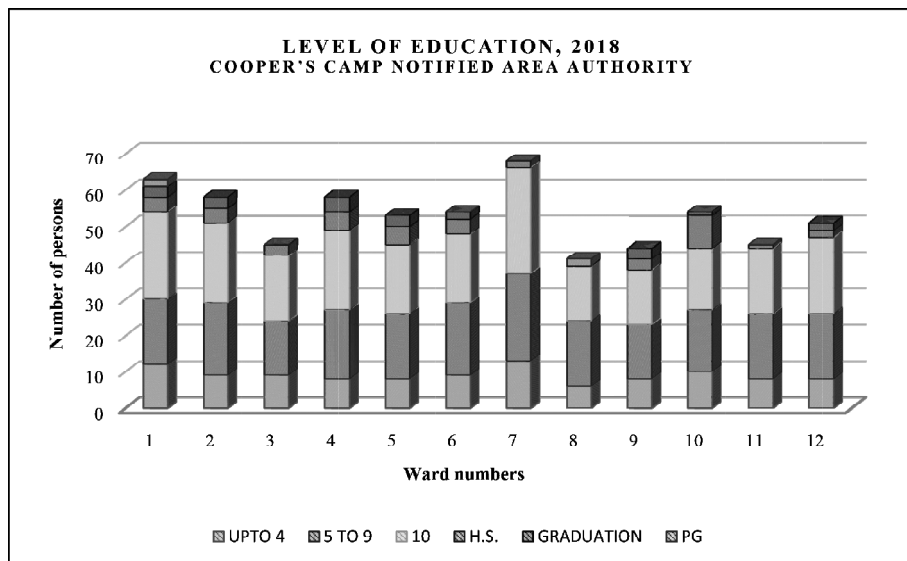


Figure 7: Education level of people (2018) in Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

different wards of Cooper's camp notified area. It is basically a way of quantifying distribution of literate people within the region as compared to the nation. It is computed as;

$$\text{Location Quotient (LQ)} = \frac{(X_i/Y_i)}{(x/y)}$$

Where, X_i is the individual literate population of each ward, Y_i is the total population of each ward. x is observed as the total literate population of the municipal area and y is for the total population of the municipal area.

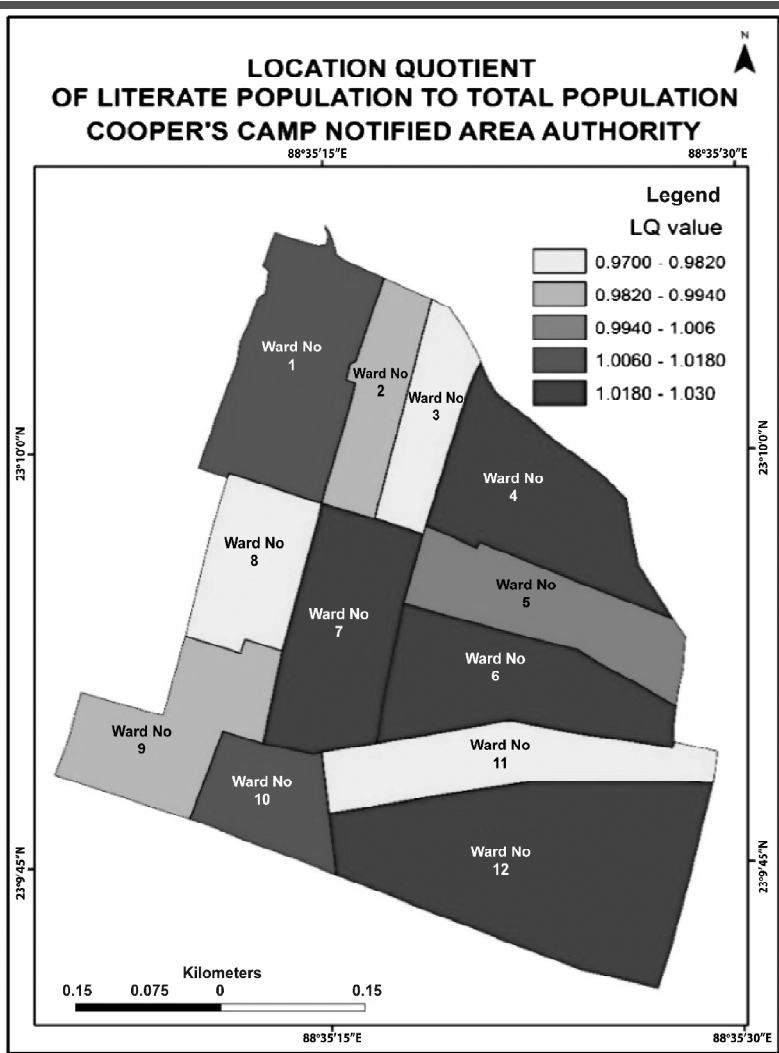


Figure 8: Ward wise location quotient of literate population to total population (2018) of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Result of location quotient represents that in wards 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12 there the concentration of literate persons is high, LQ value ranges in between 1.0060 - 1.0300. In the wards 2, 5, 9 the LQ values ranges from 0.9820 to 1.0060 and in wards 3, 8, 11 the literate population is low as the LQ value vary between 0.9700- 0.9820 (Figure 8).

Economic Profile

Work Participation

Work participation in different sectors of a region playing an important role in understanding people occupation type. In this area surveyed outcome shows percentage of people involving in primary occupation sector is 65 percent to the total working population, in the secondary occupation the percentage is 30% but the rate of participation in tertiary occupation type is quite low (Figure 9). Basically the age group in between 15-60 year represents working population. Figure 10 depicts the recent percentage of working male-female working population, both the male and female populations are engaged in the primary and secondary sector. In ward 7 the percentage of the working population is maximum. The female working population is high, above 60% in wards 4, 6, 7, 11. The male work participation is high in wards 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, the working population percentage is above 65% and the highest in ward 3. The male working population generally involved in the labour sector. Labour is considered to be the primary resource of production and hence contributes to the way of the regional development and urbanization in this area.

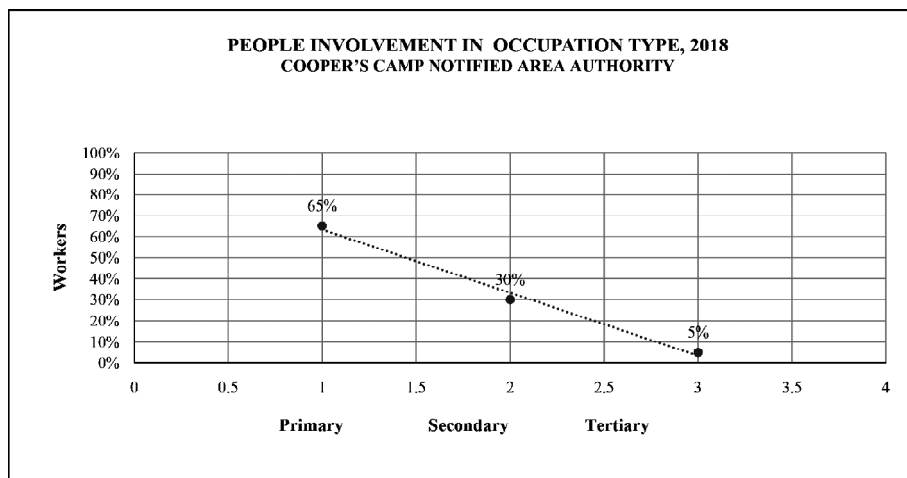


Figure 9: People involvement in different occupation type (2018) of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

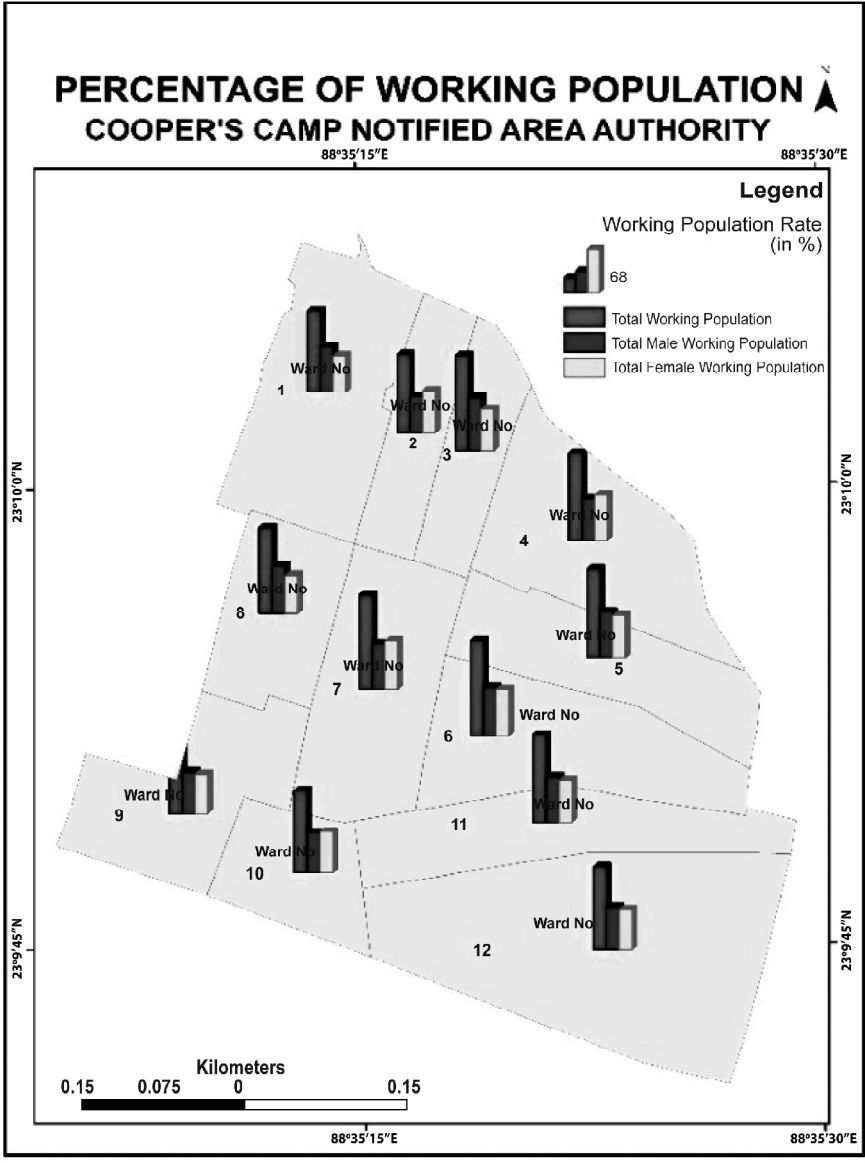


Figure 10: Ward wise percentage of working population to total population (2018) of Cooper’s Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source:Primary Survey, 2018

Level of Income

In any economy, its people are engaged in productive activity and on the other whatever they earn, expend on goods and services to satisfy their needs, and achieving quality of life. Figure 11 represents that the monthly income is low in

the Cooper's municipal area. Ward wise data derived from the primary survey shows mainly the monthly income is on average RS 5,500- 7,500. In wards 3, 4, 5 there the income of people lies within are RS 13,000-15,000. People earn RS 18,000 are very few in numbers scatterly resided in wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

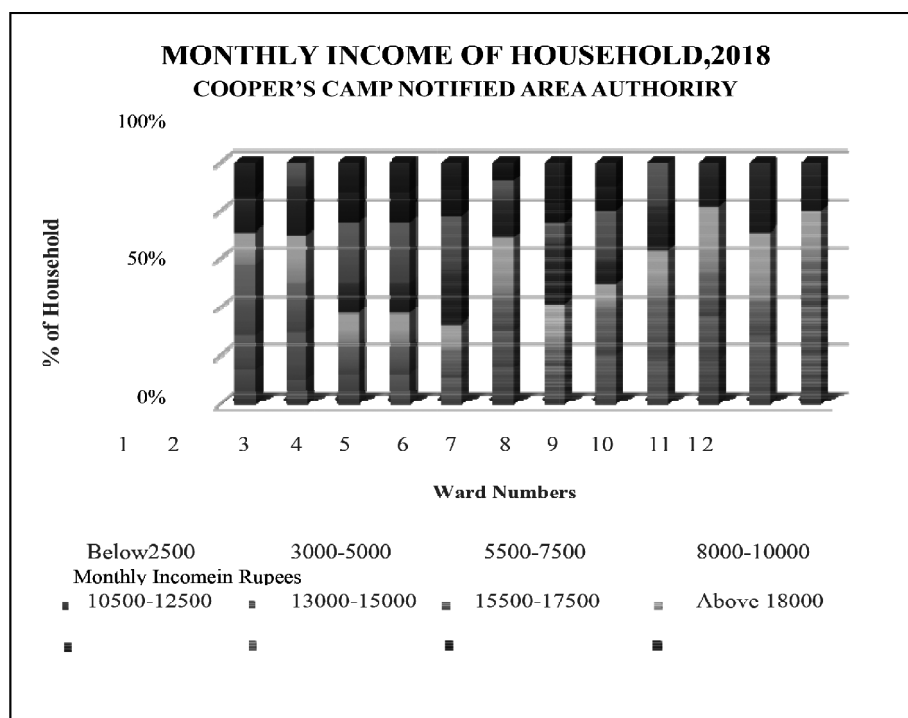


Figure 11: Ward wise percentage of household income (2018) in Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Inter-Levels of Urbanization and its Relation to the Present Poverty Status

Ward Wise Inter-Levels of Urbanization

With the advancement of time the population in the Cooper's camp municipal area is increasing by maintaining parity with the higher growth rate. Thus as to utilize maximum space people involved in intensive landuse practice and especially in changing landuse from rural to urban. The pattern of landuse/landcover (LULC) is heterogeneous in this study area. The LULC categories other than the residential land use have experienced asymmetric fluctuation nowadays. As the areal extension of the studied area is not so large and for better understanding of such landuse practice and their transformation scenario, high resolution satellite images have been used and a current LULC map has been prepared (Figure 12). It has been clearly identified that the area dominantly covered with settlement, concentrated mostly in

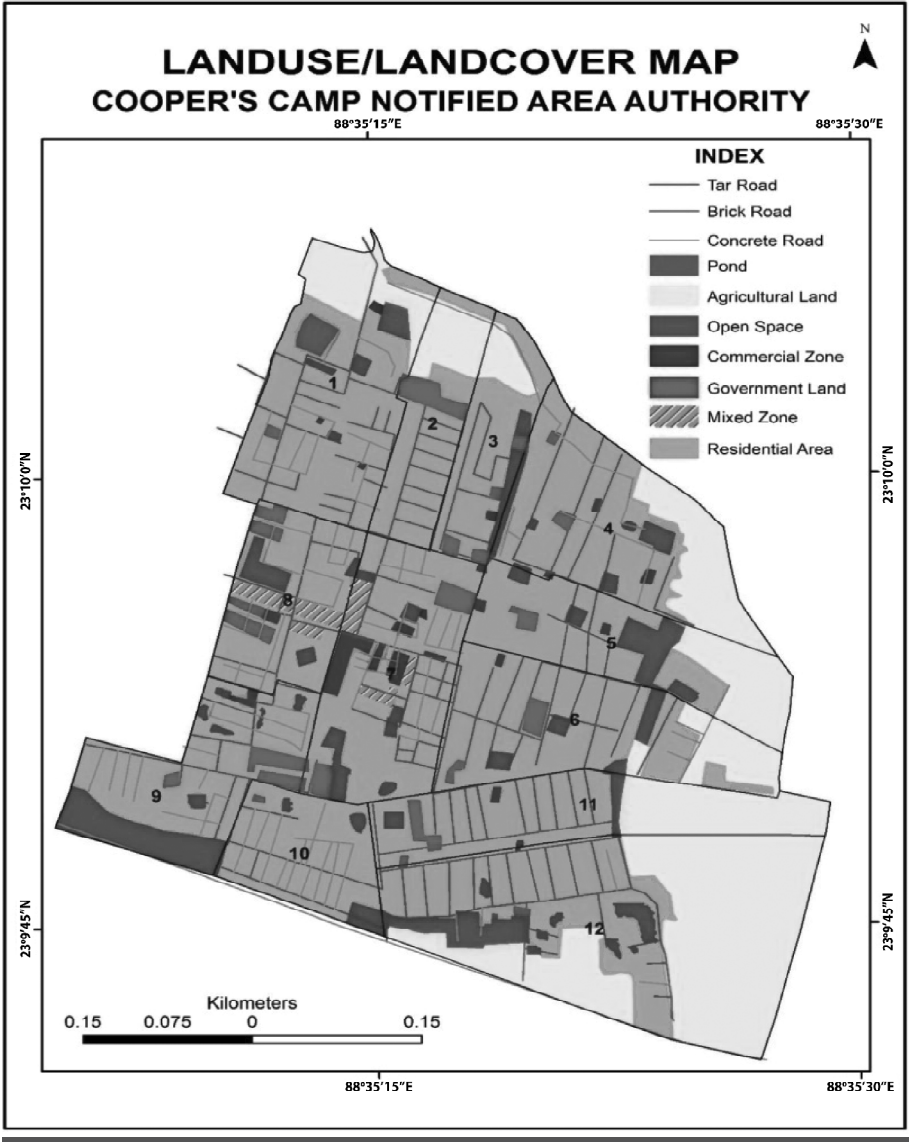


Figure 12: Landuse/landcover categories (2018) of Cooper’s Camp Notified Area Authority

the central part of this notified area. Other notable LULC classes are agricultural land located at the eastern part and northern part. Government owned lands which are distributed irregularly. The commercial zone is mainly located in the heart of this notified area. Places of the area are well connected by tarroads, brick roads and concrete roads. After obtaining such results from the LULC study house type data has been incorporated which reflects not only percentage of house type in

total twelve wards but also gives a clear picture of people living status within the area (Figure 13). In wards 1, 3, 9, 10 the percentage of pakkahouses is higher whereas in wards 2, 6 and 7 pakka houses percentage is moderate but in remaining ward most of the houses belonging to kucchha house category.

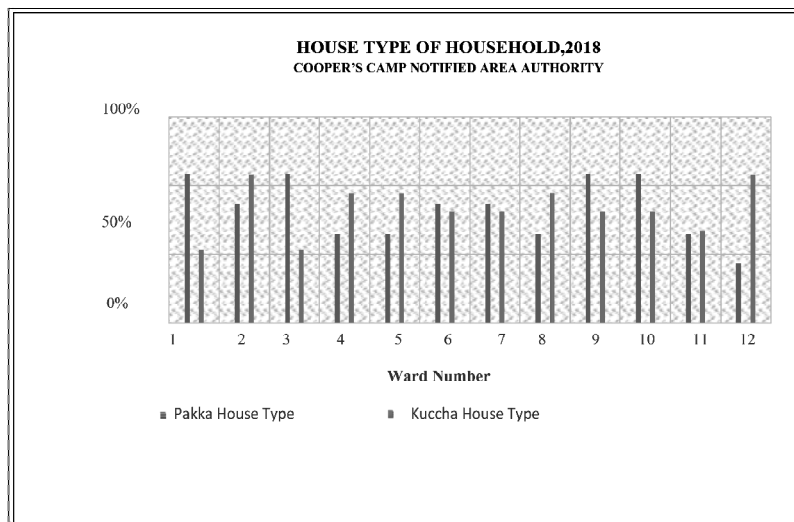


Figure 13: House type of households (2018) of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Survey, 2018

Urbanization is the multi-dimensional continuous process of various indicators of a region. Chakraborty (2013) expressed that urbanization is the socio - economic, political and cultural as well as a economic geographic process. The process of urbanization takes place when the proportion of urban population increases. It predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas, be it horizontal or vertical. It is closely linked to modernization, industrialization and the sociological process of rationalization. It is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture. Urbanization can describe a specific condition at a set of time (Reddy, 1970). However level of urbanization highlights the level of urban development in an unit area. According to G. Trewartha (1973) the level of urbanization is defined as the portion of urban population to total residing urban places. India is a developing country which depends on various demographic, socio-economic indicators and these reflects the scenario of urbanized culture. But the level urbanization differs from place to place due to revolutionize of different indicators. Hence, composite Z score method has applied to calculate ward wise inter-level urbanization in this municipal area. Significant area specific indicators played a crucial role here, indicators along with the rationales behind their selection are given below;

- **Demographic Indicator:** Population density of 2011 has been selected,

difference in population density/unit area between administrative units i.e. difference in municipal wards considered to very important as it suggests concentration of people and habitat in a particular place.

- **Social Indicator:** HH survey based Literacy rate of different wards has been taken to analyse the level of urbanization as literacy rate is an outcome indicator to evaluate educational attainment. The accumulated achievement of education is fundamental for further intellectual growth and socio- economic development.
- **Economic Indicator:** Considering Work participation rate data derived from primary survey as an economic indicator mainly deals with the economic performance and the unemployment rates of a region.

Since the Z_j score = $(X_j - \text{Mean of } X_j) / \text{Standard Deviation of } j^{\text{th}} \text{ indicator}$. Where Z_j denotes standard score of the j^{th} indicator, X_j stands for the original value of the j^{th} indicator. Mean of X_j refers to the average value of all wards of the j^{th} indicator. Simple averaging is the most commonly used approach to creating a composite variable. Thus, the composite variable i.e. composite Z score is created by summing z scores of the original variables:

$$\text{Composite Z score} = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots Z_p$$

Table 5: Computed composite Z scores based on Primary Census Abstract (2011) and primary survey data (2018) stands for ward wise level of urbanization values in Cooper's Camp Notified Area

Ward No	Composite Z Score (Level of Urbanization Values)
1	0.09
2	-2.8
3	1.14
4	0.99
5	0.01
6	1.45
7	1.76
8	-3.52
9	-1.04
10	2.56
11	0.05
12	-0.54

Where, the z scores have a mean with a range from negative to positive numbers

Table 5 shows the composite Z score values of wards 2, 8, 9 and 12 are relatively low i.e. in negative (-) suggest that these wards are remain backward. Eight wards of out of twelve i.e. 75 percent wards are confirm positive value (+) of composite Z score. This result (Figure 14) gives an idea that urbanization is not uniformly addressed across wards of the municipal area, developmental process not

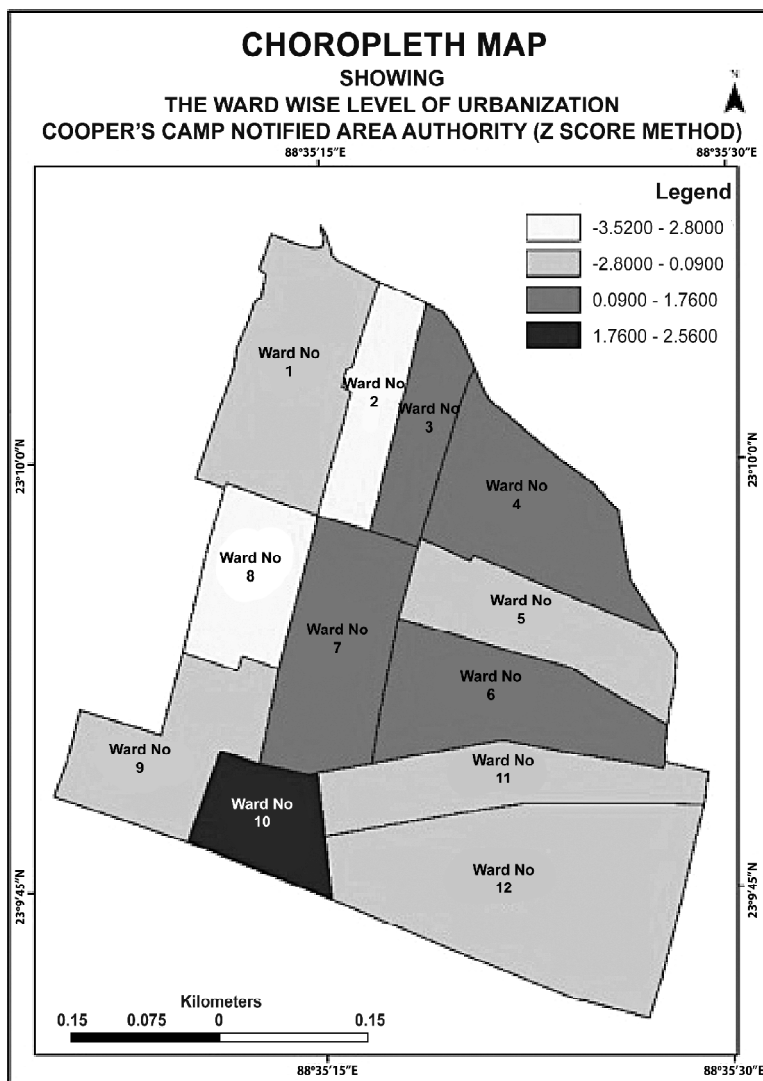


Figure 14: Ward wise level of urbanization in Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority
Data Source: Primary Census Abstract (2011) and Primary Survey Data (2018)

consistently active. So the urbanization level as well as status of being urbanized is heterogeneous in nature in this area.

Poverty Measures in Cooper's Camp Municipality

When searching for the most relevant indicators to determine level of urbanization consideration should be given to contemporary challenges also which are associated with mitigating effects of poverty, unemployment, prosperity and quality of life. In a trail the development of urban area has a decisive impact on the future of the economic, social and territorial improvement (European Commission Survey, 2011). Poverty is a condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing and shelter are not being met, mainly the people are unable to fulfill their basic needs of livelihood. The World Bank has fixed the international poverty line as US \$ 1.25 per day while the World Health Organization considers people living below US \$ 2 a day as poor. In 2010, the World Bank reported that 32.7% of the total Indian people fall under the international poverty line. According to Tendulkar Committee (2015) and Planning Commission acceptance those spending Rs. 816 per capita per month i.e. 27 rupees per capita per day and 1000 capita per month i.e. 33 rupees per capita per day in rural and urban areas respectively are marked as Below

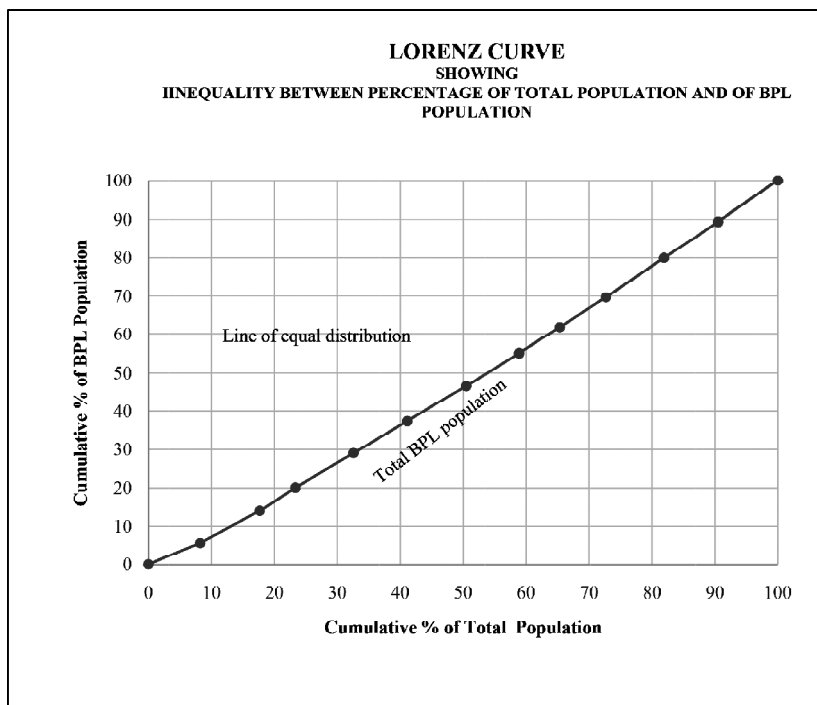


Figure 15: Lorenz curve showing inequality between percentage of total population (2013-14) and of BPL population of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Cooper's camp notified area authority Municipality office

Poverty Line (BPL) population. Mainly observation is focused on the BPL population of Cooper's camp area and the poverty status has been estimated on basis of BPL population data using Head count ratio. Moreover inequality between percentage of total population of Cooper's camp and percentage of BPL population has been illustrated using a Lorenz Curve (Figure 15). Here the Lorenz Curve line is very close to equation line gives a notion that and to determine the deviation, the computed value of the gini score is 0.033, which means that there may be very little discrimination between selected variables.

Again Head count ratio i.e. the proportion of a population that exists or lives, below the poverty line, has been estimated for the concerned area. Head count ratio of Cooper's camp municipality is 87.84 percent Where, Total BPL population is 16,839 and total population 23119. Figure 16 shows the Head count ratio of different wards in Cooper's camp municipal area where in ward 9 the head count ratio is highest 98.48 percent and in addition 9, 10, 11 wards are put on view of high values, more than 90 percent people live under poverty line.

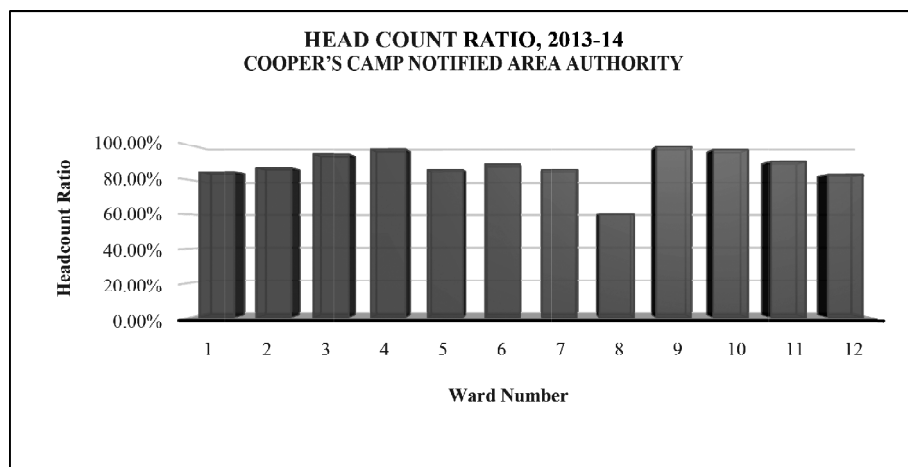


Figure 16: Head count ratio on BPL population and total population of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Cooper's camp notified area authority Municipality office

The rising levels of urbanization are major reason for the rising levels of income disparity in the area. Though analysis of composite Z score analysis and head count ratio show such noteworthy result like in the ward where the value of urbanization is highest i.e. in ward number 10 there the BPL people concentration also in higher side. Thus to expose the impact of urbanization in Cooper's camp notified area authority a bi-variate analysis has been exercised here for simultaneous analysis of two variables Level of Urbanization (composite Z score value) and economically reasonable HH Income more than 10,000 Rupees/ Month. It explores the positive relationship between two variables which suggests level of

urbanization has a encouraging influence on people, economic growth and holistic regional development (Figure 17).

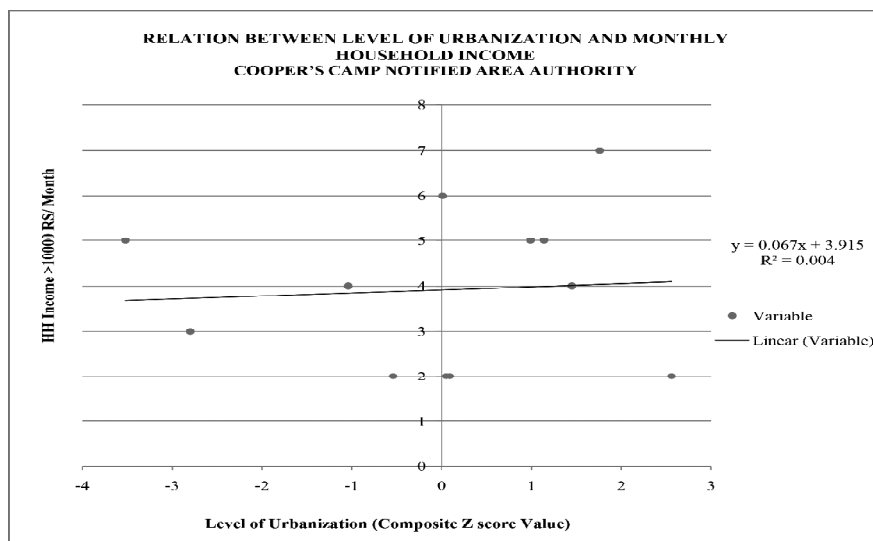


Figure 17: Relation between level of urbanization and monthly household income Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Census Abstract (2011) and Primary Survey Data (2018)

Findings

It can be said as an epilogue that despite getting fame as an urban area, this area has not reached in that level of Urbanization in that manner what it will be. From here we can draw a canvas about Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority as a developing area. As this area is well known as migrated as mainly refugees live here so there are many ways to intercept the development. The enthusiastic people of this area have made the Cooper's Camp successful by coming across all the obstacles so that it can see the light of Development. Findings of the study may act as a way to address empirical facts and the attend to contemporary requirements of the locale, therefore major findings of the research are;

- The causes of rapid urban growth include high rates of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in urban areas as well as migration from rural to urban areas resulting in high population growth. Future gives a picture of what the future population may look like. That's why future population prediction has been estimated through geometric progression method. Figure 18 shows incremental growths and change in figure of the total population in the coming decades. The population of wards 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 noticeably

increase in 2021 and further progress yet to be observed in 2031. Generally, it is expected that the high growth rate of the population would result in rapid social and economic change with serious effects on the environment.

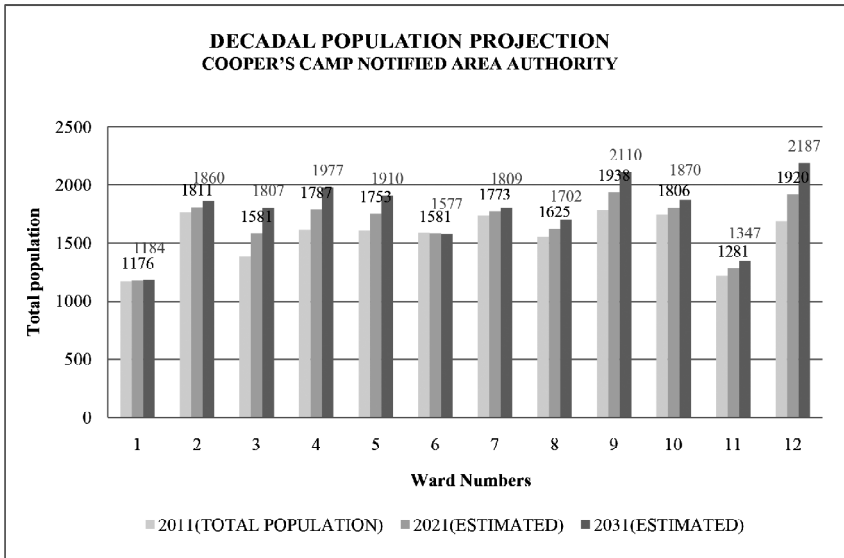


Figure 18: Projected population of Cooper's Camp Notified Area Authority

Data Source: Primary Census Abstract (2011)

- Incremental growth of population leads to faster and limited space occupancy for settlement and in helping to develop slum housing. Poor living conditions make slum dwellers more vulnerable. There are more than 30 slums (Figure 19) consist 4571 HH in this Cooper's camp area resided 19514 persons which is 84.4 percent of the total population. The total slum area is 1.48 sq.km. which is almost 99% of the total municipal area. Slums are more than 10 years old and are expanding in nature.
- To reach the zenith of development it is very essential to avail and the health related advantages, from that side Cooper's has not got success yet. One of the main problems in Cooper's camp area is the absence of a hospital. A hospital was formed in this area for refugees, but in 1990 it got closed, as a result, people started to face problem. Since the last 30 year people suffering from all health and aided facilities provided by the government. Though the municipality has started 3 health sub-centres offering local people only the primary treatment. For critical treatment, people need to reach nearby Ranaghat hospital which is 10 km away from this area. If consider institutional setups still needs attention. Due to the absence of proper academic support the students of this locale go to other schools of outside.

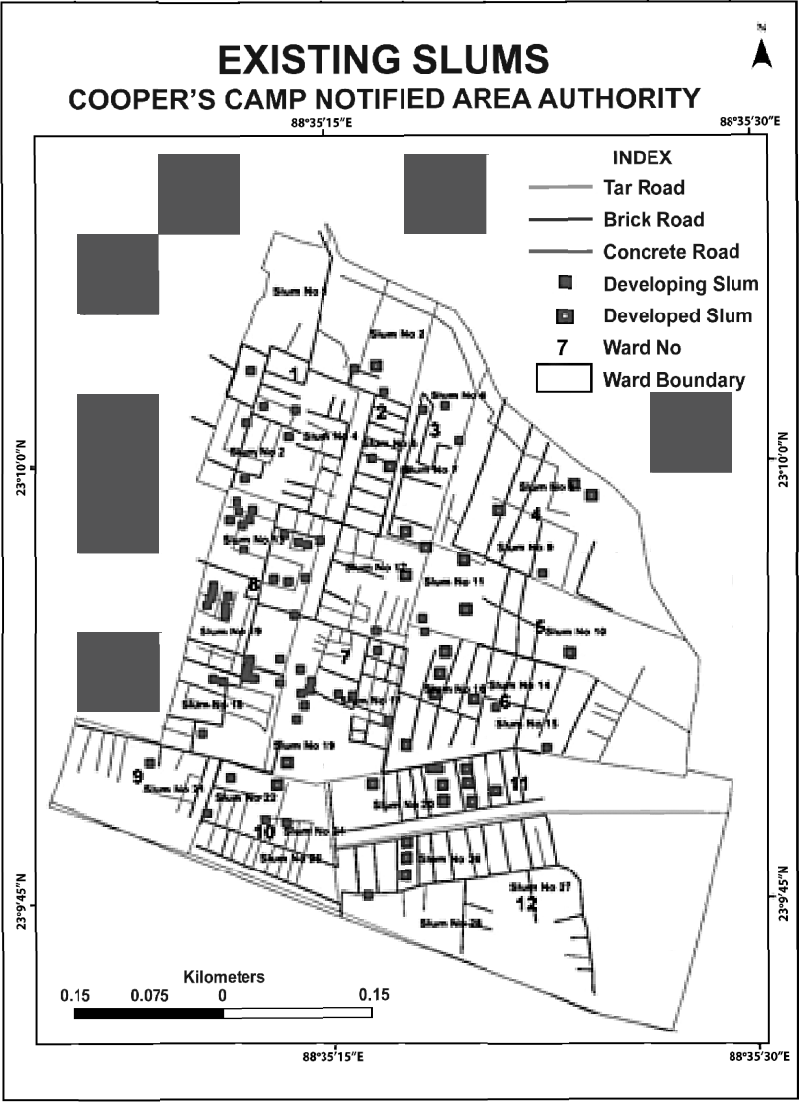


Figure 19: Distribution of slums (2014 & 2018) in Cooper’s Camp Notified Area Authority

- Existing refugees of this area seeking rehabilitation to better places from where they presently live. The economic condition of these families are worst, they earn their life without adequate help of the government. The Dependency rate in refugee families is very soaring. Once upon a time in Copper’s camp social darkness was found, in this regard, instances should be made for girl child marriage. In light of modern developmental pathways, this type of incident continuously decreases, but still a small number of

marriages of the minors are found here. Particularly these girls get married for economical weakness of their families. As a result, the number of school dropout girls is comparatively high and at present, these girls children are suffering for lack of freedom and economical empowerment.

Finally, it might be concluded that the inter-level of urbanization process unable to put its positive impacts in and around the Cooper's camp notified area to solve challenges. Research outcomes clearly defining that the livelihood status and socio-economic conditions of refugees are relatively low. But in last ten years the Government promote various programmes under such schemes e.g. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Kanyashree Prakalpa, City Development Plan, National Health Mission, ASHA, Yuvasree Prakalpa etc. which are helped this for holistic regional development.

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