



Level of Education in Koch Bihar District, West Bengal (India) - A case study of six Municipal Towns

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Abstract:

Education is one of the ever increasing demands of the modern human society. It helps people to everyday activities, get more out of life to prepare for employment, and adjust towards change. It is an important demographic element and the good indicator of social progress. Basically education is one of the most importance facts of development. Socio-economic developmental condition in any society affect the availability and importance of education, consequently literacy and educational statutes of individual of a society serve as one of the best indicator of quality. Social uplift and down fall depends of upon education. The preview of the present study is to examine the level of education in Koch Bihar- a case study of six Municipal towns. The data has been collected from the Census of India (1951-2001). All data has been calculated by very high, high, moderate, low and very low categories. On the basis of the calculated data it is concluded that the primary, secondary, higher secondary and collegiate institutions have great impact on literacy. There is the maximum pressure in primary education in the municipal towns and the average number of secondary, higher secondary schools and colleges are comparatively low.

KEYWORD :

Education, Literacy, Social progress, Technical Institution, Professional Institution, Sarba Shikhya Abhiyan (SSA)

1. INTRODUCTION:

Education is one of the ever increasing demands of the modern human society. It helps people to everyday activities, get more out of life to prepare for employment, and adjust towards change. Countries through out the world invest large amount of time, money and other resources to provide formal education for their citizen. Most countries consider education one of the most importance areas of public life "Literacy for all" is the Indian vision and the Govt. as has initiated various plans of actions for implementing the literacy mission. It is an important demographic element and the good indicator of social progress. Education does not only mean literacy but also transfer of knowledge to improve communication skills and capability to improve the environment and to utilize scarce resource for the development of the

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nation. The quality of life has to be improved and the social values are to be written institutional or formal education has a great impact on the rate of the literacy both directly and indirectly from village as well as country level.

Institutional education system of India have been divided into different segments as primary, secondary, higher secondary institutions; undergraduate education at college and post graduate education at University, professional and technical institutions; special education e.g. Shishu Shikshya Kendras, Centre of Rabindra Mukta Vidyalaya, recognized Sanskrit Tolls, Eklabya Schools, Educational institutions for Blind and physically handicapped, Anganwadi Educational Centres, I.C.D.S.; Sramik Vidyalayas. Reformatory or certified institution or welfare home; non-formal education centres etc. Basically education is one of the most importance facts of development. Socio-economic developmental condition in any society affect the availability and importance of education, consequently literacy and educational statuses of individual of a society serve as one of the best indicator of quality. Social uplift and down fall depends of upon education.

The district of Koch Bihar has made tremendous progress in the improvement of literacy rate during 1991–2001. In fact it has scored the highest percentage point increase in literacy among all districts of West Bengal from 45.78% in 1991 to 67.21% in 2001 i.e. an increase of 21.43 points. In case of urban areas it is 77.23% in 1991 to 85.93% in 2001 i.e. an increase of 8.70% point where in case of the urban areas of West Bengal, it is an increase of below the rate of Koch Bihar district having 75.27% in 1991 to 81.63% in 2001 i.e. an increase of 6.36% point.

2. The study area : The state of Koch Bihar which once formed a part of ancient kingdom of Kamrupa, Khens, Koch has great historical traditions. Even after the independence of India, Koch Bihar still remained a feudatory native state in political relation with the Govt. of India under Hindu King – the Maharaja of Koch Bihar. In January, 1950, Koch Bihar merged with the state of West Bengal is presently the farthest north-eastern border district of West Bengal lies between 25057/4// and 26032/20// north latitude and between 88047/40// and 89054/35// east longitude adjacent to Assam and Bangladesh. For this study six municipal towns of this district viz, Cooch Behar (District Headquater), Dinahata, Mathabhanga, Tufanganj, Mekhliganj and Haldibari are selected purposively.

3. OBJECTIVES :

The objectives of the present study are :

- i) to analyse the existng educational institutions
- ii) To analyse the distribution of primary institutions.
- iii) To analyze the distributions of secondary institutions.
- iv) To analyze the distribution of general college or universities excluding open universities.
- iv) To analyze the distribution of professional and technical school, college and universities
- v) To analyze the distribution of Special or non formal institutions :
- vi) To find out the conclusion.

4. METHODOLOGY :

In order to carry out the study, all six municipal and four census towns of Koch Bihar are selected purposively. The present work is based on secondary data. All data are collected from books, journals, the census reports, district census hand books and key of statistics of Koch Bihar district. In order to analyse and interpret the data obtained from the census of this district statistical tools and techniques are used in this study. The literacy rate is classified into very high, high, moderate, low and very low category. The calculated data are plotted by suitable cartographic methods such as histogram, bar graphs etc.

5. THE EXISTING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS :

Before the time of; Maharaja Narendra Narayan, the patronage of education given by the Cooch Behar Court only encouraged Sanskrit learning while persian was taught in the Royal family for State purposes. Education was thus kept confined within the bounds of an aristocracy in an around the court. In 1857, a vernacular school was started in Cooch Behar Town for the purpose of imparting education to the kinsman of the Maharaja. This may be to be the said first step taken towards popular Modern education in

the country. Accordingly an English school was founded in 1861 and named Jenkins School in Honour of Col. Jenkins in 1864. With the gradual spread of education during the last quarter of the 19th century education made considerable progress. Gradually No. of vernacular school madrasah, sanskrit school, middle vernacular school, normal schools, boarding schools (Aided schools), lower vernacular schools, night schools, girls' schools, makhtabs etc. developed. There have been great strides in education both quantitative and qualitative in the recent years. With the growth of population and with the aim of providing education, numbers of institutions were established and number of students in all stages of education has gone up.

The present educational system of the district Koch Bihar confirms to the formal education system of the state of West Bengal. Here the educational institutions are classified into three categories. These are viz. Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and College or Universities or other (Technical or Professional) institutions. Table-1 shows town wise distribution of the major educational institutions in the district.

5.1 Primary education : The Primary institutions have great impact on literacy as they serve the base of educational structure. The beginnings of primary education were made in 1860's. In 1865 the number of primary schools came up 58 of which 37 were aided and 21 were unaided. In this district today (2003-04) there are 1807 primary schools of which only 112 primary schools are in the urban areas of six municipalities of this district sharing only 6.20% of the district. Out of 112 primary institutions in six municipal towns of this district, the Cooch Behar municipal town has the highest number of primary schools (50) followed by Dinhata (17), Tufanganj (14), Mathabhanga (13) and Haldibary (11). It is to be noted that Mekhliganj municipal town have the lowest number of primary institutions comprising only seven primary institutions. The average number of primary schools in the urban areas of this district especially in the municipal towns is 18.67.

5.1.1 Distribution of primary institutions by category :

Among six municipal towns of this district, number of primary institution per thousand populations is classified in following categories.

i) High Concentration –

Number of primary schools per thousand populations is comparatively high in two municipal towns of this district viz. Haldibary and Tufanganj comprising 0.84 and 0.73 respectively.

ii) Medium Concentration —

The medium concentration of primary schools are to be found in two towns viz. Cooch Behar and Mekhliganj comprising 0.65 primary schools per thousand population each.

iii) Low Concentration —

Among six municipal towns of this district low concentration of below 0.65 primary schools per thousand population is recorded in Mathabhanga and Dinhata municipal towns comprising 0.62 and 0.50 primary schools per thousand populations respectively.

5.1.2. School student ratio :

Number of students per school in different towns of this district is classified into the following categories viz,

i) Very High School Student Ratio –

School student ratio i.e. number of student per school is maximum in Mekhliganj municipal town having 500 students per school.

ii) High School Student Ratio –

There is no municipal town of this district where the school student ratio is high of 400 to 500 students per school.

iii) Moderate School Student Ratio –

This type of School Student Ratio is to be found in Cooch Behar and Mathabhanga municipal town with 393 and 305 students per school respectively.

iv) Low School Student Ratio –

This type of school student ratio is recorded in three municipal towns viz. Haldibary, Dinhata and Tufanganj comprising 257, 290 and 299 students per school respectively.

5.1.3. Teacher student ratio :

Among six municipal towns of this district the average teacher student ratio is 1: 98 i.e. 98 students per teacher. But the town wise teacher student ratio varies and is categorised into the following categories.

i) Very High Ratio – This type of very high teacher student ratio is found in Mekhliganj and Cooch Behar municipal town having 164 (1:164) and 102 (1:102) students per teacher respectively.

ii) High Ratio –

Only Mathabhanga municipal town have high teacher student ratio of 96 (1:96) students per teacher.

iii) Medium Ratio –

Tufanganj municipal town have medium teacher student ratio of 85 (1:85) students per teacher.

iv) Low Ratio –

Haldibary municipal town is recorded as low teacher student ratio comprising 78 (1:78) students per teacher.

v) Very Low –

Among six municipal towns Dinhata have very low teacher-student ratio having only 63 (1:63) students per teacher.

5.2 Secondary institutions :

In School sector, secondary stage is divided into two stages, viz. Junior High or Upper Primary which ends at the completion of class VIII followed by two years of schooling which leads to first public examination called 'Madhyamik Pariksha', secondary examination taken at the end of 10 years of general studies. This is followed by two years of higher secondary examination. There are different Junior Madrasah and Higher Secondary Schools. All Higher Secondary schools have class V to class XII and that of High and High Madrasah from class V to class X. Class VI to class VIII are in Junior high and Junior high Madrasah. The progress of secondary education in the district has been quite appreciable during the last decade. In 1951–52, this district had of only 11 high schools with a number of scholars of 5,144 only. At the passage of one decade in 1961, the total number of high or higher secondary institutions in the district had risen to 22. The student enrolment had gone up to 10,820. After a long time secondary education made considerable progress with the growth of population and with the aim of providing education. Today (2003–2004) in this district, there are 147 secondary schools of which 39 secondary / higher secondary schools are in the urban areas of six municipal town of this district comprising only 26.53% of this district. The average number of secondary or higher secondary schools in the urban areas of six municipal towns is

only 6.5. Actually the numbers of secondary institutions are less in respect of the primary institutions. Among six municipal towns of Cooch Behar Municipality covers the highest number of secondary and higher secondary institutions (16) followed by Dinhata (09) and Tufanganj (5), Mathabhanga (5). Haldibari and Mekhliganj Municipal towns have comparatively low number of secondary and higher secondary institutions comprising 02 and 02 respectively.

5.2.1 Distributions of secondary institutions by category:

Among six municipal towns of this district, the number of secondary and higher secondary institutions per thousand populations are classified into the following category:

- i) High Concentration: Number of secondary and higher secondary schools per thousand populations is high in two municipal towns of the district, viz. Dinhata and Tufanganj comprising 0.26 and 0.26 respectively.
- ii) Medium Concentration: Mathabhanga and Cooch Behar municipal towns are included in this category of medium concentration of secondary and higher secondary schools per thousand population comprising 0.24 and 0.21 respectively.
- iii) Low Concentration: Among six municipal towns of this district Mekhliganj and Haldibari have the low concentration of secondary and higher secondary schools per thousand populations comprising only 0.18 and 0.15 respectively.

5.2.2 School student ratio :

The average number of school–student ratio among six municipal towns of this district is about 1273. Numbers of students per school are classified into the following categories, viz.

- i) Very high ratio — In Haldibari municipal town the school–student ratio is very high comprising 1,832 students per school. It ranks highest number among six municipal towns.
- ii) High Ratio: Mekhliganj and Mathabhanga municipal towns have included in this category of high school–student ratio accounting about 1,358 and 1,229 students per school respectively.
- iii) Moderate ratio: In Cooch Behar municipal town the school–student ratio is low compared to all other towns of this district. Cooch Behar municipal town contains only 956 students per school and it ranks the lowest number among six municipal towns of this district.

5.2.3 Teacher student ratio :

Among six municipal towns of this district the average teacher–student ratio is 1:67 i.e., 67 students per teacher. Number of teacher-student ratio varies in different towns. So it is categorized into the following category:

- i) High Ratio: Haldibari and Mekhliganj are included in the type of high teacher– student ration of above 70 students per teacher. In these two towns the teacher-student ratio are 1:74 and 1:71 respectively.
- ii) Moderate Ratio: Dinhata and Mathabhanga municipal towns are included in the category of moderate teacher-student ratio of 60-70 students per teacher. In this two towns the teacher-student ratio are 1:65 and 1:64 respectively.
- iii) Low Ratio: In Tufanganj municipal town the teacher-student ratio is low comprising 1:57.
- iv) Very Low Ratio: In Cooch Behar municipal town the teacher-student ratio is very low compared to all other municipal towns of this district. This town contains only 42 students per teacher (1:42) of the district.

5.3 Collegiate institutions :

In June, 1888, the commemorate Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Victoria College was established in Cooch Behar which is the first college of the district. The establishment of this college called for a drastic reduction in the sphere of primary, secondary and higher secondary education but subsequent events proved the decision to open a college in Cooch Behar was not an unhappy one. The college opened with 16 pupils in 1888. A hostel was opened attached to the college. The renowned scholar Acharya Brajendra Nath

Seal was sometimes the Principal of the college. Since 1956-1957, the district has got a second college under private management. During some decade the numbers of colleges have increased.

5.3.1 Distribution of general college or universities excluding open universities :

Today (2003–04) among six municipal towns there are 19 general colleges or universities of this district of which six colleges are in municipal areas, e.g., four colleges are in Cooch Behar municipal town, one in Dinhata and one in Tufanganj municipal town. In Haldibari, Mekhliganj and Mathabhanga towns colleges are situated in the rural areas.

5.3.2 College student ratio :

Among six municipal towns of this district, the general college-student ratio is highest in Cooch Behar municipal town comprising 2328 students per college followed by Dinhata, Tufanganj and Mathabhanga comprising 2308, 1870 and 1700 students per college respectively. Haldibary and Mekhliganj have very low college-student ratio & categorized into the following categories, viz.

- i) High College-Student Ratio : Cooch Behar and Dinhata municipal towns are included in this category of high college-student ratio comprising 2328 and 2308 students respectively.
- ii) Medium College-Student Ratio : Tufanganj and Mathabhanga municipal towns are included in this category of medium college-student ratio of 1870 and 1700 students respectively.
- iii) Low College-Student Ratio : Haldibari and Mekhliganj have low college-student ratio with only 720 and 500 students respectively.

5.3.3 Teacher student ratio :

The average teacher-student ratio of six municipal towns of this district is recorded as 1:70. The teacher-student ratio of different colleges of six municipal towns is classified into the following categories:

- i) Very High Ratio : Among six municipal towns of this district, Mathabhanga town has very high teacher-student ratio of 1:141 due to the scarcity of colleges and college teachers in respect of the growing population of the town.
- ii) High Ratio : There is no town in the district of high teacher-student ratio of 70– 100 students per teacher.
- iii) Medium Ratio : Cooch Behar and Haldibari municipal towns are included in this category of medium teacher-student ratio comprising 1:67 and 1:60 respectively.
- iv) Low Ratio : Dinhata and Tufanganj municipal towns covering low teacher–student ratio where the teacher-student ratio are noticed as 1:59 and 1:53 respectively.
- v) Very Low Ratio: Mekhliganj town has very low teacher-student ratio of only 1:41.

5.4 Distribution of professional and technical school, college and universities :

Engineering and technical schools, Junior Govt. Poly technique, Industrial Training Institute, all P.T.T.I. and Nursing Training Institute, Pre-Primary and Primary Teachers institute, certificate oriented Nursing Training schools, all other commercial and vocational institutions teaching courses affiliated to West Bengal State Council of Technical Education, Medical (Allopathic, dental, homeopathic, Ayurvedic Colleges, Engineering colleges (Govt. and private), Management colleges (Govt. and private), Poly techniques (Govt. and private), Institute of pharmacy / ophthalmology, Institute of radiology / pathology / bio-chemistry / Laboratory technology / radiography / physiotherapy / ECG etc. are included in professional and technical school or colleges or universities.

Among six municipal towns of this district there are 25 professional and technical school/college/universities of which 14 are in Cooch Behar, 6 in Mathabhanga, 2 in Tufanganj, 2 in Dinhata and 1 in Mekhliganj municipal towns. There is no school, college, university of the said type in Haldibari municipal towns. The average number of school/college or university is very low (0.03) in the municipal towns of this district.

5.4.1 School or college student ratio :

The average college-student ration of five municipal towns of this district is about 69. This is classified into the following categories.

- i) High College-Student Ratio: Cooch Behar municipal town has high College-Student ratio of above 135.
- ii) Low School / College Student Ratio : Mekhliganj and Tufanganj have low school or college student ratio comprising 80 and 55 respectively.
- iii) Very Low School / College Student Ratio : Mathabhanga and Dinhata municipal town have recorded as very low school or college student ratio according only 27 and 10 respectively. It is to be noted that school or college student ratio of professional and technical institution is lowest in Dinhata municipal town.

5.4.2 Teacher student ratio :

Among five municipal towns of this district the average professional and technical teacher-student ratio is very low (1:20). It is categorized as follows.

- i) Low Teacher-Student Ratio : Mathabhanga and Mekhliganj municipal towns are included in this type of low teacher student ratio of 1:27 and 1:26 respectively.
- ii) Very Low Teacher-Student Ratio : Cooch Behar municipal towns have very low teacher student ratio comprising 1:23.
- iii) Very Very Low Teacher-Student Ratio : Tufanganj and Dinhata municipal towns have very very low professional and technical teacher student ratio of 1:15 and 1:10 respectively.

5.5 Special or non formal institutions :

In this district special and non-formal institutions include Sishu Siksha Kendra (SSK), adult high schools, centers of Rabindra Mukta Vidyalayas, recognized Sanskrit tols, Eklabya schools and educational institutions for blind and physically and mentally handicapped, Anganwadi centres under I.C.D.S, Social Welfare homes under MEE Deptt, Shramik Vidyalayas, Reformatory or classified institutions or welfare homes under Social Welfare Deptt. of the Juvenile or children or the children of the destitute areas etc.

Among the six municipal towns of this district, the total number of special and non-formal education centres is 117 and the average number of these institutions of different municipal towns of this district is 19.5. The highest number of these institutions is to be found in Cooch Behar municipal town comprising 48 special and non-formal institutions and the lowest number of that institutions are located in Mekhliganj town with only 13 special and non-formal institutions. All other towns have 17 to 29 numbers of those institutions.

5.5.1 School student ratio :

The school-student ratio is high in Mathabhanga (81), Cooch Behar (71) and Tufanganj (70.9) municipal town. Medium school-student ratio is to be found in Dinhata (69) and Mekhliganj (66) municipal town. Haldibari municipal town had recorded as the low school-student ratio of only 27 per school.

5.5.2 Teacher student ratio :

The average teacher-student ratio of six municipal towns of this district is very low accounting 1:16 only. Except Tufanganj (1:22) and Mathabhanga municipal town (1:21), all other towns have below 1:20 teacher-student ratio. Among six municipal towns Tufanganj is recorded as high teacher-student ratio comprising 1:22 and Haldibari is recorded as the lowest teacher-student ratio of 1:13 only.

6. CONCLUSION :

From the above discussion it is very clear that in respect of population though the number of primary school is minimum in Dinhata municipal town but on that town the school-student ratio (290) and teacher-student ratio (63) is very low. On the other hand, in Mekhliganj municipal town though the number

of primary school per thousand population is very low but school-student ratio (587) and teacher-student ratio is very high (164) in that town which indicates the maximum pressure in primary education in Mekhliganj municipal town. It is to be noted that the average no. of secondary and higher secondary schools comparatively low comprises only 6.5 of the district (urban). Number of secondary and higher secondary schools per thousand populations are very low in Haldibari and Mekhliganj municipal towns where school-student ratio and teacher-student ratio is very high which indicates the maximum pressure of students in secondary and higher secondary education. Among six municipal towns of this district there are 25 professional and technical school/college/universities of which 14 are in Cooch Behar, 6 in Mathabhanga, 2 in Tufanganj, 2 in Dinhata and 1 in Mekhliganj municipal towns. There is no school, college, university of the said type in Haldibari municipal towns. The average number of school/college or university is very low (0.03) in the municipal towns of this district. Among the six municipal towns of this district, the total number of special and non-formal education centres is 117 and the average number of these institutions of different municipal towns of this district is 19.5. The highest number of these institutions is to be found in Cooch Behar municipal town comprising 48 special and non-formal institutions and the lowest number of that institutions are located in Mekhliganj town with only 13 special and non-formal institutions. All other towns have 17 to 29 numbers of those institutions.

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Table – 1 Distribution of Primary Institutions in Six Municipal Towns in Koch Bihar District (2003–2004)

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1	Haldibary	11	2,836	36
2	Mekhliganj	7	4,110	25
3	Cooch Behar	50	19,656	192
4	Tufanganj	14	4,192	49
5	Mathabhanga	13	3,968	41
6	Dinhata	17	4,943	78
Total		112	39,705	421
Mean		18.67	6,617.5	70.17

Source : District Census Hand Book, Koch Bihar.

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Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Population	No. of Primary Schools/000 Popu	Student Teacher Ratio	School Student Ratio
1	Haldibary	13,170	0.84	78.78	257.82
2	Mekhliganj	10,833	0.65	164.4	587.14
3	Cooch Behar	76,812	0.65	102.38	393.12
4	Tufanganj	19,293	0.73	85.55	299.43
5	Mathabhanga	21,110	0.62	96.78	305.23
6	Dinhata	34,303	0.50	63.37	290.76
Total		2,25,506	0.50	94.31	2,133.5
Mean		37,584.33	0.67	98.54	1,860.83

Calculated by the Author



Table –2 Distribution of Primary Institutions by Category

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Primary Schools / 00 Popu	No. of Schools	Name of the Towns
1	High	Above 0.70	2	Haldibari, Tufanganj
2	Medium	0.65 – 0.70	2	Cooch Behar, Mekhliganj
3	Low	Below 0.65	4	Mathabhanga, Dinhata

Calculated by the Author.

Table – 3 Distribution of School Student Ratio Among Six Municipal Towns of Koch Bihar District

Sl. No.	Category	School Student Ratio	No. of Schools	Name of the Towns
1	Very High	Above 500	1	Mekhliganj
2	High	401 – 500	–	–
3	Moderate	300 – 400	2	Cooch Behar, Mathabhanga
4	Low	Below 300	3	Haldibary, Dinhata, Tufanganj

Calculated by the Author

Table – 4 Distribution Teacher Student Ratio Among Six Municipal Towns Koch Bihar District

Sl. No.	Category	Teacher Student Ratio	No. of Schools	Name of the Towns
1	Very High	Above 100	2	Mekhliganj, Cooch Behar
2	High	90 – 100	1	Mathabhanga
3	Moderate	80 – 90	1	Tufanganj
4	Low	70 – 80	1	Haldibary
5	Very Low	Below 70	1	Dinhata

Calculated by the Author

Table – 5 Distribution of Secondary or Higher Secondary Institutions, in Six Municipal Towns of Koch Bihar District

Sl. No	Name of the Town	Population	No. of secondary/ H.S. school	No. of students	No. of Teachers	No. of S/HS/00 pop.	School Student Ratio	Student Teacher Ratio
1	Haldibari	13170	02	3665	49	0.15	1832.5	74.80
2	Mekhliganj	10833	02	2716	38	0.18	1358	71.47
3	Cooch Behar	78812	16	15306	363	0.21	956.6	42.16
4	Tufanganj	19293	05	5656	98	0.26	1131.2	57.71
5	Mathabhanga	21110	05	6146	95	0.24	12.292	64.69
6	Dinhata	34303	09	10216	156	0.26	1135.1	65.49
	Total	225506	39	43705	799	1.3	7642.5	376.32
	Mean	37584.33	6.5	7284	133.17	0.22	1273.8	67.72

Source : District Census Hand Book, 2001& Computed by the Author.

Table 6 Distribution of Secondary Institutions by Category

Sl. No.	Category	No. of S/HS School per thousand population	No. of Town	Name of the town
1	High	Above 0.25	2	Dinhata, Tufanganj
2	Medium	0.20-0.25	2	Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar
3	Low	0.15-0.20	2	Mekhliganj, Haldibary

Table – 7 Distribution of School Student Ratio Among Six Municipal Towns of Koch Bihar District

Sl. No	Category	School-student Ratio	No. of Towns	Name of the Town
1	Very high	Above 1400	1	Haldibary
2	High	1200-1400	2	Mekhliganj, Mathabhanga
3	Moderate	1000-1200	2	Dinhata, Tufanganj
4	Low	Below 1000	1	Cooch Behar

Table – IV-8 Distribution of Teacher-Student Ratio By Category among Six Municipal Towns

Sl. No	Category	Teacher-student ratio	No. of Towns	Name of the Town
1	Very high	Above 70	2	Haldibari, Mekhliganj,
2	Moderate	60-70	2	Dinhata, Mathabhanga
3	Low	50-60	1	Tufanganj
4	Very Low	Below 50	1	Cooch Behar

Table – 9 Distribution of General Colleges among Six Municipal Towns

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Popula-tion	No. of College	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	College Student Ratio	Teacher Student Ratio
1	Haldibari	13170	01	720	12	720	60
2	Mekhliganj	10833	01	500	12	500	41.7
3	Cooch Behar	78812	04	9315	138	2328.8	67.5
4	Tufanganj	19293	01	1870	35	1870	53.4
5	Mathabhanga	21110	01	1700	12	1700	141.7
6	Dinhata	34303	01	2308	39	2308	59.2
	Total	225506	09	16413	248	9426	421
	Mean	37584.33	1.5	2735	41.33	1571	70.2

Source : District Census Hand Book, Koch Bihar

Table -10 Distribution of College Student Ratio by Category among Six Municipal Towns of Koch Bihar District

Sl. No.	Category	College-Student Ratio	No. of Town	Name of the Town
1	High	Above 2000	2	Cooch Behar, Dinhata
2	Medium	1000-2000	2	Tufanganj, Mathabhanga
3	Low	Below 1000	2	Haldibari, Mekhliganj

Table – 11 Distribution of Professional and Technical School, College / Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the towns	Professional and Technical School, College or Universities			School/College Student Ratio	Teacher-Student Ratio
		No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers		
1	Haldibari	–	–	–	–	–
2	Mekhliganj	1	80	03	80	26.7
3	Cooch Behar	14	1892	79	135.1	23.9
4	Tufanganj	2	110	07	55	15.7
5	Mathabhanga	6	276	10	46	27.6
6	Dinhata	2	65	06	32.5	10.8
	Total	25	2423	105	348	104.7
	Mean	0.03	484.6	21	69.6	20.94

Table –12 Distribution of Special and Non-Formal Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the towns	Special and Non-formal Institutions			School/Coll- ege Student Ratio	Teacher-Student Ratio
		No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers		
1	Haldibary	17	461	34	27.1	13.6
2	Mekhliganj	13	867	55	66.7	15.8
3	Cooch Behar	48	3410	181	71.0	18.8
4	Tufanganj	22	1559	70	70.9	22.3
5	Mathabhanga	18	1462	67	81.2	21.8
6	Dinhata	29	2020	105	69.7	19.2
	Total	117	9779	512	386.6	101.5
	Mean	19.5	1629	85.3	64.4	16.9

Table 13 Distribution of College Teacher-Student Ratio of by Category

Sl. No	Category	Teacher-student Ratio	No. of Towns	Name of the Town
1	Very high	Above 100	1	Mathabhanga
2	High	70-100	—	—
3	Medium	60-70	2	Cooch Behar, Haldibari
4	Low	50-60	2	Dinhata, Tufanganj
5	Very Low	Below 50	1	Mekhliganj

Calculated by the Author

Table14 School or College Student Ratio by Category Six Municipal Towns

Sl. No.	Category	Ratio	No. of town	Name of the town
1	High	Above 100	1	Cooch Behar
2	Low	50-100	2	Mekhliganj, Tufanganj
3	Very Low	Below 50	2	Mathabhanga, Dinhata

Table – 15 Distribution of Teacher-Student Ratio

Sl. No.	Category	Ratio	No. of Town	Name of the Town
1	Low	Above 25	2	Mathabhanga, Mekhliganj
2	Very Low	20-25	1	Cooch Behar
3	Very Very Low	Below 20	2	Tufanganj, Dinhata

Table 16 School-Student Ratio of Special and Non- formal Institutions by Category in Six Municipal Towns

Sl. No.	Category	Ratio	No. of Town	Name of the Town
1	High	Above 70	3	Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar, Tufanganj
2	Medium	60 – 70	2	Dinhata, Mekhliganj
3	Low	Below 60	1	Haldibari