CENSUS 1951

WEST BENGAL



DISTRICT HANDBOOKS

WEST DINAJPUR

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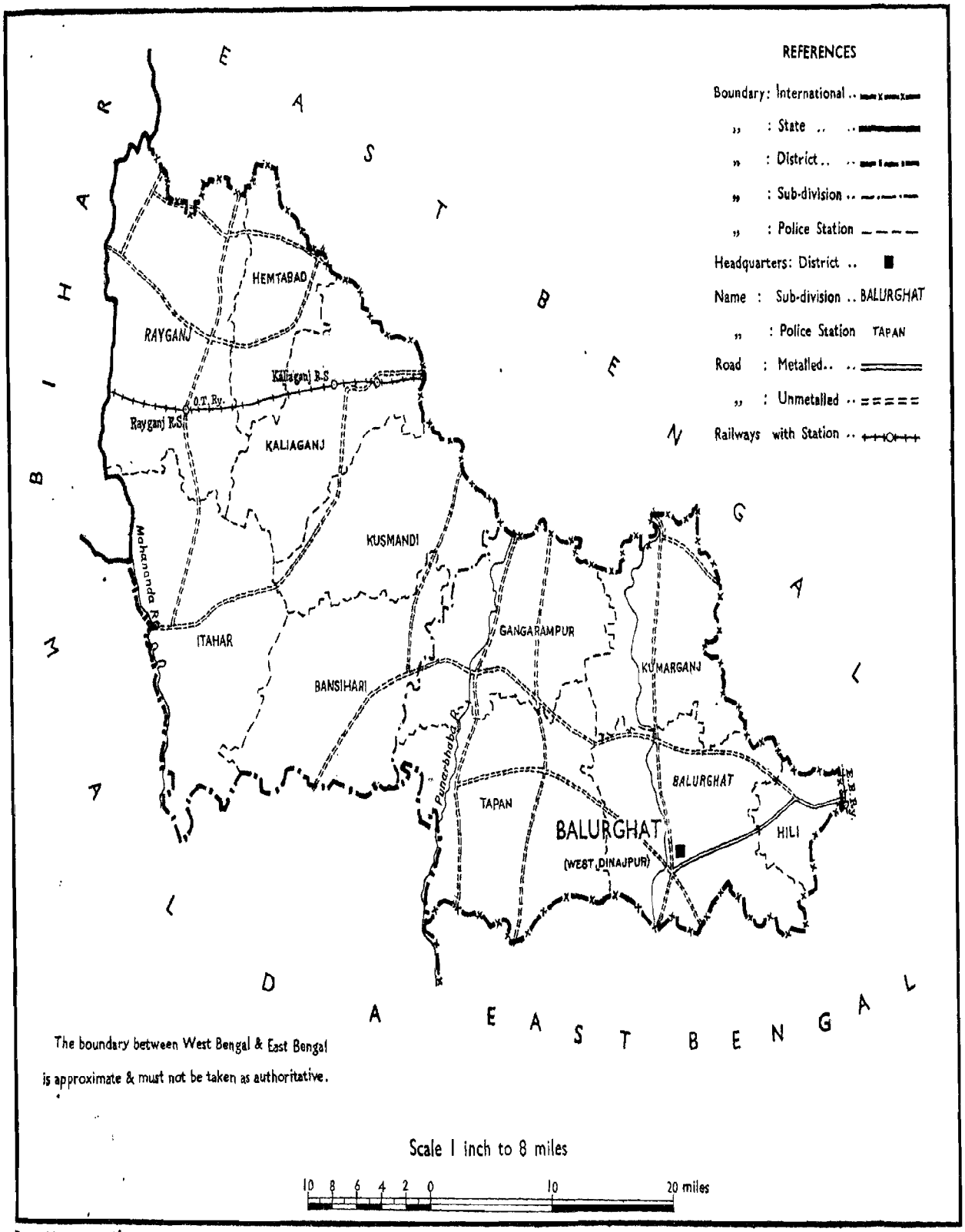
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WEST BENGAL

DICTRICT WEST DINAJPUR



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INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT of West Dinajpur has two subdivisions: Sadar or Balurghat and Raiganj, with their headquarters at Balurghat and Raiganj respectively. The Sadar or Balurghat subdivision consists of the thanas of Hili, Balurghat, Kumarganj, Tapan and Gangarampur. The Raiganj subdivision covers the thanas of Bansihari, Kushmandi, Kaliaganj, Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar.

There is a total of 2,402 *mauzas* borne on the Jurisdiction List, of which 87 were returned as uninhabited in the census of 1951, 12 were included in the three towns of the district, and 2,303 rural *mauzas* are inhabited. The town of Balurghat is situated in Balurghat police station, that of Hili in Hili police station, that of Raiganj in the police station of its name. Hili has been declared a town in two censuses: 1941 and 1951; Raiganj and Balurghat were declared towns only in 1951. Both of the latter towns were constituted municipalities after the census of 1951. The most populous town is Balurghat with a population of 18,121, followed by Raiganj (15,473), and next by Hili (8,346). Throughout this book a village has been equated to a cadastrally surveyed *mauza,* bearing a Jurisdiction List number.

The district is a product of the Partition of Bengal in August 1947. Before 1947 it did not exist in its present shape, but formed only the southern portion of the Dinajpur district. In the old district of Dinajpur, Balurghat subdivision used to be much bigger. There used to be no subdivision called Raiganj, certain thanas of which were in the Sadar subdivision of Dinajpur. The following extract from the partition award of Sir Cyril Radcliffe outlines the boundary of this district:

A line shall then be drawn from the point where the boundary between the Thanas of Haripur and Raiganj in the District of Dinajpur meets the border of the Province of Bihar to the point where the boundary between the Districts of 24-Parganas and Khulna meets the Bay of Bengal. This line shall follow the course indicated in the following paragraphs.

The line shall run along the boundary between the following Thanas:

Haripur and Raiganj; Haripur and Hemtabad; Ranisankail and Hemtabad; Pirganj and Hemtabad; Pirganj and Kaliaganj; Bochaganj and Kaliaganj; Biral and Kaliaganj; Biral and Kushmundi; Biral and Gangarampur; Dinajpur and Gangarampur; Dinajpur and Kumarganj; Chirirbandar and Kumarganj; Phulbari and Kumarganj; Phulbari and Balurghat. It shall terminate at the point where the boundary between Phulbari and Balurghat meets the north-south line of the Bengal-Assam Railway in the eastern corner of the Thana of Balurghat. The line shall turn down the western edge of the railway lands belonging to that railway and follow that edge until it meets the boundary between the Thanas of Balurghat and Panchbibi.

From that point the line shall run along the boundary between the following Thanas:

Balurghat and Panchbibi; Balurghat and Joypurhat; Balurghat and Dhamairhat; Tapan and Patnitala; Tapan and Porsha.

After the Radcliffe award the Government of West Bengal issued several Notifications forming the district of West Dinajpur and its constituent subdivisions and police stations. A list of the notifications is reproduced below:—

Notification No. 1392P1, dated 17.2.43 transferring J.L. Nos. 185 and 187 to 211 of P.S. Kaliaganj to P.S. Raiganj.

Notification No. 1150P1, dated 8.5.48 regarding establishment of a new P.S. Hili comprising J.L. Nos. 277 to 278, 281 to 290, 293 to 357, parts of 358, 359 and 363, 364 to 389, 391 to 267.

Notification No. 548GA, dated 23.2.48 forming district of West Dinajpur after partition consisting of the following police stations:—

(1) Balurghat, (2) Kumarganj, (3) Gangarampur, (4) Tapan, (5) Raiganj, (6) Hemtabad, (7) Banshihari, (8) Kushmandi, (9) Kaliaganj and (10) Itahar.

Notification No. 1342GA, dated 8.5.48 regarding addition of P.S. Hili in the district of West Dinajpur as declared in Notification No. 1150P1, dated 8.5.48.

Notification No. 2139GA, dated 14.7.48 forming Raiganj subdivision comprising P.S. (1) Raiganj, (2) Hemtabad, (3) Banshihari, (4) Kushmandi, (5) Kaliaganj and (6) Itahar.

Notification No. 1029GA, dated 11.4.49. Declaration of Raiganj as the Headquarters of Raiganj subdivision.

The district, therefore, is a very new one and acquired an entirely new administrative structure in 1947. It has been placed under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range. The District and Sessions Judge whose headquarters is at Jalpaiguri is also in charge of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Malda districts. There is an Additional District and Sessions Judge of Malda and West Dinajpur with headquarters at Malda, who is also a Judge of the West Dinajpur-Malda Special Court. There are a District Magistrate and Collector and a Senior Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The strength of the executive service recommended by the Divisional Commissioner for general administration is two officers of the West Bengal Civil Service for Sadar subdivision, of whom one is the Subdivisional Officer of Balurghat. In Raiganj subdivision an officer of the West Bengal Civil Service holds charge of the subdivision. In the Sadar subdivision there are six officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service, of whom one is a Magistrate of the First Class. In Raiganj subdivision there are five officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service. There is a Super-

intendent of Police for the district, aided by a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Balurghat and an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Raiganj. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division at Calcutta has a second headquarters at Jalpaiguri, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Northern Range has his headquarters at Jalpaiguri. In the Sadar subdivision there are two Circles, each under a Circle Officer: the Circle Officer, Sadar, is in charge of the police stations of Hili, Balurghat and Kumarganj; the Circle Officer of Gangarampur with his headquarter at Gangarampur, is in charge of Tapan and Gangarampur police stations. Raiganj subdivision has also two Circles: the Circle Officer of Raiganj with his headquarters at Raiganj, is in charge of Raiganj, Hemtabad and Itahar police stations, while the Circle Officer of Kaliaganj with his headquarters at Kaliaganj is in charge of Kaliaganj, Bansihari and Kushmandi police stations.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

A large tract of East Bengal and Bihar intervenes between the blocks of Sikkim, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar in the north and West Dinajpur to the south, the portion of the old Dinajpur district which formed the link, in undivided Bengal having gone to East Bengal after 1947. West Dinajpur is a boot-shaped district with its toe dug into East Bengal.

The district lies between 25°10′ and 25°50′ north latitude, and 88°02′ and 89°01′ east longitude. The area of the district according to the Surveyor General of India is 1,385 square miles, but according to the Director of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal, 1,385.5 square miles, its greatest length from the northwestern tip to the southwestern being 70 miles and its greatest breadth between north and the south being about 39 miles. Its population at the census of 1951 was 720,573 persons. The chief town is situated at the south-eastern corner of the district on the left bank of the Atrai river in 25°13′ north latitude and 88°47′ east longitude. According to Buchanan Hamilton, Dinajpur is said to signify the abode of poor men, from *din waz*. The district is bounded on the north and east by East Bengal; on the northwest and west by Purnea; on the southwest and south by Malda and East Bengal respectively. The Nagar river joins the Mahananda, forms the boundary of the district on the west.

General configuration—The general appearance of the country is flat, sloping gently southwards, as is shown by the trend of the rivers In the southern portions of the west of the district the curious formation known as the *Barind*, geologically classed as old alluvium, makes its appearance. The characteristic of this is an undulating country interspersed with ravines. The ravines are nowhere worthy of the name of hills, the highest range not exceeding 100′, but they make, nevertheless, a considerable alteration in the appearance of the country, which elsewhere consists of the flat level plain characteristic of Gangetic delta. The ravines vary from stretches of low land suitable for growing rice, to deeper depressions bearing resemblance to old river beds and sometimes containing water. These latter are locally called *kharis*. The ridges are commonly covered with shrub jungles and stunted trees. In the north the country is broken up with patches of true jungle and clumps of bamboos; the cultivated areas are smaller in size, and the villages consist of scattered homesteads embowered in luxuriant vegetation. In the south the country is more open; clumps of trees are comparatively scarce; the villages are often clustered as houses situated on bare ridges or on open river banks, and the prevailing tall bamboos and date palms give a peculiar character to the scenery reminiscent of the Santal Parganas and Birbhum.

River system—Another marked feature of the district is the tanks, especially numerous in the central portions of the district, where wells are comparatively little used. Of these tanks more details will presently be given; they vary in area from splendid stretches of water which might justly be called lakes or meres, to small insignificant ponds. The history of this tract of the country and the surroundings, which are now parts of East Bengal, confirm the evidence of these tanks that the tract was one of the most important and populous areas in Eastern India up to the mediæval period. A definite pattern in the situation of the tanks is easily discernible. Usually the biggest sheet of water is laid at some high point of the topography and smaller tanks are found all round the big tanks at lower levels, which seems to signify that a very efficient system of irrigation from tank water used to obtain in former times, remnants of which are still in evidence to the present day.

Old writers make mention of the large number of marshes or *bils*, a form of the overflowing of the rivers, to be found in the district. Owing to the deserting of its Atrai course by the Teesta in 1787-89, many of these marshes have disappeared, although in the rainy season some of them are still of considerable extent.

The general direction of the main rivers is without exception from north to south, and the ultimate destination of all is the Ganges. Other beds are, as a rule, well below the level of the country and it is only in exceptionally wet years that they overflow their banks to any great extent. In the rainy season the main rivers, such as the Nagar, Tangan, Punarbhaba and

Atrai, are navigable by good-sized country boats well into the district, but in the dry season, or for as much as eight months in the year, there are few points at which they are navigable at all, and most of them are fordable almost throughout their entire course through the district. There is good reason to suppose that the main rivers are gradually becoming shallow through silting up. The immediate cause of this is the sluggishness of the currents throughout the greater part of the area. The river channels are well-marked and fairly constant though there is evidence that in the past this was not always so and the changes of course occasionally took place into the main rivers from many smaller streams or *khals*. These are navigable by small boats in the rains, but throughout the greater part of the year they are either dry or dwindle to a string of pools. Generally speaking, the rivers and streams are of little use for purposes of communication between October and June.

Rennell's map (1779-81) shows the present Atrai and Punarbhaba as the Teesta and these streams used to carry the water which now flows down the Teesta. In Rennell's time (about 1777), the Teesta ran down from the Himalayas above Jalpaiguri flowing south commingled with the Karatoa and Atrai rivers and fell into the Ganges near Goalundo. South of the Ganges the old mouth of the Bhairab suggests that the Teesta shot through the Ganges and went down the Bhairab through Nadia. One branch, the Punarbhaba, joined the Mahananda near the latter's confluence with the Ganges. In 1787, not long before the diversion of the Brahmaputra, the Teesta, which in its upper reaches is a mere mountain torrent, made a complete evulsion during an unusual flow, and leaving Jalpaiguri to the west, flowed south-east in its present bare course into the Brahmaputra. Probably this was, as Fergusson suggested, along an old bed of the river since Rennell shows a "Teesta creek" passing south of Nilpur above the position of its present junction with Brahmaputra and a series of pools along its course. The mouth of the river has worked down the stream considerably since that time. Even the Revenue Surveyors called the upper Atrai above Khansama in East Bengal, the Teesta. By Buchanan Hamilton's time (1808) the present Jamuneswari and Karatoya had become the channel for much of the Teesta water.

The following is a brief account of the principal rivers proceeding from west to east. The Nagar takes its rise at a place north of Atwari, where the districts of undivided Dinajpur, Purnea and Jalpaiguri meet. It takes a south-easterly course and forms the boundary between Purnea and West Dinajpur districts throughout the west until it joins the Mahananda at village Jayhat (J.L. 233) in P.S. Itahar. Its bed is rugged in the upper reaches but becomes sandy lower down. The lower portion of its channel is deeper than those of most of the other rivers in the district. Shortly before its junction with the Mahananda the Nagar throws out a side branch called the Sui river, which entering the district, follows a winding course, never far remote from the Mahananda, and finally joins the latter about 18 miles lower down. A small river called the Nona takes its rise in the *bil* area of Barodhara and Mahua in Raiganj P.S. and falls into the Nagar at *mauza* Paikpara (J.L. 68). The principal tributory of the Nagar is the Kulik, which rises in a marsh about 6 miles west of Thakurgaon in East Bengal and after running in a south-westerly direction along the border of Raiganj and Hemtabad police stations, traverses the middle of Raiganj P.S. and falls into the Nagar at Dishahar (J.L. 133) at the south-western junction of Raiganj and Itahar police stations. About 8 miles upward of this junction it passes the important trading centre and subdivisional headquarters of Raiganj, the principal jute mart in the district. The Mahananda joins the Nagar river at Mukundapur near the trijunction of West Dinajpur, Purnea and Malda districts, and flowing south-west, forms the boundary between West Dinajpur and Malda upto *mauza* Tharis (J.L. 225) of P.S. Itahar, and then again forms the boundary of the two districts at Jayhat and Aminhat from which point it passes into Malda district. The Gomar, a small stream, comes down from Pirganj in East Bengal and flowing south-wards for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, falls into the Kulik at *mauza* Kastaray (J.L. 46) of Hemtabad P.S. The Chhiramati takes its rise in a marsh in the south-western portion of the Kaliaganj police station, and passing southwards at the trijunction point of P.S. Itahar, Kaliaganj and Kusmandi, first forms the common boundary between Itahar and Kusmandi, north to south for about four miles, flows in a south-westerly direction along the boundary of police stations Itahar and Bansihari and finally through P.S. Bansihari and Itahar into Malda district after a course of some 20 miles. It is a sluggish stream of little importance with no tributaries. The village of Patirajpur, the most important market near the boundary of Itahar and Kusmandi, is situated on its right bank. The Tangan enters the district on its northern boundary from the trijunction of Pirganj and Bochaganj of East Bengal with Kaliaganj police station, and after passing through the east of the thana of Kaliaganj, turns out through Kusmandi and Bansihari, and enters into Malda district, where it joins the Mahananda at Aiho. The channel of this river is rather narrow with steep banks and is sandy in its upper reaches. In the rains fair-sized country boats can come up as far as Radhikapur, in police station Kaliaganj, which

is situated on its left bank. Besides Radhikapur, the important market of Sihol and the large village of Bansihari are the two most important places situated on its banks. The former is the centre of a weekly market of some note, while the latter is noteworthy as being the site of the local police station and the junction of the important highways of Balurghat-Raiganj and Balurghat-Malda. The principal tributary of the Tangan is a small spring called the Baliakhari which taking its rise in the northern hill area of Kusmandi police station, runs through the middle of Kusmandi and Bansihari thanas and joins the Tangan in Malda. The Punarbhaba rises in the Thakurgaon subdivision of Dinajpur district in East Bengal and enters the district in the northern extremity of P.S. Gangarampur at *mauza* Mullickpur (J.L. 5). It runs south-west through the western portion of Gangarampur police station. It passes west of the village Gangarampur, the headquarters of the police station of its name. Two miles after entering the district the Punarbhaba sends out a distributory called the Kasiani Khal at Khojapur (J.L. 25) which meandering for about 7 miles again joins the Punarbhaba north of Kasimpur (J.L. 117). At Kasimpur, however, where it joins the Punarbhaba, the *khal* is anonymous, because Kasiani Khal itself joins the Barakharia Khal from the east at Samra (J.L. 123), about half a mile west of Pransagar and then takes a career almost due south across the eastern portion of Gangarampur and P.S. Tapan. About three miles north of Gangarampur the Punarbhaba sends out a branch in a south-westerly direction, called the Brahmani river, which after a course of 18 miles, rejoins the parent stream in Malda district. A few miles below Gangarampur the two channels are united by a canal. On nearing the boundary of Malda through the western portion of P.S. Tapan it forms a boundary between Malda and West Dinajpur for about 6 miles along the western border of Tapan police station and then runs due south through a stretch of lowlying country called the *Duba,* from its being subject to inundation in the rainy season, till it enters East Bengal in Porsa P.S. Its ultimate destination is the Mahananda. The Punarbhaba is navigable by country boats during the rains throughout the district of West Dinajpur. At other times of the year its upper reaches are shallow and easily fordable, but during its course through the *Duba* its channel narrows and deepens and is never fordable even in the height of the dry season. The more important places on its banks are Bangarh a mile above Gangarampur on the left bank, Narayanpur beside Bangarh on the right bank, Gangarampur the headquarters of the police station on the left bank, the important grain market of Kardaha in Tapan police station. A considerable export trade in paddy and rice used to be carried by this river before the partition. The Atrai first touches the district at its northern extremity at Samjia (J.L. 20) in police station Kumarganj. It then runs along the boundary of Kumarganj and Dinajpur police stations for about four miles, after which it enters the district at *mauza* Kamdebpur (J.L. 9). It then takes a meandering but due southerly course past Kumarganj village, and enters Balurghat police station at the northern extremity of Par Patiram (J.L. 28). It continues its southerly course leaving Balurghat town on its left bank, and passes out of the district into Rajsahi of East Bengal at *mauza* Chak Bhatsala (J.L. 84), police station Balurghat. It is this Atrai which was at one time the main channel of the Teesta, but in 1787-88 the Teesta changed its course and made its way to the Brahmaputra through the Rangpur district, thereby greatly diminishing the volume of water passing through the Atrai and its sister channels, the Jumna and Karatoa: In June 1889 under orders of the Governor-General in Council an attempt was made to restore the Teesta to its original channel, which was abandoned as impracticable six months later. Since those days the importance of the Atrai has suffered still further from a tendency to silt up especially after the level of the river-bed was raised in the earthquake of 1897. Before the partition it was the most important river in the district and in the rains carried a considerable export trade in grain. But after the partition the traffic in the Atrai has been bottled up by the two ends falling in East Bengal The channel is wide, shallow and sandy, and its stream sluggish. At the time of the Revenue Survey in 1863 it was described by Major Sherwill as constantly changing its course, but of recent years such changes have been slight. The principal villages on its banks are Samihia, Kumarganj, Patiram, and Balurghat, all of which are important grain marts, though with the bottling up of the river at its two extremities their importance has considerably diminished. The Ghuksi Khari, sometimes called the Ichhamati, is another stream flowing due south through the eastern half of Balurghat police station, keeping a distance of about six to eight miles parallel to Atrai river. The important villages along its course are Kamarpura and Bhabanipur. The Ghagra river enters the eastern half of Balurghat police station at *mauza* Bannahat (J.L. 276) and takes a southearly course through Balurghat thana and leaves the district at Pirojpur (J.L. 396). The river Jamuna enters the easternmost corner of the district at village Agra (J.L. 356) and keeping the town of Hili on its left bank, leaves the district at *mauza* Ujar (J.L. 364). The Jamuna flows only for about 3½ miles in the district. The channel of this river though narrow has a fair depth, and is navigable for good-sized

country boats, one of the reasons which contributed to the importance of Hili.

The district has a general slope from north to south and the height of Hili above sea level is only 84′.

Geology—From the point of view of the geologist, the district of West Dinajpur is exceptionally uninteresting. Almost the whole area is covered by alluvial deposits of recent formation. The soil consists chiefly of a clayey silt, ash-coloured in appearance, locally called *khiyar*. This, a soft sticky loam in the rainy season, hardens almost to the consistency of cement in the dry weather, when it is unsuitable for vegetation. On the banks of some of the principal rivers, the soil consists of a sandy loam. This goes by the local name of *pali*. The older alluvial formation called the *Barind*, described in connexion with Malda, occurs in places in this district in common with other parts of North Bengal.

Soils—In the north-eastern portion of the district of West Dinajpur the soil is light ash-coloured sandy loam changing gradually as one proceeds south to a stiff clay of similar colour. The former goes by the name of *pali*, is very retentive of moisture and is capable of producing two crops; the latter is known as *Khiyar* and ordinarily bears but a single crop. In the southern or *Khiyar* area isolated patches of the lighter soil are to be found here and there, especially on both sides of some of the larger rivers like the Atrai. This indicates that this sandy loam had its origin in the sand and silt deposited by the rivers when they overflowed their banks. This is hardly true *pali*, but is rather soil in a transition stage with a larger proportion of sand in its composition than the older *pali*. *Chora* or *balia*, as it is sometimes called, is perhaps a better name for it. Nowadays the beds of most of the rivers are deep and wide and the deposit of sand or silt by floods is no longer a factor to be reckoned with seriously over the greater part of the district. In the extreme south of the district the *Barind* makes its appearance. The higher ground in this tract is generally barren and little attempt is made to cultivate it. The low ground is a stiff clay of reddish colour and is excellent winter rice land, though, like the *Khiyar* area, it does not lend itself to the cultivation of any other crop.

Forests—Forests properly so called are almost entirely absent, with the exception of one or two patches of tree jungle on the banks of the Tangan river. These patches are the survivals of a once extensive tract of forest which probably descended from the Terai. Coppices of *sal* are fairly common throughout the district. Common as it is, the *sal* tree never attains a good growth in this district. It is stunted, gnarled, and of small girth. A reason for its stunted size may be the common practice of burning the undergrowth in these coppices in the beginning of the hot season to provide grazing for the village cattle. The timber is used in building, but is by no means first class. Forests in West Dinajpur swiftly came under the axe in the present century, owing to a very rapid extension of cultivation. In 1951 West Dinajpur could boast of only two square miles of forest owned by private individuals.

In 1951 the Forest Department of the State took up small patches for afforestation: 40 acres of *bil* area in Balurghat police station, 50 acres of *danga* area on the high land in Kumarganj police station and 25 acres of high land in Hemtabad police station. The Department tended several nurseries at Balurghat, Kumarganj and Hemtabad. In Khaspur locality of Balurghat police station the Forest Department took up 174 acres of waste land for afforestation in three *mauzas*: Madanganj, Parbatipur and Dafanagar. In Kumarganj police station it took up another area of 69 acres at *mauza* Chak-Gangaprasad. The Department managed to persuade private owners to vest 56 acres of waste land to the management of the Forest Directorate and 49 acres of private forests to the management of the Forest Directorate. The Forest Directorate also controlled in 1952, under their approved working plans about 427 acres of forest land in West Dinajpur. The total area of vested lands that were afforested up to 1952 was 292 acres. In the *bil* area the *jarul* (*lagerstroemia reginea*) was tried but discarded in favour of *hijal* (*barringtonia acutangula*) which was found to be a natural inhabitant of this particular area. In the year 1951 *hijal* was extensively planted and the results were satisfactory. In the high lands teak (*tectonia grandis*), *sishu* (*dalbergia sisso*), gamari (*gmelina arboria*) have been planted as timber, and *simul* (*salmoli malabaricum*) has matured. The following species are being planted as fuel: *Minjri* (*cassia siamea*), *siris* (*albizzea*), *arjun* (*stermenalia arjuna*), *jam* (*eugenia gambolana*), *neem* (*azadarachta indica*). Minjri has taken kindly to the district and is a fast growing species. In sandy areas *babul* (*acacia arabica*), *wattle* (*acacia moniliformis*) and casuarina are being tried out.

Flora—Not withstanding the want of true forest, the district is by no means deficient in vegetation. The roads are bordered with trees of all sizes and varieties, amongst which the most conspicuous are the banyan (*Ficus indica*), the peepul (*Ficus religiosa*), the pākar (*Ficus infectoria*), the simul or cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), the nim (*Melia indica*), the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), the mango, the jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), the babul (*Acacia arabica*), the Indian plum or ber (*Zizyphus*

jujuba), the champak (*Michelia champaca*), and the hijal (*Barringtonia acutangula*). The villages are embowered in greenery, clumps of wild bamboo are to be seen on all sides, and the banks of the rivers and old tanks are overgrown with thickets of shrubs and bramble. The southern portion of the district is more open, and palms such as the palmyra or *tāl*, and the date-palm or *khejur*, are much in evidence, and give a distinctive note to the scenery. In parts of the district especially in the neighbourhood of some of the large *bils*, stretches of grass jungle are found. The most extensive of these is the tract of country called the *Dubā* extending along the Punarbhaba river from the extreme south western corner of the district well into Gangarampur thana. Here are to be found many species of grasses and reeds, such as the *ikra* (*Sachharum arundinaceum*) which when set upright and plastered with mud makes an excellent house wall; the *nagormuthā*, a species of tall grass with a triangular blade or stem, used for making sleeping mats and elephant *gadis*; the *khaskhas* (*Andropogon muricatus*), a plant with an odorous root, used in many parts of India for making screens, which, when moistened, forms a pleasant protection against the west winds of the hot weather; the sun grass, called in the vernacular *san*, which is the best material for thatching. Tamarix and *Rosa involucrata* are also common, the latter bearing a great resemblance to the English wild-rose. In this district the ubiquitous bamboo usurps to some extent the place of reeds, for building, fencing, making fish traps, and other purposes. The *nal* (*Phragmites roxburghii*), a species of tall reed with a feathery top, and the *sola* (*Aschynomene paludosa*), a plant from whose root a fine white pith, greatly used for making sunhelmets, floats for fishing nets, etc., is obtained, are common in many of the old tanks. The former is a marked feature of the fine old tank called Mahipal dighi, forming as it does a thick belt all round it. The finest trees in the district are undoubtedly the figs. Many magnificient examples of the banyan and peepul are to be seen, and they afford a grateful protection from the sun in the hot weather. Perhaps the finest specimen of the former is to be found at Hemtabad, a favourite camping ground for touring officers, and several tents can be pitched with ease beneath its shade. The *simul* or cotton tree is common, and attains a fine growth, and in the months of January and February, when ablaze with large crimson blossoms, presents a splendid appearance, in striking contrast to the blue of the sky. The tamarind, a handsome tree with spreading acacia-like foliage of a beautiful shade of green, is also frequently met with.

An account of the flora of West Dinajpur would be incomplete without some description of the bamboo, so common in the district and utilised for so many purposes. Of these the *bara bāns* is the largest, most valuable, and most generally cultivated. It is used for posts, rafters, beams and sometimes for firewood. Another valuable bamboo is the *jāti bāns*, also greatly used in building for making battens, cross-pieces, etc. The *mákla báns* is chiefly employed in making mats and baskets but is also used for making ceilings and is said to be more immune to the attacks of white-ants than any other kind. The *kántá bāns* or thorny bamboo generally grows wild, though it is also sometimes grown near tombs and monuments for ornament, on account of its beautiful feathery tops. It is very strong and is utilised in making fences and spear shafts.

Two species of cane, a thick and thin variety, probably *Calamus latifolius* and *Calamus gracilis*, are found in the district in woods, and in thickets near villages where the soil is sufficiently rich and moist. The thin variety is employed for baskets and wicker work. The thick variety is not much used.

Flowers, as distinct from tree blossoms and certain flowering creepers of the convolvulus family, are not common in the district, and do not deserve any special mention.

Fauna—With the exception of leopards, the larger mammalia are becoming very scarce in the district. Major Sherwill in his Revenue Survey Report, concluded in 1863, speaks of tiger, buffalo, *bārah singhā* or swamp deer, hog deer and badger, as common. Leopards are still fairly common in most parts of the district, but tigers are extinct. In 1951 the District Magistrate reported a leopard killed at Samjia in police station Kumarganj, quite a big one, which measured 7′ 9″. Generally leopards are found in the neighbourhood of villages and have their lairs in the thickets surrounding old tanks, and in old graveyards. The ruined remains of temples, mosques, and dwelling houses, so often found overgrown with jungle in the vicinity of towns and villages, are favourite haunts of these animals. Wild pigs are nowadays rare except in Hemtabad and parts of Raiganj where they do a certain amount of damage to the crops. Various kinds of wild cats, such as the ordinary wild cat, the tigar cat, the civet cat, and the fishing cat are common enough. The last named, locally called *māch birāl*, a large sized spotted animal with a short tail, is found in marsh-land and thickets bordering rivers, swamps and old tanks and feeds principally on fish and wild fowl. The various members of the cat tribe are very destructive of small game and will occasionally devour calves and kids. Jackal, fox and mongoose are common. The crab-eating variety of of the latter is sometimes seen, and is probably identical with the badger spoken of by Major

Sherwill, as it bears some resemblances to that animal. Hyaena are mentioned as indigenous to the district; in May 1909 an unmistakable hyæna was seen in the Bansihari thana. Hares are found in the grass lands but are not numerous. The shorter tailed Bengal monkey (*Macacus rhesus*) is very occasionally seen. Old writers like Dr. Buchanan Hamilton and and Major Sherwill make no mention of the *mithun* or bison (*Bos gaurus*) as being found in the district, but in 1907 a young full grown bison bull was shot by a villager near Raiganj in the extreme north of the old district of Dinajpur, after it had attacked and killed a man. This was probably a solitary animal which had made its way into Dinajpur from the Jalpaiguri Terai through the strip of forest on the upper banks of the Tangan. The Gangetic dolphin or *susu* (*Platanista gangetica*) is to be seen in some of the larger rivers.

Birds—The birds of the district include vultures of different kinds, kites- -amongst which the Brahmani kite (*Haliastur indus*), a handsome bird with maroon back and white head and neck, is conspicuous—eagles, hawks, swallows and martins, *moinas* and king-crows. Owls are of many varieties, amongst which the small screech-owl is the prettiest and most common. The common Indian crow and the large black carrion crow are plentiful. Amongst birds of the cuckoo family the brain-fever bird (*Hierococcyx varius*)—the monotonous repetition of whose call note adds to the trials of the hot season,—and the coucal or crow pheasant (*Centropus sinensis*) are found. Small birds of handsome plumage or otherwise attractive appearance are the hoopoe, the golden oriole, the blue jay (*Coriacus indica*), the bee-eaters with their long, slender bills, and green plumage, king-fishers large and small. The plumage of the latter is generally a blending of metallic and turquoise blue, of indescribable brilliance, but the most common species of all is the Indian pied king-fisher (*Ceryle varia*), a black and white bird who is to be seen industriously plying his trade over every piece of water. The night jar or goat sucker (*Caprimulgus*) is found everywhere, and its peculiar note resembling a stone striking ice, which can be heard at a great distance at night, has earned it the name of the ice bird amongst Europeans. Of the columbae, the green pigeon, the common wood pigeon, and various kinds of doves are fairly plentiful. The green pigeon shows a special fondness for trees of the fig family, to the fruit of which it is very partial. An extremely beautiful and rather uncommon species of dove is worthy of special mention. This is a wood dove with beautiful dark green, crimson and copper plumage, and is one of the prettiest birds in the district. Amongst water birds may be mentioned the common coot (*Fulica atra*), the purple moor-hen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*), the common moor-hen, the dabchick, several kinds of herons and cranes, and two species of cormorant, one a small black species and the other a larger bird with black body and wings and yellowish head and neck. Sand pipers or snippets of various kinds and the Indian river tern are common to every stream and *bil*. Birds of the plover family found in the district are the grey plover, the little ringed plover, and the red-wattled plover (*Sareogrammus*), the latter distinguished by its peculiar cry, which sounds something like "did you do it" or "pity to do it". Snipes are not very common, but a few of the ordinary kinds, *i.e.*, fantail, pintail, jack and painted snipe may be met with on the edges of some of the larger *bils*. The land game birds of the district are the black partridge or *titir* (*Francolinus vulgarus*), the *kyah* or swamp partridge (*Ortygiornis gularis*), the grey quail and the button quail. The latter are to be found anywhere in grass jungle, but are never plentiful. Partridges of both kinds are fairly plentiful in the low grass country on the lower reaches of the Punarbhaba, but elsewhere are rare. The commonest wild fowl are the gadwall, the pochard, the common teal, the large and small whistling teal, and the cotton teal. These frequent some of the *bils* and rivers, and occasionally tanks also. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahmani duck is met with sometimes, but the larger and finer species of duck such as the mallard, the pintail, and the spotbill, are rarely, if ever, seen.

Reptiles—Snakes are fairly common, and the poisonous varieties are the cause of some loss of life, especially during the rains. The number of species is not large, the principal being the cobra, the *dhaman* (*Zamenis mucosus*) or rat snake, the common *karait*, various grass snakes, and some water snakes. The *hamadryas* or king cobra (*Naia bungarus*), the banded *karait* (*Bungarus fasciatus*) and the python or boa constrictor (*Python molurus*) are occasionally found. The former two varieties grow to a length of 7 or 8 feet, and both prey upon other snakes. The python rarely exceeds 12 feet, though individuals may attain 20 feet. Of the lizards the most familiar are the geckos, amongst which we may distinguish especially the small house gecko to be seen on the walls and ceilings of every house, and the large gecko (*Gecko stentor*) whose peculiar cry has given the name to the whole genus. This is most commonly found in the north-western portions of the district. On the edges of many of the *bils* the monitor or *guisāmp* is found. This is a large lizard, with some outward resemblance to a crocodile, and is eaten by some low caste Hindus. Two kinds of crocodiles, the magar (*Crocodilus palustris*) called locally *kumir* or *bochā*, a blunt-nosed species, and the *ghariyāl*

(*gavialis*) or longsnouted, fish-eating crocodile, are found in some of the rivers, especially the Nagar, Punarbhaba, and Mahananda, and in some *bils* and old tanks. The *magar* rarely exceeds 12 feet in length, 10 feet being a fine specimen, while the *ghariyāl* rarely attains more than 7 or 8 feet. The former has the reputation of being a man-eater, but in this district instances of deaths from this cause are rare, if not entirely unknown, and the villagers appear to have little fear of them. The common river turtle (*Testudo elegans*) is found in most of the rivers, and is eaten by some of the lower orders.

Fish—Dinajpur was at one time famous for its fish and was known in the Mahabharata as Matsya Desha, or the fish country. This is no longer the case, and the principal fish supply is that obtained in its rivers and tanks. Some is also brought from Purnea. During the rainy season, when the rivers are swollen, the local fish-supply is especially scanty, owing to the inadequacy of the methods of the fishermen in coping with deep and rapid waters.

The most common fish in the district is probably the carp, of which the best known species are the *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*) and the *kātlā* (*Catla buchanani*). Both of these are commonly reared in tanks and sometimes attain a large size. They are a favourite table fish, and are a popular and acceptable gift amongst the higher classes. There are also found the following: the *boāl,* a fresh water shark (*Wallago attu*), popularly supposed in the historic tank of Tapandighi to attain the incredible length of 20 feet; the *māgur,* a cat fish, which is much esteemed as diet for invalids and convalescents, notwithstanding its repulsive appearance; the *paftā* (*Callichrus pabda*), a small but palatable table fish; the *shol* (*Ophiocephalus striatus*), a snake-headed fish, whose fry are not only well flavoured but of a pretty gold colour and are sometimes kept for their beauty in glass bowls; other snake-headed fishes such as the *gajāl, gorai* and *cheng;* the *kai* (*Anabas scandens*) or the climbing perch, which is distinguished by its ability to get from one piece of water to another (*incidentally* there is a legend that it has been known to climb trees); the *khoksā* (*Trichogaster fasciatus*); the *bhedā* (*Ornandus marmoratus*); the *bain* (*Mastercembelus armatus*), an eel-shaped fish found in tanks, muddy rivers and sluggish streams; the *tepā* (*Tetradon patoka*) which Buchanan Hamilton describes as "a bad small fish reckoned impure by the Brahmins." Among crustacea we have prawns of several kinds, locally called 'chingri', and *kānkrā* or crabs of the fresh water variety, which are eaten by the poorer classes.

The following is a list of fish commonly found in West Dinajpur district, kindly supplied by the Director of Fisheries, West Bengal.

	Local name	*Scientific name*
1	Roi	Labeo rohita
2	Catla	Catla catla
3	Mrigal	Cirrhina mrigala
4	Kalbose	Labeo calbasu
5	Belia	Glossogobius giuris
6	Tengra	Mystus gulio
7	Puti	Barbus Sp.
8	Chital	Notopterus chitala
9	Hilsa	Hilsa ilisha
10	Chela	Chela Sp.
11	Bagda Chingri	Penæus casikatus
12	Ghusa Chingri	Caridina Gracilipse & caridina propingus
13	Chapra	Penæus Indicus
14	Ghusa	Casidesia Gracilipose and propingua
15	Air	Mystus aor
16	Ritha	Rita rita
17	Papda	Callichrous pabda
18	Koi	Anabas testudinous
19	Singhi	Heteropneustes fossilis
20	Magur	Clarius batrachus
21	Falui	Notopterus notopterus

Climate—The district of West Dinajpur lies just outside the tropics and its climate approximates more to that of Bihar than to that of the more central districts of the State. The cold weather may be said to set in early in November and to continue until the end of February. Although in a normal year the days begin to be hot from the end of February, the nights remain cool till well into April. The hot weather begins with strong westerly winds about the 1st of March and continues till the middle of June. The West is the prevailing wind till about mid-April when the nor'westers sets in sometimes with great fury. The nor'westers continue till the middle of May, interrupted by days of calm and light easterly breezes. In the hot season the air is extremely dry and far from enervating. February to May is perhaps the healthiest season of the year. With the setting in of the monsoon, which generally occurs about the middle of June, the rainy season commences and continues till the end of September or the beginning of October. The heaviest rain usually falls in July and August, sometimes even as early as June, and periods of flood, when the rivers rise and overtop their banks, may be looked for twice in the season. With the setting in of the monsoon the climate changes and becomes damp and unhealthy. The heat is tempered by easterly winds which spring up towards sunset and lower the temperature during the early part of the night. As the rainy season advances these winds disappear and the time from the middle of September to the middle of October can be exhausting and depressing. From the middle of October the nights become appreciably cooler though the days remain hot

for some time longer. The cold weather in West Dinajpur is one of the most agreeable climates in the State. The days are bright and sunny and the air crisp and clear. The cold is never extreme although in the beginning of January it can be quite cold. Little rain falls during the cold weather with the exception of some light showers towards the end of December and a thunder-shower or two in February. In December easterly and northerly winds are common.

Temperature—The average maximum temperature is lowest in January and highest in April. There is a diurnal variation in the months of March to May. The average minimum temperature varies from 49.4° in January to 79° in July, giving a variation of about 29.5°. The absolute maximum temperature varies between 82-83° in December to as much as 108° or 109° in May; the absolute minimum temperature from as low as 45° in February to 73° in July. The humidity of the atmosphere is lowest in March after which it steadily increases. It increases rapidly with the onset of the monsoon and is the highest in August and September. In October there is a slight fall, and from then to the end of January there is little change. From the commencement of February the decrease in the humidity is rapid, till the lowest grade of saturation is reached in March.

Rainfall—There is very considerable variation in the rainfall in different parts of the district.

The following table of monthly and annual rainfall is given for Gangarampur, Itahar, Raiganj and Balurghat, from the Settlement Report of the district for the year 1933.

Monthly and annual rainfall

	Gangaram-pur	Itahar	Raiganj	Balurghat
January	0·25	0·35	0·35	0·36
February	0·73	0·63	0·57	0·70
March	0·70	0·61	0·77	0·78
April	1·65	1·37	1·41	1·64
May	6·03	4·59	5·59	6·73
June	12·91	11·56	12·77	11·98
July	15·60	13·87	14·75	13·18
August	14·05	13·02	14·18	12·36
September	11·02	11·57	10·82	10·51
October	4·18	3·22	3·40	4·45
November	0·13	0·26	0·19	0·32
December	0·15	0·09	0·11	0·08
Annual	67·40	61·14	64·91	63·09

The following Statement gives the monthly and annual rainfalls at Balurghat between 1942 and 1949

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	..	1·84	1·71	..	..	..	..	..
February	1·50	0·60	0·15	0·86	0·06	..	1·98	2·03
March	0·27	..	0·74	0·09	0·69	0·52	..	0·27
April	3·89	4·05	2·92	1·70	5·13	1·28	2·76	5·38
May	3·43	5·47	4·70	4·71	5·54	5·36	5·97	14·92
June	6·06	25·84	11·45	16·59	13·82	9·66	15·70	25·88
July	10·10	17·44	33·63	10·50	14·70	22·00	25·30	16·42
August	11·88	14·26	30·86	13·00	10·40	7·05	15·61	10·63
September	22·50	12·04	12·11	10·29	6·61	13·80	14·47	20·04
October	8·79	0·72	2·43	8·74	14·98	2·34	3·86	4·63
November	..	..	..	0·40	..	3·77	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annual rainfall	68·42	82·26	100·70	66·88	71·93	65·78	85·65	100·20

The following were the heaviest records of rainfall in Balurghat

2nd June, 1943 . . . . . 13·70″
5th and 6th July, 1944 . . . . . 19·43″
14th June, 1948 . . . . . 7·35″

The following Statement shows the number of rainy days in a year (1942-49) in Balurghat

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
February	1	2	1	2	1	..	2	2
March	1	..	2	1	1	4	..	1
April	5	7	3	5	8	2	4	8
May	7	8	6	6	8	7	11	15
June	10	18	12	16	15	11	16	16
July	11	17	18	18	18	19	26	22
August	15	19	13	19	17	12	20	18
September	14	13	13	14	12	13	11	14
October	3	3	2	4	8	2	3	6
November	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for year	67	90	72	86	90	70	96	102

HISTORY

The early history of West Dinajpur and its surrounding areas has been very ably described in the history of Bengal edited by Dr. R. C Mazumdar and Sir Jadunath Sarkar, published by the University of Dacca in two volumes in the last decade. It is unnecessary to make a brief summary of the history of the district. The extracts from Dr. Buchanan Hamilton published as an appendix in this volume will also give interesting details. The district is very rich in archaeological remains, but very little work has been done in this respect so far. The excavation of Bangarh undertaken by the University of Calcutta in 1937-8 stopped rather abruptly. The area around Tapan is likely to yield excellent results from excavation, as also the area around Hemtabad and Ekdala Bahirhata in the north-western corner of Bansihari police station.

THE PEOPLE

The following statement shows the growth of population in West Dinajpur district between 1872-1951 :

Population of administrative division of West Dinajpur with variation, 1872-1951

District and Police Station	Population 1951	Variation 1941–51	Population 1941	Variation 1931–41	Population 1931	Variation 1921–31	Population 1921	Variation 1911–21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	720,573	+137,089	583,484	+ 59,507	523,977	+ 33,543	490,434	- 19,123
Balurghat Subdivision	*328,114*	+ *76,798*	*251,316*	+ *31,678*	*219,738*	+ *24,041*	*195,697*	— *9,088*
1 Hili	38,787	+ 13,341	25,446	+ 3,358	22,088	+ 1,428	20,660	- 609
2 Balurghat	101,471	+ 34,901	66,570	+ 8,783	57,787	+ 3,737	54,050	— 1,595
3 Kumarganj	55,905	+ 9,872	46,033	+ 4,272	41,761	+ 13,022	28,739	— 848
4 Tapan	70,644	+ 10,269	60,375	+ 10,532	49,843	+ 571	49,272	— 3,224
5 Gangarampur	61,307	+ 8,415	52,892	+ 4,633	48,259	+ 5,283	42,976	— 2,812
Raiganj Subdivision	*392,459*	+ *60,291*	*332,168*	+ *27,929*	*304,239*	+ *9,502*	*294,737*	— *10,035*
1 Bansihari	51,276	+ 1,254	50,022	+ 3,343	46,679	+ 2,369	44,310	— 2,501
2 Kushmandi	56,314	+ 3,124	53,190	+ 1,324	51,866	+ 1,811	50,055	— 2,826
3 Kaliaganj	67,366	+ 5,941	61,425	+ 511	60,914	+ 2,024	58,890	— 1,240
4 Hemtabad	34,680	+ 5,933	28,747	+ 1,307	27,440	+ 679	26,761	— 715
5 Raiganj	101,870	+ 36,317	65,553	+ 6,519	59,034	— 420	59,454	— 1,590
6 Itahar	80,953	+ 7,722	73,231	+ 14,925	58,306	+ 3,039	55,267	— 1,163

	Population 1911	Variation 1901–11	Population 1901	Variation 1891–1901	Population 1891	Variation 1881–91	Population 1881	Variation 1872–81	Population 1872
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	509,557	+53,056	456,501	+33,196	423,305	+16,107	407,198	+ 5,031	402,167
Balurghat Subdivision	*204,785*	+*25,949*	*178,836*	+*24,016*	*154,820*	+ *9,668*	*145,152*	+ *3,090*	*142,062*
1 Hili	21,269	+ 2,648	18,621	+ 3,598	15,023	+ 912	14,111	+ 758	13,353
2 Balurghat	55,645	+ 6,927	48,718	+ 9,414	39,304	+ 2,385	36,919	+ 1,983	34,936
3 Kumarganj	29,587	+ 3,683	25,904	+ 5,005	20,899	+ 1,268	19,631	+ 1,054	18,577
4 Tapan	52,496	+ 6,779	45,717	+ 3,204	42,513	+ 2,726	39,787	— 377	40,164
5 Gangarampur	45,788	+ 5,912	39,876	+ 2,795	37,081	+ 2,377	34,704	— 328	35,032
Raiganj Subdivision	*304,772*	+*27,107*	*277,665*	+ *9,180*	*268,485*	+ *6,439*	*262,046*	+ *1,941*	*260,105*
1 Bansihari	46,811	+ 6,215	40,596	+ 1,488	39,108	+ 663	38,445	+ 1,685	36,760
2 Kushmandi	52,881	+ 7,020	45,861	+ 1,681	44,180	+ 748	43,432	+ 1,904	41,528
3 Kaliaganj	60,130	+ 5,790	54,340	+ 2,419	51,921	+ 2,973	48,948	+ 80	48,868
4 Hemtabad	24,476	+ 822	26,654	+ 410	26,244	- 228	26,472	— 559	27,031
5 Raiganj	61,044	+ 1,826	59,218	+ 911	58,307	— 508	58,815	— 1,243	60,058
6 Itahar	56,430	+ 5,434	50,996	+ 2,271	48,725	+ 2,791	45,934	+ 74	45,860

The following statement shows the percentage variation of population:

Percentage variations in population, 1872-1951

	Percentage variation										
	1901-51	1921-51	1872-1921	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1881-91	1872-81
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	+ 57·8	+46·9	+21·9	+23·5	+11·4	+ 6·8	— 3·8	+ 11·6	+ 7·8	+ 4·0	+ 1·3
Balurghat Subdivision	+ *83·5*	+*67·7*	+*37·8*	+*30·6*	+*14·4*	-*12·3*	— *4·4*	+ *14·5*	+ *15·5*	+ *6·7*	+ *2·2*
Hili	+108·3	+87·7	+54·7	+52·4	+15·2	+ 6·9	— 2·9	+ 14·2	+ 23·9	+ 6·5	+ 5·7
Balurghat	+108·3	+87·7	+54·7	+52·4	+15·2	+ 6·9	— 2·9	+ 14·2	+ 24·0	+ 6·5	+ 5·7
Kumarganj	+115·8	+94·5	+54·7	+21·4	+10·2	+45·3	— 2·9	+ 14·2	+ 23;9	+ 6·5	+ 5·7
Tapan	+ 54·5	+43·4	+22·7	+17·0	+21·1	+ 1·2	— 6·1	+ 14·8	+ 7;5	+ 6·9	- 0·9
Gangarampur	+ 53·7	+42·7	+22·7	+15·9	+ 9·6	+12·3	6·1	+ 14·8	+ 7;5	+ 6·8	— 0·9
Raiganj Subdivision	+ *41·3*	+*33·2*	+*13·3*	+*18·2*	*9·2*	+ *3·2*	— *3·3*	+ *9·8*	+ *3·4*	+ *2·5*	+ *0·7*
Bansihari	+ 26·3	+15·7	+20·5	+ 2·5	+ 7·2	+ 5·3	— 5·3	+ 15·3	+ 3·8	+ 1·7	+ 4·6
Kushmandi	+ 22·8	+12·5	+20·5	+ 5·9	+ 2·6	+ 3·6	— 5·3	+ 15·3	+ 3·8	+ 1·7	+ 4·6
Kaliaganj	+ 24·0	+14·4	+20·5	+ 9·7	+ 0·8	+ 3·4	—20·6	+ 10·7	+ 4·7	+ 6·1	+ 0·2
Hemtabad	+ 30·1	+29·6	— 1·0	+20·6	+ 4·8	+ 2·5	— 2·6	+ 3·1	+ 1·6	— 0·9	- 2·1
Raiganj	+ 72·0	+71·3	— 1·0	+55·4	+11·0	— 0·8	2·6	+ 3·1	+ 1·6	— 0·9	— 2·1
Itahar	+ 58·7	+46·5	+20·5	+10·5	+25·6	+ 5·5	— 2·1	+ 10·7	+ 4·7	+ 6·1	+ 0·2

The following statement shows variations in density (persons per square mile) between 1872 and 1951:

Variation in density (persons per square mile) in West Dinajpur, 1872-1951

	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	520	421	378	354	368	329	306	294	290
Balurghat Subdivision . .	*560*	*429*	*376*	*334*	*350*	*305*	*264*	*248*	*243*
Hili	1,141	748	650	608	626	548	442	415	393
Balurghat	706	463	402	376	387	339	274	257	243
Kumarganj . . .	505	415	377	259	267	234	189	177	168
Tapan	415	355	293	289	308	268	250	234	236
Gangarampur . . .	483	417	381	339	361	314	292	274	276
Raiganj Subdivision . .	*491*	*415*	*380*	*368*	*381*	*347*	*336*	*328*	*325*
Bansihari . . .	382	373	348	330	349	303	291	286	274
Kushmandi . . .	470	444	433	417	441	382	368	362	346
Kaliaganj . . .	560	511	506	490	500	452	432	407	406
Hemtabad . . .	469	388	371	362	371	360	355	358	365
Raiganj	547	352	317	319	327	318	313	316	322
Itahar	490	444	353	335	342	309	295	278	278

The district registered an increase of only 21.9 per cent. on its 1872 population in fifty years, 1872-1921. It made far more rapid progress between 1921 and 1951: a percentage growth in 30 years of 46.9 on the 1921 population. As with all other districts the growth of this 30-year period expressed as a percentage of the 1921 population is slightly misleading as the influenza epidemic and other calamities of 1911-21 lowered the 1921 population a little more than what might be normally expected. Nevertheless the growth between 1901 and 1951 was quite satisfactory being 57.8 per cent. on the 1901 population. The district suffered from depletion only in one decade: 1911-21; but in 1872-81 it suffered badly from the effects of the Burdwan Fever, and in 1911-21 from the influenza epidemic. Other decades have been comparatively congenial to growth. Only two police stations, both jungly and feverish and formerly seats of royal power, suffered from depopulation during 1872-1921 and these were Hemtabad and Raiganj. Between 1921 and 1951 progress was heavy in all police stations of the Sadar subdivision and in Raiganj of Raiganj subdivision. This has been mainly due to an influx of 115,510 Displaced persons from East Bengal between 1947 and 1951.

The district has been unhealthy for the greater part of last century and in 1878 a Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes. But nothing very much came of it. The census of 1881 showed a gain of barely 1.3 per cent. which was more than accounted for by the greater accuracy of the enumeration. The district continued to be unhealthy for some years longer, but it then took a turn for the better, and in 1891 there was an increase of 4 per cent. of which, however, a considerable part was due to immigration. Between 1891 and 1901 the health of the district continued to improve but was still far from satisfactory. Malarial fevers were still very prevalent. The crops were good on the whole. There were partial failures in 1891 and 1897, and the scarcity in the latter year was aggravated by the high prices which prevailed throughout India. The good harvests of subsequent seasons restored the prosperity of the cultivators but they were wanting in industry. The Raiganj-Dinajpur line was opened in 1888 and the Raiganj-Katihar line in 1889. During 1901-11 conditions were generally favourable. There was some scarcity during 1908 and 1909 in Raiganj. All distress disappeared with the bumper crops next year, and it does not seem to have affected the growth of population. During 1911-21 the district suffered heavily from the influenza epidemic. The population contains a large proportion of tribes and these as elsewhere seem to have suffered more severely than other races. During 1921-31 the immigration of Santals, Shershabadia Muslims and other colonists account for the increase in Kumarganj, Gangarampur, Bansihari, Kaliaganj, Hemtabad and Itahar. General health also improved. During 1931-41 Hili gained importance as a centre of rice and paddy while other areas steadily gained in population. During 1941-51 the district suffered both from the famine of 1943 and epidemics of 1944. It acquired its present size and importance in the Partition of 1947. Between 1947 and 1951 there was some emigration of Muslims to East Bengal. According to West Bengal Government the number of emigrating Muslims amounted to 14,000 of whom 12,375 later returned. The influx of Displaced persons from East Bengal amounted to 115,510, quite the largest for any district barring 24-Parganas, Calcutta and Nadia.

Percentage of age groups and of married women (15-40) to total population and of children (0-5) to married women (15-40) in West Dinajpur, 1901-51

Year	Percentage of persons, males and females to total population						Percentage of married women (15–40) to total population	Percentage of children (0–5) to total married women (15–40)
	Age group 0–15			Age group 15–40				
	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901 . .	41·7	41·3	42·3	54·6	55·0	54·0	16·9	86·9
1911 . .	42·6	41·7	43·7	54·1	54·8	53·1	16·2	93·9
1921 . .	41·4	40·4	42·3	55·4	56·1	54·8	17·2	79·7
1931 . .	42·0	41·1	43·0	55·5	56·1	54·9	17·6	91·6
1941 . .	39·1	38·1	40·2	57·7	58·4	56·9	17·9	77·2
1951 . .	40·7	39·5	42·1	56·8	57·7	55·7	17·2	98·1

The statement shows the extent to which West Dinajpur has a young population and a comparatively small adult population of working age. It also illustrates how large specific mortality is among adult women. In every decade specific mortality among females has been higher than among males. The proportion of married women to total population is slightly high compared to other districts. The birth and death rates are obviously high. The size of the unitary family oscillates between wide limits. In 1921 the influenza epidemic was particularly harsh on mothers aged 15-40. There seems to have been a considerable number of bogus inflations in the 1941 count among married women. The figure in column 9 for 1951 is higher than previous year possibly on account of the preponderance of young children among the immigrant Displaced population and the number of families left behind by Muslims who have emigrated to East Bengal in search of a living.

Immigration and Emigration in West Dinajpur from and outside the State, 1891-1951

	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Actual population . . .	720,573	583,484	523,977	490,434	509,557	456,501	423,305
Immigration	153,251	25,539	22,783	32,310	43,292	28,736	15,058
Emigration	4,119	2,459	2,062	2,000	2,000	114	4,102
Natural population . .	571,441	560,404	503,256	460,124	468,265	427,879	412,349
Percentage variation . .	+2·0	11·4	+9·4	—1.7	+9·4	+3·8	..

The figure for immigrants of 1951 includes a Displaced population of 115,510. Without this figure, the number of immigrants from the States of India and outside amounts to 37,741. The excess from the normal of the previous three decades is explained by the new importance the area has acquired as a border district, and the immigration of labourers engaged in road building and other construction works. Emigrants have remained at more or less a constant level. The figure for 1951 does not include persons who have migrated to East Bengal. The statement shows that the progress of the natural population has been uncertain and far from steady.

Migration between West Dinajpur and other districts of Bengal in 1891-1921 and West Bengal in 1951

Year	Immigration				Emigration			
	From contiguous districts		From other districts		To contiguous districts		To other districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1891 . .	22,670	18,819	9,308	5,894	10,052	9,931	1,271	1,130
1901 . .	13,901	13,319	60,243	34,871	6,784	7,799	1,416	802
1911 . .	19,000	16,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	1,000	1,000
1921 . .	12,000	13,000	10,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
1951 . .	3,999	6,383	1,512	2,245	3,540	1,097	3,560	2,982

Figures for 1891-1921 in this statement have not been adjusted for the present jurisdiction of the district. But they indicate the volume of immigration in the early years of colonisers like Santals, Mundas, Oraons, Paliyas and Rajbanshis and Shershabadia Muslims in the great sparsely populated paddy tracts. They indicate how colonisers moved into the district with practically their entire families. Those who emigrated also moved *en bloc* being perhaps sons and daughters of immigrants of an earlier generation or of the immigrants themselves. 1951 however suggests a different pattern of migration. The district seems to have contrac-

ted marriages in other districts to a greater extent than previously and imported brides, while more men seem to emigrate to other districts in search of livelihood.

As already noted, the district contains three small towns which have acquired importance since the Partition of 1947. The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the three population classes, (*a*) less than 2,000 per village, (*b*) 2,000 to 10,000 population per village, and (*c*) above 10,000 population per village or town.

		1951	1921	1901
Less than 2,000	Percentage of number of villages and towns	99·52	99·30	99·75
	Percentage of total population	91·23	91·91	95·98
2,000 to 10,000	Percentage of number of villages and towns	0·39	0·68	0·24
	Percentage of total population	4·11	7·03	3·16
Above 10,000	Percentage of number of villages and towns	0·09	0·02	0·01
	Percentage of total population	4·66	1·06	0·86

It will be seen from the above statement that the vast majority of villages in West Dinajpur is still in the population class of less than 2,000 persons per village. The district is thus very rural in character. Out of a total population of 720,573 as many as 678,633 live in rural areas. The percentage of rural population to total population is 94.18. The number of persons per occupied house in the rural areas is 4.77, and 5.41 in the towns. The number of females per 1,000 males in the district as a whole, is 877, for the rural areas 884, and for the urban areas 771.

Displaced population—A brief account must here be given of the Displaced population in West Dinajpur. In the census of 1951 as many as 115,510 persons declared themselves as having come from East Bengal on account of the Partition of the province. Of these 61,197 were males and 54,313 were females. Only two persons declared having migrated from West Pakistan. The influx of Displaced persons from East Pakistan year by year from 1946 to 1951 is set out in the statement below:—

Year	Males	Females
1946	162	60
1947	3,816	3,410
1948	6,271	8,253
1949	5,701	7,459
1950	42,585	33,074
1951	1,096	1,019

The vast majority of Displaced persons came into the district in 1950. While the rush in that year was very great, amounting to about 76,000 people, and created a big problem for the newly set up administration of the State, it is possible to argue on the other hand that the district was fortunate not to have been confronted with this influx in the early months following Partition in 1947.

A circumstance which facilitated the rehabilitation of refugees was the mutual transfer of lands and homestead between many emigrating Muslim families and immigrating Displaced persons from East Bengal. Another circumstance was the availability of fallow or culturable land which the Displaced population gladly snapped up on arrival by private negotiation. As a result in 1949-50 only 8 Displaced families had to be settled in trade with trade loans, and 36 families settled in small-scale industries with loans and materials. In this year (1949-50) the Government had to spend only Rs. 19,552 by way of *ad hoc* cash doles. A sum of Rs. 28,300 was distributed as house-building loans to Displaced families. In 1950-51, 349 families were settled through Government effort with agricultural land and 20 more families in trade with trade loans, and 80 families in small-scale industries with loans and materials. The Government spent Rs. 1,484,000 in *ad hoc* cash doles during this year, Rs. 83,750 in house-building loans in rural areas only, Rs. 4,573 in purchasing building sites for refugees, Rs. 1,927 in reclaiming lands for them, Rs. 78,400 towards the purchase of bullocks, seeds, and agricultural implements to the agricultural classes, Rs. 1,167,925 on house-building loans to other categories of refugees and Rs. 83,925 in issuing small trade and business loans. The Government also spent Rs. 14,600 as loans to Displaced medical practitioners, and Rs. 1,000 as loan to Displaced lawyers. In 1951-52 the district administration had 550 families in refugee transit camps. The administration settled 709 families on agricultural lands, 37 families in trade with trade loans, 50 families in small-scale industries with loans and materials. It spent comparatively small sum. Rs. 6,471, on *ad hoc* cash doles, but as much as Rs. 294,075 on house-building loans in rural areas, Rs. 7,300 on purchasing building sites for refugees, Rs, 286,024 towards the purchase of bullocks, seeds and implements for agricultural families, Rs. 310,465 as house-building loans to other categories of Displaced persons not in transit camps. The administration issued small trade and business loans to Displaced families to the amount of Rs. 45,775, loans to medical practitioners amounting to Rs. 2,900, to lawyers amounting to Rs. 1,500 and agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 5,000.

Language—The vast majority of the population of this district speak Bengali, which in the case of the more respectable classes, differs little from that spoken in Central West Bengal. The agricultural classes, especially those of

Paliya or Rajbanshi origin speak a kind of Bengali *patois* or dialect, which is characterised by a contraction of Bengali words, and by the use of a large number of Urdu and Hindi words, and some words of Central Indian origin. The settlers from the Santal Parganas and Chhotanagpur are commonly bi-lingual, speaking both their own language and Bengali. Bengali is the mother tongue of 561,423 persons, Santali the mother tongue of 54,336 and Hindi the mother tongue of 40,423 persons. Rajbanshi has not been returned as a mother tongue at all. Apparently a few Muslims in the district took it into their head in 1951 to declare Persian as their mother tongue in the 1951 census, 102 of them being males and 85 females.

Religion—The following statement gives the strength of the major religions in the district and the percentage each religion bears to the population of the district.

Religions in West Dinajpur, 1951

	Population	Percentage to population
Hindus	499,327	69·30
Sikhs	18	0·00
Jains	249	0·03
Buddhists	45	0·01
Muslims	215,739	29·94
Christians	3,233	0·45
Other religions :		
Tribal	1,962	0·27

The following is a statement of those scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district the strength of each of which exceeds 2,000:—

Scheduled Castes	Males	Females
Bhuimali	3,071	2,526
Bhuiya	1,460	1,512
Mahli	1,711	1,254
Muchi	1,629	889
Namosudra	3,751	1,992
Nuniya	1,448	1,047
Paliya	5,713	4,331
Rajbanshi	35,997	31,492
Turi	1,810	1,573
Scheduled Tribes		
Munda	4,562	3,812
Oraon	10,274	10,400
Santal	48,582	46,328

The northern portion of the old district of Dinajpur used to be heavily peopled by Rajbanshis who were commonly confused with the Koches. But the district as at present constituted contains as few as 67,489 Rajbanshis as in the statement above. On the Rajbanshis of north Bengal, the following is quoted from E.A. Gait's Census Report of Bengal, 1901:

The Rajbansis of North Bengal wished to be styled Bhanga or Bratya Kshattriyas, and to be classed amongst the twice-born castes. They tell various stories of their origin, the favourite one being the well-worn legend that their ancestors were the descendants of Kshattriya families and so must himself have been of the same caste. These legends may at once be rejected, and even if they had some substratum of truth, which does not appear to be the case, they would not affect the estimation in which the caste is held at the present day. At the same time, the enquiries which I have caused to be made seem to show that there is a good foundation for the assertion of the Rajbansis of Rangpur that they have no connection with the Koches, and that the two communities spring from entirely different sources. Though in some places there has been considerable racial inter-mixture, the Rajbansis appear to be a Dravidian tribe, allied, it may be, to the Tiyars, who often call themselves Rajbansi in the districts south of Rangpur, as far as Nadia and Jessore, and they probably owned the name long before the Mongoloid Koch kings rose to power. When the latter turned to Hinduism they assumed the caste name of the most numerous Hinduised community in their neighbourhood, and, owing to the loose organisation of the original Rajbansis, there was a considerable inter-mingling of the two races while the Koch kings ruled, especially towards the north and north-east where they were most numerous. In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and in Goalpara in Assam, the persons now known as Rajbansi are either pure Koches who, though dark, have a distinctly Mongoloid physiognomy, or else a mixed breed, in which the Koch element usually preponderates. Further away, the Koches did not so readily abandon their old religion and their tribal name, and the original Rajbansis were less willing to mix with them. In Rangpur we find Rajbansis and Koches inhabiting the same villages, but remaining as perfectly distinct communities, with very different physical characteristics. The religion also is different. The Koch worships Siva and eats pork, while the Rajbansi is usually Vaishnava and eschews unclean food. The Kamrupi Brahman serves Rajbansi and Koch alike, but the Maithil Brahmans, who sometimes minister to the Rajbansis, will have nothing to say to the Koches, and the Napit, though he shaves them, does so with some reluctance. The Koches sometimes serve as palki-bearers but the Rajbansis never do so.

The Muhammadans of West Dinajpur have been described as chiefly descended from Rajbanshis converted to Islam, or having adopted that religion during the days of Muhammadan rule from motives of expediency or policy. The tradition says that Jalal-ud-din, ruler of Gaur about 1420 A.D., himself a converted Hindu, forcibly proselytised all the inhabitants of the district except those who escaped in the neighbouring kingdom of Kamrupa, and there is no doubt that throughout the Muhammadan period the *pirs*, or religious devotees, who exercised much influence with their rulers, made it their business to bring over to their own religion as many as possible of the people amongst whom they lived. The Muhammadan cultivators generally claim the title of Sheikh, though the name that they perhaps more frequently go by is Nasya, meaning one whose original religion has been destroyed, *i.e.*, a convert. I have given an extract on the Muhammadans of Bengal from E.A. Gait's Census Report of 1901, in the book "Tribes and Castes of West Bengal" published by the West Bengal Government in June, 1953. This extract contains much interesting information. But mention must be made here of a curious sect of *Fakirs* in Baliadighi or mauza Balia (J.L. 42), P.S. Raiganj. A brief

account of this sect is quoted below from the Gazetteer of the District dated 1912. The *Fakir* sect, however does not maintain any distinctive sign or practice today which can mark them off as different from the rest of the local inhabitants.

Mauza Balia in the police station of Raiganj has, since the time of Shah Shuja, been the home of a curious sect of *fakirs*, whose religious practices are a sort of compromise between Muhammadanism and Hindu Jogism. It is said that at one time a Hindu Raja named Baliya lived at this spot and that the founder of the sect, a *fakir*, named Shah Sultan Hasan Maria Buralna, came and demanded an audience. This being refused he asked for as much land as he could cover with the skin he used for sitting on. His request which seemed a modest one, was granted, whereupon the skin began to spread till it reached the Raja's palace. The latter, terrified at the portent, drowned himself in the palace tank or *dighi*, and the *fakir* got possession of the Raja's estates, which his successors retained till quite recently, when the father of the present *fakir*, embarking on litigation, lost them. Maulvi Abdul Wali, writing in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1903, thus describes the sect: The beliefs and practices of these *fakirs* are in many ways anti-Islamic. They grow long hair on their head,.....put on coloured cloths, wear a small piece of cloth instead of breeches called *kofni* and use shackles of iron and long iron tongs. They sit with thick sticks placed as a support under their arms. They never take food touched by other persons, and subsist mainly on unboiled rice, clarified butter and salt. They do not eat fish or meat.....until recent years they lived a life of celibacy.....In their tours, they carried the fish standard, called *mahi-o-muratib*, and were accompanied by a large retinue. Their title is Burahna or nude; till recently they wore only one simple piece of cloth and even this was probably not worn in earlier times.

The district is almost purely agricultural, and the density being comparatively thin, there is little inclination to leave home and seek employment elsewhere. 150 years ago the district must have been agriculturally very prosperous and elsewhere statistics have been given of the enormous boat traffic of the district. In recent years, even after the Partition, when some of the most fertile areas of the old Dinajpur district have gone over to East Bengal, the district still remains one of the big rice procurement centres of the State, and in 1950 it was estimated that West Dinajpur produced 180,000 tons of cereals net (*i.e.* after allowing for seed and wastage); the Government procured 40,000 tons that year. In 1951 the district produced about 161,000 tons, the Government procuring about 21,000 tons; in 1953 the Government expects to procure about 17,000 tons of rice in the district. The rise in the prices of agricultural produce which has taken place in recent years, has benefited the agricultural classes, and the isolation of the district from the centres of distraction has encouraged thrifty habits. The district can boast of a very large number of weekly or bi-weekly *hāts* and fairs, and in popular parlance West Dinajpur is described as *haṭṭamelār deśh* or the land of *hāts* and *melās*. Buchanan Hamilton gives a long list of market places, some of which have been identified below, the figures within brackets being J.L. Nos:—

Sadar Subdivision

Balurghat P.S.

1 Akhira (215)
2 Balurghat (109)
3 Bolla (22)
4 Dharail (68)
5 Durlabhpur (58)
6 Gobindapur (101)
7 Malancha (144)
8 Nazirpur (202)
9 Patiram (187)
10 Radhanagar (78)
11 Tior (289)

Kumarganj P.S.

12 Batun (202)
13 Kumarganj (100)
14 Tara (5)

Gangarampur P.S.

15 Amgaon(?) (92)
16 Burinagar (77)
17 Gangarampur (93)
18 Kantaban (1)
19 Mahipur (43)
20 Phulbari (197)
21 Srinathbati (134)

Tapan P.S.

22 Bhikhahar (184)
23 Chechra (77)
24 Kardaha (30)
25 Naogan (22)
26 Telighata Bhabanipur (167)

Raiganj Subdivision

Kaliaganj P.S.

27 Akhanagar (98)
28 Baidan (129)
29 Dalimgaon (31)
30 Kunor (164)
31 Pakhuria (92)
32 Ramganj (62)
33 Sintair (97)

Itahar P.S.

34 Churaman (164)
35 Kismat Begumbari (126)
36 Kukrakunda (29)

Raiganj P.S.

37 Balia (42)
38 Bindol (40)
39 Kachimuha (199)
40 Khalsi (159)
41 Makdampur (61)
42 Panchbhaiya (22)
43 Rayganj (150)
44 Tazpur (4)

Hemtabad P.S.

45 Baharail (41)
46 Dadhikotbari (102)
47 Hemtabad (81)
48 Samaspur (75)

Banshihari P.S.

49 Harirampur (28)
50 Karai (236)
51 Karanjabari (79)
52 Krishnabati (207)
53 Kusumba (132)
54 Sarai (195)
55 Sihal (224)

Kusmandi P.S.

56 Daharol (20)
57 Kalikamora (143)
58 Katasan (131)
59 Mahipaldighi (190)
60 Nahit (113)
61 Nayapara (57)

PUBLIC HEALTH

The old district of Dinajpur was at all times notorious for unhealthiness. As mentioned before, the presence of ruins and archaeological sites all over the district, the still extant large tanks and the disposition of the means of communication, as well as the history of Barendra and Gaur up to the 16th century, are evidence that the present region of West Dinajpur district was quite populous and full of large prosperous settlements up to the 16th century. This was possible because not many centuries ago the Ganges flowed along the present course of the Mahananda in the Malda district the Kosi down the bed of the Nagar, and the Teesta down the bed of the present Atrai, thus making the territory now constituting the district of West Dinajpur almost entirely a *diara* tract of old alluvium, well-flushed and well-drained, agriculturally fertile and very healthy. Compare the following passage in James Fergusson's *On Recent Changes in the Delta of the Ganges* (see Census of

India, Vol. VI, Part IC of Report, Appendix VI):—

When Rennell surveyed Purneah, he saw, and recorded in his memoir in the 'Philosophical Transactions',* as well as in his Atlas, that the Coosy had at no distant date flowed past the station at Purneah, and joined the Ganges forty-five miles further down than its present junction. Buchanan Hamilton not only confirms this, but adds: "This tradition is not only supported by the above-mentioned appearance, but by the opinion of the Pundits, or natives of learning, who inhabit its banks. These, indeed, go still further, and allege that in times of remote antiquity the Coosy passed south-east by where Tajpore now is situated, and thence towards the east till it joined the Brahmapootra, having no connexion with the Ganges;" and he adds, "this opinion seems highly probable".** Indeed, an attentive study of the successive changes that have taken place renders this almost certain; and it is probable that the Oorasagur is the mouth by which the combined waters of the Coosy, the Mahanuddee, and the Attree were originally discharged into the Assam river. With the recession of the Kosi and the Ganges further west and south, the district still prospered, however, because of the continuance of the bed of the Teesta down the Atrai as late as 1787. But after 1787 the Teesta deserted its course and commenced to flow through Rangpur district. West Dinajpur, therefore, fell on evil days from 1788. In 1807, Buchanan Hamilton, speaking of natural checks on the increase of population, as would be found in this volume as an appendix, mentioned the extreme feverishness of the district. He also mentioned the extreme poverty and lack of an adequate nourishing diet which accounted for the population falling ready prey to diseases and fever. In this district insalubrity of the climate, feverishness and the poverty of the common people, a large section of which are aboriginal, combined to exercise an inhibitory effect on the population at regular intervals. Major Sherwill, the Revenue Surveyor, writing in 1863, emphasises the dread in which the district was held by strangers.

"The climate", he says, "is very unhealthy, and is justly held in great dislike by strangers, including Bengalis, on account of its insalubrity. When the Second Division, Revenue Survey, was ordered from Burdwan into Dinajpur, many of the oldest and best native Bengali Surveyors resigned, rather than face the dangers of so dreaded a climate. In the seasons of 1857-58 and 1858-59, this survey was nearly disorganised by sickness. As many as 13 surveying parties were unfit for work at the same time, and almost all were sick and weakly from the effects of fever, which is the prevailing epidemic. The villagers have a sickly appearance, and many are annually carried off by fever and cholera. Natives are more easily affected by the climate than Europeans, which is probably attributable to the freer mode of living of the latter, which enables them the better to withstand its baneful effects, also to the greater exposure of natives to the night air."

The record of vital statistics will be found elsewhere in several tables of this volume. The reader is to be warned that in recent years the registration of vital statistics has deteriorated. At the same time, however, it deserves to be put on record that since 1950, on account of jungle clearance and the resuscitation of a large number of village tanks by the immigrant Displaced population, have improved to some extent the state of malaria in the district, and West Dinajpur is no longer as feverish today as it was a quarter of a century ago.

Still malarial fever is not only the most prevalent, but by far the most deadly, disease. Buchanan Hamilton's remarks still hold good today when he says that fever makes such ample havoc that little room seems to be left for other diseases.

Regarding the types of fever found in Dinajpur, Major Rogers, I.M.S., who was selected by Government in 1904 to make a special enquiry into the causes of the prevalence of fevers in the Dinajpur district, found that the most usual type of fever was the malignant tertian, common to Calcutta and most parts of India. He also found the quartan type, which is said to be the most common in the Duars, and which is usually of a chronic nature, and terminates fatally after several months of sickness. According to this authority, the districts of Rangpur and Dinajpur were the home of the terrible kalā-azar of Assam. During the course of his enquiry in 1904, he found traces of this disease, which is characterised by a great enlargement of the spleen, accompanied by general wasting and darkening of the skin, still surviving in the district. Other common types of fever are simple, tertian, quotidan, and remittent. In 1863 Major Sherwill thought that the north of the district was healthier than the south as there were less jungle there and fewer jungles and marshes. In recent years the converse was found to be true, the present boundaries of West Dinajpur district having proved healthier than the northern portion. The reports of Civil Surgeons are generally of the opinion that the unhealthiness of the district is due to its waterlogged condition. By waterlogging it is not meant that the country is subject to periodical floods and inundations, as is the case with some districts now in East Bengal. On the contrary, to the superficial observer the district seems a

*Vol. lxxi, p. 87.

**Martin, vol. iii, p. 15.

rather dry one, and in the cold weather many parts of it resemble Bihar rather than East Bengal. If indeed the district were left to more frequent floods and inundations it would have been greatly healthier than what it is. As a matter of fact, in the days when the Ganges flowed through the bed of the Mahananda and the Teesta down the Atrai and the country was periodically flooded, all evidence indicates that it was a very healthy country indeed and extremely populous. In reality, the seeming dryness of the district is deceptive. Not only is the country full of old tanks which, being choked with jungle, form an excellent breeding ground for mosquitoes, but even in the height of the dry season water is struck in most parts at a depth of 7 or 8 feet, while in the rains it is very near the surface indeed. This characteristic was especially noticeable in the drought of 1909 and again in the tank excavation programme of 1948-51, when a number of old tanks, most of them completely dried up, were re-excavated as test or relief work. The average depth of water in these tanks when work was started on them was some 7 or 8 feet below the level of the surrounding country. In certain parts of the district the water level is much lower, and these are generally found to be the most healthy localities. In 1904 Major Rogers in his report spoke of "a remarkable relationship between a high ground water level and high spleen rates and fever mortality of the thanas, and *vice versâ*. Thus at Porsa the ground water level was 33 feet down, and the spleen rate was only 28.3, the lowest met with, while the fever death rate of 29.05 per thousand was also the lowest of all the thanas. Exactly the reverse holds good of the Ranisankoil circle, in which the highest ground water level coincides with the highest spleen and fever rates. Similarly Dinajpur, Birganj, and Thakurgaon thanas show high ground water levels and spleen and fever rates, while those of Balurghat and Churaman have lower rates approaching those of Porsa." The Public Health Department of the Government have conducted extensive D.D.T. spraying campaigns wherever Displaced persons from East Pakistan have cleared jungle and made homes for themselves.

Cholera—Outbreaks of cholera are of yearly occurrence, but are rarely of a very serious nature. These outbreaks occur generally at the beginning of the cold and the hot seasons, and last for a month or six weeks at a time. It is hard to say that one part of the district is more subject to such outbreaks than another, but the disease usually seems to follow the course of one of the bigger rivers, the infection being doubtless carried by the river water. It is noticeable that in years of deficient rainfall such outbreaks are more marked, and assume more of an epidemic form. The reason why cholera is much less prevalent in this district than in many others is probably that the population as a whole get their drinking water from wells in their own compounds, and these are naturally much less liable to contamination than public sources of supply, such as tanks and rivers. These wells are, however, seldom deeper than 12 to 15 feet and in a rainless season they run dry and the people are driven to drinking tank or river water, frequently with disastrous results.

Other diseases and infirmities—The diseases next in importance to cholera are dysentery and diarrhœa, which may be classed under one head. The mortality from these is small. In the mango season a kind of choleraic diarrhœa, caused by eating unripe mangoes, is common enough, but seldom ends fatally. Cases reported as small-pox are frequently found on investigation to be really chicken-pox, a comparatively harmless complaint. Buchanan Hamilton speaks of leprosy being common in his day, and says that one person in a hundred was supposed to be affected, and elephantiasis is occasionally seen. The former disease seems to attack women especially, and is most common in the neighbourhood of the Punarbhaba and Atrai rivers.

An account of the dispensaries and hospitals of the district will be found elsewhere in this volume. The hospitals at Raiganj and Balurghat are being greatly extended and modernised, while a number of rural health centres and A. G. hospitals has been established. On account of the influx of the refugee population between 1948 and 1951 there has been a fairly efficient public health staff and a good system of vaccination and inoculation. The district has also benefited through the sinking of a large number of tubewells and the introduction of sanitary, bored-hole latrines. The towns of Balurghat and Raiganj have been converted into municipalities but the lack of funds, the delay of the Government's building programme in Balurghat and Raiganj have helped planless sprawling in both places. Vaccines and lymphs are very quickly made available through the air service between Calcutta and Balurghat.

AGRICULTURE

A brief account has been given above of the geology and soil of the district. In the lower reaches of the Nagar and Punarbhaba and Mahananda rivers, owing to the lowness of the river banks floods are of annual occurrence and large stretches of country are on this account given up to jungle and bear only occasional crops of *boro* which are reaped just before the rivers rise. The *khyar* or clay lands grow, as a rule, only one crop in the year, winter rice. On rare occasions when the rice crop fails, attempts are made to take a second crop of mustard on it, but such attempts are not attended with much success. In the *pali* tracts two crops are usually

grown. Common rotations are autumn rice followed by winter rice or pulse. In the extreme south of the district the *barind* makes its appearance. The higher ground in this tract is generally barren and little attempt is made to cultivate it, though with time and determination this can be done successfully. The low ground is a stiff clay of reddish colour and is excellent winter rice land, though like the *khyar* area it does not lend itself to the cultivation of any other crop.

In his Settlement Report of the district of Dinajpur published in 1942, the Settlement Officer was of the opinion that in both *khyar* and *pali* lands it is possible to introduce entirely new crops, to add to the total produce of the land, and thereby support a larger population, or support the existing population at a higher level. He thought that maize can be well grown as a summer crop. He noticed several patches of maize which he also recognised as excellent cattle fodder. He also commented on the scope for greater production of vegetables both in quantity and variety. Vegetable growing has been taken up extensively by displaced families and the supply of vegetables in all the markets of West Dinajpur is certainly much greater today than it was even four years ago. Tomatoes and potatoes are seen everywhere, as well as the indigenous brinjal, *karala* and *chichinga*. But very little cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnip or carrot is grown except around Balurghat and Raiganj. The Settlement Officer summed up the present position of agriculture as follows:

> One cannot afford to ignore the possibility that under Bengal conditions, and with the Dinajpur cultivator's limited desires, a population of under 600 to the square mile is not enough to grow two crops a year, or to get much more out of the soil than is obtained now. As it is, a great number of Bihari and Santal labourers comes into the district every winter to help with the harvesting. Moreover, it appears that ploughing, harrowing and weeding are all done less thoroughly than in Rangpur. One does not see the ten or a dozen ploughs going round together, that one sees in that district, nor generally, is the soil worked to that fineness which is seen there. Large clods are left about, and the "mugar", or clod-breaking mallet, is comparatively little used. Again, weeding of jute and aush paddy is haphazard. Many people have commented upon the casual or half-hearted way in which the summer crops are weeded in the north of the district. Nor will lack of labour alone explain this, for one does not see the weeders out in the fields in the mid-way heat of April and May as they are in Rangpur.

Embankments—There are at the present day no embankments of any importance in the district though some traces of earlier works of this nature may be seen here and there. The most noticeable of these embankments is a long straight one called the Mukdam Band, running from Gajol on the Malda border to Raiganj. This embankment dates from Muhammadan times. Its object was partly to keep out the water of the Nagar river, which almost annually overflows its bank and renders many thousands of acres unculturable, and partly to serve as a highway through the low-lying country on the south-western border. This embankment is now in places some 20 feet high by 30 to 40 feet broad at the base. Another embankment is what is known as the Ushaharan Road, passing across Kushmandi police station towards Churaman.

Irrigation—Irrigation as an agricultural practice can scarcely under normal circumstances be said to exist, although a large number of tanks all over the district points to an extensive system of tank irrigation throughout. Throughout the district tanks are common and numerous. Their depth and high banks are best preserved in the *khyar* country, as in Bansihari, Kusmandi, Gangarampur and Tapan police stations. Their number is legion and in places are so many that one wonders about the thinness of the population in those parts which now look so abandoned. The more famous medieval tanks are the following :

Name of tank	Length at the bottom of the inner side of the tank	Breadth of the bottom of the inner side of the tank
	Yards	Yards
P.S. Gangarampur		
Dhaldighi . .	1,360	290
Kaladighi . .	1,320	320
Pransagar . .	920	240
P.S. Bansihari		
Altadighi . .	1,280	270
Maliandighi . .	1,300	300
Gourdighi . .	1,300	270
P.S. Kusmandi		
Mahipaldighi . .	1,340	370
P.S. Tapan		
Tapandighi . .	1,420	400
P.S. Itahar		
Chhatraghatdighi .	About 850	350

Of these Dhaldighi, Malyandighi and Altadighi were possibly excavated by Muslim rulers. Pransagar was excavated in the 18th century by the Raja of Dinajpur. In recent years the Government has spent a considerable amount of money in securing irrigation and the excavation of tanks, and the following statement gives an account of the area benefited and the extent of land irrigated by tanks:—

Account of tank improvement during 1950-51 in West Dinajpur (In accordance with the Bengal Tank Development Act of 1939)

Number of tanks improved	*Expenditure on account of improvement	Area of benefited land (in acres)				Approximate extra yield per year (in tons)		
		One cropped	Two cropped	Current fallows	Total	Kharif	Wheat and other Rabi crops	Fish
West Dinajpur District								
6	15,053	137·66	11·55	0·91	150·12	450	9,987	157
Balurghat Subdivision								
5	13,296	120·28	3·25	0·91	124·44	373	6,862	137
Raiganj Subdivision								
1	1,757	17·38	8·30	..	25·68	77	3,125	20

* Does not include wages of workers. Half of the expenditure is borne by the State and the remaining half is met from the cess on water and irrigation tax which is less than rupee one per bigha.

The channels of the rivers and streams are too deep to lend themselves readily to water-lifts, and irrigation channels and wells are few and far between. In normal years the rainfall is plentiful enough, and irrigation is unnecessary. In dry years some attempt is made, especially in the south of the district, to utilise tanks for irrigation, the water being raised either by triangular mat baskets (*chhenāi*) swung by two men from ropes tied at the corners, or by hollowed out tree trunks with a weight at one end (*jat*) which are forced down into the water and allowed to spring up so that a stream of water is projected. The following statement gives an account of the minor irrigation and drainage schemes and reclamation of waste lands executed with the help of the Government or by private persons since 1948:

A—Details of Small Irrigation Schemes completed in West Dinajpur during 1950-51

Serial No.	Scheme	Station	Sanctioned Expenditure Rs.	Total Expenditure Rs.	As.	P.	Area of benefited land (in acres)	Approximate extra yield (in tons) Kharif	Wheat	Rabi
Balurghat Subdivision										
1	Tapandighi Sluice Gate	Tapan, P.S. Tapan	8,549	8,427	0	0	300	83	..	148
2	Majhihian Voar Canal	P.S. Kumarganj	8,494	4,350	1	3	132	55	..	..

B—Details of Small Irrigation Schemes executed from funds alloted to District Officer, West Dinajpur during 1950-51

Serial No.	Scheme	Station	Sanctioned Expenditure Rs.	Total Expenditure Rs.	As.	P.	Area of benefited land (in acres)	Kharif Approximate extra yield (in tons)	Wheat	Rabi
Balurghat Subdivision										
1	Bara Dighi Bundh	Jagadishbati, P.S. Tapan	1,000	1,000	0	0	700	74	..	83
2	Hari Dighi Bundh	Nischinta, P.S. Tapan	656	656	0	0	290	32	..	24
3	Bella Canal Dredging	Bolla, P.S. Balurghat	300	300	0	0	2	10	..	2
4	Patirampur Small Irrigation	Patiram, P.S. Balurghat	750	750	0	0	5	25	..	5
5	Jamalpur Khari Bundh	P.S. Tapan	219	329	0	0	100	33	..	..
6	Kasba Baterkhari Bundh	P.S. Tapan	251	376	0	0	100	33	..	..
7	Khanpur Drainage	P.S. Balurghat	909	876	0	0	50	19	..	8
8	Somahar Dighi Bundh	Darail, P.S. Tapan	360	360	0	0	100	11	..	8
9	Hasahar Dighi Bundh	Harsura, P.S. Tapan	431	431	0	0	173	19	..	13
10	Barpukur Bundh	Darail, P.S. Tapan	475	475	0	0	80	27	..	..
11	Kal Dighi Irrigation	Puranpara, P.S. Gangarampur	980	961	0	0	700	80	..	..
12	Ramchandrapur Irrigation	P.S. Gangarampur	987	970	0	0	600	70	..	..
13	Barpukur Bundh	Kasimpur, P.S. Gangarampur	249	142	0	0	50	20	..	..
14	Dhal Dighi Irrigation	P.S. Gangarampur	1,000	995	0	0	200	40	..	..
15	Salash Irrigation	P.S. Tapan	523	523	0	0	300	83	..	..
Raiganj Subdivision										
1	Mohanbari Drainage	P.S. Raiganj	47	47	0	0	16	1	..	..
2	Manohara Bil Drainage	P.S. Raiganj	113	113	0	0	18	2	..	..
3	Gulanar Bil Drainage	P.S. Itahar	936	936	0	0	400	150	..	30
4	Birnagar Bundh	P.S. Itahar	878	875	0	0	250	80	..	50
5	Bangar Bundh	P.S. Itahar	850	653	0	0	180	150	..	30
6	Dherdheria Bil Drainage	Sonarpur, P.S. Itahar	945	945	0	0	50	20	..	..

C—Details of Small Irrigation Schemes completed through voluntary private efforts during 1950-51 in West Dinajpur

Serial No.	Scheme	Station	Approximate Expenditure	Area of benefited land (in acres)	Approximate extra yield (in tons)		
			Rs.		Kharif	Wheat	Rabi
		Balurghat Subdivisioon					
1	Barbari Bundh . .	Vill—Jaminischinta, P.S. Tapan	100	75	8	..	16
2	Naoga khari Bundh .	Vill—Naoga, P.S. Tapan	100	1,000	215	..	..

D—Extract of Schemes executed either from District Officer's fund or through voluntary private efforts in West Dinajpur

District	Number completed by Govt. fund		Number completed through voluntary private efforts	
	1949-50	1950-51 (up to Dec. 1950)	1949-50	1950-51 (up to Dec. 1950)
WEST DINAJPUR .	..	3	..	1

E—Reclamation of Land in West Dinajpur, 1949-50 to 1951-52

Subdivision	Reclaimed by Govt. Tractor (in acres)					Reclaimed by Small Irrigation Schemes of Agriculture Dept. (in acres)					Reclaimed through private efforts (in acres)				
	Gross area reclaimed	Land under different crops				Gross area, old and new, reclaimed	Land under different crops				Gross area reclaimed	Land under different crops			
		Paddy	Potato	Wheat	Others		Paddy	Potato	Wheat	Others		Paddy	Potato	Wheat	Others
						1949-50									
Balurghat Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	407	285	12	20	90	349	246	10	17	76
*Raiganj Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						1950-51									
Balurghat Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	3,798	2,658	100	190	850	4,485	3,139	174	224	948
*Raiganj Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						1951-52									
Balurghat Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	132	90	6	9	27	136	92	5	11	28
Raiganj Subdivision	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	2,000	40	80	130	150	100	10	15	25

Level—Although the general appearance of the country outside the *barind* tracts is flat, it must not be imagined that the level is everywhere the same. In the *barind* area a skilful system of terracing obtains, similar to what is found in the Terai region of Darjeeling district.

The following extract from the Settlement Report of the district will give a fair idea of the standard of living obtaining before World War II. All recent evidence seems to indicate that the standard has greatly fallen since 1947-48, the benefit from the rise in price of agricultural produce being nearly liquidated by the rise of price of rice and other articles of use.

An attempt was made to classify families by classes of comfort, on the principles adopted by Major Jack in Faridpur, 30 years ago. Enquiring officers were required to read the tests adopted there, but inevitably a great deal depended upon the inclinations of the different officers, and there were at least four different officers engaged upon the work each year. The results were as follows :

Block	Year		Comfort		Below comfort		Above starvation		Starvation		Total	
		Villages	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
A .	1935	11	99	741	196	1,048	12	79	12	62	319	1,930
B .	1936	19	101	890	200	1,275	122	643	72	371	495	3,179
C .	1937	18	190	1,294	222	1,288	47	234	15	67	474	2,883
D .	1938	15	98	661	117	613	154	807	68	300	437	2,381
	Total.	63	488	3,586	735	4,224	335	1,763	167	800	1,725	10,373

*Figures in respect of this subdivision could not be obtain as the office started functioning very recently.

It is possible that in 1936 and 1938, the enquiring officers happened upon poorer villages than in the other years, but there is some indication that in 1936 and 1938, officers were more inclined to classify families as in a state of starvation or "above starvation". In 1935 and 1937 only 2 or 3 per cent. of the population are classified as "starving", as in real misery and indigence. In 1936 and 1938 about one-eighth of the population is so classified, which is very serious.

More important than the actual numbers classified under the different heads, are the standards implied by these grade of "comfort" and "starvation". The "below comfort", and "above starvation" classes might perhaps have been placed together, as one class of people in moderate circumstances. Speaking generally, the term "comfort" was understood by all officers to mean a family where there was every appearance of an assured subsistence, according to the standards of the countryside. Families of this class would be those who lived in neat and well kept houses, where the thatch and walls are kept in order; who have such articles as a bedstead or a little wooden furniture, lanterns and umbrellas, and shoes if they choose. The children would appear well nourished, and the adults would have adequate clothing, such as chadars for the cold weather. Such families would also have a supply of solid metal utensils, and would not live solely from hand to mouth. They would probably be able to buy such articles, as gur and salt in bulk, and, not merely a few pice worth at weekly hats.

The middle category would be those who have the minimum of necessary clothing, dhoties, and gamchas, and are restricted to earthenware utensils, or a very few metal utensils, and whose diet, though adequate would exclude a few minor luxuries such as occasional sweets for the children. Such middle grade people are not likely to send their children even to a primary school. But it is believed that all people classified as below comfort or above starvation, are adequately fed.

Officers were told to restrict the starvation class to those actually in want, where the individuals do not get sufficient to eat, and are forced to live in broken dilapidated houses. The figures strongly suggest that in the first and third years, officers were more reluctant to classify families as in "starvation", than in later years. It must be remembered, however, that enquiries were made between March, or April, and June, fairly soon after the harvest, when there would still be stocks. If enquiries had been made about October, in the khiyar one crop areas, the number of people going short might have been larger.

As is only to be expected, the degree of comfort, or standard of living, depends largely upon the size of the family holding. The number of "comfort" families in the under five acre class is rather small, and it is unusual to find any one in the "starvation" class holding over 5 acres. Once again, it must be emphasised that the figures only refer to land held in tenancy right, which in Dinajpur district almost always means "held as a raiyat" and there is no allowance for families which are really non-agricultural. However, as enquiries were made in agricultural villages, it is unlikely that many non-agriculturists have been included. Where a family with a considerable holding of land is classed as starving, it is safe to say that there is some special trouble such as old-age or illness, which prevents the head of the family from working, or more likely that the members are widows and minors and cannot get their lands cultivated properly. Inevitably, the larger families hold larger areas of land, both because co-sharers may keep together, and because in those families which have more land and more means of subsistence, the birth rate, or survival rate among children, is higher.

The results may be summarised as that the families which possess more than 5 or 6 acres of land in tenancy right, generally enjoy satisfactory standard of living. Those who have less and add to their income by working as adhiars or labourers can usually satisfy minimum standards, and do not go hungry, while a fringe of poor people, who include many who have individual misfortunes, is in definite want.

STANDARD OF LIVING AND SIZE OF HOLDING

Year	Number of villages		Over 10 acres		5–10 acres		1–5 acres		Below 1 acre		Total	
			Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
1935	11	Comfort . .	47	439	19	130	26	139	7	33	99	741
		Below comfort .	18	169	32	191	92	470	54	318	196	1,048
		Above starvation	1	21	1	6	4	22	6	30	12	79
		Starvation .	..	..	..	..	4	19	8	43	12	62
1936	13	Comfort . .	31	387	17	99	12	64	1	5	61	555
		Below comfort .	21	188	35	275	60	321	7	26	122	810
		Above starvation	8	80	16	84	49	233	17	67	90	464
		Starvation .	1	16	6	46	30	154	21	891	58	305
1937	18	Comfort . .	53	537	46	298	54	258	37	201	190	1,294
		Below comfort .	20	154	41	242	74	437	87	455	222	1,288
		Above starvation	1	11	5	24	19	95	22	104	47	224
		Starvation .	..	..	..	..	9	40	6	27	15	67
1938	13	Comfort . .	45	360	26	171	21	97	6	33	98	661
		Below comfort .	19	130	30	181	46	202	22	100	117	613
		Above starvation	8	48	26	164	63	320	57	275	154	807
		Starvation .	..	..	1	13	18	77	49	210	68	300

The Settlement Report at pp. 26-9 contains additional information on the state of indebtedness of the agricultural classes. Although the statistics are out of date yet five tables are quoted for historical interest.

RELATION OF INDEBTEDNESS TO STANDARD OF COMFORT OF FAMILY

Block	Year		Comfort	Below comfort	Above starvation	Starvation	Total
A	1935	Indebted	61	92		1	154
		Debt free	38	116		11	165
			99	208		12	319
B	1936	Indebted	49	103	51	21	224
		Debt free	51	89	70	47	257
			100	192	121	68	481
C	1937	Indebted	51	92	16	1	160
		Debt free	63	74	18	5	160
			114	166	34	6	320
D	1938	Indebted	35	59	70	18	182
		Debt free	63	58	84	50	255
			98	117	154	68	437

N.B.—Except in the first year there is a general tendency for the "below comfort" medium group to have the heaviest proportion of indebted families.

FREQUENCY OF DEBT

Block	Year	Indebted		Free of debt		Percentage of families		Percentage of persons	
		Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Indebted	Free of debt	Indebted	Free of debt
A	1935	154	1,067	165	863	48	52	55	45
B	1936	224	1,631	257	1,461	47	53	53	47
C	1937	160	1,029	160	851	50	50	55	45
D	1938	182	1,132	255	1,249	42	58	48	52

Consistently, every year, the proportion of families indebted, is lower than that of the individuals indebted, and it is the larger families which are in debt.

RELATION OF INDEBTEDNESS TO SIZE OF HOLDING

Number of families holding

Block	Year		Over 10 acres	5–10 acres	1–5 acres	Under 1 acre	Total
A	1935	Indebted	46	30	65	13	154
		Debt free	20	22	61	62	165
B	1936	Indebted	51	69	92	12	224
		Debt free	36	48	132	41	257
C	1937	Indebted	29	51	55	23	158*
		Debt free	20	23	50	65	160
D	1938	Indebted	30	41	64	47	182
		Debt free	42	40	86	87	255

*2 doubtful cases.

There is a notable absence of debt among the landless class.

EXTENT OF TRANSFER OF LANDS FROM AGRICULTURISTS TO NON-AGRICULTURISTS

Block	Year	Area transferred (in acres)	Within 3 years	3–6 years	6–9 years	9–12 years	Over 12 years	Uncertain	Transferred by Court sale: Rent sale	Other court sale	Foreclosed mortgage	Private treaty	Uncertain
A (3 thanas)	1935	5,547	1,356	705	157	211	3,118	..	1,623	497	48	2,980	399
B	1936	8,837	2,819	1,531	461	535	3,491	..	2,901	938	282	4,274	422
C	1937	22,890	2,995	2,539	1,507	1,326	12,707	1,816	3,908	1,246	363	16,095	..
D (5 thanas)	1938	10,793	1,430	1,696	1,145	716	5,001	805	805	463	254	6,472	1,407

METHOD OF DISPOSAL

Block	Year	Khas	Adhi	Sublet	Uncertain
A (3 thanas) . .	1935	1,248	3,073	1,225	..
B	1936	1,974	4,445	2,418	..
C	1937	5,016	14,416	2,311	1,148
D (5 thanas) . .	1938	2,834	6,695	864	400

The following statement showing the estimate of cost for growing certain crops, per acre, is quoted from p. 45 of the Settlement Report:—

Estimate of cost for growing certain crops, per acre

Crop	Estimate yield and value per acre	Value of by-product	Seed	Ploughing	Harrowing	Weeding	Manuring and irrigation	Transplanting and sowing	Reaping	Carting	Threshing	Marketing	Rent	Total costs	Net profit	Actual profits derived by a cultivator with 6 acres of land
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Aman	17 mds. at Rs. 1-10 a md.=Rs. 27-10	3	0 14	3 12	1 8	..	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	2 8	17 14	12 14	28 2
Aush	12 mds. at Rs. 1-8 a md.=Rs. 18	1	0 12	3 12	1 8	2 4	..	0 4	2 0	0 13	0 12	0 12	2 0	14 13	4 3	17 0
Jute	12 mds. at Rs. 4 a md.=Rs. 48	2	1 0	4 8	2 8	4 0	2 8	..	3 12	1 0	5 0 (separating)	0 12	3 0	27 8	22 8	43 8
Mustard	4 mds. at Rs. 5-8 a md.=Rs. 22	..	0 12	3 12	1 8	..	..	0 4	1 0	0 4	0 8	0 4	2 0	10 4	11 12	20 0
Gur	45 mds. at Rs. 3 a md.=Rs. 135	..	12 8	9 0	..	16 0	2 8	4 0	3 0	3 0	30 9 (gur preparation)	..	5 0 (2 years)	85 0	50 0	92 8

The following account of agricultural implements is taken from pp. 40-1 of the Settlement Report of the district.

The implements of agriculture are the familiar ploughs, ladders and rakes, used throughout Bengal, and depicted by artists over many centuries. The wood of the ploughshare may be sal, mango or jack fruit as available. Where local sal is found, it is preferred, but there is no import of ploughshares. A share would cost 8 to 12 annas, and may be shaped by the cultivator himself, or by a neighbour who has wood, and a flair for elementary carpentry. It will be set with an iron tip, price about 2 annas, by a local blacksmith. In different parts of the district there are slightly different types of plough, including one in the far north, called the Nepal plough. But the only apparent difference is in the angle at which the handle is set back on the share, and the method of holding the handle. The yoke is of some "country wood", mango, jack fruit, nim and "barai" or wild plum, all being used; though in places, yokes are made of stout bamboos, these being specially favoured when ploughing with buffaloes. The "ish" which connects the plough share with the yoke, is frequently made of strong Nepal or Duars "sal", for it is the most fragile part of the plough. Such an "ish" is reckoned to last 10 or 12 years, but costs only a rupee. A share will last for a season, but may require two tips, and so the total cost of the plough is only 1 rupee to 1 rupee 4 annas a year. This country plough is evidently proved by long experience to be well suited to the country. It is extremely cheap, and has the great merit of lightness, for it can be carried on the shoulder without difficulty, which is more than can be said for improved types of plough. The only places where such have been seen are on the khas lands of the Setabganj mill; a farm near Biral, where there is a tractor, and in the office of an Agricultural Demonstrator. The stock statement shows 298,386 ploughs in the district compared with 278,683 in the census of 1930, giving an average of 1 plough to 6¼ acres of land sown.

The "mai", or ladder, of two bamboos, joined together with a number of cross bars, is widely used to break up the clods, and to smooth out the ploughed soil. Near Raiganj, a "chunga" of heavy simul wood plank is used for the same purpose, but requires two riders instead of one, to hold it down to the ground.

The "bedha" or "languliya" is used for thinning and weeding aush paddy and jute. It consists of a dozen sharp bamboo teeth set in a wooden bar, and drawn by the cattle, with a bamboo "ish". It is cheaper than the plough. For hand weeding, "dauls" of local iron, set in a wood or horn handle, and costing 4 or 5 pice, are used, and the sickle, with a saw-toothed edge costs about the same. The implements of cultivation apart from the cattle are thus extremely inexpensive, and are one of the smallest items of the cultivator's budget. Carts are common throughout the district. 81,756 are noted in the stock list, a number very close to the 80,058 shown in the census of 1930, when this district had more than any other except Burdwan. The ex-

pensive part of the cart is the wheels. The are always of some good hard wood, such as "babla" or "sal", and are made by wheelwrights who specialize in such work. A few wheelwrights who are always Hindustanis may be found in most big bazars, with permanent shops; and wheels, like other expensive things, can be bought at the *melas*. Wheels cost up to 16 rupees a pair, and these good wheels will last several years though the iron rim must be renewed. The axle, and supports are often of local wood, and the body of the cart is a bamboo platform made by the owner himself. Factors which encourage the widespread use of carts in the district, are (a) the dry character of the district, which has so few rivers; (b) the dependence of much of the district upon the export of paddy to distant railway stations, or "bandars" on the Atrai and Punarbhaba and (c) the large holdings of many jotedars, and the distance of some lands from the homestead.

In the matter of agricultural implements very little improvement has been made and there is not much of tractor cultivation either. Only in the case of refugee settlement the Agricultural Department in certain cases have broken up the land with tractors and given it a first harrow. There are several demonstration farms of 5 acres each in the rural areas. They have not been very successful in the propagation of improved cultivation and adoption of improved implements.

Damage by wild animals—Up to comparatively recent times considerable damage to crops was caused by wild buffalo, deer and pig. Nowadays the former may be said to be extinct, while the latter are now surviving in a few localities. Jungle fowls have disappeared. Small birds and rats cause some injury, especially to the rice crop.

Manure—The Settlement Officer wrote that the Dinajpur cultivator is well aware of the value of manure, and indeed during his journeys the traveller could see neat cones of cowdung and also of *gala*, earth dug out from tanks pitted throughout the paddy stubbles, ready for ploughing in, as soon as the rains break. There is no accepted standard of manuring, but generally cultivators give the land all they have got, but farmyard manure is rarely bought and sold. In the *khyar* lands of the south, ponds and tanks are cleaned out, and the earth so excavated has long been known as a good manure. Here, the quantity of manure given to the soil, is considerable, amounting to some 80 to 100 cartloads an acre, and each cart may contain some 8 maunds. Owners of tanks commonly allow any one who wishes, to take mud for his fields and there is often an immemorial custom that this may be done. Occasionally, this was entered as a right in the easement form, but the custom is being rapidly discontinued. Cowdung or *gobor* is often mixed with household ash and carted on to the land after being pitted, or put on a heap during the year. There is a shortage of wood in the well-cultivated *khyar* lands of the south, and dung cakes are used as fuel. Much heavier manuring is given for sugarcane, and for special crops like *pan*. Mustard oilcake is sometimes given as a manure to sugarcane, and here the ashes of the cane, used to boil the *gur*, go back into the soil as manure.

The following statement reproduced for convenience from a table in this volume shows the pattern of land management in this district.

LAND EMPLOYMENT IN 1951-52

		Acres
1	Total area not available for cultivation (current fallows, culturable area other than current fallows, and area not available for cultivation)	201,171·56
2	Area not available for cultivation (uncultivable waste)	93,250·59
3	Culturable area (cultivable waste and current fallows)	99,319·44
4	Current fallows	8,995·88
5	Total area sown	657,119·56
6	Dofasli	95,495·04
7	Net area sown	663,614·60
8	Area under Bhadoi crops	110,598·57
9	Area under Aghani or Aman crops	487,317·78
10	Area under Rabi or Kharif crops	101,239·74
11	Others, *e.g.*, mango, tea, pan, plantain, guava, etc.	15,889·18

STATEMENT OF CROPS

	Acres
Area of Aus rice	67,740
Area of Aman rice	447,543·24
Area of Boro rice	86
Area of wheat	3,721·03
Area of barley	5,977·51
Area under gram (pulses)	6,554·06
Area under other foodgrains including pulses	8,738·23
Area under linseed	162·38
Area under til or sesamum	425
Area under rape and mustard	26,449·05
Area under sugarcane	1,554·94
Area under fodder crops (joar and kalai)	1,578·79
Area under potato	3,218·32
Area under orchards	11,033·05

It will appear from this statement as well as Appendix II published in this volume that there has been a considerable extension of cultivation in recent years. A comparative statement published in the volume called *An Account of Land Management in West Bengal, 1870-1950* compiled by me and published by the West Bengal Government, will show that between 1900 and 1930 there was very little extension of cultivation. In 1912, F. W. Strong, writing the Gazetteer of Dinajpur district observed that an accurate estimate of the rate at which cultivation of the district has extended is impossible, as the cultivated area has never been properly ascertained. In his Settlement Report published in 1942, F. O. Bell gave a shocking illustratiotn of the inadequacy of agricultural statistics published in 1936-37. At p. 37 of his report he observed as follows:-

It is a profitable diversion, to compare the figures of cultivation and different crops as ascertained in settlement, with previously accepted figures. This is

done, not to disparage the work of the Collector, the Agricultural Department, or any one else, but only to show how an accurate field to field crop survey will upset pre-existing ideas of essential facts, based purely on conjecture, and how without proper data, we all grope in the dark. For comparison, the settlement figures which are a compilation of four different years are shown against those included in Agricultural Statistics of Bengal for the year 1936-37, *i.e.*, ending on 30th June 1937.

Total area and classification of area:—

	Settlement area	Agricultural statistics, 1936-37
Total area . . .	2,522,900	2,526,720
Not available for cultivation . . .	237,620	500,000
Culturable waste other than fallows . .	333,007	267,060
Current fallows . .	89,658	639,760
Net area sown during the year . . .	1,862,615	1,119,900

The net sown area is thus found to be actually about two-thirds as large again as that given in Agricultural Statistics, 1936-37, and the 'current fallows' less than one-seventh of the area given there. Current fallow in the Settlement figures, means land fallow for three years or less, and presumably the words have the same meaning in Agricultural Statistics.

The same difference is found by a comparison of the area sown with certain important crops:—

	Area in settlement crop statements	Area in Agricultural Statistics, 1936-37
Rice	1,629,246	901,300
Barley	7,715	200
Maize	4,489	1,000
Rape and mustard .	124,821	57,200
Sugarcane . . .	30,546	52,700
Jute	90,961	63,000
Tobacco . . .	7,496	13,000

The Settlement figures prove the area sown with rice, to be nearly twice the area given in agricultural statistics, while the mustard area is more than twice the area there entered. Jute also shows a much greater area than that believed to be under the crop, while sugarcane and tobacco actually cover far less than the supposed area. There could be no stronger argument for maintenance of the Settlement Department, if only to secure accurate crop statistics.

It is probable that between the beginning of the 19th century and the time of the Revenue Survey in 1861-3 there was little progress made in extending cultivation as the Revenue Surveyor, Major Sherwill, speaks of large tracts being covered with dense tree and grass jungle infested with wild animals. After the famine of 1873-4 prices of foodgrains began to rise and agriculture began to assume a more attractive aspect. As the local cultivators were ill-suited to the hard work involved in clearing heavy jungle, the manager of a Wards estate made the experiment of importing Santals from the Santal Parganas. The experiment was attended with such success that many zemindars imitated his example and since then these settlers have been migrating into the district in ever increasing numbers, with the result that these extensive jungle tracts are being brought under cultivation to a great extent. It must not be supposed that these Santal settlers retain possession of all the jungle lands that they have cleared. The general practice is for the zemindar to settle the lands to be cleared with them for a period of years at a very low rent. At the expiry of the period, the lands having been brought under cultivation and having greatly gone up in value in consequence, the rent is raised to the level of that of similar lands in the neighbourhood, whereupon the Santals promptly move on to some other spot where uncultivated waste lands are to be had, while the native Bengali cultivators take their place. This has been not a little responsible for a great deal of Santal unrest in the district, especially in the last two decades, when the limit in the extension of cultivation has been nearly reached. The Santal is more normally now retained as a *bargadar* or agricultural day labourer even where he is cheated on account of his innocence and the community, the biggest stay of agriculture, in the district, remains perpetually dissatisfied and a potential source of unrest. Such an unrest broke out in 1948 when it had to be quelled by opening fire upon unruly crowds in several places.

Crops—The principal crops are winter rice (*haimantik* or *aman*), jute, autumn or *bhadoi* rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, cold weather crops such as pulses, tobacco and vegetables. Winter rice is by far the most important crop. Bhadoi rice, though comparatively inferior is nevertheless grown on a considerable scale. On the cultivation of rice the account of Buchanan Hamilton published as an appendix elsewhere in this volume is exhaustive and still holds good for the district. The most important money crop is jute, and there has been a marked increase in the cultivation of this staple throughout the present century. Buchanan Hamilton speaks of it as a fibre in general use in his day for making cordage, gunny bags, and even coarse cloths. Up to the time of Major Sherwill, 1863, jute was raised for local consumption only in a very small quantity, but in the present century Raiganj and Hili have been two of the most important jute exporting centres of Dinajpur district, and after the Partition, Raiganj is one of the busiest export centres of jute.

Rape and mustard are the two important oilseeds. They are cold weather crops and are grown on high lands especially along the banks of rivers and near homesteads. The principal thanas where these crops are grown are Raiganj and Kaliaganj.

Sugarcane also occupies an important place and a thriving industry exists on the crushing of sugarcane in the winter and the manufacture of *gur* or refined sugar.

Tobacco also is grown on a considerable area, but the finer tobacco lands have fallen to the lot of East Bengal.

Chillies are an important crop in Kaliaganj. The seed is sown in October and transplanted in November. Before transplanting the surface of the land is reduced to a fine tilth by laddering and the seedlings are planted in parallel furrows. They are watered at the time of planting. Chillies ripen in April and are plucked by women and children. Plucking continues till the end of May. After being dried the chillies are sold in the local market or exported. They are a very profitable crop to grow and there is great demand for them.

The only other crops demanding mention are pulses. Of these the most important are *arhar* and *matar*, in Kaliaganj and Kusmandi. *Matar* is sometimes sown in the standing winter rice about the end of October and ripens after the rice is cut, but the general practice of turning the cattle and goats loose to graze over the face of the country immediately after the winter rice is cut restricts this practice to a great extent and indeed acts as a serious check on the growing of such cold weather crops generally.

The following is an account of the varieties of crops grown in the district and the diseases, blights and pests they are liable to; the list has been kindly furnished by the Superintendent of Agriculture, Malda, West Dinajpur.

Raiganj Subdivision

Rice:
- Boro—Bora. Only one variety.
- Aus—Duni, Dhanra, Suni, Jana, Satia, Bhadra, Dharia.
- Aman—Sapandari, Kalam, Indrasail, Chenga, Jhaulani, Kataribhog, Dwarikasail, Kalamili, Katarisail, Patnai, Dadkhani, Badsabhog, Bhasamanik, Tilakkachuir, Malsara, Satia, Boona.

Jute: Deshi (*Capsularius*). Tosha (*Olitorious*). Mesta.

Sugarcane: C.O. 421, C.O. 527, Gandari Bahwari, Kajali Dhalsingh.

Pests

Paddy: Rice stem borer, Rice Hispa, Rice bug, Rice case worm, Rice crab (though not an insect but causing damage to a considerable extent to paddy crop).

Sugarcane: Sugarcane stem borer, top shoot borer, whiteant.

Jute: Jute hairy caterpillar, jute semiloper.

Vegetable: Cut worm, Aphis, Brinjal fruit borer, Pumpkin beetle, Hairy caterpillar, Lady bird beetle, Dimand back moth.

Fruit: Fruit fly, Fruit sucking moth, Red ants, Mango stem borer, Mamga store borer, Mango beetle.

Disease

Paddy: Rice Bala, Root Rot.

Jute: Mosaic, Stem Rot.

Sugarcane: Red Rot.

Vegetable: Bunchy top of brinjal, Mosaic disease or beams, Leaf rot of cabbage, Canker.

Balurghat Subdivision

Rice:
- Aman—Dudsar; Darikasail; Kartiksail; Kataribhog; Indrasail; Jabarsail; Jashoa; Chinisakker; Radhunipagol; Kalam; Bankalam; Nagrikalam; Bhadri; Painati; Dudkalam; Mahipal; Sonasail; Begunbichi; Bhasamanik; Silkamal; Gajargaria; Patnai; Parbatjhari; Tilakkachari; Dadkhani; Latisail; Patiali; Kalomanik; Bhowri Jhanki; Bashful;
- Deep-water paddy: Baisbish; Malia bhangore; Gabura.
- Aus—Jali aus; Jama; Dumra Bhadoi; Ujal; Bakrijali; Dharial; Kataktara; Charnak; Sharsapani; Marichbuti; Dular; Bhutmuri.
- Boro—Sada boro; Tulsi boro; Dharial; Khaiya boro; Aman boro.

Jute:
- (a) Capsularies: Tebra; Khashabombai; Meghlal; D-154.
- (b) Olitorious: Madhai; Bheli; Kochan; Chinsura green.
- (c) Mesta: Mesta.

Sugarcane: Kajali; Bombai; Bhelnamukhi; Kheri; Gandari; Moghi; Fulkheri; C.O. 421; C.O. 527.

Insect pests and diseases

Paddy:
- (a) Insect—Swarming caterpillar; ricecut worm; stemborer; rice grasshopper; paddy bug; rice hispa.
- (b) Disease—*Pyreculuria, Helminthosporium.*

Jute:
- (a) Insect—Hairy caterpillar; jute semiloper.
- (b) Disease—Root Rot; *Macrophomina Phaseoli* (Stem Rot).

Sugarcane:
- (a) Insects—Top shootborer by—*Scirpophagu Nivella;* Stem borer by *Argyrla Tumidicostalis*; Whiteants (Termites).

(b) Disease—(i) Red Rot (Dhosa), (ii) Smut disease (Bhosa).

Vegetables: Swarming caterpillar; hairy caterpillar; Epitachna and Red pumpkin beetle; Potato tuber moth.

Betel: Disease—Root Rot; Leaf Rot

Fruit Orchard: Insects—Mango hopper.

Mulberries: Nil.

Yield per acre—Buchanan Hamilton in 1807-08 quoted some farm accounts given to him by some actual cultivators, and this placed the actual yield of *aman* paddy grown as a single crop at 30 maunds an acre, and from 18 to 36, with an average of 28.

The cultivators' own statements and cultivators are no more likely to have overstated their crops then than now. Sherwill's Revenue Survey Report did not venture to give any Revenue Survey of yield, but in 1870 the Collector of the district reported to W. W. Hunter that a good average yield from land being from Re. 1-8 per bigha, yields from 8 to 10 maunds, *i.e.*, 24 to 30 maunds an acre. Even in 1870 W. W. Hunter remarked: "The soil appears to have decreased in productive power by over cropping; and it is said that the land now produces less by one-fifth than what it did twenty-five years ago." The Director of Agriculture in 1937-8 estimated the yield of *aman* paddy per acre at 21 maunds. The Settlement Officer in his report dated 1942 believed that this was somewhat too high. According to the Settlement Officer the average yield of winter rice as shown by 280 experiments on a 10th of an acre, conducted by staff of the Settlement Department, appears to be 17 maunds to the acre. In the absence, however, of systematic crop-cutting experiments over a long period, no definite assertion is possible that the fertility of the soil is decreasing.

That the district has always exported large quantities of foodgrains has never been in doubt. In 1870 W. W. Hunter mentioned the following places as the principal river-side trading villages and produce-depôts within the present boundaries of West Dinajpur district:

(1) On the Mahananda, Churaman

(2) On the Nagar, Kaliaganj, Madanmala, Jagadal, Haripur, Kasipur and Naypur

(3) On the Kulik, Raiganj

(4) On the Tangan, Sibpur, Nischintapur and Bansihari

(5) On the Punarbhaba, Damduma, Champatala, Nayabazar, Chaluapati, Ghugudanga, Nayabandar, Gangarampur and Kardaha

(6) On the Jamuna, Fulbari and Khayerbari

(7) On the Atrai, Samjia, Kumarganj, Patiram, Rangamati, Chakgopal and Balurghat

The following account reproduced from pp. 411-4 of W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Dinajpur will be of great interest as showing what an important place rice exports then as now held in the economic life of the district.

Rice Exports

The trade of Dinajpur with the North-Western Provinces consists almost entirely of the export of rice. The registration station at Sahibganj returns only the actual shipping marts; and as a great portion of the grain produced in the rice-fields of Dinajpur is shipped from large river-side produce depôts in Maldah, it is necessary to combine the Sahibganj returns for both Maldah and Dinajpur, in order to learn the total exports from the latter District. In 1872 the total quantity of rice which passed Sahibganj from Dinajpur and Maldah Districts amounted to 1,628,794 maunds or 59,625 tons; and in 1873, to 1,538,898 maunds or 56,334 tons. In the famine year of 1874, the exports, even from a great rice-producing District like Dinajpur, almost entirely ceased. In that year the exports of rice from Maldah and Dinajpur combined amounted only to 53,275 maunds or 1,950 tons. In ordinary years, the great bulk of all the rice sent upcountry from Bengal is despatched from Maldah and Dinajpur, by far the greater portion being grown in the latter District. The principal marts are Nitpur on the Purnabhaba, which in 1873 exported 377,928 maunds or 12,370 tons; Rohanpur, 407,489 maunds or 14,917 tons; Raiganj on the Kulik, 80,462 maunds or 2,945 tons; Asani on the Tangan, 95,151 maunds or 3,483 tons; and Kalkamara on the Tangan, 71,223 maunds or 2,607 tons; and Champatala, Dinajpur, Nawabazar, and Nayabandar, all on the Purnabhaba. Besides these, there is the large mart of Gopalganj, which does not appear in the Sahibganj returns, but from which a former Collector, Mr. Robinson, estimated that the exports could not be less than 180,000 maunds or 6,589 tons. Mr. Robinson estimated that the quantity of rice exported from Dinajpur upcountry was 1,700,000 or 1,800,000 maunds, or from 62,232 to 65,892 tons, exclusive of the Maldah rice, which the late Collector of that District estimated at 250,000 maunds or 9,151 tons. Mr. Robinson is of opinion that the Sahibganj returns very much underestimate the quantity of the exports from Dinajpur; but this probably arises from the difficulty of distinguishing between Maldah and Dinajpur rice, under the system hitherto in force. A more accurate system of registration has now been established.

Of the total surplus rice of Dinajpur, it is roughly estimated that one-half is exported to the North-Western Provinces by way of the Tangan, Kulik, Purnabhaba, and other streams, into the Mahananda, and so into the Ganges; and that the remaining half is exported southwards. Most of the exports to Calcutta come by way of the Atrai into the Matabhanga. A little also finds its way down the Mahananda and on to Calcutta by way of the Jalangi route. The traffic from the Atrai river to Calcutta goes almost entirely down the Matabhanga till the middle of October; after which, if the Matabhanga gets dry, it goes round by the Sundarbans, or by way of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The returns of traffic from the Matabhanga during 1872 and 1873 give a detailed account of exports to Calcutta of rice from the undermentioned marts, as follows:—(1) Patiram—rice exported in 1872, 115,491 maunds or 4,227 tons; in 1873, 112,021 maunds or 4,100 tons. (2) Kumarganj—exports in 1872, 94,875 maunds or 3,473 tons; in 1873, 114,818 maunds or 4,203 tons. (3) Chandganj—exports in 1872,

59,000 maunds or 2,159 tons; in 1873, 82,034 maunds or 3,003 tons. (4) Kaliganj—exports in 1872, 44,294 maunds or 1,621 tons; in 1873, 57,733 maunds or 2,113 tons. (5) Chak Gopal—exports in 1872, 42,004 maunds or 1,537 tons; in 1873, 43,365 maunds or 1,542 tons. (6) Fakirganj—exports in 1872, 77,162 maunds or 2,824 tons; in 1873, 54,921 maunds or 2,010 tons. (7) Jiban Bazar or Goraghat—exports in 1872, 67,600 maunds or 2,474 tons; in 1873, nil. (8) Rangamati—exports in 1872, 63,350 maunds or 2,319 tons; in 1873, 58,815 maunds or 2,153 tons. (9) Pagli-bandar—exports in 1872, 46,050 maunds or 1,685 tons; in 1873, 49,669 maunds or 1,818 tons. (10) Samjia—exports in 1872, nil; in 1873, 56,478 maunds or 2,057 tons. (11) Madanganj—exports in 1872, nil; in 1873, 12,780 maunds or 467 tons. (12) Brahmapur—exports in 1872, nil; in 1873, 20,370 maunds or 745 tons. (13) Balughat—exports in 1872, nil; in 1873, 34,383 maunds or 1,258 tons. (14) Hili—exports in 1872, 234,598 maunds or 8,587 tons; in 1873, 38,283 maunds or 1,401 tons. (15) Small places—exports in 1872, nil; in 1873, 53,750 maunds or 1,967 tons. Total in 1872, 844,424 maunds or 30,822 tons; in 1873, 789,420 maunds or 28,898 tons. The whole of this, however, is not Dinajpur produce. A great deal of the rice of the west and south-west of Rangpur District is collected at the Dinajpur marts on the Atrai and Karatoya, and so sent to Calcutta.

Of the foregoing marts, Patiram, Kumarganj, Chandganj, Kaliganj, Chak Gopal, Fakirganj, Rangamati, Paglibandar, Samjia, Brahmapur, and Balughat are all on the Atrai river and in Dinajpur District. Jiban Bazar or Goraghat is on the Karatoya. Hili is on the Jamuna, and in Bogra District, but largely exports Dinajpur rice, and is therefore returned here. All these marts are in close proximity to each other. Mr. Robinson seems to consider these returns of exports to be understated. When Collector of the District in 1873, he estimated that the total export of rice from these marts could not be less than 1,500,000 maunds or 54,910 tons. Of this amount, it appears that from 800,000 to 1,000,000 maunds, or from 29,285 to 36,607 tons are consigned down the Matabhanga river to Calcutta; it is known that at least 200,000 maunds or 29,285 tons are conveyed by the Eastern Bengal Railway; a small quantity, probably from 10,000 to 20,000 maunds, or from 366 to 722 tons, follows the canal route; and the remainder probably finds its way into Districts south of the Ganges for local consumption. In the winter of 1873 the crops of this large rice-producing tract failed, and the registered exports in 1874 did not exceed 10,000 maunds or 366 tons altogether. The rice exported by way of the Mahananda and Jalangi amounted in 1873 to 25,000 maunds or 915 tons from Dinajpur, 53,000 maunds or 1,940 tons from Maldah, and 120,000 maunds or 4,392 tons from the large mart of Hili in Bogra.

With the above statement may be compared the figures of export of paddy, rice, pulses, jute and oilseeds from the railway stations of Raiganj, Kaliaganj, Radhikapur and Hilli between the years 1936 and 1939, reproduced from pp. 49-50 of the Settlement Report for the district:—

Station	Year	Paddy		Rice		Gram and Pulse		Jute		Kerosene oil		Oil-seeds	
		Forwarded	Received	Forwarded	Received	Forwarded	Received	Forwarded	Received	Forwarded	Received	Forwarded	Received
Raiganj	1936-37	4,320	25,060	55,721	566	681	3,962	139,491	1,317	3,086	20,025	3,480	497
	1937-38	..	..	30,306	..	..	..	72,614	1,184	..	21,237	8,783	..
	1938-39	..	..	40,808	..	..	..	22,727	Nil	..	17,140	..	9,476
Kaliyaganj	1936-37	2,746	13,337	39,275	78	21,019	461	6,275	6	Nil	1,501	1,465	200
	1937-38	5,390	8,435	43,139	..	14,288	..	4,278	Nil	..	..	11,999	..
	1938-39	20,769	..	34,584	..	29,159	..	926	Nil	..	..	..	..
Radhikapur	1936-37	5,550	Nil	121	2	Nil	26	2,005	Nil	Nil	225	Nil	Nil
	1937-38	12,048	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..
	1938-39	13,907	..	..	..	..	..	1,445	Nil	..	..	..	..
Hili	1936-37	22,379	37,187	589,511	1,574	2,459	7,010	131,107	82	406	17,538	21	12,543
	1937-38	13,458	..	550,946	..	..	11,559	95,910	651	..	20,932	..	17,623
	1938-39	19,047	..	592,422	..	..	14,791	108,334	63	..	22,247	..	17,050

N.B.—All figures are in standard maunds.

Fruits and vegetables—Cultivation of fruits and vegetables includes bananas, mangoes, jack fruit and pineapples. Of bananas there are many varieties, some, such as the *chini champa* and *mālbhog*, being particularly popular and well flavoured. This fruit is grown near every homestead and is an important article in the diet of the people and a necessary part of offerings to gods and in all religious ceremonies. Mango trees are common but generally little trouble is taken in their cultivation and the fruit has very little merit. The best varieties of mango are the *gopālbhog, fazli* and *lambā bhāduri*. Jack fruit almost as common in every village as bananas. They need practically no cultivation and bear heavily. Probably for this reason they, like the plantain, have little market value, though these are freely taken by all people. Pineapples are very generally cultivated, but are rather poor. Other cultivated fruits are pummelos, *pāpiyās*, and *litchis*, of which a few trees may be found here and there. Among wild fruits found in the district may be mentioned the tamarind, *boir, jam* and *bel;* these fruits are common enough and may often be found growing near villages. Date trees grow wild in considerable numbers in the southern portion of the district, especially in the thanas of Gangarampur and Tapan, but the fruit is of little worth. These date-palms are commonly tapped for toddy, which is drunk unfermented or made into treacle. The palmyra

palm or *tāl* is most commonly found in the thanas of Gangarampur, Itahar, Bansihari and Tapan. The toddy obtained from this tree is generally drunk after fermentation though sometimes it is taken unfermented. Except in the bazars, every homestead or *bari* has its garden where a large variety of vegetables are grown for home consumption. The principal vegetables grown for the market are brinjal, potato, sweet potato, radish, a small arum and various kinds of cucumbers, gourds, and pumpkins. Brinjals are quite fine in the south. Turmeric and onions are grown to some extent and beans and *dantasag* a kind of spinach, are produced for home consumption. *Patsag*, a variety of jute, is used by the poorer classes as a vegetable, being eaten young.

In recent years the cultivation of such vegetables as cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, lettuce, turnip, etc., or the so-called European vegetables has received much encouragement, and the town of Balurghat at any rate receives a good supply. The cultivation of tobacco has also improved. Wheat is being introduced in several areas with much success, as well as groundnut in Hemtabad and Raiganj.

Cattle—The local breed of cattle resembles that in most other parts of the State, being small and weak. No attempt at systematic breeding is made, and the improvement of live-stock-programme of the State which aims at upgrading the cattle by introducing improved types of bulls and artificial insemination centres in particular areas, while castrating or otherwise removing indigenous scrub bulls of that locality, has not yet been effective in this district. The necessity of reserving grazing areas and for growing fodder crops has never been seriously considered. The local cattle, owing to their small size and weakness, are unfit for heavy and intensive ploughing and are also very poor milkers. Every year, however, the local stock is replenished by the importation of large numbers of fine draft bullocks bought at the big fairs and *melas* of the district, in which live-stock is imported from Bihar and U. P. The people are thus saved the trouble of breeding their own cart bullocks, while for ploughing purposes they are content with the small animals locally available. The buffaloes found in the district are generally imported, although even the imported breed is small. The buffalo is used for drawing carts, but in the *khiyar* lands where the land is hard and the soil heavy, the baffalo draws the plough as well. The Settlement Officer of the district used the following *mot juste*: "If the Bihar bullock is the touring car of the *jotdar*, the buffalo is his lorry." This creature is more extensively employed in West Dinajpur than even in Malda. Like the bullock, the buffalo has to serve two purposes, to draw the plough and to draw the cart. He is especially favoured in the heavy clay *khyar* lands because of greater strength and ability to pull the plough through the sticky soil. Santals are adept in using buffaloes with the plough. Milch buffaloes are kept in small numbers in the low-lying country on the lower reaches of the Punarbhaba. Goats of a small short-legged type are common. In the cold weather flocks of large castrated goats are imported from Bihar for slaughter. Small flocks of sheep are reared in Hemtabad and Itahar thanas. The local poultry are of a small type, but improved strengths of Rhode Island Reds are reared by private gentlemen and farmers in Gangarampur and Balurghat. There is a sturdy variety of local duck in Kaliaganj.

Pasturage—The staple cattle fodder is paddy straw and most cattle are stall fed. Only after the harvest are cattle let loose to crop off the stubble, which constitutes probably the only pasture that the cattle can get at. A small amount of *kalai* and *matar* is grown in Kaliaganj and Gangarampur as cattle fodder. There are very few grass lands, but in the western thanas there are coppices on which the cattle are let loose. The better class of peasantry feed their cattle some mustard oil cake and *khari* salt. Very little *napier* grass is grown and there is nothing like an organised attempt of creating pasture land.

West Dinajpur does not suffer very much from cattle disease, the reason being that very infrequently is the land wholly inundated. The veterinary service available, however, does not seem to be adequate.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

The following is a bare chronological account of the natural calamities that have visited the district since the 19th century :—

Chronological List of Natural Calamities District—West Dinajpur

1865—Famine (minor)
1866—Famine (minor)
1873—Famine
1874—Famine
1891—Scarcity (severe)
1892—Flood—(9th July)
1897—Earthquake
Scarcity
1908—Scarcity
1909—Scarcity

OCCUPATIONS, MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

Occupations—The district is almost entirely agricultural. In the census of 1951 it was found that about 48 per cent. of the total population

were dependent on the cultivation of land owned, about 26 per cent. were dependent on the *barga* system of cultivation about 10 per cent. on landless agricultural wages, and about 0.5 per cent. on the receipts of zemindari dues. These agricultural livelihoods account for about 85 per cent. of the population. The small ratio that the rent-receiving interests bear to the rent-paying interests is proof of the enormous concentration of the proprietary rights of the soil in the hands of a very few persons. Industries are of little importance and only 2.79% of the present population are supported by them. In 1911 the proportion was 3%. 3.89 per cent. of the population are supported by commerce, 0.47 per cent. by the various means of transport, and 7.67 per cent. of the population are supported by other services and miscellaneous sources. This last category which covers the professional classes has increased from under 1 per cent. in 1911. The ratio between the cultivators of land owned and agricultural labourers is wider than in any other district, which explains to some extent why so much labour is imported during the harvesting and sowing seasons from Bihar. Of organised industry there is very little. There are only a few rice mills in Hili, Kaliaganj, Balurghat, Kardaha, Bansihari, etc. Raiganj has a few establishments for handling jute. As few as 58 persons earn their living by stock-raising. 523 persons live by fishing (as distinguished from dealing in fish). 1,802 persons live by husking grains and pulses, of whom 1,035 are women. There are few millers of oil: only 157 oilmen ply their industry throughout the district. Handlooms do not play an important part, as only 385 persons earn their livelihood mainly through handlooms and allied industries. There are as few as 253 cobblers and persons engaged in making leather products, 265 blacksmiths, and 319 workers in other metals including brass and bell metal. There are 169 registered practitioners, of whom 4 are women; only about 907 persons are engaged in the educational services and research; the number of lawyers in all the district is only 91.

As already mentioned, manufacture in the general meaning of the term on anything like a large-scale is practically non-existent.

17 rice mills were registered in 1951 with the Chief Inspector of Factories, West Bengal, of which 2 were located in Raiganj, 10 in Hili, 2 in Kaliaganj and 1 each in Bangalbari, Dalimgaon and Durgapur. A few more are being newly built in several places, as already noted.

Rice husking was at one time a fairly important industry, which has been replaced by a number of modern rice mills. The manufacture of *jaggery* or *gur* from sugarcane is carried on quite extensively. The crushing of the cane, or the boiling of the juice to make the *gur* is generally done by the cultivators themselves. The wooden or stone mills for crushing the cane have been replaced by iron mills. The usual practice is for several families to combine to hire a mill between them, thus reducing the cost and ensuring a sufficient supply of cane to keep the mill fully occupied. A mill is worked by a pair of bullocks walking in a circle. The juice is boiled in shallow iron pans placed one below another in series, the refuse cane, after it has been squeezed dry, being used for the fire. The finished product is purified with milk and other purifiers before it is poured out into earthen jars in which it is allowed to solidify. Most of the *gur* manufactured is consumed locally, being a staple article of diet amongst the people of the district.

Fisheries—There is reason to believe that at one time the district was a great country for fish. Perhaps during the period when it formed a large *diara* tract between the Ganges and the Teesta. It was known, indeed, in ancient times as Matsyadesh. The silting up of the rivers and the recession of the Ganges and the Teesta have been perhaps responsible for the decline of this industry. The habits of inhabitants have also changed. Large numbers of Rajbansis, who formerly followed fishing as an occupation, have now taken to agriculture as both more profitable and respectable. The number of fishermen families is now very small and their methods primitive. A very detailed account of fishing and fishing gear will be found in Buchanan Hamilton's treatise, parts of which have been reproduced in this volume as an appendix. His description of fishing gear and fishing boats still holds good in every respect today in West Dinajpur.

Weaving—Weaving is still regarded as one of the principal industries, though the number of professional weavers are now very small and few of them are entirely dependent on weaving for a means of livelihood.

The census of 1951 reported only 116 persons as following cotton spinning, sizing and weaving as their principal means of livelihood. An account of coarse cloth (*phota*) of jute and cotton mixed, is manufactured for home use by Rajbansi women all over the district.

Mats and baskets—The mats and baskets in general use all over the district are mostly made by Doms, though a few Santals employ their leisure in this sort of work. The matting used for walls, ceilings, and floors of houses, compound fences, boat roofs and cart covers is made of lengths of split bamboo, woven crosswise, and is both cheap and serviceable. It is called *chātāi*. Baskets also are generally made of split bamboo, though cane is sometimes em-

ployed for finer work. These baskets are of many kinds and play an important part in the daily life and domestic economy of the people. Different kinds of baskets are used for carrying earth or manure, provisions, fruit and vegetables, washing rice, and many other purposes. The finest examples of the work of Doms are the large closely woven baskets used for storing grain, and the hemispherical baskets of different sizes, called *dons*, universally used as grain measures. Small stools (*morā*) and cart covers (*chhai*) of matting and bamboo are also made by these people.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

There is reason to believe that in the days of Muhammadan rule the present limits of the district were well provided with roads. One of these roads ran from Dum Duma or Gangarampur to Ghoraghat, thus connecting two important military stations. It is said to have a fine road in its day and to have formed the basis of the present District Board road from Gangarampur to Ghoraghat *via* Patirampur and Hili. Another road joined Pandua with Gangarampur *via* Bansihari, and still another Pandua with Ekdala-Bahirhata. A fourth road went along an embankment from Pandua to Raiganj along what has been described before as the Mukdam Band. In Major Rennell's map and in his list of roads in Bengal and Bihar, published in 1777 and 1781, respectively, a large number of roads is shown as leading from Dinajpur town to various places. The rivers also provided excellent means of transport as even now their banks are studded with big bazars and markets. Between Rennell and Buchanan Hamilton's time and the Revenue Survey of 1861-3 the roads of the district deteriorated. Major Sherwill, writing in 1863, observed "the district is not famous for good roads". The principal thoroughfares now are two both recently renovated. In 1947 the partition of the district left the present district's roads and means of communication grievously cut in all directions. The use of the Punarbhaba, Atrai and Jamuna was suddenly and entirely stopped, these rivers flowing through Pakistan territory for the rest of their southward passage. The Gangarampur-Hili Road stopped at Hili and the Gangarampur-Raiganj Road little used formerly was in a bad state of repair. Before the Partition there was little occasion to use the Malda-Gajol-Bansihari-Balurghat road. After the Partition this road became the lifeline of the district. The Katihar-Raiganj-Radhikapur-Dinajpur-Parbatipur metre gauge line was cut by the partition line at Radhikapur. The use of the Eastern Bengal Railway was denied altogether because while the town of Hili remained within the district, the precincts of the railway station fell to the share of East Bengal. Thus in 1947, after the Partition, the district started its career with a most lamentable disorganisation of communication. To add insult to injury there was no District Board at all and naturally no adequate funds for taking up the maintenance of District Board roads. An *ad hoc* District Board was formed with the rump of the District Board left over by the Partition and other nominations, to which an *ad hoc* sum of money was granted by the Government to carry on. The only link of good road that existed in 1947 in the district was the Balurghat-Hili road which was metalled and macadamised. It is in this sphere that the Government stepped in and acted with boldness, imagination and swiftness. In 1948, barring the 16 miles of Balurghat-Hili road, there was not a furlong of good modern road in the district. But between 1948 and 1952 the Government succeeded in building a very fine network of trunk roads. The Khejuriaghat-Malda-Gajol road striking through the middle of the district of Malda was extended beyond Gajol to Bansihari, Patiram and Balurghat with a branch from Bansihari connecting Kaliaganj. Another modern highway struck out from Kaliaganj to Raiganj. This tuning fork of a road system with its two prongs, Bansihari-Gajol and Bansihari-Raiganj-Kaliaganj, completed a great trunk road from end to end of the two hitherto neglected districts of Malda and West Dinajpur, and opened up a vast agricultural tract, which produces much agricultural wealth and valuable fruit, the value of which it has not been possible fully to assess owing to the high freight charges unavoidable in a well-nigh inaccessible region. The Bansihari-Kaliaganj-Raiganj branch connects the important centres of trade in West Dinajpur district itself; which are Balurghat, Patiram, Kumarganj, Gangarampur, Kaliaganj and Raiganj.

There are other roads which are being taken up for improvement which are the Balurghat-Tapan-Gagarampur Road; the Patiram-Samjia Road; the Raiganj-Churamanghat Road.

On account of the Partition the only bit of railway line left in the district is the metre gauge line from Katihar to Radhikapur with intermediate stations at Raiganj, Bangalbari and Kaliaganj.

Since 1949 a good airlanding strip has been developed at a point two miles north of Balurghat town. This is now a non-scheduled (1952) all weather landing ground for Dakotas and smaller craft and has proved invaluable not only for the maintenance of normal amenities of the district but also to the jute trade.

LAND TENURES

An account of the land tenures of the district will be available in Buchanan Hamilton's survey published as an appendix in this volume.

Buchanan Hamilton gives a very valuable account of the changes that land tenures in the district underwent between 1793 and 1808. Apart from revenue-paying estates, revenue-free estates and resumed estates, the following systems of land tenure still obtain in the district.

Istimrari taluks—(1) Istimrari or Mukarrari taluks—These are those which were created by the zemindars or others having a proprietary right in the soil, before the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. They were granted to the lessees, their heirs and successors, in perpetuity, at a fixed rate of rent. The holders of these tenures can transfer or sublet their taluks in *patni*, *ijara* or otherwise. The tenures are liable to sale only for arrears of rent, and by a decree of the Civil Court, under the provisions of Act VIII of 1869. In the case of the sale of the parent estate under Act XI of 1859, for arrears of Government revenue, the holders of istimrari taluks are protected from ejectment or enhancement of rent on the part of the auction purchaser.

Patni taluks—(2) This tenure had its origin on the estates of the Maharaja of Burdwan, but has since become common throughout Bengal. It is a tenure created by the zemindar to be held by the lessee and his heirs for ever, at a rent fixed in perpetuity. A *salami* or present, equal in value to from 3 to 5 times the annual rent, is paid by the lessee to the zemindar on the creation of the grant. The grant once made, the zemindar is divested of connection with the property, the patnidar acquiring every right of proprietorship which the zemindar possessed. On failure to pay the rent, however, the zemindar has power to sell the tenure under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1819. A patnidar has the power of subletting his tenure, the sub-tenant acquiring the same rights as the patnidar himself possesses from the zemindar. A patni when sublet becomes a *dar-patni*; a *dar-patni* when sublet becomes a *se-patni*. Arrears of rent from these sub-tenures are recoverable under Act VIII of 1869.

Ijaras—(3) An *ijaras* is a temporary lease or farm. The ijardar has no permanent interest in the estate, and his sole object is to make as much as possible out of the cultivators during the term of the lease. He is, however, debarred from ousting the tenants, or from enhancing their rents. In some cases a zemindar makes over his estate in ijara to a person to whom he owes money, in order to liquidate the date. These latter are called *dai-sud-ijaras*. Ijaras are generally granted for a term of 4 or 5 years, sometimes for 8 or 10 years, but very seldom for a longer period than 20 years. A zemindar cannot oust an ijaradar, except by a decree of the civil court for arrears of rent under Act VIII of 1869. In the event of the sale of the estate for arrears of Government revenue, the purchaser can oust the ijardar, except in the case of an ijara granted for a term of 20 years or upwards and duly registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. An ijara is sometimes sublet, and becomes a *dar-ijara*, the term, of course, being limited by that of the ijara itself. The *dar-ijaradar* enjoys all the rights and privileges of the ijaradar. The term *tāluk* is not nowadays used in connection with *istimrāri* tenures which are called simply *istimrārs*. *Ijārás* are generally spoken of as *ijárā mahāls*.

Cultivating tenures or jotes—Next come the cultivating tenures or *jotes*, which are thus described by Hunter:—"(1) *Maurusi* jots are holdings created by a zamindar, to be held by cultivators in perpetuity at a fixed rate of rent. These tenures are transferable, and the purchaser acquires all the rights and privileges of the original holder. (2) Istimrari jots are cultivators' holdings, the rents of which have not been altered for a period of 20 years, and the owners of which have thus acquired the right of holding them free from liability to enhancement. These tenures, like the foregoing, are saleable by the holders. (3) Jots of cultivators with occupancy right are holdings of at least 12 years' standing. The owners of these jots cannot be ejected, but the rent can be enhanced by a suit in the civil court. (4) Jots of tenants-at-will are the holdings of cultivators who do not possess a right of occupancy and are liable to ejectment and the payment of enhanced rents. (5) Nij-jots are the home-farms of the zamindars." He also describes some other kinds of holdings, which are now no longer in existence.

Rent-free tenures and holdings—*Lākhirāj* or rent-free tenures are of several kinds,*viz.*, *Brahmattar*, *Debattar* and *Pirpál*. The meaning of these terms has already been described in connection with revenue-free estates. The distinction between them and these latter is that whereas revenue-free estates pay no revenue to Government, the revenue payable on rent-free tenures is charged to the parent estates of which they originally formed a part. *Chākrāni* lands are holdings granted in return for services rendered to the zemindar, and are liable to be resumed by him when the services of the holders are no longer required. Rent-free tenures and holdings generally are exempt from all payments to the zemindar. Except in the case of *Chākrāni* lands, most of the present holders are purchasers from the original grantees or their descendants.

The holders of cultivating tenures are known as *raiyats* or in local parlance *jotedārs*. There is often little to distinguish them from under-tenure-holders cultivating their own lands, ex-

cept that the latter have the privilege, which ordinary *jotedārs* do not possess, of subletting their lands to tenants at fixed rates.

Besides the above there are two classes of cultivators who occupy land under the holders of cultivating *jotes*. These are *chukanidārs* or under-*rayats*, who are allowed to occupy a piece of land for a specified term, generally one or two years, on payment of a stated sum as rent, the sum being fixed without reference to the quantity of land occupied, and *ādhiārs*, persons who cultivate a *raiyat's* land, and in return for their labour, and for supplying the necessary plough bullocks and agricultural implements, receive a half share of the produce. Neither of the above classes have any rights in the land they cultivate. The land occupied by a *chukānidār* is called *thikā* land. A large number of the smaller holders of cultivating *jotes* in the district stand also in the position of *chukānidārs* or *ādhiārs* to other *jotedārs*.

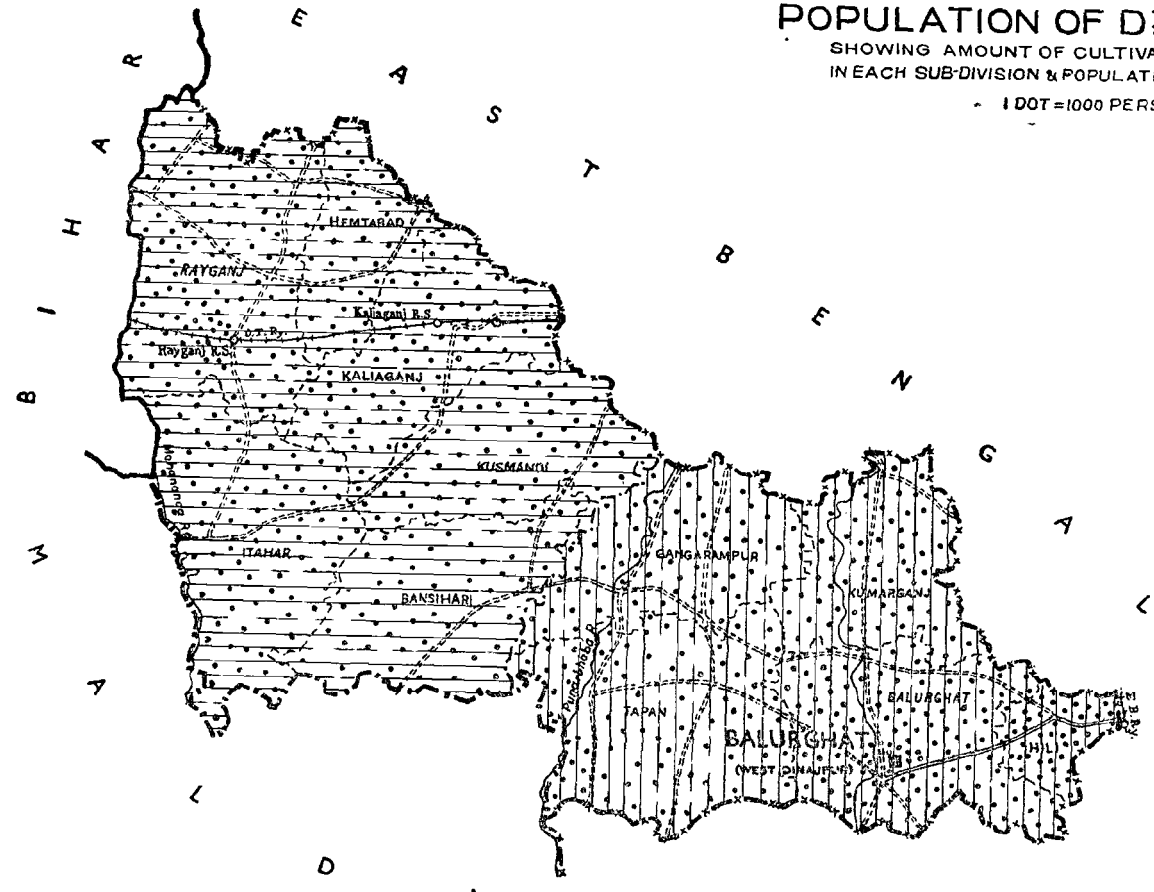
EDUCATION

The statistics of educational institutions published in the statistical section of this volume give a picture of the state of education in the district. The district lost its major seats of learning with the Partition of the State in 1947. The district School Board looking after the primary education of the district started a fresh career in 1947 and so did the District Board. Balurghat and Raiganj were created municipalities in 1951, and as such, they have not been able to do much by way of municipal education. The High School of Balurghat is an old institution. There is an old school at Churaman in Raiganj subdivision. Two colleges have been opened after the Partition. The Balurghat College was started in September 1948 as an Intermediate Arts College. It was affiliated to I.Sc. in 1950. In 1953 it has a roll strength of about 250. It received aid from the Government. The Raiganj College was started in August 1948 and received in 1950 a grant of Rs. 44,000/- from the Government under the Refugee Dispersal Scheme. It has its own building and a roll strength of about 130. It was affiliated to I.A. in 1948-9 and is now expecting affiliation in I.Sc. Both Colleges have to be helped by the Government as the income cannot meet the expenditure.

POPULATION OF DT. W. DINAJPUR

SHOWING AMOUNT OF CULTIVATED LAND PER CAPITA
IN EACH SUB-DIVISION & POPULATION OF EACH THANA.

• 1 DOT = 1000 PERSONS.



REFERENCES

Boundary : International ..
" : State ..
" : District ..
" : Sub-division ..
" : Police Station
Headquarters District ..
Name : Sub-division .. BALURGHAT
" : Police Station TAPAN
Road : Metalled ..
" : Unmetalled ..
Railways with Station ..

N.B. THE AMOUNT OF CULTIVATED LAND IS TAKEN FROM THE CROP SURVEY REPORT OF 1944-1945 & THE POPULATION FROM THE CENSUS OF 1951

Scale

10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 miles

SUB-DIVISION BALURGHAT
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND .. 0.92 ACRES
SUB-DIVISION RAYGANJ
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND .. 1.07 "

APPENDIX I

GAZETTEER

Balurghat—Headquarters town of the district and of the subdivision of the same name, situated in 25° 13′ N. and 88° 47′ E., on the banks of the Atrai river, containing a population of 18,121. It contains the district offices, civil and criminal courts, a registration office, a college and a high school. The latter is a promising institution. There is a large and well found hospital-dispensary started principally by private subscriptions, the local zemindar, the late Rajendra Nath Sanyal, being a liberal subscriber. There is little worth describing in the town of Balurghat itself. It is a very ordinary town in appearance, though, being situated on the high banks of a fairly large river, it is well drained and healthier than many of the places in the district. The view from both banks of the river is picturesque enough especially in the rains. The nearest railhead is Kaliaganj, about 60 miles due north-west. The Balurghat airport is about two miles north of the town.

Balurghat Subdivision—The Sadar subdivision of the district, lying between 25° 10′ and 25° 32′ N., and 88° 23′ and 89° 01′ E., with an area of 585.6 sq. miles. It contains a population of 328,114, the density being 560 per sq. mile. The number of villages is 1,048. The subdivision is divided for administrative purposes into five police stations, *viz.*, Hili, Balurghat, Kumarganj, Tapan and Gangarampur. It was formed in 1947.

Bansihari—Headquarters of the police station of its name, 39 miles west of Balurghat and forms the important trijunction of the Malda-Balurghat road and the Bansihari-Kusmandi-Kaliaganj-Raiganj road. There are public offices in this police station. There are many ancient sites within the thana which extends over an area of 134.2 sq. miles. At Bansihari near the bridge over the Tangan old curved stones have been salvaged and preserved on the western bank. Similarly at Andharmanik (J.L. 267) on the Malda-Bansihari road where the latter crosses the Baliakhari, the ferry point is known as Patharghata which contains remains of an old stone temple. Names such as Bara Kasba, Kismat Kasba, Araji Hujuri Kasba, on either side of the Malda-Balurghat road, near the border of Malda district adjacent to Deotala in Malda are suggestive of a string of Muslim forts. The name Habili (J.L. 192) very near Andharmanik close to the Malda-Bansihari road is also suggestive. The road which takes off from Malam (J.L. 200), two and a quarter miles south west of Bansihari, from the Malda-Bansihari road and goes north, and then west to Maliandighi and Altadighi to the north-western corner of the thana is an old brick paved road and still contains the remains of an old bridge. There is an interesting old mosque at Gopalpur (J.L. 123) about 4 miles north of Malam where the road bends to the west. Gourdighi at Bairahata (J.L. 5) is an ancient Hindu tank while Maliandighi (J.L. 112) and Altadighi (in J.L. 4) are celebrated Muslim tanks. Kasba (J.L. 108), Bairahata (J.L. 5) and Ekdala Bahirhata now in Kusmandi police station contain the ruins of the seats of Muslim power in the 15th and 16th centuries. The country all around is strewn with the ruins of old buildings. In the north east Elahabad (J.L. 230) and Sihal, the former about 6 miles to the north east of Bansihari police station and the latter 7 miles to the north east of Bansihari on the Bansihari-Mahipaldighi road are ancient villages, once famous in history.

Churaman—A big village on the Mahananda on the south-western border of the district, in the jurisdiction of the Itahar thana. It is 14 miles from Raiganj railway station. It is a considerable grain mart, the paddy and other produce grown in the surrounding country being exported in boats down the Mahananda. The Churaman zemindars, an old family with considerable estates in the neighbourhood, have their home here and their family residence about 7 miles from Raiganj is a large and commodious, red building with extensive grounds. There is a Government dispensary close to the house and boys' and girls' schools.

Gangarampur—Village in the Balurghat subdivision on the east bank of the Punarbhaba river. It is situated on a main road 32 miles west from Balurghat town and is the headquarters of a police station 127 square miles in extent. There are several interesting places in the neighbourhood. Within a mile of the village there is a splendid old tank, called Dhaldighi, dating from Muhammadan times, where the largest cattle fair in the district is held. This fair is a very old one, but of recent years its importance has declined, owing to the competition of other fairs which have come into existence in the vicinity. In Muhammadan times Gangarampur was called Damdama and was a frontier military post. The commander of the troops, called the Wazir, is said to have lived on the banks of the Dhaldighi tank which was probably excavated by the Muhammadans, as its lie from east to west seems to indicate. In later times under British rule Damdama was the seat of a Munsif as well as of a Daroga. A little above Gangarampur on the east bank of the Punarbhaba are the extensive ruins of Bannagar, the city of Ban Raja, a mythical Hindu monarch a devotee of Shiva, who fought with Krishna, and is said to have been ultimately overthrown by an infidel race from the west, possibly identical with Alexander's Greeks. The site of this ancient city appears to have originally contained the remains of many stone temples and other buildings of massive architecture, but for centuries now the ruins have served as a quarry for builders all over the district, and four pillars of coarse granite and a slab or two of sandstone, which form part of a ruined mosque but clearly have a much earlier origin, are all that is left of its ancient grandeur. Other portions of the mosque are of brick and indeed the whole site of the city is so thickly strewn with bricks that it is clear that a great number of brick buildings must have stood there at one time. I think it probable that most of these bricks date merely from Muhammadan times, and are the remains of the lines in which the troops were quartered. The University of Calcutta in 1937-8 undertook the excavation of Bargarh and brought out a report in 1948. Some of the objects salvaged are preserved in the Asutosh Museum of Calcutta University and some are with a local club *Prachya Bharati* at Balurghat. Tradition attributes the Tapandighi in police station Tapan is a fine tank more nearly resembling a lake, which is situated 8 miles south of Gangarampur, to Ban Raja and near it are many remains connected with his name. Another interesting old tank situated in the Gangarampur jurisdiction is the Kaldighi lying a little to the east of Dhaldighi. This tank is attributed to Kala Rani, queen of Ban Raja. Two miles south of Gangarampur is Nayabazar (Mauza, Gopalpur) a large grain mart on the banks of the Punarbhaba, from which a considerable export of paddy is carried on by river.

Hemtabad—Headquarters of a police station of its name in Raiganj subdivision, covering an area of 74 sq. miles. A full account of Hemtabad will be available in Buchanan Hamilton's description of the division of Hemtabad published elsewhere in this volume as an appendix. The description holds good to this day. Hemtabad is 4 miles north of Bangalbari Railway station on the Katihar-Radhikapur Railway line.

Hili—A town at the eastern extremity of the district, which used to be a very important rice centre

before the Partition of 1947, having been on the Bengal and Assam Railway Line. The denial of the railway line after the Partition has diminished the importance of the town. Before 1947 Hili used to have 16 to 18 rice mills but since 1950 quite a number of them have been dismantled and re-established in places like Kardaha, Bansihari, Kaliaganj and Raiganj. Hili also used to e an inland port called Hili Bandar on the left bank of the Jamuna river. The boat traffic has also died away on account of the Partition.

Itahar—The south-westernmost thana of Raiganj subdivision 165 sq. miles in extent. Itahar the headquarters of the police station is situated almost in the centre of the police station. In this police station too there are many ancient sites, one of which is Churaman (J.L. 164) which is about 7 miles south by west of Itahar. Such names as Subarnapur (J.L. 165), on the Mahananda and Indran (J.L. 16) on the Sui river and Amritakhanda, Rudrakhanda, Brahmakhanda on the boundary of Itahar in Raiganj police station are very suggestive of ancient settlements.

Kaliaganj—The headquarters of a police station in Raiganj subdivision, the police station covering an area of 120.3 sq. miles. Kaliaganj is now the most important railway centre in West Dinajpur district, the other two being Raiganj and Radhikapur. The distance from Kaliaganj to Balurghat by road is about 60 miles. Having acquired importance after 1947 as a railhead and the central point on the road connecting Raiganj with Balurghat the police station has flourished beyond measure and the more important rice mills of the district are now located in Kaliaganj.

Kardaha—Traditionally Kardaha is the place where Krishna cut off the 998 hands of Bāna Raja and burnt them. Kardaha forms one of the important zemindari kutcheries of the Dinajpur Raj and has several ruins and temples. It is now an important grain mart. It is situated about 7 miles west of Tapan police station on the east bank of the Punarbhaba, about 8 miles south of Gangarampur.

Kumarganj—Headquarters of a police station in Sadar subdivision north of Balurghat police station. The thana is 110.8 sq. miles in extent and used to form an important inland port on the Atrai, midway between Dinajpur and Balurghat on the Dinajpur-Balurghat road.

Kusmandi—Headquarters of a police station in Raiganj subdivision. The extent of the thana is 120 sq. miles. The police station is about midway between Kaliaganj and Bansihari on the Kaliaganj-Bansihari road. This police station is also studded with many ancient sites. There is a raised ridge running across a great length of the thana, which is known as the Ushaharan road, over which Aniruddha son of Krishna is supposed to have eloped with Usha, daughter to Ban Raja. About seven and half miles east of Kusmandi is the celebrated Mahipaldighi (J.L. 190) and about two miles further east of Mahipaldighi is Panchanagar (J.L. 217) the ancient site of Panchanagari mentioned as unidentified in the History of Bengal Vol. I by R. C. Mazumdar. Ekdala (J.L. 197) is adjacent to Sihal of Bansihari and about 2 miles to the north of Elahabad mentioned before. This Ekdala is also an ancient site. At the western corner of Kusmandi there is Ekdala Bahirhata (J.L. 39). The thana is served by several roads all of which can be negotiated by jeep in February.

Mahipaldighi—This is a large tank by the side of the Malda-Dinajpur town road about 7½ miles east of Kusmandi in the thana headquarters of Kusmandi. It is thus described by Buchanan Hamilton:—"In the north-east part of this division is a very large tank, supposed to have been dug by Mohipal Raja, and called after his name. The sheet of water extends 3800 feet from north to south, and 1100 feet from east to west. Its depth must be very considerable, as the banks are very large. On the banks are several small places of worship, both Hindu and Moslem, but none of any consequence; nothing remains to show that Mohipal ever resided either at the tank or at Mohipur, near it; but there is a vast number of bricks, and some stones, that probably belonged to religious buildings, that have been erected by the person who constructed the tank. One of the stones is evidently the lintel of a door, and of the same style as those at Bannogar, and may have been brought from the ruins of that city. The people in the neighbourhood have an idea that there has been a building in the centre of the tank; but this is probably devoid of truth, as there is no end to the idle stories which they relate concerning the tank and Mohipal. Both are considered as venerable or rather awful, and the Raja is frequently invoked in times of danger." In 1793 a branch factory of a larger indigo concern in Malda was erected at Mahipaldighi by a Mr. Thomas, who combined the functions of indigo planter and Baptist Missionary. The remains of the old indigo vats are still to be seen on the north bank of the tank. It does not appear that the factory was ever very large or prosperous, or that Mr. Thomas had any great success with his mission work in that neighbourhood. It is said that Mr. Thomas utilised some of the old bricks and stones, spoken of by Buchanan Hamilton, in erecting his factory buildings. It was here that William Carey the missionary, linguist, and horticulturist, first set up his mission and perhaps his first printing press, in the first year of nineteenth century. The tank with its lofty embankments covered with well grown trees, and its great expanse of water fringed with tall feathery-topped reeds, is one of the most beautiful spots in the district, and something of grandeur and mystery still clings to it. A remarkable thing about this tank is that fish of the carp family caught in it are so tough and oily as to be quite uneatable. The flesh indeed is said to resemble rubber in consistency.

Naral—This is a village in Gangarampur thana (J.L. 102) about 4 miles east of Gangarampur police station on the Gangarampur-Balurghat road and about 2 miles north-west of the junction of the old Dinajpur-Murshidabad road. There are ruins of as many as 8 tombs said to be those of old Mughal generals, who during their Assam expeditions fell victims to fever or epidemic.

Raiganj—Headquarters of the Raiganj subdivision about 80 miles west of Balurghat. It is the centre of a police station 186.4 sq. miles and is also a railway station. Raiganj is, next to Balurghat, the largest and most important centre in the district. The population at the last census was returned as 15,473. The greater part of the town and surrounding country used to be owned by the Maharaja of Dinajpur, who has a large *kachhahri* there, and who founded the charitable dispensary. He derives a considerable profit from the market, in which fish is an important commodity. The Churaman zemindars also have valuable property in the town. A considerable trade is carried on in jute and oil-seeds, and, besides many jute godowns belonging to native merchants, the large Greek firm of Rally Brothers had a jute press near the railway station. The river Kulik runs through the town and there is a brisk trade by boat during the rains. Kasba Mahaso (J.L. 176) barely a mile west of Hemtabad and Chhoto Parua (J.L. 184), about 3 miles south west of Kasba Mahaso on the Kaliaganj-Raiganj road, in which can be seen the remains of Badsah-ka-takht, are now in Raiganj police station.

Raiganj Subdivision—The western subdivision of the district lying between 25° 15′ and 25° 50′ north latitude and 88° 02′ and 88° 23′ east longitude. The

subdivision, created in 1947 extends over an area of 800 sq. miles, has a population of 392,459 and consists of the police stations—Bansihari, Kusmandi, Kaliaganj, Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar. The headquarters of the subdivision is at Raiganj on the Kulik river. Part of the former Katihar-Parbatipur line runs through this subdivision which has four railway stations—Raiganj, Bangalbari, Kaliaganj and Radhikapur. Beyond Radhikapur the railway line enters East Bengal. This subdivision is one of the most important centres of jute in North Bengal, the land being fertile and containing much *pali* soil. It is now opened up by two important highways. The highway Balurghat-Bansihari-Kusmandi-Kaliaganj-Hemtabad-Raiganj is expected to join National Highway No. 31 or the Bihar-Assam road while the Malda-Bansihari highway has opened up the south. Within this subdivision the Raiganj-Itahar-Churaman road, the Raiganj-Bindol road, the ancient Raiganj-Itahar-Pandua road part of which is called the Makdam band, the Pandua-Gazol-Dehabanda-Raghunathpur-Kaliaganj road, the Bansihari-Birol road are all remains of a fine net-work of roads connecting important sections of this subdivision.

Santosh or Mahisantoshgarh (J.L. 71 Santosh Palashdanga). About 5 miles due west of Balurghat. There are ruins of an extensive *Garh* or Fort in this place, with a tank to the south of the fort. There are also ruins of a large house to the south of this tank, supposed to be the Assembly Hall of a Hindu ruler. There is a *Darga* in front of the garh where there are 2 Muslim graves one beside the other.

Tapan—Headquarters of the police station of its name in Sadar subdivision, the area of the police station being 170.3 sq. miles. This must be a very ancient place. There is a large tank called Tapandighi which is the biggest sheet of artificial water in the district. Tradition says that it is the tank at which Ban Raja used to offer his *tarpan*. There are ruins of 2 Muslim forts at Kasba (J.L. 64) and Kasba Madhabpur (J.L. 65), while there are large mounds suggesting buried structures at Dwipkhanda (J.L. 140) barely 2 miles to the east. Tapan is on the junction of the Kardaha-Balurghat road with the Gangarampur-Porsha road.

APPENDIX II

An Account of Land Management in the District of West Dinajpur, 1870-1952

The figures related in Sections I to IV all refer to undivided Dinajpur district.

I 1871 W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of Dinajpur

The present area of Dinajpur district after recent transfers is returned by the Boundary Commission at 4,095·14 square miles or 2,620,889 acres. In 1870 the Collector estimated that 2,032,287 acres were actually under cultivation, namely 1,016,148 acres under rice, 201,801 under jute and 841,338 acres under other crops.

Generally speaking a cultivator's entire holding is under rice, with the exception of a small patch around the homestead on which he raises crops of vegetables.

No improvement seems to have taken place in the quality of rice grown in Dinajpur; but the Collector reports that a great deal of marsh land, formerly waste, has been brought under rice cultivation within the last 25 years. The soil appears to have decreased in productive power by over-cropping; it is said that the land now produces less by one-fifth than what it did 25 years ago.

Sugarcane cultivation appears to have declined in Dinajpur district; and on this subject I extract the following remarks from the Revenue Surveyor's (Major Sherwill) report: "In former years the cultivation of sugarcane was carried to a much greater extent than it is now in Dinajpur. Various reasons are assigned for its decline. Among others it is asserted that the land has become less favourable to its growth since the waters of the old Tista have left this part of the country. However this may be, the deterioration of the cane is unquestionable."

At harvest and seed time gangs of labourers come to Dinajpur from Purnea and other districts for field work, and are paid in money either by the day or month. Many permanent labourers are employed on the holdings of larger agriculturists; they are paid a small money wage in addition to their food, but never by a share of the crop. Many husbandmen who have a larger holding which they can cultivate with their own hands instead of employing hired labour for the purpose, make over the land on a *metayer* tenant to another person to cultivate. The landlord advances the seed, the tenant finding labour, oxen and implements. At harvest time after the crop has been gathered in, the seed grain originally advanced is repaid, and the balance shared equally between the proprietor and the cultivator. Occasionally the kind are provided by the landlord who in this case receives a larger share of the crop than if the cultivator had to find them. Occasionally also it happens that the landlord makes a money advance as well, but such instances are extremely rare. Women and children are largely employed for field work.

Of the total surplus rice of Dinajpur it is roughly estimated that one-half is exported to the north-western provinces by way of the Tangan, Kulik, Purnabhaba and other streams into the Mahananda and so into the Ganges; and that the remaining half is exported southwards. Most of the exports to Calcutta come by way of Atrai into the Mathabhanga. A little also finds its way down the Mahananda and on to Calcutta by way of the Jalangi route. The traffic on the Atrai river to Calcutta goes almost entirely down the Mathabhanga till the middle of October; after which if the Mathabhanga gets dry it goes round by the Sundarbans or by way of the E. B. Railway. In 1872, 844,424 maunds or 30,822 tons, in 1873, 789,420 maunds or 28,898 tons of rice were exported. The whole of this, however, is not Dinajpur produce. A great deal of the rice of the west and south-west of Rangpur district is collected at the Dinajpur marts on the Atrai and Karatoya and so sent to Calcutta. Of the marts Patiram, Kumarganj, Chandganj, Kaliaganj, Chak Gopal, Fakirganj, Rangamati, Paglibandar, Samjia, Brahmapur and Balurghat are all on the Atrai river and in Dinajpur district. All these marts are in close proximity to each other.

Yield per acre—A good average yield from land paying a rent of Rs. 1|8- per bigha or 9s|- an acre is stated by the Collector to be from 8 to 10 mds. of paddy per bigha or 17½ to 22 cwts. per acre. Exceptionally good land which pays as high as Rs. 3/- per bigha or 18s/- per acre, should yield 16 to 17 maunds of paddy per bigha or from 35 to 37 cwts. per acre. Upon some lands a second crop of pulses or oilseeds is grown. *Khiar* land produces only one rice crop in the year. But *pali* land produces the *aus* or autumn rice together with a cold weather crop of pulses or oilseeds. The Collector considers that a good return from land yielding both crops and paying a rental of Rs. 1/8/- a bigha or 9s/- an acre would be 9½ to 12 maunds of produce per bigha equivalent to from 20 to 26 cwts. per acre; and from land at Rs. 3/- per bigha or 18s/- an acre 18 to 20 maunds of produce per bigha equivalent to from 39 to 44 cwts. per acre. These estimates are based on the standard bigha of 14,400 square feet.

Average land per agricultural family—A farm of 5 ploughs or about 25 acres in extent is considered a large holding for a peasant; but some of them cultivate as much as 12 ploughs or 60 acres. Three ploughs or 15 acres is considered a comfortable holding; and indeed a cultivator could maintain a small family from a single plough of five acres of land, although he would not be so well off as a respectable retail shopkeeper. As a class the husbandmen are generally in debt. The land is chiefly held by tenants at will; the proportion of cultivators with occupancy rights in the soil does not, in the opinion of the Collector, exceed one in every five of the general body of cultivators. There are very few husbandmen indeed who hold their lands under a right of occupancy, and who are at the same time exempt from enhancement of rent. No class of small proprietors exists in Dinajpur district who own, occupy and cultivate their hereditary lands themselves, without either a zamindar or superior landlord of any sort above them, or a sub-tenant or labourer of any sort below them.

II Imperial Gazetteer 1881

Rice constitutes the staple crop throughout the district. Of the total food supply the *aman* or winter crop grown on low lands and usually transplanted furnishes from 80 to 96 per cent. The *aus* or autumn crop grown on high lands, about 17 per cent; the *boro* or spring crop grown on the borders of marshes and rivers in certain tracts supplies from 4 to 8 per cent. This last is the only crop in the district which demands irrigation and the water required is easily obtained from the immediate neighbourhood. Though the area of rice cultivation has widely extended in recent years, it is said that the productive powers of the soil have decreased owing to over-cropping. Among miscellaneous crops may be mentioned maize and millet, pulses, oilseeds, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, *pan*. The staples grown for export are rice, jute and tobacco. The cultivation of sugarcane is on the decline.

Khior land is never allowed to lie fallow. But *pali* requires an occasional rest of about one year in every five. The principle of the rotation of crops is not

known. There is still a good deal of spare land capable of cultivation, to be found in the south of the district.

There is little peculiarity in the land tenures of Dinajpur. It is estimated that over five-eighths of the total area of the district the superior landlords have parted with their rights in favour of any other *metayar* tenure holders. Only a small fraction of the cultivators have won these rights of occupancy of continuous holding of more than 12 years. The great majority are mere tenants at will.

Yield per acre—The average produce of an acre of good rice land renting at 9s/- is about 20 cwts. of rice. Exceptionally good lands will sometimes yield as much as 37 cwts. per acre.

III 1903-04—Not available.

IV District Gazetteer, 1912

The following is a statement of land employment in the district:—

Description	*Area*
Area of the district ..	3,946 sq. miles.
Area under rice	998,700 acres or 79·6 per cent. of the net cropped area
Aman rice	68·7 per cent. of the net cropped area
Aus or autumn rice	10 per cent. of the net cropped area
Boro rice	Very small area
Jute	92,000 acres
Rape and mustard	90,000 acres
Sugarcane	25,000 acres
Tobacco	9,800 acres
Area not available for cultivation (rivers, beels, and private sal forests) ..	500,000 acres
Culturable waste, other than fallows	237,030 acres
Current fallows	505,080 acres

A little less than half the area of the district is cultivated. It is thus apparent that there is still considerable room for expansion of cultivation. Rice is still by far the most important crop, notwithstanding the rise in importance of jute in recent years. The principal crops are winter rice, autumn rice, jute and rape and mustard.

In the northern half of the district the soil is light ash coloured sandy loam changing gradually as one proceeds south to a stiff clay of similar colour. The former goes by the name of *Pali*, is very retentive of moisture and is capable of producing two crops; the latter is known as *Khior* and ordinarily bears not a single crop. In the southern or *khior* area isolated patches of laterite soil are to be found here and there, especially on both sides of some of the larger rivers like the Atrai. Nowadays the beds of most of the rivers are deep and wide and the deposit of sand or silt by floods is no longer a factor to be reckoned with seriously over the greater part of the district. In the lower reaches of the Nagar, Purnabhaba and Mahananda owing to the lowness of the river banks floods are of yearly occurrence and large stretches of country are on this account given up to jungle or bear only occasionally crops of *boro* or spring rice, which is reaped just before rivers rise. Common rotations are autumn rice followed by mustard and jute followed by winter rice or pulse. In the extreme south of the district the Barind makes its appearance. The higher ground in this tract is generally barren and little attempt is made to cultivate it, though with time and determination this can be done successfully. The low ground is a stiff clay of reddish colour and is excellent winter rice land, though like the *Khior* area it does not lend itself to the cultivation of any other crop.

There are at the present day no embankments of any importance in the district though some traces of earlier works of this nature may be seen here and there. The most noticeable of these is a long straight embankment called *mokdam bund* running from Gajol in Malda to Raiganj. This embankment dates from Mohammedan times. Its object was partly to keep out water from the Nagar river which almost annually overflows its banks, and renders many thousands of acres unculturable, and partly to serve as a highway to the low-lying country on the south-western border.

Yield per acre: Not available.

Average land per agricultural family—The average size of holding in possession of several classes of cultivators is as follows:—

General average	3·10 acres
Raiyats at fixed rates of rents ..	7·29 „
Settled raiyats	3·15 „
Occupancy	2·54 „
Non-occupancy	2·30 „
Under-raiyats	·26 „

An accurate estimate of the rate at which cultivation in the district has extended is impossible, as the cultivated area has never been properly ascertained. The Revenue Survey of 1861-63 took no account of cultivated area, and the figures given in the annual reports are more or less guess-work. It is probable that between the beginning of the last century and the time of the Revenue Survey there was little progress made in this direction, as the Revenue Surveyor speaks of large tracts being covered with dense trees and grass jungle, infested with wild animals. After the famine of 1873-74 price of food-grains began to rise and agriculture at once began to assume a more attractive aspect. As the local cultivators were ill-suited to the hard work involved in clearing heavy jungle, the Manager of the hired estate made the experiment of importing Santhals from the Santhal Parganas. The experiment was attempted with such seriousness that many zemindars imitated his example and since then these settlers have been migrating into the districts in ever increasing numbers, with the result that this extensive jungle tract has to a great extent been brought under cultivation, and the cultivated area of the district has been increased by about one-third. It must not be supposed that these Santhal settlers retained possession of all the jungle lands that they had acquired. The general practice is for the zemindar to settle the lands to be cleared with them for a period of years at a very low rate. At the expiry of the period, the land having been brought under cultivation and having greatly gone up in value in consequence, the rent is raised to the level of that of similar lands in the neighbourhood, whereupon the Santhals promptly move on to some other spot where uncultivated waste lands are to be had. While the native Bengalee cultivators take their place.

There has up to date been little or no advance in the

direction of improvement in agricultural practice. The only agricultural improvement if such it can be called which has really succeeded in the district, is the substitution of the iron sugarcane mill for the primitive wooden machine, with the result that a larger percentage of juice than before is obtained from the canes.

V Settlement 1934–40

In the settlement the difference between culturable and unculturable fallow or jungle were sometimes artificial, and the ideas of members of the staff might vary. The term "culturable fallow" was rarely used, and big stretches of grass land or *maidan* which had never been ploughed or had been fallow for over three years appear in the statement below under "old fallow" (culturable but not cultivated). The net result is that of the land classed as "Culturable other than current fallow" that under bamboos, thatching grass and sal woods totalling some 92,000 acres in all is not really available for cultivation for it is already producing articles which are valuable, or indeed, as bamboos, indispensible for the agricultural community. Even the old fallow and perhaps the culturable jungle hardly can be regarded as available for further cultivation and this includes high arid *maidans* and heaths, the poorest land in the district.

It is significant that Dinajpur, with its scanty population, has as large a proportion of its area under crop, as neighbouring districts with a much denser population. Indeed if land area alone is considered a greater proportion of the Dinajpur district is cropped than of the Malda district. The Dinajpur figure is 77.7 per cent. against 73.3 per cent. for Malda. The explanation is that those other districts have a far higher proportion of two-cropped land and possibly that crop yields are lower in Dinajpur than in some other districts. Actually the Malda and Rangpur Settlement Reports both give estimates of paddy and jute yields which are not very different from those obtained from Dinajpur. So the explanation of low yields may not hold, but in addition to the land of double-cropping one may suggest the absence of subsidiary sources of income and the absence of valuable cash crops, grown in Rangpur as the reason for high proportion of sown area and low population. Agriculture in fact in Dinajpur is extensive and not intensive. Only 9½ per cent. of the net cropped area is *dofasli,* twice-cropped, against 27.3 per cent in Malda and 41 per cent. in Rangpur. Only the paddy growing districts of the south and west, such as Birbhum, 24-Parganas and Khulna have less.

No study of the economic condition of the agriculturists of the district would be complete without mention of the *adhi* system or half-share cultivation. The system is both wide-spread and ancient. With regard to its antiquity Buchanan Hamilton classes "share-cultivators" with common labourers, and "low artificers" such as basket-makers and washermen among the poorest class of the society. The *adhiars* are, however, rather better off than labourers. Their number is stated to be "very considerable." They were men who had one or two ploughs which they worked themselves. If they could work more land they took more in *adhi,* and for six months in the year they, together with the small raiyats were financed by the big cultivators of the over-thirty-acres class by advances in cash and grain. In 1938 the net sown area shown as cultivated by *adhiars* varied from over 24 per cent. in Bansahari to 13 per cent. in Kaliaganj and Kushmandi. There is general agreement that these figures are on the side of under-statement. The variations between different thanas probably represent a real difference and not just slack work.

The system is ideal for paddy. All crop which requires little capital and no expensive operations like weeding, watering, or ditching, such as are necessary for growing jute, onions, sugarcane or chillies. One paddy can be grown very successfully by a man who has no capital except his own strength and ploughs and cattle.

Out of 1,524 *adhiars* 692 held less than one acre in tenancy right and a further 518 between one and five acres. That is, four-fifths of the *adhiars* held less land than is necessary to maintain a family and have to take *adhi* land in addition. As many as 103 were shown as having over ten acres. Perhaps co-sharers' lands were included, but it was agreed that a number of substantial cultivators take settlement of *adhi* lands to get extra profits and to secure maximum employment of their stock. It is not usually for the same *adhiar* to remain long on the same piece of ground. Indeed the attraction of the system is that men can be changed, or could try their fortunes elsewhere every fresh season.

The following shows in percentage the duration of *adhi* land held by present *adhiar:*

Up to 3 years	..	..	56
3 to 6 years	..	..	23
6 to 12 years	..	..	11
Over 12 years	..	..	10

Such a statement must be accepted with caution and many among the Settlement staff thought that through fear that long possession would create a right, the landholders understated the length of time the *adhiar* had been in possession, and frightened the *adhiar* into consent. Nevertheless as returns are more or less uniform there is truth in these figures.

A certain number of people give land in *adhi* because they are incapable through widowhood, minority, or old age and from sickness from cultivating themselves and supervising work of labourers. But the enquiries made by the kanungos working for the Land Revenue Commission clearly proved that most land is given to *adhiars* because the raiyat or jotedar has got more land than he can cultivate himself, even if he and his family worked full time on the land.

Although the extent of the system is some indication of its popularity, there is evidence that most jotedars of cultivating stock prefer to cultivate by their own ploughs, or by hired labourers, and give land in *adhi* because they have not time to superintend the work on all their lands. Big Muslim or Rajbangshi jotedars may cultivate as many as 100 bighas by their own ploughs and labourers, and one Mahisya jotedar was reported to keep as many as 138 ploughs. Such people say that "nij hal" is more profitable than cultivation through *adhiars.* But poor soil may be better cultivated through *adhiars,* because it is better to get half of anything than to lose money on paying for labourers. The unfortunate *adhiar,* being anxious to make any sort of income, has to take any land offered.

On the other hand, the non-resident, or non-agricultural man who has land, prefers to cultivate through *adhiars.* It is said "Adhi is more suited for gentlemen."

Any proposal to give tenant rights to *adhiars* must be considered in the light of local ideas as to customary rights. The argument for making *adhiars* into tenants is that the *adhiar* is essentially a peasant; a man who cultivates the land for his family subsistence, using his own plough and cattle; that his present position is precarious, and it is not in the public interest to have a large mass of people in the countryside with no permanent interest in the soil. It is true that the *adhiar* holds a precarious position and instances have been found by the threat of withholding *adhi* settlement has been used to force surrender in social quarrels, and civil and communal litigation.

The argument for refusing to extend rights to *adhiars*, is that the *adhiars* do not regard themselves as having any rights; that they change their land and their "giri" (the jotedars) very frequently; and generally, by the custom of the country are regarded more as a servant of the jotedar or landlord than as independent landholders. They are mostly the poorer villagers and the jotedars finance them through the difficult months. The jotedar also decides what crop is grown, and it is frequently divided at the *khamar*, or other place appointed by the jotedar, a sign of the master and servant relationship.

It is likely that the *barga* or *adhi* system requires different treatment in different parts of the province; but the balance of advantage in dealing with the *adhiar* of Dinajpur would seem to be on the side of inaction, and of non-intervention, until it is more evident than it is now, that the *adhiars* themselves really want more permanent rights.

Yield per acre and fertility of the soil—The district average may be put at about 17 maunds an acre for *aman* paddy. Experiments were carefully undertaken and individual experiments range from 6 maunds per acre to 30 maunds per acre. But the fact that the general trend of so many experiments over five seasons is so similar, is some guarantee of the general accuracy of the results which are 1.7 maunds of unhusked paddy on one-tenth of an acre of land. It does not, however, follow that a cultivator will get 17 maunds an acre from a holding of several acres of rice land, particularly after allowing for deterioration and waste in golas.

Aus paddy—The estimate of the staff based on their own local knowledge and local information is that the yield averages about 12 maunds an acre.

Boro paddy—A very few crop-cutting experiments were done on *boro*, which show 23 maunds to the acre, almost the same as the 24 maunds given by the Settlement Officer of Malda.

If the cultivators themselves are to be believed, the fertility of the soil is decreasing, for on all sides one hears the complaint that the soil does not give as much as it did. It is difficult to examine this complaint objectively, for there is so little evidence as to what crop yields are now, or were at different times in the past. The average yield of winter rice, as shown by 280 experiments of one-tenth of acres appears to be 17 maunds to the acre. The Director of Agriculture's figure is 21 maunds, though I believe this to be somewhat too high. If cultivators' own statements were to be believed, the yield would have to be put at about 6 maunds an acre. One must refer to Buchanan Hamilton for any serious estimates of yields in the past. He quotes some farm accounts given him by actual cultivators, and these place the actual yield of *aman* paddy grown as a single crop at 30 maunds an acre and from 18 to 36, with an average of 28. These were the cultivators' own statements and cultivators are no more likely to have overstated their crops then than now. This, for what it is worth, is some indication that the outturn of paddy is rather less. Sherwill's Revenue Survey Report did not venture to give any estimate of yields, but in 1870 the Collector reported to Hunter for his Statistical Account that a good average yield from land paying a rent of Rs. 1/8/-per bigha is from 8 to 10 maunds of paddy a bigha, *i.e.*, 24 to 30 maunds an acre. This is a much higher figure than any one would assert today to be a normal outturn of paddy, but the Collector's justification for his estimate is unknown, and suspicion is thrown upon his statement by the reference to Rs. 1/8/- a bigha or Rs. 4/8/- an acre. Such a rent is most unusual today, being more than twice the district average for raiyati rent, and is altogether incredible for any but a freak rent in 1870. Also a few pages earlier there appears a statement "The soil appears to have decreased in productive power by over-cropping; and it is said that the land now produces less by one-fifth than what it did 25 years ago." Things never are what they were. At the same time a Deputy Collector reporting to Hunter from Rangpur put the yield of *aman* rice from one-crop land at 21 maunds an acre, and from two-crop land at 15 maunds an acre, figures which do not vary greatly from present estimates, and it is not obvious why yield in Dinajpur should have been so much more than in Rangpur. One must conclude, therefore, that what the Collector wrote in 1870, is poor evidence that the yields are less, though as regards rice, the opinion must be recorded that there is some reason to believe that outturns are less, but that the matter is very open. For other crops there is no evidence that yields have in any way diminished, but rather the contrary. Buchanan Hamilton puts the yield of mustard seed at 5½ manuds an acre—not very different from Settlement figures—and of jute, at 9 maunds an acre, as against the 6 of cultivators' own statements, but even his estimate is much lower than any figure which is accepted today.

The opinion of those who have worked long in the district is that cultivation here compares unfavourably with what is seen elsewhere, in Rangpur for instance. Attention has been drawn to the low proportion of two-crop land in the district. One cannot afford to ignore the possibility that under Bengal conditions and with the Dinajpur cultivators' limited desires, a population of under 600 to the square mile is not enough to grow two crops an year, or to get much more out of the soil than is obtained now. As it is, great number of Bihari and Santhal labourers comes into the district every winter to help with the harvesting. Moreover, it appears that ploughing, harrowing, and weeding are all done less thoroughly than in Rangpur. The soil is worked to less fineness than what is seen elsewhere. Large clods are left about and the "mugur" or clod-breaking mallet is comparatively little used. Again weeding of jute and aus paddy is haphazard. Many people have commented upon the casual or half-hearted way in which the summer crops are weeded in the north of the district.

Average land per agricultural family—The same figures have been tabulated from the Economic Enquiries made by Assistant Settlement Officers. It was noted that though a few 100-acre land were available, there were no giants who held thousands. The results may be compared with those obtained from the Land Revenue Commission. The enquiries of the Land Revenue Officer show that about five-eights of the persons in 3/4th of the families held less than five acres of raiyati land, and hence must, in all probability, have some source of income other than those lands. The enquiries of Assistant Settlement Officers over four years show that families which include between a third and a quarter of the total population are in possession of rather less than two-thirds of the land.

The following is a statement of land employment in the district as at present constituted—

Description	*Area*
Area sown—	
(*a*) Bhadoi ..	76,123 acres
(*b*) Aghani ..	552,895 „
(*c*) Rabi ..	90,687 „
(*d*) Others, *e.g.*, mango, til, pan, plantain, guavas, etc. ..	7,487 „
Total ..	727,192 „
Dofasli ..	53,700 acres
Net area sown ..	673,492 „
Current fallows	33,768 „
Culturable area other than current fallows	88,544 „
Area not available for cultivation	91,422 „

Description	*Area*
Total uncultivated area (current fallow, culturable area other than current fallows and area not available for cultivation) ..	213,734 acres
Area of the district ..	890,904 „
Irrigated area ..	..

The following is a statement of crops in the district:—

Description	*Area*
Rice—	
(*a*) Aus	51,895 acres
(*b*) Aman	534,656 „
(*c*) Boro	1,008 „
Wheat	3,195 „
Barley	4,037 „
Gram (pulse)	3,426 „
Other foodgrains including pulses	10,662 „
Oilseeds—	
(*a*) Linseed	1,138 „
(*b*) Til	308 „
(*c*) Rape and mustard ..	52,671 „
Sugarcane	1,757 „
Jute	20,570 „
Tobacco	1,459 „
Fodder crops, including Joar and Kalai	555 „
Fruits	4,365 „
Potato	4,229 „
Total area sown ..	727,192 „
Area sown more than once ..	53,700 „
Net area sown ..	673,493 „

VI Ishaque Survey, 1944–45

A very high proportion of land in this district is cultivated by *bargadars*, the ownership being concentrated in the hands of more intelligent jotedars known as the *deoamars*.

The following agricultural statistics are given for a little less than the district area:—

	Cultivated area and its percentage to the total area	Cultivated waste and its percentage to the total area	Unculturable waste and its percentage to the total area
Ishaque Survey ..	599,577 80	57,055 7	95,191 13
Settlement (1934–40)	583,035 77	94,012 12	85,369 11

Under this survey there were 6,249 acres of forests and jungles and 20,057 acres under various descriptions of water.

The portion under sal forests is productive addition to the economic resources of the district. But that under other forests, beels and marshy lands, is waste. If reclaimed, this would not only add to the acreage under cultivation of crops, but it would also go in improving the health of the district. The acreage under culturable waste has decreased and that under unculturable waste almost constant. The decrease in the acreage under culturable waste may be attributed to the higher prices in the agricultural commodities in recent years.

The general tendency of the agriculturist is to grow as much *aman* as they can. The other crops grown include jute, *rabi* and tobacco. The general productivity has been deteriorating slightly Proper manuring is rare, nor any rest given to the lands. Fresh silt deposits do not play any conspicuous part. The acreages under *aman, robi* and *bhadoi* are given below:—

Crop	*Ishaque Survey*	*Settlement*
Aman ..	512,916	504,606
Rabi ..	46,642	60,566
Bhadoi ..	56,526	48,329

It will appear from the above that acreage under rabi has decreased and that under aman and bhadoi has increased. The increase in the acreage under *aman* paddy may be attributed to favourable weather conditions.

The following is a statement of crops in the district:—

Paddy—	
(a) Aman	538,942
(b) Aus	73,907
(c) Boro	212
Total	613,061
Wheat	3,102
Barley	5,694
Gram (pulse)	5,173
Total area under cereals and pulses (other than rice)	26,734
Sugarcane	1,647
Oilseeds—	
(a) Til	195
(b) Rape and mustard	34,040
Potato	2,939
Jute	16,254
Mango	4,036
Tobacco	1,559
Area not available for cultivation including water	101,745
Culturable area but not yet cultivated :—	
(a) Culturable waste	45,613
(b) Jungles	8,813
Total	66,730
Total area of the district	885,426

The following is a comparative statement of Ishaque Survey and District Settlements figures:—

Description	*Ishaque Survey*	*Settlement*	*Difference*
Unculturable waste including water	101,743	91,422	+ 10,321
Culturable waste	66,729	88,544	— 21,815
Cultivated:—			
Aman paddy	538,942	534,656	+ 4,815
Total area of the district	885,426	890,904	— 5,478

The following is a statement of density of population, per capita crop and paddy areas in the district :—

Total population ..	583,484	
Total area of the district ..	890,904	acres
Density of population per sq. mile	421	
Total cropped area (net cropped and dofasli) ..	727,192	„
Per capita cropped area ..	1·25	„
Total paddy area ..	613,062	„
Per capita paddy area ..	1·05	„

APPENDIX III

Extracts From

An Account of the District of Dinajpur In 1808-9 by Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton

(Drawings referred to in this account have not been reported)

I

SOIL

The soil, when dry, is in general of a very light ash-colour, often almost white, but becomes dark when moist. In a few places, however, chiefly near the Korotoya, the soil is a very red and stiff clay. Such soil, wherever found, seems to be called *Ranggamati*, and many places derive their name from this circumstance; for in Bengal this kind of soil is rather unusual. The common ash-coloured soil, which occupies more than 99 per cent. of the whole district, is of two kinds.

The one, in dry weather, becomes exceedingly hard and impenetrable, and retains very little moisture, so that in the heats of spring it is entirely destitute of vegetation. In wet weather again, it changes into a soft stickly mud. This is called *Khyar* and *Matiyal*. The first expresses its parched state during the dry season. The latter is said to be a provincial corruption for *Athia*, which implies its sticky quality during the rainy season. Another derivation is given of the first appellation; it is said to signify saline or alkaline, and much land in Bengal is, no doubt, of that nature; but this is by no means the case in Dinajpur.

The other ash-coloured soil contains a much larger proportion of sand, on which account, it is said to be mixed (*Doangsh*). This is much more retentive of moisture than the purer clay, and in the dry season produces more vegetation. Its tenacity also being diminished by the mixture of sand; even the wretched implements and cattle of the native are able to penetrate it in the dry season, so that it produces a crop with the early rains of spring, while the hard clay is still impenetrable to the plough.

The greater part of the stiff land produces, therefore, only one crop of rice, which is sown in the middle of the rainy season; but with the occasional rains, that happen in winter and the early part of spring, some portion, often a considerable one, is ploughed, and then produces two crops of rice.

A great proportion of the mixed land produces either two crops of that grain, or a great *variety* of valuable articles, that grow in the dry season. On this account it is frequently called *Poli* or the nourishing soil.

Much confusion, however, prevails in the application of the terms *Khyar* and *Poli*. Mr. Hatch, when he made the settlement of the estate of the Dinajpur family, assumed this distinction, as the foundation of his estimate. He considered as *Khyar* all such land as produced only one crop, and as *Poli* all such as was capable of producing two crops in the year. As, however, some of the former is really more valuable than much of the latter, many exceptions were made, and much land really of a stiff soil is reckoned *Poli*, while much of a mixed soil is only considered as *Khyar*. Among this last may especially be mentioned, the sandy banks of many rivers, which do not contain clay enough to enable them to produce many rich crops, but which are very capable of producing certain articles with the early rains of spring. The soil is usually called *Chora* by the natives, as being situated on the bank of a river, or *Baliya* as consisting mostly of sand. The extent of this cannot exceed 2/3 per cent. of the land in this district, while the red earth may occupy ½ per cent. the real *Doangsh* 46, and the *Khyar* 53.

MINERALS—It is impossible to find a district less interesting to a mineralogist than Dinajpur, as it consists entirely of soil, sand, and clay, and these in no great variety. The soil is seldom very deep. Under it is often a bed of clay; but sometimes even this is wanting, and the soil rests on sand.

The clay is of three kinds: first, a black moist smooth clay; second, a red hard clay, which contains black angular concretions that are sometimes indurated. This resembles entirely a porphyry in a state of decomposition. Third, a yellow hard clay, which contains much ochre, sometimes in a sort of veins. It also frequently contains small roundedpebbles, and seems to be a rock in a state of decay. All these are fit for the potter, and all of them become red in the kiln.

The sands are of two kinds: first, large-grained dark-coloured sand, mixed with black mud; when water is found in this, it is always bad; second, a fine light-coloured sand of quartz and mica. In digging wells, the water is usually found in this, and is generally very good.

The wells in the stiff-clay land are in general best, as that soil prevents the surface-water from penetrating. In some places, such as between the Tanggon and Punabhoba, water has seldom been procured by digging; and when it has been found, the wells have been at least 60 feet deep. In other parts, such as Bongsihari, it is usually found at a depth of from 20 to 30 cubits: but in most places it is found at a still less depth.

It is said, that formerly, where Rajgunj now stands, the people used to dig out a clay called *Khorimati*, with which they white-washed their houses. Such earths are common in many parts of India, and are shistose mica or granite in a state of decay; the mica being the predominant and colouring matter. It is said, that Mr. Hatch, formerly magistrate ordered the pit to be shut, which is not at all probable.

In some parts of the district, nitre was formerly made; but there seems to have been nothing peculiar in the soil, and it might be made equally well any where with the earth taken from the floor of cow-houses, as was practised here. The Company has of late withdrawn the manufacture to more favourable situations.

II

DIVISIONS

Division of Hemtabad

By far the most celebrated Muhammedan place of worship, either here or in the vicinity, is near Hemtabad, and is a (*Durgha*) monument, dedicated to Mukhdum Dokorposh, where the saint's tomb is shown, and where there is a small rude mosque of stone, adorned with pillars and carvings, which, it is evident from their containing human figures, have been taken from Hindu buildings. In the market-place at Hemtabad, the same saint has a monument, which is much frequented on the day appropriated for the commemoration of his name; and near his own mosque, which was adjacent to his house, he seems to have erected another in memory of Kotub Shah, who was the most holy personage in the reign of Ghyas-uddin, as Dokorposh seems to have been in the reign of Sultan Hoseyn. The mosque of Kotub Shah has also been ornamented with stone pillars, the spoil of infidels. Four *fakirs* attend the mosque of Dokorposh, which is in tolerable repair, as well as the tomb, but the other buildings are quite ruinous. They have 500 bighas of land, free of rent, but it is of a wretched soil. This mosque, from an inscription over the gate, would appear to have been built in the year of the Hegira 996, by Sultan Hoseyn,

At Baliyadighi is a mosque near a tank, which has an endowment of 1000 bighas of land; and the fakir, who has the hereditary charge, lives in a brick house, and in a decent manner. There is no Hindu place of worship of any note.

The antiquities of this district are rather interesting, and are situated immediately west from Hemtabad. It is said that formerly there governed at this place, a Hindu raja, named Mohes, to whom much of the neighbouring country was subject. During his government, a certain Muhammedan saint (*Pir*), named Buzerudin, came and sat down at his gate, where he seems to have been but coldly received. Soon after, came a still more celebrated person Mukhdum Ghuribal Hoseyn Dokorposh, and the raja immediately fled to Dhaka, which he is said to have founded. The *Pir*, I should suppose, was accompanied by an army, but tradition by no means supports this conjecture. On the contrary, it is said, that the raja fled merely because he was shocked at the destruction which the two barbarian saints and their attendants, committed on innocent cattle and poultry; Mohes, therefore, was probably very different from the Hindu rajas of the present day, as indeed all rajas of former times are said to have been. A Muhammedan saint, in these days, who attempted to kill a cow in a Hindu country, would run great risk, unless he was protected by an army. In support of my opinion, I must mention, that soon after Mohes had been expelled by the saints, Sultan Hoseyn appears to have been at the place, and gave his daughter in marriage to Mukhdum-uzi-udin, brother to Dokorposh. The son by this marriage, Mukhudum Shah Bazit is said to have retired to Sondwip, and took up his abode there; but his son Jamaludin returned here, and was buried near his grand uncle. In the inscription on his tomb, it must be observed, that he is called Jamaludin, son of Sheykh Yahia. On the whole I am inclined to believe, that Mohes raja was sovereign of this part of the country, which, not being included in the provinces of Barondro or Maithilo, did not probably belong to the kingdom of Gaur, until the time of Hoseyn the conqueror; and this territory may have been the country called Kamacah, which he added to his dominions. Having premised so much on the history of the place, I shall now describe its present appearance.

Near a tank, a little way west from Hemtabad, there is a space of ground about half a mile in diameter, over every part of which bricks are thickly scattered, and in some places the foundations of walls may be traced. In some places, this is thickly covered with trees and bushes, and in others, it is clear: at the northern end is a small hill, formed of bricks, and said to have been the public office (*Kuchery*) of Mohes raja. On the surface are a good many large squared stones, of which material, probably, a considerable part of the building consisted. South from that, about 100 yards, is a still larger heap of ruins, and here also are several stones, one of which, apparently the lintel of a door, is a good deal ornamented. This ruin is said to have been the raja's house. Immediately south from this heap are shown the foundations of a small square apartment, made of brick in the centre of which is a tomb, said to be that of *Pir* Buzerudin. The door of stone is still erect, and as will appear from the drawing, (No. 2) has been handsome. From the figures on it, the workmanship is, no doubt, Hindu, and in all probability, it has been a door in the raja's house: at the south end of the ruins are the mosques and adjacent buildings, which I have no doubt, have also been built from the materials of the raja's abode. A door in the outer wall has still more perfect figures than that which has been drawn; and the figure on the lintel strongly resembles the image of Gautama and his two favourite disciples, as usually represented in the temples of Ava. The pillars are remarkably clumsy, quite in the Hindu style; and being all of different forms and lengths, could not have been originally intended for the places which they now occupy. Besides, on a stone lying near the mosque is carved a human figure, quite entire. I have given a drawing of this building, (No. 3) as being one of the most entire in the district.

About a mile and a half beyond this ruin is another, which has been surrounded by a brick wall, and is usually called the *Tukht* or throne of Hoseyn (*Padshah*) the king. The tukht consists of a quadrangular truncated pyramid, of about 20 feet in perpendicular height, and is composed of bricks heaped confusedly together, intermixed with these are some large carved stones, evidently of the same style as those of Mohes raja's house; but whether they have been brought from thence, or whether they are the ruins of a temple, that formerly may have been on the spot, I cannot say. On the summit of this pyramid is a considerable square area, in the centre of which a terrace has been raised about three feet high; and this has been regularly built with cement, and its sides have been ornamented with mouldings covered with plaster. It was here, it is said, that Hoseyn Shah sat, and beheld sports which were exhibited at the nuptials of his daughter. South from the pyramid are the ruins of a brick building, the roof of which has fallen in, but the walls are standing, and have been encrusted with carved bricks. The building is nearly square, with arched doors and windows, and is elevated on a brick terrace about five feet high. This is said to have been the house that was erected for the accommodation of the princes during the ceremony, after which the whole seems to have been given to religious men. The tombs of two saints (Weleat and Bahador Shahs) now occupy the throne of the king, and many tombs of saints and *fakirs* surround the pyramid. There is a small endowment of land for supporting the *fakir* who supplies the lamps burned at the tombs of the most distinguished of these personages.

Between the two ruins many bricks are scattered on the fields, and a very wide road, with a ditch on each side, may be traced most part of the way.

Division of Kaliyagunj

The only remains of antiquity that I saw or heard of is at Borogang, in the southern part of the division. These are several mounds, consisting of bricks, covered in a measure with soil, and extending about 30 yards in diameter. Near them are many small tanks, like those of a Bengal town. On one of the mounds is situated the tomb of a Muhammedan saint, surrounded by a brick wall. The *fakir* says, that it was built by one of the Bengal kings, which is very probable; but his authority is as nothing, for he was a poor illiterate creature, with a silly show of devotion. Even while I was speaking to him he continued to mutter prayers and to sob forth pious ejaculations. Around the monument (*Durgah*) are a good many stones, like those at Hemtabad, but less ornamented. There is no tradition concerning the founder of the ruin. I have no doubt of its having been a Hindu edifice, and that the monument has been built from its materials.

Division of Bangsihari

In this division there is no place of worship of any note, but there are several antiquities near the thana; at about half a mile south from this place is a small Hindu temple, called a Mondir, a work apparently of considerable antiquity. Its base is a quadrangular prism, about 20 feet high, and 12 wide. Its summit is a pyramid of about the same height. This part of the building has been much ornamented with carved

bricks, especially a kind of escutcheon on each face, that possesses some degree of good taste. The artists have been ignorant of the method of constructing an arch; for the door is contracted above, to a point, by the horizontal rows of bricks gradually encroaching on its width; not the smallest tradition remains concerning its founder, and the image has been removed.

At a little distance west from this *mondir* begins a narrow elevated ridge of land, perhaps half a mile wide, which extends west to the Beliya about two miles, and seems to me entirely artificial. It is every where full of small tanks, inequalities, and heaps, many of which consist almost entirely of bricks. The largest of these has been lately opened, probably in part to look for hidden treasure, and in part to procure bricks for building an office (*Kuchery*), for collecting the rents, and this latter view has not been in vain. The building has probably been a temple, in form of a polygon. The outer wall is about four feet thick. At the western end of this elevated space are two tanks of considerable dimensions, which are almost filled up, and entirely choked with weeds. The place is called Brojobollobhopur, and I have no doubt has been a considerable town; but no tradition remains.

About 1¼ mile west from the Beliya, is a very large tank, called Melandighi, which is nearly choked with weeds. The only tradition concerning it is, that it was dug by a princes (*Rani*), and that a miracle was necessary to procure water. About 1¼ mile further west is Gordighi, a tank, the water of which has extended about 600 yards N. and S. and 400 yards E. and W., and which of course is a Hindu work. A considerable portion of it has now so far filled up, that it is cultivated for rice. About 1,200 yards west from this tank is another, called Altadighi, which extends nearly to the same dimensions, but is placed with its greatest length from east to west, and therefore is a Muhammedan work. Between these two tanks are the ruins of Borohata, which are very large heaps or mounds, that consist in a great measure of bricks. In many places the foundations of walls may be traced, and even the dimensions of the chambers. All these chambers are of a small size, owing to which they may have resisted the attacks of time better than more spacious apartments. They are chiefly situated in the southern division of the town called Kutwari. In this part are some small tanks that have evidently been entirely lined with brick. In the centre of the ruins are indubitable traces of a small square fort, which has been surrounded by a double wall of brick, and an intermediate ditch. The ruin to the north of this fort is almost entirely without the trace of regular form, but the quantity of bricks which it contains is great. At its northern extremity is the monument of a Muhammedan *Pir*, Badul Dewan, which is built of bricks; in its gate are two stones, but there is nothing about them to determine, whether they have been brought by the founders, or taken from the ruins. There is no sort of tradition concerning the persons who either founded or destroyed these works.

I observed also in this division, on the road towards the S.E., two places where there small tanks, and heaps of earth and bricks, which may have been towns; but there was nothing about them which indicated their ever having been places of considerable importance.

In the N. E. part of this division is a very large tank, supposed to have been dug by Mohipal raja, and called after his name (Moybuldighi R.). The sheet of water extends 3800 feet from N to S., and 1100 from E. to W. Its depth must be very considerable, as the banks are very large. On the bank are several small places of worship, both Hindu and Moslem but none of any consequence; nothing remains to shew that Mohipal ever resided either at the tank, or at Mohipur, near it; but there is a vast number of bricks, and some stones, that probably belonged to religious buildings, that have been erected by the persons who constructed the tank. One of the stones is evidently the lintel of a door, and of the same style with those at Bannagor, and may have been brought from the ruins of that city. The people in the neighbourhood have an idea, that there has been a building in the centre of the tank; but this is probably devoid of truth, as there is no end to the idle stories which they relate concerning the tank and Mohipal. Both are considered as venerable, or rather awful, and the raja is frequently invoked in times of danger. A canal and road, formed from the earth, thrown out, leads south from the tank, about four miles, where they join others leading east and west, but to what distance I did not ascertain.

Division of Gongarampur

The antiquities of this district are very numerous; and in giving an account of them, I shall have occasion to mention most of the places of worship, and most of the public works of any note. I shall proceed in the order in which I saw them.

First, about seven miles southerly from Dumdummah, is a very fine tank, named Topon (Tubbone R.), and the largest in the district; for the water seems to have extended 4100 feet from N. to S. and 1150 from E. to W. and the space occupied by the bank is about 300 feet wide, making the total dimensions 4700 feet by 1750. On the east and west sides have been three entrances through the bank, each had a descent to the water (*Ghat*) lined with brick. On the south side have been two entrances, and on the N. side, one: opposite to this is a small heap, probably the ruin of a temple, and beyond this an avenue between two small tanks, which, together with the avenue, occupy the width of the great one. To the north of these is a space of about half a mile in extent, broken with small tanks, like the situation of a town; and near the northern extremity of this is a large heap of bricks, covered with soil, once probably a temple of considerable size. These tanks are said to have been made by Ban raja and to have been the place where he performed his riligious ceremonies (*Toposya*), and where he swang before Shiva for 1000 years, suspended by hooks passed through the skin of his back. It is from this that the name of the place is derived.

East from Topon, on the banks of the Punabhoba, is Kordaho, now a place of some trade, but celebrated as having been the place where Krishno burned the 998 arms of Ban raja, which he had cut off in battle.

The proper name of Dumdummah is Devi Kot. It received its present appelation (which signifies the place of war) from its having been a military station during the early Muhammedan government, as it probably was then on the frontier: for I have already mentioned that the province called Barendo extended no farther north than this place. While the troops were stationed at Dumdummah, the chief officer, under the title of Wazir, seems to have resided on the banks of a very noble tank, which is named Dahal Dighi, and has evidently been formed by Muhammedans: its water being about 4000 feet from E. to W. and 1000 from N. to S. It is probably exceedingly deep, as the banks thrown out are very large. They have been a good deal spread, and form many irregular rising grounds, finely planted; and surpass in beauty abything of the kind that I have ever seen. On many different parts, especially towards the N. E. corner are heaps of bricks, probably the ruins of the houses that were occupied by the Moslem officers. On the centre of the north side is the monument (*Durgah*) of a saint (*Pir*) named Mullah Ata-ud-din, contiguous to which is a small mosque. Both are very ruinous, but a canopy is still

suspended over the tomb, which is much frequented as a place of worship and the *fakir* has an endowment of 200 biggahs (about 100 acres) of land. The present occupant is a remarkably handsome man, and has a perfect formed Arabian countenance, although his ancestors have held the appointment for several generations. A descent, paved with stone, leads down from these buildings to the tank, and the materials have been evidently taken from a ruin, as broken columns, parts of doors, windows, and stone variously carved, are intermixed with such as are quite plain. Traces of the human form on the pedestal of a column shew that the ruins from whence they were taken have been those of a Hindu building, and confirm the tradition of the supply having come from Bannogor. The Wazir, who is reported to have founded the mosque and to have dug the tank, is said to be buried between them, and a large cavity covered by long stones is shown as his grave. From an inscription over the gate of the mosque, it appears, that it was built before the time of Ata-ud-din, and of Shekh Mukbu (another saint), by Wazir Shair Musaur of Mozofurabad, commander of the troops of Firuzabad, in the reign of Hoseyn Shah, Sultan of Hostina, son of Mosofur Shah, A.H. 718. From an inscription under the former, it would appear, that a place for prayer (*Gombuz*), which has been erected behind the tomb, was built by the order of Sekandar Shah, son of Majahud Shah, son of Ayas Shah, A.H. 765. Also from an inscription in a wing of the mosque, it would appear, that this was erected as a place of prayer of Ata-ud-din by Futeh Shah, son of Mahmud Shah, A.H. 854. A part of the mosque, called Hamada, from an inscription in it, was built in the reign of Kykaos Shah, by the order of Sakandar Sani or the 2nd, A.H. 872. Finally from an inscription over the door of an apartment to the right of the mosque, and which was a kitchen for the use of *fakirs*, it would appear, that it was built in the time of Mukhdum Mullah, when Mozofur Shah was king. The date is no longer legible.

At a little distance east from Dahal Dighi is another tank of very large dimensions, called Kala Dighi and supposed to have been dug by Kala rani, the spouse of Ban raja, exclusive of the banks it is about 4000 feet long from N. to S. by 800 feet wide.

North from the tanks called Dahal and Kala are many small ones, which formerly in all probability were in the suburbs of Bannogor, the residence of Ban raja, of whom I have already given an account.

The ruins of Bannogor occupy the east bank of the Punabhoba, which here runs from N. E. to S. W. for about two miles, beginning a little about Dumdummah. I first examined the citadel, which is a quadrangle of about 1800 by 1500 feet, surrounded by a high rampart of bricks, and on the south and east by a ditch: the remainder of the ditch has been obliterated or destroyed by the Punabhoba, which in the time of Ban raja is said to have passed to the north of the present course of the Brohmani; and many large water-course, which are to be seen in that direction, render the tradition probable. On the west face of the citadel is a large projecting part, probably the outworks before the gate. In the centre is a large heap of bricks said to have been the raja's house; and on the east face is a gate and a causeway, about 200 feet long, leading across the ditch into the city, which has been a square of above a mile in diameter, and has been also surrounded by a rampart of brick, and by a ditch. Towards its S. E. corner is the monument of Sultan Shah, which is ruinous; but a *fakir* has a small endowment, and burns a lamp before the tomb. The monument is much frequented by the faithful, and contains many stones, which from their position have evidently been taken from ruins, and pillars are of the same order with those at the mosque of Dahal Dighi. They are somewhat more elegant than those at Adinah, and I have procured a drawing of one (No. 9), and of a door (No. 10), which I have no doubt belonged to Bannogor.

Near the monument of the Muhammedan saint are the two celebrated pools Omrito and Jivot, which I mentioned in my account of Ban raja. In their present state they are very different from the pools of life and immortality, which their names imply as they are filled with abominably dirty water. They have never been large but the size of the heaps of bricks round them shown, that they have been surrounded by large buildings; and probably they have been sacred ponds (*Pushkorinis*), which occupied the areas of two temples. The women of the vicinity who have been unfortunate in their children, and have lost many by death, frequent these pools, and carrying with them two living fish of the kind called *Kamach Singgi*, bathe in each pond, and make an offering of a dish.

In Omrito a projecting stone was pointed out as the dead cow that had been thrown into the water by the infidel Yovons, in order to deprive it of its virtues. I proposed to take it out, which excited a smile of contempt in my guides, who assured me, that one of the Dinajpur rajas had tied ropes to it, and with three elephants had attempted in vain to procure this monument of antiquity. The pandit attached to the survey, who is perhaps somewhat of a philosopher, went next day with a dozen men and some ropes, and pulled it out with some degree of exultation. He found it to be an image of the bull Vrisho, which is usually worshiped by the sect of Shiva, and which the infidels very probably threw into the pond. This and the image of Gones now at Dinajpur, which I have already mentioned, together with the custom of swinging attributed to Ban raja, pretty clearly show the religion of that tyrant (*Osur*) who opposed Krishno, as the temples of Shiva constructed by Ravon, which I have seen in the south of India, point out the worship of the opponent of Ram.

At the N. W. corner of the ruins of the town, near the Punabhoba, are the remains of the monument of another Muhammedan saint, *Pir* Havakhari, which also have some columns, and other stones: and the same *fakir* who lights the lamp at the tomb of Sultan Shah attends on this, which is also much frequented by the devout.

Near this the river has undermined part of the ruins, and is encroaching on a thick bed of bricks, in which stands a column of granite of the same order with those in the monuments of the Muhammedan saints.

At a very little distance from the N. E. corner of the city is a large heap of bricks, said to be the ruins of a temple dedicated to Virupakhyo (*Shiva*) by Ban raja. In the time of Raja Ramnath of Dinajpur, two religious men were informed in a dream where the image was concealed, and hastened to inform the raja of their discovery. He accordingly sent people with the two good men, who pointed out the place in the ruins, and on digging there was found a Linga, for which the raja built a small temple, and settled 360 biggahs (about 180 acres) of land, with a monthly pension of 30 rupees on the two brahmuns, whose children now enjoy the fruits of their ancestors' virtue. It is said and believed in the neighbourhood, that this image, when discovered, was a cubit high. It has since gradually diminished, and is now reduced to a span. The new temple is very ruinous, and the brahmans who have the endowment will probably wait for a repair, until another dreamer can procure another raja, who will perform that work of piety. It is now, however, the chief place of Hindu worship in the division.

About half a mile west from the north end of the city, on the opposite side of the Punabhoba, is a considerable heap of bricks, overgrown with bushes, and placed on the side of a small tank. For any thing that appears to the contrary, this, as is related, may have been the house of the princess Usha, whose fondness for Oniruddho brought about the destruction of her father and native city.

About three-fourths of a mile beyond this heap, and on the other side of the Brohmani, is a place called Narayonpur, where there are many small tanks and heap of bricks like an old town. This is said to have been the field where the great battle took place between Krishno and Ban raja. Near one of the tanks, evidently of Hindu construction, is the monument of a Muhammedan saint, *Pir* Baha-ud-din, from whence to the tank is a large pavement and stair, constructed of stones, that have evidently been taken from ruins. Near it is a small building of brick, much ornamented with carving, and which from its resemblance to the mausoleum of Ghyas-ud-din, at Pernya, probably contains the tomb of some person of rank.

The great number of stones in these ruins, and a vast many that have been removed by the Dinajpur rajas, to construct their works, show that Bannogor has been a place much ornamented and its walls show that it was of considerable size and strength. The people here allege, that all the stones which are to be found in the buildings of this district have been carried from it, and that Gaur owed its most valuable materials to the ruins of Ban raja's edifices.

III

ON THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT, AND THE CAUSES WHICH OPERATE ON ITS INCREASE OR DIMINUTION

On the important subject of the number of inhabitants, I have little or nothing to offer that is satisfactory, for no enumeration has been made by the officers of police or revenue.

A list, called Khaneh Shumari, containing a statement of the number of houses, families, tradesmen, castes, ploughs, looms, tanks, and other public works, religious and civil, that are under the care of the magistrate, is very commonly kept in native governments, and seems to be useful, where attention is paid to have it tolerably exact, which may in general be easily accomplished, and I have never heard that the people were alarmed by the execution. I cannot however take upon myself to assert, that such a measure would not occasion alarm in Bengal, because the people, for some time at least, have not been accustomed to it; but I was told that several of the proprietors of land had made such lists for their own estates, without which indeed I cannot imagine how they should be descently regulated, neither did I hear that this had given any alarm or disgust to their tenantry. I was promised a sight of one of these documents; but the promise, as usual in such cases, was not performed.

The only manner that I have of calculating the population is from the extent of cultivation, which is of course liable to great error. Two calculations may be founded on this basis.

First. It will appear in my account of the agriculture of this district, that about 4,80,000 ploughs are required, and one man is the usual allowance for each plough. The men employed in actual agriculture cannot therefore be less than 4,80,000, and these I imagine will be nearly one-fifth of their families including old people and children, which will make the agricultural population 24,00,000. Now, considering the very imperfect state of agriculture, and the rudeness of the arts on this district, I do not think that we can add more than one-fourth of this number for all the other classes of society, specially as a quantity of grain is exported. This will give 30,00,000 for the total population, being about 558 persons for each square mile.

Secondly. An estimate may be formed from the quantity of rough rice, after deducting seed, that I have calculated to be annually raised in this district, is about 368,00,000 mons, which according to the trials that I made will give 276,50,000 mons of clean rice. Now I have supposed, that to the value of 32,00,000 rupees of rice, or 44,00,000 mons are exported, and there will remain for consumption 232,50,000 mons Calcutta weight. Then allowing ½ seer of 96 Sa. Wt. for each person daily, which is the calculation usually made in this district, this quantity of rice will feed more than 40,00,000 of people; considerable deductions however must be allowed for grain that is wasted, distilled, consumed by fire, eaten by cattle, and used in the arts: but still this population seems to be exaggerated, and the calculation founded on the number of ploughs seems more suitable to reality.

The most remarkable circumstance is, that with this overwhelming population, there is a general complaint of a scarcity of workmen. The waste lands are attributed to a want of farmers; and common workmen or porters cannot be procured without the utmost difficulty.

The difficulty in procuring farmers for waste lands, I imagine, is owing to the extreme poverty of the generality of that class of men, who have no farther means than will just enable them to cultivate land that is in good condition, and from which they can receive an immediate and certain return; while the immense profit, which those who have any capital make by lending out their money to necessitious neighbours, prevents them from laying out money on improving the soil.

The difficulty of procuring workmen and porters proceeds, in my opinion, chiefly from the want of skill and of proper implements to facilitate labour, so that the quantity which individuals can perform is exceedingly small, and almost every person is therefore engaged. It must, however, I am afraid, be allowed that a want of energy and activity in the people contribute also to the same end.

That the population should be enormous is not wonderful; for there are not probably 1,000 persons born in the district who are in the army, or who have left it for service of any kind, or indeed who have at all emigrated, except scoundrels who are under the power of justice, or who have absconded from a fear of the law. These are indeed very numerous.

The notions of both Hindus and Muhammedans inculcate in the strongest manner the duty of women to propagate the species, and I may venture to say that the injunction is complied with, as far nearly as human nature will admit. A maiden at the age of puberty would be looked upon by the natives with disgust and contempt; but few indeed are left in this humiliating situation. Besides, the Muhammedan law, and that of three-fourths of the Hindus of this district, allows widows to live in a kind of left-hand marriage, which, although not so honourable as proper matrimony, is far from being considered as sinful or as excluding them from society. Accordingly, except prositutues, I may safely venture to say, that in the whole district there are not 1,000 women capable of propagating the species, who are not in a situation of doing so, either as wives or concubines. Even among the pure Hindus, whose

widows cannot marry, there are comparatively few persons of that description; for most of them are from other districts, and a large proportion of their widows, who do not burn nor become prostitutes, retire to their families.

The hardships imposed upon Hindu widows of rank will be seen from many circumstances in the following account. They are script of the numerous ornaments which they enjoyed while children and wives, and are not even allowed to wear a red border to their dress; while they are compelled to sleep on the ground exposed to insects and vermin, and to act as menial servants to the vain beauties who are decked out in the ornaments of which they have been deprived. Women of a high mind often prefer the funeral pile, while many others submit with patience, especially in the families of landholders, when they have young sons totally incapable of managing their affairs; but it is not wonderful that many young women, conscious of their beauty, and thoughtless concerning its decay, scorn to submit to such harsh regulations, and seek for refuge in the house of a bawd.

In fact, the rage for marriage is such, that a man, who has not money sufficient to defray the expense of the ceremony is every where willing to borrow it at any interest; and this involves himself and offspring in difficulties, from which death alone can relieve them. In some divisions I found, that even common labourers sold their services for from 18 to 24 months, in order to raise at once a sum sufficient to enable them to marry, and during that time, the wife of course is left to provide for herself in the best manner she can. The master in such cases finds the servant in food and raiment.

It may seem surprising, in a country where procreaction has such encouragement, and where perhaps there is less emigration than in any place whatever, that the species should not multiply so fast as to render famine common, or that a single inch of ground should remain unoccupied.

I have already endeavoured to account for part of the lands remaining waste from poverty of the farmers, and the high profits on capital. With respect to the supply of food, I must state, that in the remembrance of man there have only been two famines; one in the Bengal year 1177, and one in the year 1194, the one 55 years, and the other 38 years ago. Both these were owing to very unfavourable seasons, when a great part of the crop failed; and in the latter it was only in some parts of this district that any considerable number perished. In common years, or even in times of scarcity such as the present year 1808, such excess of misery is unknown; and none, so far as I could learn, perish of hunger: on the contrary, there is usually a great abundance of food.

There seem to be two principal means that keep the population within the bounds of subsistence; one is early marriage, and the other disease.

In all the larger animals nearly resembling man, with whose manners we are well acquainted, such as the horse, ass, cow, or sheep, it has been found, that where the sexes have been allowed to unite so soon as actuated by desire, the offspring was puny, and the operation uncertain; and I think we may safely extend the analogy to the human race. Some peculiar tribes of men in India, especially those in the western parts, and the bearers of palanquins, are no doubt strong men; but it is not within my reach at present to form a rational conjecture concerning the reason why these differ from their countrymen. It suffices to say, that the inhabitants of Dinajpur are a puny, weak race, and are far from having numerous families, notwithstanding their early marriages, which on the woman's side almost always are consummated before the age of 13 years, and on the man's, very commonly before the age of 16. In the families of landholders, it is very uncommon to trace three successive generations; and in order to preserve the succession recourse must be had to adoption, more usually after one regular succession than after a longer interval. These land-holders are all married when children, and enjoy an abundant diet, comfortable dwellings, and plenty of warm clothing. It may indeed be with justice said, that the villages of Dinajpur swarm with children. This however I belive does not proceed from the prolificness of individuals, but is the natural consequence of the people being unhealthy and shortlived, which of course requires a large proportion of children to the number of adults. The moralist, who with a view of checking vice, should succeed in introducing early marriages, would, I am persuaded produce great injury. The breed of men would not only degenerate, but vice would become more predominant. Female beauty reaped too early almost instantly decays, disgust soon follows, and the husbands, like the land-holders of Dinajpur would soon abandon themselves to intrigue.

The grand check however to the excess of population is disease, which makes ample room, and fever annually sweeps away immense numbers; although I do not think that any means would ever render Dinajpur a country remarkably salubrious, yet I am persuaded, that the excessive prevalence of fever is more owing to the want of stimulating diet, and of comfortable lodging and clothing, the consequence of poverty, than to any extraordinary degree of malignity in the air; and the great poverty of the natives is no doubt to be chiefly attributed to their improvidence, especially in forming early marriages, by which they have been involved in debt. The fevers are generally of the remitting kind, and terminate fatally in a few days; but more commonly they terminate in agues, or commence under that form, and are accompained by enlargements of the spleen and dropsical swellings, which carry off the sufferer after long confinement. In fact, there are few who escape with less confinement than one month in the year, and the whole are a sickly, poor looking people.

The fever makes such ample havoc, that little room seems to be left for other diseases, some of which however are objects of great curiosity. I was pervented from gaining a proper knowledge of them, partly by my constant travelling, and numerous other avocations, which, were incompatible with an attendance on the sick, and partly from my having met with no native physician. The practitioners of medicine are confined to Dinajpur and Maldeh and were so much engaged, that I could not procure an interview of length enough to afford satisfactory information.

The small-pox on the whole does little injury, and the inoculation for that disease is pretty generally diffused. The inoculators are of both religions and of all castes. One of them, a Hindu, gave me the following account of his plan. Every year, so soon as the natural disease appears, which it usually does between the 10th of February and 12th of March, he begins to inoculate, and the season for inoculation continues until the 12th of May. Some years the spontaneous disease does not appear, and then he cannot operate, having no means of procuring matter. The inoculator in the course of his practice remembers this having happened four times. When he has found a person under the natural disease, he opens the pustules with a rude iron bodkin, and collects the matter on some cotton wool. It will keep three days, and no longer. He uses it by moistening the cotton in water, and rubbing it on the skin, and then in that part he makes eight or 10 punctures with a needle; afterwards he rubs the impregnated cotton upon the punctures. Children are not inoculated

under three years of age, but generally before ten. Those who are too young for inoculation, are carefully separated from those who undergo the operation, and are made to drink sugar and water, over which some incantations to Sitola have been performed by a brahmin. Previous to the operation, the child is washed, and afterwards is not allowed to eat fish: meat is nearly out of the question, but it seems to be allowed whatever else it chooses, except cakes of bread; and sugar, plantains, water-melons, cucumbers, and cold boiled rice are recommended as the most proper diet. Two or three times a day it is washed in cold water. Should a fever accompany the eruption, the inoculator repeats a spell (*Montor*) over some water, which he gives to the child to drink. He knows of no other remedy, and his skill is supposed to consist in the knowledge of a proper spell, which is a secret Muhammedan inoculators, as well as Hindus, pretend to a knowledge of. Very few indeed of those who are inoculated die, even in the worst seasons; for although the disease appears naturally almost every year, there are certain seasons, once in 10 or 12 years, when it attacks more generally than others, and it then proves uncommonly fatal. In such seasons, there dies perhaps one in a hundred of those who are inoculated. It is indeed chiefly in such seasons, that the spontaneous disease proves fatal to the natives of Dinajpur.

The inoculators, when not employed in the line of their profession, cultivate the ground with their own hands. Their fee is from one anna to one rupee for each child, according to the circumstances of the parent; and they are by no means respected, nor considered as on a footing with the practitioner of medicine.

The vaccine inoculation is totally unknown to the natives, even by report.

Measles appear occasionally, but are seldom fatal. Fluxes and choleras are common in spring and rheumatisms in the cold weather; but these seldom kill.

The pox is rather uncommon; and except near the town, married men are ashamed to infect their families. In and near Dinajpur indeed, it is supposed that one person in four has this disease. Neither can the itch nor ring-worm be considered as very common, and they do not affect more perhaps than one-fourth of the people, and these of the lowest ranks, which in India must be considered as a very moderate proportion.The ring-worm is the most prevalent.

These diseases are common to natives of Britain and India, but there are others peculiar in some measure to the latter, which deserve particular notice.

The kind of leprosy, called *Kushtho,* of *Mohavyadhi,* (that is, the great disease) is common, although not quite so prevalent as in some parts of Bengal. Some estimate the number affected at one in the hundred, while in other districts not more than one in 500 are supposed to suffer. I am doubtful whether or not it has yet been described by nosologists, or at least clearly distinguished from some diseases to which it has a strong resemblance; but not having it in my power to consult the work of Sauvages. I cannot speak positively. In this terrible disease, the skin becomes wrinkled and discoloured, the joints of the hands and feet drop off, and the patient becomes a most loathsome object. It has no tendency to spontaneous cure; but continues to afflict the patient until death. I am certain that it is not infectious; so that in several points it seems to differ from the leprosy to which the Jews were subject, and which I believe is that called Lepra Arabum by nosologists. I have known women, who had laboured under it for years, and who had healthy children, which they suckled, without communicating infection; and I am here assured, that men labouring under it have for years cohabited with their wives, who have continued exempt. It is reckoned however hereditary, and I believe with justice; but it seldom makes its appearance before the age of puberty. By the natives here, it is reckoned of two kinds: *Popoj,* which is inflicted on those who are great sinners, and which may be cured, if the gods please, by a pilgrimage to Baidyonath, near Janggira, on the Ganges; and *Kormoj,* which is inflicted on those who have been sinners in a former life. Were it not for the overbearing credulity of the natives, one might from thence infer, that the disease sometimes goes away spontaneously; but after much inquiry, I have not been able to learn of one case. It seems in Bengal to occupy the place of scrofula being nearly as common as that malady is in the colder parts of Europe. In a native of India, on the contrary, I have never seen a clearly marked case of scrofula; and believe such have rarely, if ever, occurred. I know from repeated trials, that arsenic is no cure for this leprosy, as has been pretended; and I have also tried mercury in vain. Neither had a full and nourishing diet any better effect in a fair trial, which I made by order of Lord Teignmouth, when that nobleman was Governor General. Mr. Halliday, surgeon at Dinajpur, informs me that he had had some success with the mineral acids.

The leprosy, in which the skin of the native becomes white (*Switre*) is but rare, although at all times there are several examples of it in the district; and a similar state often probably takes place in the skins of Europeans, without being observed or considered as a disease. At least I have seen the skin of some Europeans, that exactly resembled those of the Indians who are affected with this disorder.

The leprosy, accompanied by an enlargement of the leg, and which has been called elephantiasis by nosologists, has been often considered as a mere symptom of the first mentioned disease. The natives, I believe, with great justice consider them as perfectly distinct; and the disease which consists in a swelled leg they call *Godh.* In Dinajpur it is not a rare disease, and in some divisions it was said that one person in 200 labours under it, but in others, it is not so common. It generally commences in adults, and is accompanied by repeated attacks of pain and fever, which the natives say appear always either at the full or new moon. Each attack of fever is accompanied by an increase of swelling; but when this has enlarged to a certain extent, the attacks of fever gradually become less and less violent, and produce less and less effect on the swelling; so that afterwards the patient enjoys good health, lives to the usual age, and suffers no inconvenience except from the size of the tumour. Both sexes are subject to the three diseases that have been last mentioned.

The women, in a few parts of this district, chiefly near the Punabhoba and Atreyi rivers, are subject to the indolent swelling in the throat, which seems to be exactly the same with the goitre of the Alps. By the natives it is called *Gologondo,* and its progress is nearly the same with that of the *godh*; but the fever and pain are never so considerable, and the former is often not perceptible; while it is increasing, however there are always slight paroxysms of pain. No remedy is known for either of these diseases.

The male sex in this district, as well as in other parts of India, are subject to a swelling apparently of a similar nature but which affects the testicles. Its paroxysms of increase are accompanied by fever and pain, which last three or four days, and are said always to appear at full or new moon. It seldom attacks persons under

20 years of age, and usually commences on only one side. In this stage, it is called *Eksira*, and sometimes is cured; but when both the sides are affected, especially after a few paroxysms and after it has acquired the name of *Korondo*, no remedy is known. After some time, the paroxysms of pain and fever entirely cease, and the swelling becomes stationary; but it is extremely inconvenient from its size, and frequently destroys the powers of generation. It is not, however, liable to degenerate into cancer, nor to affect the general health. The usual size is, that of a man's head, but it is often much larger. The natives consider these three last diseases as a species of the same genus, and I believe with perfect accuracy. This last species is not so common in Dinajpur as in the southern parts of Bengal, but still many are affected.

Two febrile diseases, accompanied by local inflammation, are also exceedingly common, but are not epidemic. The one is by the natives called *Sannipatik*, and is a swelling and pain of the submaxillary glands, accompanied by fever. It frequently attacks the same person at different times, in the course of his life. This disease is very common in Dinajpur, and Mr. Halliday considers it as the same with the mumps (Angina parotidea) and treats it with emetics. I cannot say that I am entirely satisfied concerning the identity of the two diseases. Many of my followers suffered from it, and some more than once; but it was a mild complaint, without any symptom that required so active a medicine as an emetic, otherwise I should have tried the plan recommended by Mr. Halliday.

The other disease is very common in every part of India, and by the natives is called *Nasa or Nakra*. It is a considerable fever, accompanied by much drowsiness, and by general pains, especially in the neck and shoulders. The inner membrane of the nose is considered by the natives as the seat of the disorder; but there is no considerable uneasiness in that member. The membrane is however turgid with blood. The cure applied by the natives is to draw blood from the part, by thrusting a sharp-edged grass into the nose. So far as I have had occasion to observe, the disease would readily terminate in health, without assistance; some persons however pretend to have great skill in knowing the proper time for introducing the grass, and say that then the disease is ripe.

IV

Estimate of the expense of a Hindu family of high rank and station in the town of Dinajpur. It consists of the master, who is married and has one child; of a dependent relation, who is also married; of another male dependent relation who acts as steward, but his wife does not live-in the family; of a widow, who acts as cook; of two men servants, and a boy or woman domestic; in all 10 persons.

LODGING

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
To a small house, built of brick, 14 cubits by 7, usually divided into two apartments, with wooden doors and some small windows having wooden shutters. In this the master with his wife and child sleep and eat, .	300 0 0	
To a hut, 8 cubits by 6, made of bamboo posts and beams, the walls of clay or of hurdles, the door a hurdle. In this the male relation and his wife sleep, .	10 0 0	
To another hut of the same kind, 10 cubits by 7, which serves as a kitchen; and where the widow sleeps; if made of hurdles it is plastered with clay, .	15 0 0	
To a hut like the last, which serves for a store-house, and in which the boy or woman servant usually sleeps, .	15 0 0	
To 3 huts of the same kind, but small, and their front only plastered; one serves for a temple, the other two for accommodating strangers, whether friends or religious mendicants, .	25 0 0	
To a hut, 12 cubits by 8, placed near the gate for receiving company (*Baitokkhana*). It is usually made with a wooden door, with walls of mats, in which there are some openings by way of windows, that may be shut by hurdles which fall down (Jhangh). In this the steward and servants usually sleep, . .	30 0 0	
To a hut for the cattle, 8 cubits by 6. This is not plastered, .	10 0 0	
To a house, 10 cubits by 7, for the watchman, and through which is the entrance, with a mud wall, which surrounds the premises, and which includes about 1½ bigah (¾ acre) planted with trees and flowers, .	35 0 0	
Total, .		440 0 0
Interest, insurance, and repairs on the amount, at 36 per cent. a year, .	158 6 5	
Ground rent, .	6 0 0	
Total lodging in expensive families, .		164 6 5
Very few people however occupy such a house. In place of a brick apartment for the master and mistress, the usual accommodation is thatched, but the beams and posts are wooden, and the walls are plastered with mud. Many houses of this kind have two stories, but such are seldom inhabited by decent persons, and are chiefly appropriated to prostitutes. A house of this kind costs Rs. 60, which reduces the whole amount to, .	200 0 0	
Interest, &c. on the amount,	72 0 0	
Ground rent, .	6 0 0	
Total usual lodging, .		78 0 0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Furniture of a durable nature, for the temple

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 pair of copper cups, for pouring water on the gods, (*kosha kooshi*),	3	0	0			
1 copper *kundo*, another kind of cup used in prayer,	2	0	0			
1 copper *tat*, a kind of plate used in prayer,	1	8	0			
1 copper *pushpopatro*, a plate for holding flowers, used in prayer,	3	0	0			
1 brass *pudmason* or salver,	2	0	0			
1 brass *tripodi*, or tripod, which supports a shell or *saweer* (*Panisongkho*), containing holy-water,	6	0	0			
1 brass lamp with five lights (*Ponchoprodip*),	1	8	0			
1 bell-metal *kangsor*, or bell in form of a plate,	2	0	0			
1 bell-metal *ghonta*, or common bell,	2	8	0			
2 brass pots (*apkhora*), for holding the water that is to be offered,	2	0	0			
2 brass plates (*rikabi*), for holding fruits and sweetmeats as offerings,	3	0	0			
1 conch-shell, for blowing to attract the deity's notice,	3	0	0			
1 *chotudla*, a wooden table or altar, on which the images are placed,	4	0	0			
1 *chondonpata*, or stone rubbing Sandal-wood to dust,	0	8	0			
1 *ason*, or small woollen carpet, on which the person who prays sits,	0	8	0			
Total of furniture for the temple,				36	8	0

FOR THE HOUSE. Pots of various kinds for holding water; *viz.*

				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4 brass *kolos*,				24	0	0			
3 ditto *garu*,				8	0	0			
3 ditto *lota*,				5	0	0			
3 bell-metal *apkhora*,				5	0	0			
3 brass *omriti*,				3	0	0			
6 brass and 4 bell-metal *thal*, or plates,				20	0	0			
6 brass and 4 bell-metal *bati*, or large cups,				10	0	0			
5 brass and 5 bell-metal *Kotoras*, or small cups,				5	0	0			
2 brass *bohuguna*, or pots for boiling rice,				4	0	0			
2 brass *hanri*, pots for making curry,				4	0	0			
1 brass *hata* or ladle, and 1 *bayuli* or hook for removing pots from the fire,				2	0	0			
1 brass spitting pot (*dabor*),				2	0	0			
1 brass lamp-stand (*pilsooj*),				5	0	0			
1 brass mortar and pestle,				6	0	0			
2 pair of betel salvers (*panbata*), one of brass, the other of bell-metal,				8	0	0			
2 pair of betel-nut cutters,				0	8	0			
1 brass implement for smoking tobacco through water (*hooka*),				8	0	0			
1 *albala*, another instrument for the same purpose, with a long flexible tube such as is used by the Europeans in India; it is made partly of copper and partly of other metals,				21	0	0			
2 iron (*khuli*) frying pots, used also for boiling milk,				4	0	0			
2 hoes and 2 hatchets (*kooral*),				3	0	0			
1 *khonta*, or wooden stake pointed with iron, used as a spade and pickaxe,				0	4	0			
3 *bothis* or kitchen knives,				0	12	0			
3 sickles (*kastya*) for cutting grass for cattle,				0	6	0			
1 iron rod for cleaning the *hooka*,				0	1	0			
2 knives,				0	8	0			
2 pair scissors,				0	4	0			
2 bills for cutting bamboo or wood,				0	6	0			
1 iron ladle and an iron hook for removing pots from the fire,				0	8	0			
1 brass or iron pot for holding oil, and a handle for the same for a torch,				3	0	0			
1 hanging iron lamp,				0	4	0			
10 stone plates and 5 stone cups,				13	0	0			
1 stone for grinding curry-stuff,				1	0	0			

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
A palanquin (*Yan* or *Jan*), .	20	0	0			
1 (*toktaposh*), a kind of large sofa, made entirely of wood, and more perhaps resembling the bench in a guard-room, where people can both sit and sleep. It stands in the place where company is received, .	4	0	0			
2 bedsteads for master and mistress, (married people do not sleep in the same bed), .	12	0	0			
3 chairs, . .	3	0	0			
4 stools made of ratans (*mora*), .	2	0	0			
2 large chests, .	10	0	0			
2 small chests, .	4	0	0			
2 bamboo baskets covered with leather, and having lids (*petara*), .	0	12	0			
1 instrument for beating rice (*dhenki*) and a wooden mortar, . .	1	0	0			
4 wooden stools for sitting on when they bathe (*jolchouk*), . .	2	0	0			
10 low wooden stools for sitting on when they eat (*piri*), . .	4	0	0			
2 pair wooden slippers (*khoroms*), . .	0	8	0			
10 wooden platters (*barkosh*), . .	5	0	0			
2 plates for making cakes, .	1	0	0			
1 large fan, .	2	0	0			
Total durable household furniture, .				238	2	0
Total durable furniture, .				274	10	0
Interest and repairs, &c. on the above, at 24 per cent., .	65	14	6¼			
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a more perishable nature. For the floor or for sitting on, 3 *sutrunjis* or carpets made of cotton, or 3 *galichas* or carpets made of woolen: both kinds are of the usual fabric, and are long and narrow, .	20	0	0			
2 *dulichas* or woollen carpets, with the nape thrown on one side, .	12	0	0			
2 *sujoni*, or square pieces of cotton cloth flowered with silk and cotton thread, on which the master of the family sits, .	4	0	0			
2 large calico sheets, which cover the floor of the sitting apartment, .	6	0	0			
1 large pillow and two smaller for leaning the back against, while sitting on the floor as usual, .	4	0	0			
For sleeping in						
5 sets of curtains, of muslin, for the master and mistress, male relation and wife, with one spare. The two latter persons sleep on the ground; but the curtains are hung from the roof of their hut, and are tucked under their bedding to keep off muskitos, snakes, and other vermin, .	24	0	0			
5 mattresses of cotton, .	16	0	0			
4 blankets from Bootan or Patna, .	8	0	0			
6 quilts, .	24	0	0			
5 sheets for the beds of the master and mistress, .	7	0	0			
8 sleeping pillows of *simul* cotton; no changeable covers,	8	0	0			
3 fine mats, made of the leaves of the (Thalia Palda, B MSS.) *sitolpati*, on which the principal persons sleep in hot weather, .	3	0	0			
2 pair of painted mats for the same purpose, .	3	0	0			
4 coarse mats of leaves or stems of plants (*scirpi*), for the widow, servants, or strangers to sleep on, .	3	0	0			
5 fine sackcloth coverings (*megili*), for the same purpose, .	2	0	0			
				144	0	0
Total more perishable furniture, Interest for money, repairs, and replacing the above, at 36 per cent. per annum, .	51	13	5¼			
Umbrellas, .	1	0	0			
Total annual expense of furniture, .				118	12	0
ORNAMENTS for the mistress of the family						
A gold ring for the nose (*noth*), .	16	0	0			
A gold necklace, consisting of eight-sided heads (*dana*), small round beads (*mala*), and large beads of the same form (*motormala*), .	96	0	0			
A golden ornament called *champkoli*, which hangs from the necklace, .	32	0	0			

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
A kind of gold ear-rings called *gengtha*, .. .	24	0	0			
Another kind called *denri*, .	32	0	0			
Another kind called *jhumka*,	12	0	0			
Another kind called *pipolpata*,	8	0	0			
A golden ornament for the forehead called *siti*, .	32	0	0			
A golden ornament hung to the neck called *maduli*, .	16	0	0			
A gold ring (*onggori*) for the finger, .	8	0	0			
A gold ring (*noha*) for the left wrist, .	32	0	0			
Silver bracelets or rings for the forearms, several on each, called *boyuti*, .	50	0	0			
A pair of silver ornaments tied round the arm above the elbow (*tar*), .	30	0	0			
A pair of silver bracelets made of heads (*painchha*), arm (*tabij*), men wear a charm in this kind of ornament, the women are not guilty of this folly, .	8	0	0			
8 rings of silver for the toes, (*chutki or pasuli*), .	8	0	0			
A pair of silver ornaments for the ankles, (*bakkmol*), .	25	0	0			
Another silver ornament for the arm, (*rosuna*), .	8	0	0			
Another called *hatmaduli*, .	10	0	0			
A ring or bracelet of shell, (*sankha*) which is worn by the women of rank, because it is reckoned lucky, .	2	0	0			
Looking glass, comb, boxes for red-lead and other things for the toilet, kept in a small basket called *sindur chubri*,	0	8	0			
Total ornaments for the mistress of the family, .				455	10	0
ORNAMENTS for the master of the family						
2 gold rings for the fingers, .	16	0	0			
2 or 3 gold ornaments (*maduli*) hung round the neck, .	16	0	0			
1 *tabij* or square ornament, which contains a charm, and is tied round the arm, .	18	0	0			
1 looking glass, .	1	8	0			
Total, .				51	8	0
ORNAMENTS for child						
1 pair gold rings or bracelets for the wrists (*bala*), .	30	0	0			
An ornament of gold to hang round the neck (*podok*), .	32	0	0			
A gold ring for the neck, (*hansuli*), .	32	0	0			
A necklace of gold beads, (*dana and mala*), .	48	0	0			
A pair of silver rings for the ancles, (*mol*), .	16	0	0			
A square ornament, (*tabij*), for containing a charm, to be tied found the arm, .	6	0	0			
Coral beads, . .	4	0	0			
Total, .				168	0	0
The widow and dependent relations are allowed no ornament . .						
Total of ornaments, .				675	2	0
Interest and new fashioning the above at 24 per cent .	162	0	5¼			
CLOTHINGS, for the master of the family						
His dress of ceremony adopted from the Muhammedans						
2 under coats or vests, (*nima*) of white cotton cloth, .	12	0	0			
2 upper coats, (*jama*), of the same, .. .	24	0	0			
2 turbans, .. .	10	0	0			
2 girdles, (*potko*), .	8	0	0			
2 pair drawers, (*izar*), .	4	0	0			
2 handkerchiefs, .	2	0	0			
A pair of shawls, Rs. 100, last 10 years, . .	10	0	0			
2 pair slippers, . .	2	0	0			
Total, .				72	0	0
His proper dress						
2 pair of cotton sheets, 5 cubits by 3, which he wraps round his shoulders, and which are called *uranis*, . .	8	0	0			
3 pair of cotton wrappers for the loins, (dhuti), 8 cubits by 2, . .	8	0	0			
4 *angarkha* and *taj*, or jackets and caps of cotton cloth, a part of dress adopted from the Muhammedans, but now in general use among men of rank, *pondits* excepted, .	6	0	0			

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
4 *phetas* or turbans of white muslin, .	6	0	0			
3 *dolayi* or double cotton sheets, quilted together without stuffing for the cold season, 5 cubits by 3, .	12	0	0			
2 *pachhuri* or *gelap* or double sheet, not stitched together, used also in the cold season, 10 cubits by 3, . .	2	0	0			
1 piece of silk used at prayer. It is long enough both to serve for a wrapper round the loins, and to cover the shoulders, and is called *jor* or *dhuti dobja* .	5	0	0			
2 *jor* of fine cloth for receiving Hindu company, .	4	0	0			
1 piece of European broadcloth for the cold season, 5 cubits, costs 10 Rs. last 6 years, .	3	0	0			
Total, .				126	0	0
For the mistress of the family						
A silk cloth, 10 cubits by 2, *which is called sari, and* after having been wrapped round the loins is passed over the head and shoulders, . .	8	0	0			
6 cotton *saris* with red borders, . .	10	0	0			
A *chador*, or cotton sheet for the cold weather, .	2	0	0			
2 *gamchhas*, or towels for bathing, . .	0	8	0			
Total, .				20	8	0
For the child						
Common dress, .	10	0	0			
Visiting dress, .	10	0	0			
Total, .				20	0	0
For the two female relations						
10 *dhutis*, . .	6	0	0			
2 *jor* for ceremony, .	4	0	0			
2 *urani* or *chador*, .	5	0	0			
2 turbans, . .	2	0	0			
4 *gelap* or sheets to throw round the shoulders in the cold weather, 10 cubits by 3 . .	8	0	0			
Total for two persons,				25	0	0
For the female relation						
6 *saris* of cotton cloth with red borders, .	7	8	0			
1 *gelap* or sheet for cold weather . .	1	0	0			
1 pair shell bracelets, .	3	0	0			
Total, .				11	8	0
For the widow						
6 plain coarse wrappers (*bhuni*,) of cotton cloth, .	6	0	0			
1 *gelap*, . .	1	0	0			
Total, .				7	0	0
Total clothing, .				210	0	0

Table: Monthly expense

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rice, 4 mds. fine old rice, at Rs. 1¼; .	5	0	0			
2 mds. coarse at R. 1, (part is given away in charity,) .	2	0	0			
Pulse chiefly *oror* (Cytisus Cajan), and *hari mug*, md. . .	1	8	0			
Wheaten flour, 20 seers, .	1	0	0			
Clarified butter, 6 seers, .	2	8	0			
Mustard-seed oil, 16 seers, .	2	0	0			
Spice and other seasoning such as turmerics, capsicum, &c. . .	1	8	0			
Sugar and sweetmeats, .	2	0	0			
Milk, 10 cows, prime cost 40 rupees, interest on which at 1 per cent. .	0	6	5			
Food, .	3	0	0	3	6	5
Vegetables, .				1	8	0
Fish, used daily, .				1	8	0
Tobacco, . .				1	0	0
Betel, . .				1	0	0
Fuel and earthen pots, .				2	0	0
Total, per mensem .						27 14 5
Total for the year, .						334 13 0

SERVANTS AND EQUIPAGE

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
3 domestics, wages and clothes monthly, .	3	12	0			
1 watchman, .	3	0	0			
Barber, . .	0	4	0			
Washerman, . .	1	12	0			
Sweeper, . .	0	4	0			
Palanquin bearers employed occasionally, .	12	0	0			
Horse first cost 30 Rs. Interest and supplying a new one occasionally, at 3 per cent. .	0	14	5			
Servant and food, .	3	0	0			
	3	14	5			
Total servants and equipage per mensem, .						23 14 5
Total annually, .						286 13 0
Celebration of Holidays, *Guru, Purohit,* and other expenses connected with religion, of which the *Durga Puja* alone consumes at least Rs. 200, (one man spent this year 10,000 rupees,) .	300	0	0			
Stationery and master to teach the child to read and write, .	6	0	0			
.	306	0	0			
Total, .						592 13 0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

II—Estimate of the expense of a family of some consideration, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, a widow who acts as cook, a dependent male relation, who is a kind of steward, and of two domestics, a man and a boy.

LODGING

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
A house for the master and mistress, 15 cubits by 8, with beams and posts of wood, walls clay or plastered with clay, a wooden door,	40	0	0			
A hut for the kitchen and where the widow sleeps, 10 cubits by 6, with bambu supporters, walls of clay, or of hurdles plastered near the fire-place with clay,	15	0	0			
A store-house of the same kind, where the boy sleeps,	15	0	0			
A hut for the cattle, 8 cubits by 6,	8	0	0			
A small hut for a temple, 8 cubits by 6,	8	0	0			
Another for strangers, 10 cubits by 6,	10	0	0			
A hut for receiving company, and where the steward and servant sleep,	30	0	0			
A house for the watch-man through which the entrance is, with a high bambu railing round the premises,	24	0	0			
Total lodging				150	0	0
Interest, insurance, and repairs, at 36 per cent. per mensem,	54	0	0			
Ground rent, 1 bigha, ⅓ acre of land,	2	0	0			
Total lodging,				56	0	0

FURNITURE for the temple

1 pair copper cups (*koshakushi*),	2	8	0			
1 copper cup called *kundo*,	1	0	0			
1 copper plate called *tat*,	1	0	0			
1 brass salver, *podmason*,	1	0	0			
1 brass tripod or *tripodi*, with its shell,	3	0	0			
1 brass pot, *apkhora*,	1	0	0			
1 brass plate called *rikabi*,	1	0	0			
1 conch shell,	2	0	0			
1 stone for grinding sandal-wood,	0	8	0			
1 *kusason* or mat of grass, on which the master prays,	0	1	0			
1 bell-metal plate for ringing (*kangsor*), to call the attention of the god,	1	8	0			
1 brass lamp with five lights,	1	0	0			
1 wooden throne (*singhason*) for the gods, covered with cloth,	2	8	0			
Total,				18	1	0

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of lasting materials

Pots or vessels of different kinds for holding water, *viz.*:

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 *kolos* of brass,	10	0	0			
1 *garu* of ditto,	3	0	0			
4 *lota* of ditto,	5	0	0			
2 *omriti* of ditto,	2	8	0			
2 *apkhora* of bell-metal,	3	0	0			
2 betel salvers of brass (*panbata*),	4	0	0			
2 pair betel-nut cutters,	0	8	0			
4 brass or bell-metal plates (*thal*),	12	0	0			
6 brass or bell-metal cups (*bati*),	6	0	0			
2 brass lamp-stands (*pilsooj*),	3	0	0			
2 brass pots for boiling rice, (*bohuguna*),	3	8	0			
1 iron pot (*khuli*) for boiling milk and frying,	1	8	0			
1 iron ladle, and hook for removing pots from the fire, (*hata and bayuli*),	0	8	0			
1 iron rod for cleaning the *hooka*,	0	1	0			
1 hoe and one hatchet,	1	8	0			
1 bill for cutting and cleaving bambus,	0	3	0			
2 sickles,	0	8	0			
2 kitchen knives (*boti*),	0	8	0			
2 knives,	0	8	0			
1 stake pointed with iron (*khonta*),	0	2	0			
1 pair scissors,	0	2	0			
3 plates and 2 cups of stones,	4	0	0			
1 stone for rubbing curry-stuff,	0	12	0			
2 bedsteads for the master and mistress of the family,	4	0	0			
1 large and one small chest,	8	0	0			
1 bamboo trunk (*petara*),	0	8	0			
1 wooden stool,	0	12	0			
6 low wooden stools for sitting on at meals,	2	4	0			
1 instrument (*dhenki*) for beating rice, and a wooden mortar,	1	0	0			
4 stools of ratans (*mora*),	1	0	0			
2 wooden plates for making cakes,	0	1	0			
2 pair of wooden shoes	0	6	0			
Total,				80	11	0
Total durable furniture,				98	12	0
Interest and repairs on the above, at 24 per cent.,	23	11	2½			

FURNITURE of a less durable nature.

For the bed

2 pair of curtains of cotton cloth,	6	0	0			
2 mattresses filled with cotton,	6	0	0			
2 quilts,	8	0	0			
5 pillows stuffed with *simul* cotton,	2	8	0			
4 sheets,	3	0	0			
5 coverlets of fine sack-cloth (*megili*),	1	8	0			
2 blankets from Bootan or Patna,	4	0	0			
Total,	31	0	0			

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

For the floor

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 *sutrunjis*, or carpets made of cotton, .	6	0	0			
1 *galicha*, or carpet of woollen with both sides alike,	3	0	0			
1 *dulicha* or woollen carpet with a rough nape on one side, . .	3	0	0			
These three are Muhammedan innovations						
1 pair of large mats made of split reeds (*sop*) 10 cubits by 2, .	2	8	0			
Total, .				45	8	0
Interest and repairs of the above at 36 per cent. .	16	6	5¼			
Umbrellas, . .	0	12	0			
Total furniture .				40	13	7¼

ORNAMENTS for the mistress of the family

A gold ring for the nose (*noth*), .	8	0	0			
A string of gold beads (*dana and mala*), for the neck, .	32	0	0			
A pair of gold ear-rings called *gengtha*, .	16	0	0			
A golden ornament for the forehead, called *tikili*, .	1	0	0			
A golden ornament for hanging round the neck, called *mridonggo maduli*, .	16	0	0			
Total, .				73	0	0
Several silver rings for the arms, called *bayuti*, .	40	0	0			
In place of this some wear a pair of silver bracelets, called *kanghon* .	20	0	0			
And a pair of shell bracelets, .	5	0	0			
Silver ornament tied round the arm, and called *tar*, .	20	0	0			
A pair of silver bracelets (*painchha*), made of beads,	8	0	0			
A pair of silver ornaments (*tabij*), tied round the arm,	6	0	0			
A silver ring (*loha*) for the left wrist, .	4	0	0			
8 silver rings (*chutki and pasuli*), for the toes, .	5	0	0			
Total, .				108	0	0
For the master of the family						
2 gold rings for the fingers, .	16	0	0			
1 or 2 gold ornaments (*maduli*), hung round the neck . .	8	0	0			
				24	0	0

For the children

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 gold ornaments (*madulis*) hung round the neck, .	8	0	0			
4 gold ear-rings (*champa*), .	24	0	0			
2 pair of silver rings or bracelets for the wrists .	16	0	0			
2 silver rings for the neck (*hansuli*) . .	10	0	0			
2 pair of silver rings for the ancles (*mol*) . .	24	0	0			
				76	0	0
Total ornament, .				281	0	0
Interest, and new fashioning at 24 per cent. .	62	14	1			

CLOTHING for the master of the family

2 pair of cotton wrappers for the loins (*dhuti*) 8 cubits by 2. . .	6	0	0			
4 (*phetas*) or turbans of white muslin, . .	4	0	0			
4 cotton sheets, 5 cubits by 3, which he wraps round his shoulders, and which are called *uranis*, .	6	0	0			
4 *angrakha* and *taj*, or jackets and caps of cotton cloth, .	4	0	0			
2 pair of slippers, . .	1	0	0			
6 common *dhutis* or wrappers, . .	3	0	0			
1 *jor* or pair, including wrapper and shoulder cloth, .	1	8	0			
2 *dolayis* or double cotton cloth, 5 cubits by 3, .	5	0	0			
2 *gelap* or sheets for cold weather, 10 cubits by 3,	3	0	0			
2 *gamchhas* or towels, .	0	8	0			
Total, .				34	0	0
For the male relation						
4 *dhutis* . .	2	0	0			
1 *jor* . . .	1	8	0			
1 *gelap* . .	1	8	0			
Total, .				5	0	0
For the mistress of the family						
1 silk cloth, 10 cubits by 2, which is called *sari*, .	6	0	0			
6 cotton *saris*, . .	8	0	0			
1 *gelap* or *chador*, for the cold weather, . .	1	8	0			
2 *gamchhas*, or towels, .	0	8	0			
Total, .				16	0	0
For the widow						
5 coarse wrappers (*bhuni*) of cotton cloth, without red in borders, . .	4	0	0			
1 *gelap* or *chador*, .	1	0	0			
Total, .				5	0	0
For the children						
2 pair of *jor*, . .	6	0	0			
8 *dhutis* of cotton, .	3	0	0			
3 chintz coverings for the cold season (*dolayi*), .	3	0	0			
Total, .				12	0	0
Total clothing .				72	0	0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

FOOD—8 people, 2 of them children, for one month,

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3 maunds of good rice, at 1 Rupee,	3 0 0	
1 maund of coarse ditto,	0 12 0	
20 seers pulse, commonly *thakuri* and *oror*,	0 8 0	
8 seers oil, mustard,	1 0 0	
1½ seers clarified butter not of a good quality,	0 8 0	
8 seers salt,	1 0 0	
2 seers sugar,	0 6 0	
5 seers wheaten flour	0 4 0	
Fish daily,	0 12 0	
Milk from 5 cows,	1 8 0	
Vegetables and pots,	1 0 0	
Black pepper and *musala* or seasoning,	0 8 0	
Chirra, murki and *goor*, preparations of rice and sugar-cane used without being cooked,	1 0 0	
Tobacco,	0 8 0	
Betel,	0 12 0	
Firewood,	1 2 0	
Total monthly,		14 8 0
Total annually,		174 0 0

Servants' wages and clothing

Man,	1 4 0	
Boy,	0 12 0	
Washerman,	0 8 0	
Barber,	0 4 0	
Sweeper,	0 4 0	
Watchman,	2 0 0	
Total monthly,		5 0 0
Total annually,		60 0 0
Expense of holidays, ceremonies, *Guru, Purohit*,	80 0 0	
Small expense of various kinds, including stationery and the instruction of the children in reading and writing,	4 0 0	
Total,		144 0 0

III—Estimate of the expense of a family in easy circumstances. It consists of one man, one woman, and two children, one dependent relation, one man servant; in all six persons.

LODGING

1 hut for the master and mistress, with bamboo posts and beams, and mud walls, 14 cubits by 7,	20 0 0	
1 hut for kitchen, 8 cubits by 6,	10 0 0	
1 hut for cattle, 7 cubits by 5,	5 0 0	
1 hut for relation and servant,	10 0 0	
1 shop or one hut over the entrance, with the fence round the premises,	15 0 0	
		60 0 0
Interest and insurance at 36 per cent.	21 9 7	
Ground rent, 12 kathas, at Rs. 4 per bigah,	2 6 5	
Total lodging,		24 0 0

FURNITURE for prayer

1 copper cup (*kosha-kushi*),	1 8 0	
1 copper cup, called (*kundo*),	0 8 0	
1 copper plate (*tat*),	0 8 0	
1 stone for rubbing sandal,	0 3 0	
1 *kusason* or grass mat,	0 1 0	
Total furniture for prayer,		2 12 0

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a durable nature

1 brass pot (*kolos*),	4 0 0	
1 brass pot (*lota*),	4 8 0	
1 bell-metal pot (*apkhora*),	1 8 0	
1 pair betel salvers (*paṇbata*),	2 0 0	
1 betel-nut cutters,	0 4 0	
2 brass plates (*thal*),	2 0 0	
2 bell-metal plates (*thal*),	3 0 0	
2 brass and bell-metal large cups (*bati*),	3 8 0	
1 brass lamp-stand (*pilsaj*),	0 12 0	
1 brass boiling pot (*bohuguna*),	1 8 0	
1 iron ladle (*hata*) and a hook (*boyuli*), for removing pots from the fire,	0 8 0	
1 iron pot for frying or boiling milk (*khuli*),	1 0 0	
1 hoe (*kodal*),	0 12 0	
1 hatchet (*kural*),	0 6 0	
1 bill for cleaving bamboos (*dah*),	0 3 0	
1 sickle (*kastya*),	0 2 0	
1 kitchen knife (*boti*)	0 4 0	
1 iron rod for cleaning the *hooka*,	0 1 0	
1 knife,	0 3 0	
1 stake pointed with iron (*khonta*),	0 2 0	
3 stone plates and 3 stone cups,	3 0 0	
1 stone for rubbing curry-stuff,	0 8 0	
2 bedsteads,	2 8 0	
1 chest,	2 0 0	
4 low stools for meals (*piri*),	1 0 0	
2 wooden platters (*barkosh*). No pure Hindu can eat out of a wooden platter although such are much cleanlier and better than the vessels of stone. These in use here are not turned, but dug out with chisels, and are used as washing-tubs, &c.	0 5 0	
1 instrument for beating rice (*dhenki*), and mortar,	1 0 0	
2 wooden instruments (*hooka*), for smoking tobacco,	0 4 0	
2 wooden lamp-stands,	0 1 0	
2 wooden cups for holding red-lead,	0 1 0	
Total of durable household furniture,		36 5 0
Total durable furniture,		39 1 0
Interest, and renewing the above at 24 per cent.	9 5 9	

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a more perishable nature

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
For the bed						
2 mattresses,	4	0	0			
2 quilts,	5	0	0			
2 curtains,	3	0	0			
1 mat of leaves (*sitolpati*),	0	4	0			
4 pillows,	2	0	0			
4 coverlets of fine sackcloth (*megili*),	1	0	0			
				15	4	0
For the floor						
2 mats of split reeds,	0	8	0			
1 blanket,	1	4	0			
1 carpet of cotton (*sutrunji*),	2	0	0			
1 mat of leaves (*sitalpati*),	1	0	0			
				3	8	0
The relation and servant sleep on these at night, covering themselves with the sackcloth.						
Total,				18	12	0
Interest on the above at 36 per cent.	6	9	6			
Umbrellas,	0	8	0			
Total,				24	13	6

ORNAMENTS for the mistress of the family

1 pair of shell ornaments for the wrist,	4	0	0			
1 pair silver bracelets (*painchha*),	6	0	0			
1 silver ring for the wrist (*loha*),	3	0	0			
1 silver ring for the neck (*hansuli*),	5	0	0			
1 silver *maduli* hung round the neck,	2	0	0			
1 pair silver rings (*gengtha*),	2	0	0			
6 silver rings for the toes (*pasuli*),	3	0	0			
1 gold ring for the nose (*noth*),	4	0	0			
Necklace of red stone or glass beads (*pot jampola*),	0	3	0			
1 comb, 1 glass, and some boxes for red lead (*sindur chupri*),	0	3	0			
Total,				29	6	0
For two children						
2 pair silver rings for the arm (*bala*),	12	0	0			
2 silver rings for the neck (*hansuli*),	8	0	0			
2 silver ornaments for the neck (*maduli*),	4	0	0			
Total,				24	0	0
Total ornaments,				53	6	0
Interest on the above at 24 per cent,	12	12	11¼			

CLOTHES for the mistress

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 *sari* or wrapper of silk, 10 cubits by 2,	4	0	0			
6 *saris* of cotton with red borders,	5	0	0			
1 *gelap* or sheets for cold weather, 10 cubits by 3,	1	0	0			
2 towels for bathing (*gamchha*),	0	8	0			
Total,				10	8	0
For the master						
2 fine wrappers (*dhutis*) for ceremony,	2	8	0			
2 *uronis* or shoulder cloths for ceremony,	2	0	0			
2 turbans,	1	8	0			
6 common *dhutis* for wrappers,	3	0	0			
1 *jor* or pair, including wrapper and shoulder cloth,	1	0	0			
2 *gelaps* or sheets for cold weather,	3	0	0			
2 towels,	0	8	0			
Total,				13	8	0
For the children						
2 silk *jor* or pair of wrappers for shoulders and loins,	4	0	0			
1 cotton *jor*,	2	8	0			
2 chintz or white *dolayi* or quilted wrappers,	2	0	0			
Total,				8	8	0
For the relation						
4 *dhutis*,	3	0	0			
1 *uroni*,	0	12	0			
1 *gelap*,	1	4	0			
Total,				5	0	0
Total clothing,				37	8	0

FOOD

Rice, common, 2½ maunds a month, at 1 R.	2	8	0			
Pulse (*thakuri and khesari*), 15 seers,	0	7	0			
Oil of mustard seed, 6 seers,	0	12	0			
Salt, 4 seers,	0	8	0			
Fish occasionally,	0	12	0			
Clarified butter, 1 seer.	0	5	0			
Vegetable and seasoning,	1	4	0			
Milk and its preparations; interest on the prime cost of 4 cows, (16 Rs.) at 1 per cent,	0	2	6¾			
Food for ditto,	1	0	0			
Total,				1	2	6¾

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sugar, sweetmeats, and prepared rice,	1	0	0			
Betel and tobacco,	1	0	0			
Fuel and potter's ware,	1	0	0			
Part of the fuel used in cow-dung collected by the women.						
Total per month,				10	10	6¾
Total for year,				127	14	9
Baskets,	0	4	0			
Total,				128	2	9
Servants' wages						
Domestics' wages and clothing, at 12 as. per mensem,	9	0	0			
Barber,	1	8	0			
Washerman,	3	0	0			
Sweeper,	1	8	0			
Total,				15	0	0
Holidays, ceremonies, *Guru* and *Purohit*,	48	0	0			
Total,				63	0	0

IV—Estimate of the expense of the family of an artist in easy circumstances, consisting of a man and wife, two children and one widow, or dependent relation.

HOUSE RENT

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 hut, 10 cubits by 6, walls of hurdles,	10	0	0			
1 hut for cooking, 6 cubits by 5,	4	0	0			
1 hut for the cow,	4	0	0			
1 small hut for the widow or strangers, and a fence made of reeds,	6	0	0			
Total,				24	0	0
Interest, 36 per cent.	8	10	3			
Ground rent, 10 kathas at 2 Rs. a bigah, being in the suburbs,	1	0	0			
Total lodging,				9	10	0

FURNITURE—Durable

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 brass water pots (*lota*),	2	0	0			
1 brass water pot (*apkhora*),	1	0	0			
1 brass or bell-metal plate (*thal*),	3	0	0			
1 wooden mortar for beating rice,	0	4	0			
2 stone plates and 2 cups,	0	12	0			
1 stone for rubbing curry-stuff,	0	8	0			
2 wooden stools for eating (*piri*),	0	2	0			
2 brass cups (*bati*),	1	0	0			
1 instrument for smoking tobacco (*hooka*),	0	1	0			
Total,				8	11	0
Interest and repairs, at 24 per cent.	2	1	3¾			

More perishable furniture

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 coarse coverlets of sack-cloth (*chati*),	0	4	0			
1 finer *megili*,	0	4	0			
3 coarse mats of reeds (*pat-pati*) for sleeping,	0	3	0			
2 quilts made of new cloth,	1	0	0			
2 curtains,	2	0	0			
2 pillows,	0	8	0			
2 Mattresses made of old clothes, quilted together, made by the people themselves. They sleep on these, usually placing them on straw or on a stage made of spilt bamboos.						
Total perishable furniture,				6	3	0
Interest and repair, 50 per cent.	3	1	6			
Total furniture,				5	2	9¾

ORNAMENTS for women

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 pair shell bracelets,	2	0	0			
1 pair bell-metal bracelets (*painchha*),	0	8	0			
2 silver ornaments for the neck (*maduli*),	0	8	0			
1 string of beads (*jampola*),	0	2	0			
1 pair of silver ear-rings (*chaki*),	0	8	0			
1 pair of another kind (*gengtha*),	1	0	0			
1 silver ring for the nose,	1	0	0			
1 comb, glass, and red-lead,	0	2	0			
Total,				5	12	0
For the children						
2 pair silver rings for the wrists,	4	0	0			
2 silver ornaments for the neck (*maduli*), hung by a string of beads (*jampola*).	1	4	0			
For the man, a string of *tulosi*, or wooden beads,	0	1	0			
Total,				5	5	0
Total ornaments,				11	1	0
Interest and repairs, at 24 per cent.	2	10	4⅜			

CLOTHING for the wife

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 fine red-bordered cotton wrapper (*sari*),	1	8	0			
4 coarse ditto,	2	8	0			
In cold weather they wrap an old *sari* round them.						
Total,				4	0	0
For the man						
1 fine loin-wrapper (*dhuti*),	1	0	0			
1 turban,	0	12	0			
1 *gelap* or sheet for his shoulders,	1	4	0			
6 loin wrappers (*dhutis*), coarse,	2	0	0			
2 towels (*gamchhas*),	0	4	0			
Total,				5	4	0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

For the children

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 red-bordered *jor* or cloths, which wrap round both loins and shoulders,	2	0	0			
3 loin wrappers (*dhutis*),	2	0	0			
2 old chintz quilts not stuffed (*dolayi*),	1	8	0			
Total,				5	8	0

For the widow

Four plain wrappers, (*bhuni*),	3	0	0			
Total clothing,				17	12	0

FOOD

2 maunds coarse rice, at 14 as.	1	12	0			
10 seers pulse (*khesari* or *mosur*),	0	3	0			
4 seers salt,	0	7	0			
5 seers oil,	0	8	0			
Fish, vegetables, and seasoning,	1	0	0			
Tobacco and betel,	0	8	0			
Sugar and rice prepared for eating, without being dressed,	0	6	0			
Firewood, pots, and baskets,	0	12	0			
TOTAL monthly,				5	8	0
Annually,				66	0	0

They keep a cow, but very seldom use any of the milk except for a young child on particular occasions. The cow is therefore a source of revenue.

SERVANT, &c.

Barber,	0	12	0			
Ceremonies, *Guru*, &c.	15	0	0			
Total,				15	12	0

V—Estimate of the annual expense of the family of a poor artist, consisting of one man, one woman, and two children.

HOUSE

1 hut, for sleeping, 7 cubits by 5,	3	0	0			
1 hut, one end for the cow, another for cooking.	2	0	0			
Total,				5	0	0
Interest at 36 per cent.	1	12	9½			
Ground rent of 5 kathas,	6	8	0			
Total lodging,				2	4	9½

FURNITURE, durable

1 brass water-pot (*lota*),	1	0	0			
1 bell-metal plate (*thal*),	0	12	0			
1 kitchen knife (*bothi*),	0	3	0			
1 stone plate,	0	4	0			
1 stone for rubbing curry,	0	2	0			
1 sickle,	0	1	0			
1 hatchet (*kural*),	0	4	0			
1 instrument for smoking tobacco,	0	1	0			
Total,				2	11	0
Interest at 24 per cent.	0	10	3¾			

PERISHABLE FURNITURE, renewed yearly

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
3 pieces sackcloth for bedding (*choti*),	0	6	0			
3 rugs made by themselves of old clothes						
4 bamboo mats (*chatayis*),	0	2	0			
2 pillows of sackcloth, stuffed with grass,	0	1	0			
Total,				0	9	0
Total,				1	3	3¾

ORNAMENTS for the women

8 brass rings for the wrists (*kharu*),	0	8	0			
1 fine brass ring for the nose,	0	1	0			
2 brass ear-rings,	0	1	0			
2 brass ornaments suspended from a necklace of wooden beads (*petimala*),	0	1	0			
Total,				0	11	0

For the man

A necklace of *tulosi* or wooden beads,				0	1	0

For the children

4 brass rings for the wrists,	0	4	0			
2 strings of beads (*jampola*), and brass *madulis*,	0	3	0			
Total,				0	7	0
Total,				1	3	0
Interest and repair, 24 per cent.	0	4	6¾			

CLOTHING for the women

1 red bordered cotton wrapper, 10 cubits by 2,	0	12	0			
4 coarse white wrappers, 4 cubits by 2, for common use,	0	12	0			
A rug made of old clothes, stitched together for cold weather,						
Total,				1	8	0

For the man

1 loin wrapper (*dhuti*),	0	8	0			
4 *kappins*, clouts to hide their nakedness,	0	2	0			
1 sheet for cold weather,	0	4	0			
Total,				0	14	0

For the children

4 *kappins*—these are made of old clothes, but are seldom used.						
3 *gelaps* for cold weather,	1	0	0			
Total clothing,				3	6	0

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

FOOD

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P
1½ maunds of rice, at 14 as.	1	5	0			
12 seers of pulse (*khesari* or *mosur*),	0	4	0			
2 seers oil,	0	4	0			
2 seers salt,	0	4	0			
Seasoning and tobacco,	0	3	0			
Prepared rice, sugar, &c.	0	3	0			
Fuel they collect themselves.						
1 pot and basket,	0	1	0			
Total monthly,				2	8	0
Total annually,				30	0	0
Barber once a month,	0	8	0			
Ceremonies, *Guru*, &c. (The sacrifices are the only animal food they procure, except what fish they can catch in ditches.),	6	0	0			
Total,				36	8	0

VI—Estimate of the expense of a common labourer, his family, consisting of his wife and two children. If there are more children, as is often the case, the elder ones are supported by tending cattle.

HOUSE AND LODGING

One hut, 8 cubits by 6—the man purchases bambus and cuts the roots of coarse rice straw for thatch and hurdles, which he puts on at leisure hours,	0	9	0			
One-third of annual expense,	0	3	0			
Ground rent,	0	4	0			
Total,				0	7	0

FURNITURE, durable

2 stone plates,	0	4	0			
1 *kashtya* or sickle,	0	2	0			
1 *da* or bill,	0	2	0			
Earthen or bambu pots for drinking water,	0	0	6			
1 *hooka* for smoking tobacco,	0	0	6			
Total,				0	9	0
To one-third for annual charge,	0	3	0			
Perishable, renewed yearly						
3 pieces of gunny or sackcloth for bedding,	0	6	0			
3 rags made by themselves of their old clothes Mats and straw pillows for sleeping on,	0	1	0			
Total,				0	7	0
				0	10	0

ORNAMENTS

Brass rings for the arms of the woman,	0	2	0			
1 ditto for the nose, 2 for the ears of ditto,	0	1	0			
1 string of wooden or stone beads for the man,	0	1	0			
2 string of stone beads for the children,	0	1	0			
				0	5	0
One-third of annual expense,	0	1	8			

CLOTHING

For the woman

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1 large red-bordered cotton wrapper (*sari*),	0	8	0			
3 small wrappers,	0	8	0			
				1	0	0

For the man

1 cotton cloth wrapper (*dhuti*),	0	5	0			
2 *kappin*,	0	1	0			
1 sheet for his shoulders in cold weather,	0	4	0			
				0	10	0

For the children

4 waist cloth (*kappin*), and 2 sheets,	0	12	0			
				2	6	0

FOOD

1½ seer of 96 Sa. wt. of coarse rice daily is 13 mds. 27½ seers a year, at 12 annas,	10	4	3			
1 seer oil a month at 2 annas,	1	8	0			
6 seers a month of pulse (*khesari*) or lentils, at 2 annas,	1	8	0			
1 seer salt 2 annas (many however use ashes),	1	8	0			
Pots, baskets, seasoning,	0	6	0			
They use no fuel, fish, nor vegetables, but what they collect,						
Tobacco and betel,	1	8	0			
				16	10	3
Holidays, *Guru*, *Purohit*, and other religious expenses,	2	0	0			
Barber once a month,	0	8	0			
Total,				20	10	11

V
FAUNA

With the exception of fish, the animals that are found in this district, are of little importance.

I observed only one kind of monkey, which has a tail that reaches below the knee, but not to the heel, and is called *Morkot* by the natives. Its hands are black, and the calosities on the buttocks are brown. When old, the face and buttocks become red. It seems to be the *Simia Rhezus* of Audibert, and the Macaque *a queue courte* of Buffon. The younger animal, the face of which is not red, seems to be the Patas *a queue courte* of this great naturalist. In the district of Dinajpur monkeys are neither numerous nor very troublesome. Those that I saw, were in the woods near Peruya; but I was told, that the greatest number is to be found near Nawabgunj. They assemble there on the banks of the Korotoya, and collect the fruit of Singgur (*Trappa*). According to the natives, after having procured a quantity, the monkeys divide the spoil, and bathe; and then each eats his share. This is probably an idle story, such as are usually current concerning the manners of different animals.

The wild elephant and rhinoceros can scarcely be said to be known. Two wild elephants certainly made their appearance in the forests of Peruya in the year 1806, and remained there a rainy season. They were seen by many, and are said to have killed some people,

who straggled near them. It was supposed, that they were accompanied by a rhinoceros, for what reason I cannot say; as this animal, so far as I could learn, was not seen, and does not usually frequent such company. The elephants had probably wandered from Morong. A thousand idle stories were immediately circulated. It was said, that they were actually elephants which had belonged to Bhim Raja, the son of Pandu, who lived about 5,000 years ago. Two elephants to a multitude of people, who chose to assemble and attack them, are not at all formidable: and these invaders ought to have fallen an easy prey, had the people been led to the attack; but no officer of police nor landholder took any pains, and what is every one's business is commonly neglected. They were allowed to ravage at pleasure, and occasioned great dismay, so that several villages were deserted. The only step taken was a grand sacrifice, to which even the Moslems contributed. Twenty or thirty brahmins received a sum of money, and performed a grand ceremony which was effectual, as the dry season approached.

The jackal and Indian fox (*Canis Bengalensis,* Pennant), are very common, but harmless. I heard of no wolves nor hyænas.

Tigers and leopards are not numerous; as they therefore have an abundant supply of food, from the cattle which feed in the woods, they very seldom attack men. Although they frequent the neighbouring forests, and even the streets of Ghoraghat, the people walk alone through both, even at night; and I heard of only one person in the whole district, who had been killed in the course of the year. It was in this district, that a white animal of this kind was killed some years ago, the skin of which having been sent to Europe by Lord Wellesley, occasioned a dispute, whether it was that of a lion or tiger. No such animal has been seen before nor since. Mr. Tucker, an Indigo Planter of this district, declares, that in a wood near Lalbazar, he saw an animal resembling a tiger in size and colour, but it had a mane like a lion. I offered a considerable reward for it, dead or alive, but without success; this however is no proof of its not existing, as I found the people totally unwilling to bring even fish, plants, or any other natural production. At Ghoraghat I heard of a small spotted animal of the cat kind, called Nakeswori, which, is said to be common in the neighbouring woods, where it lives on trees. No offer of reward could induce the people to bring one. This perhaps may be the *Cerval,* an animal which I have never seen. I have not been able to learn that any where in India there is such an animal as the panther.

The Indian ichneumon is very common, but is seldom tamed. Otters are so numerous, that their fur might become an object of commerce, but there is no person here who understands the method of taking them: so far as I can learn, it is practised by the people of Dhaka alone. Bears (*Ursus labiosus, B.*) are not numerous nor destructive, and are found chiefly in the ruins of Peruya.

Where the soil is loose and sandy, the common porcupine is abundant, and even destructive; as it prevents the cultivation of turmeric and ginger. It may be eaten by Hindus of all ranks; and some that I had caught were disputed for with great eagerness by the people; yet these animals are seldom molested.

Rats and mice are by no means so troublesome as in Europe.

Hares are very numerous, and easily caught: yet although they are considered as pure food, they are seldom molested. When a man wishes to give a feast, he sends out some people with poles, who surround the long grass, and knock down as many as are required.

There are many deer in the vicinity of the Mohanunda, and of the lower parts of the Punabhoba and Tanggone; but scarcely anywhere else. They are so numerous among the long reeds and woods of these parts, that they are a nuisance by destroying the crops. I saw no kinds except the axis and porcine deer, and in this class of animals, the natives apply specific names so indefinitely, that I cannot follow them as guides. There are no hunters who make a profession of killing these deer, and of carrying the venison to market, although no one would hinder them. The neighbouring farmers keep nets, and occasionally hunt, partly to save their crops, and partly to procure animal food. I went twice with them, and on one occasion took two deer, and on the other had no sport. I was a good deal surprised at the method. The net is made of whip-cord, and may be about 6 feet wide, and each farmer brings a piece with him of 30 or 40 feet in length. All the pieces having been joined, they are set in a straight line, and are supported on one edge by poles, which incline towards the direction from whence the game is expected to come, and lean on forked sticks. Some persons then remain behind the poles with lances, to kill or seize the game, which comes nto the net before it can disentangle itself. The others advance from the net in a line parallel to it, and beat the grass and bushes, and make a great noise I expected, when they had set the net, that they would have gone in silence to a distance, and have roused the game as they advanced towards the net; but this they assured me, would not answer: for the game always runs backwards in the direction from whence the noise advanced upon it. The game taken in these nets consists of wild hogs, deer, and tigers.

I saw no antelopes, but there may be some; as by the natives they are confounded with deer.

The wild buffalo, exactly of the same kind with the tame, is very common, and exceedingly destructive; nor has any considerable exertion been ever made to free the people from this evil. The animal is too formidable for individual effort to produce any good, and the property of the landholders is so much intermixed, that the endeavours of any one of them would have little effect, provided his neighbours contributed nothing. Many indeed are said to levy money from their tenants under pretence of hiring armed men to kill these animals, but very few hunters are employed. I inquired every where after such people, but could find none except in two or three places, some of whom were employed by the judge. Unless the destruction of these animals becomes an object of police, and unless the expenditure of the money raised, be carefully checked, no hope of success can be entertained. I have indeed great doubt how far any exertion will be entirely sufficient, unless the woods and reeds which give them shelter are removed. The wild buffaloes usually go in small herds, and may be easily killed by means of musket or poisoned arrows. These are the only effectual means for destroying the breed altogether; but others are employed for procuring the animals; for the flesh is eaten both by the Muhammedans, and by the lowest tribes of Hindus. They are sometimes caught in pitfalls, or by a noose suspended between two trees; but they are a shy, sagacious animal, not easily deceived. The natives near the lake at Bamongola, when they find a herd swimming, attack it with boats or canoes, and having seized on the hindmost buffalo by the tail despatch him with a large knife. In the same vicinity the keepers of tame herds are said to be sometimes able to secure wild males, by means of trained females, which surround the male until a keeper comes up, passes a rope through the septum of his nose and then the females push him towards a tree, where he is fastened until tame. The bulls thus caught are reckoned more valuable than

such as have been born in the domestic state; but I believe the practice is very uncommon: I heard of it only at Bamongola.

The wild hog is by far the most destructive animal in the district, although never of a size to be formidable to the villagers, if armed with pikes. Near many woods they are almost innumerable, and in some places seem to be gaining ground. All that I have said concerning the destruction of the buffalo is applicable to that of these animals: and it seems an object worthy of the most serious attention from the police; circumstances should direct whether it would be most advantageous to make a general hunt, or to levy a contribution with which regular hunters may be hired. I should in general prefer the former, because at convenient seasons all persons may turn out, for a day or two without inconvenience; and because it can never be the interest of the regular hunters to extirpate the animals. The wild hog is often hunted by the low Hindus for food. He is sometimes caught in nets like deer; at other times he is pursued with common curs of the country, which run round him barking, and thus keep him at bay, until their masters come up, and dispatch him with arrows or spears.

Porpoises are pretty numerous in the large rivers, but are not applied to any use.

No birds are caught for being trained to sport. At present indeed it may be said, that the natives have no turn for any of the amusements of the field. A late Raja spent vast sums upon it, but almost all the people, whom he employed, have disappeared.

There are no paroquets nor birds that are commonly caught to be tamed; and except about Maldeh and other places of much trade, few tame birds of this kind are kept, which must be considered as a comfort to those who have been annoyed, at day-break, by fellows bawling to a miserable paroquet, what they call the name of God, as is very common in Bengal.

Although the country swarms with water-fowl, both web-footed and waders, the natives derive from thence little or no resource for their tables. The common wild goose (*anas anser*) is exceedingly abundant in the cold season, and remarkably good, but is never used; and there is a great variety of ducks and teals, with abundance of snipes, that are equally neglected. When a very extravagant man, at Dinajpur, wishes to give a feast, he hires some people to catch birds with a rod and bird-lime. Those that are preferred are three birds of the cormorant or shag kind, called by the natives *panikuori;* several small herons included by the natives under the general name of *vok*: several birds of the Jacana and Gallinule kinds, included under the native term *Jolpipayi,* but above all the common house sparrow. This indeed being considered as possessed of aphrodisiac qualities, is in request at all times.

The peacock is very common in the woods, and in many places so numerous, as to be destructive to the crops; but on the whole, the people of this district have little to complain of the feathered tribes, and neglect the luxuries of that kind, which nature has poured forth in abundance.

Several kinds of tortoise are more eagerly sought after, but to European taste they are execrable. Frogs are not eaten by any of the natives, but some lizards are used in food, especially one of which I have sent a description to the India House, and which is called the *Swarno Godhika.* The crocodile is common both in rivers and tanks, but few accidents happen from his violence.

At the season when I visited the district, serpents had retired into holes in the earth, and were very rarely seen; but in the beginning of the rainy season they are driven from their lurking places, and fly for refuge into the huts and higher places near villages. At that time accidents are common, and a good many perish every year from the bite of these vile reptiles. They are supposed to be under the immediate direction of the goddess Bishohori. In the dangerous time many sacrifices are offered to her images, and people are employed to sing her praise to music. Many persons are supposed to know spells (*montros*), that will cure the bites of serpents; and I was gravely assured, by both Moslems and Hindus of the highest rank, that they had known these forms of prayer tried with perfect success. Dumdumah is one of the places most infested with serpents, especially with the different kinds whose necks swell, and have what is called a hood; and all of which are exceedingly venomous. There are a few of the people called *Byadhs* who catch snakes which they tame, and who are supposed to be possessed of a charm, which prevents them from being bitten. This charm, I know, consists in a blunt rusty knife, with which they scrape out the animal's teeth; the fellows however possess great intrepidity in seizing these formidable reptiles, and great impudence and dexterity in deceiving the people.

Fish forming by far the greater part of the animal food consumed in the country, the fisheries deserve particular notice. The demand being very considerable, and the supply being rather scanty, there is none exported, and salt is too expensive to admit of its being used in curing fish. The whole fish caught are therefore consumed in the country, and none are imported. During the rains the catching of fish suffers, for the animals have then such an extensive range, that they are not easily caught; but as the inundation subsides, and when the fish are confined within narrow bounds, they are easily secured by various simple means which the natives employ: and a very large portion of those taken are secured, when they may be said to be almost left sticking in the mud, or by means, that in most countries would be quite ineffectual.

The most simple method, when a pond, ditch, or marsh has become nearly dry, and the fish of a large space have been collected into a small pool, is to divide it by dams of mud and then, having thrown the water from each successively, to catch the fish as they are left dry. This is usually practised by all the poor labourers, especially in the ditches and pools near the rice-fields, which are not let to fishermen by the landholders.

It must be observed, that in about six weeks after the rainy season commences, every rice-field, although quite dry and hard in spring, abounds with small fishes. They are certainly most numerous near rivers and marshes, from which they in general come; but I am inclined to think, as I observed in Mysore, that the eggs often continue dry in the field, and are hatched after they have been moistened by the rain. The natives account for their appearance in such places by supposing, that they fall from heaven with the rain. The clerk (*mohurrer*) of the division of Rajarampur assured me, that he had often seen them leaping among the grass, as the shower fell. In fact, a person, who is well disposed, can see any thing: like a very good Danish naturalist, who imagined, that he saw a fish gravely walking up a tree, for he had been assured by the natives, that such was its common practice.

The kinds of fish taken are very various, and mostly very small. There is nothing like an extensive fishery of any one kind, except that of the *ilish* in the Mohanonda, which I have just now mentioned. On all other occasions, among 100 fish taken there will be 20 different species. Although the last system of this part of Natural History, published by M. Lacepede, is extre-

mely valuable, very few of the fishes of Bengal are described in it. I must therefore content myself, for the present, with reducing them to his genera, although I have spared no pains in procuring descriptions and drawings of these interesting animals. The names vary a good deal in different rivers, even of the same district. I begin with a list of those I found in or near the Atreyi at Potnitola.

1—Tengpa, *Tetrodon,* a bad small fish, reckoned impure by the Brahmins.

2—Vam, *Macrognathe arme.*

3—Gongti, *Macrognathe aquillonne.*

4—Gongor Gangti, *Macrognathe,* good fish resembling eels in taste.

5—Baliya, *Gobie Eelotre?* a small but good fish.

6—Kholisha, *Trichopode,* a beautiful small fish.

7—Gojal, *Ophiocephate.*

8—Goroyi, Bhoroyi, } *Ophooceephale.* karawey.

9—Cheng, *Ophiocephale.*

Much used by the natives, but very indifferent eating. The last, being extremely tenacious of life, is often found wriggling from one pool to another, when there has been a heavy rain. It is one of the kinds which are supposed to fall from heaven with showers of rain.

10. Koyi, *Lutiyan grimpeur.* This is a fish very much esteemed by the natives, and one of those supposed to fall from heaven. They also have a fable of its being able to climb a cocoanut tree. It is with the utmost astonishment, that I perceive M. Lacepede was carried into this error by a foolish account published in the Linnean Transactions. I should rather have classed this fish with the *Holocentres,* and M. Lacepede has probably taken his account entirely from the before-mentioned source. The animal is remarkably tenacious of life, and I know can live a whole day without water. It is very well tasted, but full of bones; and is reckoned a restorative.

11—Chanda, *Centropome.*

12—Rangga Chanda, *Centropome.*

13—Nam Chands, *Centropome.*

These fish are very common; but are too small for being dressed in the European manner.

14—Bheda, *Holocentre.* This fish has a strong resemblance to the *Koyi,* in its external appearance, tenacity of life, and dietetic qualities.

15—Pongya, *Cobite,* a small fish, little esteemed.

16—Magur. *Macropteronote grenouiller,* an ugly fish, but very much esteemed by the natives, who consider it as very strengthening I think it is far from being pleasant to the taste.

17—Kamachasinggi, *Silure Fossile,* a fish very much resembling the former in appearance and qualities. It is reckoned impure for Brahmins, who eat the other readily.

18—Poba, Silure, a small pretty fish of an excellent flavour.

19—Boyali, Keyali, Silure, a large ugly fish, which often grows to six feet in length. By the natives it is thought good; but does not suit my taste. The Brahmins consider it impure.

20—Labhuy, Silure.

21—Gagra, *Pimelode barbu?*

22—Rita, *Pimelode.*

23—Ari, *Pimelode.*

24—Vagari, *Pimelode.* Large ugly fishes, but thought very good by most natives.

25—Gagot, *Pimelode,* a small fish with many bones.

26—Vacha, *Pimelode,* a fish about the size of a herring, and considered as very good by the natives.

27—Banspatari, *Pimelode,* a beautiful small fish, which from its shining coloures and shape is by the natives compared to a bambu leaf.

28—Tengora, *Pimelode,* a pretty small fish, that the natives think very good.

29—Kangkila, *Esoce,* an excellent small fish.

30—Pangchok, *Esoce,* a very small fish.

31—Ghobol *Muge,* a fish about a foot long, which swims with its eyes above water. It is very good to eat.

32—Telar, *Clupee,* a fish about the same size and value.

33—Pholuyi *Myste,* a fish about the same size and value.

34—Chitol, Myste. This grows to a very large size, and is a rich fine tasted fish; but the natives do not like it, because it feeds on dead bodies.

35—Koroti, *Clupanodon,* a small fish of little value.

36—Chela, *Cyprin.* This is one of a numerous tribe of Indian fishes, which resemble the *Cyprin clupeoide.* It is very common in every part of Bengal, but is of little value.

37—Elangga.

38—Sangpuyi.

39—Dangrika.

40—Debori.

41—Titpungti.

42—Pungti.

These are all small species of the *Cyprin,* which are very common, and much used by the natives, but are very poor eating. Some of them are very beautiful, especially No. 39 and 40. No. 41 and 42 are the best for eating.

43—Sorol-pungti, *Cyprin Bulatmai?* a beautiful fish which grows two feet in length. It is not much valued.

44—Kalbosu, *Cyprin,* an ugly black fish, strongly resembling the barbel. It grows often to a foot and a half in length, and sometimes to double that size. It is considered by the natives as good fish, and is both light, and well tasted; but it has many small bones.

45—Rohit, *Cyprin Rooee* of the English in Bengal. This is one of the most beautiful, of fresh-water fishes, being finely shaped and elegantly adorned with green, purple, gold, and silver, constantly varying one into the other. It thrives well in ponds but is best when found in running streams. The fish is much and deservedly valued, being light and well-flavoured. It is only inferior to the following in not being so rich. It grows to about three feet in length.

46—Katol, *Cyprin,* when taken from rivers with a good stream, this is perhaps the best fresh-water fish in the world; the body is white, light, and firm, and the head and belly are remarkably fat without being luscious or heavy. It grows to a very large size, and weighs from 16 to 50 lbs. Though only a clumsy made fish, it is remarkably active and strong, and frequently springs over the net with great violence. Its colours are not remarkable for beauty.

47—Kuchiya, *Unibranchaperture,* an eel, as good as the kind common in Europe. The natives reject it, from its near approach to a serpent.

Besides these I observed many other fishes in the district, especially the following:

48—Khoskhosya, *Muge,* a small fish of little value.
49—Dari, *Cobite,* a beautiful small fish.
50—Korki-tengora, *Pimelode.*
51—Kavasi-tengora, *Pimelode.*
52—Ram-tengora, *Pimelode.*
53—Changrarmara *Pimelode.*
54—Uruya, *Pimelode,* a small fish of little value.
55—Silon, *Pimelode,* a large ugly fish, much used by the natives.
56—Chakunda, *Clupanodon,* a small fish of little use.

57—Ilish, *Clupanodan.* I have already mentioned the fishery of this species in the Mohanonda, which is almost the only river in the district that it frequents. This species is called Sable-fish by the English, and is the most important in Bengal. It has a strong resemblance to that called *la Fiente* by Lacepede, but has no teeth. During the floods it ascends in immense numbers to spawn in the Ganges and its larger branches, for 500 miles from the sea, and retires as the rivers decrease. It is usually about a foot and a half long, and is a rich, high-flavoured fish; in taste it resembles somewhat both the salmon and herring, to which last it has the strongest affinity. It is however rather heavy and difficult of digestion, and contains a vast number of small bones, so as to require much precaution in eating. These bones are destroyed, when it is cured with tamarinds, and the fish then becomes a very relishing morsel.

58—Peyoli, *Cyprin,* a small fish of little value.

59—Kursa, *Cyprin.* This sometimes grows to a foot and a half in length, but is little valued.

60—Hayali, *Cyprin.*
61—Tila, *Cyprin.*

Two small fishes of little value.

62—Mirgal, *Cyprin,* a most beautiful fish like the Rohit, and almost as good; but it does not grow to quite so large a size, being seldom found more than two feet in length.

63—Khorki.
64—Bhanggona.

These are two beautiful fishes, somewhat between a carp and a mullet, as their lower jaw resembles that of the latter. They grow to about a foot in length, and are tolerably good to eat.

The crustaceous fishes are perhaps more valued by the natives of Bengal than the fish properly so called, and are excellent seasoning to eat with a food so insipid as rice. In some parts, especially near the sea, they are of many different kinds and sizes, from that of a shrimp to those which are larger than lobsters, for those that are mostly used are of the oblong kind, and are called by the generic name Chinggori. In almost every ditch near the Sea they are found in myriads; but in Dinajpur, except near the Mohanonda and the lower part of the Korotoya, they are very scarce. In the Mohanonda there are three kinds:

1—Jhingga, a small prawn.
2—Tengguya, a large prawn.
3—Mauho, a crawfish, which is often 15 inches in length, and as much in circumference.

Crabs frequent the fresh waters of Bengal, and are distinguished from the oblong kinds of crustaceous fishes by the generic name Kangkora. They are reckoned much inferior to the long-shaped fishes of this kind, and are indeed considered as impure by the higher ranks, who eagerly devour the others. In this district there are many crabs, but few of them grow to a size that would fit them for a European table. They are chiefly found in the parts near the Nagore, Tanggon, and Punabhoba, that are entirely inundated in the rainy season. When the inundation retires, these parts may be observed covered with little heaps of earth, about a foot high, and eight inches in diameter, and in the top of each is a perforation. Under these are the lurking places of the crabs, which retire there for the dry season, and live in pairs. According to the report of the natives, these animals, as the water subsides, dig perpendicular shafts, about three inches in diameter and seven or eight cubits deep; and, when at that depth, they form a chamber about a foot in diameter, which contains water until the next inundation and in which a male and a female crab take up their residence. I attempted to dig several; but being too early in the season, the water always rose upon me before I reached the chamber.

Insects are not very troublesome in this district; at least from November until April, the season when I was there, scarcely observed any mosquitoes, although this is the season, when they are most troublesome in Calcutta. I was told, however, that in the parts of this district which are inundated these insects become almost intolerable in the rainy season.

The only wild insect which produces any thing of value is the bee, and it is the wax alone that is an object of commerce. Mr. Fernandez has rented the whole, except some portion of what is produced in Maldeh, and to each land-holder he pays a certain sum, which must be very inconsiderable, as the whole was which he procures is said to be only 100 maunds, probably 70 or 80 per cent. Mr. Fernandez employs people in different parts to collect the wax; and these, who are called sirdars, employ servants to cut the combs. At Nawabgunj, which is one of the most productive districts, and which gives ten or twelve maunds each of 3,840 sicca weight, the people told me, that he allowed them 25 rupees for each maund. (about lb. 82) delivered at Dinajpur, and they had all the honey; but this is of little value. In other places, however, it was said, that the sirdars contract to give him a certain quantity of wax, and take the surplus and the honey for their trouble.

In this district there is only one kind of bee, which so strongly resembles the insect domesticated in Europe, that I should consider it as of the same species, were not its manners very different. The natives of India have no where tamed this industrious creature, and every kind, of which the honey is collected, is in Bengal usually called a honey-fly; nor could I discover, that the people had any appropriate name for this species. It frequents the forests in the rainy season, and in some districts the people employed in collecting the wax suppose, that the bees do not then build, nor live in society, but that they take shelter from the rain under leaves, and that a great part of them perish from the severity of the weather. This is probably a mistake, and is believed only owing to these people having never frequented the woods to look for the bees; for I found, that at Nawabgunj, a considerable part of the wax is procured in the woods, about the end of September, and must have been formed in the rainy season. Besides at Ghoraghat, that is the most productive district of which I heard, and yields near 30 maunds a year, most of the wax is gathered in the rainy season; and the people say, that then the bees breed, and live in society just as at other times. In the dry season the bees frequent the vicinity of villages, and form their nest on the branches of the neighbouring trees. Each nest consists of a single semicircular comb attached to the lower side of a horizontal branch by its diameter. One, which I measured, and which was said to be of the usual size, extended about two feet in radius. On each face is a series of cells, and in some parts of the comb there are

three rows, with passages conducting to those in the centre. The bees, when at rest, cover the whole surface of the comb. Near the villages they begin to build in November, when the cruciform plants, resembling mustard, that are cultivated for oil, begin to flower. In January, when they have brought up a brood of young, they eat the honey and desert their nest, which is collected for wax. In the middle of December, I examined a comb: the greater part of the cells were filled with young bees, a small portion was filled with honey, and a larger with a yellow powder, which the natives, I believe, justly consider as the food for the young bees, and as the pollen of various plants. The bees begin to build again in March, when most of the trees come into blossom; and having bred in June, they consume the honey, and retire into the woods. The combs formed at this season are the most valuable, and contain most honey. In order to procure this, the people chase away the bees, which is easily done by a little smoke occasioned by some burning husks of rice held under the comb in a basket that is made of a green plantain leaf. I saw this practised with great success before a multitude, who imagined that the wax-gatherer was possessed of a spell or prayers, which saved him from being bitten. A comb, such as I have mentioned, is said usually to give about a pound of wax, when cleared and melted; but those collected in spring are said to give 20 pounds of honey and wax.

There are several species of shells, chiefly snails (*Helices*), that are burned into lime, sufficient to supply the usual demand of the country, which is confined to the chewing with betel, to the white-washing of a few religious buildings, and to a small quantity used in manufactures. When any large building is to be constructed by a European, stone-lime is generally brought from Sylhet, but the natives prefer that made from shells. They of course must make advances long before the lime is wanted, to enable some poor people to collect shells in the dry season. Most are procured from marshes and old courses of rivers, where the water is stagnant.

VI
PLANTS

A country so much cultivated as this district, is not favourable for the pursuits of a Botanist, neither was my journey through it performed at a favourable season. I have not much therefore to offer on the subject, especially as I found a great difficulty in procuring any satisfactory intelligence from the natives, who apply names so indefinitely even to the most common plants, that in order to avoid numerous mistakes great precaution is required.

Among the natural vegetable productions of most countries, forests constitute a valuable and most distinguished part. In this district, however, although not very extensive, the demand for their produce is so small, that forests may be considered as not only almost useless; but from their harbouring destructive animals, they ought to be looked upon as injurious, and therefore should be eradicated as soon as possible. By some unaccountable caprice the property of the forest is often vested in a person different from the owner of the soil. This person, although he has no legal right to prevent the owner of the soil from cultivating it, will of course take all indirect means of securing or enlarging his property, and none is so effectual as the encouraging the breed of destructive animals. In one division, I accordingly heard it alleged, that the keepers of buffaloes turn loose all the young males, and allow them to become wild.

The wastes (*jongol* or *bonya*) of this district may be divided into two kinds, one containing trees called here *katal*, the other contains reeds of various kinds, and is denominated from the species which is most predominant with the term *bonya* annexed.

The English call this kind of waste or forest by the appellation of grass-jungle. The proprietor, as I have said before, receives a very inconsiderable profit from both kinds. Those who want timber for building, or for the implements of agriculture, must pay a trifle for permission to cut a tree; and where there is a demand for the produce of the forest, a *bonkor* is appointed, who levies a small duty on those who cut fire-wood, thatch reeds, bambus, or the tree of which catechu is made. Other persons (*pholkor*) rent the wild fruits which are used as acids in cookery, for medicine, or for dyeing and tanning. Finally, other persons rent the duties (*kahachorayi*) that are levied on the buffaloes which pasture in forests.

The only people who can be called wood-cutters in this district are those employed for supplying manufacturers, and especially the Company's factories, with fuel. At Maldeh the fire-wood is cut by farmers, who live near the woods of Peruya, at times when they would otherwise be idle. Fifteen times a month a man cuts as much wood, as when green, loads four oxen, and brings it for sale. For the 60 loads he receives four Rupees, and pays a small monthly duty for each ox; the load does not exceed 1 maund of 100 sa. wt. the seer, or is about 103¾ lbs. Avoirdupois. At Ghoraghat, each wood-cutter pays 12 annas a year.

The timber, which the woods contain, is little fit for building boats; and the poverty of the natives prevents them in general from using timber in their houses or even for fuel; so that almost the only demand for the wood in this district is confined to the making of a few small implements of agriculture a little coarse furniture, a few beams and posts for the houses of the more wealthy inhabitants, and to the supply of a little fire-wood for some of the Company's factories, Maldeh, Nichinta, and Shilboris, R. (Maldeh, Nichintapur, and Selvorish). All the former of these purposes might be much better supplied from trees planted round villages; and the last would require only three small woods, provided these were properly managed, and regularly cut. A wood of a thousand acres would be fully adequate to supply the demand of any factory, if properly managed, and no encroachments were allowed. At present I have supposed, that about 220 square miles are under forests, woods or bushes.

Before this country was cultivated, I imagine that the lower parts were rendered almost impenetrable by thickets of reeds, while the high parts were covered with a forest consisting almost entirely of a tree, which is called here Sal or Gojal, and is well known by the former name to the carpenters of Calcutta. It has lately been described by Botanists under the name of *Shorea robusta*. In this district there remain several small forests of this tree, which indeed seems to spring up almost spontaneously wherever a dry soil has been left unoccupied: for the fruit, having wings, is carried far by the winds. In this district, however, the tree is not procurable of a size fit for sending to a distant market, and is chiefly of use for making ploughs and small posts and beams for the better kind of the native houses; and as it is a handsome tree, with very odorous flowers, it might be planted to great advantage round the villages, in the stiff clay soil, where it thrives. It is said, that in Morong, a resin called *dhuna*, is extracted by incision from this tree; but this is not practised in Dinajpur.

In this district, however, by far the greater part of the forests owe their origin to deserted towns or villages. The trees which grew round these have gradually increased, and have given shelter to some others that are not usually found in such situations. I shall therefore give a list both of the trees that usually grow round villages in this district, and that have found shelter among these in the woods, which have sprung upon ruins. I shall add the Botanical names,

so far as I know: but the list is far from exhausting the subject. In this place I shall also take an opportunity of mentioning the management of plantations; although, strictly speaking, that might be considered as a part of agriculture.

The bambu is the most common and useful woody plant in this district. The houses, furniture, boats, and implements of agriculture are entirely or in part made from this valuable reed, and it is the common fuel; so that it supplies all the purposes to which wood is applied in Europe; and is no doubt one of the principal articles of produce in the country; for, the annual value of the bambus that are cut cannot be estimated at less than 5,00,000 Rupees.

It grows from a creeping root, which extends from 12 to 20 feet in diameter, and sends up 40 or 50 stems. These form a clump that keeps separate from the others which are adjacent. Every year from 5 to 10 bambus of a clump are ripe and are cut, while young ones shoot up from the roots to supply their places. If the whole is cut at once, the plant is apt to die: and the stem perishes whenever it produces fruit, which very rarely happens in cultivated parts of the country. On this account, indeed, many of the natives believe, that the plant never produces either flower or fruit. When a new plantation is to be formed, a portion of the common root extending 2 or 3 feet in diameter, together with five or six stems, is separated from a clump. The tops having been cut away, this is planted in the situation where it is intended to rear a clump, and this begins to produce ripe bambus in about seven years. The plant requires to be exempted from inundation, and thrives best in a free soil. In this district, bambus according to their size, sell at from 1 to 3 Rupees a hundred; except at Dinajpur and Maldeh, where they are about 50 per cent. dearer; ground under bambus, therefore, in general gives a considerable return, and pays a high rent.

In this district the people have several specific names which, so far as I could judge, they apply with little or no accuracy. I could clearly however, distinguish four species, but there may be more; and I apply to these the names, that seemed to me the best ascertained.

1.—The most valuable kind seems to be called indiscriminately Boro Bans and Jauta Bans. It grows to the largest size, and is used for posts, rafters, beams, scaffolding, and whatever requires large dimensions, and it is the one most usually cultivated.

2.—The next species is also much cultivated, being that used for making all sorts of basket-work and mats. It seems to be indiscriminately called Makla and Jaoya.

3.—The Korongi is a small bambu that is not much cultivated. It is strong, but is chiefly useful for making some small implements of agriculture, or fences. It is often found wild.

4.—The Beru Bans, or thorny bamboo, is only cultivated about the monuments of saints as an ornament; for it grows very straight, and its branches are beautifully feathered, so that it has a very different aspect from the others. It is often found wild, especially in the woods near Maldeh and Ghoraghat. Its chief use is for making dry fences, or for the shafts of javelins or spears, for which it is remarkably well adapted; but it is also employed in the roofs of huts.

No account of any of these kinds has yet been published in the writings of any Botanist, to which I have access. This genus has indeed been much neglected, and its study is attended with numerous difficulties, even to those who are on the spot where they grow.

The same may be said of the useful plants which I shall next mention, the ratans or canes, concerning which Modern Botanists may be said to have published nothing that is useful in ascertaining the different sorts. In this district there are two kinds which grow spontaneously, both in woods and near villages, where the soil is moist and very rich, two circumstances that appear necessary for every kind of this plant. Both are of a very bad quality.

5.—The one is called simply Bet, and its leaves resemble those of a cocoanut (*Foliolis æquidistantibus bifaries*). So far as I know, all the species, that have leaves of this structure, are proper ratans, and have slender stems fit for switches, or for being split to form baskets or wicker-work.

6.—The other called Gorol Bet has leaves like those of a date tree (*Foliolis sub-fasciculatis squarrosis*). All the species that I know, having such leaves, should be called canes, as they have thick stems fit for forming walking sticks, and are not used for the purposes to which the others are applied. The stems of these are often of an immense length, so as sometimes to be twisted into cables.

7.—Nearly allied to those is the Gaya or Guvak of the Bengalis, the *Areca* of Botanists. The plant seems to thrive in this district, but it may be considered merely as ornamental; for it seldom, if ever, brings its fruit to maturity, so that great qualities are imported. The reason of this seems to be, that it is not planted in groves which are sheltered by trees and hedges, and watered so as to preserve a constant moisture, which seems necessary for this palm. In the same latitude towards the east, where parching winds do not prevail in the spring, the tree thrives remarkably; and the same is the case in Mysore, where pains are taken to preserve moisture. This therefore seems an article, the culture of which may be readily introduced, and may annually save a large sum to this district. At present a few are planted among other trees, near some rich men's houses, merely, as an ornament, for which they are happily selected.

8.—The cocoanut palm, Narikel of the Bengalis, is nearly in the same state. I imagine indeed that it could with great difficulty be made to ripen its fruit.

9.—The elegant palm called *Caryota* by Botanists, and Ramguvah, or Bonkhejur by the Bengalis, is found growing spontaneously, but rarely, in the woods of this district, neither does it seem to thrive. It is applied to no use. In Malabar its stems produce a kind of sago, and its flowering shoot (spadix) yields a saccharine juice.

10.—The Khorjur or Khejur of the Bengalis has been considered as the *Elat of Linnæus,* and is no doubt the *Katoindel* of Rheede, which Linnæus quotes as being the same with his *Elate;* but it is probable, that this great Botanist had some other plant in view, otherwise he would scarcely have separated it from the date tree (*Phœnix*). This valuable palm is not common in Dinajpur, but grows spontaneously, and thrives remarkably, and, could the inhabitants be induced to use its wine, might become a most valuable addition to their diet, as I have before mentioned, especially as it thrives on dry elevated places, such as are at present almost useless. Its juice may also be inspissated into a kind of saccharine matter.

11.—The *Lontarus* of Botanists, called usually Palmira by Europeans, and Tál or Triniraj by the Bengalees, is a still more elegant and useful palm, now totally neglected by the people of this district, except as an ornament like the former. It might become highly useful from its juice, and its stem is both a very durable material for building, and may be converted into small canoes, which in the rainy season serve to go from house to house. It thrives in this district, although it never grows spontaneously; and is finely adapted for covering the naked sides of tanks, which are now almost entirely useless.

12.—The Badam of Bengal (*Terminalia Catapa, L.*) is found in this district, and is a very ornamental tree. Its nut is however almost the only useful part; but, although remarkably light and well-flavoured, it is so incased by a hard shell as to be of little value. It does not grow spontaneously, and seems to have been introduced by Europeans.

13.—Nearly allied to the above, and having a nut equally good, is the Boyara, Bohora, or Bauri, of Bengal, the *Myrobalanus Bellirica* of Gærtner. It is a fine tree, grows to a large size, and produces a timber that the native reckon valuable. The fruit is used both in medicine and by dyers, and both the bark and fruit are used by tanners. Unfortunately, when in flower, the tree emits a most abominable stench, which perhaps should prevent it from being cultivated, as the demand for its produce is very small.

14.—The Heritoki of Bengal, or *Myrobalanus Chebula* of Gærtner, is not liable to the same objection; but its wood is not so strong, nor is its kernel esculent. Its myrobalan, or dried fruit, is however more used in the arts; and when the fruit, is preserved green in syrup, it is a valuable laxative medicine, which is much employed by the natives. Men, who have made a vow of chastity, and who are inclined to adhere to their resolution, endeavour to assist their virtue by eating this preserve, which is supposed to diminish the desires of the flesh. Were its growth encouraged near villages, in place of useless trees, the dried fruit might be procured in great quantities, and might become a valuable article in commerce; as I have no doubt, but that it might be employed in the finer kinds of tanning to great advantage. At present there is a sufficient supply for the demand of the district; and those who collect the fruit pay a trifle to the landholder.

15.—The *Tomex Japonica* of Botanists is found in this district and is a timber tree. It was shown to me as the Bijolghota, a plant used in medicine; but I have little confidence in the skill of the person by whom it was brought.

16.—The Siyuli, or Sephalika of the Bengalis, is a pretty small tree, called *Nyctanhe arbor-tristis* by Botanists from its flowers spreading at night and falling at sun-rise. The flowers that have dropped are gathered, and produce a beautiful though perishable purple dye; the bark and leaves are used in medicine, and the inner bark affords a red dye, when beaten with a little lime, or with ½ of its own weight of that of No. 113.

17.—There is a species of *Gmelina*, of which no account published by modern Botanists has yet reached me; but Dr. Roxburgh in his manuscripts calls it *Gmelina Arborea*, and Rheede long ago described it under the name of *Cumbulu*. It is valuable on account of its wood, which although light is durable; is not readily attacked by insects, and is therefore peculiarly well fitted for making trunks, and is much employed by the natives in making their instruments of music. It is found in this district near Ghoraghat, but is rare, and is called Yoginichokro; while Gambhar, the name by which it is commonly known in the eastern parts of Bengal, is here applied to a very different tree, that will be hereafter mentioned, No. 92.

18.—A species of *Cordia* called Dhovoli, of which I have seen no account in Botanical books, is found in this district, where it grows to be a considerable tree.

19.—The *Ehretia lævis* of Wildenow, is a small tree found in this district. It was called to me Jonggoli Guroak or Guya, that is wild *Areka*, a plant to which it has in no part the most distant resemblance. I therefore suspect, that this name is not the real one.

20.—Another *Ehretia*, which I have found in many parts of India, but of which no Botanical writer has yet taken notice, was here called Bijol. It grows to be a very considerable timber tree, but is not very common. It was sent to Dr. Roxburgh, as a tree which in Nipal produces a good fruit; but, although the tree is very common in that country, some other must have been meant, as the fruit of this could not be eaten any where.

21.—One of the most common ornamental trees in this district is the Gulongcho, or *Flos convolutus* of Rumphius. It is often 20 or 30 feet high, and is very ornamental near the monuments of the Moslem saints.

22.—The *Nerium Antidysentericum* of Linnæus, which ought to have been classed as an *Echites*, is very common in this district. It is not only a medicine, but its wood made into small beads, which the Hindus wear round their necks. At Peruya it was called to me the Dude, and a plant of that name is no doubt applied to make similar beads; but in other places, I know, that this *Nerium* is called Indroyov, while the Dude is considered as distinct. In fact, a very different plant was shown to me afterwards as the Dude, as will be hereafter mentioned, No. 93.

23.—The *Echites Scholaris* of Botanists is known to the natives of this district by the names Chhatin and Soptoporlo. It is very common, and sometimes grows to a great size; one which I measured at Potiram was 12 feet in circumference, at five feet from the ground. Its bark is used as a medicine for cattle. Its wood is considered as useless.

24.—The *Bassia obovata*, if different from the *Latifolia*, is found, but very rarely in the woods of Dinajpur, where it is called Muha, and is applied to no use.

25.—The *Mimusops Elengi*, L. called Bokul or Baul by the natives, is a common ornamental tree about villages. Its bark may be used as a tan, but the tree is of little value. The flowers are much valued by the natives, as they are convenient for forming chaplets. Their smell is too strong.

26.—In the woods of Peruya considerable quantities of a fruit called Khyrini are collected for sale. They are produced by the *Achras dissecta*, W, a very handsome tree nearly allied to the former.

27.—The *Diospyros cordifolia*, W. was shown to me in the woods, and called Sundor; but, as other people gave the same appellation to a quite different tree, there is no proper authority for this name. The other was of the order of rubiaceous plants.

28.—The Gab of the natives, and *Embryopteris glutenifera* of Botanists, is a beautiful tree common near the villages of Bengal: the fruit is eatable, but excessively sour. Its principal use is for paving the bottom of boats. It is beaten in a large mortar, and the juice expressed. This is boiled, mixed with powdered charcoal, and applied once a year to the outside of the planks. A good tree will give 4,000 fruit, worth two Rupees, and will be in full bearing in eight years from the time when it was planted. The number in Dinajpur is small, but sufficient for the demand. The wood is of little value. Gærtner, who first described this family of plants, has either made a great error in his description, and mistaken the upper for the under end of the fruit; or else later Botanists have been equally mistaken in considering the Gab as being a species of *Embryopteris*.

29.—The *Vangueria edulis* is one of the most common small trees about the villages of Dinajpur. It varies in sometimes having spines, and sometimes wanting them, and is called Moyna. Its fruit, which is about the size of an apple, possesses an intoxicating or rather deleterious quality, when fresh plucked; but after being kept a few days, may be eaten with-

out danger, and is said to be sweet and agreeable.

30.—The natives give the same name to a species of *Gardenia* or *Randia*, which shows the affinity of the two families of plants. In fact, these two species have a strong resemblance. So far as I know, no account of this species has yet been published.

31.—The Piralu of the natives is the *Gardenia uliginosa*, of Botanists. It is a middling-sized ugly tree, and its fruit is sometimes used in the curries of the poor.

32.—The two following species of *Morinda* seems also hitherto to have escaped the notice of Botanists. The one is called Daree Horidra, or yellow wood. It grows spontaneously in the woods, and its root is used as a dye.

33.—The other, from its containing about four berries united in its fruit, is called Charichoka. The bark of its root, beat up with a duck's egg and a little lime, is applied to the rude images made of potter's work, that are offered at the monuments of saints, or used by children as toys, and gives them a red colour.

34.—The Kadombo or Kodom, called by Botanists *Nauclea Orientalis*, is a very ornamental tree, and is common in Dinajpur. It is however inferior in size, and in the quality, of its timber to the next species; but its beauty procures it a more common place near villages.

35.—The *Nauclea parvifolia* is called here Kelikodombo or Talikodombo, and like several other species of this family is a good timber tree, but is very little used.

36.—The *Crœteva Tapia*, called by the natives Vorna, is a common tree, especially in the Eastern parts of this district. It does not grow to a considerable size, and is of little use except as an ornament.

37.—The name Dengphol (at Ghoraghat) is applied to a tree which cannot well be reduced to any family of plants established by Botanists, but which comes nearest to the *Harangana* of Lamarck; and has a great affinity to the Mangosteen. It is a very ornamental tree, and its fruit is about the size of an apple, but too acid. It is now growing in the Company's Botanical Garden, and it is to be hoped, that Dr. Roxburgh's description of it will be soon published.

38.—The Jolpayi has usually been compared by Europeans to the Olive, on which account it has been called the *Eleocarpus*: but the affinity is very slight, consisting merely in the fruit being of the same shape and size. The opinions of Botanists concerning this tree are not very easily reconciled, which has probably arisen from the *Perinkara* of Rheede, and the *Ganitrus* of Rumphius, having been considered as the same. The tree of which I am now giving an account, and which is common in every part of Hindustan, is no doubt the *Perinkara* of Rheede, and is totally different from the *Ganitrus* of Ramphius and Gærtner. The fruit contains no oil but is acid, and gives a good flavour to curries, which is its principal use. In some parts it is preserved in oil and salt, and then no doubt acquires a greater resemblance to the Olive; but it is always a very inferior pickle. It is a very common tree in Dinajpur, both in gardens and woods.

39.—The tree called Kopittho, or Kotbel by the natives, has been classed by Botanists with the *Limonias*, and called *acidissima*, for what reason I do not know. Rumphius, who is remarkable among Botanists for having named plants with sagacity and good taste, calls it *Anisifolium*, the leaves having a strong and agreeable flavour of the Anise, and this name ought to be preserved. The fruit is eaten by the natives, but is very poor. In Dinajpur the wood is not applied to any use. Retzius has been blamed for classing this plant with the *Crœtevas*, and it certainly has not the smallest affinity with the plants, which have been properly so called, such as No. 35, but then its affinity to the *Crœteva Marmelos* of Linnæus is striking, and they cannot be separated in any system, that pretends to follow nature. The natives indeed have had more accurate notions than many Botanists, and call the plant of which I am now writing the Kot or wild Bel, while the *Crœteva Marmelos* is called simply Bel.

40.—This Bel is a very common tree, and thrives even in the hardest clays. The natives place a great value on the fruit, but it is miserably insipid. The tree is not so ornamental as the Kotbel.

41.—Another tree, very much allied to the last, is by the natives named Billeu and Sriphol, or the venerable fruit; for it is considered as an emblem of the spouse of Sib, and is a common offering to that God. The natives admire this fruit also; in fact, I have some doubt whether these two are not mere varieties of the same species. It is reckoned very sinful to cut this tree, except for the purpose of making a kind of carved stake, that is put in the ground on the consecration of a bull.

42.—The Nim, or *Melia Azadirachta*, is another sacred tree among the Hindus, and one of the most common in every part of their country. The tree has a considerable resemblance to the Ash, and its leaves are intensely bitter, and much used in medicine, especially as a fomentation, and in assisting holy men to resist the allurements of beauty. Images are made of its wood, which is considered as pure; as it is seldom eaten by insects, it might probably serve more useful purposes. In some parts of India a medicinal oil is extracted from its seed.

43.—Nearly allied to the former is a family of Bengal plants, of which no account has been given in the late Botanical systems. One of this family is a common tree in Dinajpur, especially near Ghoraghat, where it is called Pithras. In other parts an oil is extracted from the seeds of the two last mentioned trees: but its use is not known in this district.

44.—Allied to these also is the species of *Cedrella* called by the natives Tun or Jiya. It is pretty common near Ghoraghat, and is a valuable tree, both as affording flowers which give a dye, and as yielding a wood that makes tolerable furniture, and in Calcutta it is much used for that purpose. None is however exported from this district.

45.—The Konok Changpa, called by Botanists *Pterospermum suberifolium*, is chiefly remarkable for its beauty, and certainly is one of the most elegant flowering trees that can be seen. The flowers are offered to the gods.

46.—Nearly allied to the above is the Salmoli or Simul, called also Mondar, and when in flower it is one of the most gaudy ornaments of the forest or village, for it is every where common. It is the *Bombax hepttaphyllum* of Botanists, at least the *Moulelavou* of Rheede, which is supposed to be of the same kind with an American plant described by Jacquin; but this seems highly improbable. There is no reason to suppose that this is not a native of Hindustan, and I believe that there are very few plants indeed that were originally natives of both Indies. Linnæus seemed to consider all regions within the tropics as India, and that they all produce nearly the same plants, and on this subject he has been the great source of error. In fact the cotton tree of the West Indies is much larger than our East India plant, and grows in a very different manner, with an immense tall stem, which sends out from its summit long horizontal arms. I have no doubt but that the trees are quite different, although having taken no notices concerning the West Indian kind, I cannot now point out the essential difference. I cannot account for Wildenow's stating that the stem has no prickles, as

in Rheede's figure that circumstance is most accuretely expressed. Our Indian plant is a valuable tree. Its wood is that commonly employed by the natives for making doors, and window-shutters; for it lasts well in such situations, and is very strong to resist the attacks of robbers. The cotton is that commonly used for stuffing pillows. It is neither used for quilts nor mattresses, as it readily forms into lumps, and does not last. The fibre is much finer than that of common cotton, but is so straight that it cannot be spun.

47.—One of the most favourite flowers with the natives is the Changpa or Chompak, called by Botanists *Michelia.* The flowers are no doubt very odorous, but their smell is too strong and overpowering. The tree is common; but it is useful only as an ornament, and as affording flowers that are offered to the gods.

48.—The Chalita of the Bengalees is no doubt the *Syalita* of Rheede, which is said to be the *Dillenia speciosa* of Botanists; but the definition given of the *Dellipsica* agrees better with our plant. Indeed this family is as yet but indifferently described. It is a superb tree although of little value; the fruit however is an agreeable acid in curries. The flowers are white and very showy.

49.—The *Anona squamosa,* called Ata by the natives, when cultivated with care is a tolerable fruit; but when it grows spontaneously about villages, it is exceedingly bad. It is called Custard Apple by the English; but whether it is the same with the West India plant of that name I cannot say. It is however probably an exotic in India, as I understand, that it has no name in the Songskrito language.

50.—The same is the case with the Lona or *Anona reticulata,* which in all situations is a most wretched fruit.

51.—The *Uvaria longifolia,* from its growing tall and straight, has been called Mast Tree by Europeans. The natives of Bengal call it Devdaru, a name that they also give to the Pine, and to several other trees which have not the smallest affinity to either. This is especially the case with the *Erythroxylon sideroxylloides E. M.* Devdaru is in fact a celebrated tree, and together with the Sara Asod and Bot, to be hereafter mentioned, is considered to be the usual residence of devils. The two latter are occupied by male devils (*Brohmodaityo* and *Bhut*), while female devils (*Songkhine* and *Petine*) occupy the two former. This kind of Devdaru being very ornamental, and fit for forming shady walks, has been spread since Europeans began to pay attention to the ornament of the country. In other respects it is a very useful tree.

52.—One of the most common small trees in this district is the Panyala of the country, Panyamal or Phalsa, which by Botanists is named *Flacourtia.* I must however say, that I am very doubtful concerning the species, and although I doubt much whether there is more than one kind in this country, I have been inclined to refer it sometimes to one and sometimes to another of the species that have been described. The fruit is like a small bullace plum, and very poor, but is eaten by children. I have not observed here the kind that is common at Calcutta.

53.—At Ghoraghat, the *Microcos paniculata* of Botanists was brought to me as a tree called Bunchuniya, and said to produce wood better fitted for making furniture than any other found at that place, although it grows to only a small size. The woodcutters they are being remarkably stupid, I cannot place much reliance on what they said.

54.—The Bixa, an American plant, is now rapidly spreading over Bengal, the inhabitants having found it a useful yellow dye, which they employ to give their clothes a temporary colour in the *Dolyatra* or festival of Krishno. With this also colour the water, which on the same occasion they throw at each other with squirts. For these purposes it is well qualified, as the colour easily washes out, and the infusion has a pleasant smell. By them it is called Lotkan, and they say that before it grew commonly in the country, the dry fruit was brought from Patna. Probably some other fruit was then brought, and its use has been superceded by that of the Bixa, to which the natives have given the old name, as there can be no doubt of its being an American plant, and its fruit could scarcely have been brought here from the west of India. In many parts it is called European Turmerie.

55.—There is little doubt, that America has also furnished as with the Goyava, which now is spread all over the country, and propagates itself without care. In the vulgar language it is called Peyara; but it has no name in the sacred tongue. When cultivated with care, I have sometimes known this fruit tolerable; but in general it is very bad. With the authors of the Encyclopedie, I am inclined to believe, that the *Psydium pyriferun* and *pomiferum* form only once species and differ infinitely less than most kinds of the apple tree do.

56.—The Jombi or Jom is a very common tree both in woods and near villages. The Indians indeed are said to have given its name to their portion of the world. Jombudwip, or the Island of the Jumbu tree. It would be difficult to assign any good reason for this, as the tree is neither very large nor ornamental, and the fruit is execrable. By the natives however it is reckoned wholesome, and the timber is strong, although it does not polish. This I take to be *Calyptranthes Jambulana* of Willdenow, although most of what has been written by Botanist concerning the *Myrti Eugeniæ* and *Calyptranthes* of India would require revision. In fact, every thing concerning most of these plants is obscure and incomplete, and the subject is extremely difficult.

57.—From among these, Jussieu has with great propriety separated the *Eugenia acutangularis* of Linnæus, which is a common tree in this district, where it is called Ijjol or Hijol. It is very ornamental, and its wood is much used; but is neither strong nor handsome.

58.—The Nichon is a large tree, called by Botanists *Lagerstrœmia parviflora.* Its timber is reckoned good; but it seldom grows near villages.

59.—The Babla or Gorsundor of Bengal has usually been referred to the *Mimosa farnesiana* of Linnæus, in which, I suspect, there is a mistake; and I am rather inclined to suppose, that it is the *Mimosa Indica* mentioned in the Encyclopedie Methodique, of which no proper account has yet been published, although it is one of the most common trees in India. It is rather rare in Dinajpur, and is seldom applied to use, although it is valuable for many purposes. The wood is hard and strong, fit for the plough and the naves of wheels; the bark is an excellent tan, and the tree yields a gum equal to the Arabic. The flowers are remarkably odorous.

60.—The Guye Babla is another very common species of *Mimosa,* not yet properly introduced into Botanical works; and it is to be regretted, that Dr. Roxburgh's accounts of these two trees should not yet have been published. In his manuscripts he calls this the *Mimosa Sepea*; for it makes excellent hedges, and serves equally well all the purposes to which the other is applied. Its flowers are not so odorous, and the bark, when recently cut, emits a most intolerable stench.

61.—The Khodir or Khoyer is the *Mimosa Catechu* of Botanist, and the tree from whence the valuable drug called *Terra Japonica* is prepared. The tree is common in the woods of Peruya, Jogodol, and

Ghoraghat; but it is only in the first that any of the drug is prepared. The number of people employed in this manufacture is small, and the following account was given by the agent of one of the landholders; for I could not find any of the manufacturers. According to the agent there are 25 furnaces, and each employs three men. Trees are selected, that are at least two feet in circumference, and these are old ,for in this district the tree does not grow to a large size. The bark and white wood are removed, and then the heart is cut into small pieces, and beaten into a kind of stringy substance by means of the instrument called *dhenghi*. Equal quantities of this and of water are put into earthen pots, each holding from 10 to 20 seers, and are boiled for about six hours. Each fire contains two or three pots. The decoction is then decanted into a pot, and is formed into two kinds of Catechu, Khoyer and Papri Khoyer, the first dark and the second light coloured. The first is made by simply allowing the extract to dry in the pot without addition, the latter is made by putting some ashes of cow-dung in the bottom of the cooler. The ashes are covered with a fold of muslin, over which the warm extract is poured. It is sold to the merchants in these pots, and by them is formed into balls, and dried in the sun. The merchant makes about four seer of 100 sa. wt. from each pot, and pays a rupee for five pots, which should make about 51¼ lb. avoirdupois. None can be made in the rainy season. Each furnace could make 50 pots in the month; but the workmen seldom exert themselves, and always are in debt to the merchant, who has great difficulty to induce them to work. Each furnace pays four annas a year to the landholder. The merchants sell the dried balls at seven rupees for the maund of the same weight, which is almost 103¼ lb. avoird.

As I was not satisfied with this account, I sent a native into the woods, who gave me the following account: A manufacturer of whom there are five or six in Maldeh, hires four men, and remains with them in the woods for seven months in the year. He pays 12 rupees a year to the landholder for the wood, and cuts as much as he can manufacture. 40 seers of chips give five seers of catechu, and each month the manufacturer with the assistance of four labourers can make four maunds, or 160 seers of 100 sa. wt, or about 413 lb. avoirdupois, which he sells immediately to the druggists for 28 rupees. The whole produce of seven months is therefore Rs. 196 from this deduct 12 rupees for rent, 84 rupees for workmen's wages, at three rupees each a month on account of their living in the woods, and four rupees for the expense of sending the drug to market, and there will remain 96 rupees for the manufacturer, who does not require, at the utmost, a capital of more than 30 rupees.

It is very likely, that both methods of conducting this manufacture may be employed. The rent stated by the agent is perfectly absurd. The Maldeh khoyer or catechu is not reckoned of the best quality. The tree is rather scarce; and if it were wished to increase the manufacture, it would be necessary to destroy all the useless trees in some parts of the forest, and to allow none to grow, except this kind of *Mimosa*. It is one of the nine sacred plants of which small branches are burned to the planets, and the Hindus reckon nine of these bodies. This is sacred to the planet which presides over Tuesday (*Mongol*).

62.—The Chorki is a very common tree near Ghoraghat, and is a species of *Mimosa* that has not yet found its way into the modern systems of Botany: but did not escape the industry of Rumphius, who seems to have described it under the name of *Cortex Saponarius*. It is reckoned a useful timber.

63.—The *Mimosa Lebaeck*, as described in Encyclopedie Methodique, is a very common tree in most parts of India, and grows near several villages in this district, especially in low places. It was called to me Jonggolijot; but I suspect, that it was not accurately named, and that its proper name is Korai, which is also given to the following; for the two resemble each other so much, that in common language they might readily be included under the same name. Its timber is strong.

64.—The*Mimosa marginata* E. M. is a tree that produces more valuable timber than the former, and is found in the woods of this district, where it is called Korai. Small boats are sometimes built of the Korai, which probably includes both kind.

65.—The Sangi or Somi, which Sir W. Jones makes a synonime of the Babla, is alleged by my people to be different, and they show me the *Prospis aculeta*. It is one of the nine sacred plants, and is offered to *Soni*, the planet which presides over Saturday. It is common in Dinajpur, but is applied to no use.

66.—The Tamarind tree, by the natives called Tetul and Tinteri, is a most valuable and elegant plant. Besides producing a fruit, that is too well known to require being described, and which is much used by the natives as an acid in seasoning their food, its timber is excellent for many purposes, and makes handsome furniture. As it is hard and strong, it is commonly employed for making oil and sugar mills, and washermen's boards. The seeds are frequently employed by the Indian dyers, and by those who weave woollen cloths. A good tree will give about 350 lb. of fruit, worth from three to four rupees. The average value however may be two rupees a year, and is nearly of the same amount with that of a good mango tree. The wild tamarinds of Peruya are the only fruit exported from this district, except a few mangoes from the same vicinity.

67.—The *Cassia Fistula*, called Songdhalu and Sonalu by the natives, is one of the greatest ornaments of India. The leaves bruised and mixed with lime-juice are used as a cure for the ring-worm, and are applied to reduce tumours in cattle. The natives here seem to be ignorant of the purgative quality of its fruit. It sometimes grows to a very considerable size.

68.—The *Moringa* of Botanists is one of the most common trees about the villages of this district, where it is called Sogena and Sobhangjon. The flowers, unripe fruit, and leaves, are common ingredients in the dishes of the natives. The bark of the root is used by Europeans as a succedaneum for horse-radish, to which however it is very inferior; the seeds, which are said to be the Behen nuts of the old shops, are applied to no use by the natives, who do not know that they contain oil.

69.—The *Adenanthera Pavonina*, called Rocktochondon by the natives, is found about the village of Dinajpur. The native name signifies Red Sandal Wood, and its wood is said to be odorous, and it may be used instead of Sandal in the worship of all the gods except Vishnu. It is probable, that the trees which grow near villages may have no scent, for that is often the case with the real Sandal. There seems however to be several different trees in India that are called Red Sandal, and my inquiries have not yet been sufficiently extended to enable me to treat the subject fully.

70-71.—The Sal Kangchon, a *Bauhinia* of which no mention is made in Botanical systems, and Swet Kangchon, or *Bauhinia candida*, are very common trees near the villages of Dinajpur. They are small trees for little use except ornament but they produce most elegant flowers. The young pods are used as a vegetable in curries.

72-73.—The Vokpushpo of the Songskrito is by the vulgar divided into two kinds, called from the colour of the flowers Lalvok and Sadavok; and in this they

have been imitated by modern Botanists, contrary to all their professions of not regarding colour. Ever since the latter times of Linnæus they have been also unfortunate in the different families of plants into which they have thrust these elegant trees. Linnæus, in his first attempt to class these plants with the *Robinias*, seem to have approached much nearer perfection than afterwards, when he classed them with the *Æschynomene*. Willdenow, who names them *Coronilla grandiflora* and *coccinea*, has been equally unfortunate. The tree is very common about villages, and its flowers are used as offerings to the gods. The calyx and pistillum are fried and eaten with rice. The unripe pods are also used as a vegetable in curries. The wood is of no use except for fuel.

74.—The elegant tree, called *Erythrina Indica* in the Encyclopedie Methodique, is called by the natives Palitamadar. In this district, although it possesses several advantages, the tree is not very common. Any cutting, however large, immediately takes root, so that it is an excellent material for hedges, especially as it is prickly. Its wood is both light and strong, so that the carpenters of Calcutta prefer it to all others for the poles of palanquins. Its leaves are used in medicine, and its flowers are very ornamental. It does not however grow to a large size.

75.—A much more common, and equally beautiful tree, and much resembling the former, is the Polas, or *Butea frondosa*. The flowers of this are not only offered to the gods, but in the festivals of spring serve to give a temporary yellow dye to the clothes of their votaries; on which account it is called Vosonti. The tree is of little use; and cannot be propagated by cuttings; but it is very common in most forests. It is sacred to the planet of Monday.

76.—The *Dalbergia arborea*, W. is one of the most generally diffused trees in India; but is not very common in this district, where it is called Dorkorongjo or Dorkoromcha, and is applied to little or no use.

77.—The plant consecrated to the memory of Sir William Jones, and called Osok, is not uncommon in this district. It is of no use except to afford elegant flowers that are offered to the Hindu gods.

78.—The original *Onacardium* of the shops, a name properly restored by Jussieu to the *Semecarpus* of Linnæus, is the Bhela of the natives. The juice of its nut leaves an indelible stain on linen, and is used for marking it. The nuts are also used by tanners, especially in dressing the hide of the rhinoceros or buffalo to form targets. The timber is of little value. It is common in the woods.

79.—The Mango (Amro or Am of the natives) is one of the most common trees, not only in the plantations of this country, but in the woods, where it has grown spontaneously from the seeds of those that have been planted about villages, which have been deserted. The mangoes called Maldeh have a high reputation, and may be considered as one of the finest fruits in the world: but few of these grow at Maldeh; all the plantations of the most valuable kinds are on the opposite side of the Mohanonda, in the Puroniya district. Still however the mangoes of the left bank of the Mohanonda are preferable to any others in Dinajpur.

As the produce of the mango tree, even in its present state, is one of the most valuable in this district; for it cannot be of less annual value, on an average, than 4,50,000 Rupees, and as the management is better understood at Maldeh than any where else, I shall give some account of the manner in which this fine tree is cultivated by the people of that place. A bigah of ground, which there is rather more than ⅛ of an acre (3,644) is considered as a direct plantation. I shall now detail what the cultivators state as their expense and profit on such an orchard.

First Year's Expenses.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P
To making a mud wall round the whole, ..	2	0	0			
To ploughing 10 or 12 times from the middle of September until the middle of November ..	1	0	0			
To 25 seedlings, three years old, raised with much earth	2	0	0			
To planting in deep pits ..	2	0	0			
To watering and weeding, one man for eight months,	18	0	0			
Total. ..				29	4	0
Expense of each of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.						
To ten or twelve ploughings,	1	0	0			
To repairing the wall, ..	1	8	0			
Total, ..				2	8	0
Expense of the first year,	29	4	0			
Expense of the 4 following years, ..	10	0	0			
Rent for 5 years, at 14 Ans.	4	6	0			
Stock required, Rupees,				43	10	0

In the 6th year, or when the trees are from 8 to 9 years old, they begin to yield saleable fruit, partly green, partly ripe; and their produce is reckoned to be doubled every year for 5 years, in the following manner:

6th	year	each	tree	160	M. total	4,000,	at 960	per R.,	Rs.	4	2	8
7th	,,	,,	,,	320	,,	8,000,	,,	,, ,, ,,	Rs.	8	5	4
8th	,,	,,	,,	640	,,	16,000,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	16	10	8
9th	,,	,,	,,	1,280	,,	32,000,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	33	5	4
10th	,,	,,	,,	2,560	,,	64,000,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	56	10	8

The produce now becomes nearly stationary, for although the trees grow longer, and produce a greater number, the size and value of the fruit diminishes. The only expense after the five years is to watch and collect the fruit, the rent, and a little ploughing or hoeing. The wall is allowed to go to ruin. In other places of this district the produce is of less value, and may be estimated at two rupees each tree, for a very large proportion of the mangoes, when allowed to become ripe on the tree; contain an insect (*Curculio*), that renders them useless. They are therefore in general gathered when unripe. A plantation will last fifty or sixty years.

It might be supposed, that with such a large profit, the plantations would be extending fast, but this does not appear to be the case. Most even of the old plantations are neglected, and do not contain one-half of the trees which they might. Useless trees, especially wild figs, spring up, carelessness allows them to take root, and the prejudices of the land-holders prevent them from being cut. Besides, there is no encouragement for plantations. If a tenant gives up his lease, he is allowed nothing for the trees that he leaves behind, although he may have been at the whole expense of rearing them. The great uncertainty of the crop is no doubt also a strong objection to these plantations. In many years the mango almost entirely fails, and in others it is so exceedingly abundant, that there is scarcely any sale for the produce. Heavy fogs or rains, when the flower has expanded, almost certainly prevent the fruit from forming. Besides a capital of 40 or 50 rupees is rather uncommon.

The natives are entirely ignorant of the art of engrafting, which is the only means, by which good

kinds can with certainly be reared; for the seed taken one tree will produce 20 different kinds, not one of which perhaps may resemble the parent. The precautions, which the natives take, are no doubt entirely useless.

They will not plant a mango seed, the fruit of which has been bitten by the teeth, or cut with iron. The people of India usually attribute the abundance of the insect to the soil or to climate; but I am rather inclined to think, that the quality of the fruit has much more effect, because I observe some trees that always escape in the worst districts, and observe that the insect is peculiarly fond of the sour resinous kind. I confess, however, that this opinion is still liable to great uncertainty: but if well founded, it is a strong additional reason for the employment of engrafting.

In most parts of this district the fruit it chiefly used green or unripe; for when allowed to ripen, as I have said, it becomes full of insects. Those near Maldeh are not so subject to this loss. In Dinajpur green mangoes come into season about the 12th of April, and continue until almost the end of May. During that season they enter largely into the dishes of the natives, and are preserved at Maldeh in sugar or honey. In other parts many are preserved in mustard seed oil. Some are cut into four parts and dried in the sun; but by far the greatest part is preserved by cutting the green pulp from the stone, and beating it with mustard seed (*sorisha*), salt, and turmeric, to which are occasionally added some of the carminative seeds, such as commin. Those preparations keep throughout the year, and are a common seasoning for the food of the natives. The ripe mangoes continue common from the end of May until the middle of July. Their expressed juice is frequently inspissated by exposure to the sun: in this state it will keep throughout the year, and is eaten with milk.

The wood of the mango tree is much used, owing to its being plenty; for its quality is very inferior to that of many trees, which are little employed. Small boats built of it do not last above two years. Most of the package boxes are made of this wood. The inner bark contains a great quantity of a yellow colouring matter; but as yet no method has been devised for fixing it as a dye.

80. Nearly allied to the mango is a family of plants, which Sprengle, a learned German, has done me the honor of calling by my name. A species of this was shown in the woods of this district as the La or Lodh, which is used both by dyers and tanners; the former use the bark, the latter the leaves. I am far however from being certain that the person who showed it was sufficiently skilled.

81. The Jiyol of the natives is one of the most common trees in India, and is chiefly valuable for its being easily propagated by cuttings, no matter however large, so that a hedge or avenue may be formed very quickly, as has been done near Madras. In the dry season, the tree loses its leaves, and is never handsome. Its wood is of very little use, nor does it form a good fence, as it has no thorns. In this district, however, it is the hedge most commonly used. It produces a great quantity of gum; but the qualities of this have not yet been ascertained. In this district, many houses have been built with large branches of this tree, that have been placed in the ground for posts and these have taken root, have pushed forth branches, and now produce a very picturesque appearance. I do not find this tree described in modern systems; but in its Botanical affinities it comes very near to the *Rhus vernix*, W. although there are such differences that Dr. Roxburgh seems inclined to form it into a separate genus,

82. The *Spondias Amara*, E. M. is a much more elegant tree, of the resiniferous order. The French Botanists are justly to be praised for having preserved its native name, which is far from being barbarous. In this district it is called Amra or Amratok. The fruit, both green and ripe, is an excellent seasoning in cookery, which is the only thing of use that the tree affords.

83. The *Jujuba* of Botanists is by the natives called Koli, Kul, Boyer, and Bodori, usually pronounced Bodol, and is so common, that it communicates its name to several places, especially in the S.W. of the district. It is there however much more remarkable for quantity than quality; for I saw none, that could be reckoned good, and in some parts it is a tolerable fruit; the natives pick out the stones, and dry the ripe pulp mixed with salt and tamarinds, which forms a seasoning for their rice. It is a small tree, and its timber is of little use.

84.—A larger species of the same genus, the *Zizyphus xylocarpus*, is common in the woods, and its timber is reckoned of some use. Some people called it the Jonggli Boaer, or wild *Jujba;* while others call it Pitalu, but this was also applied to a very different tree (No. 92), so that I cannot adopt it with certainty.

85. The Kamranga is a small tree very common near villages, and in the woods of this district, and is the *Averrhoa Carambola* of Botanists. The fruit, which is very acid, is often made into tarts by Europeans, who sometimes imagine, that it has a resemblance to the gooseberry. It is also used by the natives as an acid seasoning, but is not much valued.

86. Nearly allied to the above, and once joined with it in the same family by Linnaeus, is the Horiphol, called also Loboni and Loyair. It is now called *Cicca* by Botanists, and probably both *disticha* and *nudiflora* may be referred to the same plant ; at least I am unable to determine to which of the descriptions the plant of this district has the greatest resemblance. It is a handsome, although small tree, and grows pretty frequent near villages. The fruit is the only part used, and in its qualities very nearly resembles that of the last mentioned tree.

87. Still nearly allied to these is the *Emblica* of Botanists, who seem to have borrowed the native name Amlaki. It has been placed in one of those convenient tribes (*Phyllanthus*), into which European Botanists squeeze any thing with the structure of which they are little acquainted, and from which they have carefully excluded the only plants, *Xylophylla*, that deserved the name. The fruit preserved in either sugar or honey is much used by the natives as a sweetmeat, and dried as a medicine. The natives have an idea, that this fruit, and that of the *Chebula Myrobolans*, have never been found ripe, except by some very holy persons; and it is supposed, that such as have been favoured with eating such a rarity, have been ever afterwards exempted from hunger. The wood is little used.

88. A fruit called Lotko is mentioned in the Akbery as peculiar to this district; but it is found in all the eastern parts of Bengal, and is common in the kingdom of Ava. It has strong affinities to the three last-mentioned plants, and the pulp, that surrounds its seeds, is rather agreeable, and might perhaps be improved by cultivation. It has not yet found its way into the systems of Botany.

89. The plant which I described in the account of the embassy to Ava by Colonel Symes, under the name of *Agyneia coccinea*, must be removed to a newly-formed trible called *Baradleya*. It was shown to me in the woods of this district by the name of Boro Amla, and is a small tree of no value,

90. The *Clutia stipularis,* L. was shown to me by the name of Bonkangthali, but I am uncertain concerning the accuracy of the information, as a very different tree (92) was called by the same name. The tree grows to a pretty considerable size, and has been very improperly classed with some African shrubs. Its fruit is a berry that contains much oil in its pulp, which is rather an uncommon circumstance. I have already seen seven or eight Indian plants of the same family; its bark is used as a yellow dye.

91. Among the other plants of this family is that called Kukurbichha, of which I have seen no account in the writings of Botanists. It is common near villages, and grows to be a small tree with very ornamental foliage.

92. One of the most common trees in the Dinajpur district, both near villages and in woods, was called by so many different names, most of them applied also to other plants, that I am quite uncertain concerning its real appellation. It was called Bonkathali (a name given to No. 90) Bharul, Pitali, and Pitalu, (a name given to No. 84) but its most common appellation is Gambhar. Now this name, I know, is given to No. 17 both in Chittagong and at Goalpara, where the wood is much esteemed, and the leaves of the two trees have such a strong resemblance, that inaccurate persons may be readily mistaken. The confusion renders me doubtful, whether or not the wood of this tree is really as useful as that of No. 17, which is undoubtedly the proper Gambhar. I find no account of this tree in the writings of modern Botanists; but it is either the *Cansehi* of Rheede, or approaches near to that plants. I am in a great measure induced to believe this from that valuable author's having placed it next to the Cumbulu, which is the tree No 17, to which our plant has the strongest resemblance. According to the present plant, it might be thrust among the Crotons, a collection of plants, which seems to have been made from any specimens of exotics, that could not be otherwise arranged.

93. To this convenient family may also belong a tree that was shown to me as the Dude, from the wood of which are made beads that are much worn by Hindus; but in this there is some doubt (*see* No. 22). The tree has not yet found its way into modern systems of Botany.

94. The Sindur derives its Botanical name from the worthy Dr. Rottler of Madras, and its Bengalee name from the powder which covers its fruit and resembles red lead. The use of this as a dye is not known to the natives of this district. The tree is very common, but does not grow to a large size.

95. The *Ficus Indica* was celebrated among ancient writers, and under the name of Banyan tree came to be equally renowned among the modern English. Indeed no person who has visited India could avoid being struck with admiration at its great size, the picturesque appearance of its trunk, the fineness of its foliage, intermixed with thousands of golden coloured berries, and above all by its singular manner of sending down roots from its branches, and of forming new stems. Every thing concerning the history of this tree is clear, except among Botanists, and the editor of the Hortus Malabricus seems to have led the way of error (Partis III. pagina 74, in nota), in which he has been followed even by Linnaeus. So far as can be judged, this great Botanist received specimens from the West Indies of a tree which resembled the Indian Fig in its remarkable manner of growth; and as he seems to have considered that the two Indies had nearly the same vegetable productions, he immediately concluded, that his specimens belonged to the Indian Fig, and described them as such. He also had probably received specimens of the true Indian Fig from Bengal, without any account of its manner of growth, and described this under the name of *Ficus Bengalensis,* and I have already made an excuse for the appellation: but I believe on the whole, that the safest plan for Botanists to adopt on the occasion, would be to expunge whatever has been said concerning the *Ficus Bengalensis* and *Indica,* since the time of Rheede. The authors of the Encyclopedie, indeed, seem to have been aware of the Linnaean error, but even they are wrong in considering this tree as the Pipol, and the description which they give of the *Ficus Indica* is too nearly applicable to the *Ficus Bengalensis* or Bot. The leaves of this tree have no dots on their upper surface, which is said to be the case with the *F. Indica:* but I suspect that the leaves of the *F. racemosa* has been taken for those of the Indian Fig, by the Botanists, who have given it that character.

This tree probably from its beauty, for it is of little use, is in great esteem with the natives of Bengal, and is considered by them as the female of the Pipol. As they are supposed to represent a Brahmin and his wife, it is reckoned a sin to cut or destroy either, but especially the male; and it is considered as very meritorious to plant a young male tree close to a female, with some religious ceremonies approaching to those of marriage, but not so intolerably prolix nor expensive. In this union the natives have discovered great taste, the elegant lightness and bright foliage of the Pipol being well fitted to contrast with the rigid grandeur of the India Fig, although from these qualities it is difficult to account for their having appropriated the sexes of these trees in the manner that has been done. The branches and leaves of these two trees being a favourite food of elephants, the keepers, who are low people, make sad havoc on the emblematical Brahmuns; but this is submitted to with patience, provided they do not attempt the entire destruction of the plant. It is usual to place a piece of silver money under the Banyan tree, when it is planted, for it is supposed, that otherwise, it neither will grow to a large size, nor send down fine roots. In Bengal this tree is called *Nyagrodh* and *Bot.* Besides its being an ornament, an affording a wholesome and cool shade, and being a good fodder for the elephant, this noble tree contains a milky juice which coagulates into a kind of elastic gum, and makes admirable bird-lime. The milky juice is collected by making incisions in the branches, it is strained and mixed with ¼ of its weight of mustard-seed oil. It is then fit for use. The juice of the tree next to be mentioned possesses exactly the same qualities; their wood is of little value. In this district, the young roots, which this tree sends forth from its branches, are often used for ropes. Notwithstanding some good qualities of these trees, the prejudice in their favour is attended with many bad effects. Their fruit being a favourite food of monkeys and birds, their seeds are constantly deposited on buildings, and on other more useful trees; and wherever they find a crevice, they take root. They send long filaments to the ground, and no sooner procure nourishment from thence, than they crush and overpower their original supporter, and thus lay waste all old buildings and plantations. This is not peculier to these Figs; most other Indian trees of this family possess the same noxious faculty, but these may be eradicated, whereas the two holy trees can only be removed, when it can be done without danger to their lives, that is, when they may be transplanted, which is seldom the case.

96. The *Ficus Religiosa* of the Botanists is the Oswottho, Asod, or Pipol of the Bengalees. Although it wants the majestic size and numerous stems of the Banyan, it possesses great elegance. The various roots that it has sent down from a tree or building on which it first germinated, often form a trunk of

the most picturesque form, while the beautiful shape of its leaves, and their tremulous motion like those of the aspen, give it a peculiar elegance. Its equalities have been detailed in the account of the Banyan tree. It is sacred to the planet of Thursday (*Vrihaspati*, Jupiter).

97. There are several trees, that have a great resemblance to the last mentioned Fig, and although they want some of its elegance, are still very fine, and nearly of the same use. They are reckoned, however, rather heating food for the elephant, although from this theory, their unfitness for the animal may be doubted. They are not considered holy, and a great many names are applied to them very indiscriminately, such as porkoti or Pakur, Naksa, and Nakor. I think that in this district I have observed three very distinct species: the first I shall call Pakur. In the Encyclopedie it is considered as a variety only of the *Ficus Religiosa;* but for this I see no sort of reason.

98. The next Fig tree of this district I shall call Nakor. It may perhaps be the *Ficus pyrifolia* of the Encyclopedie; but this is doubtful. It is readily known by its berries, which are about the size of a pea, and are covered by long white hair.

99. The next Fig, which I shall call Naksa, differs from the former in having smooth berries. I cannot refer it to any species in the modern systems of Botany; but it is the *Tojela* of the Hortus Malabaricus (P. III. tab, 63); from whence it would appear, that the Brahmins of the south give the same name to this tree, that those of the north give to the *Ficus Religiosa*; the leaves of these two last are much smaller and narrower than those of No. 97.

100. Among the Indian Figs that are esculent for man, there are two kinds in this district; they cannot be called fruit in the common acceptation of the word, as they are only used as vegetables in cookery: the first is one of the most common plants in India. Dr. Roxburgh, in his Plants of Coromandel, No. 124, calls it *oppositifolia,* when at once distinguishes it from every plant to which it has any considerable affinity. I should have supposed, that this was the *F. sympathytifolia* of the Encyclopedie, had not the learned and accurate authors omitted this circumstance. It is not improbable, however, that they may have seen only imperfect specimens; for the plants of this kind are very difficult to preserve. In this district it is called Dumor, Dumbor, and Khoska, and its fruit is very much used.

101. The *Ficus glomerata* of Dr. Roxburgh, (Coromandel Plants, No. 123) is the Yogdumor, or Jogdumor, Yogingyo or Jogingyo Dumbor of the natives. Dr. Rottler, in a conversation which we lately had at Madras concerning the *Ficus Indica* of Linnæus, seemed inclined to think, that this may have been the plant which that celebrated Botanist meant; and it certainly comes nearer his definition than any common Indian Fig that we know: but I have no doubt that Linnæus had in view an American plant, which sends roots from the branches, and this is not the case with the Jogdumor. This tree is no doubt the *Ficus racemosa* of the Encyclopedie nor do I know the reason, that has induced Dr. Roxburgh to consider it as different from the *Ficus racemosa* of Linnæus, unless it has been discovered, that the plant described by the celebrated Swede differs from the *Atty Alu* of Rheede, which no doubt is our plant. It is a very common tree near villages, and its trunk and larger branches produce bunches of large Figs, which make very good curry. In Songskrito it is called Orumbor, and it is sacred to the planet of Friday (*Shukra,* Venus).

102. Nearly related to the Figs, are the Bread Fruits, of which the Jack is the finest that we have in India. It is very common in this district wherever the soil is free, but does not thrive in a stiff clay. This tree, called *Artocarpus integrifolia* by Botanists, is the Ponos, Kontokiphol, and Kangtal of the higher and lower dialects of Bengal. It has a beautiful foliage, exhales a delightful odour in February, when in flower; produces a very useful fruit; is an excellent fodder for elephants, and produces a timber that is both useful and ornamental for the cabinet-maker. Unfortunately it wraps much with heat and therefore is not well fitted for this country; but would be useful where the climate is less severe. The wood is also used as a dye. The fruit has a nauseous smell, and its flavour is not agreeable to the generality of Europeans; but the natives are fond of the pulpy envelope, by which the seeds are surrounded, although they do not think it wholesome. The green fruit is much used as a vegetable in curries, and the ripe seeds are preserved for the same purpose. In some parts of India, indeed, they form the common food of the people for two or three months in the year, just as chestnuts do in the south of Europe; and in fact, when roasted, they have a strong resemblance to that fruit. In Dinajpur, the Jack is rather neglected, and its produce does not sell so high as that of the Mango.

103. The species of *Artocarpus* called in this district Dohu, Duyo, and Borol, does not seem to be described by the systematic writers on Botany, and is the least useful plant of its family. The fruit is small and sour, and is very seldom used, except by the poor. The wood is of little or no value. The inner bark, when beaten with that of the tree No. 16, gives a red dye that is used by some artists of this district, and is employed by tanners to give their skins a dirty orange colour.

104. The Sakot or Sara is one of the most common trees in this district, and indeed in most parts of India. By Dr. Koenig it was considered as a species of *Trophis;* but has strong Botanical affinities with the Mulberry, and is no doubt the *Tinda Parua* of the Hortus Malabaricus, which Linnæus has called the *Morus Indica;* but most of what has been written concerning the *Morus Indica,* relates to a totally different plant, on which the silk-worm is fed. It is of very little use. The natives use a small branch of it in place of tooth-brush, and suppose that it not only cleans but strengthens the teeth.

105. The Pangpiya of Bengal has had its name preserved in the *Papaya* of Botanists. In every part of India it is a common tree near villages, but is of very little use. The natives like the ripe fruit, and reckon it wholesome.

106. The *eltis orientalis* of Botanists is a very common tree in this district, where it is called Jig. It has an ornamental foliage, but I know of no use to which it is applied.

107. The Khagorbhela is one of the most common trees in this district, but as I never saw its fructification, I know not its Botanical history. By boiling its bark yields a gum or gluten, that is used by those who make artificial flowers.

108. Jibon.

109. Goneyari.

110. Parul.

111. Keng.

112. Chamkul.

113. Jamrul.

114. Borophedus.

I had no opportunity of seeing these trees, and have nothing to say concerning them; but that they are found growing in the woods, or near the villages of this district.

In the general Statistical Table (No. 1), I have mentioned, that in this district there are perhaps about 260 square miles which are overflooded in the rainy seasons; and great part of this extent is covered with long reeds, commonly called grass jungle by the English. Some part is no doubt bare sandy land, but as a small part of the land that is not inundated is overgrown with long reeds or harsh coarse grass, we may estimate the extent of this division of the wastes at 260 miles. Although several of these reeds are applied to use, this land in its present state, may be considered to be of as little value as that which is overgrown with woods, and it is equally pernicious by harbouring destructive animals. If the whole were equally diffused through the district, use might be perhaps procured for a considerable part of its produce: but it is generally disposed in such large masses that the neighbouring cultivated country cannot consume a hundredth part, and the produce is too bulky in proportion to its value, to admit of being carried to a distance.

The natives, whom I consulted, seemed to have only confused notions concerning the different kinds of reeds that are contained in these wastes, and sometimes they brought the same species under different names, while at other times two or three species were called by the same appellation. What I have to say on this subject, therefore, gives me very little satisfaction; and I may farther state, that in this district less use than common is made of these plants, and their place is supplied by the bambu, which indeed might probably serve every where much better, were it not somewhat more troublesome to work.

1. The Kus or *Poa cynosuroides* is a sacred plant among the Hindus, and is dedicated to the invisible planet Ketu, which occasions the eclipses of the sun. It is very common in the wastes of this district and mats made of it are exported to Calcutta, where there are used in religious ceremonies.

2. The Kese is another harsh grass, the leaves of which are used to form a coarse kind of rope. When exposed to the weather, in tying fences and hurdles, these ropes last about a year. The plant brought to me as the Kese was the *Saccharum Spontaneum;* but I suspect that a wrong plant was brought. It is also used as fuel.

3. The Ulukhoris, one of the reeds most used by the natives of this district. I have not seen in flower, and therefore cannot say what its botanical name may be; but the plant called by this name at Goalpara is the *Saccharum cylindricum.* Its leaves form an excellent thatch, and its stems are very frequently used in making the hurdles, which serve the natives for walls, both to their houses and to surround the yard. These hurdles (*tati*) are usually made of reeds laid parallel to each other, and confined between sticks or split bambus, which are tied together, and cross each other, at right angles. In the better sort of hurdles the reeds or bambus are first split and wrought into mats, and these are formed into walls in the same manner. In this district no mats of this kind are made from reeds, unless we include the bambu under that denomination. The Ulukhor is often used as fuel, and its stems, which are spongy, are employed to float nets. In some parts fields of it are preserved for thatch, and yield a good rent. These two last reeds are eaten by the buffalo; but they are extremely coarse.

4. The Nol or *Arundo Bengalensis* is a very large reed, not common in this district.

5. The Khagra is a reed with which the natives usually write; from its various sizes, I should judge, that there are several different kinds; but I have not seen the flower. In this district it is not common and does not grow to a large size.

6. The Sor, from its white flowers which I have seen at a distance, must be either an Arundo or *Saccharum.* It is little used.

7. The Sorongjo is the *Saccharum spontaneum;* a fine large reed, pretty common, but little used.

8. The Ikir is one of the most common reeds of this district; but is chiefly used for fuel, by fishermen in making their traps, and by the cultivators of betel-leaf for sheltering the tender plant which they rear.

9. The Byana seems to be the *Andropogon schœnanthus* of the Encyclopedie; at least, the description applies tolerably well to our reed, which is very common but is applied to little use.

10. The Gongdhayi is an *Andropogon,* of which no account is to be found in the botanical systems. At Calcutta its root is used for making hurdles, which are placed at the doors and windows of chambers in the hot season, and are watered to produce coolness. The natives here know nothing of this art, but the stems are much used for making hurdles. In the parts of this district, where much sugar is boiled, fields of it are kept for fuel, although wood might be had in abundance, but wood is troublesome to cut. This plant seems to vary much from the soil in which it grows: when it is produced in a dry place, it is largest, and its root is odorous; the stem is then called Birna, and the root is called *Khos Khos,* but its leaves are very harsh. In moist places, the elephant-keepers call it Kotra, and the young shoots are a useful fodder for this noble animal.

11. The Sokorkondo is a most elegant *Andropogon,* of which no description has been published in the Encyclopedie.

12. Nagormutha is a species of *Scirpus,* with a triangular stem, of which the mats that the natives sleep on are usually made. I have not seen the flower.

These are the vegetable productions, which nature, with little or no assistance, has chiefly provided this district; but numerous bushes and herbs are scattered in the fields, ponds, marshes, and other waste places and many of them are applied to use. Of these I shall now take notice.

The poorer class of inhabitants, as I have before mentioned, are unable to procure from gardens the vegetable seasoning that would be requisite for their insipid diet; they have therefore recourse to the fields, to ponds and thickets, from whence they obtain a scanty and coarse supply.

I. Plants of the kind called *Torkari,* which are insipid succulent fruits or roots that are fried with oil in curries, or are boiled with salt and capsicum.

1. Dumbor; Ficus—see trees No. 100.
2. Yogingyo or Jogingyo Dumbor—see trees No. 101.
3. Piralu—see trees No. 31.
4. Jonggoli Alu, Wild *Dioscoreas,* probably of several sorts.
5. Bangser Kongra, young shoots of the bambus.
6. Ram Baigon or Begun, *Solanum stramnifolium,* E.M.

II. Omboltos, or acids.

1. Jolpaye, *Eleocarpus serrata*—see trees No. 38.
2. Tetul, *Tamarindus Indica*—see trees No. 66.
3. Chalita, *Dillenia speciosa*—see trees No. 48.
4. Amra, *Spondias Amara,* E.M.—see trees No. 82.
5. Noyari, a tree nearly related to the *Hansium* of Rumphius.
6. Deuyo, *Artocarpus*—See trees No. 103.
7. Kamrangga, *Averrhoea Carambola*—See trees No. 85.
8. Boruyi or Kul, *Zizyphus Jujuba*—see trees No. 83.
9. Koromcha, *Carissa spinarum.*

III. Sak, or leaves, flowers, and stems, that may be fried or boild to give a taste to rice.

1. Sojina, flowers of the *Hyperanthera Moringa*—See trees No. 68.
2. {Kangta Notyia, / Kangta Khoriya,} *Amaranthus spinosus.*
3. Notiya, *Amaranthus oleraceus.*
4. Kochu, the petioli of some wild Arums.
5. Helongcha, *Polymnia,* a species not published, *Jussieua repens.*
6. Jonaki, *Jussieua repens.*
7. Kalanunya, *Convolvulus repens.* and *reptans,* which are of the same species.
8. Susoni, *Marsilia quadrifolia.*
9. Hela nali; the root is called here Baromutha, but its proper name is said to be Saluk. It is eaten raw by children. The stem, which supports the flower, is dressed in curries as a Sak. The fruit in this district is called Bhengyit, but its proper name is said to be Sovla. When unripe, it is dressed as a Torkari; when ripe, the seed is parched and eaten. The plant I believe is the *Nymphoea Lotus.*
10. Dima, / Gima, } *Pharnaceum Mollugo.*
11. Putika. / Soda Pungyi, } *Basella cordifolia.*
12. Lal Pungyi, *Basella rubra.*
13. Sangchya.
14. Dulobi, / Dron, } *Pholmis Indica,* W.
15. Goyaliya, *Cissus quadrangularis.*
16. Dengke Sak, an *Asplenium,* of which I see no notice in books.
17. Siyal Bathuya, *Chenopodium Album.*
18. Kalo Teporiya, *Solanum nigrum.*
19. Nune,
20. Amrul, *Oxalis corniculata* vel *pusilla.*

IV. Vegetables used without being cooked.

1. Ata, *Anona squamosa*—see trees No. 49.
2. Lona, *Anona muricata*—see trees No. 50.
3. Kalo Jam, *Calypthranthes Jambulana*—trees No. 56.
4. Singgur / Paniphol, } Trappa, fruit.
5. Kesur, *Cyperus tuberosus,* roots.
6. Podmo bij, *Nelumbium* seeds. The flower-stem is also eaten raw. In China the plant is cultivated on account of these stems, which are a vegetable very commonly used in that country.

It was my earnest wish to have ascertained the officinal plants, those used by the natives in medicine; but after much pains I have been able to obtain no information concerning the subject, on which reliances could be placed. Being unable to procure a physician to give me information, at Dinajpur, I sent an intelligent man to the shop of a druggist, to make out a list of such plants as he sold, for I found that this class of men have no books containing a list of officinals. The man, after several days' labour, brought a list sufficiently long; but on examination it was found to want many of the most material articles. A collection of samples, usually employed by the druggist, was procured to bring the plants, but after some days' trial I found, that no trust could be placed on what he said. He repeatedly brought the same plant under different names and applied the same name to various plants, which had not the smallest affinity. I have therefore been reluctantly compelled to wait, until I shall reside for some months near an intelligent physician or druggist, to whose knowledge of the plants I can trust.

A few other plants that are in common use remain to be mentioned.

1. The *Lawsonia inermis* or *spinosa,* Mehendi, are used by the Muhammedans of both sexes for colouring their hands and feet. The leaves beaten with a little Catechu are applied like a paste for a night, and the colour remains for about 10 days. These can scarcely be considered as different species.

2. The Panisiuli, or *Phyllanthus Rhamnoides,* W. is a very common shrub, which produces a black berry. The juice of this gives a dark purple colour, which is sometimes applied to turbans; but it does not last.

3. The *Mimosa saponaria,* or Amlokungche, is common in the district, and its fruit is sometimes used in tanning; but the natives are not acquainted with the saponaceous quality, which occasions it to be in much request with more cleanly Indian tribes.

4. The Gaukungchi, or Changmolloti, small shrubby species of *Guilandina,* of which, so far as I can discover, no account has yet been published. Its pods are much used by the dyers of this district, and the people who collect them pay a revenue to the proprietors of woods.

5. The Sola is a plant much used both by fishermen, who employ it for floating their nets in place of cork, and by the makers of artificial flowers, who are numerous in Bengal. Their work is indeed coarse, but the material is excellent, and seems to be the same with that of which the elegant artificial flowers of China are formed. In fact, nothing can more strongly resemble the structure of the petals of a flower than the pith of the plant, which I am persuaded would be a valuable acquisition to our artists in Europe. It might even be worth while to send some home as a trial. This plant grows in tanks and marshes. The trunk, which remains under water, is three or four feet in length, and three inches in diameter. It consists almost entirely of a fine grained very light white pith, which has a considerable coherence of parts even when cut in very thin slices, and which can be dyed of the brightest colours. For making ornaments, the plant must be cut between the middle of October and that of November; what is procured after the marshes become dry is fit only for floating nets. Some confusion seems to have taken place in the Hortus Malabaricus concerning this plant:

the drawing (Part IV. tab. 18) seems to have been taken from the *Aschynomene Indica* of Wildenow, which the description, page 31 seems to refer to this plant, which is the *A. diffusa,* W.

6. The *Valisneria spiralis* is the plant used by those who refine sugar, in the same manner as clay is used for this purpose in Europe and America. The plant grows very copiously in the rivers that have a gentle stream, especially in the Jomuna. By the natives it is called Pat.

Plants used for feeding Silk-worms

The plants cultivated for supporting silk-worms are those of least importance in this district, if we consider merely the extent of ground which they occupy; but they are of considerable importance, if we estimate the value of the produce, and consider, that it affords the raw material for a valuable manufacture. Two plants are cultivated, the mulberry and *ricinus,* and these support two different kinds of worm.

The mulberry cultivated in this district is a dwarf plant, which I have had no opportunity of examining in a state fit for ascertaining its Botanical affinities. Its fruit is said to be black, and very small. The cultivation is confined to the banks of the Mohanonda, where a high free soil is chosen, and to those of the lower parts of the Korotoya, where a clay soil, chiefly that of a red colour, is mostly used.

On the banks of the Mohanonda the mulberry may occupy about 4000 bigahs, Calcutta measure, all within a mile of the river, amidst noble groves of mango, banyan, and *pipol* trees, which shelter the houses of those who rear the worm, and which would be delightful were it not for their slovenly condition. The plantations are surrounded by ditches and high banks of mud that form good fences, and ought to be secured from inundation, as this entirely destroys the plant, which otherwise lasts about 20 years. The Company's commercial resident makes advances for a great part of the cocoons; but as these are not manufactured in this district and as all that is manufactured on the left bank of the river is done by the farmers, who sell the raw silk, I shall proceed to give an account of the whole process. I begin with forming a new plantation of one bigah, for many do not exceed that size.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To 12 double ploughings between the 12th of June and the 15th October, at 1½ anna,	1	2	0
To making a fence of earth, ...	2	0	0
To planting cuttings of the mulberry at about 18 inches from each other, after having hoed the field thoroughly. This is done between the 15th October and the 14th November, . ..	4	0	0
To weeding in January, . ..	1	0	0
Rent from 6 to 20 annas, average, ..	0	13	0
	8	15	0
The annual expense afterwards Interest on the above at 18 p.c. . ..	0	12	10
Repairing the fence, . ..	1	1	0
Ploughings, . ..	1	0	0
Weeding, . ..	0	8	0
Rent, . ..	0	13	0
Collecting the leaves and pruning, ..	3	6	0
	7	7	10

The allowance for collecting the leaves I state on the following grounds. Many persons who rear the worms employ people to cultivate the plantation, and these agree to deliver one-half of the produce, and to defray every expense. The sum of Rs.3 6. 0. is the difference between the expense and the average half of th produce.

There are annually six broods of worms, and the leaves are collected at six seasons; at three of these the plants, which grow about two or three feet high, are pruned, and the prunings are fit for feeding the worm. The leaves and prunings are sold by the load, which a man carries in a basket (*khungi*), that may contain about 80 lbs. weight, and according as the crop is plentiful or scarce, vary from one to 30 burthens for the rupee, which shows that the crops are extremely uncertain. The average price however throughout the year is four burthens for the rupee, which shows that the crops are extremely uncertain. The average price however throughout the year is four burthens for the rupee. The usual produce at each of the different crops is stated to be,

12th March, 11th April, ...burthens		8
11th April, 12th May, ...		6
13th June, 14th August, .		16
14th August, 14th September, .		8
15th October, 13th November, .		12
14th November, 13th December, .		10
Total		60 burthens.

worth about 15 rupees. The profit on such land is therefore very great, and many people content themselves with this—sell the leaves, and rear no worms; but many more employed the leaves to rear their own worms, and no breeder trusts entirely to the market for a supply of leaves.

I shall now proceed to give an account of the manner in which cocoons are procured, a step of the process at which a great part of the cultivators stop. It is supposed, that a man and his family of the usual strength, that is a wife and an old woman, or child capable of assisting, can cultivate, collect the leaves, and feed as many worms as can be reared on four bighas of land.

He must in the first place build a small hut with hurdle walls, and which has an aperture that serves for door and window. Every side expect the door is surrounded by two or three rows of shelves that support the frames, lined with mats, on which the worms breed, feed, sand spin. The whole value of the apparatus may be six rupees, and that of his house may be 10 rupees: allowing him to rebuild every four years the annual expense will be four rupees, and his ground rent will be one rupee. The total expense therefore of his accommodation will be five rupees. The eggs are placed on frames (*dala*), where they are to be hatched and fed, and the 240 burthens produced by four bigahs of land are sufficient to feed 240 frames of worms; when full grown, the worms are removed to other frames (*chondro*), where twigs are placed to facilitate their spining. The worms of two *dalas* are placed on one *chondro,* so that there are 120 *chondros,* each of which should produce 2½ seers (88 sicca weight) of cocoons. The whole therefore should produce 7½ maunds, the usual price of which is 12 rupees the maund, or 90 rupees from the four bighas. Deduct the expense of cultivation at Rs. 4-1-10. a bigah, and there will remain Rs. 73-8-8. Deduct farther the house-rent five rupees, and there will remain Rs. 68-8-8. or Rs. 5¾ a month, which is a decent support for a family. Should the family keep more worms, the land would be cultivated by another person for one-half of the produce.

The people are so necessitious, that wherever they can procure advances for the cocoons, they always sell the produce of their plantations in that state; the profit however by spinning the silk is not inconsiderable. The cocoons that are intended for spinning are exposed to a strong heat, which kills the animal. The natives have almost entirely relinquished the original Hindu manner of winding the silk from the cocoons, by means of a small reel (*saya*), about 8 inches in diameter, which is fastened to a spindle, that the workman twirls round with his hands; and a larger reel (*ghayi*) moved by a wench after the European fashion is generally employed. Several people in this district have huts, in which there is one or two reels, each provided with a small furnace and vessel for containing hot-water, in which the cocoons are kept when winding. The instrument is let, by the day, to those who wish to use it. The price paid here for winding 2½ seers (at 88 sicca weight) is one anna for the implement, and two annas for two workmen that are employed, altogether three annas. On the 7½ maunds of cocoons produced by four bigahs of land, the expense of winding will be 22½ rupees. Every 2½ seers of cocoons produce 15 sicca weight of silk, altogether 1,800 sa. wt. usually worth 180 Rs. The value of the cocoons was 90 Rs. the expense 22½ rupees, altogether 112½ rupees, leaving Rs. 87½ or 33 per cent. for profit at the above rates. An acre of land, or three bigahs should produce 508 lbs. of cocoons, worth 67½ Rs. 180 burthens of plant worth 45 rupees. The value of the whole produce may be 60,000 Rs. of leaves, 90,000 Rs. of cocoons, or 150,000 Rs. of silk, were it all wound in this district.

Near the Korotoya, the mulberry is cultivated in both clay and free soil, and I took the account of the cultivation in the former only. The people were uncommonly shy, and I have no great reliance on their statements.

The field is surrounded by a ditch and bank of earth as at Maldeh. The seasons differ considerably, although the expense of cultivation is nearly the same. The field is ploughed between the 12th of April and 12th of June, and the fence is made at the same time. The cuttings are planted in the following month, and weeds are removed about the end of August. Every year, with the early rains in spring, the field is ploughed and manured with dung and fresh earth. The plants are pruned close to the ground about the beginning of September, and the field is then ploughed, weeded, and manured. The young shoots push forth with great vigour, and about the middle of October are three feet high. In the ensuing month the leaves of the best quality are produced. In spring the same stems shoot forth new leaves, and these are gathered between the 13th of May and the 14th August. Those gathered in the middle of that period are reckoned of the second quality; those gathered at the beginning or end are of the worst kind.

The following estimate was given of the produce of one bigah in baskets, said to contain leaves weighing 25 seers of 96 sicca weight, or about 63 lbs.

Leaves of the first quality.....	baskets	24
2nd.....		24
3rd.....		22
		70 burthens,

weighing Calcutta maunds 52½. The bigah at Maldeh of free soil gives 60 maunds, and is smaller, so that making allowance for this, the red clay would give only about 37 Calcutta maunds of leaves on the Calcutta bigah. The crop however seems to be more certain, as the price varies only from four to six bundles the rupee. The usual rate of nearly 10 Rs. the Calcutta bigah, or one-third less than the produce of the land at Maldeh. Ten baskets are required to feed two frames of worms are placed into one, when they are about to spin, and this one produces four seers (96 sa. wt.) of cocoons, so that one frame on the Korotoya produces 384 sicca weight of cocoons from 300 Calcutta seers of leaves, while on the Mohanonda a frame produces 220 sicca weight of cocoons from 160 seers of leaves. The leaves therefore on the banks of the Mohanonda are not only in greater quantity, but are more nutritious than on the Korotoya; for 300 seers of them would have produced 412½ sicca weight of silk, or about $\frac{1}{5}$ more than the produce near the Korotoya. The bigah produces therefore 28 seers of 96 sa. wt. of cocoons, which at the Calcutta weight and measure is rather more than 23½ seers for the bigah, or very little more than one-half of what was stated at Maldeh. It must however be observed, that the soil is of a different nature, and I had no opportunity of ascertaining what the free soil near the Korotoya can produce. It is also probable that the people under-rated very much every part of the produce; for although they stated the seer of cocoons to be 96 sa. wt. yet there is the strongest ground to suppose that in reality it weighs 160 sa. wt. I conclude this to be the case from the farmer's stating, that they sold their silk at eight rupees a seer of the same weight with the seer of cocoons, and I know from the commercial resident, that the seer of silk which sells at eight rupees contains 160 sa. wt. It is extremely probable therefore, that the calculation requires to be corrected by taking this rate of 160 sa. wt. for the seer, in place of 96 sa. wt. as stated by the farmers. This will make the produce, reduced to the Calcutta weight and measure, about 40 seers of cocoons from the bigah, which is nearly the same with the produce at Maldeh. The cultivators state, that 28 seers of cocoons give $2\frac{10}{16}$ seers of Bengal silk, worth 21 rupees; the rent is two rupees, the expense of winding Rs. 2.10. and of cultivation five rupees, leaving a net profit of Rupees 11.6.0. Mr. Monkton states, that cocoons give ⅓ of their weight of silk, which would make their profit considerably greater. The cultivators say, that they have refused thirteen rupees for the maund of cocoons at seventy-six sicca weight the seer. The price offered is higher than that usually given at Maldeh, where the maund of 88 sicca weight the seer sells only for 12 rupees.

The whole value of the leaves produced near the Korotoya may be about 30,000 rupees; that of the cocoons has not yet been fixed.

The *Ricinus* (Erondo of the natives) is raised in many parts of this district for feeding a silk-worm, which I take to be the *Phalaena Penelope*. There are two kinds of the plant, the *Ricinus communis* and *viridis* of Willdenow. This excellent Botanist has with great propriety changed the name given by Linnæus to the first species; but with regard to the last, he has been uncommonly unfortunate as the stem of the plant is of a bright red, and the leaves are stained with brown, so that it may be considered a very remarkable exception to the vegetable colour. Being green, both plants seem to answer equally well, and those who rear the worm drop a few seeds round the fence that encloses their farm-yard, or sow a small spot adjacent to their house. The seed is put in the ground about the beginning of November, and again about the beginning of May.

Both plants are annual, although they have strong woody stems of ten and twelve feet high, and they live about eight months, so that leaves are procurable at all seasons. The seed is sometimes made into oil for medicine, but is never used for the lamp, as in many parts of India. The plant requires a mixed free soil. In some places one brood only of worms is reared; in others 12 broods spin silk in the course

of the year. The cocoons preserved for breeding having produced moths, which are very beautiful, the impregnated females cling to a small twig that is hung up near them, deposit their eggs round it in spiral rings, and there die clinging to the stick. These twigs are often sold at markets, and with the dead moths hanging round make a very curious appearance. A breeder, having procured one of these twigs, scrapes the eggs into a piece of cloth which he lays on a wide-mouthed basket, which is supported at some distance from the floor in one end of his hut. The eggs are soon hatched, and the worms are daily supplied with fresh leaves, and kept clean. The worm grows rapidly, and when ready to spin, some twigs are put into the basket to assist its operation. The cocoons that are to be spun are thrown into boiling water, and the threads of from five to six are wound into one by means of the common silk reel of Bengal. This forms a coarse rough thread of a dirty white colour, and totally destitute of the silky lustre. A seer of 96 sa. wt. (lb. $2\frac{444}{1000}$) of this thread is worth from 12 annas to one rupee, but it is very seldom sold, and the people who keep the insect in general rear no more than is just sufficient to make clothes for their own family. The cloth lasts very long, owing to which quality, it is probable, that some use might be found for this material in our manufactures at home. It would perhaps answer as an ingredient for mixing with wool in the fabrication of many kinds of cloths, and I think it might be of use to send home a few hundred weights, which might be distributed among the principal manufacturers, in order to discover whether or not it could be applied to use. I have no doubt, if advances are made, that large quantities would be procured at 12 annas for the seer, or about five annas for the pound; so that it might be sold at 18 or 20 pence a pound in England, with a reasonable profit.

At present about 1000 bigahs may be occupied with the Erondo plant.

VII

STATE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE IN DINAJPUR

The style of private edifices, that is proper and peculiar to Bengal, consists of a hut with a pent-roof, constructed of two sloping sides, which meet in a ridge forming the segment of a circle, so that it has a resemblance to a boat when overturned, and is probably of the same shape with the Mapalia of the Numidians. This kind of hut, it is said, from being peculiar to Bengal, is called by the natives Bangola; a name which has been somewhat altered by Europeans, and applied by them to all their buildings in the cottage style, although none of them have the proper shape, and many of them are excellent brick-houses, adorned with the forms of Grecian architecture.

Among the natives, the poor man has one hut for himself and cattle and richer men increase the number without altering the plan of the building, and there is no contrivance by which a person can go from one apartment to the other, without being exposed to the sun and rain.

Where the materials admit, the walls of the hut are made of mud, and the floor is always raised a foot or two above the level of the plain, but not always so high as to be above water in the rainy season; so that a platform of bambus is then constructed at one end of the hut, and upon this the family sit and sleep, while they must wade through the mud to reach the door. Where the soil is too loose for making walls, the sides of the hut are formed of hurdles, which are usually made of straw, grass or reeds, confined between sticks or split bambus that are tied together. In the better kind of houses, in place of straw, hurdles made of mats are used, or those of straw are plastered with dung and clay; and in doing this the natives display the only neatness, that is to be observed in their buildings. The frame of the house usually consists entirely of bambus tied together. It is only in the houses of very wealthy persons, that wooden posts and beams are used; and these are never either polished or painted, and seldom fastened by nails.

Sometimes the beams support a floor made of clay laid upon bambus, and in general this is merely intended to lessen the danger from fire, as the floor will give some little time for the people to remove their children and effects. In a very few houses a trap-stair leads up to the apartment or garret above, and it is then inhabited.

The door is in general the only aperture in the hut, crevices excepted, and is usually shut by a hurdle (*Jhanp*), which is tied to the upper part of the door, and falls down like a valve. Wooden doors that fold from the side, are only used by the great. There are very few houses, that have any openings like windows to admit air or light.

If the house is intended for a shop, one side of the roof is extended four or five feet beyond the wall, is supported by a row of bambus, and forms a gallery (*Hátina* or *Osara*) which serves as a shop.

Another kind of hut, called *Chauyari*, has been introduced, and this is the form which Europeans have adopted in their cottages, when they use a thatched roof. It consists of four plain sides, which, if the building is square, are triangular, and meet in a point; but if the cottage is long, the two ends of the roof only are triangular, and the two sides (which are triangles truncated at the apex) form a straight ridge. Europeans have made great improvements on this kind of buildings, have surrounded it with a gallery to exclude the heat, have introduced windows, have divided it into convenient apartments, and have suspended cloth ceilings to free them from the vermin that occupy the thatch. These luxuries seem totally unknown to the natives of this district. Their *Chauyaries* are built of the same materials with their Bangolas, but being used chiefly among the rich, have usually wooden posts, and many of them have garrets that are inhabited, and have openings by way of windows.

The wealthy, such as great landholders and principal manufacturers, have in general brick-houses, and are fast imitating the European fashion of building, such as has been introduced into Bengal. It is alleged in the Ayeen Akbery, that in the time of Akber, even the houses of the great in Bengal were built entirely of bambus. I am inclined, however, to doubt the authority of Abul Fazil in many things, and among others in this. That the great in Bengal may have then built Bangolas entirely of bambus, with great neatness and very commodious, is highly probable; but that they had not also brick houses is not likely. In fact, tradition points out the ruins of brick edifices, that belonged to the natives of this district before the Muhammedan invasion; and the appearance of some of these ruins clearly indicates that they were dwelling houses, and neither temples nor forts. In the older brick-houses, the Moorish style, with wretched narrow steps rather than stairs, low roofs, small apartments, much minute carving, and small windows has been adopted. In some new houses a rude imitation of the Grecian architecture makes its appearance; the rooms are larger and better aired, and more furniture has been introduced.

Among public edifices, those dedicated to religion are by far the most conspicuous. In my account of

Peruya and its antiquities, I have mentioned nearly all that occurs to me concerning the religious buildings of the Mohammedans: small mosques are numerous in the district, and consist of a cube covered with one dome, or of a parallelopid covered with several. The minaret, which is the greatest ornament in this kind of building, has not been introduced, and the whole style may be considered as in the most rude state.

The most numerous and simple Hindu places of worship are called the *Sthans,* or abodes of such or such a deity, and are merely heaps of earth or square terraces which are generally placed under trees. Sometimes as an object of worship, there is an uncut stone, at others there is an image cut in relief; but very often the only representation of the Deity is a small mass of clay, a little painted. Most of these places being dedicated to the *Soktis,* or female destructive spirits, a stake is placed before the heap, for fastening the head of the animals, that are to be sacrificed.

A more improved place of worship consists of a thatched hut, called a *Mondop.* In the greater part even of these there are no images, except a lump of clay, and at holidays a rude image is made of the same material, and is thrown into the river, when the festival is at an end. The walls of these huts, when made of clay, are often painted with rude and horrible figures of the gods, and equally distorted representations are formed of the *sola* by the makers of garlands and artificial flowers; but both are considered as merely ornamental, and are not objects of worship. I have seen one building of this kind, which was said to have cost 16,000 rupees. The size was inconsiderable, but the walls were made of wood, carved with a most patient minuteness, in which however neither taste nor decency had been at all consulted.

Near many of these *Mondops,* and even near many houses, for the worship of the family gods, are erected the most rude form of the *mongchos,* or stages on which the images are placed on the (*Yatra*) days of procession, while the people sport before them. These simple *mongchos* consist of a small square terrace of earth divided into stages each less than the one below.

The next step at improvement is to construct a *Mondop* of brick for the usual residence of the deity. This is commonly a small square building with a flat roof. A temple of this kind has seldom any other *mongcho* than one of earth; but it has usually an image that is the object of worship, and commonly a house for the *Pujari* or officiating priest. The most elegant in the district, that I saw, is at Yogighopa, of which a drawing has been given No. 11. This is open above; the image is placed on the small altar seen through the door, and is covered by a dome.

The next step is to add a kind of pyramid to the roof of the temple, which then becomes a *Mondir.* The *Mondirs* are often cased with carved tiles, and at any rate are plastered on the outside, and the ornaments on the plaster in general possess some taste. Many *Mondirs* built of late, instead of the pyramid, have adopted the dome of the mosque, probably because workmen skilled to construct the pyramid could not be readily procured.

Advancing still further, the temple for the usual residence of the image is enlarged, and in addition to the central pyramid one is added at each corner, and the building is then said to be a *Pongchorotno,* or to have five ornaments: or, if enlarged a little more, the roof is divided into two stages, each having a pyramid at each of its corners. It then becomes a *Novorotno,* or building of nine ornaments. Such buildings are very expensive, as in this district they are almost always incased with carved tiles. The accompanying drawing (No. 36) of a *Pongchorotno* at Gopalganj near Dinajpur, built 75 years ago, by the mother of Raja Ramnath, will give a better idea of the style than any description. Only it must be observed, that, in buildings so frittered away into minute ornaments and parts, the drawing looks much better than the building itself, especially as no Hindu temple that I have seen wretched; there is no light, except what comes through the door, and the masses of brick, that are necessary to support such a roof, leave scarcely any cavity.

The first step towards improving the *mongcho* is to build it of brick, in several decreasing stages, nearly of the same form with that made of earth. A stair leads up to the highest stage, in which a small apartment is made for receiving the image at processions.

The next improvement is in each stage to have chamber surrounded by a gallery, in which there are several doors or windows. Then at each corner of each stage a *rotno* or pyramidical ornament is added. The most finished kind consists of 12 sides with 24 *rotnos,* disposed in two rows, and one in the centre over the apartment in which the image is placed. The drawing of the one at Gopalganj (No. 37) will give a proper idea of this kind of building. Although it is of a considerable size, and cost an immense sum (it is said £20,000), there is no apartment in it above 12 feet in its greatest dimensions, and the stair is steep, perfectly dark, and will not admit a man to walk with both shoulders equally advanced.

The temples here and in the south differ entirely in structure, the latter approaching much nearer to the Grecian or rather Egyptian style. This is probably in a great measure owing to the nature of the material; for the long masses of granite, so easily procured in the south, lead naturally to columns, flat roofs and entablatures, while bricks lead to arches and pointed roofs. The style of ornament, however, is nearly the same in both parts of India. Some neat foliages possess considerable merit; the rest consists of numerous small mouldings, and monstrous distorted representations of the deities and their adventures, among which obscene figures are often a conspicuous part.

The number of public edifices of a civil nature seems never to have been considerable. One inn (*serai*) at Maldeh now in ruins, and a few small bridges form the whole. The bridges have very small arches, and none are employed on any thing like a river, they have been merely made over rivulets.

The fortresses seem to have been equally rude, and to have consisted in a straight rampart and ditch with a few outworks at the gate. The only one that appears to have been more strongly defended is Uttor Gegriho, as I have already mentioned. The number has always been inconsiderable.

The accompanying plan (drawing, No. 36), drawn by the chief architect in the district, of the house and buildings of Baidyonath Chaudhuri, who took a pleasure in shewing me all his works with the utmost politeness, will show the progress made in this branch of science.

Wishing to know, what skill he might have in geometry, I requested him to show me how he laid down the foundation of an octagon building, such as are in common use. He had a pair of ruinous European compasses, and a square, but no rule nor scale; and I soon found, that the others might as well have been omitted in his apparatus, and were designed merely for shew. His only scale was his arm, his only ins-

truments a line and some pegs. He began by measuring off four equal portions of the line, fixing a peg at each; he then placed these in the ground so as to distend his four portions of rope into a parallelogram. He then moved the pegs backwards and forwards, until his diagonals were equal, he then divided each side into four equal parts, which he found by doubling one of the sides twice. He then truncated each angle by passing a line between the division next it on each side. He thus had an octagon, but four of the sides were shorter than the others. This objection having been made, he said, that the four alternate sides having doors in them ought to be larger, otherwise the building would not look well; but being desired to make all the sides equal, he went round, adding small equal portions to each alternate short side, until he found by experiment, that he had succeeded. He looked upon it as impossible to lay down an octagon, that should have all its sides equal, and each side of a given size; all he attempted was to lay down an octagon within a given square. He said, that he could also lay down any figure of an even number of sides,—figures of an uneven number of sides, such as pentagons, he considered as far beyond human skill.

Sculpture and statuary are in a still more rude state than architecture. The figure of *Gones*, which accompanies this account (No. 1) will serve to give an idea of their stone images, and this is reckoned very handsome. There are however many stones, on which images of the gods of small dimensions have been carved in high relievo, and these are a good deal superior to *Gones*, although they are still very rude imitations of human form, and are said to have been brought from the west of India many ages ago. One of them is represented in No. 12. The carvings on tiles, with which many of the religious buildings are incrusted, are still more imperfect. The images of brass and the metals are as bad as those of stones, and some which are made of potters-ware, much more rude than I could have conceived, that any grown up person could have formed.

Painting is still at a lower ebb than sculpture.

To the ear of a European the native music appears in general harsh and disagreeable, and to men of science it is altogether intolerable. Although I am not at all nice, I confess, that I was much satisfied in travelling through the district to find, that the people had less turn for this pleasure than is usual among the natives, and I cannot say, that in any other part of the country I was ever so little disturbed by its noise. The performers notwithstanding are pretty numerous, and the variety of noises, which they can make, is considerable.

The highest description of musicians consists of bands of instrumental music, which accompany the voice of girls who sing and dance. In this district there are very few persons of this kind, and they do not exceed 20 sets. The two Hindu castes who follow the profession, the *rumjani* and *kangchoni*, have not found their way from the west of India to this district; and those who follow it at present are common prostitutes, that have learned to sing, and employ musicians to accompany their voice. As usual, their motions in dancing are slow, lifeless, and without grace; their greatest art is to jingle in time to the music, some chains (*ghungru*), which are tied round their ancles. The girls are called *bayi*, and there are usually two or three in a set. The musicians, called *somaji*, are three or four in number; one performs on a small drum (*tubla*), the others on a kind of fiddle (*sarangi*).

Boys taught to dance and sing, and dressed in an effeminate manner, are in great request among the Hindus, and about 20 sets are employed in Maldeh and its vicinity, where the people are most luxurious. In other parts of the district there are no such persons. These boys, called (*bhottiyas*), are usually suspected of very disgraceful practices; when they grow up, they perform on the musical instruments that belong to the set, which are the same as when girls dance or sing, only another kind of fiddle called (*sarinda*), is sometimes used.

Most of the other musicians belong to sets, that are employed in religious ceremonies.

The sets of musicians who sing the praises of *Bishohori*, the goddess of snakes, or who are called *Monggol Chondi*, or who sing the praises of Mahummedan saints (*Pirer Gayon*), usually consists of seven or eight persons; chief or sirdar, who has a Tibet cow's tail (*chamor*) in one hand, and a pair of small cymbal (*mondira*) in the other; six *pail* or assistants have small cymbals in their hands, and tie round their ancles, rings of bell metal, which make a noise as they dance. One boy is often kept to sing and dance; but not always. All these persons sing and dance; but two others (*bayen*) beat on large drums called *mridongs*. In this district there may be 350 of these sets.

There are probably about 150 sets, which sing the praise of *Krishno* (*songkirton*). Each consists of a chief, who has a small drum (*khonjuri*), or a pair of cymbals (*korotal*), and of three or four (*pail*) assistants who use cymbals, and of one or two (*bayen*) drummers, who beat the *mridongs*.

Some persons (*zari*) during the Moharram, are employed to sing the praises of Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and of her unfortunate sons Hoseyn and Hassan. They are not accompanied by music.

It is however at marriages, religious processions, and such great solemnities, that the full din of music arises, and that a herd of the lowest dregs of the people are employed to rend the ear with these formidable implements of noise.

Drums.

1 *Dhol*,
2 *Tikera*,
3 *Dhak*,
4 *Madol*,
5 *Dogor*,
6 *Kara*,
7 *Jorghayi*,
8 *Nagara*,

9 *Kangsi* or gongs.
10 *Sanayi*, a kind of hautboy.
11 *Singga*, or buffaloe's horns.
12 *Turi*, or brass trumpet.

Every man makes the most of his instrument, and pays little or no attention to his comrade's.

Men often amuse themselves by singing hymns of love songs, accompanied by small drums (*dholok*, and *pakhoyaj*); but it is considered as very disgraceful for a modest woman to sing, or play on any musical instrument. The only time when such a practice is admitted, is among the Mohammedans at the Moharram, when women are allowed to join in the praises of Fatima and of her sons.

A kind of men called *akras* are strolling musicians, and sing hymns and love songs to the rich, and accompany their voice with a pair of small cymbals (*mondira*), with the small drums called (*dholok* and *pakhoyaj*) or with two kinds of guitar (*tombura* and *setar*). Many young men, for amusement, play on these instruments, and accompany them with the voice.

1. Washerman are not so numerous in this district as in many others. The people are in general either too poor or too slovenly to employ them, and it is

only persons in easy circumstances, that use bleached linen. The common people occasionally go into a tank or river, and wash the clothes in which they are dressed; for in general they have little change of linen. In this district the washermen use chiefly ashes, and they have no contrivance, such as a hot iron or a mangle, for making the linen smooth. The bleachers in the district are those employed by the Company at Maldeh. The common washermen are almost all Hindus of a very low tribe. They have no capital. In the whole district there may be about 650 houses, of which 250, including the Company's bleachers, reside in Maldeh. All are paid by the piece. The bleachers make high wages, five or six rupees a month; but the common washermen do not earn about 1½ rupee.

2. Almost all the tailors are Moslems, for the needle seems to have been totally unknown to the Hindus. In this district, although the Mohammedans are numerous, the tailors are few in number and little employed, for the lower Mohammedans have entirely adopted the Hindu dress, and wrap their clothes, round them as made by the weaver. The higher Hindus, on the contrary, have in a great measure adopted the Mohammedan fashions, especially those who are employed in office, or when they visit European gentlemen; and the tailors are chiefly confined to the towns at Dinajpur and Maldeh, in which there may be rather more than 100 families, and perhaps an equal number is scattered through the district. They have no capital, and usually work by the piece. A family, for the women also sew, may however earn four rupees a month, which is a decent subsistence.

3. All the barbers are Hindus, and are a pure tribe, and pretty numerous, for in this district there are between 1,000 and 1,200 families. They attend at all markets, where they shave and cut the nails of those who employ them. The usual hire is 10 *gandahs*, or about the eighth part of an anna. Farmers and labourers shave only once a month, and generally pay the barber in grain. Rich men often keep barbers as servants, both as they are pure, and as they can shave them, pick their ears, cut their nails, knead their bodies, and crack their joints, of which operations the natives are very fond. A servant of this kind is allowed one rupee a month, and food and clothing. Those who work by the job make tolerable wages, and live easily. They shave without soap. Persons after mourning are shaved and pay liberally; so do also bridegrooms on the day of their marriage, as on that important occasion particular pains must be taken. Ten days after a woman has been delivered, the nails of both her and the child are cut by the barber. No native woman in Bengal, except a shameless prostitute, will allow her hair to be cut, such care of her person being deemed incompatible with modesty.

4. In Dinajpur a few people are employed in making a tooth powder called *misi*, this is composed of the *Myrobalans* called *Bellirica* and *Chebula* by Gærtner (*boyera* and *horitoki*) of two other fruits called *mojuphol* and *toi*, of green vitriol sulphate of iron, and of iron filings. It is reckoned to strengthen the gums, and when applied in a certain manner with beetle, and some other substances, it renders the teeth entirely black, which is considered as an ornament. The persons who make this powder are usually poor old women.

5. The married Hindu women use red-lead as an ornament; but instead of painting their cheeks, like our belles, they rub it on their foreheads. This piece of vanity is not permitted to widows. The destructive female deities however, consume a considerable quantity, as a present of this kind is supposed to be agreeable. In this district there are two persons who manufacture this pigment (*sindur*), but I had no opportunity of examining their process. I understood, however, that they were poor and unskilled in their art. Their capital was supposed not to exceed ten rupees.

6. Female ornament gives employment to a great many other artists. Among these are the persons called *Lahari* or *Luri*, who make rings of shell-lac, which the Mohammedan women wear round their arms, and which are called *churi*. They are of various colours, and are in fact a hard sealing wax. The sealing wax indeed that is used in Bengal, is commonly made by the *Lahari*, for in a warm climate the European kind is useless. The people employed in this way may occupy 100 houses. Four or five rupees are a sufficient capital. They can make about two annas a day, or four rupees a month.

7. The Hindu females use bracelets made of shells, and this gives employment to many people, who are called *Songkhobonick* or *Sangkhari*. Of these there may be almost 200 houses in the district. The shells are brought from Calcutta by a merchant of Kumarkhali, and are cut, polished, and painted by the artists of this district. These require a capital of at least 50 rupees; and a few are rich, as they have a stock of four or five hundred rupees, with which they purchase many shells and employ labourers to work by the piece. The shell is cut with a semicircular saw, and polished by rubbing it on sand-stone. The workmen are very inferior to those of Calcutta; but no tradesmen in the district make better wages, nor have large capitals. They make their goods chiefly without being commissioned, and retail them for ready money in their shops, or give them to petty traders, who retail them at markets. A pair of bracelets costs from one to seven rupees.

8. All Hindus must wear beads, and those of Vishnu's side ought to wear such as are made of wood, or of various seeds. The people who make them are religious mendicants, so that would be difficult to separate the profits of their two professions. The number in the district may be about 100 houses.

9. The makers of garlands, of artificial flowers, and of ornaments prepared from the *sola*, (*Malakar*), are a numerous class; but very poor. In this district there are probably near 300 houses. They form garlands of flowers, which they collect partly in the fields, and partly from gardens. These are sold, and are used by the wealthy both for pleasure, and as offerings to the gods. The *sola* I have already described. The ornaments made of this plant are very gaudy, being stained with glaring colours, and mixed with tinsel; but the workmanship is very rude. The same artists make numerous ornaments, that are used as toys by children, and at all processions, and that are suspended in places of worship. Some are very large, such as the biers which the Mohammedans carry about on the Moharram, and the stages on which the Hindus place their images at the *pujahs* of *Durga*, *Kali* and *Kartik*. All these are committed to the waters, when the ceremony is over, so that on each occasion the artists find new employment.

The colours which these people employ are orpiment, vermilion, white-lead, red-lead, verdigris, and a white talcose earth called *Kori*, which is brought from the west of India, and is similar to that which is prepared at Molicotay, of which I have given an account in my travels into Mysore.

The garland-makers use also ink, such as is employed by the natives, and the best kind is prepared as follows:—Take twenty sicca weight of rice, parch it in a pot, until it becomes quite black; put it into 60 sicca weight of cold water, and allow it to remain a quarter of an hour. Then pour off the water, and mix it with lamp-black, by rubbing it in an earthen pot

with a stick or wooden pestle. One sicca weight (179½ grains) of lampblack is sufficient. For fine writings a little gum of the *Mimosa Indica* (trees No. 59) is added. What is commonly sold in shops, however, is made of soot in place of lamp-black.

The garland-makers use also some vegetable dyes. The inner bark of the *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* (trees No. 16), is beaten in a mortar. Its juice is expressed, mixed with lime, and by means of a brush is applied to the *sola*, to which it imparts a red colour.

Another red is prepared by 12 parts of the same bark, with 16 parts of the inner bark of the *Artocarpus* (trees No. 103), and eight parts of water. These are well beaten, and then the water is expressed, and used as a dye.

The glue which these artists employ is made by boiling the inner bark of the tree, No. 107, then beating it, and expressing the water, which has a glutinous quality.

The tinsel which these artists use is partly tin-foil of various colours, and partly plates of Mica.

10. In many districts those who make the mats, on which the natives sit and sleep, and who make umbrellas, form a class that contains a considerable number of artists. In this district, however, I heard only of five houses at Dinajpur, who could be considered as belonging to this profession, and their work is very coarse.

The art of making an umbrella, that can be folded, is here quite unknown, and indeed seems to have been equally so in every part of Bengal, until introduced by Europeans at Calcutta. In this district almost the only mats that are made are composed of a species of *Scirpus* called Nagormatta (*see* reeds, No. 13). The stems are split and interwoven, and form a mat which is soft, but destitute of neatness. Poor people make them at their leisure hours. The umbrellas that are most commonly used, are made by the next class of artists.

11. The *Patoni*, basket-makers, or workers in bambu and ratan, are a very low tribe of Hindus, who are however both useful and numerous. In this district there may be from 1,000 to 1,200 families. They are miserably poor, and do not require any capital; for two or three annas will buy more materials, than a family can work between one market and another. Both men and women are equally capable of working the baskets, and both carry them to market, where in general they sell them for ready money; the women however, take the greatest share of this trouble. Their poverty is chiefly owing to their lavishness; for they are much addicted to intoxication. It is however a good deal alleviated by their keeping swine, which afford them a wholesome nourishment.

The goods which they usually make, are as follows:

1. *Chupri*, baskets for carrying provisions.
2. *Jhuri*, baskets for carrying earth or manure.
3. *Dhuchuni*, baskets for washing rice.
4. *Dala*, flat baskets used in shops for holding cowries or goods, and for carrying fruit and vegetables.
5. *Dal*, large close wrought baskets for preserving grain.
6. *Kula*, fans for winnowing corn.
7. *Chaloni*, serves for cleaning grain or flour.
8. *Don*, hemispherical baskets wrought very close, which serve for measuring grain, and among the poor as vessels, for eating and drinking.
9. *Petera*, baskets with lids, which serve for trunks.
10. *Jokoyi*, fish traps.
11. *Pinjora* or *Khancha*, bird-cages.
12. *Jharu*, brooms.
13. *Chatayi*, mats, made of bambus which are split on one side, and then laid open into a kind of thin planks, which are interwoven so as to form the mats. These are the principal article in demand, and the only one that is exported. In all good huts these mats are placed over the frame of the roof under the thatch, and, where there is not a clay soil, they form the side walls. They also are used in the fence, which enclose the yards of those who are in easy circumstances, and in all boats they form the roof to exclude rain, the cover of the platform on which the people work, and the donage by which the goods are kept dry. The demand is therefore very great. These mats are of two kinds; one four cubits by three, which at Dinajpur cost four rupees a hundred; the others are two cubits by one and a half, and sell for two rupees the hundred. These people make also the umbrellas, of which almost every family in the rainy season has one or two. The top consists of a double net work of split bambus, which confines leaves of the *sal* or of the banyan tree for turning the rain. This head is fastened to a bambu handle, the upper end of which is split, and the divisions separated so as to render it more easily fixed. The whole is extremely rude.

These goods are always prepared by the *Patonis* for sale; but if required, they can make many others: such as fine and coarse screens (*chiek* and *chali*), chairs (*Chauki*), and stools (*moras*). In some parts they are employed to make the bambu frames of houses, but in most parts this operation is performed by the common farmers, and by their servants. In some parts also they thatch, which art in many districts is considered as a separate profession (*ghorami*); but in the greater part of Dinajpur every man thatches and builds his own house, either with his own hands or by means of his servants. The (*chatiya*) or mats are the only articles, in which the artists of Dinajpur excel, and that seems to be chiefly owing to the goodness of the material. The mats made in most parts of Bengal consist of reeds; but in Dinajpur they are made of bambus. The demand for them is often so considerable, that merchants are under the necessity of making advances, for in this country no considerable quantity of any one thing can be procured to purchase for ready money.

12. Paper is made entirely by Mohammedans, who seem to have introduced the art. Before their arrival the natives in their writings appear to have used only the leaves or bark of trees. In this district there are between 80 and 100 families employed in making paper, and they are nearly adequate to supply the demand. The quality is very inferior even to that made near Calcutta. It is brown, rough, uneven spotted, fibrous, full of holes and brittle, ink sinks into it, and insects devour it with avidity. The people who make it are in decent circumstances, and require little or no capital. They usually carry it to the markets just as made, and petty traders buy it from the manufacturers by wholesale, and afterwards retail it. The sheets are usually 24 inches long by 16 wide, and are doubled twice; 24 sheets form a quire, and the manufacturers usually sell 10 or 12 quires for a rupee.

The material is the *pat* in its rough state. A sufficient number of bundles is thrown into a large jar, that is sunk in the ground, and they are covered with a mixture of lime and water in which they are allowed to soak for from two to nine days, according to the heat of the weather; the hotter that is, the less time being required. The bundles are then dried, and the lime that adheres is separated from them by beating

and shaking. They are then moistened with water, and beaten with a *dhenki*, which has a cap of iron, and falls upon a stone slab. While it is beating, the *pat* is occasionally moistened, until it is reduced to a kind of pulp. This part of the operation, which is the only one attended with labour, is performed entirely by the women. The pulp after coming from the mortar is thoroughly washed, and a portion of it is thrown into a wide-mouthed vat made of potter's-ware, that is sunk to the level of the yard. A large proportion of water is added, and they are stirred until the pulp is properly diffused; but little pains is bestowed on this, which seems to be the chief cause of several of the imperfections that are in the manufacture. In fact the pulp, with a very little stirring, is allowed to soak four or five hours, and is then wrought into paper. The workman's mould is made of bambus split fine, and tied together parallel to each other, and this is extended by a moveable frame, made also of bambu which serves as a ledge to confine the pulp. The workman holding his mould with one hand stirs up the pulp with the other, then immerses his mould, and takes up a quantity sufficient to make a sheet. When he has allowed the water to escape, he lays aside the frame, and turning over the mouls places his new sheet of paper above those that he had previously made, and he repeats the operation, until the pulp in the vat is exhausted. In this heap the paper is allowed to dry. It is then taken sheet by sheet, and immersed in a decoction of starch made of rice, and having been dried is placed on a smooth plank, and rubbed with a round stone. This is to serve instead of hot pressing, and in some measure effaces the marks of the mould, and renders the side of the paper that is next plank tolerably smooth. The stone that I saw was a water worn piece of granite, far from being polished.

13. In one division I found three men who lived by binding books, such as are used by the natives for keeping accounts; these books are usually about 16 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, and are stitched together at one end like some old books of music. The cover is usually made of coarse red cotton cloth. The learned still adhere in general to stringing the leaves of their books on two threads, which pass through the middle of each sheet; and through two boards that serve for a cover. This mode, which was fit for books made of leaves, is exceedingly awkward and destructive with paper; but old habits are difficult to eradicate, and proper binding is making daily advances.

14. The manufacture of leather is by no means so thriving, as it might be made, probably owing to the very low rank of the artists. These are of three kinds: the first, and by far the most numerous, are called *muchi* and *chamar*, and are tanners and saddlers, and make shoes and trunks. In the whole of this district there may be about 200 houses of these artists.

The hides which they dress are those of oxen or kine that have died a natural death, and those of goats and sheep. The Hindus here use the skin of the ox without scruple, although strictly speaking, this is contrary to law. Buffalo hides, and the skins of deer and of the wild hog, are unaccountably neglected.

Neat's hides are first put into lime and water to separate the hair, they are then washed. Take a pot, put into it five seers (96 sa. wt.=lb. 12⅔) of powdered leaves of Lodh (trees, No. 80), and an equal quantity of water; then put in two washed skins, and let them remain two days. Then in two other pots repeat this process on the same skins. The skins having been thus tanned are dried, and are beaten twice in a wooden mortar, each time having been previously moistened with water. The skin is of the usual brown colour of tanned leather, and may be made black by rubbing it with green vitriol. It serves for the soles of shoes, and for covering the baskets with lids, which are called *petaras*, and which are used in place of trunks. Raw neat's hides cost ¼ of a rupee; the artists cannot tell the weight, but they are small and thin. When dressed they sell for ½ of a rupee.

Goats' skins are those mostly used. Each costs $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee, and when prepared sells for ½ of a rupee, if dyed red, white, or yellow; and for ¼ of a rupee, if stained black or brown. In order to separate the hair ten of them are put in a pot with some lime and water, and allowed to remain there from 25 to 30 days; each skin requires above a pound of lime. The ten skins, when freed from hair, are washed and put in a pot with about ten seers (lb. 24⅔) of the unripe pods of the *Guilandina* called *gaukungchi*, which have been beaten in a wooden mortar with about 20 seers (49⅓ lb.) of water. After standing two days they are put into an equal quantity of fresh tan of the same kind, and then they are dried. They are afterwards twice beaten in a wooden mortar, having been previously moistened with water. The skins are then fit for the upper leathers of shoes, and are of the common tanned colour, which may be changed into black by a little green vitriol. If red skins are wanted, they must be dyed with lac, before they are put into the tan. Skins may be made of a dirty orange or reddish yellow by rubbing them, when newly taken out of the lime, with the inner bark of the *deuyo*, (Trees, No. 103), beaten into pulp with a little water. White skins are prepared, without tan, by rubbing them with salt, after they have been taken out of the lime, and then beating them. The only good colours are the black and red.

Sheep skins are treated exactly in the same manner. The whole of these operations usually conducted by the women, as being the most laborious; but the hides are very badly dressed, as may be readily imagined from the account that I have given.

The shoes, trunks, and saddles are made by the men. A man and his wife can prepare eight pairs of shoes in a month, and these sell from ½ to ¼ of a rupee a pair. The shoe-makers have little or no capital, but make tolerable wages or about 3 rupees a month, which would enable them to live decently, were they not violently addicted to intoxication. Every native, that can afford it, wears leather shoes.

15. A class of people called *Kurrail* make leather bags, (*kupo,*) in which boiled butter, oil and molasses are kept. They live chiefly in the divisions where sugar is made, as the demand for their bags is principally to contain molasses. There are between thirty and forty families of this kind. They use the hides of buffaloes, and are nearly in the same condition with the shoe-makers. I did not learn their process.

16. The great variety and number of drums, used in this district, would employ a considerable number of people to make them, did not most of the performers construct their own instruments. I heard only of 15 houses, of the low caste called *Bede*, who lived by this art, and I received no information concerning the manner in which it is conducted.

17. Although almost every man among the natives who has dedicated himself to the art of war, and uses a musket, knows how to make gunpowder, there are some artists who prepare this substance, and construct fire-works. In this district I heard of 12 families of this kind, and saw some of them perform. They are far from being dexterous, but require little apparatus, and are easily satisfied.

18. A Portuguese trader at Dinajpur makes wax candles, a few of which are consumed by the natives at holidays, the remainder is exported. I have already mentioned, that he has a lease of the wax; part of this also is exported without being manufactured.

19. In Dinajpur five families are supported by making matches of bits of wood covered with sulphur; these are called *divpodais.*

20. Forty or fifty families of poor people are supported by making balls of charcoal dust, united by means of starch, which are used for burning the tobacco, that is smoked in the *hooqa,* or in other similar instruments.

21. Those who prepare the tobacco for being put into the pipe, are a much more important set of artists, and in this district they occupy between 7 and 8 hundred houses. They require very little stock, 4 or 5 rupees being sufficient. They take between 20 and 30 pounds of tobacco, dry it in the sun, and beat it in a wooden mortar, or with the *dhenki.* Then they dry it, and beat it with three-fourths of its weight of treacle (*kotra*). It forms a kind of cake or ball, and is sold by retail at all the neighbouring markets, as well as in the shop of the manufacturer. These balls keep for 10 or 12 days. Rich people use some other ingredients, but none is prepared in this manner for sale; it is done by the servants of those who use it. The artists are rather poor.

22. The people who distil spirituous liquors (*modwaleh*) are of a very low caste, and the profession is opprobrious; but they seem to live easily, and require some capital. The demand is very inconsiderable, and of course the number of stills is small, and may be from one to two in each division. These stills are extremely rude, and are only employed to distil rice. The body (see drawing, No. 32), (a) consists of an earthen jar, which is placed over a hole in the floor (b) that serves for a fire place. An earthen pot (c) is luted to this by way of a head, a straight wooden tube (d) conducts from the head to the cooler (e) which is an earthen pot, that is placed in a pan filled with cold water (f); a man sits by the pan, and constantly pours water on the cooler with a cocoanut shell: another man supplies the fire. The whole apparatus is luted together, before the operation begins, and the distillation is continued until it is conjectured, that all the spirit has risen. The distiller then removes the lute, and takes away the cooler, which contains the spirituous liquor. It is scarcely possible to conceive any chemical operations so rude and imperfect. The liquor is never rectified nor re-distilled.

A manufacturer at Chintamon informed me, that he took 40 seers of rice (60 sicca weight or lb. $1\frac{44}{100}$ the seer) and boiled it, just as rice is usually prepared for the table; he then added $\frac{1}{8}$ of a seer of *bakor,* which is a mixture of dried herbs, that is prepared by a kind of people called *Jogis,* who collect the plants in the woods. It is said, that this contains 300 different plants. I had no opportunity of verifying this, but know that a few plants are sufficient. The boiled rice and *bakor* mixed remain in a heap for six days, are then very mouldy, and in this state are called *bichon* or seed. This seed is put into a jar with 40 seers of fresh boiled rice, and 160 seers of water, and are allowed to ferment two days. The fermented liquor is then distilled by 10 seers at a time, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ part is drawn over:—that is, the 80 seers of rice, give about 40 seers of spirit. This man said, that the grains are not saleable. People will not give them to their cattle, and the only persons that will carry them away are basket-makers, who give them to their hogs. Each still pays a rupee a day as duty, I suppose chiefly with a view of discouraging the manufacture. The spirituous liquor thus prepared is execrable, but is not sufficiently strong to be inflammable. It is retailed by the distiller, and can be sold by no other person.

23. The oil-makers are a much more numerous and respectable class of trades-men, and as they require nearly the same stock for each mill, that a farmer does for each plough, it is generally supposed that the profits of the two classes are nearly the same, mill for plough. The mill is indeed moved by one ox, but two must be kept for each, one to relieve the other, and the mill is much more expensive than the plough. This and the quantity of grain, that must be purchased, makes the oilman's capital rather heavier than the farmers; but there being no pretence for exactions on the part of the landlords, the returns being equally diffused throughout every week in the year, and above all there being no advances made for oil, the situation of the oilmen is, in general, preferable to that of the farmer. The mill is exceedingly imperfect, as will be seen from the drawing, No. 33. It is on the same principle with the oil-mill; but is much better fitted for the purpose of expressing oil.

In some divisions the oilmen are wealthy, and make advances to the cultivators for their mustard seed. In others they are more needy, and buy no more at once than will last them from one market-day to another. Others again receive the grain from the farmer, deliver a certain proportion of oil and for their trouble keep whatever more they can express from it, together with the cake.

In Ramisongkol, where the oilmen are richest and most numerous, and where they export a considerable quantity, I obtained the following account from one of them, a wealthy and respectable man. The mill receives at one time one *don* of seed (*turi*) which measures 421 cubical inches, and weights $152\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. A little water is added, and the mill grinds three hours, at first some seed comes from the spout, but afterwards, as this is thrown back, and as the cake forms, the oil comes away pure. It should amount to $\frac{5}{16}$ in weight of the seed, or to rather more than $47\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The oil at present sells at 206 ounces for the rupee, and the seed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for the quantity that is put at once in the mill. The value of the oil is almost $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas, so that he has $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna profit on each grinding, and the mill grinds twice each day. The cake is half the measure of the seed, and may be worth the 6th part of an anna.

At Dumdumah and Rajarampur it is reckoned, that the oil, of *sorisha* should amount to $\frac{5}{16}$ of the seed, and the oilman are contented to grind, and return in oil $\frac{4}{16}$ of the weight of the seed which they received. A mill there grinds daily 12 seers of 96 sicca weight, or about $29\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and produces very near $9\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of oil, of which the oil-man gets $\frac{1}{3}$ part and the cake. Sometimes he grinds for pay, and for his mill receives 2 annas a day with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of oil.

At Potiram it is said, that 30 seers of *sorisha* give only seven seers of oil, and that a mill in one day can grind 30 seers of 60 sicca weight, or about $46\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. The mills are usually employed by the day, and receive one anna in money, all the cake, and rather more than $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of oil: worth in all about $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, or Rs. 4.11 a month.

At Lalbazar, where there are a great many oil-mills, it is reckoned, that the capital required for each is double of that required for one plough. It is said that each seer of *sorisha* or *turi* gives $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of oil. Each mill can grind 15 seers of 58 sicca weight a day (or lbs. $22\frac{1}{2}$), and obtain rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of oil. The usual price of seed is 75 seers or five days grinding for the rupee, which produces 27 $\frac{9}{10}$ lbs. of oil; and this selling at 10 seers the rupee, is worth R.I. 14. The gain is therefore 14 annas in 5 days, or R. $5\frac{1}{4}$ a month, besides the oil cake.

It must appear very remarkable, that these accounts should vary so much; some alleging that *turi* produces $\frac{4}{16}$ and *sorisha* $\frac{4}{16}$ or even less of its weight of oil; while others allege, that the latter gives $\frac{5}{16}$, and there is no doubt that the *turi* gives more than the *sorisha,*

In the only experiment, which I made, I procured ¼ of the oil from *sorisha* seed. I suspect, however, that the oilmen often cheat; pretend that the seed gives much less than it actually does, and keep the remainder to themselves; for Mr. Tucker informed me, that an oilman had offered to express *sorisha* seed for the cake alone. This cake no doubt would contain abundance of oil, which must have been afterwards expressed, otherwise the man could not have lived.

The number of families which follow this profession amounts to above 2,000, many of whom have more than one mill, and several, as many as five.

24. In this district most of the persons who prepare milk (*goyalas*) have no cattle; but live in towns, and keep only two or three cows like other persons in easy circumstances. They purchase the milk partly from poor farmers, and partly from those who have large herds of milch cattle. Their number may be between 6 and 7 hundred houses, and a man who has 25 rupees capital is considered as in a thriving way. In many places they have shops, and they attend at all markets to dispose of their commodities, which are boiled butter (*ghi, or ghrita*), curdled sour milk (*doyi* or *doohi*), butter-milk (*mat'ha* or *ghol*), inspissated milk (*khyir*), and curd (*chhana*). The two last are made only when commissioned by the makers of sweetmeats, by whom alone they are used.

The first thing in general done with milk is to boil it, and the boiling is sometimes continued until the milk is reduced to a kind of extract called *khyir*, which is used in sweetmeats. The natives use only boiled milk: the taste of this fluid, as it comes from the cow, is considered as unpalatable.

In a few parts of this district the milk, as it comes from the cow, is churned, and the butter is separated; after which the remainder is boiled, and made into *doyi* as usual: but in general the boiled milk is put into a pot, and there is added little old *doyi*, which occasions it to curdle and become sour. This is a favourite article of luxury with the natives, and butter is usually prepared by churning these sour curds or *doyi*. What remains, after the butter has been separated, is a kind of acid liquor (called *mat'ha* or *ghol*) which is analogous to our butter-milk, and is only used by the poor. The butter is never used without having been boiled, which converts it into an oil, that preserves much better than butter. Even in this climate it undergoes little change for one month, and may be used after having been kept a year. It is often adulterated by boiling *doyi* or sour curds along with the butter. This preparation of butter answers very well in cookery, and might perhaps be used in Europe to great advantage. The quantity consumed in the district is exceedingly small, and except in the largest towns none is ever made without being commissioned, so that it is not an article of common sale.

The *chhana* or curd is prepared by boiling the milk, and by adding to it, while hot, some acid milk, which coagulates the whole into one mass. This is put into a cloth, and the whey is expressed, so that it is a kind of cheese.

25. The people who prepare sweetmeats from cudrs are called *Moyras* among the Bengalee, and *Halwaikors* in western India. The artists of the two countries however keep totally distinct, and those of Bengal use most milk, while those originally from western India use more flour in their sweetmeats. In this district there may be about 100 houses of *Halwaikors*, and 120 of *Moyras*. They have capitals of from 15 to 20 rupees, and usually make four or five rupees a month. They all keep shops, and also expose their goods for sale at the common markets.

The *Moyra* prepare from sugar, curds and inspissated milk several kinds of sweetmeats (*mishtanno* vulgo *mitayi*) called *monda, pengra, tokti,* and *khyirpuli*. They prepare others, called *roskora* and *monohora,* from cocoanut-kernels and sugar; others made of sesamum seed and sugar are called *tilakhaja* and *kodma,* and finally a kind called *batasa* is made of sugar alone.

The *Halwaikor* prepare sweetmeats, called *chhanabora,* from curds and sugar; those called *paintaoya* are made of flour and curds; those called *motichur, jialapi, goja, khaja* and *monbhog,* are made of flour and sugar; and the *elaichdana* is made of sugar and cardamum seeds.

These sweetmeats please neither the eye nor palate of Europeans, especially those made by the *Halwaikor,* all of which are fried in oil or butter. The rich natives use large quantities.

26. Maldeh was formerly celebrated for its *morobhha* or vegetables preserved in sugar or honey. The art seems to have been introduced by the Muhammedans from the west of India, and the fall of the Moslem power has reduced it to one practitioner. He preserves

Amloki, Phyllanthus Emblica, W.

Horitoki, Myrobalanus Chebula, Gærtn.

Amra, Mangigera indica.

Anaros, Bromelia ananas.

Sriphol, Cratava religiosa.

Kushmando.

Sotomuli.

Tetul, Tamarindus indica. The sight of these conserves perfectly satisfied my appetite. I cannot therefore speak of their flavour.

27. In Dinajpur three or four families, from the west of India, make sweetmeats called *puya* and *phulari*. The former is composed of the flour of rice mixed with molasses (*kotra*), the latter is composed of the flour of pulse mixed with the same sweet substance. The art has now become common in the district, and in country places each family prepares for its own use.

28. *Bhujaris* are a class of people originally belonging to Bengal, as well as to the west of India, and about 600 houses are employed in this district. Seven or eight rupees are considered as a sufficient capital, and a family can make from two and half to three rupees a month. In large towns they keep shops, but in country places sell their goods in the open markets. These people make the preparations of rice called *khoyi* and *muri* that have been already described; and they parch field pease and the pulse called *chona,* which form *motorbhaja* and *chonabhaja*. All these, and also the preparation of rice already described under the name of *chira,* are mixed with extract of sugar-cane (*gur*), and sometimes with treacle (*kotra*), and are either formed into balls (*moya*) or into cakes (*chakti*), that are much used by the natives. The same persons also sell a mere mixture of *khoyi* with the extract sugar-cane, which is called *murki*. Cakes made of sesamum seed and extract of sugar-cane are called *tilakhaja*. These same people take the cake extract of sugar-cane, and diluting it with water, boil it, and form two kinds of cakes, *patali* and *pheni*. The former is very heavy and the latter is light, but I have not learned the difference in the operation, only that some milk is added to the *pheni,* when it is boiling, which must in some degree purify the extract.

29. Some persons (*Dailhari*) in Maldeh and Dinajpur live by grinding wheat and by making *dail* from *kolai,* that is, by separating the integuments from the

grain of pulse. This is an art introduced from the west of India, but it has now become common, and except in large towns, is performed by the women of all families.

SECTION 2nd.—Artists employed in working durable materials, Wood, Earth, or Metal.

30. Under the synonymous names *Chhutor, Sutrodhor,* and *Barai* we must include joiners, cabinet-makers, carvers, and carpenters of all kinds. In this district there may be between six and seven hundred houses occupied by such persons. The greater part are merely employed to make the miserable instruments of agriculture, and occasionally a coarse stool or chest, and are among the poorest set of artists in the district. About towns, where a little furniture is used, and where some houses have wooden doors, window shutters, posts and beams, and where some palanquins are required, they live more comfortably, and make from four to eight rupees a month. A man who makes eight rupees must have 40 or 50 rupees capital, and employs some workmen. The following articles are those usually made at Dinajpur, with the usual extent of price from lowest to highest

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Meyána, or palanquin, .	10	0	20	0
Chests . .	2	0	10	0
Toktoposh, a bedstead with plank bottoms, . .	2	0	4	0
Khat, bedstead with ratan bottoms, . . .	0	8	3	0
Jolchauki, bathing stools, .	0	0	0	12
Piri, stools on which the natives sit when eating, . .	0	1	0	8
Kursi, a kind of chair, .	0	4	0	8
Mechia, a kind of seat, .	0	1	0	2
Singhason, a throne for the images of the gods, .	0	8	3	0
Sepaya, a wooden stand for a lamp or candle with three feet,	0	1	0	2
Mortar and pestle, . .	0	4	0	5
Spinning wheels, . .	0	0	0	2
Wooden-shoes, *khorom,* .	0	2	0	4
Plough without the iron, .	0	4	0	6

The palanquin approaches to that of a Calcutta beau, about as much as a market cart does to my Lord Mayor's state coach, and the other articles are rude in proportion. Even this is not the greatest imperfection. The joinings are so badly fitted, that the furniture is very rickety and unfirm, a fault that extends even to the very neat workmanship, that is now made at Calcutta, Mongher, Patna, and other places, where European improvements have been introduced.

Oil and sugar-mills, *dhenkis,* and many other articles are made, when commissioned.

In this district the number of carpenters employed in building boats is very small; for although *sal* timber, fit for the purpose, may be readily procured from Nepaul and Bootan by the Mohananda, Atreyi, and the Korotoya, yet few traders keep large boats, as they could not be used during a great part of the year. A few trading boats however are built of *sal*: but until I reach some place, where the business is carried on to a considerable extent, I shall decline saying any thing on the subject, farther than that all the materials are furnished by the merchant, who builds the boat, and the carpenters are hired by the month. The head workman is allowed seven rupees a month, inferior workman six rupees, and the lowest class three rupees. On the Jomuna river some boats are constructed of mango-wood. They are clinker built, and the fibrous roots of some aquatic plants, that grow in marshes, are used as caulking, being placed between the edges of the planks before these are nailed together. When moist these plants swell, and effectually prevent leakage. The boats last scarcely longer than two years.

One of the landlords, Baidyonath Chaudhuri, employs a few skilful men in carving figures of the gods on wood; but they have been brought from other districts. Their work is very rude, owing probably to the want of a good design, for they are capable of considerable neatness in execution.

The implements, which the carpenters have in this district, are the *bayis,* a narrow hatchet; the *basuli,* a very good adze; *batali,* chisels of several kinds; the *randa,* a very imperfect plane, which is designed merely for smoothing, and not for forming grooves of mouldings; the *korat,* a small wretched saw: the *turpon,* a drill moved by a bow and string: and the *munggur,* a mallet. The natives have neither auger, gimblet, rule, square, compass, nor bench, instead of which one man holds the timber, and another plains it, while it is placed on the ground, and both workmen sit on their heels. A few European tools have found their way to the town of Dinajpur, such as planes of various kinds, and the hand-saw, compass, rule and square.

31. Sawyers may occupy about 100 houses, and are in about the same circumstances with the carpenters. They are mostly Mahommedans, and generally work by the piece. At Dinajpur the sawing a log, about seven or eight cubits in length, into plank, about 1¼ inch thick, was estimated at eight annas for every cubit of its circumference, which is the usual manner with these people of estimating the labour that a log will cost in sawing. This it is evident has no necessary connection with its solid contents, which the people of this district have no means of calculating. Sawyers are sometimes paid by the month, two men being allowed five rupees. The saw is about four feet in length, and its shape in an irregular curve. The handles are both fixed, so that the saw cannot be taken out without moving the wedges, which prevent the planks from impeding its motion. The teeth are very rudely formed, and are not bent alternately to the different sides, so as to make a cut sufficiently wide to admit of free motion; but the cutting edge of the saw is considerably thicker than back, which answers the same purpose. The log is not laid horizontally; one end rests on the ground the other is raised on a wooden horse, so as to form about half a right angle with the earth. This enables the man below to sit during a considerable part of the operation. The log is first marked with lines, and then one end having been cut, the other end is turned up for the saw.

32. Turners, *Kundkor,* are very few in number; I heard of only seven houses, and it is probable, that not above three or four could escape my notice. They work only in wood, and two men are always employed together; one who pulls a rope, first with one hand and then with the other, to turn the lathe, and one who applies the chisels. The two cheeks are fixed in the ground, and one must be dug out, every time that a new piece of wood is to be put into the lathe. The articles turned are:

1. Part of the spinning wheel.
2. Wooden platters, *burkosh.*

3. Wooden cups, *kotuya* and *bati.*
4. Wooden basons, *belon.*
5. Parts of the instruments used for smoking tobacco, *nolicha, nol boitok.*
6. Rods carried by messengers, *horkora chhori.*
7. The feet of bedsteads.

Their wages and situation in life are like those of common carpenters. All those who work in wood have irregular employment, and are often very poor, although they have good wages when employed.

33. Potters, on the contrary, have a regular employment, and are as easy in their circumstances as any artists in the district. They require little or no capital; for whenever a kiln has been burned, the pots are sold for ready money to the petty traders, who retail them in markets. At Dumdumah, where there are many potters, and these reckoned as good as any in the district, I took the following account.

There are two kinds of ware made; the one red, the other black: I shall first describe the red, as that is in most common use.

The clay used for this pottery ware is called *kabal,* is of a dirty livid colour, and is purchased from people who dig it, and bring it to the house of the potter, who, for liberty to dig the earth, supplies the officers of Government and the landlords with pots. This clay is watered, kneaded with the hands and feet, and beaten with a mallet. It is then made up into a mass, cut into thin slices, watered, and kneaded again. It is then fit for being placed on the wheel.

The wheels are of three kinds, one is about 1½ cubit in diameter, and consists of four spokes and a rim of bambu, that are coated with clay, mixed with fibres of *pat.* It is about four inches thick at the centre, and two inches at the circumference. Neither of these kinds is baked. In the centre of each is a stone, in which a small cavity has been formed; and this rests on a pivot of tamarind-wood, that rises a few inches above the floor. A little clay is added, wherever wanted, in order to bring the wheel to an equilibrium. The third kind of wheel is but rarely used, and is made of the transverse cutting of a *sal* or jack tree, two cubits in diameter. Its motion continues longer, but the expense of even this is considered as a serious objection. The workman sits on his heels as usual, and gives his wheel a circular motion by means of stick, one end of which he places in a hole that is near the circumference. The motion communicated to the smaller wheels lasts only a short time and requires to be repeated two or three times for each vessel. Except the wheels the only implements required are a long knife, with a handle at each end, to cut the clay, a mallet to beat it, a few sticks and moulds and mallets of baked clay to shape the pots, and a string, or wire, to cut them from the wheel.

A great part of the ware, however, is not made on the wheel. The mouths only of the most common vessels used in cooking (*hanri* or *patil*) are made in this manner; the bottoms are merely kneaded, and then joined to the circular mouth. This part of the operation, and the drying of the pots in the sun, after they come from the wheel, is performed by the women; who also apply to the most conspicuous parts of their pots, a kind of pigment made of *ranga mati.* This is clay much impregnated with red ochre of iron, which is found in a great many places of the district by digging to a little depth, and contains small pebbles. Overnight, some of this is put into a pot, with much water. Next morning the water and finer parts of the clay are drawn off, and evaporated in the sun, until somewhat thick, like a pigment, which is applied with a brush before the pots are quite dry, and when they are burnt, the parts that were so covered acquire a kind of metallic lustre. The pots having been dried six hours are fit for the kiln.

The manner of constructing the kiln is as follows: An oval cavity, see drawing No. 34, a, b, c, is made in the earth, which slopes gradually down to the centre, where a hemispherical cavity (f) about 2½ cubits in diameter, is dug to serve as a fire-place at one side of this erected a semicircular wall of mud, (d, e,) which crosses the longest diameter of the oval at right angles, and is ten cubits long and six cubits high. Its bottom is perforated with a square aperture (g) through which the fuel is thrown. An arch of clay, (i, k, l,) is thrown over the fire-place, and is perforated in several places, to allow the flame and heat to reach the pots. This kiln lasts, with a few repairs, for a long-time and its construction does not cost a rupee.

The following is the manner of burning. The whole space of the larger segment of the kiln over the fire-place, and as high as the wall (ground plan b, c, d, e, longitudinal section d, m, c, l, i, transverse section d, b, k, c, e,) is filled with all the kinds of unbaked potters ware, that are in demand, after they have been well dried in the sun. The pots are covered with three inches of reeds (*ulee*), over which is placed earth two inches in thickness. The fuel is then thrown into the fire-place, and consists of small sticks and reeds (*birna*). The fire is kept up from sunset until midnight. The pots are taken out in the morning.

These pots are well burned, and are of bright brick colour, but they are very imperfect. They are brittle; and, having no glazing, imbibe so much grease in cooking, and are so rough, that they cannot be kept clean: although they imbibe a good deal of every liquor that is put into them, they are not sufficiently porous to admit of such an elevation as will cool water.

The clay used for making the black earthen-ware is called *kassa,* and is of a yellowish colour. It is prepared and formed into vessels, exactly as the livid clay is: the difference of colour in the two kinds of ware arises chiefly from the manner of burning. The kiln for the black-ware is smaller, the wall being only six cubits long by three high. The fire-place is of the same size. The pots, when placed in the kiln, are covered with three inches of straw; above which the ashes of straw are laid three inches thick, and are watered, which makes them cohere. The fire is applied at first slowly, and is then raised very high from sunset until midnight; when some dry cow dung is thrown into the fire-place, and the aperture is shut to confine the smoke, of which a great quantity issues from the dung. The pots are not taken out until the following afternoon. In fact, the colour seems to proceed entirely from the smoke, which enters the pores of the ware, and never can be entirely removed; but these black vessels are unfit for cooking, as boiling water always extracts some of the colour. They are more porous, and not so brittle as the red pottery, and their colour hides dirt. They are chiefly used as platters, and vessels for holding cold liquors; and sell about ⅛th dearer than the common red-ware.

It must be observed, that the want of glazing or enamel must always render the Indian earthen-ware a dirty kind of vessel; and accordingly no pure Hindu will use the same earthen vessel twice; but this custom, in itself proper, has been extended to the pottery of China and Europe, than which no vessels can be cleaner. This, it must be farther observed, is a complete bar to improvement. From a view of the drawings, (No. 35) the various articles commonly made will be seen, and it will be perceived, that the potters of this district are not destitute of taste in the forms of their

vessels; but the execution must necessarily continue wretched, so long as the prejudice against old vessels continues.

A potter, whose family consists of four men and two women, says that in each month he can burn five kilns of red-ware. Each kiln is worth about four rupees.

The expense is fuel, at 1 rupee a kiln,	Rs. 5 0 0
Clay 32 loads of about 98 lbs. for each kiln, at 10 annas,	Rs. 3 2 0
	Rs. 8 2 0

Leaving between 11 and 12 rupees a month for profit: this is probably somewhat underrated, as in such cases may be usually expected. Less cannot be allowed than four rupees for a man and women, who live as these people did; or three rupees for a man's labour, and one for a woman's; which would make the profit 14 Rupees, or about ⅛th part more than the potter stated. The number of potters in the district may be about 1,400 houses. Besides making pots, a part of their profession, in several places of this district, is to dig wells.

This is the case, whenever the soil is light; as in such parts, in order to prevent sides from crumbling, recourse had two rings made of potter's ware. These rings are about six inches deep, and from 1¾ to 1½ cubits in diameter. The sides are about an inch or 1¼ inch thick. The well is first dug about two cubits in diameter until water is found. The rings are then laid one above the other; and, as they are laid, the space between them and the sides is crammed with earth. A well of this kind lasts about five years without repair. Where the soil is stiff, the rings are not necessary, and potters are not employed to dig.

34. The worship of *Durga, Kali, Kartikeya,* and *Soroswoti,* as performed by the Hindus of Bengal, and by these alone, requires a number of images made of unbaked clay, which, after the celebration of the religious ceremonies, are thrown into the river. In different parts of Bengal some other deities are worshipped in the same manner, but the custom does not extend to this district. This worship has given rise to a profession. Some who practise it are potters, and others are the makers of artificial flowers, who are at any rate employed in ornamenting the images, and the stages on which they are carried in procession. In some districts the artists of this kind posses very considerable merit, and mould in clay, with great neatness, whatever model is shown to them; and this might be employed as an excellent means of introducing a good taste among the natives. The images it is true, that are used in worship, require little attention, except to make them gaudy, as they cannot be baked, and are thrown into the river; but good models might be given to these artists, and very handsome moulds might be formed and baked, which would come very cheap, and be an excellent ornament for the houses and domestic chapels of the natives, so as by shewing them correct images, to wean them from the deformed objects which they now possess. The Mahommedans of this district are not behind hand in giving employment to those who make images; for rude clay images of horses are offered at the tomb of every saint, and these are baked. It would, however, be difficult to find out any workmen so rude as the image-makers of this district; nor did I conceive it possible, that any grown person could have failed so much in the imitation of nature. I shall therefore defer giving any account of the art, until I reach some place where it has arrived at some tolerable degree of perfection. The profession gives employment to about 80 families. They stain the earthen images of a red colour with the bark of the root of a wild species of *Marinda,* called *choy-choka.* This, beaten with a duck's egg and some quicklime, forms a kind of red varnish, that is not easily removed.

35. Brick-makers did not constitute a trade of such importance, as to obtain a place in the establishment of Bollal-sen, and still are not numerous. About 120 families are acquainted with the process, and when bricks are wanted, engage to furnish any quantity, for which advances are made. On receiving the money they buy wood and hire labourers, whom they superintend and direct. Very often the fuel is furnished by the person who wants the bricks. The bricks are made in the open air, and of course can only be formed in the dry season; and if a heavy day's rain happens, very great losses are sustained. The earth chosen is the common free soil, which contains a large proportion of sand mixed with the clay. This is thrown into a pot with some water, where it is allowed to soak for two or three days. It is then taken out, lumps are separated, and it is well beaten. It is then spread on a piece of ground that has been cleared and smoothed, and is laid on this of the thickness which it is intended that the bricks should have, which is usually about 1½ inch. When it has dried a little, a man takes a long bambu, which has the blade of a reaping-hook fastened to its end at right angles, and he draws this through the clay, keeping it straight by means of a traveller or noose which runs along a line stretched in the direction that is to be cut. He thus cuts the whole into bricks about 7½ inches long, by 6½ broad. Some days afterwards these are raised, and placed on their edges: after a few days more they are formed into walls, until a quantity sufficient for a kiln is ready. In one kiln one hundred thousand bricks are usually built, with alternate layers of wood and straw; and these being burnt, the operation is completed; 20 men take six weeks to prepare 100,000 bricks, and 14 days to burn them. I found that per each kiln the landlord paid 30 rupees in advance. He also furnished the fuel, and when the bricks, were delivered he gave 40 rupees more. He did not however receive 100,000 bricks for 70 rupees and the fuel, for the bricks were numbered before they were placed in the kiln, and many are spoiled in the burning. The usual wages in the dry season being 1½ rupee a month for each labourer, the contractor had 10 rupees profit, besides his monthly hire.

The use of the mould was totally unknown to the native brick-makers, until introduced by Europeans. I have not learned, what difference it makes in the expense; but even the bricks made for a gentleman of Dinajpur with a mould, I observed, were very rough, and could not be employed to advantage for building a wall that was not covered with plaster. Those made after the native fashion are exceedingly rude, although well burned; and in all their finer buildings either coated with plaster, or incrusted with tiles, which are cut smooth, and are in general carved. The first plan is by far the cheapest, admits of all the ornaments of Grecian architecture, and looks fully as well as stone. It has accordingly been adopted in all European buildings.

The incrusting with cut tiles is exceedingly expensive, and never could be employed in any work of good taste; but it suits the native fondness for minute ornament and grotesque carving, and is employed in all the finer buildings of this district: I shall therefore give an account of it, which was taken from the best workman of the place.

The earth is of the same kind, and is prepared and cut in the same manner as for common bricks; only the pieces are larger, being usually four inches thick, 14 inches long, and nine inches broad. Some cow-dung is added to the fuel to increase the heat. The bricks,

when taken out of the kiln, are soaked a whole day in water, after which they are cut exactly square, and smoothed on five sides by means of small adze, with a short handle, and of chisels, which operation it is evident must be very expensive, and after all the bricks would not make such a smooth neat wall as those used in the south of England. The expense is however enormously enhanced by the carving on the flat side of the brick, which is often made to represent the *fables of the Hindoo mythology; and gods, goddesses,* princes, Europeans, animals, coaches, carts, ships, &c. &c. &c. are also represented, and most miserably caricatured. Some Europeans imagine, that this is done with a view of rendering them ridiculous; but I am persuaded, that this is not the case, the god being no better treated than the sailor. It proceeds merely from want of skill and taste in the designer. Obscene figures make in general a conspicuous part. The bricks are carved with small chisels. After the operation is completed, the brick is first soaked in an infusion of tamarinds, and then a number is put into an iron vessel with about a pound of oil for each, and they are roasted over a fire until the oil disappears. The workmen are employed by the month, so that it is difficult to state the expense. Each brick goes through the hands of three artists; one cuts it square with an adze, his wages is five rupees; a second smooths the surface with a chisel and receives six rupees a month; the third carves the figures, and is allowed seven or eight rupees wages.

36. Brick-layers are about twice as numerous as professional brick-makers, and from being often unemployed make but poor wages, for they receive five or six rupees a month, when they work. Neither their walls, nor arches are neat, and their principal merit is in the application of plaster, either as a coating for walls to form a roof or floor, or as a cement to retain the carved tiles with which the walls are incrusted. The most approved composition used in this district is as follows:

5 parts of slaked lime in paste, (*koli-chun*).

10 parts of pounded bricks.

1¼ part of Fenugreek flour, (*Trigonella*).

¼ part of thackuri flour, (*Phaseolus Max*).

½ part of treacle, (*kotra*).

5 parts of water, these are to be mixed with a trowel, and applied immediately.

37. There are several cutters of stones, or masons, in the employment of Boidyonath Chaudhuri, whom I have several times mentioned as the chief encourager of the arts in the district; but all these tradesmen have been brought from a distance, and even from Benares, and of course have high wages. One man in Dinajpur lives by forming weights of stone.

38. About 80 families live by collecting shells, and burning them for lime. I had no opportunity of ascertaining the kinds of shells; for the people have a peculiar aversion to collecting the objects of natural history, probably looking on the study as idle or absurd, and the employment as ridiculous. The shells are collected in marshes and rivers during the dry season, and if any considerable quantity is wanted, such as for building a house, advances must be made in due time; for in common the people gather no more, than serves the usual demand for chewing with betel, for dyeing and tanning, and for white-washing a few place of religious worship. Europeans in general procure stone lime from Silhet; but the landlords prefer the shell lime, as they can make the advances with little risk and trouble, and as they consider the lime better. I did not see the furnace. The lime is sold in three states by those who make it; 1st, slaked lime in powder, called simply *chun* or *grungrochun*, sells usually at Dinajpur for thre *mons*, (96 sa. wt. the seer, or 290½ lb.) for the rupee. This is used for mortar, and is made of shells that are not cleaned. 2d, *kolichun*, which is slaked lime mixed with a great deal of water, and is that used for white-washing, and for making plaster. The shells for this are carefully cleaned before they are burned. 3d, *Leya* or *kadachun*, is reduced to a very white fine paste, and is used for chewing the bettle. This is made *of some peculiar kinds of shells very carefully cleared.*

39. In this district the working of the precious metals is at a very low ebb with regard to skill. The artists are sufficiently numerous, there being between four or five hundred houses inhabited by those who follow this trade. They are remarkably poor, and have no capital, except a few wretched tools, which they carry to the person's house, who wants any thing made, and who furnishes the materials. Their character for dishonesty is such, that a person mus always watch to prevent them adulterating the bullion, after having secreted a part. In the account of the ornaments that are used by the people will be seen the articles which these tradesmen make. All persons however who wish to be thought fashionable, bring their ornaments from Murshedabad or Calcutta when they can procure a trusty friend at these cities to superintendent the making. The charge for workmanship, both of gold and silver, is from $\frac{1}{16}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of the metal, so that when they work in gold, they should have vast profit, or very little when they work in silver: but there is probably some secret in this which those who employ them do not understand; for those who are sent to watch can only judge whether any silver is absolutely taken away in a metallic state. The natives seldom, if ever, use plate at their tables.

40. Among the natives of Dinajpur the various preparations and alloys of copper are in great demand, as must have been perceived in reading the lists of furniture and ornaments; yet the number of copper-smiths does not exceed one-half of the goldsmiths, for most of the ware is imported ready made, and artists are chiefly required to keep it in repair, whereas no one can trust to the purity of the gold or silver ornaments that could be purchased; and it is only people of fashion, who occasionally go to capital towns, that can procure gold ornaments from thence. In the base metals there is less danger. The imperfection of the workmen prevented me from taking an account of the manner, in which the alloys of copper are formed; a most interesting subject, to which I shall pay the most minute attention on the first favorable opportunity. The copper-smiths work in copper, brass, bell-metal, lead and tin; but there is a separate set of artists, who work in these two last alone. The copper-smiths almost always furnish the metals, and keep shops, where they retail their goods, and they also retail them in open markets. They therefore require a capital; from 50 to 100 rupees, however, are sufficient, as they purchase the metals in small quantities at a time, from the merchants who import them. In some parts of the country all the vessels are cast, in others they are all hammered. There are many persons, who retail the goods imported chiefly from Kangtoya, (Cutwa, R.) and Murshedabad, who are mere shop-keepers, and know nothing of the art. A copper-smith can clear between four and five rupees a month. Wrought brass costs from R. 1-8 to R. 1-14 *the seer,* according to the fashion. That which is cast is cheapest. Wrought bell-metal costs from 2-4 to Rs. 3. Wrought copper costs from 2-12 to Rs. 3; the seer is of 80 sa. wt. lb. 2 $\frac{5}{1000}$ avoirdupois.

41. In this district about 120 families of *thatera* are employed in making tin bracelets, which are worn by Mahommedan women of all ranks. They are nearly as

easy in circumstances as the copper-smiths, and require less capital; as they need no more metal at once, than will suffice from one. market-day to another. Petty traders often purchase their goods, and retail them at markets.

42. One man from Puroniya makes *hooka* bottoms of a mixture of metals called *bidri*. I was very desirous of learning the art, because the alloy is said to consist of iron and lead, and is unknown to European chemists; but the man declined giving me any information on the subject.

43. Blacksmiths (*kamar*) occupy between six and seven hundred houses, and are about in similar circumstances with the copper-smiths. When not otherwise engaged, they prepare with iron of their own, and retail at markets, the common implements of agriculture, such as the ploughshare, sickle, bill, hoe (*kodal*), hatchet (*kural*), *khonta*, and weeding iron. They also prepare in the same manner some household furniture, such as ladles, pothooks, kitchen knives, and lamps, both standing and hanging, and some coarse cutlery, such as knives, scissors, and beetle-nut-cutters; when ordered by the barber, they make his razors and nail-cuttres; the former is an instrument very terrific to the patient. The European cutlery has made little way into this district. The blacksmith can also prepare an instrument called *kajollota*, which is placed over the lamp for collecting the smoke used as a paint; he also makes locks and padlocks, possessed of every imaginable defect, and can make such tools as the carpenters use. A few tradesmen at Ghoraghat, chiefly the remains of a number who were formerly at that place, can make arms, such as matchlocks, swords and spears; but most of the arms now in the district are imported. The black-smiths also make nails and clamps for boat-builders; but the quantity required being small, and the demand irregular no such thing as a nail can be procured ready made. If one is wanted, it must be commissioned. The hoes made near Nawabganj are reckoned good, and the manufacture employs several people, that receive advances from traders, who send the hoes to neighbouring markets. The greatest labour, however, which the black-smiths of this district undertake, is to make boilers for those who prepare the extract of sugar-cane, or for the manufacturers of sugar: an estimate of one of these latter boilers of the smallest kind weighing six maunds of 60 sa. wt. the seer, lb. 369½ will give some idea of the state of the art. The sugar-manufacturer furnishes 12 maunds of Birbhum iron, one half of which is consumed in working. This costs from 36 to 39 rupees, according to the rate of the market. Six men working constantly can make a boiler of this size in a month, and receive 24 rupees or four rupees a month each. But such expedition is not usual; they more commonly require two months, and work only a part of each day at this heavy labour. The remainder is employed at small jobs for their usual customers, or in making some of the small articles which are sold at markets; thus 269½ lb. of iron, very rudely wrought, cost from 60 to 63 rupees, of which ⅔ths are the price of labour.

In this district one black-smith cannot work by himself, he must have a man to blow the bellows, and he has usually an assistant to work with a large hammer; the man who manages the forceps and small hammer is the chief. The proportion of their pay is eight annas for the forceps, five annas for the large hammer, and three annas for the bellows. The two former sit on their heels, and cannot be said to display great activity; but the creature who manages the bellows may be considered as the quintessence of indolence. The bellows. except in being too small, are not badly contrived, and are made somewhat like too common pair of kitchen-bellows, joined by the muzzles, and far separated at the other extremity. These bellows are placed vertically, and on the back board of each is a button, which the workmen takes between his toes, and lying quietly down on his back, moves the boards backwards and forwards with his feet.

44. In Dinajpur and Maldeh are five or six men, who may be called cutlers. They clean arms, especially swords; and two or three of them have wheels for sharpening knives and razors.

CENSUS TRACTS, VILLAGE SAMPLE POPULATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Preparatory to the sorting and tabulation of census information, rural and urban areas of a district were grouped into Census Tracts on the basis of instructions issued by the Registrar General of India. These tracts had to have the approval of the Registrar General of India before sorting and tabulation began. A list of rural and urban tracts of West Dinajpur grouping rural thanas and urban areas is given below. In the body of the statistics they are referred to by their code number.

RURAL

R—83	Hili (excluding town)	R—85	Bansihari
	Balurghat (excluding town)		Kushmandi
	Kumarganj		Kaliaganj
R—84	Tapan	R—86	Hemtabad
	Gangarampur		Raiganj (excluding town)
			Itahar

URBAN

U—34 Hili
Balurghat
Raiganj

A ' Village ' in the book is identical with a cadastrally surveyed ' mauza ' bearing a jurisdiction list number.

In several tables the term ' Sample Population ' has been used. This sample was drawn according to the following instruction of the Registrar General of India. Enumeration was done on pads of 100 slips each, a slip containing the record of an individual:—

" Break each pad and stack the slips of the pad; and ' cut ' the stack as in a card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and then deal the slips into the pigeon holes. You should deal the slips into pigeon holes in the order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, S, 6, 7, 8 and 9 successively. All the time, you should watch the slips of ' Displaced Persons.' If you come across any slip of a Displaced Person deal it in the pigeon hole of ' Displaced Persons.' "

CENSUS TRACTS, VILLAGE SAMPLE POPULATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS—*concld.*

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the 'Displaced Population.'

The check factors for the sample population are:—

1000 S/G Rural Total=57,657,000/526,046=109.60

1000 S/G Urban Total= 2,161,000/ 19,199=112.56

1000 S/G District Total=59,818,000/545,245=109.71

A 'Displaced Person' was defined by the Registrar General of India as follows:—

"A 'Displaced Person' means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two dominions of India and Pakistan."

The population is divided into two broad livelihood categories, *viz.,* the Agricultural Classes and the Non-Agricultural Classes. Each category is divided into four Classes as below:—

Agricultural Classes—

I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants

II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants

III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants

IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants

Non-Agricultural Classes—

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V—Production other than cultivation

VI—Commerce

VII—Transport

VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources

A—GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE 1.1—AI—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District, Subdivision, Police Station or Township	Area in sq. miles	Villages	Towns	Occupied Houses			Population								
							Persons			Males			Females		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	**(a)1,384.8 (b)1,385.5**	**2,303**	**3**	**150,070**	**142,323**	**7,747**	**720,573**	**678,633**	**41,940**	**383,853**	**360,177**	**23,676**	**336,720**	**318,456**	**18,264**
Balurghat Subdivision	*585.6*	*1,048*	*2*	*72,282*	*67,350*	*4,932*	*328,114*	*301,647*	*26,467*	*171,269*	*156,361*	*14,908*	*156,845*	*145,286*	*11,559*
1 Hili	34.0	76	1	8,890	7,294	1,596	38,787	30,441	8,346	20,731	15,838	4,893	18,056	14,603	3,453
Hili	*1.43*	..	..	..	..	*1,596*	..	..	*8,346*	..	..	*4,893*	..	..	*3,453*
2 Balurghat	143.7	294	1	22,287	18,951	3,336	101,471	83,350	18,121	53,551	43,536	10,015	47,920	39,814	8,106
Balurghat	*2.46*	..	..	..	..	*3,336*	..	..	*18,121*	..	..	*10,015*	..	..	*8,106*
3 Kumarganj	110.8	211	..	11,264	11,264	..	55,905	55,905	..	28,913	28,913	..	26,992	26,992	..
4 Tapan	170.3	268	..	16,398	16,398	..	70,644	70,644	..	36,013	36,013	..	34,631	34,631	..
5 Gangarampur	126.8	199	..	13,443	13,443	..	61,307	61,307	..	32,061	32,061	..	29,246	29,246	..
Raiganj Subdivision	*799.9*	*1,255*	*1*	*77,788*	*74,973*	*2,815*	*392,459*	*376,986*	*15,473*	*212,584*	*203,816*	*8,768*	*179,875*	*173,170*	*6,705*
6 Bansihari	134.2	269	..	10,899	10,899	..	51,276	51,276	..	26,703	26,703	..	24,573	24,573	..
7 Kushmandi	119.9	223	..	11,397	11,397	..	56,314	56,314	..	30,260	30,260	..	26,054	26,054	..
8 Kaliaganj	120.3	195	..	13,294	13,294	..	67,366	67,366	..	36,283	36,283	..	31,083	31,083	..
9 Hemtabad	74.0	113	..	6,973	6,973	..	34,680	34,680	..	18,643	18,643	..	16,037	16,037	..
10 Raiganj	186.4	220	1	19,733	16,918	2,815	101,870	86,397	15,473	56,627	47,859	8,768	45,243	38,538	6,705
Raiganj	*3.58*	..	..	..	..	*2,815*	..	..	*15,473*	..	..	*8,768*	..	..	*6,705*
11 Itahar	165.1	235	..	15,492	15,492	..	80,953	80,953	..	44,068	44,068	..	36,885	36,885	..

(*a*) Area provided by Surveyor General, India, through Registrar General, India. The total of areas of subdivisions will differ from this figure.
(*b*) Area derived from Jurisdiction Lists and confirmed by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal.

TABLE 1.2—AII—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

District	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1901-1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT							
1901	456,501	..	..	238,651	..	217,850	..
1911	509,557	+ 53,056	..	265,905	+27,254	243,652	+25,802
1921	490,434	− 19,123	..	254,850	−11,055	235,584	− 8,068
1931	523,977	+ 33,543	..	273,259	+18,409	250,718	+15,134
1941	583,484	+ 59,507	..	305,403	+32,144	278,081	+27,363
1951	720,573	+137,089	+264,072	383,853	+78,450	336,720	+58,639

TABLE 1.3—AIV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1901

(NOTE—*All towns are Municipalities unless otherwise indicated. Towns in the Census of 1951 have been classified as follows : Class I—100,000 and over. Class II—50,000 to 100,000. Class III—20,000 to 50,000. Class IV—10,000 to 20,000. Class V—5,000 to 10,000. Class VI—Under 5,000.*)

District, Town and Class of Town	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1901-1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT							
Balurghat							
Class IV							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	18,121	..	..	10,015	..	8,106	..
Raiganj							
Class IV							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	15,473	..	..	8,768	..	6,705	..
***Hill**							
Class V							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	6,952	..	..	4,392	..	2,560	..
1951	8,346	+1,394	..	4,893	+501	3,453	+893

* Treated as town for Census purposes although neither a Municipality nor a Cantonment.

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District, Subdivision and Police Station	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	Total Population			Towns and villages with less than 2,000 population								
					Total			Less than 500			500—1,000		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	**2,306**	**720,573**	**383,853**	**336,720**	**2,295**	**348,465**	**308,886**	**1,973**	**216,984**	**195,846**	**272**	**97,382**	**84,507**
Balurghat Subdivision .	*1,050*	*328,114*	*171,269*	*156,845*	*1,043*	*149,467*	*139,359*	*914*	*97,905*	*91,652*	*112*	*39,244*	*36,39*
1 Hili .	77	38,787	20,731	18,056	74	13,123	12,212	59	7,452	7,049	13	4,476	4,085
2 Balurghat .	295	101,471	53,551	47,920	294	43,536	39,814	258	28,156	25,706	30	10,677	9,814
3 Kumarganj .	211	55,905	28,913	26,992	211	28,913	26,992	183	18,237	17,015	25	8,635	8,107
4 Tapan .	268	70,644	36,013	34,631	268	36,013	34,631	241	25,242	24,377	24	8,502	8,102
5 Gangarampur .	199	61,307	32,061	29,246	196	27,882	25,710	173	18,818	17,505	20	6,954	6,284
Raiganj Subdivision .	*1,256*	*392,459*	*212,584*	*179,875*	*1,252*	*198,998*	*169,527*	*1,059*	*119,079*	*104,194*	*160*	*58,138*	*48,115*
6 Bansihari .	269	51,276	26,703	24,573	269	26,703	24,573	259	22,829	21,256	8	2,787	2,259
7 Kushmandi .	223	56,314	30,260	26,054	223	30,260	26,054	202	22,282	18,961	18	6,037	5,420
8 Kaliaganj .	195	67,366	36,283	31,083	193	33,046	28,647	156	18,676	16,609	31	10,780	9,066
9 Hemtabad .	113	34,680	18,643	16,037	113	18,643	16,037	93	10,868	9,472	18	6,572	5,538
10 Raiganj .	221	101,870	56,627	45,243	220	47,859	38,538	165	22,922	18,919	43	16,634	13,308
11 Itahar .	235	80,953	44,068	36,885	234	42,487	35,678	184	21,502	18,977	42	15,328	12,524

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*contd.*

Disirict, Subdivision and Police Station	Towns and villages with less than 2,000 population			Towns and villages with a population of 2,000—10,000								
	1,000—2,000			Total			2,000—5,000			5,000—10,000		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	**50**	**34,099**	**28,533**	**9**	**16,605**	**13,023**	**8**	**11,712**	**9,570**	**1**	**4,893**	**3,453**
Balurghat Subdivision . .	*17*	*12,318*	*11,315*	*6*	*11,787*	*9,380*	*5*	*6,894*	*5,927*	*1*	*4,893*	*3,453*
1 Hili . .	2	1,195	1,078	3	7,608	5,844	2	2,715	2,391	1	4,893	3,453
2 Balurghat . .	6	4,703	4,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kumarganj . .	3	2,041	1,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Tapan . .	3	2,269	2,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Gangarampur . .	3	2,110	1,921	3	4,179	3,536	3	4,179	3,536	..	..	..
Raiganj Subdivision . .	*33*	*21,781*	*17,218*	*3*	*4,818*	*3,643*	*3*	*4,818*	*3,643*	..	..	..
6 Bansihari . .	2	1,087	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kushmandi . .	3	1,941	1,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kaliaganj . .	6	3,590	2,972	2	3,237	2,436	2	3,237	2,436	..	..	..
9 Hemtabad . .	2	1,203	1,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Raiganj . .	12	8,303	6,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Itahar . .	8	5,657	4,177	1	1,581	1,207	1	1,581	1,207	..	..	..

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—*concld.*

District, Subdivision and Police Station	Towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and above														
	Total			10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			50,000—100,000			100,000 and above		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	**2**	**18,783**	**14,811**	**2**	**18,783**	**14,811**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balurghat Subdivision	*1*	*10,015*	*8,106*	*1*	*10,015*	*8,106*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Hili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Balurghat	1	10,015	8,106	1	10,015	8,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kumarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Tapan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Gangarampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj Subdivision	*1*	*8,768*	*6,705*	*1*	*8,768*	*6,705*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bansihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kushmandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kaliaganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Hemtabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Raiganj	1	8,768	6,705	1	8,768	6,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Itahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.5—PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSE, SEX AND LIVELIHOOD CLASS RATIOS

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Serial No.	Particulars	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Number of persons per occupied house	4.8	4.8	5.4
2	Number of females per 1,000 males	877	884	771
3	Percentage of rural and urban to total population	100.0	94.2	5.8
4	Percentage of Agricultural Livelihoods to All Livelihoods	85.2	89.6	13.4
5	Percentage of Cultivators of Land owned to all Agricultural Classes	56.3	56.3	53.5
6	Percentage of Cultivators of Land unowned to all Agricultural Classes	31.1	31.1	31.0
7	Percentage of Cultivating Labourers to all Agricultural Classes	12.1	12.1	11.1
8	Percentage of Landlords and rent receivers to all Agricultural Classes	0.5	0.5	4.4
9	Percentage of Non-Agricultural Livelihoods to All Livelihoods	14.8	10.4	86.6
10	Percentage of Production other than cultivation to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	18.8	21.9	12.9
11	Percentage of Commerce to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	26.2	20.6	37.3
12	Percentage of Transport to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	3.2	2.5	4.3
13	Percentage of Other services and miscellaneous sources to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	51.8	55.0	45.5

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS

(Populations given below are provisional, being those reported immediately upon the conclusion of Census enumeration in 1951. For comparison with finally prepared figures the final population of a thana is shown against its provisional population.)

Subdivision and Thana	Number of Union	Name of Union	Persons	Males	Females	Final population of Town in Thana	Provisional population of Thana	Final population of Thana
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balurghat Subdivision								
Hili	1	Binshira	11,228	5,840	5,388	..	..	..
	2	Dhalpara	14,048	7,171	6,877	..	..	..
	3	Hili	5,281	2,836	2,445	..	..	..
		Hili Town	..	..	..	*8,346*	..	..
		Total	**30,557**	**15,847**	**14,710**	**8,346**	**38,977**	**38,787**
Balurghat	1	Bolla	6,130	3,183	2,947	..	..	..
	2	Jalghar	11,009	5,806	5,203	..	..	..
	3	Boaldar	8,408	4,303	4,105	..	..	..
	4	Danga	9,573	5,077	4,496	..	..	..
	5	Rahimapurganj	11,117	5,778	5,339	..	..	..
	6	Gopalbati	8,191	4,231	3,960	..	..	..
	7	Amritakhanda	8,676	4,427	4,249	..	..	..
	8	Chingishpur	11,787	6,041	5,746	..	..	..
	9	Balurghat	8,569	4,397	4,172	..	..	..
		Balurghat Municipality	..	..	..	*18,121*	..	..
		Total	**83,460**	**43,243**	**40,217**	**18,121**	**99,985**	**101,471**
Kumarganj	1	Safanagar	6,063	3,137	2,926	..	..	..
	2	Samjia	7,646	4,088	3,558	..	..	..
	3	Jakhirpur	8,612	4,481	4,131	..	..	..
	4	Ramkrishnapur	7,164	3,682	3,482	..	..	..
	5	Bhaur	5,184	2,694	2,490	..	..	..
	6	Deor	5,783	2,913	2,870	..	..	..
	7	Mahana	7,288	3,733	3,555	..	..	..
	8	Batun	7,381	3,813	3,568	..	..	..
		Total	**55,121**	**28,541**	**26,580**	..	**55,121**	**55,905**
Tapan	1	Rampara	7,742	3,953	3,789	..	..	..
	2	Ajmatpur	6,114	3,153	2,961	..	..	..
	3	Hajratpur	6,317	3,218	3,099	..	..	..
	4	Harsura	5,665	2,867	2,798	..	..	..
	5	Dipkhanda	5,768	2,901	2,867	..	..	..
	6	Tapan Chandipur	6,189	3,159	3,030	..	..	..
	7	Ramchandrapur	7,146	3,681	3,465	..	..	..
	8	Gurail	6,355	3,228	3,127	..	..	..
	9	Autina	4,311	2,151	2,160	..	..	..
	10	Malancha	6,626	3,316	3,310	..	..	..
	11	Gofanagar	6,111	3,098	3,013	..	..	..
		Total	**68,344**	**34,725**	**33,619**	..	**68,344**	**70,644**
Gangarampur	1	Sukdebpur	6,595	3,440	3,155	..	..	..
	2	Belbari	8,919	4,746	4,173	..	..	..
	3	Nandanpur	6,111	3,150	2,961	..	..	..
	4	Damdama	11,277	6,226	5,051	..	..	..
	5	Jahangirpur	5,594	2,808	2,786	..	..	..
	6	Basuria	6,277	3,286	2,991	..	..	..
	7	Chaloon	5,374	2,737	2,637	..	..	..
	8	Uday	5,997	3,180	2,817	..	..	..
	9	Asokgram	5,778	2,904	2,874	..	..	..
		Total	**61,922**	**32,477**	**29,445**	..	**61,922**	**61,307**

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS—*concld.*

Subdivision and Thana	Number of Union	Name of Union	Persons	Males	Females	Final population of Town in Thana	Provisional population of Thana	Final population of Thana
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raiganj Subdivision								
Bansihari	1	Bairahata	5,476	2,754	2,722	..	..	..
	2	Brojaballavpur	5,393	2,765	2,628	..	..	..
	3	Illahabad	5,665	2,932	2,733	..	..	..
	4	Sibpur Banshibari	6,676	3,707	2,969	..	..	..
	5	Mahabari	5,685	2,992	2,693	..	..	..
	6	Bagichapur	6,028	3,185	2,843	..	..	..
	7	Sirsi	5,674	2,892	2,782	..	..	..
	8	Pundri	5,007	2,535	2,472	..	..	..
	9	Ganguria	5,565	2,852	2,713	..	..	..
		Total	**51,169**	**26,614**	**24,555**	..	**51,169**	**51,276**
Kushmandi	1	Akcha	7,028	3,726	3,302	..	..	..
	2	Karanji	7,762	4,144	3,618	..	..	..
	3	Udaipur	7,544	3,854	3,690	..	..	..
	4	Kasba	5,888	3,143	2,745	..	..	..
	5	Deul	6,282	3,217	3,065	..	..	..
	6	Berail	6,678	3,471	3,207	..	..	..
	7	Kalikamora	6,708	3,522	3,186	..	..	..
	8	Maligaon	6,626	3,448	3,178	..	..	..
		Total	**54,516**	**28,525**	**25,991**	..	**54,516**	**56,314**
Kaliaganj	1	Anantapur	7,321	3,889	3,432	..	..	..
	2	Dhankail	10,469	5,619	4,850	..	..	..
	3	Radhikapur	8,269	4,494	3,775	..	..	..
	4	Bochadanga	8,304	4,459	3,845	..	..	..
	5	Akhanagar	13,635	7,500	6,135	..	..	..
	6	Mustafanagar	7,170	3,768	3,402	..	..	..
	7	Baruna	6,505	3,388	3,117	..	..	..
	8	Malgaon	6,885	3,598	3,287	..	..	..
		Total	**68,558**	**36,715**	**31,843**	..	**68,558**	**67,366**
Raiganj	1	Bhatun	6,737	3,494	3,243	..	..	..
	2	Jagadispur	6,302	3,224	3,078	..	..	..
	3	Mahipur	5,147	2,661	2,486	..	..	..
	4	Bindole	6,090	3,305	2,785	..	..	..
	5	Sherpur	6,063	3,172	2,891	..	..	..
	6	Rampur	4,530	2,344	2,186	..	..	..
	7	Sitgram	5,423	2,846	2,577	..	..	..
	8	Bahim	6,956	3,747	3,209	..	..	..
	9	Gouri	6,061	3,160	2,901	..	..	..
	10	Kamalabari	6,536	3,503	3,033	..	..	..
	11	Barua	8,929	4,580	4,349	..	..	..
	12	Birghahi	7,120	3,718	3,402	..	..	..
	13	Raiganj	6,577	3,522	3,055	..	..	..
		Raiganj Municipality	..	..	..	*15,473*	..	..
		Total	**82,471**	**43,276**	**39,195**	**15,473**	**98,149**	**101,870**
Itahar	1	Sarul	9,711	5,015	4,696	..	..	..
	2	Durgapur	5,478	2,812	2,666	..	..	..
	3	Durlavpur	5,632	2,876	2,756	..	..	..
	4	Patirajpur	6,737	3,443	3,294	..	..	..
	5	Itahar	6,103	3,252	2,851	..	..	..
	6	Gulandar	8,965	4,652	4,313	..	..	..
	7	Kapasia	8,320	4,392	3,928	..	..	..
	8	Saidpur	6,096	3,132	2,964	..	..	..
	9	Gokarna	6,480	3,287	3,193	..	..	..
	10	Marnai	6,291	3,192	3,099	..	..	..
	11	Joyhat	6,630	3,323	3,307	..	..	..
		Total	**76,443**	**39,376**	**37,067**	..	**76,443**	**80,953**
Hemtabad	1	Chainagar	5,590	2,977	2,613	..	..	..
	2	Bishnupur	6,829	3,677	3,152	..	..	..
	3	Naoda	7,201	3,819	3,382	..	..	..
	4	Hemtabad	7,391	3,930	3,461	..	..	..
	5	Bangalbari	7,796	4,232	3,564	..	..	..
		Total	**34,807**	**18,635**	**16,172**	..	**34,807**	**34,680**

TABLE 1.7—AV—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

(All Towns are Municipalities unless otherwise indicated)

District and Name of Town	Population			Livelihood Classes											
				Non-Agricultural Classes								Agricultural Classes			
				Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		I—III—Cultivators, Cultivating labourers and their dependants	
				V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT *(Urban population)*	**41,940**	**23,676**	**18,264**	**2,695**	**1,989**	**7,742**	**5,793**	**989**	**581**	**9,263**	**7,253**	**142**	**103**	**2,845**	**2,545**
Balurghat .	18,121	10,015	8,106	1,037	785	2,422	1,872	376	280	4,455	3,627	25	19	1,700	1,523
Raiganj .	15,473	8,768	6,705	894	736	3,169	2,388	487	242	3,288	2,543	83	47	847	749
*Hili .	8,346	4,893	3,453	764	468	2,151	1,533	126	59	1,520	1,083	34	37	298	273

*Treated as town for Census purposes although neither a Municipality nor a Cantonment.

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

District, Subdivision, Police Station or Township		Area in square miles	Population				Percentage Variation		Density		Livelihood Classes			
			1951			1941	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1951	1941	Agricultural Classes			
											I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons					Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	(a)	**1,385**												
	T (b)	**1,385.5**	**720,573**	**383,853**	**336,720**	**583,484**	**+ 23.5**	**+11.4**	**520**	**420**	**182,171**	**163,424**	**98,701**	**92,012**
	R	**1,378.0**	**678,633**	**360,177**	**318,456**	**576,532**	**+ 17.7**	**+10.0**	**492**	**416**	**180,599**	**161,979**	**97,721**	**91,245**
	U	*7.5*	*41,940*	*23,676*	*18,264*	**6,952*	**+503.3*	..	*5,592*	*2,528*	*1,572*	*1,445*	*980*	*767*
Balurghat Subdivision	T	585.6	328,114	171,269	156,845	251,316	+ 30.6	+14.4	560	427	61,142	59,546	54,312	51,336
	R	581.7	301,647	156,361	145,286	244,364	+ 23.4	+11.2	519	417	60,017	58,500	53,573	50,785
	U	*3.89*	*26,467*	*14,908*	*11,559*	**6,952*	**+280.7*	..	*6,804*	*2,528*	*1,125*	*1,046*	*739*	*551*
1 Hili	T	34.0	38,787	20,731	18,056	..	..	..	1,141	..	4,837	4,740	6,031	5,570
	R	32.6	30,441	15,838	14,603	..	..	..	934	..	4,710	4,624	5,912	5,513
	U	*1.43*	*8,346*	*4,893*	*3,453*	*6,952*	*+20.1*	..	*5,836*	..	*127*	*116*	*119*	*57*
Hili †		*1.43*	*8,346*	*4,893*	*3,453*	*6,952*	*+20.1*	..	*5,836*	*2,528*	*127*	*116*	*119*	*57*
2 Balurghat	T	143.7	101,471	53,551	47,920	(c) 92,016	+10.3	+15.2	706	508	11,900	11,531	21,117	19,380
	R	141.2	83,350	43,536	39,814	..	..	..	590	477	10,902	10,601	20,497	18,886
	U	*2.46*	*18,121*	*10,015*	*8,106*	..	..	..	*7,366*	*2,528*	*998*	*930*	*620*	*494*
Balurghat ‡		*2.46*	*18,121*	*10,015*	*8,106*	..	..	..	*7,366*	..	*998*	*930*	*620*	*494*
3 Kumarganj		110.8	55,905	28,913	26,992	46,033	+21.4	+10.2	505	415	11,481	10,691	8,813	8,764
4 Tapan		170.3	70,644	36,013	34,631	60,375	+17.0	+21.1	415	355	16,676	16,609	12,120	11,638
5 Gangarampur		126.8	61,307	32,061	29,246	52,892	+15.9	+ 9.6	483	416	16,248	15,975	6,231	5,984

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATIONS IN POPULATION—*contd.*

District, Subdivision, Police Station or Township		Area in square miles	Livelihood Classes: Agricultural Classes — III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants: Males	III: Females	IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants: Males	IV: Females	Non-Agricultural Classes — Persons (including dependants) who derive their principa lmeans of livelihood from: V—Production other than cultivation: Males	V: Females	VI—Commerce: Males	VI: Females	VII—Transport: Males	VII: Females	VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources: Males	VIII: Females
		15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	**T**	**(a) 1,385 (b) 1,385.5**	**40,070**	**34,228**	**1,743**	**1,397**	**10,992**	**9,143**	**16,133**	**11,891**	**2,261**	**1,102**	**31,782**	**23,523**
	R	**1,378.0**	**39,777**	**33,895**	**1,601**	**1,294**	**8,297**	**7,154**	**8,391**	**6,098**	**1,272**	**521**	**22,519**	**16,270**
	U	*7.5*	*293*	*333*	*142*	*103*	*2,695*	*1,989*	*7,742*	*5,793*	*989*	*581*	*9,263*	*7,253*
Balurghat Subdivision	T	585.6	20,545	18,790	923	603	6,698	5,473	9,199	7,047	960	553	17,490	13,497
	R	581.7	20,411	18,591	864	547	4,897	4,220	4,626	3,642	458	214	11,515	8,787
	U	*3.89*	*134*	*199*	*59*	*56*	*1,801*	*1,253*	*4,573*	*3,405*	*502*	*339*	*5,975*	*4,710*
1 Hili	T	34.0	1,364	1,291	46	43	1,927	1,419	3,235	2,517	163	96	3,128	2,380
	R	32.6	1,312	1,191	12	6	1,163	951	1,084	984	37	37	1,608	1,297
	U	*1.43*	*52*	*100*	*34*	*37*	*764*	*468*	*2,151*	*1,533*	*126*	*59*	*1,520*	*1,083*
Hili †		*1.43*	*52*	*100*	*34*	*37*	*764*	*468*	*2,151*	*1,533*	*126*	*59*	*1,520*	*1,083*
2 Balurghat	T	143.7	5,299	4,889	112	110	2,730	2,195	3,986	3,164	560	359	7,847	6,292
	R	141.2	5,217	4,790	87	91	1,693	1,410	1,564	1,292	184	79	3,392	2,665
	U	*2.46*	*82*	*99*	*25*	*19*	*1,037*	*785*	*2,422*	*1,872*	*376*	*280*	*4,455*	*3,627*
Balurghat ‡		*2.46*	*82*	*99*	*25*	*19*	*1,037*	*785*	*2,422*	*1,872*	*376*	*280*	*4,455*	*3,627*
3 Kumarganj		110.8	5,599	5,086	201	179	467	495	543	432	27	24	1,782	1,321
4 Tapan		170.3	4,152	3,828	364	200	392	521	420	312	28	23	1,861	1,500
5 Gangarampur		126.8	4,131	3,696	200	71	1,182	843	1,015	622	182	51	2,872	2,004

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATIONS IN POPULATION—*contd.*

District, Subdivision, Police Station or Township		Area in square miles	Population				Percentage Variation		Density		Livelihood Classes			
			1951			1941	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1951	1941	Agricultural Classes			
											I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants		II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons					Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Raiganj Subdivision	T	799.9	392,459	212,584	179,875	332,168	+18.2	+ 9.2	491	415	121,029	103,878	44,389	40,676
	R	796.3	376,986	203,816	173,170	332,168	+13.5	+ 9.2	473	415	120,582	103,479	44,148	40,460
	U	*3.58*	*15,473*	*8,768*	*6,705*	..	..	..	*4,322*	..	*447*	*399*	*241*	*216*
6 Bansihari		134.2	51,276	26,703	24,573	50,022	+ 2.5	+ 7.2	382	373	14,155	14,071	6,500	6,222
7 Kushmandi		119.9	56,314	30,260	26,054	53,190	+ 5.9	+ 2.6	470	443	20,945	18,675	5,871	5,215
8 Kaliaganj		120.3	67,366	36,283	31,083	61,425	+ 9.7	+ 0.8	560	452	19,817	18,456	8,524	7,534
9 Hemtabad		74.0	34,680	18,643	16,037	28,747	+20.6	+ 4.8	469	388	9,233	8,479	5,886	5,229
10 Raiganj	T	186.4	101,870	56,627	45,243	65,553	+55.4	+11.0	547	383	27,896	20,816	10,161	9,643
	R	182.8	86,397	47,859	38,538	65,553	+31.8	+11.0	473	383	27,449	20,417	9,920	9,427
	U	*3.58*	*15,473*	*8,768*	*6,705*	..	..	..	*4,322*	..	*447*	*399*	*241*	*216*
Raiganj‡		*3.58*	*15,473*	*8,768*	*6,705*	..	..	..	*4,322*	..	*447*	*399*	*241*	*216*
11 Itahar		165.1	80,953	44,068	36,885	73,231	+10.5	+25.6	490	444	28,983	23,381	7,447	6,833

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATIONS IN POPULATION—*concld.*

District, Subdivision, Police Station or Township		Area in square miles	Livelihood Classes: Agricultural Classes — III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		Agricultural Classes — IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		Non-Agricultural Classes — Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: V—Production other than cultivation		VI—Commerce		VII—Transport		VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Raiganj Subdivision	T	799.9	19,525	15,438	820	794	4,294	3,670	6,934	4,844	1,301	549	14,292	10,026
	R	796.3	19,366	15,304	737	747	3,400	2,934	3,765	2,456	814	307	11,004	7,483
	U	*3.58*	*159*	*134*	*83*	*47*	*894*	*736*	*3,169*	*2,388*	*487*	*242*	*3,288*	*2,543*
6 Bansihari		134.2	3,624	3,055	127	144	861	403	395	72	284	111	757	495
7 Kushmandi		119.9	1,694	1,254	129	136	151	175	318	40	4	2	1,148	557
8 Kaliaganj		120.3	2,869	1,915	148	162	790	547	1,330	854	344	95	2,461	1,520
9 Hemtabad		74.0	1,786	1,302	41	45	280	184	153	133	66	58	1,198	607
10 Raiganj	T	186.4	5,964	4,814	216	187	1,431	1,320	4,050	3,163	530	266	6,379	5,034
	R	182.8	5,805	4,680	133	140	537	584	881	775	43	24	3,091	2,491
	U	*3.58*	*159*	*134*	*83*	*47*	*894*	*736*	*3,169*	*2,388*	*487*	*242*	*3,288*	*2,543*
Raiganj ‡		*3.58*	*159*	*134*	*83*	*47*	*894*	*736*	*3,169*	*2,388*	*487*	*242*	*3,288*	*2,543*
11 Itahar		165.1	3,588	3,098	159	120	781	1,041	688	582	73	17	2,349	I,813

T stands for Total, R for Rural and U for Urban. Those Police Stations which are not classified by T, R and U have an entirely rural population.

* Excludes the towns of Balurghat and Raiganj with areas of 2.46 and 3.58 square miles respectively and with population of 18,121 and 15,473 declared as such only in 1951. The percentage variation has been calculated on the absolute figures of 1931, 1941 and 1951.

(*a*) Area provided by Surveyor General, India, through Registrar General, India. The total of areas of subdivisions will differ from this figure.

(*b*) Area derived from Jurisdiction Lists and confirmed by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. Calculations of density are based on this figure.

(*c*) Covers all of Hili Police Station.

(†) Not declared as town in 1931.

(‡) Not declared as town in 1931 and 1941.

TABLE 1.9—ECONOMIC TABLE I—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES

(NOTE—*This table classifies the population first into Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Classes and next into eight Census livelihood classes by principal means of livelihood and shows under each class how many are selfsupporting, non-earning or fully dependants, and earning or partly dependants.*)

District and Tract	Total Population						Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						ALL AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT						TOTAL POPULATION						
Total . .	**720,573**	**383,853**	**336,720**	**613,746**	**322,685**	**291,061**	**140,054**	**10,520**	**166,561**	**273,050**	**16,070**	**7,491**
Rural . .	**678,633**	**360,177**	**318,456**	**608,111**	**319,698**	**288,413**	**138,809**	**10,401**	**164.868**	**270,556**	**16,021**	**7,456**
Urban . .	**41,940**	**23,676**	**18,264**	**5,635**	**2,987**	**2,648**	**1,245**	**119**	**1,693**	**2,494**	**49**	**35**
						RURAL POPULATION						
Rural—83 .	169,696	88,287	81,409	145,165	74,743	70,422	31,681	2,618	39,566	65,180	3,496	2,624
Rural—84 .	131,951	68,074	63,877	118,123	60,122	58,001	26,257	2,283	30,232	53,611	3,633	2,107
Rural—85 .	174,956	93,246	81,710	161,242	84,403	76,839	36,185	2,784	44,630	72,542	3,588	1,513
Rural—86 .	202,030	110,570	91,460	183,581	100,430	83,151	44,686	2,716	50,440	79,223	5,304	1,212
						URBAN POPULATION						
Urban—34 .	41,940	23,676	18,264	5,635	2,987	2,648	1,245	119	1,693	2,494	49	35
						ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						
						TOTAL POPULATION						
Total . .	**720,573**	**383,853**	**336,720**	**106,827**	**61,168**	**45,659**	**34,025**	**4,395**	**25,921**	**40,474**	**1,222**	**790**
Rural . .	**678,633**	**360,177**	**318,456**	**70,522**	**40,479**	**30,043**	**23,379**	**3,543**	**16,058**	**25,757**	**1,042**	**7473**
Urban . .	**41,940**	**23,676**	**18,264**	**36,305**	**20,689**	**15,616**	**10,646**	**852**	**9,863**	**14,717**	**180**	**47**
						RURAL POPULATION						
Rural—83 .	169,696	88,287	81,409	24,531	13,544	10,987	7,461	1,349	5,731	9,323	352	315
Rural—84 .	131,951	68,074	63,877	13,828	7,952	5,876	4,323	711	3,514	5,085	115	80
Rural—85 .	174,956	93,246	81,710	13,714	8,843	4,871	5,768	594	2,829	4,081	246	196
Rural—86 .	202,030	110,570	91,460	18,449	10,140	8,309	5,827	889	3,984	7,268	329	152
						URBAN POPULATION						
Urban—34 .	41,940	23,676	18,264	36,305	20,689	15,616	10,646	852	9,863	14,717	180	47

TABLE 1.9—ECONOMIC TABLE I—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES—*contd.*

District and Tract	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants								II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants							
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total	182,171	163,424	75,778	5,842	97,599	155,656	8,794	1,926	98,701	92,012	41,618	2,137	51,394	86,097	5,689	3,778
Rural	180,599	161,979	75,150	5,763	96,678	154,302	8,771	1,914	97,721	91,245	41,207	2,126	50,838	85,363	5,676	3,756
Urban	1,572	1,445	628	79	921	1,354	23	12	980	767	411	11	556	734	13	22
Rural—83	27,093	25,916	11,482	1,051	14,860	24,541	751	324	35,222	33,163	14,083	887	19,059	30,774	2,080	1,502
Rural—84	32,924	32,584	13,078	1,354	17,560	30,554	2,286	676	18,351	17,622	8,142	307	9,019	16,237	1,190	1,078
Rural—85	54,917	51,202	22,119	1,869	30,774	48,923	2,024	410	20,895	18,971	9,076	468	10,545	17,683	1,274	820
Rural—86	65,665	52,277	28,471	1,489	33,484	50,284	3,710	504	23,253	21,489	9,906	464	12,215	20,669	1,132	356
Urban—34	1,572	1,445	628	79	921	1,354	23	12	980	767	411	11	556	734	13	22

District and Tract	III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants								IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants							
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Total	40,070	34,228	21,886	2,298	16,654	30,156	1,530	1,774	1,743	1,397	772	243	914	1,141	57	13
Rural	39,777	33,895	21,722	2,271	16,527	29,850	1,528	1,774	1,601	1,294	730	241	825	1,041	46	12
Urban	293	333	164	27	127	306	2	..	142	103	42	2	89	100	11	1
Rural—83	12,128	11,067	5,996	650	5,470	9,621	662	796	300	276	120	30	177	244	3	2
Rural—84	8,283	7,524	4,774	584	3,369	6,587	140	353	564	271	263	38	284	233	17	..
Rural—85	8,187	6,224	4,796	347	3,114	5,602	277	275	404	442	194	100	197	334	13	8
Rural—86	11,179	9,080	6,156	690	4,574	8,040	449	350	333	305	153	73	167	230	13	2
Urban—34	293	333	164	27	127	306	2	..	142	103	42	2	89	100	11	1

TABLE 1.9—ECONOMIC TABLE I—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES—*concld.*

District and Tract	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: V—Production other than cultivation: Total								VI—Commerce: Total							
			Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants				Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Total	10,992	9,143	6,772	1,649	3,936	7,289	284	205	16,133	11,891	8,530	440	7,321	11,402	282	49
Rural	8,297	7,154	5,210	1,555	2,819	5,404	268	195	8,391	6,098	4,629	362	3,548	5,689	214	47
Urban	2,695	1,989	1,562	94	1,117	1,885	16	10	7,742	5,793	3,901	78	3,773	5,713	68	2
Rural—83	3,323	2,856	1,888	480	1,347	2,326	88	50	3,191	2,708	1,719	129	1,380	2,554	92	25
Rural—84	1,574	1,364	963	321	580	1,019	31	24	1,435	934	870	66	543	858	22	10
Rural—85	1,802	1,125	1,558	312	178	733	66	80	2,043	966	1,084	26	924	936	35	4
Rural—86	1,598	1,809	801	442	714	1,326	83	41	1,722	1,490	956	141	701	1,341	65	8
Urban—34	2,695	1,989	1,562	94	1,117	1,885	16	10	7,742	5,793	3,901	78	3,773	5,713	68	2

District and Tract	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: VII—Transport: Total								VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources: Total							
			Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants				Selfsupporting persons		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total	2,261	1,102	1,600	61	641	1,030	20	11	31,782	23,523	17,123	2,245	14,023	20,753	636	525
Rural	1,272	521	987	53	271	458	14	10	22,519	16,270	12,553	1,573	9,420	14,206	546	491
Urban	989	581	613	8	370	572	6	1	9,263	7,253	4,570	672	4,603	6,547	90	34
Rural—83	248	140	179	8	63	127	6	5	6,782	5,283	3,675	732	2,941	4,316	166	235
Rural—84	210	74	159	12	46	61	5	1	4,733	3,504	2,331	312	2,345	3,147	57	45
Rural—85	632	208	521	33	111	175	..	..	4,366	2,572	2,605	223	1,616	2,237	145	112
Rural—86	182	99	128	..	51	95	3	4	6,638	4,911	3,942	306	2,518	4,506	178	99
Urban—34	989	581	613	8	370	572	6	1	9,263	7,253	4,570	672	4,603	6,547	90	34

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2,242	351	..	..	2,242	351	4,525	184	2,857	119	1,668	65
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	5,854	245	4,199	82	1,655	163	759	85	..	..	759	85
III—Cultivating labourers	772	149	684	19	88	130	322	277	142	99	180	178
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	36	9	29	5	7	4	5	1	4	1	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	221	65	201	39	20	26	63	6	56	6	7	..
VI—Commerce	383	7	362	5	21	2	53	1	46	1	7	..
VII—Transport	18	1	14	..	4	1	10	..	9	..	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	344	33	301	19	43	14	124	6	80	1	44	5
Total	**9,870**	**860**	**5,790**	**169**	**4,080**	**691**	**5,861**	**560**	**3,194**	**227**	**2,667**	**333**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2,975	593	671	85	2,304	508	163	12	153	5	10	7
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3,515	2,471	978	38	2,537	2,433	20	4	20	1	..	3
III—Cultivating labourers	1,002	943	..	..	1,002	943	36	4	34	4	2	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	23	3	15	..	8	3	..	4	..	..	..	4
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	132	15	56	6	76	9	2	3	2	3	..	..
VI—Commerce	87	6	29	2	58	4	19	..	17	..	2	..
VII—Transport	11	7	7	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	98	80	23	..	75	80	40	1	36	1	4	..
Total	**7,843**	**4,118**	**1,779**	**131**	**6,064**	**3,987**	**280**	**28**	**262**	**14**	**18**	**14**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2,782	925	1,862	191	920	734	2,841	155	2,183	63	658	92
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,011	783	813	71	198	712	1,096	120	927	15	169	105
III—Cultivating labourers	311	386	239	72	72	314	209	67	183	20	26	47
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	29	9	23	7	6	2	68	2	51	2	17	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	173	158	41	25	132	133	59	28	40	13	19	15
VI—Commerce	144	36	105	4	39	32	292	6	174	..	118	6
VII—Transport	16	1	13	..	3	1	9	1	8	1	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	170	179	82	23	88	156	224	47	107	9	117	38
Total	**4,636**	**2,477**	**3,178**	**393**	**1,458**	**2,084**	**4,798**	**426**	**3,673**	**123**	**1,125**	**303**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	428	..	290	..	138	..	2,458	231	1,604	62	854	169
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	105	3	82	1	23	2	1,247	311	899	36	348	275
III—Cultivating labourers	10	..	8	..	2	..	427	186	269	24	158	162
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	1	..	1	..	93	2	76	2	17	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	6	1	3	1	3	..	88	42	61	20	27	22
VI—Commerce	20	..	18	..	2	..	161	13	126	8	35	5
VII—Transport	11	1	4	..	7	1	4	1	4	..	..	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	10	..	8	..	2	..	446	254	183	22	263	232
Total	**592**	**5**	**414**	**2**	**178**	**3**	**4,924**	**1,040**	**3,222**	**174**	**1,702**	**866**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 83 (Police Stations—Hili, Balurghat and Kumarganj)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	103	17	..	..	103	17	441	33	316	20	125	13
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,494	68	852	20	642	48	207	16	..	..	207	16
III—Cultivating labourers	105	6	105	1	..	5	159	98	42	91	117	7
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	7	1	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	51	8	49	6	2	2	29	2	26	2	3	..
VI—Commerce	76	2	69	1	7	1	24	..	22	..	2	..
VII—Transport	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	79	11	73	10	6	1	24	..	15	..	9	..
Total	**1,918**	**113**	**1,158**	**38**	**760**	**75**	**890**	**149**	**425**	**113**	**465**	**36**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 83 (Police Stations— Hili, Balurghat and Kumarganj)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	292	167	87	3	205	164	16	..	14	..	2	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,456	1,061	486	..	970	1,061	5	1	5	..	..	1
III—Cultivating labourers	411	580	..	..	411	580	6	..	6	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	30	3	18	2	12	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	39	1	10	..	29	1	4	..	3	..	1	..
VII—Transport	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	26	50	4	..	22	50	6	..	4	..	2	..
Total	**2,254**	**1,865**	**605**	**5**	**1,649**	**1,860**	**38**	**1**	**33**	..	**5**	**1**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rural Tract No. 83 (Police Stations—Hili, Balurghat and Kumarganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	256	114	180	33	76	81	483	26	363	10	120	16
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	351	260	292	40	59	220	461	64	399	5	62	59
III—Cultivating labourers	119	94	88	17	31	77	101	26	90	5	11	21
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	4	5	4	4	..	1	15	..	14	..	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	78	46	28	11	50	35	24	10	17	3	7	7
VI—Commerce	48	23	35	4	13	19	72	2	41	..	31	2
VII—Transport	11	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	58	72	33	8	25	64	31	12	18	3	13	9
Total	**925**	**614**	**668**	**117**	**257**	**497**	**1,188**	**140**	**943**	**26**	**245**	**114**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Rural Tract No. 83 (Police Stations—Hili, Balurghat and Kumarganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	96	..	73	..	23	..	396	39	299	6	97	33
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	27	2	23	1	4	1	499	107	363	11	136	96
III—Cultivating labourers	9	..	7	..	2	..	221	121	131	15	90	106
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	..	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	4	..	1	..	3	..	45	8	34	3	11	5
VI—Commerce	3	..	3	..	..	..	63	5	54	3	9	2
VII—Transport	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	1	..	..	..	1	..	140	118	52	7	88	111
Total	**142**	**3**	**107**	**1**	**35**	**2**	**1,375**	**399**	**943**	**45**	**432**	**354**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural Tract No. 84 (Police Stations—Tapan and Gangarampur)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	221	108	..	..	221	108	1,075	70	641	37	434	33
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	640	35	594	18	46	17	138	13	..	..	138	13
III—Cultivating labourers	189	15	188	6	1	9	30	4	16	3	14	1
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	11	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	42	15	39	14	3	1	9	..	8	..	1	..
VI—Commerce	41	1	40	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
VII—Transport	7	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	35	7	34	4	1	3	25	5	12	..	13	5
Total	**1,186**	**181**	**906**	**42**	**280**	**139**	**1,281**	**92**	**681**	**40**	**600**	**52**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rural Tract No. 84 (Police Stations—Tapan and Gangarampur)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,414	266	153	14	1,261	252	16	..	15	..	1	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	996	848	129	22	867	826	4	..	4	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	89	210	..	..	89	210	2	..	2	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	12	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	16	2	10	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	5	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII—Transport	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	15	15	4	..	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**2,548**	**1,343**	**306**	**40**	**2,242**	**1,303**	**22**	..	**21**	..	**1**	..

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rural Tract No. 84 (Police Stations—Tapan and Gangarampur)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	496	267	356	42	140	225	560	32	448	14	112	18
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	184	138	139	7	45	131	122	6	94	4	28	2
III—Cultivating labourers	73	94	54	14	19	80	32	20	31	9	1	11
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	13	..	9	..	4	..	9	1	9	1	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	16	28	1	5	15	23	13	4	9	4	4	
VI—Commerce	8	8	2	..	6	8	33	1	24	..	9	1
VII—Transport	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	18	18	11	9	7	9	10	5	5	2	5	3
Total	**808**	**554**	**572**	**77**	**236**	**477**	**780**	**69**	**621**	**34**	**159**	**35**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46		48	49
Rural Tract No. 84 (Police Stations—Tapan and Gangarampur)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	67	..	60	..	7	..	502	47	392	7	110	40
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	31	..	21	..	10	..	208	93	152	4	56	89
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	49	49	7	16	42
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	25	..	5	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	7	2	..
VI—Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	9	1	4	..
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	10	15	..	20	10
Total	**98**	..	**81**	..	**17**	..	**858**	**207**	**645**	**26**	**213**	**181**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural Tract No. 85 (Police Stations—Bansihari, Kushmandi and Kaliaganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	246	30	..	..	246	30	1,152	38	820	19	332	19
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2,118	101	1,407	29	711	72	24	4	..	..	24	4
III—Cultivating labourers	176	9	145	6	31	3	77	151	57	5	20	146
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	7	6	7	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	79	38	66	15	13	23	10	2	10	2	..	..
VI—Commerce	74	1	73	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
VII—Transport	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	29	7	14	..	15	7	5	..	5	..	..	..
Total	**2,731**	**192**	**1,714**	**55**	**1,017**	**137**	**1,270**	**195**	**894**	**26**	**376**	**169**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rural Tract No. 85 (Police Stations—Bansihari, Kushmandi and Kaliaganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	297	69	123	3	174	66	60	8	54	4	6	4
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	551	425	180	7	371	418	..	2	..	..	..	2
III—Cultivating labourers	198	37	..	..	198	37	27	..	25	..	2	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	8	2	6	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	4
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	35	9	18	2	17	7	1	3	1	3	..	..
VI—Commerce	11	..	4	..	7	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
VII—Transport	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	2	1	1	..	1	1	6	..	6	..	..	..
Total	**1,109**	**543**	**339**	**12**	**770**	**531**	**101**	**17**	**93**	**7**	**8**	**10**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM: Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rural Tract No. 85 (Police Stations—Bansihari, Kushmandi and Kaliaganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,097	291	607	57	490	234	707	54	522	20	185	34
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	259	290	202	16	57	274	246	13	208	2	38	11
III—Cultivating labourers	31	112	28	30	3	82	25	4	20	1	5	3
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	8	3	8	3	..	..	16	1	11	1	5	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	30	45	6	4	24	41	11	10	7	3	4	7
VI—Commerce	31	3	26	..	5	3	30	1	9	..	21	1
VII—Transport	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	49	40	15	1	34	39	82	22	14	..	68	22
Total	**1,510**	**784**	**897**	**111**	**613**	**673**	**1,119**	**105**	**793**	**27**	**326**	**78**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM: Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Rural Tract No. 85 (Police Stations—Bansihari, Kushmandi and Kaliaganj)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	166	..	77	..	89	..	862	30	360	7	502	23
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	21	..	15	..	6	..	202	40	135	1	67	39
III—Cultivating labourers	1	..	1	..	..	..	54	5	36	1	18	4
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	.	..	..	26	..	20	..	6	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	2	1	2	1	..	..	21	4	13	2	8	2
VI—Commerce	3	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	16	..	1	..
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	5	..	4	..	1	..	32	43	6	..	26	43
Total	**199**	**1**	**103**	**1**	**96**	..	**1,214**	**122**	**586**	**11**	**628**	**111**

TABLE 1.10—ECNOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*concld.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural Tract No. 86 (Police Stations—Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,671	190	..	..	1,671	190	1,852	41	1,076	41	776	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,597	41	1,342	15	255	26	390	52	..	..	390	52
III—Cultivating labourers	301	119	245	6	56	113	56	24	27	..	29	24
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	10	..	6	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	42	4	40	4	2	..	12	..	9	..	3	..
VI—Commerce	75	3	72	3	3	..	14	1	10	1	4	..
VII—Transport	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	111	3	97	3	14	..	25	..	17	..	8	..
Total	**3,808**	**360**	**1,803**	**31**	**2,005**	**329**	**2,352**	**119**	**1,142**	**43**	**1,210**	**76**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rural Tract No. 86 (Police Stations—Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	959	27	295	1	664	26	65	2	65	1	..	
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	503	116	174	9	329	107	11	1	11	1	..	
III—Cultivating labourers	302	116	..	..	302	116	1	..	1	..	..	
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	51	1	10	...	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	
VI—Commerce	28	2	9	..	19	2	5	..	4	..	1	
VII—Transport	3	4	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	50	14	9	..	41	14	9	..	8	..	1	
Total	**1,899**	**281**	**499**	**10**	**1,400**	**271**	**91**	**3**	**89**	**2**	**2**	

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 86 (Police Stations—Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	927	241	714	47	213	194	1,042	36	809	12	233	24
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	214	94	178	8	36	86	255	37	215	4	40	33
III—Cultivating labourers	88	89	69	14	19	75	51	18	42	6	9	12
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	3	1	2	..	1	1	16	..	13	..	3	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	34	29	2	3	32	26	5	2	2	2	3	..
VI—Commerce	25	2	17	..	8	2	43	2	23	..	20	2
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	29	43	16	5	13	38	60	4	42	..	18	4
Total	**1,320**	**499**	**998**	**77**	**322**	**422**	**1,472**	**99**	**1,146**	**24**	**326**	**75**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 86 (Police Stations—Hemtabad, Raiganj and Itahar)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	73	..	61	..	12	..	650	94	509	25	141	69
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	13	1	10	..	3	1	271	70	192	19	79	51
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	11	51	1	34	10
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	15	1	4	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	3	2	14
VI—Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	5	3	10	2
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	1	..	1	..	..	..	115	46	32	3	83	43
Total	**87**	**1**	**72**	**..**	**15**	**1**	**1,157**	**244**	**804**	**55**	**353**	**189**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*contd.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Cultivation of owned land						Cultivation of unowned land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 34 (Towns—Hili, Balurghat and Raiganj												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1	6	..	..	1	6	5	2	4	2	1	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	7	..	7	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
VI—Commerce	117	..	108	..	9	..	12	..	11	..	1	..
VII—Transport	5	1	5	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	90	5	83	2	7	3	45	1	31	1	14	..
Total	**227**	**14**	**209**	**3**	**18**	**11**	**68**	**5**	**52**	**5**	**16**	..

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 34 (Towns—Hili, Balurghat and Raiganj)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	13	..	13	..	..	..	6	2	5	..	1	2
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	9	21	9	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	4	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	5	..	5	..	..	..	19	1	18	1	1	..
Total	**33**	**22**	**30**	..	**3**	**22**	**28**	**3**	**26**	**1**	**2**	**2**

TABLE 1.10—ECONOMIC TABLE II—SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—*concld.*

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Production other than cultivation						Commerce					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 34 (Towns—Hill, Balurghat and Raiganj)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	6	2	5	2	1	..	49	2	41	2	8	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3	1	2	..	1	1	12	..	11	..	1	..
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	4	..	8	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	15	10	4	2	11	8	6	2	5	1	1	1
VI—Commerce	32	..	25	..	7	..	114	..	77	..	37	..
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	16	6	7	..	9	6	41	4	28	4	13	..
Total	**73**	**19**	**43**	**4**	**30**	**15**	**239**	**9**	**170**	**8**	**69**	**1**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Transport						Other services and miscellaneous sources					
	Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Selfsupporting persons		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 34 (Towns—Hill, Balurghat and Raiganj)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	26	..	19	..	7	..	48	21	44	17	4	4
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	13	..	13	..	..	..	67	1	57	1	10	..
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	6	1	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	11	5	4	1
VI—Commerce	14	..	12	..	2	..	53	2	42	1	11	1
VII—Transport	9	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	3	..	3	..	..	..	124	37	78	12	46	25
Total	**66**	**..**	**51**	**..**	**15**	**..**	**320**	**68**	**244**	**37**	**76**	**31**

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

(Relates to Selfsupporting Persons Only)

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Persons following the occupation as							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Industries and Services	**Total**	**33,256**	**3,877**	**570**	**35**	**17,080**	**1,599**	**15,606**	**2,243**
	Rural	**22,698**	**3,117**	**265**	**31**	**11,607**	**1,105**	**10,826**	**1,981**
	Urban	**10,558**	**760**	**305**	**4**	**5,473**	**494**	**4,780**	**262**
Rural—83		7,148	1,143	89	7	3,391	421	3,668	715
Rural—84		4,186	634	46	5	2,158	217	1,982	412
Rural—85		5,679	546	95	7	3,003	235	2,581	304
Rural—86		5,685	794	35	12	3,055	232	2,595	550
Urban—34		10,558	760	305	4	5,473	494	4,780	262
Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	*Total*	*643*	*44*	*15*	*1*	*99*	*2*	*529*	*41*
	Rural	*566*	*43*	*14*	*1*	*85*	*1*	*467*	*41*
	Urban	*77*	*1*	*1*	..	*14*	*1*	*62*	..
Rural—83		308	34	12	1	51	1	245	32
Rural—84		114	1	2	..	10	..	102	1
Rural—85		51	2	..	..	6	..	45	2
Rural—86		93	6	..	..	18	..	75	6
Urban—34		77	1	1	..	14	1	62	..
0.1—Stock Raising	Total	53	5	..	..	32	1	21	4
	Rural	48	4	..	..	29	..	19	4
	Urban	5	1	..	..	3	1	2	..
Rural—83		13	2	..	..	12	..	1	2
Rural—84		6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Rural—85		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Rural—86		23	2	..	..	11	..	12	2
Urban—34		5	1	..	..	3	1	2	..
0.2—Rearing of small animals and insects	Total	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
	Rural	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83		5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
0.3—Plantation Industries	Total	70	4	..	1	27	1	43	2
	Rural	64	4	..	1	21	1	43	2
	Urban	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Rural—83		54	3	..	1	21	1	33	1
Rural—84		3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—85		1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rural—86		6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Urban—34		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
0.4—Forestry and Collection of products not elsewhere specified	Total	26	1	1	..	8	..	17	1
	Rural	21	1	1	..	3	..	17	1
	Urban	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rural—83		2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1
Rural—84		18	..	1	..	..	..	17	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
0.6—Fishing	Total	489	34	14	..	29	..	446	34
	Rural	428	34	13	..	29	..	386	34
	Urban	61	..	1	..	..	..	60	..
Rural—83		234	28	12	..	13	..	209	28
Rural—84		87	1	1	..	10	...	76	1
Rural—85		44	1	..	..	..	...	44	1
Rural—86		63	4	..	..	6	...	57	4
Urban—34		61	..	1	..	..	..	60	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Persons following the occupation as							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	*Total*	*11*	*2*	..	..	..	*2*	*11*	..
	Rural	..	*2*	..	..	..	*2*	..	..
	Urban	*11*	..	..	..	..	..	*11*	..
Rural—84		..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Urban—34		11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
1.1—Coal mining—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite	Total	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Rural	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84		..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
1.3—Metal mining except iron ore mining	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Urban—34		5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
1.5—Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits—Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement	Total	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Urban—34		6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	*Total*	*2,488*	*1,284*	*55*	*8*	*1,290*	*300*	*1,143*	*976*
	Rural	*1,661*	*1,202*	*30*	*8*	*844*	*276*	*787*	*918*
	Urban	*827*	*82*	*25*	..	*446*	*24*	*356*	*58*
Rural—83		613	342	9	2	302	79	302	261
Rural—84		169	231	5	1	43	33	121	197
Rural—85		576	255	14	4	352	78	210	173
Rural—86		303	374	2	1	147	86	154	287
Urban—34		827	82	25	..	446	24	356	58
2.0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified	Total	51	138	1	2	17	32	33	104
	Rural	29	138	..	2	4	32	25	104
	Urban	22	..	1	..	13	..	8	..
Rural—83		2	138	..	2	..	32	2	104
Rural—85		6	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Rural—86		21	..	..	..	2	..	19	..
Urban—34		22	..	1	..	13	..	8	..
2.1—Grains and pulses	Total	767	1,035	14	3	572	229	181	803
	Rural	488	979	8	3	312	210	168	766
	Urban	279	56	6	..	260	19	13	37
Rural—83		259	171	3	..	154	44	102	127
Rural—84		32	226	4	..	5	33	23	193
Rural—85		46	224	1	2	22	56	23	166
Rural—86		151	358	..	1	131	77	20	280
Urban—34		279	56	6	..	260	19	13	37
2.2—Vegetable oil and dairy products	Total	135	22	..	1	22	1	113	20
	Rural	90	21	..	1	10	1	80	19
	Urban	45	1	..	..	12	..	33	1
Rural—83		42	13	..	..	4	..	38	13
Rural—84		17	..	..	..	3	..	14	..
Rural—85		15	4	..	1	1	..	14	3
Rural—86		16	4	..	..	2	1	14	3
Urban—34		45	1	..	..	12	..	33	1

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract	Total		Persons following the occupation as					
			Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.3—Sugar Industries . Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—34	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2.4 –Beverages . Total	14	11	1	..	10	5	3	6
Rural	9	..	1	..	6	..	2	..
Urban	5	11	..	..	4	5	1	6
Rural—83	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rural—84	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—85	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Urban—34	5	11	..	..	4	5	1	6
2.5—Tobacco . Total	501	19	21	..	231	1	199	18
Rural	288	11	7	..	179	1	102	10
Urban	213	8	14	..	102	..	97	8
Rural—83	192	8	2	..	132	1	58	7
Rural—84	35	1	..	..	26	..	9	1
Rural—85	50	1	4	..	16	..	30	1
Rural—86	11	1	1	..	5	..	5	1
Urban—34	213	8	14	..	102	..	97	8
2.6—Cotton textiles . Total	112	4	8	1	26	1	78	2
Rura	90	4	7	1	23	1	60	2
Urban	22	..	1	..	3	..	18	..
Rural—83	20	1	4	..	..	..	16	1
Rural—84	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Rural—85	22	2	2	1	19	..	1	1
Rural—86	41	1	1	..	4	1	36	..
Urban—34	22	..	1	..	3	..	18	..
2.7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods . Total	300	23	6	1	34	5	260	17
Rural	146	17	4	1	14	5	128	11
Urban	154	6	2	..	20	..	132	6
Rural—83	54	11	..	..	1	2	53	9
Rural—84	27	2	1	1	5	..	21	1
Rural—85	37	2	3	..	6	2	28	..
Rural—86	28	2	..	..	2	1	26	1
Urban—34	154	6	2	..	20	..	132	6
2.8—Textile Industries otherwise unclassified . Total	357	28	2	..	301	26	54	2
Rural	328	28	2	..	272	26	54	2
Urban	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Rural—83	18	..	..	..	10	..	8	..
Rural—84	9	1	..	..	4	..	5	1
Rural—85	301	20	2	..	258	20	41	..
Rural—86	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	1
Urban—34	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
2.9—Leather, leather products and footwear . Total	249	4	2	..	27	..	220	4
Rural	193	4	1	..	24	..	168	4
Urban	56	..	1	..	3	..	52	..
Rural—83	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Rural—84	41	1	..	..	..	..	41	1
Rural—85	93	2	1	..	23	..	69	2
Rural—86	35	1	..	..	1	..	34	1
Urban—34	56	..	1	..	3	..	52	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Persons following the occupation as							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof	*Total*	*455*	*9*	*12*	*1*	*95*	*2*	*348*	*6*
	Rural	*324*	*9*	*8*	*1*	*61*	*2*	*255*	*6*
	Urban	*131*	..	*4*	..	*34*	..	*93*	..
Rural—83		109	5	..	1	8	2	101	2
Rural—84		53	2	..	..	11	..	42	2
Rural—85		95	..	2	..	33	..	60	..
Rural—86		67	2	6	..	9	..	52	2
Urban—34		131	..	4	..	34	..	93	..
3.0—Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified	Total	311	8	7	1	29	2	275	5
	Rural	252	8	7	1	22	2	223	5
	Urban	59	..	..	..	7	..	52	..
Rural—83		89	4	..	1	4	2	85	1
Rural—84		37	2	..	..	1	..	36	2
Rural—85		69	..	1	..	11	..	57	..
Rural—86		57	2	6	..	6	..	45	2
Urban—34		59	..	..	..	7	..	52	..
3.1—Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)—Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals	Total	33	1	..	..	13	..	20	1
	Rural	15	1	..	..	10	..	5	1
	Urban	18	..	..	..	3	..	15	..
Rural—83		2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Rural—84		10	..	..	..	8	..	2	..
Rural—86		3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Urban—34		18	..	..	..	3	..	15	..
3.2—Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)—Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals	Total	40	..	..	..	25	..	15	..
	Rural	26	..	..	..	21	..	5	..
	Urban	14	..	..	..	4	..	10	..
Rural—83		3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Rural—85		23	..	..	..	20	..	3	..
Urban—34		14	..	..	..	4	..	10	..
3.3—Transport Equipment	Total	53	..	4	..	20	..	29	..
	Rural	18	..	..	..	4	..	14	..
	Urban	35	..	4	..	16	..	15	..
Rural—83		12	..	..	..	3	..	9	..
Rural—84		5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—34		35	..	4	..	16	..	15	..
3.5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops—Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts	Total	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	Rural	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—83		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—84		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as: Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol	Total	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Rural	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86		5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3.7—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations	Total	1	..	..	..	1	.	..	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		1	.	..	..	1	.	..	..
3.8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	Total	8	..	1	..	5		2	..
	Rural	5	..	1	..	2	.	2	..
	Urban	3	..	.	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—83		2	.	..	..	..		2	..
Rural—85		3	..	1	..	2		..	..
Urban—34		3	.	..	..	3	..	..	..
Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified	*Total*	*3,175*	*310*	*30*	*3*	*1,302*	*64*	*1,843*	*243*
	Rural	*2,659*	*299*	*18*	*3*	*1,221*	*64*	*1,420*	*232*
	Urban	*516*	*11*	*12*	..	*81*	..	*423*	*11*
Rural—83		858	99	7	.	330	14	521	85
Rural—84		627	85	3	..	347	13	277	72
Rural—85		836	55	4	..	516	32	316	23
Rural—86		338	60	4	3	28	5	306	52
Urban—34		516	11	12	..	81	..	423	11
4.0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	Total	480	2	8	..	84	2	388	..
	Rural	341	2	6	..	61	2	274	..
	Urban	139	..	2	..	23	..	114	..
Rural—83		153	..	2	..	59	..	92	..
Rural—84		45	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
Rural—85		55	1	1	..	1	1	53	..
Rural—86		88	1	3	..	1	1	84	..
Urban—34		139	..	2	..	23	..	114	..
4.1—Products of petroleum and coal	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4.2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products—Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.	Total	1,155	101	..	..	1,022	56	133	45
	Rural	1,129	93	..	..	999	56	130	37
	Urban	26	8	..	..	23	..	3	8
Rural—83		242	41	..	..	241	13	1	28
Rural—84		292	13	..	..	260	13	32	..
Rural—85		577	36	..	..	498	30	79	6
Rural—86		18	3	..	..	..	..	18	3
Urban—34		26	8	..	..	23	..	3	8
4.3—Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—33		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as: Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.4—Non-metallic mineral products	Total	285	71	3	3	4	4	278	64
	Rural	248	68	3	3	4	4	241	61
	Urban	37	3	..	..	..	..	37	3
Rural—83		109	14	2	..	..	..	107	14
Rural—84		65	28	1	..	4	..	60	28
Rural—85		14	1	..	..	..	1	14	..
Rural—86		60	25	..	3	..	3	60	19
Urban—34		37	3	..	..	..	..	37	3
4.5—Rubber products	Total	2	3	..	..	1	.	1	3
	Rural	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Urban	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rural—86		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Urban—34		2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4.6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	Total	1,169	133	15	..	124	2	1,030	131
	Rural	889	133	8	..	113	2	768	131
	Urban	280	..	7	..	11	..	262	..
Rural—83		347	44	2	..	25	1	320	43
Rural—84		186	44	2	..	46	.	138	44
Rural—85		190	17	3	.	17	..	170	17
Rural—86		166	28	1	..	25	1	140	27
Urban—34		280	..	7	..	11	..	262	..
4.7—Furniture and fixtures—Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used	Total	44	..	..	..	37	..	7	..
	Rural	43	..	..	..	37	..	6	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—84		39	..	..	..	37	..	2	..
Rural—86		4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Urban—34		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4.9—Printing and Allied Industries	Total	38	..	4	..	29	..	5	..
	Rural	7	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	31	..	3	..	23	..	5	..
Rural—83		6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		31	..	3	..	23	..	5	..
Division 5—Construction and Utilities	*Total*	*1,060*	*182*	*2*	*1*	*756*	*104*	*302*	*77*
	Rural	*924*	*147*	*1*	*1*	*678*	*73*	*245*	*73*
	Urban	*136*	*35*	*1*	..	*78*	*31*	*57*	*4*
Rural—83		89	12	..	..	39	11	50	1
Rural—84		360	9	..	..	280	9	80	..
Rural—85		253	22	..	1	243	15	10	6
Rural—86		222	104	1	..	116	38	105	66
Urban—34		136	35	1	.	78	31	57	4

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as					
				Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified	Total	369	96	..	1	332	41	37	54
	Rural	354	95	..	1	322	41	32	53
	Urban	15	1	..	..	10	..	5	1
Rural—83		17	..	..	..	5	..	12	..
Rural—84		264	..	..	..	244	..	20	..
Rural—85		73	5	..	1	73	4	..	..
Rural—86		..	90	..	..	..	37	..	53
Urban—34		15	1	..	..	10	..	5	1
5.1—Construction and maintenance—Buildings	Total	223	18	2	..	97	8	124	10
	Rural	162	13	1	..	77	5	84	8
	Urban	61	5	1	..	20	3	40	2
Rural—83		20	6	..	..	8	5	12	1
Rural—84		26	..	..	..	1	..	25	..
Rural—85		63	1	..	..	53	..	10	1
Rural—86		53	6	1	..	15	..	37	6
Urban—34		61	5	1	..	20	3	40	2
5.2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works	Total	363	19	..	..	243	12	120	7
	Rural	356	19	..	..	236	12	120	7
	Urban	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Rural—83		35	..	..	..	12	..	23	..
Rural—84		48	1	..	..	19	1	29	..
Rural—85		108	11	..	..	108	11	..	..
Rural—86		165	7	..	..	97	..	68	7
Urban—34		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
5.3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5.4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works	Total	12	..	..	..	10	..	2	..
	Rural	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	Urban	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
Rural—83		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Urban—34		5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
5.5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5.6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as					
				Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.7—Sanitary Works and Services —Including scavengers	Total	90	49	..	..	71	43	19	6
	Rural	43	20	..	..	34	15	9	5
	Urban	47	29	..	..	37	28	10	1
Rural—83		10	6	..	..	7	6	3	..
Rural—84		22	8	..	..	16	8	6	..
Rural—85		7	5	..	..	7	..	..	5
Rural—86		4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..
Urban—34		47	29	..	..	37	28	10	1
Division 6—Commerce	*Total*	*8,530*	*440*	*374*	*17*	*2,035*	*28*	*6,121*	*395*
	Rural	*4,629*	*362*	*147*	*16*	*675*	*23*	*3,807*	*323*
	Urban	*3,901*	*78*	*227*	*1*	*1,360*	*5*	*2,314*	*72*
Rural—83		1,719	129	46	2	138	..	1,535	127
Rural—84		870	66	32	4	138	5	700	57
Rural—85		1,084	26	55	2	133	3	896	21
Rural—86		956	141	14	8	266	15	676	118
Urban—34		3,901	78	227	1	1,360	5	2,314	72
6.0—Retail trade otherwise unclassified	Total	2,076	92	67	6	509	9	1,500	77
	Rural	1,250	76	38	6	203	6	1,009	64
	Urban	826	16	29	..	306	3	491	13
Rural—83		366	13	8	..	29	..	329	13
Rural—84		298	31	10	3	61	3	227	25
Rural—85		335	6	19	..	37	..	279	6
Rural—86		251	26	1	3	76	3	174	20
Urban—34		826	16	29	..	306	3	491	13
6.1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	Total	3,956	327	146	8	760	18	3,050	301
	Rural	2,229	271	52	8	187	17	1,990	246
	Urban	1,727	56	94	..	573	1	1,060	55
Rural—83		1,051	111	12	1	52	..	987	110
Rural—84		360	31	17	..	28	2	315	29
Rural—85		430	17	19	2	10	3	401	12
Rural—86		388	112	4	5	97	12	287	95
Urban—34		1,727	56	94	..	573	1	1,060	55
6.2—Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	Total	192	3	5	..	68	..	119	3
	Rural	74	2	3	..	8	..	63	2
	Urban	118	1	2	..	60	..	56	1
Rural—83		10	1	..	..	..	..	10	1
Rural—84		3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—85		4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—86		57	1	..	..	6	..	51	1
Urban—34		118	1	2	..	60	..	56	1

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as					
				Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods—Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made-up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.	Total	1,111	10	58	3	255	..	798	7
	Rural	547	6	25	2	74	..	448	4
	Urban	564	4	33	1	181	..	350	3
Rural—83		114	3	7	1	8	..	99	2
Rural—84		170	1	4	1	16	..	150	..
Rural—85		160	..	14	..	7	..	139	..
Rural—86		103	2	..	..	43	..	60	2
Urban—34		564	4	33	1	181	..	350	3
6.4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs—Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry, animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	Total	645	2	64	..	158	..	423	2
	Rural	243	2	17	..	60	..	166	2
	Urban	402	..	47	..	98	..	257	..
Rural—83		37	..	7	..	10	..	20	..
Rural—84		10	2	..	..	7	..		
Rural—85		76	..	1	..	..	..	75	..
Rural—86		120	..	9	..	43	..	68	..
Urban—34		402	..	47	..	98	..	257	..
6.5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	Total	227	5	28	..	46	..	153	5
	Rural	117	5	12	..	14	..	91	5
	Urban	110	..	16	..	32	..	62	..
Rural—83		90	1	12	..	14	..	64	1
Rural—84		1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rural—85		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rural—86		26	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
Urban—34		110	..	16	..	32	..	62	..
6.6—Real Estate—House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	Total	56	..	..	..	44	..	12	..
	Rural	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
	Urban	41	..	..	..	29	..	12	..
Rural—83		12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Rural—84		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—85		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		41	..	..	..	29	..	12	..
6.7—Insurance—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business	Total	19	..	..	..	15	..	4	..
	Rural	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	Urban	16	..	..	..	14	..	2	..
Rural—85		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—86		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		16	..	..	..	14	..	2	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Persons following the occupation as							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.8—Moneylending, banking and other financial business—Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual moneylenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents	Total	248	1	6	..	180	1	62	..
	Rural	151	..	..	..	113	..	38	..
	Urban	97	1	6	..	67	1	24	..
Rural—83		39	..	..	..	13	..	26	..
Rural—84		26	..	..	..	24	..	2	..
Rural—85		76	..	..	..	76	..	..	
Rural—86		10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Urban—34		97	1	6	..	67	1	24	..
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	*Total*	*1,751*	*66*	*22*	*1*	*1,374*	*54*	*355*	*11*
	Rural	*1,090*	*58*	*3*	..	*952*	*53*	*135*	*5*
	Urban	*661*	*8*	*19*	*1*	*422*	*1*	*220*	*6*
Rural—83		194	13	..	..	160	11	34	2
Rural—84		198	12	1	..	146	9	51	3
Rural—85		559	33	..	..	541	33	18	..
Rural—86		139	..	2	..	105	..	32	..
Urban—34		661	8	19	1	422	1	220	6
7.0—Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services	Total	75	3	..	..	53	..	22	3
	Rural	75	..	..	..	53	..	22	..
	Urban	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rural—84		75	..	..	..	53	..	22	..
Urban—34		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
7.1—Transport by road—Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities	Total	1,110	25	15	1	799	18	296	6
	Rural	576	20	..	..	497	17	79	3
	Urban	534	5	15	1	302	1	217	3
Rural—83		103	2	..	..	95	2	8	3
Rural—84		36	12	..	..	11	9	25	..
Rural—85		367	6	..	..	351	6	16	..
Rural—86		70	..	..	..	40	..	30	..
Urban—34		534	5	15	1	302	1	217	3

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as					
				Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.2—Transport by water—Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers	Total	116	13	6	..	74	11	36	2
	Rural	103	13	3	..	66	11	34	2
	Urban	13	..	3	..	8	..	2	..
Rural—83		46	4	..	..	20	2	26	2
Rural—84		45	..	1	..	40	..	4	..
Rural—85		3	9	..	..	1	9	2	..
Rural—86		9	..	2	..	5	..	2	..
Urban—34		13	..	3	..	8	..	2	..
7.3—Transport by Air—Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports	Total	16	..	1	..	14	..	1	..
	Rural	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	10	..	1	..	8	..	1	..
Rural—83		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Urban—34		10	..	1	..	8	..	1	..
7.4—Railway transport—Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	Total	283	20	..	..	283	20	..	..
	Rural	227	20	..	..	227	20	..	..
	Urban	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
Rural—83		24	2	..	..	24	2	..	..
Rural—84		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—85		151	18	..	..	151	18	..	..
Rural—86		49	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
Urban—34		56	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
7.5—Storage and warehousing—The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service	Total	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Rural	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
7.6—Postal Services	Total	133	..	..	..	133	..	..	..
	Rural	93	..	..	..	93	..	..	..
	Urban	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Rural—83		12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Rural—84		38	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
Rural—85		32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
Rural—86		11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Urban—34		40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
7.7—Telegraph Services	Total	3	5	..	..	3	5	..	..
	Rural	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—83		1	5	..	..	1	5	..	..
Rural—84		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as: Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.8—Telephone Services	Total	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rural—83		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
7.9—Wireless Services	Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—83		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—34		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Division 8—Health, Education and Public Administration	*Total*	*4,002*	*137*	*13*	..	*3,329*	*96*	*660*	*41*
	Rural	*2,294*	*94*	*11*	..	*1,822*	*53*	*461*	*41*
	Urban	*1,708*	*43*	*2*	..	*1,507*	*43*	*199*	..
Rural—83		632	61	5	..	444	39	183	22
Rural—84		436	9	..	..	361	7	75	2
Rural—85		479	11	3	..	387	4	89	7
Rural—86		747	13	3	..	630	3	114	10
Urban—34		1,708	43	2	..	1,507	43	199	..
8.1—Medical and other Health Services	Total	771	60	13	..	174	27	584	33
	Rural	522	49	11	..	100	16	411	33
	Urban	249	11	2	..	74	11	173	..
Rural—83		201	27	5	..	21	8	175	19
Rural—84		92	8	..	..	25	6	67	2
Rural—85		109	7	3	..	37	..	69	7
Rural—86		120	7	3	..	17	2	100	5
Urban—34		249	11	2	..	74	11	173	..
8.2—Educational Services and Research	Total	844	63	..	..	768	55	76	8
	Rural	605	36	..	..	555	28	50	8
	Urban	239	27	..	..	213	27	26	..
Rural—83		177	26	..	..	169	23	8	3
Rural—84		118	1	..	..	110	1	8	..
Rural—85		128	3	..	..	108	3	20	..
Rural—86		182	6	..	..	168	1	14	5
Urban—34		239	27	..	..	213	27	26	..
8.4—Police (other than village Watchmen)	Total	940	6	..	..	940	6	..	..
	Rural	452	4	..	..	452	4	..	..
	Urban	488	2	..	..	488	2	..	..
Rural—83		96	4	..	..	96	4	..	..
Rural—84		66	..	..	..	66	..	..	..
Rural—85		76	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Rural—86		214	..	..	..	214	..	..	..
Urban—34		488	2	..	..	488	2	..	..
8.5—Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	Total	192	2	..	..	192	2	..	..
	Rural	183	2	..	..	183	2	..	..
	Urban	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Rural—83		40	2	..	..	40	2	..	..
Rural—84		57	..	..	..	57	..	..	..
Rural—85		16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Rural—86		70	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
Urban—34		9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Persons following the occupation as							
		Total		Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.6—Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	Total	32	2	..	..	32	2	..	..
	Rural	16	2	..	..	16	2	..	..
	Urban	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Rural—83		4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..
Rural—84		5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rural—85		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Urban—34		16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
8.7—Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	Total	671	3	..	..	671	3	..	..
	Rural	259	..	..	..	259	..	..	..
	Urban	412	3	..	..	412	3	..	..
Rural—83		44	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
Rural—84		58	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
Rural—85		37	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
Rural—86		120	..	..	..	120	..	..	..
Urban—34		412	3	..	..	412	3	..	..
8.8—Employees of the Union Government (including persons classifiable under subdivision 8·3 but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	Total	552	1	..	..	552	1	..	..
	Rural	257	1	..	..	257	1	..	..
	Urban	295	..	..	..	295	..	..	..
Rural—83		70	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
Rural—84		40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Rural—85		113	1	..	..	113	1	..	..
Rural—86		34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
Urban—34		295	..	..	..	295	..	..	..
Division 9—Services not elsewhere specified	*Total*	*11,141*	*1,403*	*47*	*3*	*6,800*	*947*	*4,294*	*453*
	Rural	*8,551*	*901*	*33*	*1*	*5,269*	*558*	*3,249*	*342*
	Urban	*2,590*	*502*	*14*	*2*	*1,531*	*389*	*1,045*	*111*
Rural—83		2,626	448	10	1	1,919	264	697	183
Rural—84		1,359	217	3	..	822	139	534	78
Rural—85		1,746	142	17	..	792	70	937	72
Rural—86		2,820	94	3	..	1,736	85	1,081	9
Urban—34		2,590	502	14	2	1,531	389	1,045	111
9.0—Services otherwise unclassified	Total	7,345	855	21	2	4,472	497	2,852	356
	Rural	6,038	609	21	1	3,692	334	2,325	274
	Urban	1,307	246	..	1	780	163	527	82
Rural—83		2,058	326	4	1	1,566	184	488	141
Rural—84		996	166	..	..	533	100	463	66
Rural—85		1,246	92	14	..	453	28	779	64
Rural—86		1,738	25	3	..	1,140	22	595	3
Urban—34		1,307	246	..	1	780	163	527	82
9.1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	Total	2,479	420	..	1	2,053	398	426	21
	Rural	1,731	232	..	..	1,438	218	293	14
	Urban	748	188	..	1	615	180	133	7
Rural—83		326	84	..	..	325	74	1	10
Rural—84		230	43	..	..	230	39	..	4
Rural—85		310	42	..	..	310	42	..	..
Rural—86		865	63	..	..	573	63	292	..
Urban—34		748	188	..	1	615	180	133	7

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*contd.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract		Total		Persons following the occupation as					
				Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.2—Barbers and beauty shops—Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses	Total	521	21	9	..	69	2	443	19
	Rural	369	18	6	..	61	2	302	16
	Urban	152	3	3	..	8	..	141	3
Rural—83		103	6	4	..	9	2	90	4
Rural—84		55	8	2	..	41	..	12	8
Rural—85		82	3	..	..	..	..	82	3
Rural—86		129	1	..	..	11	..	118	1
Urban—34		152	3	3	..	8	..	141	3
9.3—Laundries and Laundry services,—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning	Total	98	14	2	..	6	..	90	14
	Rural	48	6	1	..	1	..	46	6
	Urban	50	8	1	..	5	..	44	8
Rural—83		19	4	..	..	1	..	18	4
Rural—84		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—85		15	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
Rural—86		13	2	..	..	..	..	13	2
Urban—34		50	8	1	..	5	..	44	8
9.4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	Total	115	3	10	..	48	1	57	2
	Rural	46	2	1	..	11	1	34	1
	Urban	69	1	9	..	37	..	23	1
Rural—83		18	2	..	..	..	1	18	1
Rural—84		17	..	1	..	8	..	8	..
Rural—85		11	..	..	..	3	..	8	..
Urban—34		69	1	9	..	37	..	23	1
9.5—Recreation services—Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios	Total	117	58	1	..	34	48	82	10
	Rural	53	6	..	..	5	2	48	4
	Urban	64	52	1	..	29	46	34	6
Rural—83		22	5	..	..	3	2	19	3
Rural—84		3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Rural—85		13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Rural—86		15	1	..	..	1	..	14	1
Urban—34		64	52	1	..	29	46	34	6
9.6—Legal and business services	Total	174	4	..	..	75	1	99	3
	Rural	28	4	..	..	21	1	7	3
	Urban	146	..	..	..	54	..	92	..
Rural—83		10	3	..	..	5	1	5	2
Rural—84		10	..	..	..	9	..	1	..
Rural—85		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—86		6	1	..	..	5	..	1	1
Urban—34		146	..	..	..	54	..	92	..

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS—*concld.*

Division and Subdivision of Industries and Services and Tract	Total		Persons following the occupation as					
			Employers		Employees		Independent workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.7—Arts, letters and journalism — Total	48	2	2	..	22	..	24	2
9.7—Arts, letters and journalism — Rural	48	..	2	..	22	..	24	..
9.7—Arts, letters and journalism — Urban	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rural—83	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—84	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Rural—85	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—86	29	..	..	..	22	..	7	..
Urban—34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
9.8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services — Total	244	26	2	..	21	..	221	26
9.8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services — Rural	190	24	2	..	18	..	170	24
9.8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services — Urban	54	2	..	..	3	..	51	2
Rural—83	75	18	..	..	10	..	65	18
Rural—84	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Rural—85	43	5	2	..	4	..	37	5
Rural—86	45	1	..	..	4	..	41	1
Urban—34	54	2	..	..	3	..	51	2

Abstract of persons subsisting on non-productive activity

District and Tract	Total			Unclassifiable									
				Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property		Persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds		Inmates of jails, asylums, almshouses, and recipients of doles		Beggars and vagrants		All other persons living principally on income derived from non-productive activity	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT													
TOTAL POPULATION													
Total	1,287	769	518	56	16	193	82	162	96	286	281	72	43
Rural	1,107	681	426	56	15	156	53	161	80	239	236	69	42
Urban	180	88	92	..	1	37	29	1	16	47	45	3	1
Rural—83	519	313	206	31	13	93	48	130	67	20	43	39	35
Rural—84	214	137	77	15	..	26	..	17	..	66	77	13	..
Rural—85	137	89	48	..	..	13	2	1	..	65	46	10	..
Rural—86	237	142	95	10	2	24	3	13	13	88	70	7	7
Urban—34	180	88	92	..	1	37	29	1	16	47	45	3	1
DISPLACED POPULATION													
Total	461	295	166	14	2	57	23	146	83	57	46	21	12
Rural	420	295	125	14	1	57	5	146	74	57	33	21	12
Urban	41	..	41	..	1	..	18	..	9	..	13	..	..
Rural—83	277	198	79	14	1	35	3	123	62	5	7	21	6
Rural—84	56	39	17	..	..	7	..	12	..	20	17	..	..
Rural—85	24	24	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Rural—86	63	34	29	..	..	8	2	11	12	15	9	..	6
Urban—34	41	..	41	..	1	..	18	..	9	..	13	..	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS
(Relates to Selfsupporting Persons Only)

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT				
LIVELIHOOD CLASS V				
(Production other than cultivation)		**8,421**	**6,772**	**1,649**
DIVISION 0—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		*687*	*643*	*44*
STOCK RAISING	0.1	58	53	5
Herdsmen and shepherds	0.11	16	16	..
Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	0.12	41	36	5
Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals	0.10	1	1	..
REARING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS	0.2	5	5	..
Poultry farmers	0.21	..	..	..
Beekeepers	0.22	..	..	..
Silkworm rearers	0.23	..	..	..
Cultivators of Lac	0.24	..	..	..
Rearers of other small animals and insects	0.20	5	5	..
PLANTATION INDUSTRIES	0.3	74	70	4
Owners, managers and workers in—				
Tea plantation	0.31	..	..	..
Coffee plantation	0.32	..	..	..
Rubber plantation	0.33	..	..	..
All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops	0.30	74	70	4
FORESTRY AND COLLECTION OF PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	0.4	27	26	1
Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards)	0.40	8	8	..
Charcoal burners	0.41	..	..	..
Collectors of forest produce and lac	0.42	..	..	..
Woodcutters	0.43	19	18	1
HUNTING (including trapping and Game Propagation)	0.5	..	..	..
FISHING	0.6	523	489	34
Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	0.60	523	489	34
Gatherers of chanks and pearls	0.61	..	..	..
Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products	0.62	..	..	..
DIVISION I—MINING AND QUARRYING		*13*	*11*	*2*
NON-METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED —including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen	1.0	..	..	..
COAL MINING—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite	1.1	2	..	2
IRON ORE MINING	1.2	..	..	..
METAL MINING EXCEPT IRON ORE MINING	1.3	5	5	..
Gold	1.31	..	..	..
Lead, silver and zinc	1.32	..	..	..
Manganese	1.33	..	..	..
Tin and wolfram	1.34	5	5	..
Other metallic minerals	1.30	..	..	..
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS—Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bituminous sand operations	1.4	..	..	..
STONE-QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PITS—Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement	1.5	6	6	..
	1.6	..	..	..
SALT, SALTPETRE AND SALINE SUBSTANCES	1.7	..	..	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—*contd.*

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—contd.	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
DIVISION 2—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF		*3,772*	*2,488*	*1,284*
FOOD INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	2.0	189	51	138
Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	2.01	4	4	..
Canning and preservation of fish	2.02	..	..	..
Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat	2.03	..	..	..
Other food industries	2.00	185	47	138
GRAINS AND PULSES	2.1	1,802	767	1,035
Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding	2.11	898	223	675
Millers of cereals and pulses	2.12	645	302	343
Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations	2.13	241	241	..
Other processes of grains and pulses	2.10	18	1	17
VEGETABLE OIL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	2.2	157	135	22
Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	2.21	125	104	21
Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils	2.22	..	..	..
Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	2.23	32	31	1
SUGAR INDUSTRIES	2.3	2	2	..
Gur manufacture	2.31	2	2	..
Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets	2.30	..	..	..
BEVERAGES	2.4	25	14	11
Brewers and distillers	2.41	11	..	11
Toddy drawers	2.42	5	5	..
Ice-manufacturers	2.43	2	2	..
Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	2.40	7	7	..
TOBACCO	2.5	520	501	19
Manufacture of bidis	2.51	520	501	19
Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Stemming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included	2.50	..	..	..
COTTON TEXTILES	2.6	116	112	4
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2.61	..	..	..
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	2.62	116	112	4
Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	2.63	..	..	..
WEARING APPAREL (EXCEPT FOOTWEAR) AND MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS	2.7	323	300	23
Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	2.71	301	288	13
Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes	2.72	11	1	10
Fur dressers and dyers	2.73	..	..	..
Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles	2.74	2	2	..
Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles	2.75	5	5	..
Tent makers	2.76	..	..	..
Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas	2.70	4	4	..
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	2.8	385	357	28
Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving	2.81	329	303	26
Woollen spinning, twisting and weaving	2.82	..	..	..
Silk reeling, spinning and weaving	2.83	38	38	..
Hemp and flax, spinning and weaving	2.84	..	..	..
Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn	2.85	..	..	..
Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	2.86	16	14	2
All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth	2.80	2	2	..
LEATHER, LEATHER PRODUCTS AND FOOTWEAR	2.9	253	249	4
Tanners and all other workers in leather	2.91	22	21	1
Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	2.92	221	218	3
Makers and repairers of all other leather products	2.90	10	10	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—*contd.*

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—contd.				
DIVISION 3—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF		*464*	*455*	*9*
MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS, OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	3.0	319	311	8
Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	3.01	265	257	8
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	3.02	17	17	..
Workers in other metals	3.03	31	31	..
Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers	3.04	6	6	..
Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.	3.05	..	..	..
Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories	3.06	..	..	..
IRON AND STEEL (BASIC MANUFACTURE)—Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals	3.1	34	33	1
NON-FERROUS METALS (BASIC MANUFACTURE)—Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals	3.2	40	40	..
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3.3	53	53	..
Building and repairing of ships and boats	3.31	16	16	..
Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles	3.32	26	26	..
Manufacture of aircraft	3.33	..	..	..
Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc. and wheel wrights	3.34	11	11	..
Manufacture of all other transport equipments	3.30	..	..	..
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES	3.4	..	..	..
Manufacture of electric lamps	3.41	..	..	..
Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories	3.42	..	..	..
Manufacture of electric wire and cable	3.43	..	..	..
Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus, electrical household appliances of other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes, etc.	3.40	..	..	..
MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL MACHINERY) INCLUDING ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS—Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts	3.5	4	4	..
BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, FERTILISERS AND POWER ALCOHOL	3.6	5	5	..
Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts	3.61	..	..	..
Dyes, explosives and fireworks	3.62	5	5	..
Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber)	3.63	..	..	..
Chemical fertilisers	3.64	..	..	..
Power Alcohol	3.65	..	..	..
MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	3.7	1	1	..
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	3.8	8	8	..
Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	3.81	..	..	..
Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds	3.82	7	7	..
Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	3.83	..	..	..
Ink	3.84	..	..	..
Matches	3.85	..	..	..
Candle	3.86	1	1	..
Starch	3.87	..	..	..
Other chemical products	3.80	..	..	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS- *contd.*

LIVELIHOOD CLASS V—concld.	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
DIVISION 4—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		*3,485*	*3,175*	*310*
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	4.0	482	480	2
Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments)	4.01	..	..	..
Photographic and optical goods	4.02	..	..	..
Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks	4.03	14	14	..
Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	4.04	364	362	2
Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	4.05	42	42	..
Stationery articles other than paper and paper products	4.06	1	1	..
Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon	4.07	..	..	..
Sports goods makers	4.08	..	..	..
Toy makers	4.09	4	4	..
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.	4.00	57	57	..
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	4.1	1	1	..
Kerosene and petroleum refineries	4.11	1	1	..
Coke ovens	4.12	.	..	..
Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal	4.10	..	..	..
BRICKS, TILES AND OTHER STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS—Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc.	4.2	1,256	1,155	101
CEMENT—CEMENT PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT PRODUCTS—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products	4.3	1	1	..
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	4.4	356	285	71
Potters and makers of earthen ware	4.41	344	276	68
Makers of porcelain and crockery	4.42	..	..	..
Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces etc.	4.43	3	3	..
Makers of other glass and crystal ware	4.44	..	..	..
Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products; lime burners	4.40	9	6	3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	4.5	5	2	3
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS OTHER THAN FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4.6	1,302	1,169	133
Sawyers	4.61	27	27	..
Carpenters, turners and joiners	4.62	647	644	3
Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers	4.63	37	37	..
Basket makers	4.64	442	329	113
Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures	4.60	149	132	17
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES—Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used	4.7	44	44	..
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board	4.8	..	..	..
PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	4.9	38	38	..
Printers, lithographers, engravers	4.91	35	35	..
Bookbinders and stitchers	4.92	3	3	..
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI (Commerce)				
DIVISION 6—COMMERCE		*8,970*	*8,530*	*440*
RETAIL TRADE OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	6.0	2,168	2,076	92
Hawkers and Street-vendors otherwise unclassified	6.01	221	183	38
Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores	6.02	116	113	3
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers	6.03	476	465	11
General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified	6.00	1,355	1,315	40

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—*contd.*

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI—concld.				
RETAIL TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS (INCLUDING BEVERAGES AND NARCOTICS)	6.1	4,283	3,956	327
Retail dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits	6.11	2,529	2,255	274
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops	6.12	261	261	..
Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	6.13	127	124	3
Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs	6.14	97	59	38
Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	6.15	1,269	1,257	12
RETAIL TRADE IN FUEL (INCLUDING PETROL)	6.2	195	192	3
Petroleum distributors	6.21	22	22	..
Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow dung and all other fuel except petroleum	6.20	173	170	3
RETAIL TRADE IN TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS—Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made-up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.	6.3	1,121	1,111	10
WHOLESALE TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS—Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	6.4	647	645	2
WHOLESALE TRADE IN COMMODITIES OTHER THAN FOODSTUFFS	6.5	232	227	5
REAL ESTATE—House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	6.6	56	56	..
INSURANCE—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business	6.7	19	19	..
MONEYLENDING, BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL BUSINESS—Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual moneylenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents	6.8	249	248	1
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII (Transport)		**1,661**	**1,600**	**61**
DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS		*1,817*	*1,751*	*66*
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED AND INCIDENTAL SERVICES	7.0	78	75	3
TRANSPORT BY ROAD—Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities	7.1	1,135	1,110	25
TRANSPORT BY WATER—Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers	7.2	129	116	13
TRANSPORT BY AIR—Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports	7.3	16	16	..
RAILWAY TRANSPORT—Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	7.4	303	283	20

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—*contd.*

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
(Other services and miscellaneous sources)		**19,368**	**17,123**	**2,245**
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, coldstorage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service	7.5	6	6	..
POSTAL SERVICES	7.6	133	133	..
TELEGRAPH SERVICES	7.7	8	3	5
TELEPHONE SERVICES	7.8	6	6	..
WIRELESS SERVICES	7.9	3	3	..
DIVISION 5—CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES		*1,242*	*1,060*	*182*
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS—OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	5.0	465	369	96
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—BUILDINGS	5.1	241	223	18
Masons and bricklayers	5.11	225	213	12
Stone-cutters and dressers	5.12	..	..	..
Painters and decorators of house	5.13	4	4	..
Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials	5.10	12	6	6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKS	5.2	382	363	19
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES	5.3	1	1	..
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS—IRRIGATION AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORKS	5.4	12	12	..
WORKS AND SERVICES—ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS SUPPLY	5.5	1	1	..
Electric supply	5.51	1	1	..
Gas supply	5.52	..	..	..
WORKS AND SERVICES—DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY	5.6	1	1	..
SANITARY WORKS AND SERVICES—INCLUDING SCAVENGERS	5.7	139	90	49
DIVISION 8—HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		*4,139*	*4,002*	*137*
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	8.1	831	771	60
Registered medical practitioners	8.11	169	165	4
Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	8.12	502	491	11
Dentists	8.13	5	5	..
Midwives	8.14	28	..	28
Vaccinators	8.15	3	3	..
Compounders	8.16	59	59	..
Nurses	8.17	29	16	13
Assistant veterinary surgeons	8.18	2	2	..
All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff	8.10	34	30	4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH	8.2	907	844	63
Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	8.21	294	279	15
All other professors, lecturers and teachers	8.22	593	547	46
Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.	8.20	20	18	2
POLICE (OTHER THAN VILLAGE WATCHMEN)	8.4	946	940	6
VILLAGE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS, INCLUDING VILLAGE WATCHMEN	8.5	194	192	2
EMPLOYEES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	8.6	34	32	2

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—*concld.*

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII—concld.	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
EMPLOYEES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS—(but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	8.7	674	671	3
EMPLOYEES OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT—(including persons classifiable under subdivision 8.3 but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	8.8	553	552	1
EMPLOYEES OF NON-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS	8.9	..	..	..
DIVISION 9—SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		*12,544*	*11,141*	*1,403*
SERVICES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	9.0	8,200	7,345	855
DOMESTIC SERVICES (BUT NOT INCLUDING SERVICES RENDERED BY MEMBERS OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS TO ONE ANOTHER)	9.1	2,899	2,479	420
Private motor drivers and cleaners	9.11	10	10	..
Cooks	9.12	138	126	12
Gardeners	9.13	1	..	1
Other domestic servants	9.10	2,750	2,343	407
BARBERS AND BEAUTY SHOPS—Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses	9.2	542	521	21
LAUNDRIES AND LAUNDRY SERVICES—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning	9.3	112	98	14
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES	9.4	118	115	3
RECREATION SERVICES—Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios	9.5	175	117	58
LEGAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	9.6	178	174	4
Lawyers of all kinds, including quazi's law agents and mukhtiars	9.61	91	89	2
Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.	9.62	60	59	1
Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants)	9.63	19	19	..
Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors	9.64	2	2	..
Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees	9.65	6	5	1
ARTS, LETTERS AND JOURNALISM	9.7	50	48	2
Artists, sculptors and image makers	9.71	49	47	2
Authors, editors and journalists	9.72	..	..	..
Photographers	9.73	1	1	..
RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND WELFARE SERVICES	9.8	270	244	26
Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers	9.81	239	216	23
Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc	9.82	31	28	3
Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services	9.83	..	..	..
UNCLASSIFIABLE		**1,287**	**769**	**518**

TABLE 1.13—CII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY AGE GROUPS
(i) SAMPLE POPULATION

Age Groups		TOTAL			Agricultural Classes							Non-Agricultural Classes								
					Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from															
					I		II		III		IV	V		VI		VII		VIII	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																				
All ages	**Total**	**59,818**	**31,706**	**28,112**	**16,845**	**15,391**	**7,936**	**7,665**	**3,159**	**2,636**	**105**	**88**	**712**	**530**	**728**	**504**	**176**	**79**	**2,044**	**1,219**
	Rural	**57,657**	**30,367**	**27,290**	**16,722**	**15,303**	**7,881**	**7,622**	**3,140**	**2,627**	**99**	**85**	**568**	**452**	**351**	**265**	**95**	**29**	**1,511**	**907**
	Urban	**2,161**	**1,339**	**822**	**123**	**88**	**55**	**43**	**19**	**9**	**7**	**3**	**144**	**78**	**377**	**239**	**81**	**50**	**533**	**312**
0	Total	1,410	728	682	374	368	193	194	56	43	2	4	23	16	33	20	1	2	46	35
	Rural	1,334	682	652	370	365	191	194	56	43	1	4	17	13	18	8	..	..	29	25
	Urban	76	46	30	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	15	12	1	2	17	10
1—4	Total	6,585	3,283	3,302	1,861	1,816	847	911	274	279	11	7	42	58	67	67	12	10	169	154
	Rural	6,344	3,149	3,195	1,846	1,808	840	907	274	279	10	6	35	49	27	26	4	5	113	115
	Urban	241	134	107	15	8	7	4	..	..	1	1	7	9	40	41	8	5	56	39
5—14	Total	15,246	7,940	7,306	4,413	4,150	2,065	2,000	746	629	33	19	109	100	153	120	19	23	402	265
	Rural	14,794	7,673	7,121	4,378	4,128	2,058	1,985	745	627	32	19	87	85	76	71	10	10	287	196
	Urban	452	267	185	35	22	7	15	1	2	1	..	22	15	77	49	9	13	115	69
15—24	Total	10,356	5,010	5,346	2,632	2,941	1,204	1,430	513	536	17	11	121	91	122	103	45	6	356	228
	Rural	9,917	4,740	5,177	2,609	2,926	1,193	1,423	512	533	15	11	87	71	50	45	24	2	250	166
	Urban	439	270	169	23	15	11	7	1	3	2	..	34	20	72	58	21	4	106	62
25—34	Total	10,507	5,666	4,841	2,911	2,558	1,321	1,350	600	511	12	13	181	83	136	83	45	21	460	222
	Rural	10,117	5,421	4,696	2,901	2,543	1,310	1,342	593	510	12	11	147	70	78	48	22	7	358	165
	Urban	390	245	145	10	15	11	8	7	1	..	2	34	13	58	35	23	14	102	57
35—44	Total	7,519	4,312	3,207	2,089	1,743	1,076	861	526	290	11	17	128	86	115	58	30	11	337	141
	Rural	7,217	4,101	3,116	2,073	1,731	1,066	857	520	289	10	17	100	79	57	36	20	4	255	103
	Urban	302	211	91	16	12	10	4	6	1	1	..	28	7	58	22	10	7	82	38
45—54	Total	4,669	2,773	1,896	1,457	1,005	749	488	268	214	9	9	61	56	59	29	17	3	153	92
	Rural	4,520	2,668	1,852	1,446	1,001	746	484	266	213	9	9	52	49	23	21	10	1	116	74
	Urban	149	105	44	11	4	3	4	2	1	..	..	9	7	36	8	7	2	37	18
55—64	Total	2,291	1,277	1,014	690	548	303	279	128	85	9	4	34	29	33	14	6	1	74	54
	Rural	2,221	1,236	985	684	543	300	278	127	84	8	4	32	25	17	7	5	..	63	44
	Urban	70	41	29	6	5	3	1	1	1	1	..	2	4	16	7	1	1	11	10
65—74	Total	838	488	350	274	172	123	107	39	30	2	4	6	8	9	7	1	2	34	20
	Rural	806	473	333	271	170	123	107	38	30	2	4	5	8	5	2	..	..	29	12
	Urban	32	15	17	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	1	2	5	8
75 and over	Total	350	194	156	122	85	46	43	6	14	..	..	6	3	1	3	..	..	13	8
	Rural	340	189	151	122	83	45	43	6	14	..	..	5	3	..	1	..	..	11	7
	Urban	10	5	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	1
Age not stated	Total	47	35	12	22	5	9	2	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	47	35	12	22	5	9	2	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.13—CII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY AGE GROUPS—*concld.*

(ii) DISPLACED POPULATION

Age Groups		TOTAL			Agricultural Classes: Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from								Non-Agricultural Classes: Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from							
					I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All ages	**Total**	**115,510**	**61,197**	**54,313**	**6,733**	**6,486**	**20,556**	**18,809**	**8,260**	**7,234**	**174**	**152**	**4,492**	**3,822**	**8,375**	**6,815**	**452**	**430**	**12,155**	**10,565**
	Rural	**94,930**	**50,013**	**44,917**	**6,075**	**5,885**	**20,194**	**18,551**	**8,134**	**7,003**	**132**	**125**	**3,065**	**2,724**	**4,392**	**3,785**	**201**	**183**	**7,820**	**6,661**
	Urban	**20,580**	**11,184**	**9,396**	**658**	**601**	**362**	**258**	**126**	**231**	**42**	**27**	**1,427**	**1,098**	**3,983**	**3,030**	**251**	**247**	**4,335**	**3,904**
0	Total	879	474	405	55	62	137	134	38	67	1	..	23	37	143	44	2	2	75	59
	Rural	669	319	350	46	56	136	133	38	66	..	..	20	22	26	32	..	..	53	41
	Urban	210	155	55	9	6	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	15	117	12	2	2	22	18
1—4	Total	10,204	4,782	5,422	635	696	1,492	1,848	776	729	14	13	380	371	537	727	25	36	923	1,002
	Rural	8,559	4,023	4,536	583	643	1,466	1,828	761	715	11	12	264	263	339	401	9	14	590	660
	Urban	1,645	759	886	52	53	26	20	15	14	3	1	116	108	198	326	16	22	333	342
5—14	Total	29,810	14,815	14,995	1,953	1,910	4,482	5,063	2,181	1,979	54	48	1,097	953	1,506	1,861	111	122	3,431	3,059
	Rural	24,677	12,414	12,263	1,774	1,732	4,379	4,967	2,149	1,913	40	38	736	650	1,093	1,004	52	45	2,191	1,914
	Urban	5,133	2,401	2,732	179	178	103	96	32	66	14	10	361	303	413	857	59	77	1,240	1,145
15—24	Total	21,435	10,098	11,337	1,166	1,320	2,912	4,028	1,322	1,443	33	33	917	862	1,243	1,493	95	103	2,410	2,055
	Rural	17,398	8,138	9,260	1,040	1,184	2,833	3,978	1,301	1,397	26	27	599	612	784	805	35	42	1,520	1,215
	Urban	4,037	1,960	2,077	126	136	79	50	21	46	7	6	318	250	459	688	60	61	890	840
25—34	Total	20,812	11,808	9,004	1,118	1,076	3,915	2,989	1,456	1,306	29	18	933	651	2,375	1,140	104	70	1,878	1,754
	Rural	16,551	9,018	7,533	1,010	968	3,854	2,949	1,432	1,273	22	16	643	487	817	661	49	30	1,191	1,149
	Urban	4,261	2,790	1,471	108	108	61	40	24	33	7	2	290	164	1,558	479	55	40	687	605
35—44	Total	14,619	8,962	5,657	851	623	3,433	1,961	1,230	784	20	16	561	399	1,196	654	68	36	1,603	1,184
	Rural	12,274	7,558	4,716	766	578	3,392	1,935	1,213	753	15	13	381	289	695	364	35	22	1,061	762
	Urban	2,345	1,404	941	85	45	41	26	17	31	5	3	180	110	501	290	33	14	542	422
45—54	Total	9,557	5,679	3,878	519	387	2,346	1,459	737	510	11	12	322	299	613	419	31	28	1,100	764
	Rural	8,116	4,854	3,262	464	344	2,315	1,447	725	484	9	9	235	215	365	264	15	12	726	487
	Urban	1,441	825	616	55	43	31	12	12	26	2	3	87	84	248	155	16	16	374	277
55—64	Total	5,324	2,866	2,458	273	237	1,165	993	365	277	6	7	165	174	390	304	10	20	492	446
	Rural	4,443	2,390	2,053	248	218	1,150	985	362	265	5	5	116	122	178	172	5	10	326	276
	Urban	881	476	405	25	19	15	8	3	12	1	2	49	52	212	132	5	10	166	170
65—74	Total	1,978	1,199	779	109	108	474	233	108	91	6	2	70	55	263	120	5	9	164	161
	Rural	1,530	904	626	96	101	470	229	106	90	4	2	55	43	65	54	1	5	107	102
	Urban	448	295	153	13	7	4	4	2	1	2	..	15	12	198	66	4	4	57	59
75 and over	Total	843	481	362	54	64	192	98	35	44	..	3	24	19	106	51	1	4	69	79
	Rural	665	362	303	48	58	191	97	35	43	..	3	16	19	27	27	..	3	45	53
	Urban	178	119	59	6	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	8	..	79	24	1	1	24	26
Age not stated	Total	49	33	16	..	3	8	3	12	4	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	10	2
	Rural	48	33	15	..	3	8	3	12	4	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	10	2
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.14—DVII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Educational Standard	Total			Agricultural Classes								Non-Agricultural Classes							
				Livelihood Class I		Livelihood Class II		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Class IV		Livelihood Class V		Livelihood Class VI		Livelihood Class VII		Livelihood Class VIII	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																			
All Standards	**106,127**	**83,791**	**22,336**	**41,642**	**8,601**	**14,985**	**3,115**	**2,701**	**557**	**816**	**292**	**3,145**	**981**	**6,500**	**3,203**	**610**	**163**	**13,392**	**5,424**
Able to read and write only	80,097	62,220	17,877	32,515	7,026	12,838	2,861	2,332	500	466	195	2,113	883	3,858	2,611	322	100	7,776	3,701
Rural—83	32,006	24,985	7,021	14,111	2,939	8,013	2,355	555	292	56	50	546	355	683	413	26	9	995	608
Rural—84	10,271	8,417	1,854	5,134	1,122	1,207	122	634	29	179	39	212	43	380	205	15	1	656	293
Rural—85	13,357	11,183	2,174	7,055	1,077	1,396	167	549	108	110	40	317	70	818	341	85	37	853	334
Rural—86	12,455	10,125	2,330	5,904	1,404	2,097	169	575	64	103	44	261	61	275	179	22	9	888	400
Urban—34	12,008	7,510	4,498	311	484	125	48	19	7	18	22	777	354	1,702	1,473	174	44	4,384	2,066
Middle School	21,163	17,325	3,838	7,975	1,562	2,077	238	309	56	242	90	918	89	2,154	526	194	53	3,456	1,254
Rural—83	6,692	5,833	859	2,470	373	1,431	148	132	35	102	28	353	15	591	68	21	1	733	191
Rural—84	1,888	1,622	266	925	109	110	3	17	1	12	3	72	2	213	73	2	1	271	74
Rural—85	3,332	2,826	506	2,146	415	65	27	30	3	39	7	69	7	191	5	12	8	274	34
Rural—86	4,290	3,372	918	1,977	558	360	29	99	7	45	31	121	19	197	45	10	5	563	224
Urban—34	4,961	3,672	1,289	457	77	111	31	31	10	44	21	303	46	962	335	149	38	1,615	731
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	3,253	2,696	557	604	38	52	15	49	1	63	6	92	9	369	64	78	10	1,389	414
Rural—83	461	353	108	95	13	5	9	7	1	10	..	17	8	27	2	7	..	185	75
Rural—84	516	504	12	66	1	7	..	3	..	15	..	30	..	117	4	1	..	265	7
Rural—85	408	389	19	115	2	12	1	14	..	7	1	11	..	43	3	19	..	168	12
Rural—86	527	496	31	233	19	13	..	15	..	16	..	5	..	23	3	7	..	184	9
Urban—34	1,341	954	387	95	3	15	5	10	..	15	5	29	1	159	52	44	10	587	311
Intermediate in Arts or Science	698	658	40	233	3	11	..	6	..	19	1	16	..	78	1	13	..	282	35
Rural—83	106	95	11	30	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	14	..	..	..	38	11
Rural—84	55	53	2	14	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	26	1
Rural—85	82	81	1	27	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	39	1
Rural—86	184	180	4	141	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	29	2
Urban—34	271	249	22	21	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	51	1	11	..	150	20

TABLE 1.14—DVII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—*contd.*

Educational Standard	Total			Agricultural Classes								Non-Agricultural Classes							
				Livelihood Class I		Livelihood Class II		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Class IV		Livelihood Class V		Livelihood Class VI		Livelihood Class VII		Livelihood Class VIII	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Graduate in Arts or Science	348	339	9	61	1	3	..	3	..	14	..	5	..	19	1	..	..	234	7
Rural—83	56	54	2	11	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	34	2
Rural—84	33	33	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	..
Rural—85	53	50	3	12	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	33	2
Rural—86	55	55	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
Urban—34	151	147	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	114	3
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	59	49	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10
Rural—83	11	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Rural—84	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—85	8	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Rural—86	16	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Urban—34	21	20	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
Teaching	208	208	..	139	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	61	..
Rural—83	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	30	30	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..
Rural—85	66	66	..	47	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Rural—86	80	80	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Urban—34	24	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	19	..
Engineering	53	53	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	13	..
Rural—83	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—85	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Rural—86	30	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	14	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..

TABLE 1.14—DVII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—*concld.*

Educational Standard	Total			Agricultural Classes								Non-Agricultural Classes							
				Livelihood Class I		Livelihood Class II		Livelihood Class III		Livelihood Class IV		Livelihood Class V		Livelihood Class VI		Livelihood Class VII		Livelihood Class VIII	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agriculture	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—84	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Commerce	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Rural—83	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	..
Rural—84	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—86	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—34	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Legal	46	46	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	..
Rural—83	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—86	5	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—34	37	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	..
Medical	147	144	3	26	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	101	3
Rural—83	23	20	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	3
Rural—84	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Rural—85	18	18	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Rural—86	34	34	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Urban—34	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	44	..
Others	44	42	2	36	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Rural—83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—85	10	9	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—86	31	30	1	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—34	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

District and Tract	Total			Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Age 0 Total		Age 1—4 Total	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SAMPLE POPULATION													
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT													
Total	59,818	31,706	28,112	16,324	10,794	14,254	13,489	1,128	3,829	728	682	3,283	3,302
Rural	57,657	30,367	27,290	15,639	10,466	13,652	13,125	1,076	3,699	682	652	3,149	3,195
Urban	2,161	1,339	822	685	328	602	364	52	130	46	30	134	107
Rural—83	11,288	5,923	5,365	2,925	2,130	2,787	2,452	211	783	135	123	606	566
Rural—84	11,359	5,926	5,433	2,829	1,868	2,893	2,739	204	826	154	119	573	585
Rural—85	16,980	9,210	7,770	4,585	2,991	4,293	3,735	332	1,044	190	206	977	940
Rural—86	18,030	9,308	8,722	5,300	3,477	3,679	4,199	329	1,046	203	204	993	1,104
Urban—34	2,161	1,339	822	685	328	602	364	52	130	46	30	134	107
DISPLACED POPULATION													
Total	115,510	61,197	54,313	30,917	21,041	27,921	25,498	2,359	7,774	474	405	4,782	5,422
Rural	94,930	50,013	44,917	25,149	16,963	22,897	21,366	1,967	6,588	319	350	4,023	4,536
Urban	20,580	11,184	9,396	5,768	4,078	5,024	4,132	392	1,186	155	55	759	886
Rural—83	57,341	30,220	27,121	14,793	10,079	14,117	12,846	1,310	4,196	194	205	2,242	2,767
Rural—84	17,727	9,243	8,484	4,590	3,124	4,335	4,148	318	1,212	59	74	838	835
Rural—85	8,736	4,722	4,014	2,592	1,659	1,987	1,850	143	505	34	40	410	414
Rural—86	11,126	5,828	5,298	3,174	2,101	2,458	2,522	196	673	32	31	533	520
Urban—34	20,580	11,184	9,396	5,768	4,078	5,024	4,132	392	1,186	155	55	759	886

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 5—14								Age 15—24							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SAMPLE POPULATION																
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																
Total	7,940	7,306	7,860	6,351	77	930	3	25	5,010	5,346	3,109	367	1,853	4,796	48	183
Rural	7,673	7,121	7,593	6,186	77	911	3	24	4,740	5,177	2,916	344	1,777	4,666	47	167
Urban	267	185	267	165	..	19	..	1	270	169	193	23	76	130	1	16
Rural—83	1,477	1,471	1,461	1,328	15	140	1	3	963	1,117	632	92	313	980	18	45
Rural—84	1,491	1,345	1,468	1,109	23	234	..	2	955	1,072	531	53	408	978	16	41
Rural—85	2,357	1,986	2,338	1,701	17	277	2	8	1,394	1,383	844	101	542	1,234	8	48
Rural—86	2,348	2,319	2,326	2,048	22	260	..	11	1,428	1,605	909	98	514	1,474	5	33
Urban—34	267	185	267	165	..	19	..	1	270	169	193	23	76	130	1	16
DISPLACED POPULATION																
Total	14,815	14,995	14,698	13,712	112	1,210	5	73	10,098	11,337	8,100	1,396	1,888	9,583	110	358
Rural	12,414	12,263	12,302	11,086	108	1,109	4	68	8,138	9,260	6,318	913	1,714	8,033	106	314
Urban	2,401	2,732	2,396	2,626	4	101	1	5	1,960	2,077	1,782	483	174	1,550	4	44
Rural—83	7,233	7,404	7,153	6,595	78	758	2	51	4,794	5,668	3,724	483	994	5,004	76	181
Rural—84	2,350	2,232	2,340	2,046	10	177	..	9	1,502	1,713	1,105	156	379	1,472	18	85
Rural—85	1,260	1,156	1,246	1,064	12	87	2	5	853	811	677	134	168	658	8	19
Rural—86	1,571	1,471	1,563	1,381	8	87	..	3	989	1,068	812	140	173	899	4	29
Urban—34	2,401	2,732	2,396	2,626	4	101	1	5	1,960	2,077	1,782	483	174	1,550	4	44

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 25—34								Age 35—44							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
SAMPLE POPULATION																
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																
Total	5,666	4,841	848	51	4,608	4,361	210	429	4,312	3,207	217	11	3,867	2,201	228	995
Rural	5,421	4,696	812	49	4,404	4,237	205	410	4,101	3,116	213	11	3,674	2,140	214	965
Urban	245	145	36	2	204	124	5	19	211	91	4	..	193	61	14	30
Rural—83	1,036	849	71	13	924	749	41	87	774	542	14	5	723	341	37	196
Rural—84	1,055	1,005	82	2	931	906	42	97	808	630	13	..	759	422	36	208
Rural—85	1,609	1,383	197	24	1,336	1,239	76	120	1,260	948	15	4	1,181	637	64	307
Rural—86	1,721	1,459	462	10	1,213	1,343	46	106	1,259	996	171	2	1,011	740	77	254
Urban—34	245	145	36	2	204	124	5	19	211	91	4	..	193	61	14	30
DISPLACED POPULATION																
Total	11,808	9,004	2,440	60	8,957	8,180	411	764	8,962	5,657	316	17	8,126	3,962	520	1,678
Rural	9,018	7,533	1,913	46	6,779	6,859	326	628	7,558	4,716	189	12	6,909	3,251	460	1,453
Urban	2,790	1,471	527	14	2,178	1,321	85	136	1,404	941	127	5	1,217	711	60	225
Rural—83	5,514	4,393	1,318	22	3,995	3,998	201	373	4,676	2,754	121	4	4,242	1,770	313	980
Rural—84	1,711	1,515	210	9	1,447	1,364	54	142	1,377	962	15	3	1,280	720	82	239
Rural—85	850	657	211	5	609	609	30	43	635	439	13	..	595	336	27	103
Rural—86	943	968	174	10	728	888	41	70	870	561	40	5	792	425	38	131
Urban—34	2,790	1,471	527	14	2,178	1,321	85	136	1,404	941	127	5	1,217	711	60	225

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 45—54								Age 55—64							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
SAMPLE POPULATION																
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																
Total	2,773	1,896	171	9	2,364	851	238	1,036	1,277	1,014	70	8	1,009	264	198	742
Rural	2,668	1,852	167	9	2,275	835	226	1,008	1,236	985	69	8	980	257	187	720
Urban	105	44	4	..	89	16	12	28	41	29	1	..	29	7	11	22
Rural—83	543	382	2	2	496	179	45	201	254	203	1	1	215	48	38	154
Rural—84	498	358	4	..	451	150	43	208	253	221	..	..	214	33	39	188
Rural—85	849	534	10	5	763	235	76	294	371	264	3	6	313	93	55	165
Rural—86	778	578	151	2	565	271	62	305	358	297	65	1	238	83	55	213
Urban—34	105	44	4	..	89	16	12	28	41	29	1	..	29	7	11	22
DISPLACED POPULATION																
Total	5,679	3,878	56	8	5,174	1,566	449	2,304	2,866	2,458	17	5	2,424	840	425	1,613
Rural	4,854	3,262	40	3	4,400	1,255	414	2,004	2,390	2,053	14	1	2,026	730	350	1,322
Urban	825	616	16	5	774	311	35	300	476	405	3	4	398	110	75	291
Rural—83	3,075	2,005	27	1	2,761	675	287	1,329	1,620	1,367	8	..	1,384	570	228	797
Rural—84	837	611	3	..	785	295	49	316	333	340	4	..	269	84	60	256
Rural—85	391	278	1	..	356	115	34	163	208	138	..	..	182	36	26	102
Rural—86	551	368	9	2	498	170	44	196	229	208	2	1	191	40	36	167
Urban—34	825	616	16	5	774	311	35	300	476	405	3	4	398	110	75	291

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 65—74								Age 75 and over								Age not stated							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	63	64	65	66	67	63	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
SAMPLE POPULATION																								
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																								
Total	488	350	8	1	341	64	139	285	194	156	10	4	126	18	58	134	35	12	20	8	9	4	6	..
Rural	473	333	8	..	332	57	133	276	189	151	10	4	124	18	55	129	35	12	20	8	9	4	6	..
Urban	15	17	..	1	9	7	6	9	5	5	..	..	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	86	71	2	..	69	11	15	60	47	41	..	..	31	4	16	37	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—84	97	74	..	..	78	10	19	64	35	24	..	..	26	6	9	18	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—85	132	90	..	..	98	15	34	75	56	29	..	1	40	1	16	27	15	7	11	3	3	4	1	..
Rural—86	158	98	6	..	87	21	65	77	51	57	10	3	27	7	14	47	11	5	4	5	2	..	5	..
Urban—34	15	17	..	1	9	7	6	9	5	5	..	..	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISPLACED POPULATION																								
Total	1,199	779	6	13	936	112	257	654	481	362	5	1	295	35	181	326	33	16	23	2	9	10	1	4
Rural	904	626	4	13	686	87	214	526	362	303	4	1	266	32	92	270	33	15	23	2	9	10	1	3
Urban	295	153	2	..	250	25	43	128	119	59	1	..	29	3	89	56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rural—83	611	383	2	1	462	49	147	333	249	171	..	1	194	20	55	150	12	4	4	..	7	2	1	2
Rural—84	150	120	2	..	114	23	34	97	72	73	2	..	49	6	21	67	14	9	12	1	2	7	..	1
Rural—85	64	52	..	1	53	4	11	47	17	28	..	..	12	5	5	23	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	79	71	..	11	57	11	22	49	24	31	2	..	11	1	11	30	7	1	7	..	..	1	..	..
Urban—34	295	153	2	..	250	25	43	128	119	59	1	..	29	3	89	56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE 1.15—CIII—AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION—*concld.*

Classified Abstract of Divorced Persons

District and Tract	Total			Age 5—14		Age 15—24		Age 25—34		Age 35—44		Age 45—54		Age 55—64		Age 65—74		Age 75 and over		Age not stated	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SAMPLE POPULATION																					
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																					
Total	177	73	104	..	8	8	38	30	27	11	20	16	6	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Rural	165	72	93	..	8	8	34	30	24	10	17	16	5	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Urban	12	1	11	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	45	16	29	..	2	4	16	6	7	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	34	16	18	..	1	3	5	7	6	2	4	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	53	27	26	..	2	1	8	9	7	3	5	10	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	33	13	20	..	3	..	5	8	4	3	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	12	1	11	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISPLACED POPULATION																					
Total	302	149	153	2	30	32	48	52	32	21	11	17	17	18	10	5	5	2	..	..	..
Rural	279	141	138	1	30	30	45	50	30	21	10	17	12	17	8	5	3	..	..	..	..
Urban	23	8	15	1	..	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	5	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Rural—83	183	105	78	1	23	26	31	35	9	17	4	12	5	12	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	49	14	35	..	4	4	12	4	10	3	4	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	13	5	8	..	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	34	17	17	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	23	8	15	1	..	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	5	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY

District and Tract	All ages						Age 0—4		Age 5—9					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT														
SAMPLE POPULATION														
Total .	31,706	28,112	6,296	958	25,410	27,154	4,011	3,984	4,454	4,343	427	107	4,027	4,236
Rural .	30,367	27,290	5,701	695	24,666	26,595	3,831	3,847	4,328	4,251	390	79	3,938	4,172
Urban .	1,339	822	595	263	744	559	180	137	126	92	37	28	89	64
Rural—83 .	5,923	5,365	1,265	249	4,658	5,116	741	689	846	851	69	22	777	829
Rural—84 .	5,926	5,433	1,109	27	4,817	5,406	727	704	830	814	58	..	772	814
Rural—85 .	9,210	7,770	1,517	178	7,693	7,592	1,167	1,146	1,328	1,195	102	25	1,226	1,170
Rural—86 .	9,308	8,722	1,810	241	7,498	84,81	1,196	1,308	1,324	1,391	161	32	1,163	1,359
Urban—34 .	1,339	822	595	263	744	559	180	137	126	92	37	28	89	64
DISPLACED POPULATION														
Total .	61,197	54,313	15,590	7,712	45,607	46,601	5,256	5,827	7,345	8,154	827	705	6,518	7,449
Rural .	50,013	44,917	11,552	4,110	38,461	40,807	4,342	4,886	6,224	6,741	482	335	5,742	6,406
Urban ..	11,184	9,396	4,038	3,602	7,146	5,794	914	941	1,121	1,413	345	370	776	1,043
Rural—83 .	30,220	27,121	6,939	1,678	23,281	25,443	2,436	2,972	3,613	3,965	255	113	3,358	3,852
Rural—84 .	9,243	8,484	1,771	544	7,472	7,940	897	909	1,123	1,295	60	40	1,063	1,255
Rural—85 .	4,722	4,014	2,005	971	2,717	3,043	444	454	664	632	128	95	536	537
Rural—86 .	5,828	5,298	837	917	4,991	4,381	565	551	824	849	39	87	785	762
Urban—34 .	11,184	9,396	4,038	3,602	7,146	5,794	914	941	1,121	1,413	345	370	776	1,043

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 10—14						Age 15—24						Age 25—34					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SAMPLE POPULATION																		
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																		
Total .	3,486	2,963	868	206	2,618	2,757	5,010	5,346	1,428	318	3,582	5,028	5,666	4,841	1,475	174	4,191	4,667
Rural .	3,345	2,870	780	162	2,565	2,708	4,740	5,177	1,267	232	3,473	4,945	5,421	4,696	1,362	123	4,059	4,573
Urban .	141	93	88	44	53	49	270	169	161	86	109	83	245	145	113	51	132	94
Rural—83 .	631	620	159	62	472	558	963	1,117	271	82	692	1,035	1,036	849	296	46	740	803
Rural—84 .	661	531	113	24	548	507	955	1,072	245	1	710	1,071	1,055	1,005	256	1	799	1,004
Rural—85 .	1,029	791	182	39	847	752	1,394	1,383	346	65	1,048	1,318	1,609	1,383	358	28	1,251	1,355
Rural—86 .	1,024	928	326	37	698	891	1,428	1,605	405	84	1,023	1,521	1,721	1,459	452	48	1,269	1,411
Urban—34 .	141	93	88	44	53	49	270	169	161	86	109	83	245	145	113	51	132	94
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total .	7,470	6,841	2,328	1,528	5,142	5,313	10,098	11,337	3,940	2,553	6,158	8,784	11,808	9,004	3,104	1,534	8,704	7,470
Rural .	6,190	5,522	1,617	784	4,573	4,738	8,138	9,260	2,798	1,417	5,340	7,843	9,018	7,533	2,725	844	6,293	6,689
Urban .	1,280	1,319	711	744	569	575	1,960	2,077	1,142	1,136	818	941	2,790	1,471	379	690	2,411	781
Rural—83 .	3,620	3,439	1,006	296	2,614	3,143	4,794	5,668	1,695	623	3,099	5,045	5,514	4,393	1,646	342	3,868	4,051
Rural—84 .	1,227	937	207	94	1,020	843	1,502	1,713	404	193	1,098	1,520	1,711	1,515	446	117	1,265	1,398
Rural—85 .	596	524	288	208	308	316	853	811	503	324	350	487	850	657	452	182	398	475
Rural—86 .	747	622	116	186	631	436	989	1,068	196	277	793	791	943	968	181	203	762	765
Urban—34	1,280	1,319	711	744	569	575	1,960	2,077	1,142	1,136	818	941	2,790	1,471	379	690	2,411	781

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 35—44						Age 45—54						Age 55—64					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
SAMPLE POPULATION																		
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																		
Total	4,312	3,207	998	84	3,314	3,123	2,773	1,896	643	39	2,130	1,857	1,277	1,014	289	15	988	999
Rural	4,101	3,116	903	50	3,198	3,066	2,668	1,852	579	30	2,089	1,822	1,236	985	262	9	974	976
Urban	211	91	95	34	116	57	105	44	64	9	41	35	41	29	27	6	14	23
Rural—83	774	542	199	20	575	522	543	382	150	13	393	369	254	203	78	1	176	202
Rural—84	808	630	234	..	574	630	498	358	121	1	377	357	253	221	49	..	204	221
Rural—85	1,260	948	275	10	985	938	849	534	155	8	694	526	371	264	68	2	303	262
Rural—86	1,259	996	195	20	1,064	976	778	578	153	8	625	570	358	297	67	6	291	291
Urban—34	211	91	95	34	116	57	105	44	64	9	41	35	41	29	27	6	14	23
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total	8,962	5,657	2,718	807	6,244	4,850	5,679	3,878	1,583	337	4,096	3,541	2,866	2,458	722	163	2,144	2,295
Rural	7,558	4,716	1,983	433	5,575	4,283	4,854	3,262	1,143	175	3,711	3,087	2,390	2,053	543	83	1,847	1,970
Urban	1,404	941	735	374	669	567	825	616	440	162	385	454	476	405	179	80	297	325
Rural—83	4,676	2,754	1,167	172	3,509	2,582	3,075	2,005	705	74	2,370	1,931	1,620	1,367	303	34	1,317	1,333
Rural—84	1,377	962	341	60	1,036	902	837	611	174	23	663	588	333	340	97	13	236	327
Rural—85	635	439	311	99	324	340	391	278	178	39	213	239	208	138	103	17	105	121
Rural—86	870	561	164	102	706	459	551	368	86	39	465	329	229	208	40	19	189	189
Urban—34	1,404	941	735	374	669	567	825	616	440	162	385	454	476	405	179	80	297	325

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY—*contd.*

District and Tract	Age 65—74						Age 75 and over						Age not stated					
	Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate		Total		Literate		Illiterate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																		
SAMPLE POPULATION																		
Total .	488	350	112	9	376	341	194	156	50	5	144	151	35	12	6	1	29	11
Rural .	473	333	104	4	369	329	189	151	48	5	141	146	35	12	6	1	29	11
Urban .	15	17	8	5	7	12	5	5	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83 .	86	71	29	2	57	69	47	41	13	1	34	40	2	..	1	..	1	..
Rural—84 .	97	74	20	..	77	74	35	24	11	..	24	24	7	..	2	..	5	..
Rural—85 .	132	90	23	1	109	89	56	29	7	..	49	29	15	7	1	..	14	7
Rural—86 .	158	98	32	1	126	97	51	57	17	4	34	53	11	5	2	1	9	4
Urban—34 .	15	17	8	5	7	12	5	5	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total .	1,199	779	272	53	927	726	481	362	90	31	391	331	33	16	6	1	27	15
Rural .	904	626	190	25	714	601	362	303	65	13	297	290	33	15	6	1	27	14
Urban .	295	153	82	28	213	125	119	59	25	18	94	41	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rural—83 .	611	383	113	14	498	369	249	171	43	9	206	162	12	4	6	1	6	3
Rural—84 .	150	120	30	2	120	118	72	73	12	2	60	71	14	9	..	..	14	9
Rural—85 .	64	52	34	5	30	47	17	28	8	2	9	26	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rural—86 .	79	71	13	4	66	67	24	31	2	..	22	31	7	1	..	..	7	1
Urban—34 .	295	153	82	28	213	125	119	59	25	18	94	41	..	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY—*concld.*

Abstract classifying those 'Able to Read' in Age Groups

In Table CIV those 'Able to Read' have been included in the column for Illiterate

District and Tract	Total			Age 5—9		Age 10—14		Age 15—24		Age 25—34		Age 35—44		Age 45—54		Age 55—64		Age 65—74		Age 75 and over		Age not stated	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SAMPLE POPULATION																							
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																							
Total	769	616	153	65	53	75	27	118	33	140	21	112	11	55	3	22	3	23	..	5	2	1	..
Rural	750	605	145	62	48	74	25	116	33	138	21	111	10	53	3	22	3	23	..	5	2	1	..
Urban	19	11	8	3	5	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	204	132	72	23	29	17	12	21	17	34	7	18	3	13	2	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
Rural—84	58	57	1	7	..	7	1	12	..	9	..	16	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	298	258	40	26	12	32	7	53	10	67	7	48	3	15	1	12	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—86	190	158	32	6	7	18	5	30	6	28	7	29	4	21	..	5	2	17	..	3	1	1	..
Urban—34	19	11	8	3	5	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISPLACED POPULATION																							
Total	1,722	1,204	518	241	95	172	100	187	138	260	74	205	57	70	29	35	15	18	10	16	..	..	..
Rural	930	648	282	103	60	115	55	94	71	123	31	112	37	61	19	27	5	11	4	2	..	..	..
Urban	792	556	236	138	35	57	45	93	67	137	43	93	20	9	10	8	10	7	6	14	..	..	..
Rural—83	647	464	183	64	31	86	40	71	50	85	18	82	24	46	14	19	3	10	3	1	..	..	..
Rural—84	71	57	14	6	2	2	1	8	3	13	1	17	3	7	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—85	124	84	40	25	20	21	5	9	8	14	3	8	2	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	88	43	45	8	7	6	9	6	10	11	9	5	8	4	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	792	556	236	138	35	57	45	93	67	137	43	93	20	9	10	8	10	7	6	14	..	..	..

TABLE 1.17—CV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS
SAMPLE POPULATION

Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT															
All ages	**Total**	**31,706**	**28,112**	12	Total	1,064	806	25	Total	1,089	1,095	38	Total	557	341
	Rural	**30,367**	**27,290**		Rural	1,017	790		Rural	1,031	1,060		Rural	528	327
	Urban	**1,339**	**822**		Urban	47	16		Urban	58	35		Urban	29	14
0	Total	728	682	13	Total	410	393	26	Total	426	387	39	Total	201	138
	Rural	682	652		Rural	393	378		Rural	410	378		Rural	199	135
	Urban	46	30		Urban	17	15		Urban	16	9		Urban	2	3
1	Total	669	613	14	Total	617	522	27	Total	459	341	40	Total	883	834
	Rural	634	585		Rural	596	501		Rural	445	328		Rural	821	807
	Urban	35	28		Urban	21	21		Urban	14	13		Urban	62	27
2	Total	832	886	15	Total	550	541	28	Total	721	632	41	Total	257	112
	Rural	800	858		Rural	521	527		Rural	687	614		Rural	248	107
	Urban	32	28		Urban	29	14		Urban	34	18		Urban	9	5
3	Total	887	903	16	Total	665	617	29	Total	281	241	42	Total	477	310
	Rural	854	878		Rural	633	600		Rural	272	237		Rural	455	304
	Urban	33	25		Urban	32	17		Urban	9	4		Urban	22	6
4	Total	895	900	17	Total	284	368	30	Total	955	1,040	43	Total	136	73
	Rural	861	874		Rural	270	357		Rural	890	1,010		Rural	133	71
	Urban	34	26		Urban	14	11		Urban	65	30		Urban	3	2
5	Total	1,018	1,046	18	Total	700	878	31	Total	195	163	44	Total	176	78
	Rural	991	1,031		Rural	659	853		Rural	190	163		Rural	171	75
	Urban	27	15		Urban	41	25		Urban	5	..		Urban	5	3
6	Total	786	754	19	Total	367	381	32	Total	903	635	45	Total	741	588
	Rural	761	736		Rural	353	371		Rural	873	614		Rural	712	576
	Urban	25	18		Urban	14	10		Urban	30	21		Urban	29	12
7	Total	964	922	20	Total	593	758	33	Total	228	140	46	Total	185	71
	Rural	937	904		Rural	554	729		Rural	219	135		Rural	180	67
	Urban	27	18		Urban	39	29		Urban	9	5		Urban	5	4
8	Total	966	949	21	Total	281	285	34	Total	409	167	47	Total	144	92
	Rural	938	927		Rural	258	275		Rural	404	157		Rural	140	91
	Urban	28	22		Urban	23	10		Urban	5	10		Urban	4	1
9	Total	720	672	22	Total	671	810	35	Total	938	821	48	Total	330	181
	Rural	701	653		Rural	639	781		Rural	887	795		Rural	317	177
	Urban	19	19		Urban	32	29		Urban	51	26		Urban	13	4
10	Total	880	781	23	Total	453	275	36	Total	452	336	49	Total	116	79
	Rural	844	757		Rural	431	267		Rural	428	332		Rural	116	78
	Urban	36	24		Urban	22	8		Urban	24	4		Urban	..	1
11	Total	515	461	24	Total	446	433	37	Total	235	164	50	Total	664	597
	Rural	495	444		Rural	422	417		Rural	231	163		Rural	627	583
	Urban	20	17		Urban	24	16		Urban	4	1		Urban	37	14

TABLE 1.17—CV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS—*concld.*
SAMPLE POPULATION

Age Returns		Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT			
51	Total	104	54
	Rural	101	52
	Urban	3	2
52	Total	270	161
	Rural	261	155
	Urban	9	6
53	Total	70	35
	Rural	66	35
	Urban	4	..
54	Total	149	38
	Rural	148	38
	Urban	1	..
55	Total	362	293
	Rural	348	284
	Urban	14	9
56	Total	94	67
	Rural	87	65
	Urban	7	2
57	Total	96	41
	Rural	94	41
	Urban	2	..
58	Total	105	64
	Rural	101	64
	Urban	4	..
59	Total	59	30
	Rural	58	30
	Urban	1	..
60	Total	356	395
	Rural	348	383
	Urban	8	12
61	Total	28	35
	Rural	27	34
	Urban	1	1
62	Total	95	62
	Rural	92	59
	Urban	3	3
63	Total	22	13
	Rural	21	12
	Urban	1	1
64	Total	60	14
	Rural	60	13
	Urban	..	1
65	Total	192	159
	Rural	188	150
	Urban	4	9
66	Total	43	9
	Rural	41	8
	Urban	2	1
67	Total	20	14
	Rural	20	14
	Urban	..	..
68	Total	31	21
	Rural	29	20
	Urban	2	1
69	Total	13	9
	Rural	12	9
	Urban	1	..
70	Total	117	107
	Rural	113	104
	Urban	4	3
71	Total	14	5
	Rural	12	5
	Urban	2	..
72	Total	36	21
	Rural	36	18
	Urban	..	3
73	Total	12	3
	Rural	12	3
	Urban	..	..
74	Total	10	2
	Rural	10	2
	Urban	..	..
75	Total	48	46
	Rural	47	45
	Urban	1	1
76	Total	8	2
	Rural	8	2
	Urban	..	..
77	Total	10	6
	Rural	10	6
	Urban	..	..
78	Total	16	5
	Rural	16	5
	Urban	..	..
79	Total	4	5
	Rural	4	5
	Urban	..	..
80	Total	54	37
	Rural	52	37
	Urban	2	..
81	Total	2	4
	Rural	2	4
	Urban	..	..
82	Total	8	6
	Rural	7	6
	Urban	1	..
83	Total	1	..
	Rural	1	..
	Urban	..	..
84	Total	3	3
	Rural	3	3
	Urban	..	..
85	Total	13	12
	Rural	13	11
	Urban	..	1
86	Total	..	1
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	..
87	Total	1	1
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	1	..
88	Total	..	1
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	..
89	Total	4	..
	Rural	4	..
	Urban	..	..
90	Total	9	16
	Rural	9	15
	Urban	..	1
91	Total	..	1
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	..
92	Total	..	1
	Rural	..	..
	Urban	..	1
93	Total	..	..
	Rural	..	..
	Urban	..	..
94	Total	..	1
	Rural	..	1
	Urban	..	..
95	Total	4	1
	Rural	4	1
	Urban	..	..
96	Total	..	..
	Rural	..	..
	Urban	..	..
97	Total	..	..
	Rural	..	..
	Urban	..	..
98	Total	1	2
	Rural	1	2
	Urban	..	..
99	Total	1	..
	Rural	1	..
	Urban	..	..
100	Total	2	3
	Rural	2	2
	Urban	..	1
Over 100	Total	5	2
	Rural	5	2
	Urban	..	..
Age not stated	Total	35	12
	Rural	35	12
	Urban	..	..

TABLE 1.18—CI HOUSEHOLD (SIZE AND COMPOSITION)

District and Tract	Total No. of Households	Total Household Population: Persons	Total Household Population: Males	Total Household Population: Females	Total No. of Sample households	SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS: Sample of Household population: Persons	Sample of Household population: Males	Sample of Household population: Females	Size of Households: Small: 3 members or less: Number	Small: 3 members or less: Persons	Medium: 4—6 members: Number	Medium: 4—6 members: Persons	Large: 7—9 members: Number	Large: 7—9 members: Persons	Very large: 10 members or above: Number	Very large: 10 members or above: Presons	Family Structure: Heads of households: Number	Family Structure: Heads of households: Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																		
Total .	136,438	711,689	375,932	335,757	151	740	382	358	42	111	81	387	20	150	8	92	149	2
Rural .	129,444	672,416	354,861	317,555	141	689	357	332	38	101	79	375	16	121	8	92	139	2
Urban .	6,994	39,273	21,071	18,202	10	51	25	26	4	10	2	12	4	29	..	..	10	..
Rural—83 .	33,504	168,563	87,212	81,351	37	154	82	72	18	48	14	61	3	23	2	22	36	1
Rural—84 .	25,713	130,238	66,753	63,485	28	139	71	68	7	20	17	81	3	25	1	13	27	1
Rural—85 .	32,276	172,485	91,127	81,358	36	193	99	94	6	17	22	110	6	45	2	21	36	..
Rural—86 .	37,951	201,130	109,769	91,361	40	203	105	98	7	16	26	123	4	28	3	36	40	..
Urban—34 .	6,994	39,273	21,071	18,202	10	51	25	26	4	10	2	12	4	29	..	..	10	..

	SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS: Composition of Household: Family Structure: Wives of heads of households	Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other Male relations of heads of households	Other Female relations of heads of households	Infants, non-adults and adults in households: Infants (age less than one year): Males	Infants (age less than one year): Females	Non-adults (age 1-20 years): Males	Non-adults (age 1-20 years): Females	Adults (age 21 years and over): Males	Adults (age 21 years and over): Females	Civil Condition: Unmarried: Males	Unmarried: Females	Married: Males	Married: Females	Widowed: Males	Widowed: Females	Divorced: Males	Divorced: Females
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Total .	135	179	114	54	107	9	7	180	191	193	160	191	140	178	185	13	33	..	..
Rural .	125	167	99	51	106	6	7	169	173	182	152	176	126	168	173	13	33	..	..
Urban .	10	12	15	3	1	3	..	11	18	11	8	15	14	10	12	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	30	38	23	8	18	2	2	37	38	43	32	35	28	39	37	8	7	..	..
Rural—84	27	35	21	9	19	2	2	34	34	35	32	42	28	29	31	..	9	..	..
Rural—85	33	50	28	13	33	1	1	50	53	48	40	49	32	49	52	1	10	..	..
Rural—86	35	44	27	21	36	1	2	48	48	56	48	50	38	51	53	4	7	..	..
Urban—34	10	12	15	3	1	3	..	11	18	11	8	15	14	10	12	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.19—DI—LANGUAGES—(i) MOTHER TONGUE

Language	Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT		
ALL LANGUAGES		
Total	**352,806**	**305,240**
Rural	**329,130**	**286,976**
Urban	**23,676**	**18,264**
1 *Bengali*		
Total	299,718	261,705
Rural	279,963	245,933
Urban	19,755	15,772
Rural—83	59,769	52,615
Rural—84	47,641	45,280
Rural—85	76,385	68,433
Rural—86	96,168	79,605
Urban—34	19,755	15,772
2 *Santali*		
Total	27,068	27,268
Rural	26,382	26,647
Urban	686	621
Rural—83	13,398	14,869
Rural—84	2,212	2,913
Rural—85	3,089	5,069
Rural—86	7,683	3,796
Urban—34	686	621
3 *Hindi*		
Total	24,913	15,510
Rural	22,029	13,680
Urban	2,884	1,830
Rural—83	7,273	5,753
Rural—84	3,582	2,203
Rural—85	6,439	2,720
Rural—86	4,735	3,004
Urban—34	2,884	1,830
4 *Urdu*		
Total	286	359
Rural	254	351
Urban	32	8
Rural—83	46	148
Rural—84	8	19
Rural—85	116	48
Rural—86	84	136
Urban—34	32	8
5 *Oriya*		
Total	463	78
Rural	224	76
Urban	239	2
Rural—83	149	..
Rural—84	25	4
Rural—85	18	20
Rural—86	32	52
Urban—34	239	2
6 *Telugu*		
Total	53	176
Rural	45	174
Urban	8	2
Rural—83	6	1
Rural—84	38	173
Rural—85	1	..
Urban—34	8	2
7 *Persian*		
Total	102	85
Rural	102	85
Urban	..	..
Rural—83	28	23
Rural—84	74	62
8 *Nepali*		
Total	138	48
Rural	95	21
Urban	43	27
Rural—83	11	..
Rural—84	8	..
Rural—85	21	5
Rural—86	55	16
Urban—34	43	27
9 *Gurumukhi*		
Total	27	2
Rural	1	..
Urban	26	2
Rural—85	1	..
Urban—34	26	2
10 *English*		
Rural—83	19	1
11 *Assamese*		
Total	16	..
Rural	13	..
Urban	3	..
Rural—84	4	..
Rural—85	3	..
Rural—86	6	..
Urban—34	3	..
12 *Gujarati*		
Rural—85	..	8
13 *French*		
Rural—84	3	..

TABLE 1.19—DI—LANGUAGE—PART I—MOTHER TONGUE

Fly Leaf Abstract

Language—Tribal

(The terms 'tribal' denotes a group of languages where the enumerator could not make out what the language exactly was but was certain that the speaker belonged to a 'tribe'.)

District and Tract	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT			
Total	62,527	31,047	31,480
Rural	62,527	31,047	31,480
Urban	..	..	..
Rural—83	15,587	7,588	7,999
Rural—84	27,702	14,479	13,223
Rural—85	12,580	7,173	5,407
Rural—86	6,658	1,807	4,851

TABLE 1.20—DI—LANGUAGES—(ii) BILINGUALISM

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages								
			Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Oriya	Nepali	Santali	Gurumukhi	Tamil	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
ALL LANGUAGES											
Total	**658,046**	**52,199**	**48,987**	**2,695**	**210**	**15**	**194**	**98**	..	..	..
Rural	**616,106**	**49,476**	**47,142**	**1,847**	**191**	**10**	**189**	**97**	..	..	..
Urban	**41,940**	**2,723**	**1,845**	**848**	**19**	**5**	**5**	**1**	..	..	..
1 *Bengali*											
Total	561,423	2,906	..	2,492	112	14	193	95	..	..	..
Rural	525,896	2,076	..	1,688	95	10	188	95	..	..	..
Urban	35,527	830	..	804	17	4	5	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	112,384	424	..	352	69	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	92,921	308	..	292	2	..	14	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	144,818	688	..	513	3	..	172	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	175,773	656	..	531	21	7	2	95	..	..	..
Urban—34	35,527	830	..	804	17	4	5	..	..	..	..
2 *Santali*											
Total	54,336	29,811	29,703	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	53,029	29,136	29,031	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	1,307	675	672	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	28,267	14,375	14,293	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	5,125	3,059	3,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	8,158	5,232	5,225	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	11,479	6,470	6,454	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	1,307	675	672	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.20—DI—LANGUAGES—(ii) BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages								
			Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Oriya	Nepali	Santali	Gurumukhi	Tamil	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 *Hindi*											
Total	40,423	18,567	18,464	..	98	1	1	3	..	..	..
Rural	35,709	17,474	17,375	..	96	..	1	2	..	..	..
Urban	4,714	1,093	1,089	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—83	13,026	7,723	7,632	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	5,785	3,582	3,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	9,159	3,084	3,080	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	7,739	3,085	3,081	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Urban—34	4,714	1,093	1,089	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
4 *Urdu*											
Total	645	345	320	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	605	322	297	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	40	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	194	130	128	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	27	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	164	69	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	220	109	92	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	40	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 *Oriya*											
Total	541	128	117	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	300	90	79	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	241	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	149	32	24	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	29	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	38	26	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	84	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	241	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 *Telugu*											
Total	229	142	140	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	219	137	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	10	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	211	135	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	10	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.20—DI—LANGUAGES—(ii) BILINGUALISM—*contd.*

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages								
			Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Oriya	Nepali	Santali	Gurumukhi	Tamil	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7 *Persian*											
Total	187	151	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	187	151	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	51	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	136	115	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 *Nepali*											
Total	186	124	80	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	116	78	67	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	70	46	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	11	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	26	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	71	48	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	70	46	13	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 *Gurumukhi*											
Total	29	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	28	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	28	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 *English*											
Rural—83	20	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.20—DI—LANGUAGES—(ii) BILINGUALISM—*concld.*

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages								
			Bengali	Hindi	Urdu	Oriya	Nepali	Santali	Gurumukhi	Tamil	Telugu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11 *Assamese*											
Total	16	11	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	13	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—85	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—34	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 *Gujarati*											
Rural—85	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 *French*											
Rural—84	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Fly Leaf Abstract

Language—Tribal*

Mother Tongue / District and Tract	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown in column 1	Subsidiary Languages	
			Bengali	Hindi
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT				
Tribal				
1	2	3	4	5
Total	62,527	39,206	38,948	258
Rural	62,527	39,206	38,948	258
Urban	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	15,587	9,421	9,291	130
Rural—84	27,702	18,977	18,976	1
Rural—85	12,580	7,071	6,950	121
Rural—86	6,658	3,737	3,731	6

*The term 'tribal' denotes a group of languages where the enumerator could not make out what the language exactly was but was certain that the speaker belonged to a 'tribal'.

TABLE 1.21—DII—RELIGION

District and Tract	Total Population			Hindus		Sikhs		Jains		Buddhists		Muslims		Christians		Other Religions Tribal	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																	
Total	720,573	383,853	336,720	266,037	233,290	14	4	174	75	14	31	115,152	100,587	1,642	1,591	820	1,142
Rural	678,633	360,177	318,456	243,306	215,704	1	..	29	..	5	23	114,407	100,025	1,624	1,580	805	1,124
Urban	41,940	23,676	18,264	22,731	17,586	13	4	145	75	9	8	745	562	18	11	15	18
Rural—83	169,696	88,287	81,409	70,433	64,918	..	..	3	..	..	..	16,783	15,212	692	751	376	528
Rural—84	131,951	68,074	63,877	45,143	41,920	..	..	26	..	1	..	22,220	21,153	595	499	89	305
Rural—85	174,956	93,246	81,710	62,511	54,310	1	..	..	..	..	23	30,351	27,087	221	232	162	58
Rural—86	202,030	110,570	91,460	65,219	54,556	..	..	..	..	4	..	45,053	36,573	116	98	178	233
Urban—34	41,940	23,676	18,264	22,731	17,586	13	4	145	75	9	8	745	562	18	11	15	18

TABLE 1.21—DII—ABSTRACT FOR "OTHER RELIGIONS"

District and Tract	Other Religions										
				Tribal							
	Total			Munda		Oraon		Santal		Unclassified	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
Total	1,962	820	1,142	86	124	26	60	708	941	..	17
Rural	1,929	805	1,124	86	124	26	60	693	923	..	17
Urban	33	15	18	..	..	..	..	15	18	..	..
Rural—83	904	376	528	86	107	26	43	264	378	..	..
Rural—84	394	89	305	..	17	..	17	89	271	..	..
Rural—85	220	162	58	..	..	..	..	162	41	..	17
Rural—86	411	178	233	..	..	..	..	178	233	..	..
Urban—34	33	15	18	..	..	..	..	15	18	..	..

TABLE 1.22—DIII—(i) SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

District and Tract	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT						
Total	123,118	66,997	56,121	124,194	63,572	60,622
Rural	118,388	63,801	54,587	123,073	62,857	60,216
Urban	4,730	3,196	1,534	1,121	715	406
Rural—83	22,457	13,178	9,279	50,988	25,046	25,942
Rural—84	20,040	10,210	9,830	34,055	17,314	16,741
Rural—85	37,731	19,175	18,556	20,964	10,452	10,512
Rural—86	38,160	21,238	16,922	17,066	10,045	7,021
Urban—34	4,730	3,196	1,534	1,121	715	406

TABLE 1.23—DIII—(ii) NON-BACKWARD CLASSES AND CLASSES WHICH ARE NEITHER SCHEDULED NOR NON-BACKWARD

District and Tract	Non-Backward Classes			Classes which are neither Scheduled nor Non-Backward		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT						
Total	443,582	239,296	204,286	29,650	13,970	15,680
Rural	408,930	220,756	188,174	28,242	12,763	15,479
Urban	34,652	18,540	16,112	1,408	1,207	201
Rural—83	85,472	47,364	38,108	10,779	2,699	8,080
Rural—84	73,718	38,757	34,961	4,138	1,793	2,345
Rural—85	108,456	58,344	50,112	7,805	5,275	2,530
Rural—86	141,284	76,291	64,993	5,520	2,996	2,524
Urban—34	34,652	18,540	16,112	1,408	1,207	201

TABLE 1.24—DIII—ABSTRACT OF ANGLO-INDIANS

District and Tract	Anglo-Indians		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT			
Total	29	18	11
Rural	..	..	..
Urban	29	18	11
Urban—34	29	18	11

TABLE 1.25—DIV—MIGRANTS

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT			
Total Population	**720,573**	**383,853**	**336,720**
A—Born in India	*591,580*	*316,933*	*274,647*
I Born in West Bengal	567,322	300,353	266,969
(i) West Dinajpur	553,183	294,842	258,341
Rural—83	104,570	54,259	50,311
Rural—84	107,533	54,773	52,760
Rural—85	153,061	80,954	72,107
Rural—86	174,194	96,370	77,824
Urban—34	13,825	8,486	5,339
(ii) Other Districts	14,139	5,511	8,628
Rural—83	570	283	287
Rural—84	2,555	1,208	1,347
Rural—85	3,907	1,212	2,695
Rural—86	6,072	2,407	3,665
Urban—34	1,035	401	634
II States in India beyond West Bengal	24,258	16,580	7,678
(i) States adjacent to West Bengal	22,218	15,091	7,127
Rural—83	2,549	1,746	803
Rural—84	2,747	1,939	808
Rural—85	6,252	4,857	1,395
Rural—86	7,975	4,677	3,298
Urban—34	2,695	1,872	823
(ii) Other States	2,040	1,489	551
Rural—83	359	266	93
Rural—84	382	321	61
Rural—85	505	437	68
Rural—86	213	122	91
Urban—34	581	343	238
B—Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)	*128,992*	*66,919*	*62,073*
(ii) Burma	9	5	4
Rural—83	1	1	..
Rural—86	4	4	..
Urban—34	4	..	4

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
B—Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)—concld.			
(v) Nepal	202	149	53
Rural—83	10	9	1
Rural—84	11	11	..
Rural—85	67	54	13
Rural—86	64	45	19
Urban—34	50	30	20
(vi) Pakistan	128,780	66,764	62,016
Rural—83	61,637	31,723	29,914
Rural—84	18,721	9,820	8,901
Rural—85	11,164	5,732	5,432
Rural—86	13,508	6,945	6,563
Urban—34	23,750	12,544	11,206
(vii) Straits Settlements and Malaya			
Rural—84	1	1	..
C—Countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	*1*	*1*	..
(iii) Elsewhere in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)			
Italy			
Rural—84	1	1	..
D—Countries in Africa	..	..	..
E—Countries in America	..	..	..
F—Countries in Australasia	..	..	..
G—Born at Sea	..	..	..

TABLE 1.25—DIV—SUBSIDIARY TABLE OF MIGRANTS—*concld.*

Livelihood Classes	Total population born in other States of India but not within the State of Enumeration			Bihar		Orissa		Assam		Chandernagore		Uttar Pradesh		Himachal Pradesh		Punjab	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT																	
I . .	3,610	1,581	2,029	1,458	1,503	10	371	10	52	..	..	98	73	..	..	..	..
II . .	4,047	2,543	1,504	1,957	1,482	5	3	1	1	..	..	38	15	..	..	1	..
III . .	3,488	2,466	1,022	2,424	1,008	6	..	3	2	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..
IV . .	59	36	23	22	19	2	..	1	1	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..
V . .	3,636	2,871	765	2,135	675	226	1	..	1	..	..	465	74	..	..	1	..
VI . .	2,322	1,684	638	1,173	397	35	..	24	10	..	..	161	64	..	1	18	13
VII . .	1,508	1,222	286	1,029	260	52	3	7	4	..	..	50	11	..	..	22	1
VIII . .	5,588	4,177	1,411	3,878	1,303	76	7	17	23	..	1	166	38	1	..	..	4
Total	**24,258**	**16,580**	**7,678**	**14,076**	**6,647**	**412**	**385**	**63**	**94**	**..**	**1**	**1,014**	**280**	**1**	**1**	**42**	**18**

Livelihood Classes	Rajasthan		PEPSU		Hyderabad		Bombay		Madras		Travancore-Cochin		Sikkim		Madhya Bharat		Tripura State	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
I . .	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
II . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	..	2	2	..	1
III . .	5	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
IV . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V . .	25	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
VI . .	263	150	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..
VII . .	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
VIII . .	20	19	..	..	1	..	..	9	13	..	..	2	..	..	5	4	..	1
Total .	**333**	**211**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**10**	**53**	**8**	**..**	**2**	**540**	**..**	**40**	**11**	**..**	**6**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA

District of Origin in Pakistan	1946		1947													
			January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Kusthia	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2 Jessore	1	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	2
3 Khulna	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1
4 Rajsahi	4	1	4	11	126	26	106	22	13	8	3	1	8	1	9	15
5 Dinajpur	100	13	29	27	163	22	69	37	29	25	34	22	1	1	15	15
6 Rangpur	6	13	5	..	20	4	13	7	15	10	9	..	6	3	4	6
7 Bogra	..	9	8	13	8	6	17	6	6	2	6	..	20	2	1	..
8 Pabna	5	6	7	10	7	16	131	15	12	8	2	5	10	10	8	6
9 Dacca	23	2	1	4	18	20	93	10	14	19	7	5	8	6	6	3
10 Mymensingh	17	4	18	18	15	17	14	2	14	2	9	4	17	4	11	5
11 Faridpur	..	2	2	4	12	1	15	7	1	..	4	..	8	1	3	6
12 Bakharganj	2	1	4	1	1	3	9	2	2	..	4	..	5	..	1	4
13 Tipperah	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14 Noakhali	2	2	..	..	..	5	2	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Chittagong	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others	..	51	1	4	1	22	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	9	1	1
Total	**162**	**111**	**81**	**95**	**372**	**146**	**475**	**116**	**114**	**81**	**80**	**39**	**83**	**44**	**65**	**66**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1947													
	August		September		October		November		December		Month not stated		Total of 1947	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Kusthia	8	6	5	32	..	5	2	8	1	1	..	..	17	57
2 Jessore	21	17	19	18	2	6	8	7	3	8	..	..	65	59
3 Khulna	28	21	19	8	7	3	3	3	2	2	..	..	59	47
4 Rajsahi	133	106	15	34	32	23	11	259	86	41	..	..	546	547
5 Dinajpur	166	251	114	128	175	115	34	97	56	55	12	9	897	804
6 Rangpur	52	66	31	30	21	14	6	26	15	5	..	..	197	171
7 Bogra	52	44	20	12	26	46	23	17	31	19	8	2	226	169
8 Pabna	65	73	47	41	83	28	67	98	42	65	..	..	481	375
9 Dacca	85	108	65	55	44	67	58	95	102	92	..	..	501	484
10 Mymensingh	75	63	57	22	44	28	63	115	89	67	..	..	426	347
11 Faridpur	44	40	25	40	14	20	18	21	21	26	3	3	170	169
12 Bakharganj	63	42	5	13	9	4	1	..	1	9	..	..	105	78
13 Tipperah	16	13	8	..	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	36	18
14 Noakhali	15	10	20	13	4	19	2	..	5	..	..	..	53	55
15 Chittagong	12	9	5	3	4	2	10	12	..	..	..	..	32	28
16 Sylhet	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
17 West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 Others	5	7	8	5	7	11	..	..	..	16	..	..	26	79
Total	**841**	**876**	**466**	**456**	**478**	**393**	**309**	**758**	**455**	**406**	**23**	**14**	**3,842**	**3,490**

TABLE 1.26—DV.—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1948													
	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1 Kusthia . .	12	15	..	6	19	7	1	5	..	1	10	10	..	4
2 Jessore . .	5	8	7	5	22	12	4	2	9	4	3	..	..	..
3 Khulna . .	..	3	1	4	7	5	6	3	..	..	5	6	1	..
4 Rajsahi . .	92	144	47	72	138	104	92	35	41	143	44	22	15	22
5 Dinajpur . .	139	159	209	139	397	344	163	151	119	103	137	70	150	63
6 Rangpur . .	36	29	24	27	83	65	37	24	6	12	50	29	28	17
7 Bogra . .	78	37	50	534	236	122	26	24	32	21	41	6	29	21
8 Pabna . .	91	96	234	122	102	127	38	34	44	60	33	55	19	37
9 Dacca . .	47	98	79	80	132	131	39	17	38	25	57	54	23	27
10 Mymensingh. .	71	108	103	89	143	163	29	37	55	41	77	54	64	62
11 Faridpur . .	21	29	12	22	65	70	17	24	21	15	22	11	12	14
12 Bakharganj. .	15	4	13	..	13	13	20	10	2	2	8	1	..	4
13 Tipperah . .	3	..	4	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
14 Noakhali . .	5	2	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	9	3	1	..
15 Chittagong. .	1	..	..	1	7	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
16 Sylhet . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 West Punjab. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20 Others . .	3	12	8	22	16	16	5	..	3	13	3	6	3	10
Total . .	**620**	**744**	**795**	**1,125**	**1,385**	**1,186**	**482**	**367**	**370**	**440**	**504**	**327**	**345**	**285**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1948													
	August		September		October		November		December		Month not stated		Total of 1948	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1 Kusthia	6	..	1	..	7	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	57	55
2 Jessore	1	..	..	..	4	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	58	39
3 Khulna	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	25	26
4 Rajsahi	21	216	33	1,103	50	23	10	121	89	36	2	1	674	2,042
5 Dinajpur	147	61	88	164	48	1,041	34	158	113	52	..	..	1,744	2,505
6 Rangpur	20	12	9	8	5	5	7	4	41	18	..	..	346	250
7 Bogra	20	27	34	12	61	93	24	22	71	10	..	..	702	929
8 Pabna	33	45	16	26	58	22	35	47	26	36	..	..	729	707
9 Dacca	32	31	48	88	107	21	22	26	110	50	1	1	735	649
10 Mymensingh.	43	44	27	17	55	18	33	29	66	71	4	4	770	737
11 Faridpur	12	16	11	13	3	3	9	15	26	13	..	..	231	245
12 Bakharganj.	17	2	21	5	6	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	119	46
13 Tipperah	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	6
14 Noakhali	..	1	2	..	2	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	37	8
15 Chittagong	6	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8
16 Sylhet	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17 West Punjab.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20 Others	7	25	3	23	..	2	1	6	10	7	..	..	62	142
Total	**372**	**485**	**295**	**1,459**	**410**	**1,242**	**192**	**432**	**557**	**297**	**7**	**6**	**6,334**	**8,395**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1949													
	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1 Kusthia	..	19	1	2	8	7	3	9	1	8	..	..	..	..
2 Jessore	5	3	4	..	..	2	9	12	1	..	2	5	1	..
3 Khulna	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
4 Rajsahi	66	63	82	66	346	219	133	345	87	105	61	103	17	17
5 Dinajpur	55	57	117	101	526	448	108	319	152	81	140	176	41	38
6 Rangpur	25	27	35	21	89	105	16	32	14	5	27	52	6	5
7 Bogra	46	40	42	66	185	247	77	106	125	35	57	420	17	20
8 Pabna	63	67	89	66	120	164	137	36	74	89	41	63	17	26
9 Dacca	30	47	51	49	68	116	63	68	48	34	42	34	45	54
10 Mymensingh	60	69	124	139	146	155	64	101	27	41	32	36	53	39
11 Faridpur	16	14	10	12	28	30	16	11	10	5	7	7	17	22
12 Bakharganj	3	..	2	..	5	..	8	5	5	2	4	..	4	..
13 Tipperah	3	3	8	9	1	..	5	9	5	2	..	..	..	..
14 Noakhali	1	9	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Chittagong	..	..	3	..	13	18	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
16 Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..
17 West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others	1	9	6	4	18	80	6	10	12	11	1	2	4	2
Total	**375**	**427**	**575**	**539**	**1,555**	**1,594**	**648**	**1,065**	**562**	**421**	**420**	**901**	**224**	**223**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1949													
	August		September		October		November		December		Month not stated		Total of 1949	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
1 Kusthia . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	48
2 Jessore . .	4	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	5	4	..	..	33	30
3 Khulna . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	11	12
4 Rajsahi . .	12	532	28	94	42	42	24	99	154	44	..	..	1,052	1,729
5 Dinajpur . .	41	45	21	25	27	70	59	114	134	83	..	..	1,421	1,557
6 Rangpur . .	12	..	18	21	11	11	22	16	9	9	..	..	284	304
7 Bogra . .	11	7	24	114	22	63	26	512	138	34	..	..	770	1,664
8 Pabna . .	16	29	10	20	16	10	19	36	21	38	2	3	625	647
9 Dacca . .	55	33	32	18	24	8	16	12	101	76	..	..	575	549
10 Mymensingh. .	11	18	24	9	33	11	34	41	50	50	..	..	658	709
11 Faridpur . .	2	6	2	..	13	2	12	4	11	6	1	1	145	120
12 Bakharganj .	2	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	21
13 Tipperah . .	..	..	1	..	9	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	33	28
14 Noakhali . .	7	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	16	16
15 Chittagong . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20
16 Sylhet . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	5
17 West Punjab. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others . .	8	5	14	5	4	3	1	2	27	11	..	..	102	144
Total . .	**186**	**690**	**174**	**312**	**207**	**223**	**218**	**840**	**655**	**366**	**4**	**6**	**5,803**	**7,603**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*contd.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1950																			
	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
1 Kusthia	9	8	12	17	34	38	17	11	3	1	2	3	7	..	5	3	..	..	1	..
2 Jessore	6	6	8	7	16	17	3	15	..	6	9	11	..	7	..	1	..	6	1	..
3 Khulna	4	5	8	8	14	28	16	22	8	11	61	30	10	8	..	3	2	2	5	8
4 Rajsahi	83	132	692	417	9,759	9,630	4,243	1,541	607	207	547	256	110	98	164	123	185	46	49	76
5 Dinajpur	178	175	554	541	4,028	3,884	2,676	1,377	709	548	631	412	193	143	210	148	120	89	69	59
6 Rangpur	39	46	92	92	514	517	277	159	77	56	78	82	39	15	8	59	8	1	20	12
7 Bogra	129	75	384	289	3,925	4,271	3,475	1,307	413	197	193	89	67	56	87	74	43	37	45	53
8 Pabna	190	106	110	112	564	811	459	189	103	76	206	186	102	90	54	46	21	29	18	40
9 Dacca	52	79	252	152	444	560	493	267	159	84	80	88	32	42	67	33	30	23	92	41
10 Mymensingh	65	52	127	67	333	444	321	196	132	137	95	64	54	42	17	28	33	21	28	25
11 Faridpur	16	3	52	31	170	125	92	23	21	30	21	14	31	16	20	27	17	19	5	5
12 Bakharganj	4	20	3	8	83	28	62	28	26	6	30	4	11	5	18	..	5	1	9	..
13 Tipperah	1	..	4	3	16	12	1	8	8	1	5	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	4	..
14 Noakhali	1	2	1	..	10	11	14	4	9	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
15 Chittagong	5	2	13	1	19	11	16	7	6	4	1	2	6	2	5	1	6	..	2	..
16 Sylhet	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others	9	33	82	36	517	185	321	81	70	64	53	66	29	15	8	11	1	3	4	3
Total	**791**	**744**	**2,395**	**1,781**	**20,446**	**20,572**	**12,486**	**5,235**	**2,358**	**1,433**	**2,013**	**1,309**	**692**	**541**	**663**	**559**	**475**	**279**	**352**	**326**

TABLE 1.26—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—*concld.*

District of Origin in Pakistan	1950								1951								Grand total 1946 to 1951	
	November		December		Month not stated		Total of 1950		January		February		Month not stated		Total of 1951			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
1 Kusthia	1	..	3	1	..	..	94	82	4	2	..	1	..	..	4	3	186	246
2 Jessore	1	1	6	4	..	..	50	81	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	207	214
3 Khulna	6	4	21	27	..	..	155	156	118	112	11	12	..	..	129	124	381	368
4 Rajsahi	52	21	140	52	..	..	16,631	12,599	68	116	31	92	..	..	99	208	19,006	17,126
5 Dinajpur	61	39	132	168	..	..	9,561	7,583	148	131	140	152	..	..	288	283	14,011	12,745
6 Rangpur	19	5	49	13	7	9	1,227	1,066	7	14	17	12	..	..	24	26	2,084	1,830
7 Bogra	61	12	124	54	..	..	8,946	6,514	126	12	52	42	..	..	178	54	10,822	9,339
8 Pabna	14	20	32	18	..	..	1,873	1,723	20	25	17	63	..	..	37	88	3,750	3,546
9 Dacca	32	22	111	158	..	..	1,844	1,549	35	52	16	15	..	..	51	67	3,729	3,300
10 Mymensingh	12	12	82	89	..	..	1,299	1,177	43	44	34	32	..	..	77	76	3,247	3,050
11 Faridpur	2	2	12	39	..	..	459	334	78	9	13	46	..	..	91	55	1,096	925
12 Bakharganj	7	2	5	6	..	..	263	108	72	6	4	3	..	..	76	9	598	263
13 Tipperah	1	1	2	4	..	..	45	37	13	10	..	1	..	..	13	11	147	100
14 Noakhali	3	2	8	5	..	..	48	33	15	11	3	..	..	..	18	11	174	125
15 Chittagong	..	..	2	..	..	..	81	30	8	1	3	1	..	..	11	2	171	88
16 Sylhet	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10
17 West Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20 Others	10	11	28	18	2	1	1,134	527	3	83	238	11	..	..	241	94	1,565	1,037
Total	**282**	**154**	**757**	**658**	**9**	**10**	**43,719**	**33,601**	**758**	**628**	**579**	**485**	..	..	**1,337**	**1,113**	**61,197**	**54,313**

TABLE 1.27—DVI—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

District and Tract	Total			Pakistani		Nepali		Italian		British	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT											
Total	7,908	2,451	5,457	2,412	5,453	37	4	1	..	1	..
Rural	7,045	1,829	5,216	1,798	5,212	29	4	1	..	1	..
Urban	863	622	241	614	241	8	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—83	3,867	1,370	2,497	1,364	2,497	6	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—84	464	315	149	311	149	3	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—85	146	45	101	44	98	1	3	..	..	..	..
Rural—86	2,568	99	2,469	79	2,468	19	1	..	..	1	..
Urban—34	863	622	241	614	241	8	..	..	..	..	..

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1941-1950

Births and Deaths	1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 *Births*											
Male	76,543	8,010	7,003	7,571	7,538	6,809	9,122	7,115	7,434	9,085	6,856
Female	72,446	7,806	6,819	7,418	7,053	6,234	8,576	6,701	6,950	8,623	6,266
2 *Birth Rate* (*a*)											
Male	13.1	13.7	12.0	13.0	12.9	11.7	15.6	12.2	12.7	15.6	11.8
Female	12.4	13.4	11.7	12.7	12.1	10.7	14.7	11.5	11.9	14.8	10.7
3 *Birth Rate* (*b*)											
Male	13.1	13.7	12.0	12.9	12.8	11.7	15.7	12.2	12.8	15.6	11.7
Female	12.4	13.3	11.7	12.6	12.0	10.7	14.7	11.5	11.9	14.7	10.7
4 *Female Births* reported per 1,000 male births	946.5	974.5	973.7	979.8	935.7	915.6	940.1	941.8	934.9	949.1	913.9
5 *Deaths*											
Male	73,777	5,990	5,387	6,542	9,656	8,578	8,715	7,771	6,986	6,906	7,246
Female	66,388	5,372	4,966	5,916	8,918	7,727	7,661	6,991	5,897	6,468	6,472
6 *Death Rate* (*c*)											
Male	24.2	19.6	17.6	21.4	31.6	28.1	28.5	25.4	22.9	22.6	23.7
Female	23.9	19.3	17.9	21.3	32.1	27.8	27.5	25.1	21.2	23.3	23.3
7 *Death Rate* (*d*)											
Male	24.0	19.6	17.5	21.1	31.2	28.0	28.4	25.4	22.8	22.9	23.5
Female	23.9	19.2	18.0	21.3	32.1	28.1	27.8	25.4	21.4	22.8	23.3
8 *Female Deaths* reported per 1,000 male deaths	899.8	896.8	921.8	904.3	923.6	900.8	879.1	899.6	844.1	673.3	893.2

(*a*) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the population of 1941.
(*b*) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.
(*c*) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1941.
(*d*) Number of deaths per one thousand of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

Source :—Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal.

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Cause of Death	1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 *Cholera*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	156	35	29	532	109	28	177	145	29	70	403
Female	142	24	45	460	91	24	175	110	24	63	404
Death Rate											
Male	.5	.1	.1	1.7	.4	.1	.6	.5	.1	.2	1.3
Female	.5	.1	.2	1.7	.3	.1	.6	.4	.1	.2	1.5
2 *Fever*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	4,491	4,483	3,227	4,419	6,098	5,153	5,132	4,500	4,192	3,735	3,966
Female	4,096	3,981	3,478	3,930	5,664	4,651	4,519	4,063	3,531	3,513	3,589
Death Rate											
Male	14.7	14.7	10.6	14.5	20.0	16.8	16.9	14.7	13.7	12.2	13.0
Female	14.7	14.3	12.5	14.1	20.4	16.7	16.5	14.6	12.7	12.6	12.8

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES—*contd.*

Cause of Death	1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10		12
3 Small Pox											
Actual Deaths											
Male	69	7	2	13	235	67	175	122	15	..	50
Female	72	8	3	12	252	75	177	123	17	..	50
Death Rate											
Male	.2	.02	.01	.04	.8	.2	.6	.4	.05	..	.2
Female	.3	.03	.01	.04	.9	.3	.6	.4	.1	..	.2
4 Plague											
Actual Deaths											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Enteric Group of Fevers											
Actual Deaths											
Male	174	91	115	143	136	123	154	239	147	237	352
Female	137	73	93	107	86	104	107	222	83	189	304
Death Rate											
Male	.6	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.8	.5	.8	1.1
Female	.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.8	.3	.7	1.1
6 Respiratory Diseases other than T. B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	898	647	789	836	801	941	1,197	996	943	943	886
Female	680	551	671	659	672	783	835	641	642	678	670
Death Rate											
Male	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
Female	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
7 Suicide											
Actual Deaths											
Male	12	13	11	10	8	13	10	11	11	17	18
Female	10	12	6	9	6	10	14	12	10	10	6
Death Rate											
Male	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03	.03	.06	.04
Female	.04	.04	.02	.03	.04	.1	.1	.04	.04	.04	.02
8 Child Birth											
Actual Deaths											
Female	226	193	189	212	204	236	263	246	232	294	188
Death Rate											
Female	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9	.8	1.1	.7

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES–*concld.*

Cause of Death	1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Malaria											
Actual Deaths											
Male	1,588	1,369	1,850	2,017	1,963	2,045	2,498	1,406	1,306	768	674
Female	1,477	1,256	1,634	1,995	1,824	1,918	2,334	1,332	1,157	691	625
Death Rate											
Male	5.2	4.4	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.7	8.2	4.6	4.3	2.5	2.2
Female	5.3	4.5	5.9	7.2	6.6	6.9	8.4	4.8	4.2	2.5	2.2
10 Kala-azar											
Actual Deaths											
Male	343	192	214	306	245	363	501	570	444	323	272
Female	237	151	136	184	165	204	387	358	308	269	210
Death Rate											
Male	1.1	.6	.7	1.0	.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	.9
Female	.9	.5	.5	.7	.6	.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	.8
11 T. B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	43	39	28	43	47	36	53	34	41	65	46
Female	14	14	17	11	13	16	16	16	11	16	12
Death Rate											
Male	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Female	.1	.1	.1	.04	.05	.1	.1	.1	.04	.1	.04
12 Snake Bite											
Actual Deaths											
Male	32	21	29	34	38	28	35	39	33	35	30
Female	39	19	30	39	34	41	44	43	43	49	45
Death Rate											
Male	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Female	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2

The Death Rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1941.

Source :—Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.1—PERSONS CULTIVATING OWN LAND OR EMPLOYING BARGADAR WITH SIZE OF LAND OWNED AND/OR GIVEN IN BHAG

WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Area of all cultivated lands owned (rent-free or for which rent is paid) (in acres)	Total No. of persons	No. of persons employing no bargadars	Total (Cols. 5 to 19)	Number of persons employing bargadars for the following out of total land owned (in acres)														
				0 to 1.00	1.01 to 2.00	2.01 to 3.00	3.01 to 4.00	4.01 to 5.00	5.01 to 6.00	6.01 to 7.00	7.01 to 8.00	8.01 to 9.00	9.01 to 10.00	10.01 to 15.00	15.01 to 20.00	20.01 to 25.00	25.01 to 33.33	33.34 upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0 to 1.00 .	3,735	3,291	444	444														
1.01 to 2.00 .	7,255	6,516	739	132	607													
2.01 to 3.00 .	8,143	7,131	1,012	160	183	669												
3.01 to 4.00 .	8,089	6,932	1,157	173	248	139	597											
4.01 to 5.00 .	6,215	5,305	910	87	208	142	95	378										
5.01 to 6.00 .	4,203	3,411	792	50	155	183	86	64	254									
6.01 to 7.00 .	4,339	3,519	820	75	102	117	129	50	48	299								
7.01 to 8.00 .	2,553	1,949	604	44	93	71	123	56	35	18	164							
8.01 to 9.00 .	2,206	1,664	542	29	79	62	72	70	25	37	17	151						
9.01 to 10.00 .	2,773	2,031	742	62	70	81	88	105	34	60	27	25	190					
10.01 to 15.00 .	4,608	2,993	1,615	40	145	151	215	180	140	150	97	66	89	342				
15.01 to 20.00 .	2,962	1,709	1,253	46	57	72	87	74	72	114	77	71	182	147	254			
20.01 to 25.00 .	1,312	568	744	27	23	27	45	41	35	48	50	38	60	127	94	129		
25.01 to 33.33 .	1,209	434	775	13	13	23	28	34	36	34	38	47	69	135	112	79	114	
33.34 upwards .	1,147	284	863	13	9	24	17	12	16	14	11	14	41	70	99	84	126	313
Grand Total for entire District	**60,749**	**47,737**	**13,012**	**1,395**	**1,992**	**1,761**	**1,582**	**1,064**	**695**	**774**	**481**	**412**	**631**	**821**	**559**	**292**	**240**	**313**

SADAR SUBDIVISION
(Excluding Hili and Balurghat towns)

0 to 1.00 .	1,466	1,264	202	202														
1.01 to 2.00 .	3,109	2,772	337	40	297													
2.01 to 3.00 .	3,459	2,943	516	64	89	363												
3.01 to 4.00 .	3,516	2,974	542	59	129	63	291											
4.01 to 5.00 .	2,527	2,118	409	35	86	60	35	193										
5.01 to 6.00 .	1,818	1,425	393	20	78	81	54	27	133									
6.01 to 7.00 .	1,600	1,240	360	25	42	65	49	28	24	127								
7.01 to 8.00 .	1,142	811	331	21	49	37	64	31	10	6	113							
8.01 to 9.00 .	811	570	241	7	33	25	28	29	15	14	8	82						
9.01 to 10.00 .	1,137	787	350	26	32	40	39	53	15	24	15	5	101					
10.01 to 15.00 .	1,976	1,239	737	11	66	65	82	87	56	73	46	28	50	173				
15.01 to 20.00 .	1,177	618	559	22	27	29	34	33	28	43	29	32	91	56	135			
20.01 to 25.00 .	580	247	333	1	8	15	15	15	24	14	29	12	30	47	49	74		
25.01 to 33.33 .	484	164	320	2	..	7	14	25	11	11	24	3	31	42	64	33	53	
33.34 upwards .	637	174	463	3	4	12	13	8	13	6	3	9	24	41	56	44	61	166
Grand Total .	**25,439**	**19,346**	**6,093**	**538**	**940**	**862**	**718**	**529**	**329**	**318**	**267**	**171**	**327**	**359**	**304**	**151**	**114**	**166**

TABLE 3.1—PERSONS CULTIVATING OWN LAND OR EMPLOYING BARGADAR WITH SIZE OF LAND OWNED AND/OR GIVEN IN BHAG—*concld.*

Area of all cultivated lands owned (rent-free or for which rent is paid) (in acres)	Total No. of persons	No. of persons employing no bargadars	Total (Cols. 5 to 19)	Number of persons employing bargadars for the following out of total land owned (in acres)														
				0 to 1.00	1.01 to 2.00	2.01 to 3.00	3.01 to 4.00	4.01 to 5.00	5.01 to 6.00	6.01 to 7.00	7.01 to 8.00	8.01 to 9.00	9.01 to 10.00	10.01 to 15.00	15.01 to 20.00	20.01 to 25.00	25.01 to 33.33	33.34 upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
RAIGANJ SUBDIVISION (Excluding Raiganj town)																		
0 to 1.00 .	2,263	2,025	238	238														
1.01 to 2.00 .	4,128	3,736	392	87	305													
2.01 to 3.00 .	4,672	4,179	493	95	94	304												
3.01 to 4.00 .	4,554	3,945	609	114	119	76	300											
4.01 to 5.00 .	3,677	3,184	493	51	122	82	60	178										
5.01 to 6.00 .	2,367	1,970	397	30	77	102	32	37	119									
6.01 to 7.00 .	2,730	2,275	455	50	60	52	80	22	24	167								
7.01 to 8.00 .	1,407	1,136	271	23	44	34	59	25	24	12	50							
8.01 to 9.00 .	1,392	1,094	298	22	45	37	44	41	10	23	9	07						
9.01 to 10.00 .	1,630	1,244	386	36	38	41	49	52	19	34	12	20	85					
10.01 to 15.00 .	2,620	1,751	869	29	79	86	133	93	84	76	49	38	39	163				
15.01 to 20.00 .	1,770	1,085	685	24	30	43	53	41	44	71	46	39	88	91	115			
20.01 to 25.00 .	729	321	408	26	15	12	30	26	11	34	21	26	30	79	45	53		
25.01 to 33.33 .	721	269	452	11	13	16	14	9	25	23	14	44	38	93	48	46	58	
33.34 upwards .	502	110	392	10	5	12	4	4	3	8	8	5	17	29	43	40	63	141
Grand Total .	**35,162**	**28,324**	**6,838**	**846**	**1,046**	**897**	**858**	**528**	**363**	**448**	**209**	**239**	**297**	**455**	**251**	**139**	**121**	**141**

TABLE 3.2A—MEAN DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE), CULTIVABLE AND CULTIVATED AREAS, IRRIGATION, RAINFALL AND DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

Figures relate to the year 1949-50

Mean Density of 1951 (Persons per square mile)	Total Area (acres)		Area cropped more than once annually (acres)	Total area irrigated (acres) ‡	Annual Rainfall		Area under (acres)					
	Cultivable	Cultivated			Normal *	Average 1941-50 †	Rice	Other cereals and pulses	Jute	Fruits, vegetables including root crops	Sugarcane, drugs and narcotics	Fodder, oilseeds and other crops
520	777,300	633,800	86,000	6,908	63.86″	65.77″	574,800	40,800	30,400	9,800	3,900	60,100

*Normal of current year is not available. Normal rainfall figure supplied by the Meteorological Department before the partition of the Province and which is being used in our rainfall publications is now furnished above.

†Figures for the district are calculated by taking an unweighted arithmetical average of the figures published yearly during 1941-50 as the district annual average rainfall. This district annual average is itself unweighted average of the annual rainfall of all the observatory stations within the district for which normal rainfall figures are on record.

N. B.—‡Total area cultivable=Net area sown+current fallows+cultivable waste land.

Total area cultivated=Net area sown, *i.e.*, net area irrigated.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.2B—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1	Mean density per square mile (1951)	520
2	Annual Rainfall	
	(*a*) Normal	63.86″
	(*b*) Average 1949-50	69.73″
	(*c*) Rainfall during year (March 1949—28th February 1950)	69.50″
3	Total area in square miles	1,455.48 (931, 507)
	(*a*) Waste (in acres) cultivable waste	66,400
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area of district	7%
	(*c*) Cultivable (net cropped area+current fallows+cultivable waste) (in acres)	777,300
	(*d*) (*c*) as % of total area of district	83%
4	(*a*) Area cropped more than once annually (in acres)	86,000
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area of district	9%
5	(*a*) Net cropped area (in acres)	633,800
	(*b*) (*a*) as % total area of district	68%
6	Total area irrigated (in acres) by	6,908
	(*a*) Government canals	..
	(*b*) Private canals	..
	(*c*) Tanks under T.I. scheme	..
	(*d*) Private tanks	6,908
	(*e*) Wells	..
	(*f*) Other sources	..
	(*g*) Irrigated area as % of net cropped area of district	1%
	(*h*) Irrigated area as % of total cultivable area of district	1%
	(*i*) Irrigated area as % of total area of district	1%
7	Total area under following crops (in acres)	719,800
8	Area under (in acres)	
	(*a*) Rice	574,800
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area under crops of 7	80%
	(*c*) Other cereals and pulses	40,800
	(*d*) (*c*) as % of total area under crops of 7	6%
	(*e*) Jute	30,400
	(*f*) (*e*) as % of total area under crops of 7	4%
	(*g*) Fruits, vegetables including root crops	9,800
	(*h*) (*g*) as % of total area under crops of 7	1%
	(*i*) Sugarcane, drugs and narcotics	3,900
	(*j*) (*i*) as % of total area under crops of 7	1%
	(*k*) Fodder, oilseeds and other crops	60,100
	(*l*) (*k*) as % of total area under crops of 7	8%

N.B.—Private tanks include tanks under T. I. scheme.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.3—CULTIVATED AREA (EXCLUDING ORCHARDS AND GARDENS)—1949-50

Rainfall (1949)			Summer Crops	Col. 4 as % of total cultivated area	Winter Crops	Col. 6 as % of total cultivated area	Spring Crops	Col. 8 as % of total cultivated area	Miscellaneous Crops	Col. 10 as % of total cultivated area	Total cultivated area †	Total area in square miles	Mean density per square mile
1 Mar. to 31 May	1 Sep. to 31 Oct.	Total for these five months											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.35″	15.47″	28.82″	300	*	612,700	85.1%	95,200	13.3%	11,600	1.6%	719,800	1,389	510

N.B.—†Total cultivated area has been taken to be gross cropped area. (Figures relate to the year 1949-50).
*Negligible.
Summer crops include :—Summer rice and summer til.
Winter crops include :—Autumn rice, Winter rice, Jowar, Bazra, Maize, Ragi, other Kharif cereals, Khrarif pulses, Winter til, Jute, Sunnhemp and other fibres, Bhadoi Fodder, Sugar crops, Bhadoi fruits and vegetables.
Spring crops include :—Wheat, Barley, other Rabi cereals, Pulses other than Kharif pulses, Oil seeds other than Til, Cotton, Tobacco, Potato, Rabi fruits and vegetables, Rabi fodder.
Miscellaneous crops include :—Condiments and Spices, Tea, miscellaneous Food, miscellaneous Non-food and Cinchona.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.4—PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION DURING THREE DECADES

Average net area sown (A1) in acres				Average area sown more than once (A2) in acres				Average net area irrigated (A3) in acres				Average area irrigated more than once †(A4) in acres			
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
634,800	444,800	460,400	490,400	58,800	*	700	3,700	4,029	*	*	*	4	*	*	*

How to compile :—(*a*) Figures are given in unit of acres.
(*b*) Quinquennial averages are given as follows :—
1951—Five years ending with crop year 1949-50.
1941—Five years ending with crop year 1939-40.
1931—Five years ending with crop year 1929-30.
1921—Five years ending with crop year 1919-20.

*No reliable data are available.
†A4=Gross cropped area irrigated—net area irrigated. *Source* :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.5—COMPONENTS OF CULTIVATED AREA DURING THREE DECADES

Unirrigated single-crop cultivation (in acres)				Unirrigated double-crop cultivation (in acres)				Irrigated single-crop cultivation (in acres)				Irrigated double-crop cultivation (in acres)			
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
571,975	444,800	459,700	486,700	58,796	*	700	3,700	4,025	*	*	*	4	*	*	*

*No reliable data are available. *Source* :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.6—GOVERNMENT EMBANKMENTS IN MILES

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total length of Government Embankment, West Dinajpur.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source :—Irrigation and Waterways Department, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.7—STATEMENT OF LAND UTILISATION IN THE DISTRICT IN 1944-45

	Total for the district	Balurghat	Raiganj
Paddy—			
Total	613,061.54	276,247.21	336,814.33
Aman	538,941.95	257,478.35	281,463.60
Boro	212.17	73.14	139.03
Aus	73,907.42	18,695.72	55,211.70
Cereals and Pulses—			
Total	26,735.37	9,120.58	17,614.79
Gram	5,172.85	878.22	4,294.63
Wheat	3,101.62	227.48	2,874.14
Barley	5,694.35	921.15	4,773.20
Musur	4,332.66	1,604.93	2,727.73
Mug	1,130.93	883.00	247.93
Maskalai	2,821.10	2,746.98	74.12
Khesari	1,515.12	700.04	815.08
Arahar	1,335.86	525.34	810.52
Maize	1,630.88	633.44	997.44
Other Food Crops—			
Sugarcane	1,647.37	792.86	854.51
Groundnut	1.54	1.02	.52
Mustard	34,042.10	8,430.68	25,611.42
Til	194.93	163.71	31.22
Chillies	4,561.28	244.39	4,316.89
Potato	2,939.11	1,750.44	1,188.67
Onions and garlics	2,335.67	677.71	1,657.96
Vegetables and others	28,877.64	5,341.69	23,535.95
Fibre—			
Jute	16,253.80	6,793.53	9,460.27
Sunnhemp	1.35	1.35	..
Orchards and Others—			
Cocoanut	6.97	4.09	2.88
Betelnut	3.59	.28	3.31
Mango	4,036.32	1,228.54	2,807.78
Dates	115.62	44.61	71.01
Other Fruits	1,298.72	607.13	691.59
Pan Boroj	84.21	72.56	11.65
Bamboo	15,099.75	4,659.50	10,440.25
Others	1,072.58	194.45	878.13
TOBACCO	1,558.87	603.94	954.93
SPECIFIC CROPS, IF ANY	..	..	..
TOTAL CROPPED	..	..	..
DOFASALI	..	..	..
NET CROPPED AREA	..	..	..
CURRENT FALLOWS	..	..	..
Area not available for cultivation—			
Net unculturable area at the end of the year	..	..	..
Total	101,706.85	50,938.50	50,768.35
Tank	33,884.34	16,935.96	16,948.38
Beel, khal, rivers, etc.	21,798.25	9,592.20	12,206.05
Path, road, bandh, railway lines, etc.	11,144.76	4,586.58	6,558.18
Shop, homestead, mosque, temple, etc.	18,184.54	8,462.29	9,722.25
Others if any	16,694.96	11,361.47	5,333.49
Culturable but not yet cultivated—			
Net culturable waste at the end of the year	..	..	..
Total	66,734.47	23,184.49	43,549.98
Culturable waste	45,613.46	15,356.88	30,256.58
Bhita, etc.	5,991.72	2,134.54	3,857.18
Grazing ground	5,132.30	3,811.40	1,320.90
Jungles	8,813.02	1,413.53	7,399.49
Playing and camping grounds	175.08	72.16	102.92
Others if any	1,008.89	395.98	612.91
Total Area	**885,425.76**	**374,134.47**	**511,291.29**

Source :—Agricultural Statistics by Plot to Plot Enumeration in Bengal, 1944-45, Part I ; by H. S. M. Ishaque, 1946. Page 84.

TABLE 3.8—ABSTRACT OF CULTURABLE WASTE LAND BLOCKS OF 100 ACRES AND ABOVE IN 1944-45

Scattered plots below 100 acres in size		100 acres and above to below 500 acres		500 acres and above to below 1,000 acres		1,000 acres and above to below 5,000 acres		5,000 acres and above		Total
No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	No. of blocks	Area in acres	
..	65,588	5	976	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,564

Source :—Agricultural Statistics by Plot to Plot Enumeration in Bengal 1944-45, Part I; by H. S. M. Ishaque, 1946 page 105 and Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.9—RESULTS OF CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1944-45

(Figures refer to yields per acre)

Aman						Boro						Aus						Jute		
Paddy			Rice			Paddy			Rice			Paddy			Rice					
Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.
15	22	14	10	15	4	14	33	3	9	35	7	11	30	10	7	33	12	11	0	6

N.B.—Crop cutting experiments of (1) Boro, (2) Aus and (3) Jute were conducted at a time when the staff had become extremely restless and nervous in consequence of the recommendations of the Rowland Committee and it is not possible in every case to guarantee a high standard of work.

Source :—Agricultural Statistics by Plot to Plot Enumeration in Bengal, 1944-45, Part I; by H. S. M. Ishaque, 1946; page 120

TABLE 3.10—RESULTS OBTAINED BY A DETAILED ECONOMIC ENQUIRY MADE IN SELECTED VILLAGES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945

Name of Mauza	Classification of families	No. of families in each class	Khas or Nijdakhal lands under cultivation by self or by labourers	Khas or Nijdakhal lands other than cultivated lands, *eg.*, homestead, tanks, orchards, etc.	Khas or Nijdakhal lands let out to Bargadars	Khas or Nijdakhal lands mortgaged to others under usufructuary	Total of 3, 4, 5 and 6	Lands leased out to tenants	Lands cultivated as Bargadars or Adhiars whether by self or by labourers	Lands held under temporary lease other than Barga	Lands held under usufructuary mortgage cultivated by self or by labourers	Total of 9, 10 and 11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District West Dinajpur	A	27	..	1.98	..	..	1.98	..	27.33	..	..	27.33
Subdivision Balurghat	B	14	5.28	1.65	2.23	..	9.16	..	31.45	..	..	31.45
P. S. Balurghat	C	22	21.47	6.02	12.96	1.07	41.52	..	52.77	..	..	52.77
J. L. 390, Durgapur	D	9	23.10	2.58	3.83	4.49	34.00	0.08	28.17	..	..	28.17
	E	18	197.47	17.97	42.25	..	257.69	6.79	28.35	..	..	28.35
	Total	90	247.32	30.20	61.27	5.56	344.35	6.87	168.07	..	..	168.07
District West Dinajpur	A	11	..	0.77	..	..	0.77	..	8.00	..	..	8.00
Subdivision Raiganj	B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. S. Kushmandi	C	4	7.00	1.01	..	..	8.01	..	14.00	..	..	14.00
J.L. 89, Kunia	D	6	24.51	1.09	..	..	25.60	..	16.00	..	..	16.00
	E	9	78.98	5.81	76.17	..	160.96	..	1.05	..	1.00	2.05
	Total	30	110.49	8.68	76.17	..	195.34	..	39.05	..	1.00	40.05

(A) Landless families or families having no Khas land of their own other than homestead lands,
(B) Families having in addition to homestead lands, some Khas lands also the grand total of the area not exceeding 1 acre,
(C) As (B) above, the total of area not exceeding 3 acres,
(D) As (B) above, the total of area not exceeding 5 acres, and,
(E) As (B) above, the total exceeding 5 acres.

TABLE 3.10—RESULTS OBTAINED BY A DETAILED ECONOMIC ENQUIRY MADE IN SELECTED VILLAGES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945—*concld.*

Name of Mauza	Classification of families according to per capita income	No. of families in each class	Total No. of persons in the family of each class	Total income of each class	Total area of Khas land of each class	Total annual consumption, expenditure on food, clothing, etc.	Out of pocket expenses on production	Grand total of expenditure	Total outstanding debts and liabilities	Name of crop	Total area cultivated in (acres)	Total cost of production (including families own labour and materials, etc., etc.)	Cost per acre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.			Rs. as.	Rs. as.
District West Dinajpur	M	1	4	184 0	0.03	185 0	Nil	185 0	Nil	Aus	..	.. ..	.. ..
Subdivision Balurghat	N	31	186	17,113 3	43.66	13,169 7	84 8	13,253 15	45 6	Aman*	293.74	15,778 5	5 0
P. S. Balurghat	O	45	202	26,089 3	122.45	22,660 9	1,299 11	23,960 4	1,523 15	Jute*	7.76	581 11	74 15
J. L. 390, Durgapur	P	13	70	18,900 11	178.21	13,749 11	2,947 8	16,697 3	1,216 1	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
	Total	90	462	62,287 1	344.35	49,764 11	4,331 11	54,096 6	2,785 6	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
District West Dinajpur	M	3	14	1,004 0	0.26	990 4	Nil	990 4	24 4	Aus	4.82	383 12	79 9
Subdivision Raiganj	N	13	76	5,779 14	32.18	7,213 5	324 12	7,538 1	1,106 1	Aman	103.81	6,932 14	66 12
P. S. Kushmandi	O	11	41	5,354 14	65.37	4,458 6	840 12	5,299 2	318 13	Jute	0.49	59 12	121 15
J. L. 89, Kunia	P	3	17	6,147 4	97.53	3,319 7	1,203 8	4,522 15	Nil	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
	Total	30	148	18,286 0	195.34	15,981 6	2,369 0	18,350 6	1,449 2	..	..	.. ..	.. ..

*These figures being very low were excluded at the time of finding out the average cost of prodnction.

M—Families with the per capita income range between Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 per annum.

N—Families with the per capita income range between Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 per annum.

O—Families with the per capita income range between Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 per annum.

P—Families with the per capita income range between Rs. 201 and above per annum.

Source :—Agricultural Statistics by Plot to Plot Enumeration in Bengal, 1944-45, Part I; by H. S. M. Ishaque, 1946. Page 132.

TABLE 3.11—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS—1941-50

Months	1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
January	1	0.45	Nil	Nil	3	1.84	2	1.71
February	Nil	0.02	1	1.50	1	0.50	1	0.15
March	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.74
April	4	1.84	5	3.89	7	4.05	3	2.92
May	7	5.95	6	3.43	8	5.47	6	4.70
June	17	17.41	10	6.06	16	24.94	12	11.45
July	15	14.93	(a)	(a)	16	17.44	14	33.41
August	21	25.63	11	11.88	17	14.26	13	13.86
September	8	4.39	12	22.50	12	12.04	12	12.11
October	5	10.36	2	8.79	3	0.62	2	2.43
November	1	0.53	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	79	81.51	47	58.05	83	81.16	67	83.48

	1945		1946		1947		1948	
January	1	0.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	2	0.86	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	2	1.98
March	Nil	0.09	2	0.69	2	0.52	Nil	Nil
April	3	1.70	6	5.13	2	1.28	3	3.76
May	6	4.71	5	5.54	8	5.36	9	5.97
June	15	16.59	13	13.82	(a)	(a)	15	15.70
July	16	10.50	16	14.10	(a)	(a)	27	25.30
August	16	13.00	16	10.40	12	7.50	18	15.61
September	13	10.29	11	6.16	(a)	(a)	11	14.49
October	4	8.74	7	14.98	(a)	(a)	5	3.86
November	Nil	Nil	1	0.40	(a)	(a)	5	3.77
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil
Total	76	67.10	77	71.28	24	14.66	95	90.44

	1949		1950		Total for 10 (ten) years	
January	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	7	4.62
February	(a)	(a)	3	1.01	10	6.08
March	(a)	(a)	2	0.46	8	2.50
April	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	33	24.57
May	(a)	(a)	7	3.57	62	44.70
June	(a)	(a)	15	22.78	113	128.75
July	(a)	(a)	17	9.93	121	125.61
August	(a)	(a)	21	17.81	145	129.95
September	(a)	(a)	8	3.69	87	85.67
October	(a)	(a)	3	1.53	31	51.31
November	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	7	4.70
December	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	(a)	(a)	76	60.78	624	608.46

(a) Data not available.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.12—MEAN MAXIMUM AND HIGHEST; MEAN MINIMUM AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES IN HEADQUARTERS STATION—1948-50

Months	1948				1949				1950			
	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	67	67	63	60	80	84	53	52	80	83	51	45
February	71	80	66	61	83	92	54	50	83	91	55	43
March	81	85	73	69	93	96	63	62	91	94	63	53
April	89	97	81	74	93	96	67	62	100	105	73	63
May	83	91	82	79	91	94	71	67	96	104	76	71
June	89	95	83	78	93	96	78	70	89	99	78	74
July	87	91	81	79	91	94	75	72	90	94	81	78
August	90	94	79	71	89	99	78	72	93	97	83	81
September	91	92	79	75	92	98	80	78	97	105	85	83
October	90	93	77	70	94	96	76	70	100	101	81	80
November	88	91	68	62	87	94	62	52	101	101	82	70
December	81	84	59	52	77	85	52	46	100	102	76	75

Source :—Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Calcutta.

TABLE 3.13—FREQUENCY OF FLOODS AND DROUGHTS—1891-1950

Method of Computation

The period considered is from 1891 to 1950, *i.e.*, 60 years. For each year the total rainfall during the season "May to October" (average rainfall recorded at all the stations in the district) was computed. From the 60 values of seasonal rainfall the "*normal rainfall*" was calculated. Now the rainfall in any particular year (*i.e.*, during May to October) will deviate from the "normal rainfall". These deviations were computed for each year. From the 60 deviations the "mean deviation" (disregarding sign) was calculated.

Definition of "Flood" and "Drought"

If the *actual* rainfall during May to October in the district was in *excess* of the "normal rainfall" by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the "mean deviation" or more, that year is called a "Flood" year. On the other hand if the actual rainfall was in *deficit* by $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the "mean deviation" or more, that year is called a "Drought" year. If the actual rainfall lies between (*a*) normal rainfall plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the mean deviation and (*b*) normal rainfall minus $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the mean deviation, the year is reckoned as a normal year.

Frequency of "Floods" and "Droughts" in West Dinajpur

The following statement indicates the incidence of "Floods" and "Droughts" in each year in the district during the period 1891 to 1950. In any year in which the rainfall of the district has been more or less normal (neither Flood nor Drought) the space will be a blank.

1891—D	1901—D	1911	1921	1931	1941
1892	1902—F	1912—F	1922—F	1932	1942
1893	1903	1913—F	1923	1933	1943
1894	1904—D	1914	1924	1934	1944
1895	1905	1915	1925	1935	1945
1896	1906	1916	1926—D	1936	1946
1897	1907	1917	1927	1937	1947
1898	1908—D	1918—F	1928	1938—F	1948
1899—F	1909	1919	1929	1939	1949
1900	1910—F	1920	1930	1940—D	1950

Normal Rainfall—66.2″
Mean Deviation—10.4″
Limit for Abnormality—15.5 (*i.e.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ D)

F—For Flood
D—For Drought

Number of Floods in 60 years—8
Number of Droughts in 60 years—6
Total number of Abnormalities—14 (*i.e.*, Floods and Droughts)

Source :—Director of Meteorology, Poona.

TABLE 3.14—PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS DURING THREE DECADES (IN THOUSAND MAUNDS)

Year	Cereals													Pulses					
	Rice				Other Cereals									Other Pulses					
	Autumn	Winter	Summer	Total ('000 mds.)	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Kharif	Rabi	Total cereals ('000 mds.)	Gram	Bhadoi	Rabi	Total pulses ('000 mds.)	Total food grains ('000 mds.)	Total food grains ('000 tons)
1920-21 .	2,39.7	2,377.5	0.2	2,617.4	3.8	2.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	6.7	2,635.4	1.9	0.2	5.4	7.5	2,642.9	97.1
1930-31 .	2,90.9	2,958.3	1.2	3,250.4	8.7	0.2	1.5	..	..	1.2	..	7.1	3,269.1	1.6	..	8.4	10.0	3,279.1	120.5
1940-41 .	..	..	..	2,272.4	9.0	2.2	0.6	..	..	2.4	..	5.0	2,291.6	2.0	..	7.6	9.6	2,301.2	84.6

ource :—Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

INDUSTRY

TABLE 4.1—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

A—Classification of Industries by locality

Serial No.	Name of Town or Thana	Total number of establishments	Number of Non-Textile establishments	Number of Textile establishments	Number of Handlooms in Textile establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT					
Rural Areas					
1	Hili	4	4	..	..
2	Balurghat	44	5	39	42
3	Kumarganj	27	26	1	2
4	Tapan	90	90	..	..
5	Gangarampur	199	81	118	118
6	Bansihari	..	..	..	..
7	Kushmandi	..	..	..	..
8	Kaliaganj	23	18	5	30
9	Hemtabad	133	119	14	22
10	Raiganj	132	82	50	69
11	Itahar	164	20	144	149
Urban Areas					
1	Hili	14	13	1	3
2	Balurghat	22	20	2	20
3	Raiganj	..	..	..	..
	Total	852	478	374	455

B—Textile Establishments

Industry group (Code No. and name)	Total No. of establishments	Persons employed					
		18 years and over		15 to 18 years		14 years and less	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	265	376	171	48	14	50	31
2.63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving	109	..	111	..	..	..	..
2.82 Woollen spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.83 Silk reeling, spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.84 Hemp and flax, spinning and weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.80 All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	374	376	282	48	14	50	31

TABLE 4.1—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—*concld.*

C—Non-Textile Establishments

Livelihood class and I.C.E.C. Subdivision and group code Number		Description of business (subgroup)	Total Number of establish-ments	Persons employed					
				18 years and over		15 to 18 years		14 years and less	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)									
0.6	0.61	Fishery	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
2.1	2.13	Bread and Biscuit making	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
2.2	2.21	Oil making	14	15	..	..	..	..	..
2.5	2.51	Biri making	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
2.7	2.71	Tailoring	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2.9	2.92	Shoe making and repairing	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
3.0	3.01	Smithy	98	140	..	13	..	..	..
	3.02	Brass wares making	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	3.03	Tin box making	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
3.3	3.32	Cycle repairing	16	42	..	2	..	..	1
3.8	3.82	Soap making	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
4.0	4.04	Gold and silver ornaments making	133	191	5	21	1	1	..
	4.05	Musical instruments making and repairing	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
4.4	4.41	Earthen wares making	53	72	56	1	..	..	1
4.6	4.62	Carpentry	34	125	..	3	..	..	..
	4.60	Bamboo products making	90	99	59	14	4	5	1
4.7	4.7	Furniture making	24	69	..	1	..	5	..
		Total	478	808	120	56	5	11	3

TABLE 4.2—GROWTH OF FACTORIES—1940-49

Year	Perennial	Total
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	
1	2	3
1940	13	13
1941	13	13
1942	13	13
1943	13	13
1944	13	13
1945	15	15
1946	15	15
1947	16	16
1948	17	17
1949	17	17

Source :—State Statistical Bureau, West Bengal.

TABLE 4.3—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY WITH AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS IN EACH
1949

Industry	Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed
1	2	3
I—Government and Local Fund Factories	..	..
II—All Other Factories		
Textiles	..	..
Total	..	..
Engineering	..	..
Total	..	..
Minerals and Metals	..	..
Total	..	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco		
Rice Mills	17	1,179
Miscellaneous	..	..
Total	17	1,179
Chemicals and Dyes, etc.	..	..
Total	..	..
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass	..	..
Total	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..
Total	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		
1949	17	1,179
1948	17	1,002
1947	16	905
1946	15	931
1945	15	(a)
1944	13	697
1943	13	657
1942	13	770
1941	13	(a)
1940	13	(a)

Note—Above Statistics relate to Factories subject to Factories Act (XXV of 1943).
(a) Not available.

Source :—Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

TABLE 4.4—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES—1940-49

Year	Perennial: Food, Drink and Tobacco	Total
1	2	3
1940	(a)	(a)
1941	(a)	(a)
1942	770	770
1943	657	657
1944	697	697
1945	(a)	(a)
1946	931	931
1947	905	905
1948	1,002	1,002
1949	1,179	1,179

Note—(a) Data not available.
Workers employed by Factories subject to Factories Act are only shown.
Figures for 1949 were compiled from the unpublished records of the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Source :—State Statistical Bureau, West Bengal.

*TABLE 4.5—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN JUTE MILLS BY CLASS

*As there is no jute mill at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

*TABLE 4.6—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS BY CLASS

*As there is no cotton spinning and weaving mill at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

*TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

*As there is no public electric supply undertaking at West Dinajpur, this table is not furnished for this district.

ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 5.1—LAND REVENUE—1941-50

Particulars	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Permanently Settled Estates										
Current—										
Number	528	535	548	548	..	..	292	292	292	465
Demand	762,850	762,827	762,665	762,665	..	..	199,600	199,600	199,600	481,204
Collection	685,660	711,031	729,080	745,809	..	..	163,383	196,386	181,167	420,719
Temporarily Settled Estates										
Current—										
Number	4	4	4	4	..	..	9	9	9	9
Demand	250	261	262	261	..	..	638	638	638	638
Collection	245	248	248	259	..	..	342	428	493	482
Estates held directly by Government										
Current—										
Number	4	4	4	4	..	..	7	7	7	7
Demand	3,940	3,927	3,927	3,927	..	..	9,619	9,619	9,619	9,619
Collection	2,428	3,903	3,923	3,908	..	..	..	7,738	8,872	9,789
Road and Public Works Cess										
Current—										
Number	644	650	663	663	..	..	380	380	380	566
Demand	216,430	216,433	216,433	216,433	..	..	54,242	54,242	54,242	128,310
Collection	149,171	156,465	180,437	182,504	..	..	28,733	49,684	44,945	106,374

Source :—Finance Department, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.2—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

A—SERIOUS CRIMES	1947	1948	1949	1950
I—Cognizable cases				
(*a*) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	11	28	16	18
(*b*) Serious offences against the person	7	11	13	3
(*c*) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	99	51	19	18
II—Non-Cognizable cases				
(*a*) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	4	1	2	7
(*b*) Serious offences against the person	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	..	..	..	..
Total of I & II	121	91	50	46
B—MINOR CRIMES				
I—Cognizable cases				
(*a*) Minor offences against the person	11	34	36	28
(*b*) Minor offences against property	112	105	139	86
(*c*) Other offences not specified above	148	274	824	607
II—Non-Cognizable cases				
(*a*) Minor offences against the person	200	255	276	330
(*b*) Minor offences against property	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Minor offences not specified above	65	127	306	324
Total of I & II	536	795	1,581	1,375

Compiled by the District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 5.3—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Offence or Nature of Proceedings	Persons convicted or bound over in									
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Offences										
Offences against public tranquillity	5	6	2	38	44	30	10	21	28	61
Murder	3	1	3	3	5	5	4	..	..	..
Culpable homicide	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	2
Rape	4	..	1	..	1	..	4	16	2	..
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	..	..	..	6	1	4	13	..	5	4
Hurt with criminal force or assault	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	..	20	8
Dacoity	49	33	26	29	37	30	26	11	13	12
Robbery	6	22	5	7	8	13	..	2	4	8
Theft	171	162	150	118	165	208	175	58	62	71
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	35	52	25	41	47	73	43	384	185	142
Bad livelihood	6	4	4	1	2	5	1	14	6	4
Keeping the Peace	1	..	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
Salt Law	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Law	9	3	1	2	..	3	..	30	29	4
Stamp Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences	22	7	33	28	102	87	171	441	748	756

Source :—Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 5.4—CIVIL JUSTICE

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
I—Money Suits	85	151	315	258	226	200	545	405	323	265
II—Rent Suits	3,929	5,522	4,634	3,800	4,194	3,541	3,738	2,312	2,036	2,387
Total	4,014	5,673	4,949	4,058	4,420	3,741	4,283	2,717	2,359	2,652
(*a*) For enhancement of rent	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
III—Title and other suits	648	726	1,004	962	861	733	631	377	401	336

Source :—District Judge, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 5.5—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1950

Thana	Description of the staff													
	.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspr.	S.I.	Srgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Naik	Const.	Total	No. of Unions	No. of Chauki-dars	No. of Dafa-dars
1 Balurghat	1	..	3	1	4	..	10	..	..	50	69	9	95	18
2 Hili	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	20	24	3	25	5
3 Kumarganj	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	32	39	8	73	16
4 Gangarampur	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	26	34	9	85	18
5 Tapan	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	26	32	11	110	22
6 Raiganj	..	..	..	1	3	..	6	..	..	26	36	13	144	26
7 Hemtabad	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	14	18	5	60	10
8 Bansihari	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	9	94	18
9 Kushmandi	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	14	18	8	97	16
10 Kaliaganj	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	22	29	8	106	16
11 Itahar	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	11	121	22
Court	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	1	..	15	25	..	..	..
Reserve	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	82	90	..	..	..
D.I.B.	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	1	..	28	39	..	..	..
Special Armed Forces	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	19	19	267	309	..	..	..
Total	1	..	3	6	40	..	57	21	19	638	785	94	1,010	187

Source :—Inspector General of Police, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.6—JAILS

Name and class of Jail	Accommodation in 1950			Daily average number of prisoners in									
	Total	Males	Females	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Raiganj Sub-Jail	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.81	45.49
2 Balurghat Sub-Jail	34	31	3	26.90	29.45	32.20	34.52	38.76	48.88	33.56	58.26	85.73	83.30

Note—Raiganj Sub-Jail was opened in November, 1949.

Source :—Prisons Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.7—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1949

Number of registration offices	Number of Registration						Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents			Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
	Immovable Property			Movable Property	Wills	Total	Affecting immovable property	Affecting movable property	Total				
	Compulsory	Optional	Total										
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	11,719	199	11,918	136	18	12,072	4,847,142	111,550	4,958,692	41,597	4,241	45,838	33,960

Source :—Annual Report on the working of the Registration Department.

TABLE 5.8—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1949-50

Description	No. of Societies at the end of the year	No. of members	Working Capital (Rupees)				Loans issued to members and other Societies
			Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital paid up	Reserve and other funds	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Banks	2	464	594,491	90,830	86,618	771,939	377,841
Agricultural Societies	570	12,594	234,466	117,274	131,992	483,732	270,316
Non-Agricultural Societies	3	279	10,110	2,027	2,741	14,878	6,010
Total	575	13,337	839,067	210,131	221,351	1,270,549	654,167

Note—Figures for Agricultural Societies include credit and exclude credit grain.
Figures for Non-Agricultural Societies include only credit.

Source :—Registrar of Co-operative Societies, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.9—EXCISE RECEIPTS
(IN RUPEES)

Serial No.	Excise articles	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Imported liquors	28	88	155	392	403	976	349	860	748	..
2	Country Spirits—										
	(*a*) Duty on Country Spirits	83,999	99,734	206,014	354,851	430,110	449,389	116,728	92,264	104,236	156,262
	(*b*) Distillery and license fees on Country Spirits	32,282	37,730	29,854	45,437	42,462	43,505	6,670	6,297	5,529	11,688
	(*c*) Receipts in outstill areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Tari	8,496	8,492	11,149	16,629	19,611	25,793	6,555	7,091	7,813	10,960
4	Pachwai	6,131	5,353	4,997	6,960	8,715	7,977	3,938	2,071	2,868	2,824
5	Opium—										
	(*a*) Duty	22,145	25,132	31,366	58,724	60,736	57,344	15,212	25,959	18,023	15,448
	(*b*) License fees	5,980	6,722	6,872	8,518	7,789	5,840	1,273	2,362	900	1,489
6	Hemp Drugs—Total	53,618	54,364	107,879	175,638	186,448	196,523	57,591	54,115	31,031	27,365
	Duty	32,709	33,075	81,285	149,048	164,565	174,091	53,739	49,484	28,992	24,248
	License fees	20,909	21,289	26,594	26,590	21,883	22,432	3,852	4,631	2,039	3,117
	(*a*) Ganja—										
	Duty	32,688	33,047	81,225	148,850	164,117	173,545	53,739	49,379	28,698	23,968
	License fees	20,702	21,003	26,347	26,174	21,455	21,975	3,832	4,500	1,845	2,899
	(*b*) Charas—										
	Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	License fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) Bhang—										
	Duty	21	28	60	198	448	546	..	105	294	280
	License fees	207	286	247	416	428	457	20	131	194	218
7	Miscellaneous including cocaine, methylated spirits, beer and medicated wines	1,747	1,863	2,411	5,371	5,508	10,021	5	1,516	711	2,352

Source :—Excise Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX
(IN RUPEES)

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
..	6,798	39,609	34,928	62,319	79,339	..	39,218	100,853	199,323	265,493

N.B.—Estimated—1941-42 to 1945-46.

Source :—Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX
(IN RUPEES)

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
28	24	12	742	1,688	1,817	..	704	3,590	18,246	

N.B.—Estimated—1941-42 to 1945-46.
*Data not available.
Source :—District Magistrate, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 5.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX
(IN RUPEES)

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
..	65	353	111	121	351	..	10,867	17,865	24,195	50,494

N.B.—Estimated—1941-42 to 1945-46.

Source :—Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.13—STAMPS
(IN RUPEES)

Class of Stamps	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Judicial	383,465 2 0	..	..	330,474 11 0	267,328 7 6	310,943 1 7	199,514 11 0	85,606 11 0	77,166 5 0	264,164 14 0
Non-judicial . . .	97,733 11 0	..	..	216,743 0 0	298,624 13 11	289,316 12 2	167,689 7 0	135,246 2 0	187,534 12 0	437,656 1 0

Source :—Finance (Taxation) Department.

TABLE 5.14—INCOME-TAX

Particulars	1941-42.	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assessees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303	376	348
Net collection Rs. (In thousands) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.45	2.00	2.25

Note—The figures prior to 1948-49 are not available as records of the relevant periods are now in Pakistan.

Source :—Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal.

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

TABLE 6.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1950-51

Class of Institutions	Total		Under the management of Govt. or Local Bodies				Under private management			
			Managed by Government		Managed by Municipalities and District School Board		Aided by Government and District or Municipal Board		Unaided	
	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. E. Schools	13	5,249	..	..	..	..	6	2,834	7	2,415
M. E. Schools	41	5,506	..	..	..	..	26	4,193	15	1,313
Primary Schools	504	39,336	20	3,086	..	..	338	27,357	146	8,893
Technical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	30	1,160	19	502	..	..	11	658	..	..

Source :—Education Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 6.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS)—1941-50

Class and number of Institutions with number of pupils	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GRAND TOTAL										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	692	639
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,419	52,906	53,647
Public Institutions										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. E. Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	13
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,006	3,080	5,249
M. E. Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	38	41
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,681	6,003	5,506
Primary Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	521	504
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,789	38,446	39,336
Technical Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	34	30
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	1,647	1,160
Unrecognised Schools										
Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	93	51
Pupils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,523	3,730	2,396
Percentage of male pupils to male population of schoolgoing age (5—14) of 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	46	46
Percentage of female pupils to female population of schoolgoing age (5—14) of 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	9	11

Source:—Education Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 6.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Note on compilation—The Census Department framed a questionnaire which the Director of Public Instruction addressed to all schools. The replies were tabulated and this table is based solely on the returns received from schools. No attempt has been made to check the returns with the records of the Education Directorate. The information furnished by each school is therefore without authoritative verification.

ABSTRACT FOR WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

Subdivision	No. of School	Total No. of classes including sections	Average No. of pupils for years 1946-50	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of trained Graduates	Total Government grants received 1946-47 to 1950-51 (Rs.)	Total of private donations received or raised 1948-49 to 1950-51 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL AREAS								
DISTRICT	12	115	3,212	155	74	23	245,850	46,608
Balurghat	9	83	2,241	113	51	18	109,223	42,005
Raiganj	3	32	971	42	23	5	136,627	4,603
NON-MUNICIPAL AREAS								
DISTRICT	12	115	3,212	155	74	23	245,850	46,608
Balurghat	9	83	2,241	113	51	18	109,223	42,005
Raiganj	3	32	971	42	23	5	136,627	4,603
MUNICIPAL AREAS*								
DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balurghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—Column 8 excludes moneys spent on schools run wholly by the Government.

* As the municipalities of Balurghat and Raiganj have just been started, the figures for municipal areas are not available.

SUBDIVISION—BALURGHAT

Serial No.	J. L. No. Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation to C. U.	Total No. of classes including sections	Average No. of pupils for years 1946-50	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of trained Graduates	Total Govt. grants received 1946-47 to 1950-51	Total of private donations received or raised 1948-49 to 1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P.S. HILI										Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 366, Hili	Hili R. N. H. E. School	1924	1-1-26	11	398	15	10	3	37,691	..
2	J. L. 289, Tior	Teor Krishnastamee High School	15-1-33	1-1-50	10	172	13	4	1	3,875	16,681
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	21	570	28	14	4	41,566	16,681
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	21	570	28	14	4	41,566	16,681

TABLE 6.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*

Serial No.	J. L. No. Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation to C. U.	Total No. of classes including sections	Average No. of pupils for years 1946-50	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of trained Graduates	Total Govt. grants received 1946-47 to 1950-51	Total of private donations received or raised 1948-49 to 1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	P.S. BALURGHAT										
										Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 42, Khaspur	Khaspur Harekrishna H. E. School	1948	31-3-50	10	211	12	4	2	3,722	..
2	J. L. 106, Dakshin Chak Bhabani	Lalit Mohan Adarsha Uchcha Vidyalaya	4-1-49	1-1-50	6	*271	10	4	2	200	5,897
3	J. L. 187, Patiram	Patiram H. E. School	1944	1-1-47	6	†158	8	3	1	11,970	3,238
4	J. L. 106, Dakshin Chak Bhabani	Balurghat H. E. School	1908	1910	18	613	26	15	6	48,106	1,350
	Total for Thana	4	..	..	40	1,253	56	26	11	63,998	10,485
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	4	..	..	40	1,253	56	26	11	63,998	10,485
	P.S. KUMARGANJ										
1	J. L. 40, Neona	Angina Borait H. E. School	1-1-42	1950	6	115	9	3	..	505	6,932
	Total for Thana	1	..	..	6	115	9	3	..	505	6,932
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	1	..	..	6	115	9	3	..	505	6,932
	P.S. TAPAN										
1	J. L. 64, Kasba	Tapan High English School	1-6-24	1-1-50	10	149	11	3	1	2,389	7,907
	Total for Thana	1	..	..	10	149	11	3	1	2,389	7,907
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	1	..	..	10	149	11	3	1	2,389	7,907
	P.S. GANGARAMPUR										
1	J. L. 34, Rajibpur	Gangarampur H. E. School	30-1-49	7-2-50	6	*154	9	5	2	765	..
	Total for Thana	1	..	..	6	154	9	5	2	765	..
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	1	..	..	6	154	9	5	2	765	..

*Average for two years 1949 and 1950.
†Average for three years 1948 to 1950.

TABLE 6.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS—*concld.*

Serial No.	J. L. No. Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation to C. U.	Total No. of classes including sections	Average No. of pupils for years 1946-50	Total No. of Teachers	No. of Graduate Teachers	No. of trained Graduates	Total Govt. grants received 1946-47 to 1950-51	Total of private donations received or raised 1948-49 to 1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				SUBDIVISION—RAIGANJ							
	P.S. RAIGANJ									Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 150, Raiganj	Raiganj Coronation H. E. School	17-1-11	13-12-17	17	493	20	14	3	54,818	..
	Total for Thana . 1	.	..	..	17	493	20	14	3	54,818	..
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area 1	.	..	..	17	493	20	14	3	54,818	..
	P.S. BANSIHARI										
1	J. L. 28, Harirampur	Harirampur A. S. D. M. H. E. School	1920	1941	6	163	7	3	1	15,796	3,530
	Total for Thana . 1	.	..	..	6	163	7	3	1	15,796	3,530
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area 1	.	..	..	6	163	7	3	1	15,796	3,530
	P.S. KUSHMANDI										
	Total for Thana . ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	P.S. KALIAGANJ										
1	J. L. 103, Chak Majlispur	Kaliaganj Parbati Sundari H. E. School	1931	1941	9	315	15	6	1	66,013	1,073
	Total for Thana . 1	.	..	..	9	315	15	6	1	66,013	1,073
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area 1	.	..	..	9	315	15	6	1	66,013	1,073
	P.S. ITAHAR										
	Total for Thana . ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	P.S. HEMTABAD										
	Total for Thana . ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Municipality ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source :—Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal and individual school.

TABLE 6.4—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN 1950-51

Number of Printing Presses at work	Number of Newspapers published	Number of Periodicals published
10		2

Source :—Home (Press) Department.

TABLE 6.5—CINEMAS IN 1950*

Number of Cinema Houses (in December 1950)	Number of Spectators (monthly average)
4	25,673

*Provisional.
Source :—District Office.

PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE 7.1—NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1950

State	Prov.	A.G.	F.R.E.	State Special	Local and Municipal Funds including U. B. and Vill.	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Rlys.	Total	Health Centres
..	1	1	..	1	21	6	7	..	37	2

Source :—Office of the Director of Health Services, West Bengal.

TABLE 7.2—RURAL HEALTH CENTRES IN 1950

Serial No.	Subdivision	Police Station		Union	Name of Health Centres	No. of beds
77	Sadar	Kumarganj	20	Samjia	Samjia at Chapra Health Centre	10
78	Raiganj	Hemtabad	104	Bangalbari	Dhirail " " "	10

Source :— Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal.

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1951

Serial No.	Subdivision, Police Station or Town	Union	Hospitals, Name of place and J. L. No.	Dispensaries, Name of place and J. L. No.	Beds		Maintained by	Medical Officer's qualification
					General	Infectious		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SUBDIVISION—SADAR							
1	Balurghat	..	Balurghat Sadar109	..	16	4	State	S.A.S.
2	Do.	..	Balurghat Police 109	..	22	..	Do.	..
3	Do.	Bolla	..	Mallickpur 8	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
4	Do.	Rohimapurganj	..	Patiram 28	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
5	Do.	Boalder	..	Khaspur 42	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
6	Do.	Gofanagar	..	Gofanagar 80	..	..	..	..
7	Do.	Jalghar	..	Jalghar 72	..	..	..	..
8	Hili	Binshia	..	Teor 289	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
9	Do.	Hili	..	Hili 366	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
10	Kumarganj	Ramkrishnapur	..	Kumarganj 100	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
11	Do.	Safanagar	..	Sofanagar	..	..	..	..
12	Gangarampur	Dandama	..	Gangarampur 93	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
13	Do.	Basuria	..	Sarbamangala 14	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
14	Do.	Uday	..	Uday 182	..	..	..	..
15	Tapan	Tapan	..	Tapan 63	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
16	Do.	Gurail	..	Gurail 204	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
17	Do.	Kardaha	..	Kardaha	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
18	Do.	Monohali	..	Monohali 50	..	..	..	..
	SUBDIVISION—RAIGANJ							
19	Raiganj	..	Raiganj A. G. 150	..	20	..	State	M.B.
20	Do.	Raiganj		Raiganj 150	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
21	Do.	Bahin	..	Bahin 78	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
22	Do.	Bindole	..	Bindole 40	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
23	Kaliaganj	Akhanagar	..	Kaliaganj 103	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
24	Hemtabad	Hemtabad	..	Hemtabad 81	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
25	Kushmandi	Kashba	..	Kushmandi 70	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
26	Itahar	Itahar	..	Itahar 109	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
27	Do.	Durgapur	..	Durgapur 24	..	..	Private	M.B.
28	Do.	Kapasia	..	Churaman 164	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
29	Do.	Maruai	..	Maruai 217	..	..	..	..
30	Bansihari	Shibpur	..	Bansihari 209	..	..	Private	Unqualified
31	Do.	Bagichapur	..	Harirampur 28	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
32	Do.	Ganguria	..	Daulatpur 77	..	..	Union Board	Unregistered
33	Do.	Shirshi	..	Shirshi 59	..	..	..	..
34	Do.	Ellahabad	..	Sihole	..	..	Union Board	Unqualified

Source :—Di ectorate of Health Services, West Bengal.

LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 8.1—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARD—1941-50
(IN RUPEES)

Particulars	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Receipts Rs. * All sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local Rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,849	49,121	53,985	48,106
Scientific and other minor Departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,899	5,609	6,919	7,115
Pension Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.	..	..	..	..	..	30,090	58,652	43,963	33,460
Railways	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation and minor Works	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Works	.	..	..	..	..	..	10,918	4,413	13,233	133,337
Expenditure Rs.										
Refunds and Drawbacks	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,425	12,009	17,395	24,208
Law and Justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,001	20,791	12,445	2,711
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,201	115,069	115,722	122,192
Scientific and other minor Departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	2,570	3,920	4,259
Pension etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,533	3,749	6,347	7,599
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,511	3,979	831
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,950	7,138	7,530	5,790
Famine Relief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Works and Navigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil—Public Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,944	101,527	90,233	70,206

*No road and public works cesses have yet been credited to the District Fund due to non-separation of Tauzis of this District. Government have been paying Rs. 107,000-0-0 a year as advance to this District Board in lieu of its cess income.

N.B.—The West Dinajpur District Board was constituted in December 1947 and started functioning from 16-1-48, so the particulars have been given from the year 1947-48. The figures shown in the year 1947-48 relate to *two months only i.e.*, February and March, 1948.

Source :—Commissioner, Presidency Division. Figures for 1950-51 have been supplied by the District Officer, West Dinajpur.

*TABLE 8.2—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES—1941-50

*As the municipalities of Balurghat and Raiganj have just been started, this table is not furnished for this district.

COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS

BALURGHAT SUBDIVISION

Serial No.	Name of Road
1	Balurghat to Bhunsla
2	Balurghat to Khidirpur
3	1st mile of D. B. Road No. 44 to Bhatshala
4	Balurghat to Sankoir
5	Rajna to Agradigun
6	Balurghat to Mamna
7	Pagleeganj to Kharna
8	Pagleeganj to Madhabpara
9	Bolla to Madhabpur
10	Madanganj to Rajna
11	Mahipur to Fakirgank Hat
12	Kalibari to Hili
13	Nayabazar to Gouripur
14	Nayabazar to Godasimulghat
15	Gosaidanga to Monohali
16	Kardaha to Sibdungi
17	Hashnagar to D. B. Road No. 16
18	Chalon to Udoy
19	Kumarganj to Puntoir
20	Kumarganj to Churar-Krishtopur

RAIGANJ SUBDIVISION

1	7th mile of D. B. Road No. 37 to Radhikapur Railway Station
2	Akhanagar to Chandra
3	Kaliaganj to Bhanoit
4	Fatepur to Kaliaganj
5	Ganrajpur to Jotigram
6	3rd mile of V. Road No. 36 to Khalatore
7	Kalikamara to Patir. j
8	19th mile of D.B. Road No. 6 to Sihole I. B.
9	Homtabad to Jharbari
10	Bangalbari to Samashpur
11	Sreepur to Durlavpur
12	Itahar to Churamon
13	Khamrua Road
14	Kamedpur to Pakharia
15	Maharajahat to Haripur
16	D. B. Road No. 5 to Fakirganjhat
17	Mahipur to Samashpur

DISTRICT BOARD ROADS

BALURGHAT SUBDIVISION

1	Murshidabad Road
2	Bogra Road
3	Purnia Road
4	Maldah Road
5	Abidpur to Naksadue
6	Patiram to Chokdapat
7	Rajshashi Road
8	Fatepur to Itahar
9	Khagail to Mahipal
10	Hemtabad to Malone
11	Raiganj to Mannagar
12	Dungapara to Panchbhoy
13	Raiganj to Chylimpur
14	Prov-Highway to Jamni
15	Bogram to Bindole
16	Panchbhoy to Badkol
17	Radhikapur to Kaliaganj
18	Hemtabad to Bindole
19	Fakirganj to Bsan
20	Akhanagar to Churamon
21	Dungi to Fatepur
22	Dehaband to Daulatpur
23	Gollapara to Gopinagar
24	Fatepur to Dungi
25	Kardaha to Daral
26	Balurghat to Mollapara
27	Patiram to Banshipur
28	Nayabazar to Mamudpur
29	Jalghar to Laskarhat
30	Bangalbari Railway Station to Hemtabad
31	Madhabpur Road
32	Dalimgaon to Kushmundi
33	Pirgachhli to Kunoir
34	Harirampur to Nawapara
35	Bochaganj to Begunbari
36	Pransagar to Domuth
37	Dhankil to Dhamja
38	Kaliaganj Inspection Bungalow Approach Road
39	Bangalbari to Kunoir
40	Dalimgaon Railway Station to Mirjapore

Source :—District Board, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS

I—Metalled Roads; IA—Metalled, bridged and drained throughout; IB—Metalled, partially bridged and drained; II—Unmetalled Roads; IIA—Unmetalled bridged and drained throughout; IIB—Unmetalled, partially bridged and drained; III—Banked and surfaced with "Murum" or similar material but not drained; IV—Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained; V—Cleared, partially bridged and drained; VI—Cleared only.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length		Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
			Miles	Furlongs	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IA	Hili—Balurghat	16	2	Inspection Bungalow at Hili on the 17th Mile
2	IIB	Baikunthapur—Mallickpur	22	0	Inspection Bungalow at Laskarhat on the 29th Mile
3	IIB	Samjia—Jakirpur	9	0	
4	IIB	Malone—Banihar	10	0	Inspection Bungalow at Malon in the 24th Mile. Inspection Bungalow at Bindole in the 31st Mile
5	IIB	Saraipur—Barakasba	23	0	Inspection Bungalow at Sihole in the 19th Mile
6	IIB	Abidpur—Naksodal	23	0	Inspection Bungalow at Gangarampur in the 19th Mile
7	IIA	Patiram—Chakdapat	12	0	Inspection Bungalow at Patiram
8	IIB	Amulia—Dungi	23	0	Inspection Bungalow at Kumarganj in the 17th Mile Inspection Bungalow at Balurghat in the 22nd Mile
9	IA	Banshihari—Patiram	24	0	
10	IV	Fatepur—Itahar	15	0	
11	IIB	Khagoil—Mahipal	9	0	
12	IA, IIB	Raiganj—Malone	16	0	
13	IIB	Raiganj—Mannagar	17	0	
14	IV	Hemtabad—Panchbhoya	11	0	
15	IA, IV	Raiganj—Chilimpur	24	0	Inspection Bungalow at Raiganj in the 1st Mile
16	IIB	Dhankail Hat—Jauni	15	0	Inspection Bungalow at Bindole in the 10th Mile
17	IIB	Bogram—Bindole	10	0	
18	V	Badkol—Panchbhoya	6	0	
19	IIB	Radhikapur—Bindole	..	..	
20	IIA	Fakirganj—Basan	3	0	
21	IIB, IV	Akhanagar—Churaman	23	2	
22	IIB	Dungi—Fatepur	1	0	
23	IV	Patiraj—Daulatpur	13	0	
24	IIA, IV	Gollapara—Ramchandrapur	14	0	
25	IIA	Kardaha—Daral	9	0	
26	IA, IIB	Balurghat—Mollapara	3	0	
27	IIB	Patiram—Banshipur	5	0	
28	IIB	Nayabazar—Mamudpur	9	0	
29	IV	Jalghar—Laskarhat	8	0	
30	IIA	Hemtabad—Bangalbasi	3	0	
31	IIA	Chainagar—Malone	1	0	
32	IIB	Dalimgaon—Panisala	8	0	
33	V	Birgachi—Kunoir	10	0	
34	IIB	Harirampur—Noapara	6	0	
35	IIA	Pransagar—Borgaon	5	0	
36	IV	Dhankail—Dhaneja	3	0	
37	IIA	Kaliaganj Inspection Bangaloni Approach Road	1	0	
38	V	Bangalbari—Kunoir	5	0	
39	IV	Dalimgaon—Mirzapur	4	0	
40	V	Bishnupur—Kantoir	6	0	

Source :—District Board, West Dinajpur.

TABLE 9.3—LENGTH OF ROAD COMMUNICATIONS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1948

Length of metalled roads maintained by the Works and Buildings Department (in miles)	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Works and Buildings Department (in miles)	Length of metalled roads maintained by the district board (in miles)	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the district board (in miles)	Length of metalled roads maintained by the municipalities (in miles)	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the municipalities (in miles)	Total length of metalled roads (in miles)	Total length of unmetalled roads (in miles)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.5	80.0	5.4	487.6	..	..	23.9	567.6	591.5

Note—Figures of Union Boards are not shown in this statement.

Source :—Works and Buildings Directorate

TABLE 9.4—RAILWAY STATIONS

Name of Railway Line and Station	Distance of each Railway Station by rail		Name of Railway Line and Station	Distance of each Railway Station by rail	
	Miles	From		Miles	From
1	2	3	1	2	3
North Eastern Railway Radhikapur—Katihar Line			North Eastern Railway Radhikapur—Katihar Line		
Raiganj	..	Raiganj	Dalimgaon	4	Raiganj
Bangalbari	6	Do.	Radhikapur	4	Do.
Kaliaganj	6	Do.			

TABLE 9.5—LIST OF POST OFFICES

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3
	BALURGHT SUBDIVISION	
	P. S. HILI	
1	Ramkrishnapur	..
2	Teor	..
3	..	Hili
	P. S. BALURGHAT	
4	..	Balurghat
5	Khaspur	..
6	Patiram	..
	P. S. KUMERGANJ	
7	Kumerganj	..
8	Samjia	..
	P. S. TAPAN	
9	Manhali	..
10	Tapan	..
	P. S. GANGARAMPUR	
11	..	Gangarampur
	RAIGANJ SUBDIVISION	
	P. S. BANSIHARI	
12	Aminpur	..
13	Bansihari	..
14	Daulatpur	..
15	Harirampur	..
16	Sihal	..
	P. S. KUSHMANDI	
17	Kushmandi	..
	P. S. KALIAGANJ	
18	..	Chak Majlispur
19	Dalimgaon	..
20	Dhankail	..
21	Radhikapur	..
22	..	Akhanagri
	P. S. HEMTABAD	
23	Hemtabad	..
	P. S. RAIGANJ	
24	Bahin	..
25	Bindole	..
26	..	Raiganj
	P. S. ITAHAR	
27	Itahar	..
28	Marnai	..

Source :—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
[List incomplete—no complete list being readily available with the Department.]

TABLE 9.6—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES
Compiled By The District Officer

Note—Distances are shown in miles as follows :

By Railway *24*
By Road 10

NAME OF POLICE STATIONS

	Balurghat	Gangarampur	Hemtabad	Itahar	Kushmandi	Kaliaganj	Kumarganj	Raiganj	Tapan	Distance and name of the nearest railway station
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bansihari	27	6	27	26	11	21	32	*26*, 21	14	
	Balurghat	21	*71*, 21	*77*, 30	*64*, 27	*64*, 17	16	*77*, 17	16	
		Gangarampur	*26*, 22	35	17	*19*, 18	25	*32*, 18	8	
			Hemtabad	20	*7*, 14	*17*, 4	*26*, 20	*7*, 4	*26*, 30	Bangalbari, 4 miles
				Itahar	17	*13*, 13	*32*, 29	13	56	Raiganj, 13 miles
					Kushmandi	10	*19*, 26	*13*, 10	25	Kaliaganj, 10 miles
						Kaliaganj	*19*, 16	*13*	37	Kaliaganj, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile
							Kumarganj	*32*, 16	32	
								Raiganj	*32*, 26	Raiganj , $\frac{1}{8}$ mile
									Tapan	

Source :—Bengal District Gazetteer (B. Volume), West Dinajpur 1931.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND FAIRS

TABLE 10.1—GLOSSARY OF THE BETTER KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT

A. Sadar Subdivision

1 *P. S. Kumarganj*

About 14 miles north of Balurghat on the Balurghat-Kumarganj Road at Biswanathpur (J.L. 146). A group of old dilapidated temples of the Pancharatna and Nabaratna types with carved terracotta decoration. Also a *dolmancha*. Also traces of an old mud fort at Khorda Mohana (J.L. 119) immediately to the north of Biswanathpur (J.L. 146).

2 *P. S. Tapan* (J. L. 63, Tapan—J.L. 64 Kasba). About 14 miles west of Balurghat on the Balurghat-Tapan Road.

A very fine tank, named Tapandighi, perhaps the largest in the district; for the water seems to have extended 4100 feet from North to South and 1150 from East to West, and the space occupied by the tank is about 300 feet wide, making the total dimensions 4700 feet by 1750. On the east and west sides have been three entrances through the bank, each had a descent to the water (*Ghat*) lined with brick. On the south side have been two entrances and on the north side one; opposite to this is a small heap, probably the ruins of a temple. About half a mile to the west of the Tapandighi is a space of about half a mile in extent called Patharpunji (J.L. 68 Kazibhag), broken with small tanks, like the situation of a town; and near the northern extremity of this is a large heap of bricks, covered with soil once probably a temple of considerable size. Beautifully ornamented and carved terracotta tiles can still be salvaged with a little endeavour and several beautiful specimens can be seen at the library of the Prachya Bharati at Balurghat. These tanks are said to have been made by Ban raja, and to have been the place where he performed his religious ceremonies (*tarpan*) and where he swung before Siva for 1000 years, suspended by hooks passing through the skin of his back.

(a) Daudpur (J.L. 70) on the Tapan-Kardaha road, about 2½ miles west of Tapandighi. Remains of an old arched bridge can be seen.

(b) Kardaha (J.L. 30) about 6 miles west of Tapan—near the Punarbhaba river. Celebrated as having been the place where Krishna burned the 998 arms of Ban raja, which he had cut off in battle. Contains an 18th century brick temple of the Dinajpur Raj.

(c) Manahali (J.L. 50) About 3 miles north-east of Kardaha. Celebrated as the area where the famous *Manahali* plate inscription was discovered.

(d) Bhikhahar (J.L. 184) About 2½ to 3 miles south of Kardaha. Ruins of a very ancient group of brick temples with terracotta bricks containing figures of animals, birds etc. The writer has made a gift of several remarkable specimens to the Asutosh Museum where they may be seen.

(e) Bhaior (J.L. 188). About 1½ miles south-west of Bhikhahar. The torso and head of an enormous Sandstone *Dasabhuja Durga* on a raised mound. This is a remarkably large image.

(*f*) Dwipkhanda (J.L. 140). About 1½ miles east of Tapan. The entire mauza is studded with high mounds and ridges suggestive of buried ruins.

3 *P. S. Gangarampur*

About 20 miles from Balurghat on the Balurghat-Kaliaganj road. A full description of the ruins is given below from Francis Buchanan Hamilton's account. The mauzas are:

(*a*) J.L. 84 Rajibpur for Bangarh or Bannogor
(*b*) J.L. 86 Puranpara for Dhaldighi
(*c*) J.L. 94 Ramchandrapur and J.L. 97 Raghunathbati for Kaladighi
(*d*) J. L. 36 Narayanpur and J.L. 82 Kalighat for Damdamma

All are within a radius of 1½ miles of Gangarampur thana.

"The proper name of Dumdummah is Devi Kot. It received its present appellation (which signifies the place of war) from its having been a military station during the early Muhammedan government, as it probably was then on the frontier; for I have already mentioned, that the province called Barendo extended no farther north than this place. While the troops were stationed at Dumdummah, the chief officer, under the title of Wazir, seems to have resided on the banks of a very noble tank, which is named Dahal Dighi, and has evidently been formed by Muhammedans: its water being about 4000 feet from E. to W. and 1000 from N. to S. It is probably exceedingly deep, as the banks thrown out are very large. They have been a good deal spread, and from many irregular rising grounds, finely planted; and surpass in beauty any thing of the kind that I have ever seen. On many different parts, especially towards the N. E. corner are heaps of bricks, probably the ruins of the houses that were occupied by the Moslem officers. On the centre of the north side is the monument (*Durgah*) of a saint (*Pir*) named Mullah Ata-ud-din, contiguous to which is a small mosque. Both are very ruinous, but a canopy is still suspended over the tomb, which is much frequented as a place of worship and the fakir has an endowment of 200 biggahs (about 100 acres) of land. The present occupant is a remarkably handsome man, and has a perfect formed arabian countenance, although his ancestors have held the appointment for several generations. A descent, paved with stone, leads down from these buildings to the tank, and the materials have been evidently taken from a ruin, as broken columns, parts of doors, windows, and stone variously carved, are intermixed with such as are quite plain. Traces of the human form on the pedestal of a columb shew that the ruins from whence they were taken have been those of a Hindu building, and confirm the tradition of the supply having come from Bannogor. The wazir, who is reported to have founded the mosque and to have dug the tank, is said to be buried between them, and a large cavity covered by long stones is shown as his grave. From an inscription over the gate of the mosque, it appears, that it was built before the time of Ata-ud-din, and of Shekh Mukbu (another saint), by Wazir Shair Musaur of Mozofurabad, Commander of the troops of Firuzabad, in the reign of Hoseyn Shah, Sultan of Hostina, son of Mosofur Shah, A.H. 718. From an inscription under the former, it would appear, that a place for prayer (*Gombuz*), which has been erected behind the tomb, was built by the order of Sekandar Shah, son of Majahud Shah, son of Ayas Shah, A.H. 765. Also from an inscription in a wing of the mosque, it would appear, that this was erected as a place of prayer of Ata-ud-din by Futeh Shah, son of Mahmud Shah, A.H. 854. A part of the mosque, called Hamada, from an inscription in it, was built in the reign of Kykaos Shah, by the order of Sakandar Sani, or the 2nd, A.H. 872. Finally, from an inscription over the door of an apartment to the right of the mosque, and which was a kitchen for the use of fakirs, it would appear, that it was built in the time of Mukhdum Mullah, when Mozofur Shah was king. The date is no longer legible. At a little distance east from Dahal Dighi is another tank of very large dimensions, called Kala Dighi and supposed to have been dug by Kala rani, the spouse of Ban raja, exclusive of the banks it is about 4000 feet long from N. to S. by 800 feet wide.

"North from the tanks called Dahal and Kala are many small ones, which formerly in all probability were in the suburbs of Bannogor, the residence of Ban raja, of whom I have already given an account.*

* Available in another appendix in this volume.

" The ruins of Bannogor occupy the east bank of the Punabhoba, which here runs from N.E. to S.W. for about two miles, beginning a little above Dumdummah. I first examined the citadel, which is a quadrangle of about 1800 by 1500 feet, surrounded by a high rampart of bricks, and on the south and east by a ditch: the remainder of the ditch has been obliterated or destroyed by the Punabhoba, which in the time of Ban raja is said to have passed to the north of the present course of the Brohmani; and many large water-course, which are to be seen in that direction, render the tradition probable. On the west face of the citadel is a large projecting part, probably the outworks before the gate. In the centre is a large heap of bricks said to have been the raja's house; and on the east face is a gate and a causeway, about 200 feet long, leading across the ditch into the city, which has been a square of above a mile in diameter, and has been also surrounded by a rampart of brick, and by a ditch. Towards its S.E. corner is the monument of Sultan Shah, which is ruinous; but a *fakir* has a small endowment, and burns a lamp before the tomb. The monument is much frequented by the faithful, and contains many stones, which from their position have evidently been taken from ruins, and pillars are of the same order with those at the mosque of Dahal Dighi. They are somewhat more elegant than those at Adinah, and I have procured a drawing of one (No. 9)*, and of a door (No. 10)*, which, I have no doubt, belonged to Bannogor.

" Near the monument of the Muhammedan saint are the two celebrated pools Omrito and Jivot, which I mentioned in my account of Ban raja. In their present state they are very different from the pools of life and immortality, which their names imply, as they are filled with abominably dirty water. They have never been large but the size of the heaps of bricks round them shown that they have been surrounded by large buildings; and probably they have been sacred ponds (*Pushkorinis*), which occupied the areas of two temples. The women of the vicinity who have been unfortunate in their children, and have lost many by death, frequent these pools, and carrying with them two living fish of the kind called Kamach Singgi, bathe in each pond, and make an offering of a dish.

" In Omrito a projecting stone was pointed out as the dead cow that had been thrown into the water by the infidel Yovons, in order to deprive it of its virtues. I proposed to take it out, which excited a smile of contempt in my guides, who assured me, that one of the Dinajpur rajas had tied ropes to it, and with three elephants had attempted in vain to procure this monument of antiquity. The pandit attached to the survey, who is perhaps somewhat of a philosopher, went next day with a dozen men and some ropes, and pulled it out with some degree of exultation. He found it to be an image of the bull Vrisho, which is usually worshipped by the sect of Shiva, and which the infidels very probably threw into the pond. This and the image of Gones now at Dinajpur, which I have already mentioned, together with the custom of swinging attributed to Ban raja, pretty clearly show the religion of that tyrant (*Osur*) who opposed Krishno, as the temples of Shiva constructed by Ravon, which I have seen in the south of India, point out the worship of the opponent of Ram.

" At the N. W. corner of the ruins of the town, near the Punabhoba, are the remains of the monument of another Muhammedan saint, Pir Havakhari, which also have some columns, and other stones: and the same *fakir* who lights the lamp at the tomb of Sultan Shah attends on this, which is also much frequented by the devout.

" Near this the river has undermined part of the ruins, and is encroaching on a thick bed of bricks, in which stands a column of granite of the same order with those in the monuments of the Muhammedan saints.

" At a very little distance from the N. E. corner of the city is a large heap of bricks, said to be the ruins of a temple dedicated to Virupakhyo (*Shiva*) by Ban raja. In the time of Raja Ramnath of Dinajpur, two religious men were informed in a dream where the

* Not reproduced—A. M.

image was concealed, and hastened to inform the raja of their discovery. He accordingly sent people with the two good men, who pointed out the place in the ruins, and on digging there was found a *Linga,* for which the raja built a small temple, and settled 360 biggahs (about 180 acres) of land, with a monthly pension of 30 rupees on the two brahmuns, whose children now enjoy the fruits of their ancestors' virtue. It is said and believed in the neighbourhood that this image, when discovered, was a cubit high. It has since gradually diminished, and is now reduced to a span. The new temple is very ruinous, and the brahmuns who have the endowment will probably wait for a repair, until another dreamer can procure another raja, who will perform that work of piety. It is now, however, the chief place of Hindu worship in the division.

" About half a mile west from the north end of the city, on the opposite side of the Punabhoba, is a considerable heap of bricks, overgrown with bushes, and placed on the side of a small tank. For any thing that appears to the contrary, this, as is related, may have been the house of the princess Usha, whose fondness for Oniruddho brought about the destruction of her father and native city.

" About three-fourths of a mile beyond this heap, and on the other side of the Brohmani, is a place called Narayonpur, where there are many small tanks and heaps of bricks like an old town. This is said to have been the field where the great battle took place between Krishno and Ban raja. Near one of the tanks, evidently of Hindu construction, is the monument of a Muhammedan saint, Pir Baha-ud-din, from whence to the tank is a large pavement and stair, constructed of stones, that have evidently been taken from ruins. Near it is a small building of brick, much ornamented with carving, and which from its resemblance to the mausoleum of Ghyas-ud-din, at Pernya, probably contains the tomb of some person of rank.

" The great number of stones in these ruins, and a vast many that have been removed by the Dinajpur rajas, to construct their works, show that Bannagor has been a place much ornamented and its walls show that it was of considerable size and strength. The people here allege, that all the stones which are to be found in the buildings of this district have been carried from it, and that Gaur owed its most valuable materials to the ruins of Ban raja's edifices."

B. Raiganj Subdivision

1 *P. S. Bansihari*

At Bansihari on the bank of the Tangan a large heap of very beautifully carved stones was still to be seen in 1951 which from their appearance suggested that they had been brought over from Pandua in Malda district.

The ruins in the police station are thus described by Buchanan Hamilton. The mauzas are:

(*a*) Bansihari—J. L. 259 Sibpur

(*b*) Gopalpur—J.L. 123. About 5 miles north of Malam which is at mile 28 on the Balurghat-Bansihari-Malda road.

There is an old mosque at Gopalpur a little off the road.

(*c*) Maliandighi—J.L. 112. About 3 miles west of Gopalpur

(*d*) Gourdighi—J.L. 106 Khayerbari

(*e*) Altadighi—J.L. 4 Chenti Mahespur.

About 1¼ miles south-west of Maliandighi.

The Malam-Gopalpur road appears to be a very ancient road paved with old brick, and there are the remnants of an old arched bridge. Ekdala Bahirhata is just outside the jurisdiction of Bansihari.

" Division of Bansihari

" In this division there is no place of worship of any note, but there are several antiquities near the thana, at about half a mile south from this place is a small Hindu temple, called

a *Mondir,* a work apparently of considerable antiquity. Its base is a quadrangular prism, about 20 feet high, and 12 wide. Its summit is a pyramid of about the same height. This part of the building has been much ornamented with carved bricks, especially a kind of escutcheon on each face, that possesses some degree of good taste. The artists have been ignorant of the method of constructing an arch; for the door is contracted above, to a point, by the horizontal rows of bricks gradually encroaching on its width; not the smallest tradition remains concerning its founder, and the image has been removed.

" At a little distance west from this *mondir* begins a narrow elevated ridge of land, perhaps half a mile wide, which extends west to the Beliya about two miles, and seems to me entirely artificial. It is every where full of small tanks, inequalities, and heaps, many of which consist almost entirely of bricks. The largest of these has been lately opened, probably in part to look for hidden treasure, and in part to procure bricks for building an office (*kuchery*), for collecting the rents, and this latter view has not been in vain. The building has probably been a temple, in form of a polygon. The outer wall is about four feet thick. At the western end of this elevated space are two tanks of considerable dimensions, which are almost filled up, end entirely choked with weeds. The place is called Brojobollobhopur, and I have no doubt has been a considerable town; but no tradition remains.

" About 1¼ mile west from the Beliya, is a very large tank, called Melandighi, which is nearly choked with weeds. The only tradition concerning it is, that it was dug by a princess (*Rani*), and that a miracle was necessary to procure water. About 1¼ mile further west is Gordighi, a tank, the water of which was extended about 600 yards N. and S. and 400 yards E. and W., and which of course is a Hindu work. A considerable portion of it has now so far filled up, that it is cultivated for rice. About 1,200 yards west from this tank is another, called Altadighi, which extends nearly to the same dimensions, but is placed with its greatest length from east to west, and therefore is a Muhammedan work. Between these two tanks are the ruins of Borohata, (Bairhata. J.L. 5) which are very large heaps or mounds, that consist in a great measure of bricks. In many places the foundations of walls may be traced, and even the dimensions of the chambers. All these chambers are of a small size, owing to which they may have resisted the attacks of time better than more spacious apartments. They are chiefly situated in the southern division of the town called Kutwari. In this part are some small tanks that have evidently been entirely lined with brick. In the centre of the ruins are indubitable traces of a small square fort, which has been surrounded by a double wall of brick, and an intermediate ditch. The ruin to the north of this fort is almost entirely without the trace of regular form, but the quantity of bricks which it contains is great. At its northern extremity is the monument of a Muhammedan Pir, Badul Dewan, which is built of brick; in its gate are two stones, but there is nothing about them to determine, whether they have been brought by the founders, or taken from the ruins. There is no sort of tradition concerning the persons who either founded or destroyed these works.

" I observed also in this division, on the road towards the S.E., two places where there were small tanks, and heaps of earth and bricks, which may have been towns; but there was nothing about them which indicated their ever having been places of considerable importance."

2 *P. S. Kushmandi*

(*a*) Mahipaldighi (J.L. 190). About 10 miles north-east of Bansihari on the Bansihari-Dinajpur Road. A description of Mahipaldighi is quoted below from Buchanan Hamilton. There are traces of an old indigo factory where William Carey first settled down to work.

(*b*) Panchanagar (J.L.217). About 2 miles south-east of Mahipaldighi. Site of an ancient Hindu city.

(*c*) Ekdala Bahirhata (J.L. 39). This mauza is near the extreme south-western corner of the thana.

Francis Buchanan Hamilton records the following:

"In the N. E. part of this division is a very large tank, supposed to have been dug by Mohipal raja, and called after his name (Moybuldighi R.). The sheet of water extends 3800 feet from N. to S., and 1100 from E. to W. Its depth must be very considerable, as the banks are very large. On the bank are several small places of worship, both Hindu and Moslem, but none of any consequence; nothing remains to shew that Mohipal ever resided either at the tank, or at Mohipur, near it; but there is a vast number of bricks, and some stones, that probably belonged to religious buildings, that have been erected by the persons who constructed the tank. One of the stones is evidently the lintel of a door, and of the same style with those at Bannagor, and may have been brought from the ruins of that city. The people in the neighbourhood have an idea, that there has been a building in the centre of the tank; but this is probably devoid of truth, as there is no end to the idle stories which they relate concerning the tank and Mohipal. Both are considered as venerable, or rather awful, and the raja is frequently invoked in times of danger. A canal and road, formed from the earth, thrown out, leads south from the tank, about four miles, where they join others leading east and west, but to what distance I did not ascertain."

3 *P. S. Kaliaganj.*

An east-west high ridge starts west of Kushmandi towards Kaliaganj called the Ushaharan road, supposed to be the road taken by Aniruddha when he eloped with Usha the daughter of Ban raja. Traces of a long ridge can be identified right across Kaliaganj and Itahar to Churaman. It is possible that Buchanan Hamilton was exploring somewhere near this ridge when describing the ruins of Borogang in Kaliyaganj Division as follows:

"Division of Kaliyagunj

"The only remains of antiquity that I saw or heard of it at Borogang, in the southern part of the division. These are several mounds, consisting of bricks, covered in a measure with soil, and extending about 30 yards in diameter. Near them are many small tanks, like those of a Bengal town. On one of the mounds is situated the tomb of a Muhammedan saint, surrounded by a brick wall. The *fakir* says, that it was built by one of the Bengal kings, which is very probable; but his authority is as nothing, for he was a poor illiterate creature, with a silly show of devotion. Even while I was speaking to him, he continued to mutter prayers and to sob forth pious ejaculations. Around the monument (*durgah*) are a good many stones, like those at Hemtabad, but less ornamented. There is no tradition concerning the founder of the ruin. I have no doubt of its having been a Hindu edifice, and that the monument has been built from its materials."

4 *P. S. Hemtabad*

The following account of Buchanan Hamilton still holds good. The mauzas concerned are:

(*a*) Hemtabad (J.L. 81), on the Kaliaganj-Raiganj road
(*b*) Kantor (J.L. 82).
(*c*) Sonabanda (J.L. 80).
(*d*) Kasba Mahaso (J.L. 176 P. S. Raiganj).

"Division of Hemtabad

"By far the most celebrated Muhammedan place of worship, either here or in the vicinity, is near Hemtabad, and is a (*Durgha*) monument, dedicated to Mukhdum Dokorposh, where the saint's tomb is shown, and where there is a small rude mosque of stone, adorned

with pillars and carvings, which, it is evident from their containing human figures, have been taken from Hindu buildings. In the market-place at Hemtabad, the same saint has a monument, which is much frequented on the day appropriated for the commemoration of his name; and near his own mosque, which was adjacent to his house, he seems to have erected another in memory of Kotub Shah, who was the most holy personage in the reign of Ghyas-uddin, as Dokorposh seems to have been in the reign of Sultan Hoseyn. The mosque of Kotub Shah has also been ornamented with stone pillars, the spoil of infidels. Four *fakirs* attend the mosque of Dokorposh, which is in tolerable repair, as well as the tomb, but the other buildings are quite ruinous. They have 500 bighas of land, free of rent, but it is of a wretched soil. This mosque, from an inscription over the gate, would appear to have been built in the year of the Hegira 996, by Sultan Hoseyn.

" At Baliyadighi is a mosque near a tank, which has an endowment of 1000 bighas of land; and the *fakir*, who has the hereditary charge, lives in a brick house, and in a decent manner. There is no Hindu place of worship of any note.

" The antiquities of this district are rather interesting and are situated immediately west from Hemtabad. It is said that formerly there governed at this place, a Hindu raja, named Mohes, to whom much of the neighbouring country was subject. During his government, a certain Muhammedan saint (*Pir*), named Buzerudin, came and sat down at his gate, where he seems to have been but coldly received. Soon after, came a still more celebratd person, Mukhdum Ghuribal Hoseyn Dokorposh, and the raja immediately fled to Dhaka, which he is said to have founded. The Pir, I should suppose, was accompanied by an army, but tradition by no means supports this conjecture. On the contrary, it is said, that the raja fled merely because he was shocked at the destruction which the two barbarian saints and their attendants comitted on innocent cattle and poultry; Mohes, therefore, was probably very different from the Hindu rajas of the present day, as indeed all rajas of former times are said to have been. A Muhammedan saint, in these days, who attempted to kill a cow in a Hindu country, would run great risk, unless he was protected by an army. In support of my opinion, I must mention, that soon after Mohes had been expelled by the saints, Sultan Hoseyn appears to have been at the place, and gave his daughter in marriage to Mukhdum-uzi-uddin, brother to Dokorposh. The son by this marriage, Mukhdum Shah Bazit, is said to have retired to Sondwip, and took up his abode there; but his son Jamaludin returned here, and was buried near his grand uncle. In the inscription on his tomb, it must be observed, that he is called Jamaludin, son of Sheykh Yahia. On the whole I am inclined to believe, that Mohes raja was sovereign of this part of the country, which, not being included in the provinces of Barondro or Maithilo, did not probably belong to the kingdom of Gaur, until the time of Hoseyn the conqueror; and this territory may have been the country called Kamacah, which he added to his dominions. Having premised so much on the history of the place, I shall now describe its present appearance.

" Near a tank, a little way west from Hemtabad, there is a space of ground about half a mile in diameter, over every part of which bricks are thickly scattered, and in some places the foundations of walls may be traced. In some places, this is thickly covered with trees and bushes, and in others, it is clear: at the northern end is a small hill, formed of bricks, and said to have been the public office (*Kuchery*) of Mohes raja. On the surface are a good many large squared stones of which material, probably, a considerable part of the building consisted. South from that, about 100 yards, is a still larger heap of ruins, and here also are several stones, one of which, apparently the lintel of a door, is a good deal ornamented. This ruin is said to have been the raja's house. Immediately south from this heap are shown the foundations of a small square apartment, made of brick, in the centre of which is a tomb, said to be that of Pir Buzerudin. The door of stone is still erect, and as will appear from the drawing, (No. 2)* has been handsome. From the figures on it, the workmanship is, no doubt, Hindu, and in all probability, it has been a door in the raja's house; at the south

* Not reproduced—A. M.

end of the ruins are the mosques and adjacent buildings, which I have no doubt, have also been built from the materials of the raja's abode. A door in the outer wall has still more perfect figures, than that which has been drawn; and the figure on the lintel strongly resembles the image of Gautama and his two favourite disciples, as usually represented in the temples of Ava. The pillars are remarkably clumsy, quite in the Hindu style; and being all of different forms and lengths, could not have been originally intended for the places which they now occupy. Besides, on a stone lying near the mosque is carved a human figure, quite entire. I have given a drawing of this building, (No. 3)* as being one of the most entire in the district.

" About a mile and a half beyond this ruin is another, which has been surrounded by a brick wall, and is usually called the *Tukht* or throne of Hoseyn (*Padshah*) the king. The *tukht* consists of a quadrangular truncated pyramid, of about 20 feet in perpendicular height, and is composed of bricks heaped confusedly together. Intermixed with these are some large carved stones, evidently of the same style as those of Mohes raja's house; but whether they have been brought from thence, or whether they are the ruins of a temple, that formerly may have been on the spot, I cannot say. On the summit of this pyramid is a considerable square area, in the centre of which a terrace has been raised about three feet high; and this has been regularly built with cement, and its sides have been ornamented with mouldings covered with plaster. It was here, it is said, that Hoseyn Shah sat, and beheld sports which were exhibited at the nuptials of his daughter. South from the pyramid are the ruins of a brick building, the roof of which has fallen in, but the walls are standing, and have been encrusted with carved bricks. The building is nearly square, with arched doors and windows, and is elevated on a brick terrace about five feet high. This is said to have been the house that was erected for the accommodation of the princess during the ceremony, after which the whole seems to have been given to religious men. The tombs of two saints (Weleat and Bahador Shahs) now occupy the throne of the king, and many tombs of saints and fakirs surround the pyramid. There is a small endowment of land for supporting the fakir who supplies the lamps burned at the tombs of the most distinguished of these personages.

" Between the two ruins many bricks are scattered on the fields, and a very wide road, with a ditch on each side, may be traced most part of the way."

5 *Itahar*

1 Churaman (J.L. 164). The ancient port of Chudaman said to be still unidentified by Dr. R. C. Majumdar in Vol. I of History of Bengal.

* Not reproduced—A. M.

TABLE 10.2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND MELAS

Sl. No.	J. L. No.	Name of place where mela or fair is held	Time (English month) when mela is held	Local religious or other occasion of the mela	Duration of mela or fair (No. of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			SUBDIVISION : BALURGHAT			
		THANA : BALURGHAT				
1	28	Par Patiram (U. B. No. 1)	3rd week of January	General fair	15 days	4,000
2	22	Bolla	1st Monday of every October	Religious mela	2 days	2,000
3	187	Patiram	January and February	Sri Hari puja	15 days	5,000
4	75	Trikul	Uncertain	..	..	1,000
5	89	Khidirpur	April	Charak puja	1 day	1,000
6	293	Binsira	..	Rathajatra	..	..
7	202	Nazirpur	3rd week of April	General fair	15 days	3,000
		THANA : KUMARGANJ				
8	12	Kanura	March	Baruni snan	1 day	2,000
9	100	Kumarganj	Baisakh	Mukeswari mela	1 day	1,000
10	202	Batun	April	Chamunda Kali puja	1 day	5,000
		THANA : GANGARAMPUR				
11	86	Dhaldighi (Puranpara)	February and March	In the memory of Pir Shahib Fakir	30 days	15,000
			SUBDIVISION : RAIGANJ			
		THANA : RAIGANJ				
12		Bindol	December	Rashpurnima	30 days	4,000
		THANA : KALIAGANJ				
13	105	Shergram	May & June	Kukramani mela	31 days	1,500
14		Kukramoni	May & June	Cattle fare	30 days	5,000
		THANA : KUSHMANDI				
15	54	Sarala	April & May	Baruni snan	15 days	1,000
16		Dhokorai	April & May	Anniversary of Pir Festival.	10 days	1,000
		THANA : HEMTABAD				
17	88	Mahipur	March	Dole jatra	22 days	1,000

Source :—By courtesy of the chairman, District Board, West Dinajpur and the Superintendent of Police, West Dinajpur.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

This directory renders an account of each Village and each Ward of a Town entered on the Jurisdiction Lists for each thana maintained by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. It gives the J. L. number, name, and area of the village, and where inhabited, its number of occupied houses, population, number of literates, with the livelihood of the population classified into eight major livelihood classes of which four are agricultural and four non-agricultural. The four agricultural livelihood classes are :—I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants, II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants, III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants and IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. The four non-agricultural livelihood classes are persons, including their dependants, who derive their principal means of livelihood from V—Production other than cultivation, VI—Commerce, VII—Transport and VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The villages or towns of a thana are grouped under its name and the total of each column has been struck for each thana with an account of its rural and urban population. Thanas have been arranged according to the census code serial.

Symbols will frequently be seen against the name of a village or town, and they indicate that the institution which the symbol denotes is physically situated within the village. The symbols are :—

P	denotes	Primary School
S	,,	High English School
H	,,	Hospitals, A.G. or F.R.E. Hospitals
D	,,	Dispensaries
Rh	,,	Rural Health Centres
P.O.	,,	Post Offices
M.A.	,,	Municipal Area

Where figures like 5P or 2S or 2H, etc. occur they denote that the mauza or town has five Primary Schools or 2 High Schools or 2 Hospitals etc.

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Balurghat Subdivision													
1 P.S. Hili													
267	Nawapara	322.95	59	230	45	87	97	1	..	1	23	..	21
277	Bhimpur	133.70	23	65	16	15	26	..	..	3	..	..	21
278	Iswarpara	343.26	74	310	9	45	215	18	..	..	..	..	32
281	Chak Balaram	178.30	56	207	61	80	113	5	..	..	7	..	2
282	Purbba Krishnpur	136.33	35	167	11	57	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
283	Kamarghat	113.28	22	50	4	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	3
284	Jagadishpur	293.42	76	248	14	9	151	22	..	51	5	..	10
285	Brahma Khanda	112.95	20	40	1	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
286	Rupbati	161.90	22	128	9	75	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	Kunja Dungi	370.65	86	284	13	25	160	33	..	64	..	..	2
288	Jot Ghatak	407.54	70	310	77	90	87	66	..	33	24	1	9
289	Tior S, PO, D.	237.71	131	332	125	23	53	47	..	23	120	..	66
290	Jot Tior	279.86	71	243	72	12	55	42	..	32	47	..	55
293	Binsira	671.58	239	1,000	267	277	347	100	..	81	84	3	108
320	Jantigari	158.60	25	59	4	1	51	..	..	..	7	..	..
321	Salash	345.70	111	360	21	10	291	30	..	..	6	..	23
322	Makhatair	106.49	16	67	44	34	2	7	..	..	4	..	20
323	Purbba Mustafapur	513.11	116	440	204	162	254	11	..	..	13	..	..
324	Ponorahar	209.42	70	276	21	44	228	1	..	..	..	..	3
325	Matais	607.61	160	568	138	120	350	95	..	3	..	..	..
326	Syampur	160.56	47	243	31	..	238	..	..	2	3	..	..
327	Ismailpur	225.81	76	278	41	2	248	..	..	12	13	..	3
328	Sahapur	196.09	40	168	21	..	95	34	..	4	..	..	35
329	Chak Subid	113.11	85	297	136	22	75	20	4	23	37	4	112
330	Bad Dungi	269.16	39	185	22	171	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
331	Ferusha	238.25	67	312	141	53	211	..	..	8	26	..	14
332	Sarenbari	142.72	52	191	17	63	123	5	..	..	..	..	..
333	Muraripur	280.01	64	261	48	84	149	18	..	1	..	..	9
334	Basanta	102.40	51	297	60	136	80	74	..	..	..	..	7
335	Chak Mohan	186.91	89	478	78	246	153	44	..	17	18	..	..
336	Chapahat	462.55	88	218	101	40	152	..	..	4	3	..	19
337	Dabra	278.01	62	283	116	25	238	..	..	5	..	..	15
338	Sri Rampur P.	362.66	136	433	121	203	84	89	..	20	27	..	10
339	Uttar Jamalpur	318.36	17	91	32	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
340	Lalpur	231.73	197	699	269	458	175	1	..	57	2	..	6
341	Chak Dapat P.	263.53	154	418	136	80	129	9	..	78	40	..	82
342	Purbbathakurpur	139.19				Uninhabited							
343	Kismat Dapat	180.24	207	678	240	171	129	84	..	62	147	..	85
344	Mahishnota	206.41	81	378	72	181	173	5	..	..	..	..	19
345	Mulahat	294.62	76	297	114	3	167	127	..	..	..	..	..
346	Jantipur	350.44	32	154	8	..	138	16	..	..	..	..	..
347	Purbba Jagannathpur	163.00	4	10	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
348	Dhalpara P.	689.35	131	643	302	554	60	22	..	..	2	..	5
349	Purbba Kalikapur	120.67	88	365	53	360	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
350	Srikrishnapur	101.06	11	53	11	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
351	Purbba Gobindapur	183.88	51	198	45	184	..	..	..	3	..	..	11
352	Balpara	161.88	77	436	99	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
353	Chakurpai	135.21	102	410	56	363	35	..	..	1	1	..	10
354	Panjul P.	141.92	127	503	28	365	80	52	..	..	5	..	1
355	Banara	198.64	84	409	129	322	14	54	..	12	5	..	2
356	Agra	433.57	217	831	418	343	181	168	..	96	16	..	27
357	Baigram	208.39	129	393	101	56	124	94	7	79	8	..	25
358	Aptair P.	1,249.33	582	3,053	1,672	161	61	208	..	825	726	17	1,055
359	Dharanda	344.76				Included in Urban Area							
363	Basudebpur	574.92											
364	Ujal	209.90	50	204	82	23	118	..	..	3	22	6	32
365	Baikunthapur	192.01				Included in Urban Area							
366	Hili	96.28				Included in Urban Area							
367	Mera Aptair	168.84				Uninhabited							
368	Purbba Raynagar	101.51	253	1,273	817	107	118	32	..	163	287	10	556
369	Nafar	194.55	182	721	306	281	117	15	..	44	51	31	182
370	Bilaspara	205.85	25	100	39	20	61	..	..	1	7	..	11
371	Kharun	206.78	168	656	256	335	272	43	..	1	..	..	5
372	Ramkrishnapur P, PO.	217.59	154	774	133	166	286	69	..	123	66	..	64
373	Bagura Fatepur	212.56	166	699	297	105	88	121	..	126	201	2	56
374	Domran	302.81	224	505	217	188	217	84	..	14	2	..	..
375	Gosaipur	267.47	69	228	151	51	121	52	..	2	2	..	..
376	Chak Gopal	118.48	10	35	11	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
377	Laskarpur	248.07	81	346	34	312	22	5	..	7	..	..	..
378	Sidai	126.80	98	322	16	69	187	59	..	1	..	..	6

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1 P. S. Hili—concld.												
379	Garna	165.55	82	340	11	79	191	64	..	6	..	..	..
380	Bahadurpur	202.09	59	202	22	42	119	41	..	..	..	..	..
381	Ramjibanpur	401.08	98	363	180	55	196	112	..	..	..	..	..
382	Habibpur	212.92	9	59	18	..	41	4	..	9	5	..	..
383	Gayespur	227.79	81	313	17	19	256	38	..	..	..	..	..
384	Chak Maniko	254.38	20	106	41	10	55	22	..	..	3	..	16
385	Maniko	882.57	103	582	319	267	276	6	..	11	3	..	19
386	Jamalpur	1,270.60	294	2,023	529	496	1,434	89	1	3	..	..	..
387	Purbba Mathurapur	325.66	80	377	170	109	259	9	..	..	..	..	..
388	Naldanga	116.86	18	81	37	8	72	..	..	..	..	..	1
389	Lakma P.	442.23	154	732	332	25	682	6	6	..	..	..	13
391	Fazullapur	306.45	71	353	113	149	176	28	..	..	..	..	..
	Hili Non-Municipal Town	*3P. S. 2PO. D.*											
359	Dharanda	..	247	1,191	358	..	5	21	..	315	549	10	291
363	Basudebpur	..	254	2,306	1,053	60	6	..	..	244	1,172	132	692
365	Baikunthapur	..	349	1,465	244	94	146	131	11	69	390	..	624
366	Hili	..	746	3,384	1,745	89	19	..	60	604	1,573	43	996
	Total	..	*1,596*	*8,346*	*3,400*	*243*	*176*	*152*	*71*	*1,232*	*3,684*	*185*	*2,603*
	Rural	..	7,294	30,441	10,024	9,334	11,425	2,503	18	2,114	2,068	74	2,905
	Urban	..	*1,596*	*8,346*	*3,400*	*243*	*176*	*152*	*71*	*1,232*	*3,684*	*185*	*2,603*
	G. Total	**23,091.38 acres or 36.08* sq. miles**	**8,890**	**38,787**	**13,424**	**9,577**	**11,601**	**2,655**	**89**	**3,346**	**5,752**	**259**	**5,508**

[*Note* :—The entire Police Station has been newly formed after partition consisting the J. L. Nos. of Balurghat Police Station.
*Includes 2.07 sq. miles representing portions of J. L. Nos. 358,359 and 363 falling outside the P. S.]

	2 P. S. Balurghat												
1	Baul	593.73	87	383	92	152	98	91	..	13	7	..	22
2	Sibpur	300.52	24	103	9	40	38	21	..	..	4	..	..
3	Gorahar	118.86	22	131	8	16	86	26	..	..	..	..	3
4	Masakpur	169.79	16	70	1	3	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Paschim Mahespur	231.26	48	197	9	132	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chiknaikuri	120.65	22	107	20	52	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bara P.	654.18	66	317	16	87	119	105	..	..	6	..	..
8	Mallikpur D.	718.90	130	575	98	181	175	138	..	18	19	14	30
9	Jagannath Bati	315.54	73	327	58	65	90	123	3	10	17	..	19
10	Narayan Bati	127.74	3	15	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Baidyapur	334.66	36	186	30	45	126	13	2	..	..	..	..
12	Sarangaon P.	1,184.74	118	511	66	150	284	64	4	5	3	..	1
13	Rajuha	649.42	73	291	37	151	122	17	1	..	..	..	..
14	Bhatra	396.77	100	422	112	318	74	8	..	11	..	..	11
15	Osail	501.04	83	415	25	169	175	38	..	11	..	..	22
16	Uttar Sibrampur	231.74	21	188	59	66	106	16	..	..	..	..	..
17	Paschim Jagannathpur	150.30	14	66	1	20	40	6	..	..	..	..	..
18	Badalpur P.	411.36	80	319	60	142	130	47	..	..	..	..	..
19	Taksail	143.19	18	98	4	28	51	19	..	..	..	..	..
20	Damai	144.24	4	27	..	..	23	4	..		..	..	..
21	Bikuch	183.51	19	71	10	30	17	24	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bolla	1,053.73	179	889	211	319	144	199	14	93	14	..	106
23	Chak Jujar	151.23	13	74	2	29	29	16	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kasila Bati	128.78	21	152	23	61	17	4	..	1	2	..	67
25	Chak Para	122.07	15	74	6	65	5	2	..	..	..	..	2
26	Malikura	198.66	4	42	13	11	27	4	..	..	..	..	..
27	Bahicha P.	137.72	68	277	46	122	71	24	11	3	..	..	46
28	Par Patiram D.	395.39	152	748	46	78	250	125	..	219	33	6	37
29	Dhulatair	145.43	42	331	51	87	40	38	..	144	9	4	9
30	Raypur	174.15	70	293	12	..	181	78	..	25	2	..	7
31	Banbat	453.71	84	375	..	69	118	131	..	49	..	..	8
32	Hariharpur	741.94	115	618	86	167	268	156	15	..	..	..	12
33	Purbba Mahespur	209.33	27	112	15	24	34	54	..	..	..	..	..
34	Anantapur	225.55	17	73	13	41	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
35	Jot Jagat	117.36	34	187	60	..	110	..	..	..	12	..	65
36	Kashtagar	196.23	18	85	1	21	39	25	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2 P. S. Balurghat—contd.												
37	Kasi Pukur	163.95	17	86	25	38	..	21	..	..	20	..	7
38	Begunbari	116.21	31	132	14	43	56	24	..	..	..	..	9
39	Rajapur	331.75	47	231	10	97	15	77	..	..	..	..	42
40	Chandipur	109.53	42	220	92	189	8	..	..	..	14	..	9
41	Debipur	126.72	21	162	13	136	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Khashpur S, D, PO.	475.61	26	183	87	104	18	27	6	5	7	..	16
43	Uttar Chak Bhabani	331.53	26	120	4	..	65	40	..	..	..	..	15
44	Chak Gobinda	131.87	58	252	32	206	24	14	..	8	..	..	..
45	Saidpur	225.91	39	184	38	142	6	27	..	..	..	..	9
46	Kajialsi	303.18	56	253	61	226	7	10	..	6	3	..	1
47	Paschim Krishnapur	306.60	28	114	9	..	96	18	..	..	..	..	..
48	Rahatail	181.86	25	92	28	54	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dharmapur	252.05	19	85	..	51	18	7	..	3	6	..	..
50	Baodhara P.	135.71	36	166	17	84	75	7	..	..	..	..	..
51	Narayanpur	207.51	47	129	1	19	106	4	..	..	..	..	..
52	Asair	392.61	64	252	48	27	209	16	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bara Kasipur	487.80	90	411	17	103	216	78	..	..	..	..	14
54	Sibrambati	132.07	53	177	1	36	127	12	..	..	1	..	1
55	Bharenda	194.46	14	55	17	44	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
56	Lakshmi Narayanpur	144.20	12	50	3	12	26	12	..	..	..	..	..
57	Darail	109.91	28	133	..	..	126	7	..	..	..	..	..
58	Durllabhpur	667.19	177	697	106	51	404	2	..	9	14	..	217
59	Madan Ganja	158.96	130	474	79	1	55	..	..	242	52	33	91
60	Parbatipur	302.65	83	322	32	34	182	35	..	60	..	..	11
61	Nihinagar	257.84	14	60	46	42	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
62	Phulghara	344.98	113	483	109	177	215	67	..	10	..	..	14
63	Paschim Kalikapur	394.64	90	401	56	87	199	68	..	20	12	14	1
64	Boaldar P.	977.69	119	465	86	98	211	110	..	20	2	..	24
65	Mohanpur	364.87				Uninhabited							
66	Dogachhi	390.54	96	399	35	70	196	82	..	27	14	..	10
67	Kasiadanga	528.30	68	285	36	..	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Dharail	166.48	28	129	40	..	87	30	..	..	..	..	12
69	Jiapur	139.01	46	136	30	12	65	52	..	..	3	..	4
70	Palasdanga	117.24	13	92	8	..	15	77	..	..	..	..	..
71	Santosh Palasdanga	129.67				Uninhabited							
72	Jalghar P, D.	1,054.32	153	756	15	173	563	..	..	3	..	..	17
73	Majhina	257.47	22	162	10	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	14
74	Talmandira	431.57	27	273	15	..	269	..	..	..	..	..	4
75	Trikul	519.06	27	275	..	..	93	182	..	..	..	..	..
76	Asura Krishnabati	225.75				Uninhabited							
77	Krishnanagar	357.02	61	273	32	..	247	24	..	..	1	..	1
78	Radhanagar	838.21	128	771	19	58	493	15	..	29	9	..	167
79	Nabipur	144.78	4	23	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Gopinagar D.	251.36	47	286	7	93	129	52	..	10	2	..	..
81	Radhanagar Bharatta	100.70	6	81	7	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	9
82	Badmuluk Kismat	304.88	21	53	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Fatepur	243.63	70	329	7	35	282	..	..	3	..	1	8
84	Chak Bhatsala P.	326.92	74	391	19	68	300	..	..	3	7	..	13
85	Meria	125.13	43	187	48	55	27	12	..	49	34	..	10
86	Kalaibari P.	342.94	112	435	14	16	398	..	..	..	..	..	21
87	Dangi	482.06	203	856	133	205	207	6	..	139	17	18	264
88	Chak Harina	175.87	42	178	16	..	107	71	..	..	..	..	..
89	Khidirpur P.	602.55	356	1,800	303	118	304	31	7	341	513	4	482
90	Chak Bhrigu	315.70	270	1,659	743	376	240	421	14	136	198	4	270
91	Mayamari	201.95	57	283	71	46	82	28	..	27	38	13	49
92	Chak Kasi P.	177.94	76	466	140	228	..	190	..	19	7	..	22
93	Ganga Sagar P.	418.54	83	435	83	6	288	109	20	10	..	..	2
94	Chak Ramanath	176.62	5	27	2	4	15	8	..	..	..	..	..
95	Chak Chandan	246.12	67	412	32	10	274	..	..	15	21	..	92
96	Kuaran	141.59	99	360	35	55	220	83	..	..	..	..	2
97	Paschim Mustafapur	264.04	53	252	39	87	103	62	..	..	..	..	..
98	Mamna	287.18	54	247	54	41	66	135	..	2	..	..	3
99	Katna	124.54	38	136	..	..	76	60	..	..	..	..	..
100	Chamta	130.21	10	49	..	..	42	7	..	..	..	..	..
101	Gobindapur	158.43	19	77	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Belain	289.33				Included in Urban Area							
103	Dhaul	187.13	18	115	2	8	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Chandradaula	150.09	47	261	12	20	108	133	..	..	..	..	..
105	Dakra	908.97				Included in Urban Area							
106	Dakshin Chak Bhabani	216.27				Included in Urban Area							

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literate	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2 P. S. Balurghat—contd.												
107	Mangalpur	258.61	107	792	305	7	781	..	4	..	..	..	..
108	Bangi	340.65											
109	Balurghat	228.51				Included in Urban Area							
110	Khadimpur	498.96											
111	Baidyanathpara	164.93	22	155	92	..	79	..	..	..	20	3	53
112	Badbangi	467.57	91	299	34	..	164	..	..	..	20	..	115
113	Suknapara	118.89				Uninhabited							
114	Bannapara	113.23	27	106	..	12	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Noksa	711.45	197	836	49	115	619	54	..	..	..	..	48
116	Bhushila	630.34	93	389	16	53	212	105	..	..	11	..	8
117	Bhatpara	262.22	64	226	21	..	81	145	..	..	..	..	..
118	Chak Ghatak	205.37	55	208	2	2	62	89	..	26	18	..	11
119	Dakshin Sibrampur	439.92	220	819	75	157	506	65	..	..	64	..	27
120	Chak Bhikan	182.52	50	219	7	29	106	65	..	..	12	..	7
121	Gazipur	291.63	53	172	2	1	50	121	..	..	..	..	..
122	Chak Durga	150.14	25	95	2	47	19	28	..	1	..	..	..
123	Chak Ramprasad	127.63	68	345	19	27	197	100	..	3	12	..	6
124	Chak Syam	461.11	62	331	3	20	261	50	..	..	..	..	..
125	Mollapara	185.58	23	151	9	37	91	21	..	..	..	..	2
126	Paschim Chak Ismail	257.14	6	57	12	43	10	2	2	..	..	..	..
127	Chak Ram	297.16	87	368	55	60	220	55	..	..	6	..	27
128	Sarang Bari	100.69	3	19	5	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	2
129	Majhigram P.	547.37	137	584	68	66	350	47	..	23	38	..	60
130	Satrai P.	122.76	63	350	48	23	288	36	..	..	..	..	3
131	Kasimbi	148.97	11	44	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Kholapara	106.31	10	62	17	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	10
133	Salgaon P.	584.73	93	413	32	17	369	12	..	5	..	..	10
134	Hasail P.	223.22	60	248	31	41	131	40	..	..	..	..	36
135	Ajodhya	516.22	115	473	70	43	290	100	..	19	8	..	13
136	Dakshin Khanpur P.	522.40	180	729	114	85	375	142	..	16	66	..	45
137	Hosenpur	172.36	31	485	188	107	16	..	1	50	145	..	166
138	Chak Bakhar	197.42	34	174	29	33	130	..	..	11	..	..	..
139	Bara Raghunathpur	513.54	115	877	396	265	80	92	..	15	49	8	368
140	Hazipur	191.23	97	306	145	..	267	39	..	..	..	..	..
141	Danga	538.88	95	492	40	15	96	81	..	127	21	89	63
142	Paschim Raynagar	457.32	25	99	12	41	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Chak Sridhar	126.40	28	135	10	113	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Malancha	314.54	111	415	24	92	183	30	..	6	19	..	85
145	Ekmail	201.43	41	171	25	..	140	..	..	4	..	..	27
146	Jangalpur	192.17	35	173	58	38	98	..	..	..	..	..	37
147	Hatisala	153.49	30	138	24	81	53	..	..	..	..	..	4
148	Hatiapara	249.70	25	131	32	16	74	41	..	..	..	..	..
149	Madhabpara	241.24	60	299	40	49	129	101	..	..	10	..	10
150	Mahinagar	449.82	112	471	7	..	288	34	..	78	..	..	71
151	Paranpur	359.99	193	702	84	52	488	..	..	..	87	..	75
152	Atair	421.47	73	273	85	93	37	..	17	14	10	..	102
153	Krishnapur	194.02	111	411	120	..	387	..	..	..	..	..	24
154	Haldi Danga	218.75	26	148	21	114	15	19	..	..	..	..	..
155	Pulinda	129.96				Uninhabited							
156	Dhaltara	214.78	26	145	17	120	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
157	Chak Bijaysri	110.56	7	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Bijaysri	412.15	50	278	56	132	68	76	..	..	2	..	..
159	Satihar	163.79	34	154	63	..	141	13	..	..	..	..	..
160	Sankair	384.77	52	237	33	188	33	16	..	..	..	..	..
161	Kamalpukur	118.58	11	85	15	71	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Ristara P.	239.48	33	190	35	153	27	..	..	..	..	..	10
163	Sirahi	371.36	54	243	46	106	102	32	..	1	..	..	2
164	Kesabpur	208.77	11	81	20	56	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Gutin P.	212.97	23	136	24	133	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
166	Bad Jasahar	101.69	36	161	33	97	41	23	..	..	..	..	..
167	Belgharia	452.29	47	218	19	74	84	60	..	..	..	..	..
168	Chaurapara	126.98	37	196	32	178	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Debrabari	286.76	21	130	88	49	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Keotsar	176.85	19	97	21	82	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Jantigram P.	284.44	59	237	55	160	21	42	..	..	6	..	8
172	Ramprasad	349.16	44	212	7	41	77	..	..	5	..	..	89
173	Chandpukharia	261.16				Uninhabited							
174	Senpur	106.60											
175	Taraganja	197.56	55	291	88	243	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Mathurapur	135.02	27	145	36	106	39	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2 *P. S. Balurghat*—contd.												
177	Faridpur	313.27	139	869	28	110	363	78	..	157	1	14	146
178	Bidaypur	122.19	17	77	4	13	37	..	..	13	1	..	13
179	Pollapara	169.90	32	86	12	..	47	39	..	..	..	..	..
180	Chak Manipur	103.27	48	211	63	198	4	..	..	1	..	..	8
181	Majhian	315.82	82	379	40	367	..	..	..	5	5	..	2
182	Parmanipur	224.27				Uninhabited							
183	Matra	132.87	37	142	26	135	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Kada Mathail	191.70	39	196	77	107	76	..		..	..	..	13
185	Chak Hay	198.52	94	279	53	71	127	64	3	4	10	..	..
186	Lakshmipur P.	200.15	59	273	84	173	48	13	..	26	5	..	8
187	Patiram S, PO.	1,308.93	327	1,675	465	294	528	134	6	38	345	12	318
188	Uttar Raypur	197.69	160	663	154	308	89	43	..	16	86	1	120
189	Jhaparsi	336.97	86	369	13	33	226	82	11	2	14	..	1
190	Manail	222.77	72	285	33	128	68	65	..	..	6	..	18
191	Idrakpur P.	401.73	87	437	35	156	181	97	..	1	..	..	2
192	Chak Ramkrishnapur	241.53	7	28	..	..	21	7	..	..	..	..	..
193	Mahishlati	168.08				Uninhabited							
194	Dasul	384.49	126	408	12	249	87	71	..	..	..	..	1
195	Dasul Chandipur	143.73				Uninhabited							
196	Malakarpara	123.38	5	19	..	4	7	..	..	1	7	..	..
197	Chak Ramnarayan	124.09				Uninhabtied							
198	Mahasani	229.82	24	99	12	..	82	12	..	..	..	..	5
199	Rampur Kismat	275.84	52	245	31	47	136	..	..	1	6	..	55
200	Bad Khorna	606.89	126	544	86	182	131	122	..	17	25	..	67
201	Baidun	398.17	65	343	59	158	123	..	..	20	1	1	40
202	Nazirpur P.	282.65	105	524	72	6	181	13	11	152	46	..	115
203	Kasipur P.	171.94	21	135	4	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	48
204	Kismat Jasahar	240.13	24	147	23	24	101	..	..	7	..	..	15
205	Piakhan	246.03	37	134	24	36	44	54	..	..	..	..	..
206	Mahala	404.87	74	242	72	66	152	18	..	3	..	..	3
207	Uttar Khanpur	1,005.48	189	973	194	423	292	218	13	15	3	..	9
208	Das Arai	239.00	14	62	7	54	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
209	Gopinathpur	114.15	6	47	5	39	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	Indra P.	312.40	128	374	56	117	240	17	..	..	..	..	..
211	Kamalpur	133.11	48	164	12	36	107	21	..	..	..	..	..
212	Harirampur	220.65	21	86	11	..	74	12	..	..	..	..	..
213	Bel Pukhuria	173.72				Uninhabited							
214	Dang Biral	445.88	103	436	17	132	253	51	..	..	..	..	..
215	Akhira	198.12	33	110	2	61	40	6	..	2	1	..	..
216	Chak Basanta	162.03	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	Harigaon P.	273.76	140	479	39	215	225	25	..	..	14	..	..
218	Gopalbati	338.96	99	416	2	55	291	69	..	..	1	..	..
219	Karim Gutin	271.30	38	138	34	60	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Manail	788.75	170	523	41	177	234	82	..	20	5	..	5
221	Mobarakpur	173.80	16	44	7	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Baniakuri	267.65	79	333	66	135	160	35	..	3	..	..	..
223	Chak Taher	203.16	80	86	9	51	22	8	5	..	..	..	..
224	Sewai	434.00	92	372	71	66	152	123	..	16	3	..	12
225	Chak Daulat	167.93	15	40	11	..	36	..	..	4	..	..	..
226	Kaigram	658.91	148	544	61	357	92	73	..	3	..	..	19
227	Kuchila P.	384.38	87	302	51	107	157	29	..	5	..	..	4
228	Uchhakapur	235.50	23	97	20	83	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
229	Satais	179.62	16	66	12	12	50	4	..	..	..	..	..
230	Manipur P.	112.19	18	43	2	16	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	Tursail	105.13	21	69	15	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
232	Chhota Raghunathpur	223.71	60	214	17	20	194	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	Margram	480.03	76	266	26	43	184	17	..	..	21	..	1
234	Nunail	414.35	75	231	..	66	115	40	..	..	4	..	6
235	Barakhail	167.86	28	151	23	54	56	35	..	..	..	..	6
236	Gopisahar	105.67	6	38	20	32	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
237	Kodla	153.35	24	111	14	99	9	3	..	..	..	..	..
238	Sankarpur	399.50	44	237	26	24	171	26	..	2	..	..	14
239	Bara Ghopa	139.74				Uninhabited							
240	Digra	313.01	51	203	5	39	113	44	..	3	..	..	4
241	Tulshipur	240.36	89	152	24	16	133	3	..	..	..	..	..
242	Daulla	299.40	100	390	26	34	320	7	..	8	19	..	2
243	Dumair P.	399.37	80	423	23	128	201	57	..	5	16	..	16
244	Amrita Khanda	532.71	218	695	37	91	344	195	..	..	47	..	18
245	Sankinipara	148.10				Uninhabited							
246	Satakhanda	241.43	34	144	13	..	48	95	..	..	..	..	1

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2 *P. S. Balurghat*—contd.												
247	Chak Bhriguram P.	210.21	30	120	41	..	7	18	..	..	5	..	90
248	Sanihara	244.97	34	79	9	..	75	..	..	4	..	..	..
249	Birahini	321.61	82	366	42	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	Jhinaipota	386.20	53	323	110	..	323	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	Bhulkipur	223.02	29	152	15	4	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
252	Damua Ghugudanga	245.64	84	216	18	..	192	..	..	24	..	..	..
253	Mahadipur	493.19	83	340	22	35	279	15	..	..	9	..	2
254	Chak Amod	229.84	53	174	26	36	82	..	..	..	..	..	56
255	Kurmail P.	341.74	62	272	55	117	83	..	..	38	..	5	29
256	Chhiasi	142.64	28	117	4	42	71	..	..	..	..	..	4
257	Kamarpara	374.59	156	564	30	90	295	4	..	39	58	..	78
258	Kutubpur	205.36	40	171	11	33	105	..	..	..	..	..	33
259	Chak Madhab	154.06	30	81	21	20	29	..	..	..	..	..	32
260	Chinra	129.57	33	159	16	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	88
261	Gunjarpur	123.27	48	319	110	257	21	..	..	11	18	..	12
262	Rajarampur	259.48	46	202	45	90	62	34	..	2	14	..	..
263	Chak Mathura	152.05	19	46	9	3	39	..	..	..	..	..	4
264	Chhiail	199.98	106	306	20	64	103	18	..	49	15	..	57
265	Chak Binod	121.95	13	60	2	..	54	6	..	..	..	..	..
266	Kusumbar	265.77	35	120	10	..	80	3	3	..	..	..	34
*268	Jot Gopal	361.60	100	334	100	171	68	68	..	7	14	..	6
269	Paschim Thakurpur	150.03	37	205	49	109	62	34	..	..	..	..	..
270	Barakail P.	578.78	188	532	100	133	242	52	..	17	17	19	52
271	Jamrail	321.37	45	172	11	155	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
		* J. L. No. 267 transferred to Hili Police Station.											
272	Kumargram	333.77	102	350	34	148	202	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	Chak Janardan	198.79	36	129	6	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
274	Chak Alam	152.46	24	80	8	40	32	..	..	..	..	..	8
275	Chak Sidal	172.45	41	131	21	29	75	22	..	5	..	..	..
276	Bamnahar	172.91	26	95	10	68	16	..	..	..	..	..	11
*279	Chak Bajit	168.90	11	137	19	40	86	..	..	..	..	..	11
280	Taher Chak	356.18	111	464	57	20	324	52	..	..	..	..	68
*291	Panditpur	472.18	178	492	117	138	185	32	..	39	80	..	18
292	Badamail P.	256.31	99	252	131	34	104	29	..	28	43	..	14
*294	Haripur	590.45	111	486	79	190	190	66	..	2	38	..	..
295	Kalikapur	269.98	59	165	44	88	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
296	Chak Khetab	170.75	24	104	2	..	97	7	..	..	..	..	..
297	Chak Ismail	206.38	78	190	20	27	158	5	..	..	..	..	..
298	Kaliha	190.00	46	172	20	45	122	..	5	..	..	..	..
299	Chhilinbad	169.69	29	120	21	17	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	Alipur	441.22	88	332	28	29	303	..	..	..	..	..	..
301	Bhabanipur	186.79	57	201	50	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
302	Ghugudanga	170.89	18	37	4	..	33	..	..	4	..	..	..
303	Sialdanga	231.79	67	239	12	26	213	..	..	..	..	..	..
		* J. L. Nos. 277 and 278 from 281 to 290 and 293 transferred to Hili Police Station.											
304	Dakshin Chak Alam	149.55	26	93	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
305	Bamanhati	138.49	22	78	13	29	16	7	..	4	..	..	22
306	Sobra P.	174,04	51	123	52	45	61	..	..	..	..	..	17
307	Naopara	223.86	22	128	34	59	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
308	Chak Lakshminarayan	124.47	21	98	20	59	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
309	Sobra Syampur	594.01	217	743	55	93	595	25	..	8	12	..	10
310	Chak Hosen	294.60	50	212	33	38	131	43	..	..	..	..	..
311	Chak Andaru	413.42	116	510	15	129	294	72	..	..	..	..	15
312	Sanapara	474.92	107	437	84	192	161	29	..	20	15	..	20
313	Dakshin nagar	102.78	55	179	17	30	99	49	..	..	1	..	..
314	Purbba Chak Bhikan	151.43	60	226	5	66	111	..	..	25	19	..	5
315	Bangalipur	155.79	97	347	58	12	307	28	..	..	..	..	..
316	Santara	282.33	67	253	62	77	176	..	..	..	..	..	..
317	Amrail	246.79	57	164	34	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
318	Gopalpur P.	182.93	80	267	63	19	238	10	..	..	..	..	..
319	Purabba Hariharpur	363.59	130	518	92	71	274	173	..	..	..	..	..
*390	Durgapur P.	898.51	71	1,386	399	407	724	158	..	..	39	..	58
392	Chak Farid	235,36	40	195	60	70	115	..	..	10	..	..	..
		* J. L. No. 320 to 359,363-389 and 391 transferred to Hili Police Station.											

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	2 P. S. Balurghat—concld.												
393	Singal	116.83	26	82	4	12	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
394	Jabaripur	281.72	87	362	17	..	317	45	..	..	..	..	..
395	Majatpur	327.15	56	254	24	68	136	42	..	..	4	..	4
396	Pirinjpur	686.71	177	1,025	116	151	753	67	..	15	12	..	27
397	Chingispur	709.03	283	1,436	149	488	570	378	..	..	..	..	..
398	Kismat Ramkrishnapur	232.82	98	341	32	222	101	18	..	..	..	..	..
399	Siala	304.06	107	263	53	113	140	10	..	..	..	..	..
	**Balurghat Municipality* 8P, 2S, 2H, PO.												
102	Belain	..	62	258	19	13	123	93	..	5	4	..	20
105	Dakra	..	627	2,606	1,295	904	308	7	..	238	385	31	733
106	Dakshin Chak Bhabani	..	642	3,120	1,995	251	87	18	24	145	443	70	2,082
108	Bangi	..	198	1,677	403	97	124	11	16	150	515	43	721
109	Balurghat	..	979	5,668	2,726	240	21	38	4	729	1,992	362	2,282
110	Khadimpur	..	828	4,792	1,810	423	451	14	..	555	955	150	2,244
	Total	..	*3,336*	*18,121*	*8,248*	*1,928*	*1,114*	*181*	*44*	*1,822*	*4,294*	*656*	*8,082*
	Rural	..	18,951	83,350	12,985	21,503	39,383	10,007	178	3,103	2,856	263	6,057
	Urban	..	*3,336*	*18,121*	*8,248*	*1,928*	*1,114*	*181*	*44*	*1,822*	*4,294*	*656*	*8,082*
	G. Total	**91,972.93 acres or 143.71 sq. miles**	**22,287**	**101,471**	**21,233**	**23,431**	**40,497**	**10,188**	**222**	**4,925**	**7,150**	**919**	**14,139**

*Constituted Municipality after the Census count in 1951.

	3 P. S. Kumarganj												
1	Elendari P.	1,079.15	112	641	186	278	204	154	..	1	..	..	4
2	Chakrasail P.	147.34	28	131	41	116	..	11	..	4	..	..	..
3	Shibpur	243.99	17	82	18	17	50	15	..	..	..	..	..
4	Azadpur	146.77	9	30	8	..	13	17	..	..	..	..	..
5	Tara	926.10	179	885	192	172	149	330	12	16	64	..	142
6	Amulia P.	685.58	132	623	142	469	130	9	15	..	..	..	..
7	Harischandrapur	397.66	58	292	45	159	57	48	8	3	5	..	12
8	Kusumtara	657.29	79	359	59	130	104	83	2	1	15	..	24
9	Kamdebpur	157.02				Uninhabited							
10	Kulahari	987.41	131	602	127	85	47	470	..	..	..	..	..
11	Uttar Ramkrishnapur	192.60	42	184	42	118	1	62	..	3	..	..	..
12	Kanura	203.81	41	175	18	162	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
13	Subna Sahid P.	272.61	67	311	85	252	11	47	..	1	..	..	..
14	Majhina	241.66	34	173	18	86	57	30	..	..	..	..	..
15	Daudpur	619.16	82	370	84	70	198	97	..	..	..	..	5
16	Uttar Rasulpur	370.14	21	101	19	9	55	..	..	..	14	..	23
17	Barait	296.14	137	836	349	490	163	4	37	9	24	..	109
18	Krishnapur	150.07	51	259	113	147	58	..	8	..	..	..	46
19	Raynanda	290.84	80	425	116	100	70	209	..	..	6	..	40
20	Samjia 2P, Rh, PO.	545.18	149	743	319	456	249	38	..	..	..	..	..
21	Nabagram	530.06	77	386	101	92	281	13	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bhomar	235.23	23	112	24	..	91	5	..	..	..	..	16
23	Katnapara	111.19	14	55	10	8	28	10	..	..	..	..	9
24	Chandipur	131.96	5	16	3	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..
25	Basanti P.	443.08	104	559	187	30	423	53	..	..	..	..	53
26	Thalsama	147.49	43	192	62	73	81	33	..	..	..	..	5
27	Deun	253.98	49	248	91	36	154	50	..	1	..	..	7
28	Kutubpur	303.60	49	252	58	157	13	..	..	2	..	..	80
29	Chak Jayanti	294.89	13	78	29	6	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Palasi	634.25	47	221	81	..	33	59	..	2	..	..	127
31	Panitara P.	240.81	22	142	70	75	14	..	20	..	22	..	11
32	Balta	680.85	82	405	203	247	90	62	..	..	..	..	6
33	Sahabazpur	136.96	40	200	84	112	50	32	..	..	..	..	6
34	Jakhirpur 2P.	1464.79	301	1,523	827	571	560	216	..	6	58	..	112
35	Ulipur	160.02	16	87	17	13	20	39	..	..	2	..	13
36	Chak Mohan	126.88	51	298	39	84	161	52	..	..	..	..	1
37	Kokati	571.13	58	319	86	74	193	47	..	2	3	..	..
38	Kalna	621.65	117	550	121	157	172	201	..	8	2	..	10
39	Rajdhara	149.41	17	87	16	51	27	5	..	..	..	..	4

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	*P. S. Kumarganj*—contd.												
40	Neona S.	209.51	39	188	42	30	100	40	..	..	3	..	15
41	Angina	599.49	95	493	119	239	53	118	..	32	37	..	14
42	Sundarpur	108.78	84	429	151	244	27	113	..	27	13	..	5
43	Katla P.	1,061.30	153	746	321	406	177	155	..	..	..	..	8
44	Buribar	148.65	21	110	20	62	27	21	..	..	..	..	..
45	Aichara	125.59	9	40	11	35	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
46	Brahmapur	444.44	71	348	49	97	142	38	..	14	..	45	12
47	Safanagar P.	1,475.79	240	1,168	489	300	479	322	59	3	1	..	4
48	Sahazadpur P.	315.68	61	278	51	78	107	12	..	9	22	..	50
49	Par Sahazadpur	194.40	44	167	60	37	74	18	..	31	..	..	7
50	Walitara	133.09				Uninhabited							
51	Tilna	558.12	85	444	101	261	30	1	1	26	..	..	125
52	Agachha	211.62	27	115	61	18	40	22	..	4	22	..	9
53	Khanpur	253.89	83	446	81	389	43	13	..	..	..	..	1
54	Bad Angina	405.19	3	14	2	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
55	Charkhanda	162.06	22	134	34	48	62	22	..	..	2	..	..
56	Brahmanpara	125.53	15	66	12	..	30	29	..	..	..	..	7
57	Bholanathpur P.	160.09	22	125	39	47	45	14	..	..	13	..	6
58	Tulat	657.62	117	503	127	241	130	132	..	..	..	..	..
59	Sibrampur	191.95	12	45	11	16	16	13	..	..	..	..	..
60	Doraha	313.72	44	198	50	67	100	31	..	..	..	..	..
61	Menapur	233.11	85	441	113	152	179	77	..	13	..	..	20
62	Munsipur	152.97	44	229	52	118	91	..	..	17	1	..	2
63	Debipur	197.70	60	312	177	114	88	56	..	7	1	..	46
64	Setor	179.32	65	299	81	121	172	6	..	..	..	..	..
65	Pyarapur	115.62	49	198	39	41	36	27	..	50	34	..	10
66	Siptabad	162.10	9	44	11	20	..	..	..	11	6	..	7
67	Enatullapur 2P.	159.32	54	276	97	77	120	65	..	5	..	..	9
68	Bad-Kanai	357.12	110	509	159	238	244	2	..	..	25	..	..
69	Pratapkhanda	122.04				Uninhabited							
70	Haripur	405.90	59	241	93	198	42	..	..	1	..	..	..
71	Kasiara	134.94	16	52	21	11	15	26	..	..	..	..	..
72	Bijalipara	147.93	20	97	29	30	65	1	..	1	..	..	..
73	Mamudpur 2P.	671.67	126	573	271	281	82	178	..	24	8	..	..
74	Bayrapara	109.28	24	93	18	36	39	18	..	..	..	..	..
75	Lat Mirzapur	239.13	21	111	38	25	69	..	..	..	..	..	17
76	Uchhana	218.95	23	115	47	44	28	43	..	..	..	..	..
77	Gauripur	125.07				Uninhabited							
78	Bafra	227.18	34	140	41	62	43	30	1	1	1	..	2
79	Purbba Gobindapur	237.67	18	85	12	..	46	39	..	..	..	..	..
80	Utrail P.	239.92	38	161	50	122	12	27	..	..	..	..	..
81	Raikhan	182.16	41	171	47	116	38	7	..	6	..	..	4
82	Bhagabanpur	118.34	5	30	6	26	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
83	Darajpur	149.07	20	98	27	3	45	46	..	..	..	..	4
84	Uchat	196.19	41	233	46	163	41	24	..	..	..	..	5
85	Enatullapur Munjari Chak	331.47	90	475	127	244	91	114	..	16	..	..	10
86	Dattamati	327.43	53	268	103	203	46	11	..	..	..	..	8
87	Madanpur	267.21	22	93	19	31	31	18	..	6	..	..	7
88	Uttar Kesabpur P.	156.12	19	163	49	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Gobarta	354.44	35	154	17	..	7	78	..	..	..	..	69
90	Sulandapara	197.60	65	287	48	104	97	64	5	6	..	..	11
91	Madhya Ram Krishnapur	196.51	15	67	13	53	3	..	..	..	..	..	11
92	Kesurail P.	432.14	56	269	81	172	24	1	..	2	10	..	60
93	Jantihari	290.09	38	347	117	114	74	117	..	10	7	..	25
94	Nizamtara	164.26	7	51	6	..	..	42	..	9	..	..	..
95	Dainalapara	116.76	6	29	4	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	8
96	Barail	160.46	16	76	23	..	34	42	..	..	..	..	..
97	Chak Gopal	148.36	12	53	16	..	35	..	..	3	..	..	15
98	Chak Ramray	341.08	45	391	181	67	160	..	..	33	17	..	114
99	Balupara	225.32	84	566	217	39	34	24	..	112	203	..	154
100	Kumarganj D, PO.	519.03	151	718	317	170	41	139	4	30	48	2	284
101	Paschim Gobindapur	151.38	24	112	18	9	82	..	..	..	..	..	21
102	Mirzapur	167.11	25	34	14	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Chural Krishnapur P.	647.91	110	673	278	246	380	47	..	..	..	..	..
104	Harispur	148.82	13	63	18	60	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Udaypur	173.72	31	145	25	17	123	5	..	..	..	..	..
106	Bhonar	1,292.07	178	966	479	442	245	180	..	8	7	..	84
107	Chak Gangaprasad	283.85	6	34	15	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Majhian	244.51	33	134	47	68	41	21	..	1	..	..	3
109	Disnagar P.	358.19	23	150	45	84	37	22	..	1	..	..	6

J. L. No	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3 P. S. Kumarganj—contd.												
110	Paik Mulgaon	171.21	7	33	5	19	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
111	Sitahar P.	218.31	59	282	84	230	16	36	..	..	..	..	..
112	Jhara P.	1,377.38	103	605	203	341	101	152	..	2	1	..	8
113	Paik Jhara	185.50	17	81	34	12	44	25	..	..	..	..	..
114	Mulgaon	288.65	66	309	127	209	48	52	..	..	..	..	..
115	Patit Pukur	446.64	19	118	18	107	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
116	Puntair	143.05	47	246	89	140	44	54	..	8	..	..	..
117	Narayanpur	323.39	66	344	189	129	112	62	..	16	12	..	13
118	Dhadalpara	442.27	94	440	170	9	259	132	12	..	..	..	28
119	Khorda Mohana	161.16	15	48	14	..	21	..	..	..	9	..	18
120	Mahipur	293.78	35	190	71	10	127	30	6	1	..	..	16
121	Gramtala	359.87	41	225	52	137	40	43	5	..	..	..	..
122	Khamar Bodra	338.60	100	354	119	93	204	12	..	..	..	..	45
123	Bodra	337.58	33	157	38	77	46	34	..	..	..	..	..
124	Kajaltor	239.79				Uninhabited							
125	Khamar Matizapur	115.90	40	215	44	87	95	33	..	..	..	..	..
126	Gholdara	161.04	55	237	70	120	63	27	..	5	2	..	20
127	Jamirbari	95.26	31	153	18	70	23	2	..	..	..	..	58
128	Anarpur	138.97	31	151	51	27	15	104	..	..	..	..	5
129	Radha Krishnapur P.	270.13	32	149	28	90	15	38	2	..	..	..	4
130	Telain	432.06	52	194	49	118	6	67	..	..	..	..	3
131	Madhabpur P.	818.19	87	513	229	242	94	173	1	..	..	..	3
132	Banshra	198.90	26	135	18	78	16	21	..	..	1	..	19
133	Khandara	310.06	14	107	32	85	10	6	1	..	..	..	5
134	Nahera	123.18	50	283	88	262	..	6	7	1	..	..	7
135	Ajhair	626.39	113	493	181	267	..	138	..	2	..	..	86
136	Uzirpur	235.23	8	59	14	41	2	14	..	..	..	..	2
137	Kuraldanga	271.70	80	364	118	15	193	146	..	9	..	..	1
138	Chak Ajhair	186.00	18	115	24	37	7	71	..	..	..	..	..
139	Jigakuri	308.07	41	251	111	143	104	4	..	..	..	..	..
140	Maminpur	143.18	33	171	59	4	163	4	..	..	..	..	..
141	Matizapur	124.84	17	62	19	24	35	3	..	..	..	..	..
142	Bishnupur	157.56	8	54	15	22	..	15	..	13	..	..	4
143	Bhagabatipur	543.59	63	316	110	115	92	109	..	..	..	..	..
144	Gayespur	126.43	24	89	16	23	50	15	..	..	1	..	..
145	Chak Bhagaban	104.62	8	33	11	21	4	..	..	..	5	..	3
146	Biswanathpur	274.08	73	484	50	92	294	18	..	18	15	..	47
147	Chak Mamudi	123.68	14	70	18	8	57	..	..	..	..	..	5
148	Chandpur	384.28	55	272	80	86	93	74	19	..	..	..	..
149	Kuraha	515.04	88	436	31	200	142	61	..	3	13	..	17
150	Lakshmankuri	146.63	31	134	51	..	46	86	..	..	..	..	2
151	Gaurangapur	173.73	20	98	19	..	90	8	..	..	..	..	..
152	Batrispara	192.82	5	24	4	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..
153	Saiyadpur	174.20	26	98	14	64	19	15	..	..	..	..	..
154	Tirali	241.40	33	178	48	110	62	3	..	..	..	..	3
155	Dior	1,663.13	195	977	31	709	130	132	..	..	1	..	5
156	Biprabhag	187.25	44	236	42	97	91	48	..	..	..	..	..
157	Chhatma	497.70	69	292	72	20	179	93	..	..	..	..	..
158	Kharail Chandpur	162.41	38	230	81	147	62	20	..	..	..	..	1
159	Kharail	982.50	125	645	39	289	246	100	..	..	..	..	10
160	Dakghin Ramkrishnapur	358.94	93	365	99	89	150	34	..	61	12	..	19
161	Dilpachhanda	111.21	4	49	11	5	12	1	..	1	..	..	30
162	Mahadebpur	220.17	44	250	80	19	170	36	..	24	1	..	..
163	Rasulpur	190.56	48	236	90	67	85	80	..	..	4	..	..
164	Bara Durgapur	244.91	31	151	42	38	41	72	..	..	..	..	..
165	Chausa	253.45	28	130	55	14	76	40	..	..	..	..	..
166	Barail	169.40	23	109	32	52	32	14	8	3	..	..	..
167	Jarlai P.	376.65	36	186	44	73	72	35	..	5	..	..	1
168	Syamnagar	290.78	89	483	118	186	201	90	..	2	..	..	4
169	Pirgaon	118.62	9	25	3	..	7	16	..	..	..	..	2
170	Behatair	168.60	40	172	18	44	106	20	..	..	2	..	..
171	Prasadpur	156.89	7	23	3	14	5	..	..	4	..	..	..
172	Netradanga	228.70	57	222	70	62	67	77	..	4	9	..	3
173	Jhaubari	224.18	31	122	37	25	59	38	..	..	..	..	..
174	Porajhar P.	220.64	45	213	84	63	106	44	..	..	..	..	..
175	Chhatintair	133.37	23	112	42	92	9	3	2	6	..	..	..
176	Nadipur	251.24	17	69	28	5	49	3	12	..	..	..	..
177	Dharmapur	178.36	35	182	79	31	52	27	..	63	2	..	7
178	Amrulbari	370.43	24	108	14	69	12	16	..	..	..	..	11
179	Parail	196.19	25	123	18	25	63	35	..	..	..	..	..
180	Chak Baram	622.01	126	631	215	273	45	197	..	56	36	..	24

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3 P. S. Kumarganj—concld.												
181	Radhanagar	228.58	53	255	112	82	36	51	..	12	49	4	21
182	Pirozpur	365.65	100	475	181	136	210	90	20	2	9	..	8
183	Baram	497.04	65	316	119	24	168	100	22	..	..	..	2
184	Beltara	903.39	155	700	78	219	270	148	..	8	35	..	20
185	Chak Behatair	179.92	22	106	41	..	100	6	..	..	..	..	..
186	Tazpur	323.76	44	275	59	119	121	..	..	..	..	..	35
187	Chhota Haripur	108.82	20	121	27	83	20	11	..	7	..	..	..
188	Mohana 2P.	353.75	18	117	15	16	70	8	..	..	5	..	18
189	Chak Bhabani	349.06	6	24	4	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Udail	128.81	64	297	104	26	194	73	..	..	..	..	4
191	Jagannathpur	288.89	22	126	51	60	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Damodarpur	410.97	30	132	48	46	66	12	..	2	6	..	..
193	Sundartala	195.45	24	133	18	54	42	27	..	2	8	..	..
194	Amritapur	481.45	81	425	170	105	203	45	2	3	1	..	66
195	Gobindapur	502.57	119	543	189	42	244	230	16	..	1	..	10
196	Katakol	275.35	75	480	231	116	262	44	..	13	26	..	19
197	Badalpur	144.39	35	93	31	75	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
198	Islampur	112.38	3	10	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	Kanpara	102.20					Uninhabited						
200	Muglispur P.	797.80	186	893	131	290	316	214	47	1	3	..	22
201	Pasoya	126.77	18	100	39	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Batun P.	1,323.11	295	1,220	217	610	333	179	..	8	5	..	85
203	Bansipur	462.14	61	261	110	188	28	36	..	..	..	..	9
204	Chak Bansi	204.97	27	112	27	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205	Chandmuya	191.35	28	158	39	130	..	..	..	5	..	..	23
206	Gopalpur P.	260.15	24	130	30	12	14	92	12	..	..	..	..
207	Serpur	217.61	24	100	40	..	61	39	..	..	..	..	..
208	Abail	118.30	27	155	32	131	16	8	..	..	..	..	..
209	Raghunathpur	268.73	20	64	11	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	17
210	Paikpara	558.52	97	473	189	49	49	372	..	..	..	..	3
211	Safarpur	340.60	49	235	121	93	92	46	..	4	..	..	..
212	Bhakla P.	415.63	88	480	198	294	57	93	..	..	..	..	36
213	Krishnagar	290.20	19	92	12	81	9	..	..	..	..	..	2
214	Saidpur P.	737.18	102	529	210	65	429	26	..	..	..	..	9
215	Dakshin Kesabpur	107.90	54	242	109	18	66	151	..	7	..	..	..
216	Kaitara	191.83	58	376	84	202	38	103	14	3	5	..	11
217	Chak Ali	147.42					Uninhabited						
218	Gunsi	113.48	24	111	36	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**70,893.55 acres or 110.77 sq. miles**	**11,264**	**55,905**	**17,068**	**22,172**	**17,577**	**10,685**	**380**	**962**	**975**	**51**	**3,103**
	4 P. S. Tapan												
1	Babtail	688.56	114	467	47	42	376	47	..	2	..	..	..
2	Sinhari	409.20	25	137	26	36	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Magurpur	454.72	74	323	33	69	220	..	34	..	..	..	..
4	Guldanga	172.89	8	59	5	41	1	..	10	1	..	..	6
5	Jormail	105.79	21	112	14	55	25	..	13	3	..	..	16
6	Rampara	116.66	58	245	12	76	26	..	10	58	..	..	75
7	Hazratpur Arazi	106.34					Uninhabited						
8	Mollazi	115.81	19	109	5	30	38	15	..	4	7	..	15
9	Aihara	389.76	25	138	9	46	26	..	13	11	9	..	33
10	Chak Debidas	246.29					Uninhabited						
11	Rampara Chenchra	361.77	109	476	48	130	135	133	11	22	5	..	40
12	Jadupur	147.88	25	141	10	55	39	40	..	2	..	..	5
13	Khosalpur	559.62	79	354	5	145	112	63	..	27	..	..	7
14	Muktarampur	980.14	102	549	6	383	119	47	..	..	..	..	..
15	Chandrail	168.34	47	211	2	140	35	36	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bhimtair	130.35	4	18	6	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Nimtair	166.32	10	42	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sutail	427.16	106	419	15	200	99	30	37	..	2	1	50
19	Kasba Batair	812.76	140	535	40	334	154	16	22	4	..	5	..
20	Ganahar	497.55	50	268	4	160	48	43	..	..	11	2	4
21	Mandapara	1,414.95	185	1,032	4	843	72	109	..	..	..	..	8
22	Naogan	1,556.70	288	1,422	6	1,096	128	181	10	..	..	..	7
23	Lakshmipur	923.92	173	935	5	888	23	24	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu-lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4 P. S. Tapan—contd.												
24	Sukdebpur	892.02	166	853	38	426	272	155	..	..	..	..	..
25	Teliapara	111.28	17	93	2	10	35	48	..	..	..	..	..
26	Sikarpur	319.63	10	61	1	41	16	4	..	..	..	..	..
27	Sahapur	158.28	40	173	25	90	60	23	..	..	..	..	..
28	Nazirpur	154.47	45	200	12	48	99	38	15	..	..	..	..
29	Katabari	195.35	71	263	41	107	65	54	..	4	24	..	9
30	Kardaha	236.57	134	491	95	194	98	125	..	8	13	..	53
31	Jamalpur	467.40	98	472	81	155	155	124	..	17	..	..	21
32	Chak Bahara	118.00				Uninhabited							
33	Basuria	1,291.81	208	961	89	383	313	210	20	5	6	..	24
34	Gopinathpur	413.09	90	444	25	317	92	..	..	..	..	..	35
35	Bazrapukur	1536.86	454	1,969	369	868	405	339	96	33	72	..	156
36	Pali Mahadebpur	111.25	26	118	2	90	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dakhalain	461.16	67	320	8	94	109	117	..	..	..	..	..
38	Chak Hosen	116.45	15	90	25	38	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Saralbati	158.58	16	86	4	19	32	7	..	..	..	..	28
40	Akhanagar	411.67	51	245	25	42	165	1	..	..	..	37	..
41	Kadma	1,134.81	194	790	13	359	248	183	..	..	..	..	..
42	Karanjara	223.20	24	102	11	29	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Syamnagar	201.67				Uninhabited							
44	Pabail	236.38	25	112	9	14	91	..	..	..	..	..	7
45	Umanandapur	205.89	6	48	4	32	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
46	Anatair	143.92	24	150	23	84	32	2	6	1	..	..	25
47	Antasimul	728.23	88	393	48	129	142	122	..	..	..	..	..
48	Budhaich	331.11	37	205	14	67	96	16	..	8	..	..	18
49	Dogaon	467.70	79	344	8	148	107	89	..	..	..	..	..
50	Manabali D, P O.	513.25	101	372	42	151	59	128	8	5	4	..	17
51	Doara	185.25	26	88	5	26	10	52	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kaiyari	197.12	4	20	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Hasahar	114.89	12	30	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
54	Azmatpur	834.24	73	343	38	120	137	19	..	33	..	..	34
55	Gangarampur	246.54	35	167	7	22	84	39	..	5	..	..	17
56	Mahindar	346.84	46	204	15	53	111	27	..	8	3	..	2
57	Dakshin Gauripur	320.41	24	144	8	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Dinagar	421.35	17	70	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Bajitpur	329.71	206	386	82	196	75	38	..	24	..	..	53
60	Bataskhanda	229.39	21	80	4	33	40	1	2	..	..	..	4
61	Muraripur	640.91	136	560	21	85	395	40	6	24	..	..	10
62	Rajapur	170.00	81	165	27	94	37	25	..	..	..	..	9
63	Tapan D, PO.	865.51	134	593	128	194	246	51	..	13	3	..	86
64	Kasba S	294.52	411	859	316	244	97	..	..	22	224	..	272
65	Kasba Madhabpur	115.24				Uninhabited							
66	Baghait	158.15	29	135	3	110	21	..	4	..	..	..	..
67	Salas	766.85	118	674	74	120	330	..	..	..	54	..	170
68	Kazibhag	254.49	31	163	4	157	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
69	Sihur	452.14	70	328	13	91	233	..	..	..	..	..	4
70	Daudpur	214.80	48	162	41	34	6	57	..	15	16	..	34
71	Salsama	1,110.84	110	623	26	62	490	41	..	2	..	..	28
72	Chak Baliram	558.49	86	419	32	160	105	119	..	17	7	..	11
73	Nihinagar	246.14	19	104	3	33	53	18	..	..	..	..	..
74	Faradpur	198.00	5	26	..	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Uttar Kesrail	118.29	22	110	2	15	94	..	..	..	..	..	1
76	Khirtta	919.53	86	388	23	170	218	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Chechra	618.16	144	739	75	599	18	..	..	..	21	..	101
78	Santirhati	420.13	84	382	30	166	175	41	..	..	..	..	..
79	Hosenpur	442.46	61	259	19	103	63	79	..	6	3	..	5
80	Jamin Karai	163.84	18	96	..	36	26	34	..	..	..	..	..
81	Jaminipara	158.40	33	132	9	64	52	16	..	..	..	..	..
82	Karai	221.26	30	128	2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
83	Rajeswarpur	411.28	49	246	19	104	104	38	..	..	..	..	..
84	Uttar Gauripur	103.81	11	124	25	120	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
85	Dhulahar	248.21	6	36	..	..	22	14	..	..	..	..	..
86	Kadoa Jagadisbati	311.18	60	341	14	157	119	36	..	3	8	..	18
87	Hazratpur	1,401.01	165	763	103	321	283	149	10	..	..	..	..
88	Malangha	416.75	75	321	38	134	63	115	5	..	2	..	2
89	Kamalpur	296.37	23	113	17	76	20	17	..	..	..	..	..
90	Nischinta	228.30	43	160	11	83	21	50	..	3	..	..	3
91	Chak Radhakanta	175.73	16	64	9	24	15	21	..	1	..	..	3
92	Ambati	140.41				Uninhabited							

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	*P. S. Tapan*—contd.												
93	Minapara	141.04	39	231	19	194	17	14	..	6	..	..	..
94	Harsura	1,116.59	136	610	64	284	166	150	10	..	..	..	..
95	Uttar Mahadebpur	456.35	45	241	15	182	15	42	..	1	..	..	1
96	Saranjabari	549.79	83	281	14	214	47	17	..	..	..	..	3
97	Gandihar	234.90	26	164	42	90	47	27	..	..	..	..	..
98	Bandighi	474.16	59	389	61	250	102	37	..	..	..		..
99	Srirampur	339.73	41	208	32	140	44	24	..	..	..	..	..
100	Parbatipur	408.56	74	239	49	173	16	40	..	7	..	..	3
101	Krishnabati	337.34	58	270	48	135	77	47	..	..	3	..	8
102	Rampur	530.81	51	201	16	36	102	63	..	..	..	..	..
103	Jagadisbati	208.31	27	106	19	57	23	20	..	1	..	..	5
104	Jabrahar	218.88	17	96	5	17	54	25	..	..	..	..	..
105	Sirahal	124.02	44	189	21	106	30	32	..	9	3	..	9
106	Malahar	660.59	94	419	39	288	35	76	..	15	1	..	4
107	Mahadebati	438.75	37	195	20	125	48	22	..	..	..	..	..
108	Suhari	337.11	33	175	22	125	10	33	..	7	..	..	..
109	Dhulochandria	400.50	33	151	31	96	24	23	..	..	1	..	7
110	Jaydharhati	149.21	18	76	10	55	5	11	..	4	1	..	..
111	Mahanaj	525.23	63	267	22	151	40	74	..	..	..	..	2
112	Kharpa	200.11	18	102	3	68	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Pothai	148.17	21	109	20	37	54	18	..	..	..	..	..
114	Hasnagar	425.62	103	421	57	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Alinagar	230.20	13	43	17	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
116	Sankair	517.28	124	385	22	128	156	85	..	1	11	..	4
117	Badsankair	276.03	45	211	14	110	44	7	..	27	3	..	20
118	Muradpur	272.67	31	99	7	40	17	17	..	13	8	..	4
119	Satihar	110.00	13	51	9	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Chak Satihar	216.41	43	192	18	101	52	22	..	13	..	..	4
121	Bad Basudebpur	305.73	21	121	1	38	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Chhayani Basudebpur	208.75	41	183	37	33	147	3	..	..	..	..	..
123	Chak Balaram	915.33	125	544	37	204	221	103	10	6	..	..	..
124	Sephalika Chandan	104.98				Uninhabited							
125	Walipara	279.59	42	156	12	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Banial	647.81	79	412	83	167	216	..	10	..	..	..	19
127	Sadullapur	143.04	23	73	4	7	26	..	..	..	..	..	40
128	Fatullapur	173.90	26	83	2	15	63	..	..	..	..	..	5
129	Chak Nedair	330.15	42	176	19	164	6	1	..	..	..	..	5
130	Nedair	331.43	76	231	45	178	44	..	..	..	..	..	9
131	Chandpur	98.43				Uninhabited							
132	Darpail	474.35	85	254	35	78	58	110	..	4	4	..	..
133	Jami Nischinta	446.39	152	483	2	174	144	4	..	13	53	..	95
134	Zaziar	450.38	61	327	34	253	52	22	..	..	..	..	..
135	Rajballabh Chak	353.56	42	179	14	119	58	2	..	..	..	..	..
136	Durgapur	514.16	63	272	7	117	110	31	..	..	..	..	14
137	Chandhati	325.20	47	199	28	123	26	50	..	..	..	..	..
138	Karanjabari	246.16	27	132	10	95	16	21	..	..	..	..	..
139	Majhikhanda	209.42	29	158	2	90	14	54	..	..	..	..	..
140	Dwipkhanda	900.51	88	467	68	298	114	35	20	..	..	..	..
141	Khord Malsa	131.93	29	91	9	41	34	16	..	..	..	..	..
142	Nodhan	320.42	47	236	51	137	34	54	10	..	..	..	1
143	Baneswarbati	361.70	33	172	6	76	88	6	..	..	..	..	2
144	Bezahar	113.03	29	94	..	39	22	33	..	..	..	..	..
145	Panjara	266.10	34	119	9	43	43	33	..	..	..	..	..
146	Bhaginagar	327.32	20	127	10	22	66	27	1	..	..	..	11
147	Balikshetra	137.40	26	125	20	64	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Chak Prabhuram	177.58	40	202	62	182	8	..	..	..	..	..	12
149	Chak Maniram	148.75	24	114	5	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	8
150	Sakair	600.24	94	357	19	128	130	62	10	3	6	..	18
151	Hardail	190.49	10	30	1	14	11	4	..	..	..	1	..
152	Mahadebpur	302.66	40	270	29	84	149	27	10	..	..	..	..
153	Sibrampur	221.18	19	57	..	7	41	9	..	..	..	..	..
154	Chhiraikuri	243.01	28	136	4	58	63	15	..	..	..	..	..
155	Jidhra	270.37	42	212	5	83	85	44	..	..	..	..	..
156	Kishtapur	483.34	87	357	7	215	82	58	2	..	..	..	..
157	Sarifabad	654.69	73	329	41	285	40	..	..	..	4	..	..
158	Jasrai	213.86	37	136	16	118	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
159	Sundarpur	440.01	29	135	21	126	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Inatpur	492.69	39	188	12	76	107	5	..	..	..	..	..
161	Madnahar	399.45	94	413	35	250	70	..	..	28	..	..	65

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4 *P. S. Tapan*—contd.												
162	Jamalgachhi	294.21	39	161	19	104	46	10	..	..	1	..	..
163	Bishnupur	516.19	62	299	28	213	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Mahishnota	181.33	5	37	3	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Halidana	403.21	58	226	30	171	31	..	..	4	..	..	20
166	Moha	256.84	29	161	13	85	54	..	..	3	..	..	19
167	Telighata Bhabanipur	535.29	78	182	31	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Dakshin Jamalpur	320.90	25	224	16	152	29	..	..	9	..	..	34
169	Sehas	226.71	31	150	4	40	66	..	..	..	..	..	44
170	Mamudpur	1,054.02	55	823	102	385	231	159	10	3	24	..	11
171	Ramrampur	235.23	26	146	21	84	19	43	..	..	..	..	..
172	Jamlabad	847.00	103	458	90	246	148	51	..	8	..	..	5
173	Patharghata	167.18				Uninhabited							
174	Ramchandrapur	2,187.16	253	931	120	368	376	180	..	..	..	..	7
175	Madhabpur	161.96	21	105	8	66	18	21	..	..	..	..	..
176	Jiyatkunda	590.39	87	359	25	63	232	64	..	..	..	..	..
177	Chandipur	467.32	59	322	42	266	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
178	Jagannathpur	195.43	19	87	12	78	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Dharmadanga	126.19	38	166	2	32	91	27	..	16	..	..	..
180	Chak Madhusudan	139.85	15	75	11	39	28	6	..	..	1	..	1
181	Chak Bhagirath	233.43	62	361	77	187	63	94		1	..	..	16
182	Benipur	1,339.39	35	209	26	73	97	34	..	3	2	..	..
183	Badalpur	361.72	70	283	15	36	138	70	..	13	18	..	8
184	Bhikahar	886.03	160	608	55	209	163	129	..	..	51	..	56
185	Ganguria	243.49	101	425	1	232	96	96	..	..	..	..	1
186	Hazrabari	181.52	58	235	10	99	49	85	..	..	2	..	..
187	Mehur	510.26	47	190	3	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
188	Bhaior	1,126.39	174	747	25	197	399	77	21	..	3	..	50
189	Aichanda	294.64	36	142	1	29	87	25	..	..	1	..	..
190	Ghatul	255.45	38	138	1	37	86	15	..	..	..	..	..
191	Dhasanbil	219.23				Uninhabited							
192	Nababnagar	1,528.53	44	251	17	101	89	13	..	1	..	..	47
193	Lakshminarayanpur	1,860.55	100	428	12	157	155	80	..	23	..	5	8
194	Nahirkuri	210.82	12	75	2	13	50	12	..	..	..	..	..
195	Berali	247.70	28	180	5	26	101	39	6	..	..	..	8
196	Bakharpur	337.46	72	291	34	31	117	103	19	6	1	..	14
197	Basakbari	238.54	52	203	12	99	86	15	3	..	..	..	..
198	Baturia	597.37	95	432	47	159	131	95	..	30	..	..	17
199	Ghatika	582.44	82	309	10	188	42	35	..	..	..	..	44
200	Salgaon	267.10	32	191	18	53	55	22	..	12	..	..	49
201	Sisrail	311.47	45	166	26	112	4	18	..	7	1	..	24
202	Bhadrail	354.07	78	292	5	95	120	..	..	..	..	..	77
203	Gopalnagar	186.00	50	228	9	6	216	..	..	..	..	..	6
204	Garail D.	939.16	135	572	26	235	271	..	..	12	..	..	54
205	Soair	458.78	65	338	13	286	35	14	..	3	..	..	..
206	Syampur	328.36	58	240	3	217	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
207	Jobsa	238.24	18	84	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Fatepur	420.11	78	360	8	265	87	..	8	..	..	..	..
209	Aktail	309.53	21	88	16	78	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	Chak Brindaban	137.62	30	119	11	55	47	8	..	5	..	..	4
211	Dubahar	616.20	71	393	1	142	206	..	..	..	..	..	45
212	Paschim Nimpur	201.83	17	72	3	70	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
213	Chhatrahati	540.61	43	185	24	119	41	13	4	..	..	..	8
214	Katrail	283.57	50	276	46	170	60	44	..	..	..	..	2
215	Ahera	219.58	12	108	5	105	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
216	Kartikpur	140.48	6	25	2	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
217	Erenda	437.58	73	266	36	111	101	30	..	9	1	..	14
218	Kakna	770.39	94	416	78	115	231	51	..	..	..	..	19
219	Kamdebbati	326.87	50	261	17	119	119	23	..	..	..	..	..
220	Goranda	251.07	32	113	..	29	72	12	..	..	..	..	..
221	Atila	1,199.79	95	524	30	244	280	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Mallikpur	411.89	32	170	8	87	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	Kaikuri	184.48	58	279	11	139	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	Dakshin Sadullapur	287.03	17	61	21	32	25	..	..	..	..	..	4
225	Kasikuri	384.39	57	284	62	69	133	30	..	20	..	..	32
226	Banail	477.87	77	266	39	76	143	26	..	..	12	..	9
227	Nimgachhi	638.02	81	501	5	50	451	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	Saldanga	411.16	35	116	10	32	69	8	..	7	..	..	..
229	Khalsi	453.92	25	121	11	81	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	Jasurapara	184.07	40	222	31	136	86	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4 P. S. Tapan—concld.												
231	Chak Jalal	300.53	58	242	23	116	81	40	..	..	1	..	4
232	Chak Darpanarayan	399.33	54	191	12	50	100	35	..	..	..	..	6
233	Sankarbati	404.88	70	243	28	86	97	49	..	..	11	..	..
234	Ajrapur	662.76	75	327	14	110	164	11	..	24	..	..	18
235	Kauli	324.03	50	163	19	92	49	..	..	..	..	..	22
236	Dudhiakuri	250.32	41	140	12	46	56	..	..	..	..	..	38
237	Dakshin Harsura	309.18	57	176	2	137	12	9	..	..	..	..	18
238	Dilalpor	179.54	27	97	..	72	15	6	..	2	..	..	2
239	Naighati	148.90	48	158	4	15	140	1	..	..	..	..	2
240	Jadubati	354.38	112	222	8	99	98	..	..	..	..	..	25
241	Patkola	1,253.21	351	790	147	464	295	..	..	..	..	..	31
242	Dhundipara	274.83	30	131	3	65	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	Madanpur	129.89	23	113	19	107	4	..	..	..	..	..	2
244	Sibpur	198.58	40	223	5	48	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	Kasibati	541.23	49	264	21	..	212	52	..	..	..	..	..
246	Izanagar	240.28	21	82	3	24	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	Kesurkuri	186.68	20	82	2	4	75	..	..	..	..	..	3
248	Dakshin Kesrail	240.51	30	130	5	18	108	4	..	..	..	..	..
249	Kasitara	107.17	12	45	8	32	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	Mahukuri	174.42	34	147	6	63	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	Balapur	337.18	70	336	14	120	96	..	..	120	..	..	..
252	Purbba Nimpur	367.63	64	257	2	113	126	3	..	15	..	..	..
253	Hazipur	335.22	38	218	1	143	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
254	Kharika Dangi	190.92			Uninhabited								
255	Daing Malancha	897.63	134	413	73	250	98	27	..	..	..	..	38
256	Chak Sib	107.38	26	119	10	13	29	23	..	..	..	..	54
257	Mail Danga	218.62	39	186	3	2	157	27	..	..	..	..	..
258	Sondapukur	231.28	21	66	..	4	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	Paharpur	420.86	65	264	6	93	115	51	..	..	..	..	5
260	Daing	315.47	78	308	34	105	156	27	..	..	..	..	20
261	Chechrakuri	213.03	32	159	6	21	83	55	..	..	..	..	..
262	Bhabanipur	521.48	76	299	40	157	94	..	48	..	..	..	..
263	Chachair	245.24	36	145	11	19	90	33	..	..	..	..	3
264	Chenchai	199.13	20	94	5	69	19	..	..	..	..	..	6
265	Parbbatpur	260.58	32	128	11	53	52	..	5	..	..	..	18
266	Hasaipur	683.74	67	336	17	200	118	1	..	..	..	..	17
267	Gobindapur	241.21	66	271	12	19	241	9	..	..	..	..	2
268	Gofanagar	550.43	91	363	24	199	85	52	..	4	9	..	14
269	Kharikadanga	236.80	42	146	14	67	66	13	..	..	..	..	..
270	Sulapanipur	314.83	52	177	6	14	158	3	..	..	..	..	2
271	Manipur	297.58	96	329	31	68	252	..	..	..	..	..	9
272	Jnanbai	149.39	8	22	9	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	Kasmulai	256.85	84	232	49	39	155	30	..	2	..	..	6
274	Sribai	293.01	49	248	1	8	178	3	..	..	..	..	59
275	Bharila	108.10	58	244	16	189	20	..	..	..	..	..	35
276	Abhirampur	652.20	36	165	6	18	126	5	..	..	..	..	16
277	Tarajpur	182.04	52	204	4	67	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	Dakshin Zaziar	298.15	41	110	1	29	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
279	Haribansipur	581.61	131	520	13	283	80	..	..	..	..	..	157
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**111,328.75 acres or 173.95* sq. miles**	**16,398**	**70,644**	**6,349**	**33,285**	**23,758**	**7,980**	**564**	**913**	**732**	**51**	**3,361**

*Includes 3.66 sq. miles representing portions of J. L. Nos. 192, 193, 197, 198 and 199 transferred to Bamangola P.S. of Malda District.

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	5 P. S. Gangarampur												
1	Kantaban	366.03	42	256	14	81	160	..	..	..	..	..	15
2	Sinfarka P.	513.78	70	408	13	85	320	..	..	3	..	..	..
3	Nalafarka	205.44	24	127	2	23	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Anantapur	376.36	97	299	3	256	8	..	..	35	..	..	..
5	Mallikpur P.	788.82	118	690	67	537	88	34	..	..	..	31	..
6	Hamzapur	165.58	57	289	41	174	24	52	7	23	3	..	6
7	Madhabpur 2P.	517.85	97	358	40	179	101	68	..	2	..	..	8
8	Abidpur	240.81	19	130	33	66	19	21	..	11	..	..	13
9	Lalchandpur	350.49	74	343	67	212	47	84	..	..	..	..	..
10	Brahmanpara	102.02				Uninhabited							
11	Bitur	123.59				Uninhabited							
12	Aazi Lalchandpur	140.13	65	125	21	50	30	24	1	..	2	..	18
13	Baikunthapur	468.08	153	314	22	126	79	109	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bachhuria D.	804.99	79	548	49	171	196	136	..	15	17	..	13
15	Belasthali	537.89	141	665	112	420	109	97	10	9	8	..	12
16	Uttar Gopalpur	98.23	16	60	14	24	19	9	8	..	..	..	..
17	Chak Sibpur	148.10	47	195	53	135	31	29	..	..	..	..	..
18	Damahar	161.17	48	265	22	21	83	14	..	13	14	4	116
19	Lat Kesabpur	358.14	125	334	37	100	131	89	12	2	..	..	..
20	Paschim Kasipur	299.39	35	124	3	37	24	63	..	..	..	..	..
21	Harispur	272.63	8	56	21	45	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
22	Damodarpur P.	515.40	49	281	40	271	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
23	Takipur	321.08	80	237	38	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
24	Daulatpur	150.49	63	144	7	36	65	7	10	..	..	..	26
25	Khozapur	341.56	65	315	32	262	..	39	..	2	12	..	..
26	Dafarpur	499.94	81	358	52	165	49	76	10	27	1	..	30
27	Kasba	401.26	76	315	21	121	132	47	..	8	7	..	..
28	Kathalhat Hosenpur	1,459.96	197	871	48	725	69	..	..	..	6	..	71
29	Ramkrishnapur	192.38	48	272	3	237	30	1	..	4	..	..	..
30	Zafarpur	207.22	35	184	8	182	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bhoral	388.72	83	442	12	378	46	18	..	..	..	..	..
32	Katatair P.	1,537.83	84	572	39	459	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Naodapara	272.05	26	130	19	118	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Khayerban	152.00	13	63	6	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Debipur P.	639.45	81	419	34	308	101	..	10	..	..	..	..
36	Narayanpur P.	1,975.05	272	1,172	57	702	234	191	15	14	7	..	9
37	Malipara	213.78	12	62	4	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Sukdebpur P.	1,359.90	175	793	30	707	9	63	10	2	1	..	1
39	Jaydebpur	375.02	73	364	39	354	..	3	..	4	..	..	3
40	Haripur	147.33	32	163	16	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Par Gaon	480.21	79	299	5	283	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
42	Akehha	286.01	58	210	8	206	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
43	Mahipur P.	584.51	68	315	27	177	52	72	10	..	..	..	4
44	Jalalpur	399.84	57	263	16	129	73	41	15	..	..	..	5
45	Boaldaha	453.23	47	189	9	149	21	19	..	..	..	..	..
46	Patan	1,187.72	146	756	56	434	322	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Charulya	366.74	27	127	23	98	18	..	..	1	7	1	2
48	Maharajpur	152.27	46	204	6	73	15	..	..	..	54	..	62
49	Tengapara	215.60	18	291	3	32	48	7	10	166	4	..	24
50	Karial	400.75	67	252	32	108	72	52	..	..	..	..	20
51	Bhaktipur	489.71	42	180	11	36	47	60	..	10	..	..	27
52	Nandanpur	673.63	44	345	21	137	82	116	..	10	..	..	..
53	Fatenagar P.	117.67	12	67	8	57	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Bikair P.	685.32	84	361	23	142	96	123	..	..	..	..	..
55	Hapania	294.97	53	227	12	110	72	35	..	4	..	..	6
56	Radhanagar	851.58	94	428	9	250	62	91	14	3	3	2	3
57	Ratanpur	161.72	20	89	..	74	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Sekhpur	142.50	33	163	6	139	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Nagan	374.21	69	265	6	211	50	..	..	3	..	..	1
60	Kabirpur	168.48	18	69	..	48	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Sadipur	148.49	16	89	7	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Bajitpur	245.23	30	146	31	137	..	7	..	1	..	..	1
63	Sinrail	147.68	42	148	19	121	7	14	..	..	5	..	1
64	Haripur Ganespur	176.16	18	107	10	84	2	9	..	..	..	..	12
65	Patul P.	147.67	59	261	46	232	11	18	..	..	..	..	..
66	Jalilpur	190.01	25	111	15	85	14	10	..	..	..	..	2
67	Hasanpur P.	126.54	15	66	2	55	6	2	..	3	..	..	..
68	Ranipur	478.88	47	248	42	132	13	49	11	28	..	..	15
69	Naynapur	125.48				Uninhabited							
70	Sahabazpur	206.71	32	158	17	107	6	10	..	..	..	..	35

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	5 P. S. Gangarampur—contd.												
71	Bishral P.	268.31	37	128	31	..	56	41	..	11	..	..	20
72	Tholahar	215.41	48	253	32	113	85	26	2	17	..	..	10
73	Hiranyabati	108.41	13	81	8	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Mahasura	239.61				Uninhabited							
75	Sahanali	870.98	97	439	22	22	329	67	4	10	..	1	6
76	Tilna	562.27	66	295	61	178	91	26	..	..	..	..	..
77	Burinagar	142.53	40	179	10	92	42	45	..	..	..	..	..
78	Sayrapur P.	433.29	102	470	98	253	111	..	..	15	5	..	86
79	Jadab Bati	520.85	139	547	27	303	60	..	..	79	..	5	100
80	Jaypur	2,033.42	509	2,325	42	991	696	534	..	24	17	2	61
81	Bel Bari 3P.	1,918.92	558	2,591	263	823	469	475	..	54	66	7	697
82	Kadighat	239.59	77	344	6	145	70	..	..	11	25	..	93
83	Kadihat	160.81	111	521	112	101	45	9	..	88	94	66	118
84	Rajibpur 3P, S.	1,530.55	601	2,819	900	381	450	179	17	519	306	33	934
85	Indra Narayanpur	529.81	389	1,843	200	113	252	191	..	89	413	12	773
86	Puran Para	557.94	96	694	117	216	85	58	..	38	232	..	65
87	Kamar Pukhuria	172.73	18	98	2	50	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Durgapur	294.68	85	338	3	105	136	..	..	14	2	..	81
89	Bishnupur	183.19	18	70	..	6	37	27	..	..	..	..	..
90	Gopalpur	604.80	263	1,016	77	178	209	..	..	129	126	8	366
91	Saidpur	374.31	68	349	58	30	293	5	..	8	11	..	2
92	Amgaon	404.15	65	278	17	93	134	..	..	2	19	..	30
93	Gangarampur P, D, PO.	540.16	84	341	55	192	87	61	..	..	1	..	..
94	Ramchandrapur	521.48	145	610	60	223	153	55	..	58	45	29	47
95	Aswinpara	218.31	25	100	4	63	..	4	..	..	4	..	29
96	Jot Malkhan	229.39	24	115	20	73	25	4	..	9	2	..	2
97	Raghunath Bati	222.68	49	192	38	103	38	35	..	9	3	..	4
98	Ratanamala	434.46	67	303	9	276	21	..	..	1	4	..	1
99	Mina Para	266.47	50	227	1	193	18	4	..	1	2	..	9
100	Damina	431.22	9	45	5	29	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
101	Kamalpur	101.92	21	135	39	114	17	3	1	..	..	..	..
102	Narai	543.12	83	474	72	250	65	107	..	..	..	..	52
103	Gachiara	573.22	77	389	26	206	86	97	..	..	..	..	..
104	Chamuk	138.37	17	88	2	55	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
105	Chak Jaykrishnapur	159.70	14	91	2	39	43	9	..	..	..	..	..
106	Raghabpur	312.83	55	278	34	98	126	37	..	2	7	..	8
107	Dhonail	151.15	23	101	6	88	9	2	..	..	..	..	2
108	Nazirpur	164.28	60	165	7	45	22	33	..	34	..	31	..
109	Raghunathpur	308.54	8	160	11	22	13	7	..	108	4	1	5
110	Tetrail	250.99	46	225	7	116	85	16	..	1	2	..	5
111	Atas	563.87	58	361	25	167	143	51	..	..	..	..	..
112	Sekh Mina	244.50	22	119	3	66	20	..	..	..	..	..	33
113	Sikarpur	116.82	9	49	5	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Syampur P.	232.72	16	79	15	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
115	Chakrapanipur	263.97	29	153	8	152	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
116	Kesabpur	517.92	70	319	14	236	40	29	5	..	4	..	5
117	Kasimpur	411.41	40	211	5	152	24	29	..	..	6	..	..
118	Mahur Kismat	738.82	242	809	12	583	156	59	..	..	..	..	11
119	Jahangirpur P.	964.13	100	466	56	386	..	12	..	..	..	..	68
120	Nandair	539.04	98	464	60	379	..	..	.	16	4	..	65
121	Sidilim	416.61	38	206	20	77	84	42	..	3	..	..	..
122	Ghoradaura	190.64				Uninhabited							
123	Samra	180.81	24	95	5	27	45	23	..	..	..	..	..
124	Kharpa	191.40	60	211	41	139	42	30	..	..	..	..	..
125	Sultanpur	388.77	70	239	13	163	34	42	..	..	..	..	..
126	Rasidpur	14.162	..	..	..	Uninhabited							
127	Arazi Ilamtair	197.15	34	93	8	54	15	24	..	..	..	..	..
128	Haridaspur	107.42	17	72	11	42	26	4	..	..	..	..	..
129	Ramdebpur P.	194.48	61	205	17	122	59	19	..	4	1	..	..
130	Ilamtair	114.76	22	76	1	70	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
131	Hekandair	214.96	12	38	1	17	8	3	..	..	4	..	6
132	Fayezpur	239.45	32	183	3	104	57	22	..	..	..	..	..
133	Enayetpur	383.09	43	131	14	92	14	19	..	3	3	..	..
134	Srinath Bati	176.35	56	182	30	132	13	26	..	..	..	..	11
135	Nehatair	323.96	26	78	7	64	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
136	Tilchhara	280.63	32	159	4	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Banihar P.	518.12	71	285	40	138	83	31	..	12	9	..	12
138	Madhya Raghunathpur	239.11	31	168	50	129	23	11	..	4	..	..	1
139	Jachi P.	334.05	62	347	98	216	28	101	..	1	..	..	1
140	Chak Sri	212.99	43	183	1	31	66	49	..	37	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	5 P. S. Gangarampur—concld.												
141	Mathurapur P.	629.11	55	309	90	204	55	27	18	5	..	..	..
142	Katkihar	141.57	15	87	32	74	..	5	..	..	3	..	5
143	Chhilimpur	243.86	56	296	52	232	21	11	30	2	..	..	..
144	Sahara	785.99	87	408	19	225	88	95	..	..	..	..	..
145	Antal	261.09	60	254	8	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Tausi	370.30	61	283	30	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Ratinathpur P.	791.13	66	347	13	273	15	54	..	..	5	..	..
148	Kumargara	310.88	51	194	38	134	1	47	1	3	..	..	8
149	Bhadra	295.40	57	218	31	84	90	38	..	..	2	..	4
150	Mahakhair	192.07	12	50	6	28	17	5	..	..	..	..	..
151	Teliapara	118.23	9	34	5	11	18	3	..	..	..	..	2
152	Hariharpur	380.69	51	268	35	216	37	15	..	..	..	..	..
153	Faridpur Domutha P.	1,330.34	184	805	90	485	130	45	..	5	1	..	139
154	Sib Krishnapur	148.60	24	112	6	38	53	1	..	..	3	..	17
155	Chalun	1,065.45	126	579	20	281	101	166	..	3	6	..	22
156	Narail 2P.	300.00	53	279	30	134	100	33	..	8	..	..	4
157	Chandura PO.	225.59	47	220	48	166	10	44	..	..	..	..	..
158	Purbba Sankarpur	110.78	9	56	12	12	13	3	..	..	..	..	28
159	Kamar Khair	338.88	48	225	44	108	35	75	..	1	..	..	6
160	Purbba Bishnupur	437.92	94	395	54	219	101	62	..	..	..	..	13
161	Ranpur P.	138.36	18	77	18	41	..	20	..	..	..	..	16
162	Kasipur	192.56	21	122	12	58	3	31	..	18	..	..	12
163	Garoa	357.88	31	196	18	117	..	79	..	..	..	..	..
164	Asokgram P.	788.74	136	579	105	336	34	197	..	2	3	..	7
165	Udhura Prananathpur	203.59	35	177	57	108	20	41	..	..	8	..	..
166	Bholanathpur	400.39	69	325	54	235	49	41	..	..	..	..	..
167	Srirampur	174.34	55	210	17	96	44	70	..	..	..	..	..
168	Gokulpur P.	1,032.52	121	481	42	246	85	103	..	39	..	..	8
169	Bhabanipur	101.69	28	118	23	59	37	..	..	8	..	..	14
170	Karail	135.06	31	127	37	86	6	22	..	7	..	..	6
171	Nehmba P.	943.94	156	725	64	373	181	91	..	7	12	..	61
172	Nilahari	234.62	31	144	26	68	26	49	..	..	..	..	1
173	Raysali	194.85	28	123	22	71	7	39	..	..	..	..	6
174	Chak Asan	292.88	22	108	7	59	20	26	..	..	..	..	3
175	Raypur	158.07	36	144	7	104	17	22	..	..	..	..	1
176	Tikirahail	111.21				Uninhabited							
177	Kurumsur P.	1,272.65	167	838	27	303	272	231	21	5	..	..	6
178	Mirzapur P.	245.79	42	195	30	104	46	40	..	5	..	..	..
179	Parbatipur	357.06	57	318	40	146	133	36	..	3	..	..	..
180	Adigram	196.99	19	79	8	47	3	24	..	3	2	..	..
181	Taraju	144.82	19	90	4	51	6	23	..	10	..	..	..
182	Uday 2P, D.	744.15	98	510	120	327	75	101	..	4	..	..	3
183	Jagadispur	309.32	104	545	88	404	20	80	..	26	4	..	11
184	Chalunda	266.24	46	284	19	155	91	34	..	..	..	..	4
185	Bhuinhara	205.55	43	215	35	87	57	45	..	12	2	..	12
186	Chandi Para	229.66	19	80	16	63	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	Mahendri	276.12	18	51	4	38	..	10	..	..	3	..	..
188	Biranai	426.88	73	293	34	127	87	47	..	6	..	..	26
189	Basudebpur	695.45	67	405	12	273	78	46	2	..	4	..	2
190	Sankarpur	164.35	33	151	3	79	37	33	..	..	..	..	2
191	Kunail	223.25	38	187	20	93	51	39	..	2	1	..	1
192	Nitpur Prasadpur	301.58	36	157	24	89	54	14	..	..	..	..	..
193	Mustafapur	566.39	88	430	18	225	149	56	..	..	..	..	..
194	Durgaram Chak	248.95	40	184	32	96	40	22	..	4	4	..	18
195	Narasundarpara	237.23	30	167	2	64	50	48	..	5	..	..	..
196	Pulinda	403.15	60	261	36	179	37	45	..	..	..	..	..
197	Phulbari	321.37	38	179	10	88	58	33	..	..	..	..	..
198	Nakair	418.16	22	106	1	42	51	13	..	..	..	..	..
199	Khaspara	110.22	13	67	23	38	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
200	Deodhara	208.02	11	149	11	79	42	28	..	..	..	..	..
201	Khatia Bandha	109.53	32	107	..	11	32	64	..	..	..	..	..
202	Hazi Chak	192.23	30	48	4	45	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
203	Palsa	218.57	29	171	30	76	71	24	..	..	..	..	..
204	Ausa P.	543.78	54	210	13	96	65	45	..	..	..	..	4
205	Panchgaon P.	746.01	186	581	67	365	76	124	..	16	..	..	..
206	Sibpur	461.32	47	299	30	217	..	72	7	..	2	..	1
	Total Entirely Rural	**81,127.04 acres or 126.76 sq. miles**	**13,443**	**61,307**	**6,593**	**32,223**	**12,215**	**7,827**	**271**	**2,025**	**1,637**	**233**	**4,876**

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	6 P. S. Banshihari												
1	Patun	303.99	15	64	..	51	8	..	5	..	..	..	..
2	Bara Mahar	121.82	28	107	..	74	26	..	..	3	..	..	4
3	Jagadalla	318.75	68	278	6	188	48	42	..	..	..	..	..
4	Cheuti Mahespur	804.45	63	377	1	155	186	36	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bairahata	1,077.25	169	709	56	526	111	59	..	5	..	..	8
6	Kotkhamar	128.35	19	81	..	60	15	6	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dolkura	238.93	55	225	32	209	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Mahindra	1,094.34	96	467	3	319	121	27	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jaganail	411.70	86	393	30	308	20	..	2	14	..	..	49
10	Godal	326.91	41	184	2	118	37	29	..	..	..	..	..
11	Marara	480.25	36	192	39	174	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mollahar	197.12	41	217	31	105	71	24	10	..	..	..	7
13	Manohara	458.47	42	155	20	82	49	22	..	2	..	..	..
14	Dolgaon	457.22	55	280	16	116	102	62	..	..	..	..	..
15	Morgaon	103.60				Uninhabited							
16	Bahadurpur	191.86	11	42	..	26	7	8	..	..	..	..	1
17	Bagichapur	548.74	72	316	29	171	91	51	..	..	..	..	3
18	Muknair	177.26	23	84	7	48	16	20	..	..	..	..	..
19	Nendra	577.67	49	210	10	65	91	44	..	2	..	1	7
20	Chakdaha	182.98	21	113	5	105	1	6	..	..	..	..	1
21	Ramkrishnapur	220.74	43	242	47	113	44	29	..	8	11	5	32
22	Bhebrahar	213.32	23	119	19	88	9	14	..	3	..	..	5
23	Betna	290.78	66	349	85	140	117	53	..	17	4	..	18
24	Sundail	282.17	72	309	34	180	51	61	..	17	..	..	..
25	Itakhor	169.23	17	69	..	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Kharua	261.15	21	90	..	29	54	7	..	..	..	..	..
27	Ukhli	288.34	68	338	22	200	100	37	..	1	..	..	..
28	Harirampur S, D, PO.	492.06	170	744	240	163	52	32	..	61	160	276	..
29	Dhanaipur	469.10	69	322	68	128	54	125	..	..	2	..	13
30	Haripur	207.78	2	23	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Kalsi	426.86	56	256	11	248	..	6	..	..	1	..	1
32	Sonahan	314.11	56	271	28	110	74	79	..	8	..	..	..
33	Kutubpur	171.26	7	31	9	9	10	12	..	..	..	..	..
34	Nanchampur	253.46	19	69	15	31	23	15	..	..	..	..	..
35	Uttar Gopalpur	243.75	36	144	9	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Nahit	313.09	51	244	23	53	133	41	..	9	..	..	8
37	Bagbari	1,090.71	108	534	12	322	182	21	..	9	..	..	..
38	Sasa	148.04	41	220	3	38	168	14	..	..	..	..	..
39	Naradas	409.93	13	56	..	10	43	1	..	2	..	..	..
40	Nao Gaon	267.09	23	159	3	110	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Khorda Battali	356.68	36	200	9	47	147	6	..	..			
42	Mudafat Kochpara	120.04	7	40	..	6	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Chhayghara	405.44	42	242	19	144	86	12	..	..	..	..	..
44	Baul	245.55	8	29	11	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Panpara	199.29	43	166	2	44	81	25	..	9	7	..	..
46	Kochpara	560.24	45	201	11	122	21	7	..	..	44	..	7
47	Bara Kundana	541.92	37	166	5	14	116	36	..	..	..	..	..
48	Khorna	654.27	75	347	20	151	79	101	..	3	..	..	13
49	Beldangi	281.57	55	327	27	138	92	92	..	..	..	..	5
50	Tiabari	162.22	13	51	..	34	..	10	..	4	..	..	3
51	Mulahat	194.05	28	148	14	61	41	29	..	15	..	..	2
52	Simuldanga	135.00	25	142	31	108	10	22	..	..	..	..	2
53	Sridharpur	224.56	30	125	26	58	30	29	..	..	..	..	6
54	Uttar Mulahat	199.06	20	93	2	..	74	12	..	6	..	..	1
55	Khoa	389.94	44	197	31	74	105	15	..	3	..	..	..
56	Srikol	194.18				Uninhabited							
57	Chhatrabhog	108.79	16	79	6	7	30	39	..	3	..	..	..
58	Dangram	278.22	78	409	79	154	86	122	..	19	..	..	28
59	Sirsi D.	514.08	117	567	79	332	141	94	..	..	..	..	..
60	Syamdas	203.10	10	64	..	18	41	4	..	1	..	..	..
61	Bora	730.71	59	346	38	127	146	55	..	7	1	..	10
62	Jot Gouri	205.24	49	242	8	43	133	55	..	8	..	..	3
63	Lakshmipur	138.32	22	108	42	70	24	9	..	5	..	..	..
64	Dakshin Bahadurpur	190.43	50	225	46	153	37	16	..	11	..	..	8
65	Kesrail	459.24	67	304	32	107	118	66	..	..	..	..	13
66	Gandhnai	377.08	35	140	10	31	75	31	..	..	..	..	3
67	Mudafat Makimpur	173.56	4	25	..	..	20	5	..	..	..	..	..
68	Mahespur	125.26	4	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Dhulinakor	268.78	43	217	24	116	31	70	..	..	..	..	..
70	Dakshin Benal	256.29	40	140	9	49	61	30	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6 P. S. Banshihari--contd.													
71	Uttar Benal	285.86	37	130	11	64	14	52	..	..	..	..	..
72	Kitahar	219.43				Uninhabited							
73	Arazi Huzuri Kasba	189.52	38	169	31	69	61	29	..	1	..	..	9
74	Bara Kasba	623.45	72	326	36	146	145	25	..	..	..	..	10
75	Kismat Kasba	446.05	45	244	21	55	156	33	..	..	..	..	..
76	Jot Basanta	230.45	13	62	12	51	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
77	Daulatpur D, PO.	200.23	43	220	17	67	40	61	13	..	5	..	34
78	Mahakhor	220.55	27	137	12	59	58	20	..	..	..	..	..
79	Karanjabari	276.58	44	270	39	164	48	29	..	27	..	..	2
80	Jot Hisya	154.62	11	44	4	37	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
81	Jot Sultan	209.22				Uninhabited							
82	Birahar	281.29	50	242	4	69	120	53	..	..	..	..	..
83	Kokil	494.21	60	260	43	106	64	66	..	24	..	..	..
84	Debarajpur	197.50	39	171	4	108	50	..	8	..	3	..	2
85	Kadimabad	171.48	40	169	28	66	44	52	..	3	..	..	4
86	Krishnacharan	184.20	22	89	2	44	27	17	..	..	..	..	1
87	Brahmangaon	559.52	81	332	13	125	113	94	..	..	..	..	..
88	Khanpur	163.88	11	53	..	..	42	11	..	..	..	..	..
89	Hasimababad	134.82	44	228	20	128	6	87	..	..	..	..	7
90	Fatepur	169.22											
91	Kiamuddipur	120.72				Uninhabited							
92	Pundari	593.87	95	469	40	255	94	112	..	..	..	..	8
93	Karanjipara	130.54	35	96	3	61	10	25	..	..	..	..	..
94	Asrafpur	309.97	9	38	..	27	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
95	Nehal	319.38	11	40	1	29	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
96	Gurkhair	532.15	69	346	3	334	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
97	Kundana	224.12	29	139	12	114	10	12	..	3	..	..	..
98	Atharbbabati	171.67	10	34	4	26	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
99	Kakihar	184.87	43	193	18	154	10	28	..	1	..	..	..
100	Sobhanpur	211.92	5	31	..	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
101	Chhatrakunda	306.54	48	207	33	112	52	34	..	..	..	..	9
102	Jot Gora	149.46	8	37	4	24	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
103	Aminpur PO.	100.06	19	76	10	51	2	23	..	..	..	..	..
104	Charla	180.73	32	244	11	168	17	59	..	..	..	..	..
105	Fayezullapur	373.75	27	108	2	5	59	44	..	..	..	..	..
106	Khayer Bari	166.77	26	104	3	30	37	27	..	10	..	..	..
107	Jafarpur	129.71	29	137	6	69	47	21	..	..	..	..	..
108	Kasba	381.61	63	327	31	290	10	12	..	15	..	..	..
109	Bahir Dhanjor	431.46	44	178	3	167	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
110	Raghunathpur	103.08	5	23	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Bagulahar	216.39	57	275	6	242	17	15	..	..	..	..	1
112	Maliandighi	602.54	33	146	3	131	11	4	..	..	..	..	..
113	Maliara	150.20	32	142	3	135	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
114	Chakla	467.84	88	408	20	350	8	39	..	3	..	..	8
115	Oriapara	113.77				Uninhabited							
116	Bimalanandapur	354.10	58	295	2	179	29	75	..	..	..	..	12
117	Madhupur	189.88	6	24	..	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
118	Chakpara	124.89	12	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Bhagabatdanga	129.28	18	80	4	65	13	..	..	2	..	..	..
120	Kelna	422.82	23	102	16	49	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Kakahar	161.38	60	305	59	155	84	54	12	..	..	..	..
122	Dahuakuri	218.24	22	80	12	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Gopalpur	435.55	17	78	13	29	44	5	..	..	..	..	..
124	Badalpur	390.12	98	414	80	151	113	75	24	11	8	..	32
125	Mungarail	254.08	46	248	3	88	121	28	..	11	..	..	..
126	Paschim Chandipur	317.80	31	161	2	8	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Bighua	214.82	16	55	3	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	1
128	Bhaior	377.41	57	245	40	44	201	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Baragram	919.55	133	601	66	144	361	90	..	..	2	..	4
130	Sardarpur	270.76	25	123	15	102	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Ranbindul	104.57	28	124	17	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Kusumba	393.44	28	158	25	157	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Alipur	110.20	43	226	16	217	..	6	..	..	..	..	3
134	Bhitar Masun	562.24	77	386	24	316	45	20	..	1	..	..	4
135	Par Mahasu	279.18	35	155	2	30	80	45	..	..	..	..	..
136	Raynagar	633.47	49	232	5	101	83	47	..	..	..	..	1
137	Rasulpur	233.74	31	138	2	55	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Chaugharia	340.04	22	112	2	110	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
139	Angaran	309.23	38	165	3	114	45	2	4	..	..	..	..
140	Jot Nasir	150.37				Uninhabited							

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward	No. of occupied houses	Popu- lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	6 P. S. Banshihari—contd.												
141	Ilaspur	160.62	11	64	10	58	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
142	Dumnipara	217.86	31	152	5	65	79	8	..	..	..	..	..
143	Ranthail	178.52	39	187	13	87	34	57	..	7	..	..	2
144	Nikharpara	184.38	11	59	11	47	..	5	..	5	2	..	..
145	Kalyani	206.87	40	212	..	162	..	34	..	16	..	..	..
146	Mangalpur	*158.63*	*17*	*50*	*1*	*30*	*10*	*10*	..	..	..	..	..
147	Sahabaddipur	230.26	30	134	6	34	78	18	..	1	..	..	3
148	Gobindapur	152.70	41	195	19	163	6	18	5	2	..	..	1
149	Saidpur	101.25				Uninhabited							
150	Mirpur	124.24	11	54	33	45	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
151	Kuskari	654.06	91	401	..	220	74	105	..	2	..	..	..
152	Tularam	150.81	10	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Hasamdipur	196.22	11	44	1	16	24	..	..	4	..	..	..
154	Biralipara	277.19	15	57	..	3	34	15	1	4	..	..	..
155	Bhutihari	159.72	7	38	3	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	1
156	Patra	409.53	41	148	12	81	33	27	..	3	..	..	4
157	Jot Musak	175.80	31	145	13	114	21	5	4	1	..	..	..
158	Rankhanpara	208.58	3	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Jadupur	218.77	7	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Sankarpur	173.40	17	71	4	48	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
161	Baharail	326.55	32	149	11	37	80	32	..	..	..	..	..
162	Gandharbbapur	174.21	11	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Mahammadpur	265.71	67	269	36	174	38	..	49	..	..	..	8
164	Kesar Ghata	437.61	79	317	8	2	30	285	..	..	..	..	..
165	Bara Bari	174.84	21	88	6	14	43	31	..	..	..	..	..
166	Rejatpur	125.67	9	30	1	26	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
167	Paharpur	175.64	27	101	4	58	26	15	..	..	..	..	2
168	Amilas	425.69	51	229	19	131	63	34	..	..	..	..	1
169	Gerul	121.87	52	220	1	64	125	23	8	..	..	..	..
170	Deogaon	401.52	60	243	16	65	109	50	2	6	1	..	10
171	Rajapur	125.44	2	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
172	Mirahati	713.46	103	331	42	132	156	40	..	3	..	..	..
173	Dkakshin Gopalpur	213.38	30	112	17	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Kandarpur	228.21	32	51	..	32	8	11	..	..	..	..	..
175	Ranipur	151.80	4	20	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Sisa	184.05	39	168	3	18	88	14	..	..	..	..	48
177	Balmanipur	133.84	12	48	9	36	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
178	Nachhuapara	164.80	16	72	4	43	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Ganguria	488.82	97	391	27	148	231	9	..	..	1	..	2
180	Bikaldanga	328.26	42	99	11	53	37	..	..	..	..	..	9
181	Amarpur	125.35	1	108	13	68	32	8	..	..	..	..	..
182	Rupahat	250.54	42	178	19	92	41	37	4	4	..	..	..
183	Chhota Faizullapur	144.74	22	110	16	90	11	7	2	..	..	..	..
184	Srirampur	407.92	38	302	12	44	79	29	6	144	..	..	..
185	Baje Rupahata	138.28	13	71	4	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	Balipukur	239.55	56	252	8	171	13	33	28	..	4	..	3
187	Samaspur	172.19	24	86	29	73	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Krishnapur	158.43	17	95	4	22	65	5	..	3	..	..	..
189	Panjarpara	282.31	74	345	30	163	75	40	6	25	..	..	36
190	Mahabari	253.73	28	108	9	5	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Puria	206.23	19	78	2	54	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
192	Habili	114.35	45	173	6	37	101	33	..	..	2	..	..
193	Syampur	231.11	37	145	3	121	15	..	..	9	..	..	..
194	Ghasipur	216.21	25	109	..	61	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	Sarai	462.27	64	267	11	204	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	Subarna Sarai	313.08	9	47	1	22	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	Chenra	215.96	41	192	20	181	..	8	..	..	..	..	3
198	Pichhla	110.34	29	104	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
199	Kamalpur	167.68	23	109	..	107	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
200	Malam	461.43	76	308	30	92	88	12	41	61	..	..	14
201	Rahimpur	118.37	39	162	3	133	20	9	..	..	..	..	..
202	Khidirpur	364.91	46	247	1	237	6	3	1	..	..	..	..
203	Selimabad	224.48	11	38	1	..	19	12	..	..	..	..	7
204	Sakrail	134.70				Uninhabited							
205	Narayanpur	155.35	52	204	24	96	30	78	..	..	..	..	..
206	*Rangapukur*	*240.63*	*44*	*167*	*26*	*142*	7	18	..	..	..	..	..
207	Krishnabati	231.88	26	104	6	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Chandmukh	345.15	68	280	46	266	13	..	..	..	..	..	1
209	Bansihari D, PO.	289.01	35	151	43	141	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
210	Bhimbati	129.02	5	23	3	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	6 P. S. Banshihari—contd.												
211	Mahugram	715.89	64	272	32	152	74	16	3	10	8	1	8
212	Chandipur	279.88	55	223	4	85	114	24	..	..	..	..	..
213	Dasul	478.80	56	288	38	223	58	7	..	..	..	..	..
214	Uttar Lakshmipur	162.23	21	114	3	91	13	7	..	..	..	..	3
215	Raghabnagar	435.32	18	67	2	47	14	6	..	..	..	..	..
216	Daudpur	303.36	22	103	11	77	17	9	..	..	..	..	..
217	Jagannathpur	170.23	25	115	5	51	17	10	..	30	1	2	4
218	Uttar Amarpur	399.81	52	281	23	185	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	Jamar	701.11	93	466	14	81	296	81	..	8	..	..	..
220	Suripukur	298.49	26	104	11	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
221	Nakrampur	155.02	14	99	1	77	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Tikul	313.87	31	136	17	98	31	7	..	..	..	..	..
223	Bhingaldaha	252.23	54	260	102	97	38	64	..	..	36	..	25
224	Sihal PO.	202.40	58	288	129	88	20	45	..	4	51	14	66
225	Jasodapur	109.04	19	84	27	61	8	..	..	..	..	..	15
226	Dhutura	331.15	38	154	18	137	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
227	Banipara	157.40	46	217	29	185	25	7	..	..	..	..	..
228	Jaharpur	500.03	111	485	70	419	19	47	..	..	..	..	..
229	Dakshingaon	117.59	16	74	6	56	..	15	..	3	..	..	..
230	Elahabad	1,859.48	245	1,072	111	578	355	127	..	5	..	..	7
231	Chandipukur	162.93	15	41	8	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
232	Ojantor	207.82	8	36	..	23	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
233	Mahadipur	102.71	22	113	18	106	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
234	Bara Jhara	186.28	10	47	3	13	12	22	..	..	..	..	..
235	Chhota Karai	262.87	25	101	2	84	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
236	Karai	1,190.82	114	547	54	396	59	85	..	..	..	..	7
237	Elankuri	139.22	16	83	4	56	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
238	Naopara	207.01	30	152	18	85	36	13	..	5	..	..	13
239	Nandura	324.03	45	219	11	86	46	61	..	10	6	..	10
240	Bataskuri	110.34	36	171	24	119	45	5	..	..	..	..	2
241	Uttar Daulatpur	360.66	36	161	34	124	24	13	..	..	..	..	..
242	Pathanpara	254.92	51	215	35	153	24	38	..	..	..	..	..
243	Uttar Srirampur	207.69	17	65	3	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
244	Sahananda	283.32	12	55	5	31	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	Bara Hara	166.21	25	121	23	62	34	20	..	..	..	..	5
246	Baje Bikair	192.62	11	47	9	24	10	13	..	..	..	..	..
247	Dhitail	430.35	38	199	14	73	87	33	..	6	..	..	..
248	Bara Haripur	235.77	42	213	58	169	19	25	..	..	..	..	..
249	Bara Khair	255.67	29	153	3	26	114	10	..	..	..	..	3
250	Dhumpara	331.98	59	348	62	193	25	62	..	..	4	..	64
251	Chak Chandmukh	257.69	7	36	3	..	28	8	..	..	..	..	..
252	Math Khidirpur	114.17				Uninhabited							
253	Khusipur	196.55	8	43	5	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
254	Serpur	110.72	27	83	2	23	37	22	..	..	..	..	1
255	Barail	211.91	46	214	20	93	44	77	..	..	..	..	..
256	Rasidpur	141.12	14	59	15	28	20	9	..	2	..	..	..
257	Mirzadpur	152.10	13	50	5	23	9	14	..	..	4	..	..
258	Haldi	213.38	45	431	23	80	55	54	..	235	..	1	6
259	Sibpur	457.93	94	815	150	186	120	56	..	140	10	95	208
260	Jaydebpur	165.91	11	47	9	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
261	Kail	745.62	79	331	37	212	54	65	..	..	..	..	..
262	Aligara	201.58	35	433	124	49	15	23	..	121	77	..	148
263	Buniadpur	343.25	48	255	19	90	..	134	..	4	8	..	19
264	Thingur	177.91	44	187	22	97	14	74	..	2	..	..	..
265	Amai	711.38	105	484	5	421	15	47	..	..	..	..	1
266	Chak Sadulya	396.72	32	122	..	110	3	4	..	5	..	..	..
267	Andhar Manik	356.38	19	65	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
268	Ustair	202.62	22	79	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
269	Dilkanthi	464.07	88	436	5	421	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	Karkha	341.90	38	161	8	158	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	Kuarsai	233.66	23	110	12	79	29	..	2	..	..	..	..
272	Sayestabad	346.33	49	189	21	124	27	36	..	..	2	..	..
273	Kanur	297.76	34	194	2	117	60	17	..	..	..	..	..
274	Baje Kanur	118.24	31	177	19	85	66	13	..	3	..	..	10
275	Chhota Khidirpur	126.69	18	108	1	53	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
276	Bara Bila	158.41				Uninhabited							
277	Gauripara	612.19	95	467	32	179	181	29	29	..	..	..	49
278	Deuria	745.69	68	391	2	213	156	19	..	..	..	..	3
279	Bil Barail	979.49	90	466	13	350	86	30	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	6 P. S. Banshihari—concld.												
280	Baje Haripur	749.75	37	226	3	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
281	Bagduar	1,761.88	195	1,058	52	763	68	222	..	1	2	..	2
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**85,866.63 acres or 134.17 sq. miles**	**10,899**	**51,276**	**4,792**	**28,226**	**12,722**	**6,679**	**271**	**1,264**	**467**	**395**	**1,252**
	7 P. S. Kushmandi												
1	Dohata	382.84	59	293	60	293	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
2	Nij Raghunathpur	195.38	13	84	10	83	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Mastahar	102.91	21	112	20	109	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chapra	219.02	47	260	35	146	84	30	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rajapur	208.54	43	160	20	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jamirail	138.06	42	176	60	149	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
7	Saraihat Baje Dinor	559.50	75	401	51	85	15	262	27	5	..	..	7
8	Khagail	332.21	82	422	70	411	..	..	..	..	2	..	9
9	Mahishbathan	557.31	86	334	131	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Beldanga	430.30	92	514	75	452	45	13	..	2	..	..	2
11	Hariharpur	261.06	47	209	25	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Deul	721.60	98	448	112	413	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Manikor	775.62	103	416	60	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
14	Paschim Mollapara	110.70	73	378	61	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Titihi	141.02	25	126	11	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kathalbari	180.12	38	184	15	172	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
17	Paschim Balarampur	155.33	33	191	12	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Birupur	116.33	15	77	..	23	49	5	..	..	..	..	..
19	Jugati	162.47	1	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Daharol	223.54	62	365	5	109	239	..	..	..	..	..	17
21	Deokhanda	339.92	53	261	28	54	191	16	..	..	..	..	..
22	Upadail	476.94	47	277	1	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Nabhor	982.79	66	351	81	344	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
24	Bhaktipur	431.34	27	135	7	95	22	13	..	..	..	..	5
25	Berail	750.61	167	818	27	587	153	62	12	..	2	..	2
26	Kalancha	148.08	15	87	5	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Kachara	443.10	85	389	18	190	199	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Sindurmuchhi	175.71	28	112	4	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dehabanda	676.91	93	479	36	248	47	85	3	6	6	..	84
30	Poradanga	190.57	19	110	11	104	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
31	Harigram	253.99	67	281	4	219	22	32	..	2	..	..	6
32	Kharikadighi	265.56	15	55	..	45	7	..	2	1	..	..	..
33	Raghabpur	160.38	32	147	55	132	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
34	Jaherpur	150.12	16	94	30	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Bansbari	144.66	41	182	48	162	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Pachadighi	103.57	41	173	17	165	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
37	Adyakhanda	369.39	32	167	43	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
38	Mahator	600.52	37	200	42	171	15	3	..	6	2	..	3
39	Ekdala Bahirhata	561.91	79	375	9	325	41	9	..	..	..	..	..
40	Domnahar	316.87	66	348	9	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Silimpur	273.67	36	144	17	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Ranipur	145.80				Uninhabited							
43	Cherapara	192.30	24	339	20	272	21	46	..	..	..	..	..
44	Deulabari	517.97	72	87	29	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Hansrail	360.62	21	105	22	98	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
46	Kasimpur	371.51	21	255	21	228	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Kunarbari	205.43	32	241	9	135	81	24	..	..	..	..	1
48	Siala	220.11	39	111	4	77	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Champapara	108.52	22	186	4	169	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
50	Lakshmantara	152.54	39	144	124	32	99	9	..	..	3	..	1
51	Tejihar	560.31	35	70	..	59	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Baghna	157.33	17	125	5	16	90	19	..	..	..	..	..
53	Pupra	242.18	31	125	2	82	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Sarala	782.31	225	912	18	867	27	3	..	7	..	..	8
55	Dhadarang	144.83	18	91	7	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Subarnapur	237.65	55	215	3	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu- lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	*P. S. Kushmundi*—contd.												
57	Nayapara	221.15	35	197	62	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
58	Isnail	508.38	105	439	18	416	20	..	..	..	1	..	2
59	Barail	134.68	39	164	130	146	15	..	..	..	..	..	3
60	Sahapur	397.62	45	215	2	192	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Chapahat-Bairatha	513.37	57	288	3	211	67	..	..	..	..	..	10
62	Nurullakuri-Angarpara	260.54	48	233	16	112	82	38	1	..	..	..	.
63	Lakshmipur	1,113.81	219	769	12	685	35	49	..	..	..	..	..
64	Gopalpur	364.32	38	121	2	97	23	..	..	..	..	..	1
65	Rupain	220.40	28	116	44	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Birampur	177.46	38	172	103	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Nangal Bhanga	216.00	32	131	230	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
68	Sabdalpur	623.20	75	328	72	244	81	3	..	..	..	..	..
69	Ukhalia	661.10	103	535	23	372	146	2	..	..	5	..	10
70	Kusamandi D, PO.	591.01	100	512	18	152	233	..	3	22	23	4	75
71	Kasba	1,075.70	260	1,052	200	719	124	64	8	..	9	..	128
72	Samsia	387.85	79	397	80	356	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
73	Bateswar	301.52	69	262	23	76	119	52	14	..	..	..	1
74	Arazi Kasba	237.93	3	20	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Goalgaon	666.66	108	481	7	211	232	38	..	..	..	..	..
76	Bongaon-Krishnapur	176.75	24	133	4	85	43	5	..	..	..	..	..
77	Bagdol	580.86	46	273	11	94	149	30	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jaminipara	323.19	49	363	15	159	82	3	10	30	78	..	1
79	Jot Sudam	165.42	37	254	12	247	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Dharmadanga	164.19	30	110	4	22	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Ghatsa	270.66	46	224	11	145	37	25	..	..	..	..	17
82	Nij Uttarpara	430.01	44	536	1	174	19	16	1	..	..	..	326
83	Balapukur	360.78	46	254	1	66	174	14	..	..	..	..	..
84	Naogan	106.72	10	73	7	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Akcha	357.66	33	172	1	80	77	11	4	..	..	..	..
86	Pora Bagdol	263.37	20	113	9	85	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Khantapara	535.44	21	76	8	16	39	17	4	..	..	..	..
88	Srirampur	218.74	38	211	64	108	79	24	..	..	..	..	..
89	Kunia	176.05	25	126	20	29	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Parameshapur	277.08	33	182	6	28	110	44	..	..	..	..	..
91	Anantapur	446.34	92	501	8	501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Jamunadanga	158.71	21	114	16	26	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Minapara	842.92	65	451	58	209	212	30	..	..	..	..	..
94	Krishnapur	348.88	67	363	11	214	149	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Tilchhar	141.70	61	337	31	155	138	41	3	..	..	..	..
96	Arazi Srirampur	226.50	23	134	5	27	101	6	..	..	..	..	..
97	Arazi Minapara	247.63	59	308	18	277	26	4	..	1	..	..	..
98	Nakarna	221.52	13	53	4	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Makail	529.64	113	527	47	353	119	49	..	6	..	..	..
100	Mandahar	290.36	50	222	29	139	60	23	..	..	..	..	..
101	Bhikanpur	152.16	26	342	16	52	59	11	..	..	..	..	220
102	Kesabpur	648.01	96	494	13	455	30	9	..	..	..	..	..
103	Sarenga	319.70	38	189	14	94	57	20	..	12	..	..	6
104	Balaspur	309.30	57	325	8	69	140	32	..	84	..	..	..
105	Betahar	952.27	126	627	46	269	260	80	..	10	..	..	8
106	Ujil	670.19	84	443	42	222	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Karanji	750.69	218	1,142	56	308	733	93	5	1	..	..	2
108	Arazi Panisala	134.40	16	124	21	79	33	4	..	..	..	..	8
109	Choragachhi	140.30	40	200	12	109	68	23	..	..	..	..	..
110	Raghunathpur	183.30	18	78	3	67	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
111	Madhyam Karai	260.24	43	177	22	127	28	16	..	6	..	..	..
112	Gobindapur	109.89	1	8	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Nahit	1,079.55	288	1,421	145	1,114	225	65	3	..	6	..	8
114	Gilapukur	230.22	6	26	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Dhakdhol	447.29	102	427	83	130	265	..	..	16	1	..	15
116	Sibkrishnapur	606.06	92	424	90	290	104	..	9	..	..	..	21
117	Bara Krishnapur	323.84	48	269	54	216	43	1	..	..	..	..	9
118	Pashimpara	183.68	9	41	15	2	33	..	..	6	..	..	..
119	Angaripara	117.97	16	71	16	54	13	2	..	..	1	..	1
120	Baragachhi	244.31	52	205	42	122	25	22	16	4	..	..	16
121	Pathanpara	175.85	27	228	42	197	3	10	6	2	..	..	10
122	Bhetahar	398.90	38	310	19	206	53	51	..	..	..	..	..
123	Basail	393.94	35	318	23	213	31	42	32	..	..	..	..
124	Mirapara	264.42				Uninhabited							
125	Kumruk	419.24	4	51	3	41	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
126	Buripukur	105.93	12	91	4	80	8	3	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu- lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	*P. S. Kushmandi*—contd.												
127	Jarail	822.61	183	979	24	652	238	89	..	..	..	..	..
128	Jajihat Hadipur	440.53	48	217	41	152	44	14	..	2	..	..	5
129	Chakdapara	218.24	46	375	14	305	24	46	..	..	..	..	..
130	Aminpur	339.24	46	335	112	201	102	11	..	4	2	..	15
131	Katasan	463.27	40	389	40	151	107	43	..	22	21	1	44
132	Nurpur	147.18	33	139	10	86	46	3	..	2	..	..	2
133	Chak Darbaru	103.77	6	65	4	28	..	..	..	..	37	..	..
134	Abuhar	340.29	45	375	22	318	21	36	..	..	..	..	..
135	Baraidanga	347.22	39	261	23	88	102	71	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ibrahimpur	233.45	19	100	9	71	4	25	..	..	..	..	..
137	Puinala	179.00	58	253	20	233	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Sibrampur	751.61	101	455	11	434	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Bhagmaha	123.36				Uninhabited							
140	Mahagram	409.50	45	185	6	142	9	34	..	..	..	..	..
141	Paptahar Bhaktipur	258.99	23	107	..	27	61	11	7	..	..	..	1
142	Amlahar	367.15	40	174	7	113	12	31	..	..	..	..	18
143	Kalikamora	163.79	73	330	14	142	6	..	..	11	91	..	80
144	Jagannathpur	151.19	15	70	8	42	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Manipukur	105.63	18	64	3	41	3	..	..	7	..	..	13
146	Narayanpur	587.92	47	188	10	153	14	18	..	2	..	..	1
147	Faraspur	291.29	20	112	20	106	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Deulbari	376.68	103	596	53	368	136	84	..	..	..	..	8
149	Punat	229.48	40	216	31	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Dhandail	209.61	15	81	15	79	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Salkhair	259.11	7	29	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Bhajna	437.76	27	92	4	83	..	..	..	3	..	..	6
153	Banihari	196.19	69	324	48	299	21	4	..	..	..	..	..
154	Nambhail	445.27	14	74	1	..	60	14	..	..	..	..	..
155	Milanhat	168.66				Uninhabited							
156	Mangalpur	472.85	25	120	2	91	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Rasulpur	259.75	110	474	31	397	..	66	..	..	..	..	11
158	Chhota-Damodarpur	363.94	56	191	21	155	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Bara-Damodarpur	228.86	67	252	30	109	111	32	6	..	..	..	..
160	Osmanpara	111.18				Uninhabited							
161	Dopitha	325.95	17	61	12	47	6	7	..	..	..	..	1
162	Lakshmijal	107.63				Uninhabited							
163	Serpur	231.36	37	189	22	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
164	Jaypur	275.20	12	61	..	25	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
165	Rampur	344.71	30	132	12	87	26	11	..	..	..	..	8
166	Uttarpara	330.66	47	213	28	123	58	12	..	19	..	..	1
167	Balarampur	368.58	15	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Besatipara	371.61	57	255	2	171	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Kandaha	367.86	79	341	5	308	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Chausha	984.91	154	719	35	323	320	61	13	2	..	..	..
171	Basudebpur	106.24	24	133	4	28	99	6	..	..	..	..	..
172	Maulai	330.97	31	169	11	96	67	6	..	..	..	..	..
173	Padamkuri	347.65	40	212	21	162	41	9	..	..	..	..	..
174	Udaypur	848.37	167	652	6	633	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
175	Jhagrapara	142.02	16	81	20	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Mahespur	118.02	14	57	15	44	8	..	5	..	..	..	..
177	Purbba Basail	731.19	120	507	44	406	40	18	20	..	..	..	23
178	Saraipur	200.34	34	118	1	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Chandipur	1,120.77	186	813	28	673	25	..	..	13	..	..	102
180	Putahari	722.61	115	503	12	485	1	..	..	10	1	..	6
181	Kanthil	108.78	12	48	4	44	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Haris Chandrapur	203.98				Uninhabited							
183	Mahishakuri	390.89	40	205	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Acharul	200.17	52	216	20	97	116	..	3	..	..	..	..
185	Palasbari	131.05	13	65	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
186	Chandpur	526.68	47	189	6	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	Ayera	288.67	86	343	8	338	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Salekkuri	115.76	39	300	66	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Debipur	238.00	20	183	27	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Mahipaldighi	343.25	29	295	41	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Pukurpar Raypur	215.74	38	260	16	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Chakmaha	145.79	24	179	4	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
193	Alampur	170.37	64	250	19	234	5	9	2	..	..	..	..
194	Jot Jagannath	186.94	27	209	15	116	13	5	..	..	..	..	75
195	Jot Har	147.79	59	326	46	204	58	12	..	..	..	..	52
196	Jadabpur	120.63	18	74	1	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	2

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7	*P. S. Kushmandi*—concld.												
197	Ekdala	142.87	14	65	2	32	31	..	1	..	..	1	..
198	Bara Kafurchand	130.96	37	175	6	154	21	..	..	..	..	...	..
199	Khamrail	275.50	11	47	3	32	9	..	..	..	..	..	6
200	Maligaon	825.47	70	511	28	89	314	108	..	..	..	..	..
201	Raypur	439.54	40	275	6	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Abhirampur	126.78				Uninhabited							
203	Bhelakuri	104.90	24	135	5	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	Kapuria	382.21	23	154	7	55	3	83	..	..	..	..	13
205	Mastail	195.07	30	227	5	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
206	Bagduma	331.86	51	230	7	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Kakair	320.89	48	290	9	203	12	4	..	..	..	..	71
208	Purbba Mollapara	258.31	54	202	5	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
209	Gobrabil	286.19	41	154	8	112	..	7	..	..	26	..	9
210	Khanpur	219.76	35	172	9	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	Madhabpur Baragachhi	109.58	18	89	1	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	Chandail	426.44	62	265	1	257	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
213	Panchhata	818.98	155	651	59	256	300	66	29	..	..	..	..
214	Hasnagar	310.92	59	223	9	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	Dikul	163.21	32	122	22	118	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
216	Randanga	166.68	31	88	13	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	Panchanagar	124.68	30	128	3	106	21	..	1	..	..	..	..
218	Ramchandrapur	498.49	66	286	10	106	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	Jafarpur	195.06	18	57	5	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Sekendarpur	171.23	58	276	11	54	181	..	..	..	41	..	..
221	Gangajit	115.92	4	17	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
222	Katalhat	196.94	33	165	6	134	19	8	..	..	..	..	4
223	Lohaganja	578.30	82	412	18	405	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	Sikarpur	153.95	10	54	..	46	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
225	Mahabullapur	245.98	27	131	8	22	107	2	..	..	..	..	..
226	Badbighor	206.53	31	125	1	76	36	13	..		..	..	..
227	Durgapur	495.25	70	275	10	212	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	Bighor	247.59	7	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
229	Magura	143.61	18	63	..	23	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	Chakharipur	262.84	22	81	3	62	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
231	Durllabhpur	223.85	38	158	11	65	72	6	15	..	..	..	..
	Total. Entirely Rural	**76,757.40 acres or 119.93 sq. miles**	**11,397**	**56,314**	**5,313**	**39,620**	**11,086**	**2,948**	**265**	**326**	**358**	**6**	**1,705**
8	*P. S. Kaliaganj*												
1	Mirzapur P.	214.95	34	174	12	81	82	11	..	..	..	..	..
2	Nischintapur	185.33	20	118	18	75	21	8	4	10	..	..	..
3	Sadipur	380.34	52	286	20	138	79	..	..	4	9	..	56
4	Uttar Durgapur	221.87	29	156	12	100	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kathandari	226.12	39	188	9	112	63	11	..	..	..	..	2
6	Bhurkutpara	243.84	34	152	24	85	53	7	..	4	..	..	3
7	Mitrabati	388.98	51	251	20	99	126	23	..	..	3	..	..
8	Uttar Gouripur	292.78	32	154	7	73	70	11	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mohanpur	129.79	46	223	9	60	118	45	..	..	..	..	..
10	Purgram, P.	514.73	83	353	31	90	244	17	..	2	..	..	..
11	Pachakandar	469.46	65	337	5	85	228	24	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mudafat	397.61	63	325	39	107	128	16	..	38	..	..	36
13	Buridangi	154.95	31	149	8	113	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Batasan	186.08	27	112	1	40	61	10	..	..	..	..	1
15	Jarang	463.47	70	343	8	180	105	42	16	..	..	..	..
16	Sakarpur	174.61	18	183	3	149	27	7	..	..	..	..	..
17	Uttar Lakhmipur P.	316.70	11	306	19	125	150	8	21	..	2	..	..
18	Karaipur	215.05	23	63	8	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bhakul	121.36	21	118	18	106	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bhelai P.	573.93	123	431	23	41	284	79	12	7	2	..	6
21	Anantapur	804.27	95	587	40	461	80	46	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	8 P. S. Kaliaganj—contd.												
22	Dasia P.	555.90	128	486	47	418	21	6	..	11	..	..	30
23	Mahinagore	1,004.00	94	769	55	470	190	29	..	11	2	..	67
24	Sursa	421.70	39	456	30	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
25	Gopalpur	268.56	50	212	12	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
26	Daulatbati	192.96	90	228	1	165	18	..	12	..	..	..	33
27	Lakshmipur P.	361.82	36	506	91	239	194	..	..	..	11	..	62
28	Hazratpur	175.61	9	233	..	3	230	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Raghabpur Bara	104.37	130	73	14	50	17	5	..	..	1	..	..
30	Lohatara	494.45	171	755	202	193	81	135	..	74	71	87	114
31	Dalimgaon P, PO.	896.52	20	893	97	532	285	27	..	4	3	..	42
32	Chak-Lakshmi	175.87	12	85	24	53	8	21	..	..	..	..	3
33	Uttar Kachna	195.59	35	178	19	82	76	5	..	..	..	..	15
34	Balas	523.94	83	481	9	266	196	19	..	..	..	..	..
35	Monoharpur P.	292.47	43	227	10	109	72	32	8	..	..	..	6
36	Jugipukur	186.66	22	117	11	64	48	..	..	..	..	..	5
37	Saharullapur	196.74	41	195	19	123	69	3	..	..	..	..	..
38	Pandab Bill	122.63	6	34	..	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Dhondarpail	234.39	21	140	3	55	72	7	..	..	..	..	6
40	Madhya Gouripur	344.38	77	304	35	104	143	34	..	8	..	..	15
41	Pandara	206.11	29	146	14	83	60	3	..	..	..	..	..
42	Ramkrishnapur	233.14	61	325	31	161	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Nehalipara	219.09	51	265	6	92	104	69	..	..	..	..	..
44	Uttar Sankarpur P.	221.77	63	336	20	112	200	23	..	1	..	..	..
45	Mirzapur P.	624.36	74	343	42	132	181	13	..	6	..	..	11
46	Chak-Sibananda	387.26	82	460	42	69	384	7	..	..	..	..	..
47	Purbba Rampur	547.22	51	292	19	122	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Dhanipukur	244.66	43	244	8	217	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Bagduar	188.54	62	275	22	269	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chandgaon	265.18	23	121	3	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Udgaon	450.55	89	407	44	249	102	25	..	7	..	..	24
52	Balahar P.	238.73	24	183	58	138	14	7	..	..	..	..	24
53	Mirzagar	204.10	29	173	13	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Chapair P.	484.20	40	213	17	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Uttar Krishnapur	147.44	18	95	8	40	30	8	..	..	3	..	14
56	Gotgaon	372.99	30	124	15	77	35	..	..	8	..	..	4
57	Radhikapur PO.	339.20	99	674	194	146	84	16	30	42	79	61	216
58	Kaluhar	176.00	23	119	8	67	28	6	17	..	..	..	1
59	Sokhandighi	225.23	30	172	13	114	38	6	3	..	..	10	1
60	Maljum	137.86	29	112	6	58	52	..	..	..	..	..	2
61	Narayanpur	508.83	53	290	66	252	32	5	1	..	..	..	..
62	Ramganj	318.01	27	128	7	93	16	10	2	3	1	3	..
63	Bhabak	137.59	55	254	23	238	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
64	Dakshin Gouripur	414.61	48	191	6	155	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Harekrishnapur P.	492.75	65	329	17	186	113	30	..	..	..	..	..
66	Bagcha	575.43	98	544	2	325	190	29	..	..	..	..	..
67	Chak Dilal P.	348.78	54	329	41	297	2	15	10	..	..	..	5
68	Jagdala	301.90	31	142	3	94	46	2	..	..	..	..	..
69	Khiltor	258.72	25	176	9	121	25	28	..	..	..	..	..
70	Faridpur P.	845.99	134	675	58	439	147	65	9	3	7	..	2
71	Purba Durgapur	256.46	37	247	7	159	71	17	..	..	..	..	5
72	Baikunthapur	384.33	79	380	28	229	78	61	..	..	..	..	..
73	Paligaon	434.92	85	391	60	344	24	19	..	4	..	..	12
74	Chak Bhabanipur	177.44	7	53	..	33	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Bhabanipur	444.50	143	982	19	577	336	64	5	..	..	..	..
76	Arazi Joydebpur	184.29				Uninhabited							
77	Joydebpur	166.36	45	561	61	217	283	61	..	..	..	..	..
78	Mahespur	520.63	112	79	..	45	13	..	..	8	2	..	11
79	Khurkhuria	206.87	9	58	4	40	15	..	..	..	..	..	3
80	Mahatair	319.77	10	52	76	43	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Puria P.	712.72	106	658	96	387	264	7	..	..	..	..	..
82	Deogaon	920.36	166	1,035	120	307	639	81	..	2	..	..	6
83	Madhya Durgapur	396.11	58	327	6	38	278	4	1	..	5	..	1
84	Dhankail PO.	661.26	180	823	84	359	178	21	10	57	72	..	126
85	Rasidpur P.	269.44	110	408	58	82	60	61	..	102	69	..	34
86	Ganeshbati	273.07	101	503	112	32	252	98	..	11	91	..	19
87	Ganeshbati	171.34	21	166	4	2	161	2	..	1	..	..	..
88	Uttar Gobindapur	168.02	20	135	5	77	44	..	..	..	14	..	..
89	Mujia	193.61	30	198	26	131	47	20	..	..	..	..	..
90	Mahagaon	146.57	27	142	7	93	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Kujia	153.78	24	133	3	107	11	15	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu-lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	8 P. S. Kaliaganj—contd.												
92	Pakuria P.	264.35	52	322	38	305	..	15	..	2	..	..	..
93	Purbba Sankarpur	218.63	20	103	7	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Atghara	665.29	115	582	19	340	213	26	..	..	..	..	3
95	Nasirhat P.	436.77	105	660	68	347	52	95	..	135	..	17	14
96	Haldibari	129.35	7	44	1	25	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Sintair P.	513.23	77	527	74	354	138	30	..	..	..	..	5
98	Akhanagar, 4P, PO.	1,302.93	686	3,446	1,406	141	190	278	64	391	1,496	72	814
99	Mahadebpur	282.48	53	254	13	247	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Baghan P.	625.67	132	679	103	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Keotan	237.61	53	264	72	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Chirail P.	531.02	418	2,227	210	324	57	736	56	..	..	53	1,001
103	Chakmajlispur, S, D, PO.	209.49	258	1,035	295	287	45	..	..	96	153	..	454
104	Majlispur	178.02	40	193	25	187	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
105	Sergram P.	1,260.69	299	1,016	78	763	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
106	Bhandar	1,231.30	211	999	12	702	258	39	..	..	..	..	..
107	Chandbari-Mirzapur	369.52	34	172	33	149	12	11	..	..	..	..	..
108	Tungail Bilpara P.	947.82	8	793	122	688	47	48	..	..	..	..	10
109	Kuanrpur	174.94	152	202	9	168	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Madanpur P.	129.32	51	181	7	39	..	..	..	7	..	135	..
111	Tilgaon P.	580.63	37	575	36	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Uttarsibpur	287.47	102	169	6	162	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
113	Paschim Durgapur	260.46	38	200	42	187	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
114	Madhabpur	528.45	90	439	34	332	42	65	..	..	..	..	..
115	Kasidanga	203'14	44	236	1	186	10	19	..	..	..	..	21
116	Chandgaon	610.35	82	408	38	211	123	51	..	..	7	..	16
117	Maruadangi	291.82	22	87	2	82	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
118	Sibpur P.	377.31	28	146	30	111	5	30	..	..	..	..	..
119	Biswanathpur	261.27	45	232	35	194	18	20	..	..	..	..	..
120	Khejurpukur	122.70	11	50	8	35	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Bheur	565.59	115	462	25	278	134	38	..	10	..	..	2
122	Paschim Rampur	223.45	22	132	19	86	44	2	..	..	..	..	..
123	Ratan	446.46	87	403	28	306	70	27	..	..	..	..	..
124	Baral	310.29	67	857	72	448	292	83	..	16	..	..	18
125	Tarangapur P.	955.28	141	218	25	116	87	11	1	1	..	..	2
126	Mustafanagar P.	1,050.53	136	1,083	161	531	356	133	..	23	10	..	30
127	Natuadangi	376.51	80	367	34	269	70	4	..	10	..	..	14
128	Anaun	465.09	53	590	98	159	382	44	..	..	5	..	..
129	Baidan	815.67	62	300	25	68	204	28	..	..	..	..	..
130	Balarampur	215.94	24	158	12	108	44	6	..	..	..	..	..
131	Bochadanga	329.16	70	370	40	214	124	13	..	12	..	..	7
132	Dakshin Bhabanipur	287.11	18	135	26	44	68	6	..	2	1	..	14
133	Dakshin Krishnapur	328.97	68	384	93	167	192	25	..	..	..	..	..
134	Gogra	333.24	44	196	18	136	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Fatepur P.	760.14	90	751	131	347	349	25	..	16	9	..	5
136	Chandail	384.54	71	366	29	318	14	33	..	1	..	..	..
137	Dhamja P.	323.40	85	479	80	270	160	38	..	3	..	1	7
138	Khanpur	441.60	64	261	24	102	127	32	..	..	..	..	..
139	Delwarpur P.	1,808.97	142	1,271	25	889	343	30	..	9	..	..	..
140	Chandipur	477.49	56	398	2	369	18	11	..	..	..	..	..
141	Bimalpara	155.57	18	80	1	27	46	7	..	..	..	..	..
142	Kachna	494.95	67	369	20	257	87	25	..	..	..	..	..
143	Mangaldaha	198.28	53	275	9	212	36	27	..	..	..	..	..
144	Madhupur P.	165.14	27	118	31	103	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
145	Raghabpur	215.71	37	161	11	156	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
146	Atia	579.67	81	442	16	390	4	48	..	..	..	..	..
147	Chauli	250.30	14	194	40	71	85	37	..	1	..	..	..
148	Purbba Goalgaon P.	662.00	62	513	19	201	255	57	..	..	..	..	..
149	Baruna P.	763.59	56	487	15	344	117	26	..	..	..	..	..
150	Mehendipara	147.69	19	87	7	39	30	9	..	9	..	..	..
151	Dakshin Gobindapur	187.48	50	202	4	101	59	42	..	..	..	..	..
152	Tamchhari Mathbari	316.05	64	276	4	152	106	18	..	..	..	..	..
153	Beurjhari	588.80	55	286	10	278	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Hamidpur P.	437.56	43	205	33	97	97	9	..	2	..	..	..
155	Khatsa	563.44	96	502	14	163	200	117	21	..	1	..	..
156	Kuria	362.56	33	203	9	164	30	9	..	..	..	..	..
157	Chaipara	246.15	45	204	4	131	64	9	..	..	..	..	..
158	Rautgaon	472.16	62	315	14	283	10	22	..	..	..	..	..
159	Raypur	310.65	42	188	42	104	34	50	..	..	..	..	..
160	Bhuinhara P.	677.08	80	399	36	256	86	34	..	8	15	..	..
161	Bansjhara	186.29	15	56	14	48	..	8	..	...	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8 P. S. Kaliaganj—concld.													
162	Hatpara	199.06	60	246	10	119	71	47	..	..	9	..	..
163	Dharma Para	112.25	21	83	93	67	11	..	..	..	5	..	..
164	Kunor	683.93	160	838	6	510	103	131	..	79	15	..	..
165	Mukundapur	269.71	23	128	6	70	36	22	..	..	..	..	..
166	Dheki para	333.60	5	24	7	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Jintua	142.53	14	57	2	49	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
168	Palai Bari	539.24	180	571	58	484	25	..	..	3	..	..	59
169	Gangua	270.79	22	63	3	26	29	8	..	..	..	..	..
170	Bijail	120.75	27	85	8	38	7	40	..	..	..	..	..
171	Kaludanga	252.63	48	259	34	227	30	2	..	..	..	..	..
172	Jingaon P.	192.19	67	337	63	319	16	2	..	..	..	..	..
173	Pahargaon	423.33	64	306	11	250	51	5	..	..	..	..	..
174	Mahesdangi Dhekipara	104.95	16	62	..	54	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Phulamani	166.48	19	74	..	58	5	11	..	..	..	..	..
176	Banigaon	250.39	30	166	17	63	72	31	..	..	..	..	..
177	Phulatti	792.41	75	384	15	171	123	75	..	7	..	..	8
178	Lahanda	211.84	19	126	8	81	27	10	..	..	8	..	..
179	Sahapur	383.30	49	202	16	167	19	16	..	..	..	..	..
180	Paschim Gagara	319.69	54	245	38	194	38	13	..	..	..	..	..
181	Baje Dhabail	272.31	17	87	5	80	4	..	..	..	..	..	3
182	Dhabail	258.82	38	202	21	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	Malgaon P.	1,028.83	478	1,131	244	986	138	..	..	..	..	..	7
184	Raghunathpur P.	1,008.26	220	736	73	721	10	5	..	..	..	..	..
186	Raynagar P.	362.94	128	303	8	255	18	..	..	..	..	..	30
212	Soasi	254.34	50	167	20	99	49	..	7	..	..	..	12
213	Randhanipara	219.32	24	45	8	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
214	Ghatisal	132.11	8	37	..	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	9
215	Palihar P.	1,233.81	269	783	29	446	251	47	..	25	..	..	14
216	Balabanda	604.40	53	281	34	269	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	Kusgram	584.47	63	295	2	187	14	15	..	23	2	..	54
218	Medinipur	837.83	43	267	9	212	35	9	..	8	..	..	3
219	Jhapail	343.23	62	272	8	227	40	..	..	..	..	..	5
220	Majhiar P.	761.54	71	399	26	282	59	24	..	..	..	..	34
221	Kahil	114.47	15	100	2	82	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
222	Dhanaitor	260.03	36	172	11	113	35	14	..	10	..	..	..
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**77,005.31 acres or 120.32 sq. miles**	**13,294**	**67,366**	**7,643**	**38,273**	**16,058**	**4,784**	**310**	**1,337**	**2,184**	**439**	**3,981**

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9 P. S. Hemtabad												
1	Mahishgaon P.	559.93	54	223	23	148	60	..	..	1	..	..	14
2	Molani	158.33	19	101	7	44	39	8	4	..	..	..	6
3	Makorhat	328.47	42	168	3	128	14	25	..	..	..	..	1
4	Simuldanga	261.89	58	250	38	98	118	14	..	9	..	..	11
5	Santara	608.48	89	417	21	221	144	32	..	9	..	..	11
6	Dharmapur	161.20	20	103	9	55	28	..	..	8	..	..	12
7	Matiadob	191.09	19	79	..	56	16	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	Asmanhat	223.91	40	167	3	103	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jatapur	543.56	57	227	4	168	53	..	..	..	..	..	6
10	Birgram P.	489.10	76	307	19	132	145	1	..	1	..	..	28
11	Jalalpur	388.77	32	177	6	108	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mahakaldanga	245.63	7	29	1	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bharatpur P.	238.02	126	682	91	450	46	140	1	3	..	..	42
14	Bamra	491.12	60	319	55	227	51	27	..	..	10	..	4
15	Kesabpur	350.92	33	119	10	102	15	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	Bahin Paharpur P.	582.71	123	638	71	319	118	198	3	..	..	..	..
17	Maldua	154.04	22	91	18	60	5	20	1	..	..	..	5
18	Kismat Maldua	200.33	12	50	8	28	1	17	..	1	..	..	3
19	Tilan	647.45	65	334	39	144	103	76	..	10	..	..	1
20	Chandratia	257.33	16	67	..	30	19	18	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sekhpura	276.06	23	111	1	48	45	16	..	2	..	..	..
22	Arazi Bahala	137.10				Uninhabited							
23	Garura	320.45	39	179	..	170	3	3	..	2	1	..	..
24	Manikpara	264.15	19	110	..	108	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
25	Chainagar P.	1,130.86	137	645	25	339	99	206	..	1	..	..	..
26	Basiani	115.95				Uninhabited							
27	Bishnupur	1,138.62	185	833	11	244	549	37	..	1	1	..	1
28	Bamair P.	958.44	104	540	42	266	212	34	6	6	7	..	9
29	Sunair	374.13	38	199	10	113	36	14	8	..	1	..	27
30	Rosanpur	145.89	34	197	12	94	69	..	..	10	7	..	17
31	Dhantair	168.57	52	262	44	201	39	19	..	..	3	..	..
32	Malan P.	982.25	198	923	162	500	346	13	1	11	3	..	49
33	Bhanail	815.35	138	644	68	231	340	37	..	6	..	..	30
34	Nisirol	216.34	32	133	14	75	49	..	..	8	..	..	1
35	Hatjugat	119.19	37	132	8	56	62	12	..	..	..	..	2
36	Darimanpur	333.90	42	215	15	125	79	3	..	2	..	..	6
37	Uttar Kotagaon	296.37	35	167	16	88	64	9	..	..	..	..	6
38	Poaltair	236.58	38	132	5	13	114	5	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rajra	228.05	26	170	7	16	141	13	..	..	..	..	..
40	Naoda P.	1,372.70	223	1,095	97	482	389	177	..	27	15	..	5
41	Baharail P.	504.43	103	504	122	215	183	30	1	11	6	..	58
42	Kalua	756.92	61	368	17	252	71	..	..	..	..	..	45
43	Bhogram	811.23	151	460	87	155	236	43	..	5	..	..	21
44	Bahala P.	323.78	80	420	51	133	201	27	6	15	..	..	38
45	Karaidangi	275.51	32	163	31	46	106	7	2	..	..	..	2
46	Kastarai	349.33	39	210	26	89	87	21	1	1	3	..	8
47	Basudebpur	435.51	59	292	11	164	114	14	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bolkunti	375.47	31	165	15	81	76	7	..	..	1	..	..
49	Sitalpur	356.04	56	314	35	197	64	51	..	..	..	..	2
50	Titihi P.	1,184.77	130	750	114	474	191	43	5	..	..	..	37
51	Kachan P.	208.23	21	115	39	90	16	2	..	..	..	..	7
52	Madhabpur	167.97	34	202	35	128	57	7	..	8	..	..	2
53	Jayrambati	104.53	8	38	10	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	3
54	Turiban	533.02	71	457	53	178	216	46	..	2	10	..	5
55	Surangapur	813.59	74	290	26	166	45	68	..	3	7	..	1
56	Atrai	329.37	40	196	13	182	2	8	..	4	..	..	..
57	Rampur	608.48	102	499	42	186	182	114	..	1	..	..	16
58	Ghagra	593.75	75	382	72	208	153	10	..	4	3	..	4
59	Krishnabati	272.97	65	337	38	202	62	67	..	1	..	..	5
60	Bidisail P.	267.67	55	295	26	231	26	34	..	..	..	..	4
61	Krishnapur	269.39	53	269	34	160	89	9	..	..	..	11	..
62	Patair	471.08	69	289	37	166	78	32	..	..	2	..	11
63	Pirojpur	241.46	11	55	1	18	35	2	..	..	..	..	..
64	Anantakota P.	389.98	113	396	30	62	208	57	6	28	11	..	24
65	Bajitpur	169.70	25	128	16	112	3	1	..	..	..	..	12
66	Beltair	286.16	31	152	33	90	57	2	..	..	3	..	..
67	Minapara	148.37	23	121	21	90	25	3	..	1	..	..	2
68	Ratibhati P.	218.46	58	295	37	132	151	7	..	3	..	..	2
69	Bhatura	309.74	33	197	28	110	68	9	..	..	3	..	7
70	Kasia	289.86	46	223	15	66	155	1	..	..	..	..	1

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9 P. S. Hemtabad—concld.												
71	Goalpara	147.21	31	155	13	76	70	3	..	..	..	..	6
72	Sekhpur	273.77	29	165	12	70	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kismat Simla	123.82	33	163	17	52	69	8	..	13	10	..	11
74	Ramnathpara	189.73	28	136	24	90	6	16	..	5	..	..	19
75	Samaspur P.	526.82	104	662	109	335	193	7	..	21	13	..	93
76	Raghugaon	307.27	67	314	31	148	127	25	..	1	3	..	10
77	Dehuchi P.	692.00	62	296	74	135	141	11	..	..	1	..	8
78	Mahajambari	798.12	85	363	25	192	131	40	..	..	..	..	..
79	Kasimpur	981.93	89	682	106	104	511	49	..	12	..	..	6
80	Sonabanda	197.99	26	126	..	93	10	..	..	..	..	..	23
81	Hemtabad P, D, PO.	421.74	117	522	90	308	20	..	..	18	18	..	158
82	Kantor	258.99	109	621	136	229	257	40	..	40	18	..	37
83	Arazi Kasimpur	218.25	74	390	19	260	60	42	..	..	11	..	17
84	Ranhatta	821.27	49	265	33	248	8	3	..	6	..	..	..
85	Simla	256.11	34	159	17	114	17	5	..	1	1	..	21
86	Kakarsing	888.45	107	444	48	185	214	20	..	2	2	..	21
87	Harinarayanpur P.	451.23	55	326	16	126	182	15	..	..	1	..	2
88	Mahipur	374.14	60	259	29	142	53	25	13	..	3	..	23
89	Dudhanda	459.22	78	396	29	217	55	52	2	..	..	..	70
90	Arazi Dudhanda	161.01	21	104	9	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Agapur	124.19	30	131	4	129	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
92	Balaigaon P.	509.30	91	461	110	456	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
93	Giasil	331.08	70	377	44	88	112	116	20	8	1	..	32
94	Baraibari	358.11	49	246	14	135	52	..	..	1	..	..	58
95	Ghugoral	184.16				Uninhabited							
96	Dhoarai P.	650.03	87	555	112	319	133	94	..	1	..	..	8
97	Nahuisara	217.82	46	231	22	11	175	..	..	3	..	..	42
98	Majdiha P.	321.38	30	169	40	..	124	..	..	6	10	..	29
99	Islampur	888.67	145	706	40	398	236	56	..	..	4	..	12
100	Nurpur	402.80	161	821	247	257	31	9	..	117	71	..	336
101	Bhatsia P.	616.04	88	497	84	20	376	56	..	3	11	..	31
102	Dadhikot bari P.	536.49	98	664	56	461	18	91	..	..	..	93	1
103	Dakshin Krishnapur	441.88	35	164	6	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
104	Bangalbari Rh.	135.26	19	81	1	37	34	10	..	..	..	..	..
105	Jagubati	133.72	29	74	3	60	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
106	Dakshin Kotagaon	251.24	45	169	17	138	..	23	..	1	..	..	7
107	Kamalpur	205.01	53	223	23	202	5	9	..	..	..	..	7
108	Binagram	404.88	25	124	13	64	57	2	..	..	..	..	1
109	Teghara	148.79	4	13	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Itahar-	145.76	1	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Durllabhpur	137.76	21	85	1	23	8	51	..	..	3	..	..
112	Balufara P.	245.29	71	356	48	251	31	47	..	..	5	20	2
113	Sasan 2P.	1,216.47	202	1,135	261	456	528	91	6	..	..	..	54
114	Gutin P.	686.37	134	718	91	407	168	124	..	..	..	..	19
115	Tilia	222.64	13	72	3	53	9	7	..	..	3	..	..
116	Atkara P	542.93	49	234	20	139	53	42	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**47,387.14 acres or 74.04 sq. miles**	**6,973**	**34,680**	**4,176**	**17,712**	**11,115**	**3,088**	**86**	**464**	**286**	**124**	**1,805**
	10 P. S. Raiganj												
1	Kuliara Anantapur P.	527.62	67	445	16	407	2	7	..	10	1	..	18
2	Gopalpur	1,424.59	193	1,239	36	1,160	..	63	..	6	..	..	10
3	Sarua	307.41	26	184	3	150	11	..	..	5	..	..	18
4	Tazpur	828.44	72	398	2	243	79	26	..	..	..	..	50
5	Khari Badkol	283.23				Uninhabited							
6	Badkol	137.32	9	49	4	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7	Basatpur	585.22	72	490	35	365	..	117	..	..	..	..	8
8	Mallikpur	479.49	76	492	55	270	92	66	..	11	..	..	53
9	Bhatol P.	892.03	148	894	59	557	91	28	..	11	12	..	195
10	Maladkhanda P.	942.88	129	785	38	461	154	45	..	5	..	..	120
11	Dhalgaon	434.45	50	249	18	177	45	..	..	5	..	..	22
12	Parial	629.43	63	357	16	132	179	36	..	5	..	..	5

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10 P. S. Raiganj—contd.												
13	Sangaon P.	563.07	62	384	47	264	71	49	..	..	..	..	..
14	Pratappur	365.53	71	430	5	222	87	71	..	25	..	..	25
15	Narayantola	151.05	28	173	2	8	92	26	..	..	..	..	47
16	Bhatganja	584.07	75	409	33	272	44	67	..	18	..	..	8
17	Maslandapur P.	840.15	114	606	37	471	21	21	..	17	5	..	71
18	Malibari P.	2,058.52	191	1,151	48	842	159	..	..	11	21	..	118
19	Kachnabari	223.04	55	267	15	155	70	25	..	..	..	..	17
20	Jagadispur P.	1,718.22	239	1,404	24	1124	83	155	..	17	..	..	25
21	Paschim Gobindapur	476.27	54	378	6	368	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
22	Panchbhaiya P.	402.48	75	469	93	335	6	..	2	26	71	..	29
23	Amar	373.76	31	161	10	22	127	..	..	8	..	..	4
24	Halalpur	885.53	120	690	21	456	70	104	..	..	..	..	60
25	Dhusmal	557.09	58	393	26	176	130	67	..	7	..	..	13
26	Patidha	196.01	34	172	8	77	36	39	1	7	..	..	12
27	Jaunia	464.66	79	433	37	158	177	88	..	8	..	..	2
28	Kesra	370.24	53	268	4	196	50	19	..	3	..	..	..
29	Gurincha	155.75	7	29	..	..	27	2	..	..	..	..	..
30	Mahua	361.70	43	201	13	113	60	21	..	7	..	..	..
31	Baradhara	176.52	16	128	4	97	19	9	..	3	..	..	..
32	Mahipur	718.23	82	475	50	302	58	62	..	11	..	..	42
33	Bhagilata	420.71	50	386	14	222	97	67	..	..	..	..	..
34	Bhagatgaon P.	508.83	42	222	31	156	3	50	..	7	..	..	6
35	Baje Bindol	1,052.04	156	952	9	877	41	33	..	..	1	..	..
36	Bahor P.	1,211.41	154	743	57	340	249	148	..	2	..	..	4
37	Mannagar	177.63	24	153	11	90	3	51	..	3	5	..	1
38	Kailadangi	755.20	126	605	80	399	33	161	..	5	5	..	2
39	Pariharpur	711.73	57	298	14	236	27	14	..	9	6	..	6
40	Bindol PO.	137.93	147	689	41	283	35	13	58	18	171	..	111
41	Ratanpur P.	1,080.62	160	1,115	127	793	219	52	..	4	7	..	40
42	Balia P.	1,594.56	158	976	59	690	121	77	..	8	68	..	12
43	Barabar P.	778.34	64	555	63	534	16	..	..	5	..	..	..
44	Darra	318.60	66	518	25	427	25	41	1	1	..	..	23
45	Mukundapur P.	1,255.83	77	631	49	546	60	20	..	..	2	..	3
46	Rautgram	220.51	62	80	6	50	12	14	..	4	..	..	..
47	Imadpur	171.31	7	34	9	25	..	5	..	3	..	..	1
48	Krishnapur	383.34	70	464	64	388	30	24	..	..	..	..	22
49	Bisrail	325.17	31	168	7	89	53	7	..	7	2	..	10
50	Sadipur	176.58				Uninhabited							
51	Mojgaon P.	1,062.45	101	550	18	355	116	60	..	9	4	..	6
52	Ban Nagra	455.12	80	392	26	307	41	32	..	6	6	..	..
53	Basian P.	1,007.49	101	655	66	437	117	66	..	14	..	..	21
54	Balaigaon	862.28	128	779	46	456	164	155	..	..	..	..	4
55	Kantar	876.06	120	728	45	296	226	150	..	5	9	..	42
56	Lakshmania P.	2,472.28	220	1,471	105	975	122	367	..	3	..	..	4
57	Nazirpur	227.48	35	145	3	36	65	37	..	7	..	..	..
58	Adiar P.	1,600.19	220	1,232	77	772	157	118	..	29	55	..	101
59	Runia	1,388.96	180	883	9	88	682	46	..	..	9	..	58
60	Sariabad P.	1,812.03	158	1,054	24	1	946	95	..	4	8	..	..
61	Makdampur	511.74	69	503	8	357	48	90	..	1	..	..	7
62	Sitalpur	262.93	31	162	11	110	..	48	..	4	..	..	..
63	Fazilpur	167.04	21	179	10	165	..	7	..	1	..	..	6
64	Dumria	438.58	60	402	16	376	..	23	..	3	..	..	..
65	Ghagra P.	599.95	82	456	43	419	..	26	..	6	..	..	5
66	Tendra	373.60	50	270	22	206	8	26	..	2	..	..	28
67	Chapra	214.55	41	231	20	175	16	31	..	3	2	..	4
68	Paikpara	231.52	14	64	5	37	16	7	..	..	..	..	4
69	Krishnamuri P.	528.58	52	372	29	317	31	23	..	..	..	..	1
70	Mahigram	426.52	68	449	28	298	46	105	..	..	..	..	..
71	Sitgram P.	1,493.74	190	1,008	60	596	144	250	..	..	..	..	18
72	Meran	154.87				Uninhabited							
73	Dhoabisua P.	728.95	76	421	26	378	7	19	..	..	3	..	14
74	Sialtor	451.47	74	430	25	257	103	59	..	..	3	..	8
75	Aulabari	139.93				Uninhabited							
76	Jhitkia P.	714.59	82	368	58	279	..	..	7	2	18	..	62
77	Makra	203.81	34	171	33	108	17	29	..	..	..	..	17
78	Bahin P, D, PO.	576.06	142	563	50	198	58	73	..	47	..	..	187
79	Bishnupur	695.48	78	468	4	42	385	41	..	..	..	..	..
80	Kumrol	213.57	29	199	4	22	169	6	..	..	..	..	2
81	Sangram	172.24	12	52	7	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Dulahur	143.26	21	98	29	50	14	26	..	..	..	..	8

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10 P. S. Raiganj—contd.												
83	Pakamba	254.57	82	373	25	242	18	90	..	4	..	..	19
84	Balihara P.	234.19	57	307	43	209	24	60	..	1	3	..	10
85	Degaon	420.76	65	271	25	173	35	37	..	..	..	..	26
86	Barai	393.99	23	98	11	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	2
87	Dwipnagar	1,317.55	126	604	33	149	339	77	..	..	1	..	38
88	Uttar Goalpara	452.45	58	317	10	158	136	23	..	..	..	..	..
89	Rampur P.	1,600.18	153	646	29	268	205	82	..	25	5	..	61
90	Lohagara P.	268.45	38	141	28	67	69	5	..	..	..	..	..
91	Arthagaon	344.99	60	236	48	115	95	20	..	..	..	..	6
92	Kumargari	248.06	27	139	23	46	76	9	..	..	..	..	8
93	Gayas	612.48	59	285	24	156	103	26	..	..	..	..	..
94	Bastor	316.10	39	167	21	91	62	14	..	..	..	..	..
95	Durgapur	187.08	22	106	21	79	13	9	..	..	..	..	5
96	Bamuha P.	908.50	167	805	67	490	65	39	..	4	4	..	203
97	Bijgaon	207.77	61	282	9	42	185	52	..	..	..	..	3
98	Pirojpur	944.23	81	413	17	254	107	26	..	..	..	..	26
99	Lohanda P.	1,163.85	117	530	42	203	217	104	..	..	5	..	1
100	Gomarda	737.75	69	335	27	176	110	41	..	..	..	..	8
101	Bura Kamat P.	205.88	108	471	37	186	210	50	2	19	..	..	4
102	Sahapur	365.42	42	229	4	132	35	62	..	..	..	..	..
103	Ekamba	287.75	43	183	4	152	..	19	..	..	..	..	12
104	Bhattadighi	961.63	79	442	32	30	283	59	2	..	..	..	68
105	Chorsidangi	212.51				Uninhabited							
106	Soharai	820.32	109	638	30	257	114	..	..	..	55	..	212
107	Kotgram	205.51	187	774	160	66	46	6	1	134	187	6	328
108	Chapduar P.	899.55	78	355	50	304	36	..	..	..	..	..	15
109	Madhupur P.	485.94	73	280	26	113	147	..	..	..	..	..	20
110	Ekar	367.98	39	205	24	102	65	38	..	..	..	..	..
111	Narayanpur	569.02	50	188	8	46	42	77	..	9	..	..	14
112	Hatmani	252.65	78	262	16	54	75	35	..	7	..	..	91
113	Sankarpur	174.00	27	100	11	47	28	25	..	..	..	..	..
114	Maharajpur	1,066.29	111	435	29	156	139	7	..	..	..	10	123
115	Basudebpur	268.58	24	96	6	47	13	..	..	..	..	..	36
116	Nasratpur Katabari P.	503.90	156	842	83	321	24	..	..	..	118	..	379
117	Bhatghara	432.70	34	184	19	99	4	73	..	..	1	2	5
118	Bharia	123.20	27	111	4	13	14	..	..	..	55	..	29
119	Katihar	247.72	48	245	19	101	68	47	..	15	14	..	..
120	Bhiti P.	164.53	43	185	21	84	47	48	..	..	1	..	5
121	Abhor	443.67	102	521	29	345	53	29	9	..	17	..	68
122	Naram	279.77	29	113	6	42	26	39	..	..	6	..	..
123	Gauri P.	1,011.40	155	776	114	514	126	112	..	..	..	..	24
124	Lohujgram P.	511.48	175	941	131	664	94	157	..	8	6	..	12
125	Teghara	553.73	114	614	23	346	94	167	..	..	5	..	2
126	Kumarjol	437.37	130	631	39	379	146	14	..	19	49	..	24
127	Dubduar	353.84	27	106	5	94	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
128	Khirabari	181.89	14	72	8	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
129	Bhitiar P.	378.14	175	880	114	748	6	35	..	..	3	..	88
130	Anantapur P.	411.14	87	532	47	426	29	71	..	..	..	..	6
131	Jugiamer	300.93	31	186	11	132	14	36	..	..	..	..	4
132	Goaldaha P.	293.18	76	372	87	255	15	102	..	..	..	..	..
133	Bisahar	540.02	50	287	11	199	33	55	..	..	..	..	..
134	Ital	627.91	27	123	7	78	28	17	..	..	..	..	..
135	Amritakhanda P.	376.07	52	230	71	123	18	47	33	5	..	..	4
136	Birahimkhanda	500.91	77	403	43	242	30	85	46	..	..	..	..
137	Pararpukhar	736.05	64	323	11	290	28	1	..	2	2	..	..
138	Rudrakhanda P.	507.22	96	490	22	233	127	130	..	..	..	..	..
139	Dakshin Bishnupur	359.57	57	274	3	210	13	51	..	..	..	..	..
140	Garna	222.72	83	369	10	265	30	71	..	..	..	..	3
141	Hathia P.	689.12	80	417	34	213	120	76	..	3	..	..	5
142	Nuripur	242.89	17	96	12	38	19	39	..	..	..	..	..
143	Tenahari P.	878.56	86	446	32	314	48	3	..	8	15	..	58
144	Maraikura P.	193.77	38	203	26	112	33	..	5	5	10	..	38
145	Kasba P.	963.69	267	1,266	67	109	190	240	5	134	210	31	347
146	Dakshin Goalpara	653.57	152	703	46	275	150	139	23	22	..	..	94
147	Taherpur P.	700.39	116	731	45	432	217	56	10	..	11	..	5
148	Sijgram P.	553.98	90	440	37	263	103	70	..	..	1	..	3
149	Naopara	273.40	60	299	27	194	60	29	2	..	12	..	2
150	Raiganj	1,542.5950											
151	Mohanbati P.	745.46				Included in Urban area							
152	Barua 2P.	344.77	198	183	29	55	128	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu- lation	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	10 P. S. Raiganj—contd.												
153	Abdulghata	157.40	36	155	24	27	58	67	..	..	3	..	..
154	Chandar	151.93	88	361	93	143	72	11	..	..	66	..	69
155	Udaypur	208.01	59	268	94	24	17	62	..	49	37	..	79
156	Bogram P.	403.21	97	387	19	207	92	18	..	9	47	..	14
157	Karnajora P.	974.97	143	563	66	62	328	96	..	2	71	..	4
158	Mehendigaon	482.04	98	364	13	45	212	..	1	..	..	1	105
159	Khalsi P.	630.40	107	464	80	215	168	67	..	..	..	..	14
160	Dhurail	404.74	33	136	10	110	11	15	..	..	..	..	..
161	Daudpur	346.40	15	68	4	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Kokra P.	418.72	66	323	34	214	68	28	..	..	2	5	6
163	Rolgaon	426.08	54	293	29	140	100	47	..	..	..	..	6
164	Mathruapur	127.53	7	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Brahmapur	380.08	41	221	17	165	34	13	..	..	1	..	8
166	Khoksa P.	376.96	57	265	22	209	43	..	..	7	4	..	2
167	Sobhanpur	146.62	60	255	7	144	34	61	..	..	10	..	6
168	Sibpur	169.10	27	120	14	101	9	5	..	..	1	..	4
169	Patol	146.74	14	55	9	25	24	6	..	..	..	..	..
170	Serpur	1,875.03	210	1,081	99	827	110	102	..	19	4	..	19
171	Sonabari	318.82	17	60	5	51	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
172	Gobindapur	893.94	97	499	24	438	6	54	..	..	..	..	1
173	Mahespur	256.53	35	164	6	40	85	28	..	..	..	..	11
174	Mirual	356.15	44	216	9	102	67	5	..	2	4	..	36
175	Dangapara	161.75	52	249	4	187	3	21	..	..	..	..	38
176	Kasba Mahaso	679.91	114	456	10	36	341	38	..	30	..	..	11
177	Naobari	210.06	26	110	7	8	66	33	..	..	..	..	3
178	Pirkasur	165.98	25	103	2	..	93	8	..	2	..	..	..
179	Khadimpur	437.30	61	251	13	2	223	10	..	5	10	..	1
180	Kamalabari P.	698.28	78	342	81	184	119	15	5	..	..	..	19
181	Ganespur	158.98	33	135	3	53	44	..	..	7	..	..	31
182	Bara-Barua P.	1,398.78	250	1,241	50	760	99	111	..	2	13	9	247
183	Susihar	598.85	55	242	57	3	218	19	1	..	..	..	1
184	Chhota Parua P.	812.84	140	705	52	528	80	58	..	25	1	..	13
185	Chhatarapur P.	673.49	197	742	62	46	427	215	..	23	3	..	28
186	Bhomra	1,151.72	288	1,336	97	601	311	233	..	31	41	..	119
187	Chhota-Narayanpur	173.32	19	93	20	57	11	21	4	..	..	..	..
188	Galaisura	248.02	79	313	42	76	95	105	..	..	20	1	16
189	Gaitar	343.81	59	221	16	32	64	102	..	..	..	..	23
190	Raria	420.46	83	398	30	159	138	94	..	..	..	..	7
191	Bhagdumair	269.81	31	151	21	53	74	20	..	..	..	..	4
192	Siagram	152.78	18	101	25	42	44	15	..	..	..	..	..
193	Kurial	140.57	22	82	8	46	16	15	1	..	..	..	4
194	Maria	279.26	24	145	10	78	49	7	1	..	..	..	10
195	Dharmapur	232.82	8	37	..	10	18	8	..	..	..	..	1
196	Bamangram P.	479.86	142	685	84	176	405	69	..	..	..	..	35
197	Samalgram	223.18	72	175	37	105	38	32	..	..	..	..	..
198	Harigram	201.07	29	137	20	31	41	23	42	..	..	..	..
199	Kachimuha P.	908.91	246	796	66	341	328	123	..	..	..	..	4
200	Chhatian	291.05	34	174	13	113	13	41	..	1	..	..	6
201	Malanchi	301.93	105	560	32	345	61	124	3	..	3	..	24
202	Rupahar	459.18	173	746	46	341	171	191	1	2	6	..	34
203	Sarai	184.60	35	149	20	65	16	64	..	..	2	..	2
204	Paschim Mahadebpur	548.42	69	354	14	190	61	98	..	..	5	..	..
205	Ghughudanga	142.34	15	75	..	43	7	21	..	..	..	..	4
206	Baniapukur	107.69	28	163	5	116	32	12	..	2	1	..	..
207	Paschim Sankarpur	228.09	26	138	..	96	18	19	..	..	4	..	1
208	Kalibari	214.24	16	77	5	38	24	15	..	..	..	..	..
209	Bhupalpur PO.	137.24	34	238	5	132	21	2	7	..	..	..	76
210	Cheramati P.	212.06	72	360	42	296	35	27	..	1	..	..	1
211	Paschim Gopalpur	326.58	37	157	7	136	..	17	..	3	1	..	..
212	Deokhanda	150.58	43	206	1	128	38	36	..	..	2	2	..
213	Piplan P.	772.32	127	570	38	338	111	121	..	..	..	..	..
214	Jaynagar	198.71	36	122	2	94	19	9	..	..	..	..	..
215	Mahish Bathan	319.28	30	149	3	90	39	20	..	..	..	..	..
216	Birghai P.	1,111.07	95	438	21	125	269	30	..	14	..	..	..
217	Budhor	196.69	37	184	1	66	95	23	..	..	..	..	..
218	Bajitpur P.	801.08	30	443	24	201	191	51	..	..	..	..	..
219	Kanaipur	286.64	38	159	..	42	91	26	..	..	..	..	..
220	Rishipur	657.08	62	324	8	129	151	27	..	12	..	..	5
221	Paschim Monoharpur	310.43	37	318	2	150	111	53	..	..	..	..	4
222	Basmanpara	402.02	75	425	21	217	156	10	..	..	..	..	42

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10 P. S. Raiganj—concld.													
223	Paschim Goalgaon	556.12	79	168	9	88	68	12	..	..	..	..	..
224	Dharmadanga	572.19	33	327	31	75	203	49	..	..	..	..	..
225	Kumardangi	314.79	72	327	31	75	203	49	..	..	..	..	..
226	Poaltair	521.58	52	240	1	92	99	48	..	..	..	..	1
227	Pardha P.	475.00	75	358	29	188	107	63	..	..	..	..	..
**Raiganj Municipality S, H, D, PO.*													
150	Rayganj	1,542.5,950	1,963	10,724	3,381	649	140	46	78	1,263	4,319	609	3,620
151	Mohanbati	745.46	852	4,749	2,342	197	317	247	52	367	1,238	120	2,211
	Total		*2,815*	*15,473*	*5,723*	*846*	*457*	*293*	*130*	*1,630*	*5,557*	*729*	*5,831*
	Rural		16,918	86,397	6,477	47,866	19,347	10,485	273	1,121	1,656	67	5,582
	Urban		*2,815*	*15,473*	*5,723*	*846*	*457*	*293*	*130*	*1,630*	*5,557*	*729*	*5,831*
	G. Total	**119,311.07 acres or 186.43 sq. miles**	**19,733**	**101,870**	**12,200**	**48,712**	**19,804**	**10,778**	**403**	**2,751**	**7,213**	**796**	**11,413**

*constituted Municipality after the Census count in 1951.

11 P. S. Itahar

1	Gorahar P.	545.47	150	716	72	266	236	124	15	10	26	4	35
2	Bariol	998.48	106	513	26	268	85	114	..	5	24	..	17
3	Bajitpur P.	141.75	59	288	22	218	23	41	..	3	..	..	3
4	Damdalia	597.74	121	573	53	272	173	128	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kotar	1,609.25	77	411	17	319	34	58	..	..	..	..	..
6	Balijo' P.	612.43	157	741	38	492	117	114	..	..	9	..	9
7	Keotal P.	1,348.82	213	993	143	720	198	56	1	..	11	..	7
8	Palaibari	613.82	182	1,071	131	359	276	358	..	69	..	..	9
9	Abhinagar	286.79	46	174	23	80	63	21	..	1	..	9	..
10	Belul	548.61	41	188	10	123	21	31	..	7	..	..	6
11	Hasna P.	1,005.38	96	434	23	343	17	10	..	2	..	..	62
12	Bahati	587.99	74	344	21	105	239	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Ujani	220.36	41	183	21	125	40	17	1	..	..	..	..
14	Pajol	505.62	125	652	36	248	245	159	..	..	..	..	..
15	Haripur	172.37	50	213	62	107	..	..	..	7	34	..	65
16	Indran	123.72	197	916	52	368	90	175	..	11	139	..	133
17	Surun P.	603.57	189	924	81	577	119	126	..	8	58	..	36
18	Rajgram P.	1,265.90	74	345	30	227	37	..	22	18	..	..	41
19	Bagun	205.06	30	157	59	131	19	7	..	..	..	..	..
20	Chandol	296.95	23	113	18	94	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rahai	133.53	21	103	16	62	14	3	..	3	..	..	21
22	Bhadratha	320.43	33	176	16	150	17	..	..	..	..	..	9
23	Mahasunda	189.16	18	93	5	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	15
24	Durgapur P, D.	227.94	178	866	308	112	64	94	..	158	141	..	297
25	Kamalai	458.90	81	322	28	130	125	53	..	12	..	..	2
26	Paharajpur	1,101.88	197	758	17	533	99	..	..	11	33	..	82
27	Dharanda	328.86	37	158	12	104	44	5	..	..	..	..	5
28	Sadapur	286.83	59	240	11	151	52	30	..	5	..	..	2
29	Kukrakunda	301.10	43	194	42	102	42	28	..	..	22	..	..
30	Sonapur	756.42	118	505	47	339	142	14	..	..	..	..	10
31	Baje Dakshinal	114.09	77	97	14	91	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
32	Chitor	305.49	55	265	38	50	126	..	..	17	10	..	62
33	Paschim Sakodnanga	157.66	6	41	..	..	23	.	..	..	..	..	18
34	Purba Sakodanga	112.17	7	30	..	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	5
35	Naldanga	139.86	13	42	5	..	27	..	..	1	..	..	14
36	Dakshinal P.	991.09	113	542	64	393	89	57	..	..	..	..	3
37	Nagua	140.53	16	56	1	..	46	10	..	..	..	..	..
38	Betor	519.46	52	193	27	125	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Nadhna	212.48	27	108	40	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Uttar Maheshpur	290.20	18	66	2	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Bhagnail P.	1,159.48	118	543	191	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Asrafpur	443.52	85	427	22	234	70	41	..	7	17	..	58
43	Mahanandapur	1,072.18	120	496	189	272	124	57	..	..	5	..	38
44	Naudangaon	374.13	56	218	50	148	30	40	..	..	..	..	..
45	Parbatipur P.	471.33	73	303	23	181	115	7	..	..	..	..	..
46	Uttar Jamalpur	209.45	19	102	9	78	24	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Popu-latoin	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	11 P. S. Itahar—contd.												
47	Laskarpur	254.96	27	172	24	77	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Purbba Nagua	376.08	67	268	24	187	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Sridharpur	631.77	85	397	27	221	165	9	..	..	..	..	2
50	Sibrampur	483.67	40	223	75	166	44	13	..	..	..	..	..
51	Taltungi	203.78	40	152	15	91	43	14	4	..	..	..	..
52	Ujalpur	310.65	29	119	3	73	35	4	6	..	..	..	1
53	Simuldanga	99.13				Uninhabited							
54	Bhelagachhi	584.14	95	422	13	365	45	7	..	..	..	..	5
55	Mahinagar	309.29	39	211	3	167	42	2	..	..	..	..	..
56	Patirajpur	319.25	57	193	43	152	14	..	..	..	15	..	12
57	Kokna	322.74	47	227	12	208	16	..	..	..	..	..	3
58	Gunarajpur	137.83	16	69	14	61	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Guniakhanda	164.45	17	68	9	53	9	..	..	1	..	..	5
60	Mohagachhi	233.43	48	146	14	67	16	50	..	7	..	..	6
61	Ghugudanga	138.28	10	53	..	41	3	6	3	..	..	..	..
62	Bhatingaon	807.54	89	335	30	263	40	32	..	..	..	..	..
63	Boaltair	182.85	16	88	7	77	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
64	Aldhanda	371.86	36	154	10	142	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
65	Purbba Durllabhpur P.	559.84	124	532	103	424	..	105	..	3	..	..	..
66	Bishnupur	96.61	8	33	1	..	26	7	..	..	..	..	..
67	Tilna	751.73	96	483	9	249	112	115	7	..	..	..	..
68	Dhamdhol	399.67	78	337	19	305	17	..	..	..	3	..	12
69	Goalpara	365.17	54	281	85	255	16	10	..	..	..	..	..
70	Dighaldanga	169.32	39	175	52	146	15	14	..	..	..	..	..
71	Narihat P.	171.37	62	272	86	219	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Sandia	743.58	97	425	23	298	101	26	..	..	..	..	..
73	Piralipara	122.32	20	98	..	68	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
74	Hematpur	262.61	54	259	13	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Fatepur Syampur P.	255.38	39	163	3	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Sujal	237.72	24	117	9	110	4	..	..	..	1	..	2
77	Sahabhita	455.41	114	456	65	446	7	..	3	..	..	..	..
78	Kulator	258.28	31	172	10	163	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
79	Ranipur	406.77	28	199	19	182	10	3	4	..	..	..	..
80	Kasibati	124.61	6	33	..	16	15	2	..	..	..	..	..
81	Chalania	523.08	77	314	20	281	16	12	3	2	..	..	..
82	Arazi Kasiabari	167.81				Uninhabited							
83	Bagbari	144.04	30	116	6	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Mirzatpur	419.32	38	125	12	113	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Bhadrasila P.	684.53	69	407	56	242	16	136	3	8	..	..	2
86	Osmanpur P.	246.92	58	293	17	116	68	104	..	4	1	..	..
87	Chauduar	293.10	20	92	..	57	33	..	2	..	..	..	..
88	Syamganj	164.28	13	62	5	30	21	11	..	..	..	..	..
89	Barakigram	899.16	86	507	12	193	215	99	..	..	..	..	..
90	Chhatraghati	230.91	44	197	28	60	115	22	..	..	..	..	..
91	Surahar	347.57	33	154	1	79	43	25	..	7	..	..	..
92	Nagpara	375.96	51	210	6	61	126	20	..	..	..	..	3
93	Kanaipur	203.03	56	277	18	129	138	4	..	..	2	..	4
94	Mobarakpur	175.27	18	57	5	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Pal Bhabanipur	421.38	27	101	17	80	13	6	..	1	..	..	1
96	Bisahar	502.44	53	258	5	97	81	78	..	..	..	..	2
97	Asal Banagram	233.69	43	261	30	159	28	60	..	..	..	..	14
98	Baje Banagram	142.21	18	91	27	82	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
99	Balihara	308.73	87	447	75	297	56	52	..	4	6	..	32
100	Khayerbari P.	197.33	76	370	93	282	18	59	..	10	..	..	1
101	Bimalpara	715.05	112	579	75	350	105	86	..	26	2	..	10
102	Bhabanipur-Bejpukur P.	1,145.36	124	601	65	482	20	84	..	7	..	..	8
103	Dangapara Belua	194.84	24	110	6	78	..	29	..	3	..	..	..
104	Titidanga	98.63				Uninhabited							
105	Jiropur	192.95				Uninhabited							
106	Chabhat	728.40	93	477	97	319	77	31	23	7	1	..	19
107	Kurmanpur	636.67	51	238	9	128	98	12	..	..	..	..	..
108	Suliapara	412.10	6	36	..	1	29	5	..	..	..	..	1
109	Itahar D, PO.	680.38	138	615	127	270	191	52	..	23	17	..	62
110	Porsha	135.44	27	102	22	30	14	..	..	..	23	5	30
111	Paikpara	140.69	96	453	8	354	19	..	..	24	..	..	56
112	Bidhibari	154.81	37	228	9	219	..	..	..	5	..	..	4
113	Tiarbati	150.24				Uninhabited							
114	Gatlu	349.49				Uninhabited							
115	Bankur	274.39	28	127	14	79	25	23	..	..	..	..	..
116	Banstupi	172.96	25	124	1	102	14	8	..	..	..	..	..

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	11 P. S. Itahar—contd.												
117	Sripur P.	284.09	53	224	13	192	29	..	..	3	..	..	..
118	Sahapur	199.74	19	117	4	114	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Ujantor	192.18	28	129	..	104	20	5	..	..	..	..	..
120	Banbol	385.30	27	141	42	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Ramdanga	354.91	43	209	9	208	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
122	Garia	130.58	5	33	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Balarampur	142.40	41	230	9	103	115	..	..	6	..	..	6
124	Kamalpur	378.08	29	146	9	104	16	22	..	..	..	4	..
125	Malinagar	256.15				Uninhabited							
126	Kismat Begunbari	294.72				Uninhabited							
127	Khamrua P.	588.13	69	268	164	225	15	..	..	10	5	13	..
128	Algram	335.47	24	97	14	71	24	..	..	..	..	..	2
129	Dinga	195.64	52	308	53	271	21	8	..	1	..	2	5
130	Sohair	1,404.78	155	693	79	482	52	127	..	10	2	..	20
131	Ghera P.	343.76	77	416	91	343	59	12	..	..	..	..	2
132	Dhulahar P.	1,553.63	205	1,112	67	901	36	14	..	89	7	..	65
133	Banagram	279.20	48	245	56	197	13	..	..	27	8	..	..
134	Belua	240.83	62	307	82	259	20	28	..	..	..	..	..
135	Ranapur	304.49	19	87	3	63	15	..	..	5	..	..	4
136	Bamnigaon P.	238.54	16	71	6	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Chandigram	636.46	81	424	97	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Pakarbari	234.46				Uninhabited							
139	Paschim Durllabhpur	318.54	51	249	40	236	..	7	..	..	..	..	6
140	Para	635.12	136	796	135	661	28	49	..	2	13	..	43
141	Kharsata	261.78	46	228	14	162	10	..	..	2	..	..	54
142	Khasra	154.26	65	412	22	319	26	..	..	4	3	..	60
143	Mukundapur	305.99	94	441	20	408	..	16	..	..	..	..	17
144	Syampur P.	164.81	32	126	2	122	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Subarnapur	226.85	65	324	19	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Bairgachhi	165.29	9	46	..	41	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
147	Bhabanipur	243.56	18	92	33	56	..	20	..	5	..	..	11
148	Bara Bella	177.66	32	191	56	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Parergram P.	349.83	135	665	39	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Bausa	574.13	36	198	3	179	6	13	..	..	..	..	..
151	Mahanandapara	138.96	36	199	9	155	13	22	..	..	..	..	9
152	Mohan Bhuban	223.38	55	349	16	213	18	27	..	22	44	..	25
153	Kumedpur	152.41	40	445	58	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
154	Pukhuria	649.82	35	199	3	166	..	3	..	..	..	..	30
155	Gulandar P.	1,171.51	181	1,399	559	806	273	148	..	56	58	..	58
156	Nalbhiti Madhabpur	359.82	70	522	42	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
157	Gosaipur	198.07	35	176	3	158	..	..	..	..	3	..	15
158	Lalganj P.	355.47	94	571	35	182	156	..	..	66	40	..	127
159	Srimantapur P.	225.22	44	417	75	347	..	..	..	..	3	..	67
160	Patnalia	146.16	22	108	11	82	12	6	..	2	3	3	..
161	Dali Deul Chak	267.26	35	269	14	126	..	56	..	..	19	..	68
162	Gopinathpur	283.61	95	420	107	183	45	..	1	48	81	..	62
163	Gauripur	252.92	78	399	62	197	54	..	..	22	40	..	86
164	Churaman D.	428.49	83	656	163	172	..	..	7	15	136	10	316
165	Basudebpur P.	230.95	71	400	65	127	75	20	..	128	17	..	33
166	Purushottampur	176.99	75	343	58	93	90	62	..	24	24	..	50
167	Manainagar	299.57	73	451	13	215	141	26	..	7	..	..	62
168	Chandanpur	1,031.30	108	748	26	635	45	5	..	6	..	..	57
169	Kamardanga P.	296.89	115	787	59	611	47	9	..	34	27	..	59
170	Gopalpur	277.75	28	190	61	117	19	18	..	16	..	..	20
171	Jamalpur P.	542.27	157	859	32	805	5	27	..	17	..	..	5
172	Kapasia P.	1,772.35	456	2,758	337	2,406	135	125	32	..	..	..	60
173	Tegaj	121.82				Uninhabited							
174	Chhilimpur P.	1,394.55	163	1,132	70	1,054	16	46	..	15	1	..	..
175	Daldalia Chak	286.70				Uninhabited							
176	Saiyadpur P.	1,982.49	245	1,422	143	1,060	191	134	..	9	3	..	25
177	Namtor	392.73	44	228	24	177	..	51	..	..	..	..	..
178	Chopa	620.20	29	220	6	167	26	14	..	8	3	..	2
179	Kharua	221.02	51	278	7	197	21	60	..	..	..	..	..
180	Bamandanga	179.39	16	105	2	103	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
181	Jathigram	1,302.77	117	580	57	454	30	56	..	33	3	..	4
182	Phulat	231.21	22	154	2	104	39	..	..	11	..	..	..
183	Binair	270.90	24	143	4	44	90	2	..	7	..	..	..
184	Musan	615.36	80	455	72	180	222	28	..	20	..	5	..
185	Jamuna	436.68	51	293	4	135	56	68	..	20	..	..	14
186	Arazi Baragram	260.62				Uninahbited							

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town/ Ward in acres	No. of occupied houses	Population	No. of literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	11 P. S. Itahar—contd.												
187	Khanjapur P.	247.63	49	336	55	269	22	20	..	16	..	..	9
188	Sigram	247.50	35	161	11	6	115	24	..	16	..	..	..
189	Uddhabpur	125.53	29	154	12	44	60	34	..	14	..	..	2
190	Baragram	751.08	114	674	72	205	370	70	15	14	..	..	..
191	Abjalpur	207.76	16	98	9	..	79	3	..	16	..	..	..
192	Fatepur	252.64	34	199	24	107	44	42	..	6	..	..	..
193	Lahuchar	585.35	29	228	50	163	14	43	..	2	1	..	5
194	Gokarna P.	372.69	61	292	30	168	33	40	..	39	..	..	12
195	Pinglu	284.19	56	333	27	301	5	26	..	1	..	..	..
196	Baldu P.	448.30	113	691	65	587	67	19	8	10	..	..	..
197	Chandpur P.	107.51	75	404	18	238	39	98	22	7	..	..	..
198	Chahatpur	209.60	106	622	67	464	21	69	56	11	..	..	1
199	Fasiabad	408.96	135	828	132	395	307	92	..	24	4	..	6
200	Baje Chahatpur	413.73				Uninhabited							
201	Khuniabari	165.79				Uninhabited							
202	Muskipur P.	799.07	140	801	96	331	231	146	..	19	4	4	66
203	Thilbil	598.29	50	368	30	217	58	45	..	9	..	..	39
204	Koarpur P.	1,148.24	64	350	47	211	47	68	..	24	..	..	..
205	Barhatti	524.48	43	271	40	235	11	13	..	7	..	..	5
206	Barot 2P.	674.28	178	1083	204	898	69	62	..	34	9	..	11
207	Titiha	642.05	55	380	15	263	63	54	..	..	..	..	..
208	Bochkapara	293.03	25	149	9	73	43	33	..	..	..	..	..
209	Birnagar P.	357.79	73	629	15	541	59	10	..	8	..	..	11
210	Kunarhat	183.61				Uninhabited							
211	Bagduma	1,298.46	67	658	46	591	33	27	..	7	..	..	..
212	Rajkot	323.69	145	773	155	415	101	70	19	12	12	..	144
213	Sisai	679.34	15	100	..	88	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	Mirzadighi	491.12	85	458	39	417	31	4	..	..	..	..	6
215	Basaratpur P.	511.17	117	569	102	215	227	7	2	8	2	..	108
216	Bangar P.	1,217.87	222	916	98	294	332	239	..	41	6	..	4
217	Marnai D, PO.	460.33	93	555	237	425	40	41	..	..	12	..	37
218	Ghritatala	751.87	98	639	42	442	57	130	2	..	..	..	8
219	Malanchi	227.08	14	45	..	11	20	..	..	..	14	..	..
220	Madhuban	121.59				Uninhabited							
221	Patinahar	207.08											
222	Kaliganj	197.33	31	180	11	68	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	Halimpur	200.40	17	104	5	34	54	11	..	..	..	..	5
224	Gopibati	209.12	62	388	12	160	123	39	..	45	20	..	1
225	Tharais	668.07	57	334	3	223	75	24	..	3	4	3	2
226	Mahadipur	117.60	15	93	10	73	8	12	..	..	..	..	..
227	Dakshin Syampur	125.25	16	73	..	20	45	6	..	..	..	2	..
228	Katabari	177.52	15	71	1	11	50	4	..	6	..	..	..
229	Jot Narottam	379.29	37	219	11	90	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	Kasba	172.35	77	346	17	227	88	7	..	3	..	..	21
231	Panchadebati	171.15	13	73	9	23	39	9	..	..	..	2	..
232	Golhat	188.45	42	178	13	52	56	..	..	7	..	..	63
233	Jayhat P.	1,039.33	269	1,149	74	372	559	..	..	43	4	1	170
234	Aminhat	243.42	52	217	20	17	66	..	..	53	3	..	78
235	Dharampur	234.84	8	41	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	Sasan	311.91	35	184	1	23	139	..	..	..	..	..	22
237	Aiho	374.64	36	205	..	36	154	12	..	..	..	3	..
238	Chhota Bahadol	132.30	17	98	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
239	Bahadol P.	414.27	60	363	71	199	128	32	..	1	..	..	3
240	Sarishatuli	233.81	25	147	2	67	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
241	Jagadal	303.33	32	153	2	111	39	3	..	..	..	..	..
242	Dakshin Mahespur	157.86	14	50	..	14	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	Maghiapara	201.62	33	151	6	34	108	..	..	..	5	..	4
244	Nahanipur P.	361.90	64	274	13	15	230	..	..	10	5	..	14
245	Chhilampur	300.70	23	92	21	5	80	..	..	..	..	..	7
246	Batnabaj	208.29	18	97	4	34	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	Baidara	690.12	76	412	25	153	162	65	1	11	1	19	..
248	Etbarpur	416.97	42	171	18	24	79	58	..	6	..	..	4
249	Bhushargachhi P.	141.89	10	49	2	15	20	9	..	5	..	..	..
250	Gopalnagar	637.94	71	325	20	126	122	47	..	24	6	..	..
251	Parameswarbati	375.19	74	547	5	363	152	32	..	..	..	..	..
252	Khesra P.	2,284.03	234	1,451	59	1,162	209	2	17	7	15	..	39
	Total (Entirely Rural)	**105,634.16 acres or 165.05 sq. miles**	**15,492**	**80,953**	**9,364**	**52,364**	**14,280**	**6,686**	**279**	**1,822**	**1,270**	**90**	**4,162**