CENSUS 1951

WEST BENGAL



DISTRICT HANDBOOK

B U R D W A N

A. MITRA

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and
Joint Development Commissioner, West Bengal

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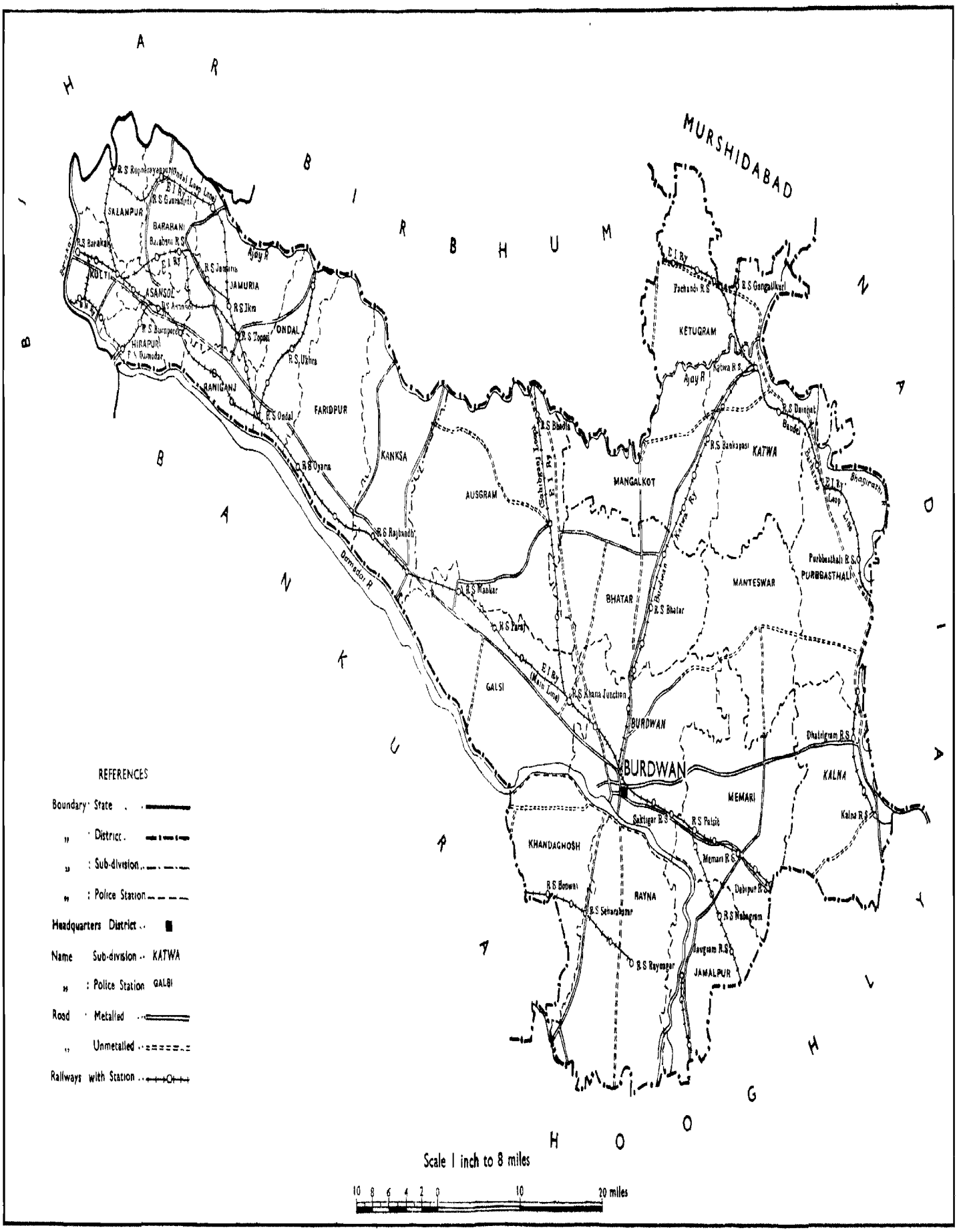
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WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT BURDWAN



REFERENCES

Boundary : State

" : District

" : Sub-division

" : Police Station

Headquarters District

Name Sub-division : KATWA

" : Police Station GALSI

Road : Metalled

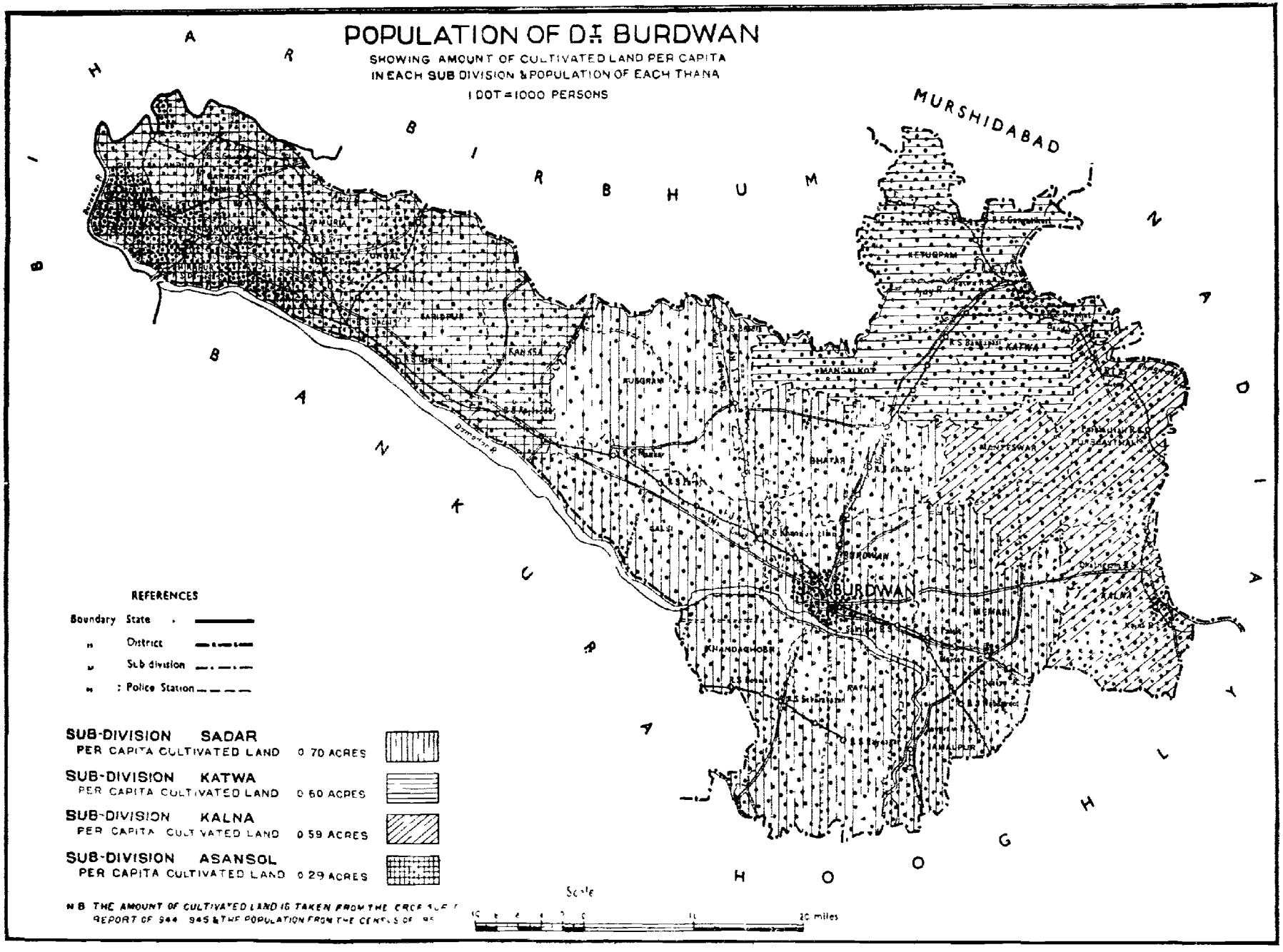
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Railways with Station

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POPULATION OF DT. BURDWAN
SHOWING AMOUNT OF CULTIVATED LAND PER CAPITA
IN EACH SUB DIVISION & POPULATION OF EACH THANA
1 DOT = 1000 PERSONS
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
BURDWAN
KATWA
KALNA
ASANSOL
KHANDAGHOSH
RANIGANJ
REFERENCES
Boundary State
" District
" Sub division
" : Police Station
SUB-DIVISION SADAR
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND 0 70 ACRES
SUB-DIVISION KATWA
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND 0 60 ACRES
SUB-DIVISION KALNA
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND 0 59 ACRES
SUB-DIVISION ASANSOL
PER CAPITA CULTIVATED LAND 0 29 ACRES
N B THE AMOUNT OF CULTIVATED LAND IS TAKEN FROM THE CROP
REPORT OF 944 945 & THE POPULATION FROM THE CENSUS OF
Scale
10 miles

INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

The district of Burdwan has four subdivisions —Sadar or Burdwan, Asansol, Kalna, and Katwa with their headquarters at Burdwan, Asansol, Kalna, and Katwa. The Sadar subdivision covers the thanas of Burdwan, Khandaghosh, Raina, Jamalpur, Memari, Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram; the Asansol subdivision, the thanas of Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani, Jamuria, Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa; the Kalna subdivision, Kalna, Purbasthali and Manteswar; and the Katwa subdivision, Katwa, Mangalkot and Ketugram. There are 2,649 villages and 14 towns. The town of Burdwan is in the Burdwan *thana*; *Memari in Memari*; *Chittaranjan in Salanpur*; Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh and Neamatpur in Kulti; Burnpur in Hirapur; Asansol in Asansol; Raniganj in Raniganj; Ondal in Ondal; Kalna in Kalna; and Katwa and Dainhat in Katwa police station. The most populous town in 1951 was Asansol with a population of 76,277, closely followed by Burdwan with a population of 75,376. Throughout this book a village has been equated to a cadastrally surveyed *mauza*, bearing a jurisdiction list number.

When ceded to the East India Company in 1760 the district or *chakla* of Burdwan, as then constituted, comprised, besides the present district, the whole of the present district of Bankura, formerly known as western Burdwan, together with parts of Hooghly and Birbhum. In 1805, the western *parganas* of Senpahari and Sergarh which now form part of the Asansol subdivision, together with the territory now included in Bankura, were made into a new district, called the Jungle Mahals. These *parganas* were afterwards restored to Burdwan when the district of Bankura was formed in 1833, but their previous jurisdiction fluctuated many years later between the magistracies of Birbhum and Bankura. In 1820, Hooghly was formed into a separate district, although the boundary was different at that time between Burdwan and Hooghly, and numerous minor transfers to and from the district were afterwards made. In 1872 the district area was increased from 2,825 square miles to 3,588 square miles, including river circuits, by transfer from Manbhum, Bankura and Hooghly; and in 1879 the thanas of Sonamukhi, Kotulpur and Indus were re-transferred to Bankura, while the Jahanabad subdivision was transferred to Midnapur. The district assumed more or less its present boundaries in that year, although minor transfers to and from the district continued to occur. The subdivisions of Kalna and Katwa have remained more or less constant in their area and configuration since 1820, while the Sadar subdivision assumed its present shape about the year 1879. The Asansol subdivision took shape towards the end of the nineteenth century. Its headquarters used to be at Raniganj from which it was transferred to Asansol in 1906.

The district of Burdwan lies in the Burdwan Division. There are a District and Sessions Judge, aided by an Additional District and Sessions Judge, and a District Magistrate and Collector, aided by an Additional District Magistrate and Collector. The strength of the executive service recommended by the Divisional Commissioner for general administration is four officers of the West Bengal Civil Service in the Sadar subdivision, two in Asansol subdivision, one in Kalna subdivision and one in Katwa subdivision; and eight officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service (of whom *two must* be First Class Magistrates) in the Sadar subdivision, five (of whom one must be a First Class Magistrate) in the Asansol subdivision, three (of whom one must be a First Class Magistrate) in the Kalna subdivision, and three (of whom one must be a First Class Magistrate) in the Katwa subdivision. In the Sadar subdivision there are three administrative Circles, each under a Circle Officer, in Burdwan, Memari and Galsi: the Sadar Circle covering the thanas of Burdwan, Khandaghosh and Raina; the Memari Circle covering Jamalpur and Memari; the Galsi Circle covering the thanas of Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram. In the Asansol subdivision there are two Circles, Asansol and Raniganj: the former covers the thanas of Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani and Jamuria and the latter Circle covers Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur, and Kanksa. The Kalna and Katwa subdivisions have one Circle each. There are a Superintendent of Police for the district and an Additional Superintendent of Police in Asansol. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Burdwan Range have their headquarters at Chinsurah in Hooghly.

Physical Aspects

The district of Burdwan, one of the western districts of the Burdwan Division, is situated between 22° 56′ and 23° 53′ north latitude and between 86° 48′ and 88° 25′ east longitude. It contains an area of 2,716 square miles as ascertained by the latest survey, and a population, according to the census of 1951, of 2,191,667 persons. Burdwan, the district town and administrative headquarters, is situated on the north bank of the Banka, some two miles from the Damodar river, in 23° 14′ No. 87° 51′ E. The name Bardhamana in the vernacular is a corruption of the Sanskrit Vardhamana and implies "the increasing or prosperous".

Boundaries and configuration. The district lies mainly between the Ajay, the Bhagirathi or Hooghly, and the Damodar rivers. It is bounded on the north by the Santal Parganas, Birbhum and Murshidabad; on the east by Nadia; on the south by Hooghly, Midnapur and Bankura; and

on the west by Manbhum. The Ajay separates it on the north from the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts forming a natural boundary line till shortly before its junction with the Bhagirathi; while on the south the Damodar, running parallel to the Ajay for a considerable portion of its course, forms the main boundary. A small portion of the Katwa subdivision lies to the north of the Ajay, and the Khandaghosh and Raina thanas of the headquarters subdivision lie to the south of the Damodar, which here takes a sharp bend to the east. On the west the Barakar passes along the north-western boundary for a few miles before its junction with the Damodar and divides the district from Manbhum. On the east the Hooghly, known in its upper reaches as the Bhagirathi, forms the main boundary with Nadia, but a small strip of land on the right bank of the river which contains the town of Nabadwip belongs to that district. The south-western boundary marches with the Bankura district and is touched at one point by the Dhalkisor river, and thereafter with the district of Hooghly. The natural boundaries formed by the great rivers to the north, east and south are fairly constant, and there have been no important changes within recent times.

In shape the district resembles a club or hammer, of which the handle consisting of the Asansol subdivision is some 60 miles in length. The head is formed by the delta to the east lying between the great rivers which form the main boundaries, and the greatest breadth here is about 70 miles. The total length of the district from the Barakar river to the Hooghly below Kalna is 130 miles. It falls naturally into two main divisions. The eastern portion, comprising the Burdwan, Kalna and Katwa subdivisions with a total area of 2,081 square miles, is a wide alluvial plain enclosed by the Ajay, the Bhagirathi, and the Damodar on the north, east, and south, and bounded by the Asansol subdivision on the west. To the west the district narrows to a mere strip of rocky, undulating land, some 15 miles wide, lying between the Ajay and the Damodar rivers.

These two tracts differ completely from each other in natural characteristics, scenery and population. That to the east, which contains more than two-thirds of the total area of the district, is a delta, the southern edge of which approaches the sea-board and is of the most recent formation. The rivers which have worked to form it are the Ajay, the Damodar, and the Ganges, of which river the Bhagirathi is an ancient channel. The latter in its efforts to break eastwards has left long loops of disused channels all along its western banks and the soil here is water-logged and swampy. In the Kanksa thana and in parts of Ausgram a large tract of land is still covered with *sāl* jungle. Elsewhere the country is densely cultivated. Wide plains, green in their season with rice, and at other times patterned like a gigantic chess-board by the low embankments which divide the fields, stretch in unvarying monotony to a horizon dotted with trees and villages. The villages are situated on higher ground and are usually buried in tropical vegetation. Large trees are scarce, but the clumps of bamboos, the mango groves, and the date and other palms which encircle the houses have a quiet beauty of their own. One very noticeable feature of this portion of the district is the great number of tanks which cover its surface. Many of the more valuable lands are irrigated from them and in the villages there is hardly a family of any position which has not its own private tank for bathing and other domestic purposes. Unfortunately little care is taken to cleanse these depressions, and in many cases they become mere cesspools receiving all the sullage water from the houses on their banks. The general drainage is from west and south-west to east. The course of the Damodar along the south-western boundary is higher than the Hooghly to the east and several channels run down this slope. The fall, however, is very slight. The Damodar itself drains but a small portion of the district, and its bed here is generally higher than the surrounding country.

The western portion of the district resembles a promontory jutting out from the hill ranges of Central India and consists of barren, rocky and rolling country with a laterite soil rising into rocky hillocks on the right bank of the Ajay river and shut in on the west, north and south by the hills of Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas. The actual headland of this peninsula is formed by the *pargana* of Gopbhum formerly by tradition the seat of a Sadgop dynasty, with the delta not only fencing it in on the east but edging round it on the south and north. This tract is practically treeless though a portion is still covered with *sāl* forest and before the discoveries of coal in the last century was a tremendous wilderness dotted at long intervals by tiny clearings and settlements and intersected by no great road or route. The surface is generally covered with clay, in some parts alluvial, but in others formed from the decomposition of the rocks, though in places the rocks are exposed and great stretches of land are wholly unfit for cultivation. It is chiefly in the depressions and along the edges of the numerous drainage channels that rice is cultivated in terraces banked up on the slopes. Along the Damodar to the south, however, there are narrow strips of land formed by alluvion which yield good harvests. The famous Raniganj coalfield is situated in this strip of undulating country enclosed by the Ajay and Damodar rivers and this corner of the district is one of the busiest industrial tracts in Bengal. The country is dotted with coal pits and factories, and its coal and iron fields are thronged by miners from the neighbouring districts. The drainage is chiefly into the Damodar, the water-shed, a range of high ground which rises in places to over 300 feet, running some 5 miles south of the Ajay river. Raniganj and Asansol, the two principal

towns in the Asansol subdivision, are situated at an altitude above sea level of 303 and 257 feet respectively.

The river system. The Bhagirathi, which in its lower reaches below the town of Nabadwip and after its junction with the Jalangi, is known as the Hooghly, ultimately receives all the drainage of the district as is shown by the following table:—

Kunur	Ajay	Bhagirathi or Hooghly
Banka	Ajay	Bhagirathi or Hooghly
Khari	Ajay	Bhagirathi or Hooghly
Nunia	Damodar	Bhagirathi or Hooghly
Singaran	Damodar	Bhagirathi or Hooghly
Dhalkisor		

The Bhagirathi is navigable by large boats all the year round, but the channel is gradually silting up and, in February and March below Katwa, is only with great difficulty kept open. The Damodar is only navigable during the rains and in the dry weather dwindles to an insignificant stream, in many places not a foot deep. Before the construction of the East Indian Railway all the coal from the Raniganj coalfield was sent down this river on barges, but the traffic on it is now of little importance. The larger streams within the district are the Kunur, a tributary of the Ajay, the Nunia and Singaran which drain the Asansol subdivision, and the Banka and Khari which flow into the Bhagirathi. The Banka and Khari were originally offshoots of the Damodar, and the old beds up to their junction with the parent stream can still be traced: Throughout their courses these rivers receive numerous smaller tributaries which are merely drainage channels for the superfluous water collected in the rice fields during the rains. There are also a large number of small creeks and watercourses interlacing with the larger streams which are almost entirely dry during the greater part of the year.

Cases of alluvion and diluvion are frequent in the larger rivers, but no extensive changes in their course have recently taken place. Changes in the course of the Damodar river have been treated in some detail in Appendix III of the District Handbook of Hooghly, published in May 1952, which may be seen in this connection. Briefly, the changes are as follows: According to Hunter's interpretation of Vanden Broucke's map of Bengal, dated 1660, one branch of the Damodar continued an easterly course at Burdwan into the Hooghly near Kalna. Later, the Damodar left this channel and a main branch flowed in a north-easterly direction to enter the Hooghly at Naoserai, 12 miles south of Kalna. Sometime in the middle of the 18th century, according to Rennel, who shows this channel as an old bed in 1776, the Damodar deserted this course and the main stream followed its present direction southward into the Hooghly at Falta. The following extract from William Willcocks's "Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal" (p. 12) will prove of interest:—

> The Damodar is a very ancient river, and the original course of the main stream must have been past Burdwan, Ranaghat, south of Krishnagar and Jessore, with its delta spread out north and south of this line. All the small rivers coming from the west, like the Ajai, had also deltas of their own with the main slope from west to east. When at a comparatively recent date, after convulsions in the north which gave birth to the Himalayas, the Ganges came down from the west, it was confined on the north by the hard deposits we see at Rampoor Boalia, the Baral head and the Hardinge Bridge. On the south it was confined by the Damodar delta. It had to go eastwards and south-eastwards, with Ganga following the call of Padmavati's shell, right down to the open water of the Bay. The Ganges, as it flowed on, filled up, with its lighter silt, the valley between the hard northern deposits and the Damodar delta. This is the valley occupied by Murshidabad, Nadia and northern Faridpur, whose soil in very great part, is composed of the light silt which is so easily eroded, so soon dry, and so desperately in need of irrigation with the clayey water of the surface flow of the Ganges flood. This muddy water is not only needed to renew the fertility of the soil and to combat malaria, but also to arrest the increase of that dangerous Kans grass which, when left alone, is capable of rendering the land quite sterile.

Changes in the two big rivers of the Hooghly and the Damodar were more frequent in former times than in recent ones. The Bhagirathi has left long loops of disused channels all along its western bank, creating a string of marshes and jhils in the Katwa and Kalna subdivisions, and at the beginning of the 19th century, by a sudden change of course, swung eastwards and left the town of Nabadwip and a considerable strip of land north and south of that town on its right bank.

The banks of the rivers are generally low and their beds sandy and cultivation is only carried on along the edges of the larger rivers where the fields are protected by embankments. The Bhagirathi is fordable below Katwa in February and March. The Damodar and Ajay are deep streams in the rains but at other seasons are passable on foot at any part of the district.

The Bhagirathi or Hooghly forms the whole eastern boundary of the district with the exception of a short distance where it enters the Nadia district near the town of Nabadwip. This river is one of the many channels which the Ganges in its progress eastwards has abandoned, and, although still regarded as one of the mouths of the sacred river, now receives but little water from it. For Hindus the Bhagirathi just above Katwa possesses an especial sanctity even rivalling the Ganges at Benares in this respect. The bed is gradually silting up and in its upper reaches in the dry season there is hardly any current. A large river-borne trade is carried on it, and there is a regular service of river steamers from Calcutta during the rains both for goods and passenger traffic. The average breadth is about a mile, but in the hot weather the main channel above Kalna is often less than a hundred yards across, and the river is fordable in many places in the Katwa subdivision. The Bhagirathi first touches Burdwan a little south of the

battlefield of Plassey, which is on the opposite bank. Thence it flows southwards as far as Katwa where it is joined by the Ajay. After an exceedingly winding course in a south-easterly direction it enters the district of Nadia a little north of the town of Nabadwip, but again forms the boundary of Burdwan from Samudragarh, where it receives the Khari, and continues its southward course past Kalna till it leaves the district opposite the town of Santipur and forms the eastern boundary of the adjoining district of Hooghly. The principal places on its banks are Kalna, Katwa and Dainhat. A large trade in salt, jute and cloth was formerly carried on at these places which were regarded as the ports of the district. With the advent of the railway, however, their importance has greatly decreased.

The Ajay takes its rise in the hills of the Santal Parganas and drains a large portion of their southern and western slopes. It first touches the district near Gaurangdi station 10 miles north-west of Asansol, and flowing thence due east forms the northern boundary for about 80 miles until it enters the Katwa subdivision near the village of Kumarpur some 15 miles above its confluence with the Bhagirathi at Katwa. In the western portion of its course the channel is comparatively straight and the banks are well defined, but after issuing from its rocky bed the river flows in an extraordinarily serpentine course which has been formed by the oscillations of the current through the deltaic silt. The bed is sandy and the banks low. The Eastern Railway Loop Line crosses the river at Bhedia and at Baidyanathpur, a bridge carries the line connecting Andal and Suri over it. Formerly this river was the only route through the dense jungle that once covered this part of Bengal and its importance is evidenced by the line of forts planted along its banks. The rapidity of the current and the sudden freshets to which, like other hill-fed streams, it is liable, render navigation hazardous, and there is practically no river-borne traffic of any importance on it. The Ajay has been identified by Wilford as the Amystis of Arrian with Katwa (Sanskrit Katadvipa) as his Katadupa. Hunter derives the name Ajay from the Sanskrit A-jaya, "not without victory, unconquered."

The Damodar, the sacred river of the Santals, rises in the Chota Nagpur water-shed and, after a south-easterly course of about 350 miles, falls into the Hooghly just above the ill-famed "James and Mary Sands", a shoal which it has helped to deposit at its mouth. Together with its tributaries it forms the great line of drainage of the country stretching north-west from Calcutta to the fringe of the Central Indian plateau. The river first touches upon the Burdwan district at its junction with the Barakar a few miles south of the Barakar police station. It then flows in a south-easterly direction, past Raniganj and Andal forming the boundary between Burdwan and Bankura for about 45 miles, and enters the district near Khandaghosh. The river here takes a sharp bend to the north-east and after passing close to the town of Burdwan turns due south and eventually leaves the district near the village of Mohanpur. The principal places on its banks are Kasba, Gohagram, Gopalpur, Jamalpur and Salimabad, situated at its junction with the Kana river which here flows out of the parent stream. The course of the river is tolerably straight, but it is full of sand banks. During the rains it is navigable by country boats and before the construction of the railway, which runs parallel to it along its north bank, large quantities of coal were sent down it from the Raniganj mines in boats of 20 tons burden and upwards to the depot at Mahishabha in Hooghly, and were thence transhipped and forwarded via the Uluberia canal and the Hooghly river to Calcutta. The river-borne traffic is now, however, of little importance and consists occasionally of rafts of timber which are floated down the stream during the rains. The rafts formed are sometimes 50 to 60 yards long and generally flotillas of 10 or 12 rafts are launched together from the forests higher up. Shortly before entering the Hooghly district the river assumes the usual deltaic type and instead of receiving affluents throws off distributaries, the best known being the Kana which branches from the parent stream at Jamalpur. In the hot season the current dries up almost completely.

The river is a hill-fed stream deriving its water from the Hazaribagh plateau and is liable in the lower part of its course to sudden floods which have caused much damage in the past. In 1770 the town of Burdwan was practically destroyed by a rising of this river, and immense damage and loss of life was also caused by the floods of 1823 and 1855. Considerable damage and loss of life is, however, occasionally caused by the bore or head-wave which sweeps down the channel after heavy rain, rising sometimes to a height of 5 feet. Wilford has identified the Damodar as the Andomatis of Arrian.

The Barakar, though not properly speaking a river of Burdwan, flows for some 5 miles along its north-western boundary before its junction with the Damodar and separates the district from Manbhum. At Barakar it is spanned by the bridge which carries the Grand Trunk Road and by the railway bridge constructed for the Grand Chord line of the Eastern Railway.

The course of the river Barakar has recently been interfered with by the commencement of a dam called the Maithon Dam under the Damodar Valley Project. In this Project the main stream of the river has been diverted through a tunnel engineered through a rock in the left bank of the river. A big dam is being constructed across the river, the main purpose of which will be to supply electricity to the surrounding area.

The Dhalkisor (Dwarakeswar) touches the southern boundary of the district at one point.

The Kunur, a tributary of the Ajay, rises in the undulating country north of Kanksa police station and receives the drainage of the eastern slopes of the Raniganj water-shed. Thence it flows almost

due east for some 50 miles past Ausgram and Guskara till it falls into the Ajay, north of Mangalkot at Nutanhat. During the rains it is liable to sudden freshets and occasionally overflows its banks, but the volume of water brought down by it is not large enough to do any very great damage. In its lower reaches it presents all the usual characteristics of a deltaic river, and its course through the silt is a constant succession of sharp curves caused by the oscillation of the current. The river is fordable everywhere and is practically dry in the hot season. It is not navigable.

The Khari river takes its rise in an excavated hollow beside the Grand Trunk Road near the police station of Galsi in the west of the district. Its bed is a wide and deep valley which bears all the appearance of having once been the channel of a great river, and there is little doubt that the stream was formerly one of the many offshoots of the Damodar. The old bed to its junction with the parent stream can still be traced. After flowing eastwards for some 30 miles in a circuitous course through the Galsi and Bhatar thanas the river bends sharply to the north and enters the Kalna subdivision a little south of the Manteswar police station. Some 7 miles north of Manteswar after an extraordinarily winding course through that thana it again turns southwards, and forms the boundary between the Manteswar and Purbasthali thanas till, after its confluence with the Banka near the village of Nadanghat, it falls into the Bhagirathi at Samudragarh. The river is navigable for country boats as far as Gopalpur in the rains, but at other times of the year navigation above Nadanghat is blocked by the numerous dams or weirs which are constructed across it for irrigation purposes. The banks are well defined and there has been no recent change of course of any importance. Floods are not frequent except after very heavy rain.

The Banka, described by O'Malley as the principal tributary of the Khari, but perhaps an ancient irrigation canal, rises in a rice swamp near Silla in the Galsi thana. The river was formerly in its origin a spill channel of the Damodar and its present source lies within a few miles of that river. The connecting channel is now completely silted up, but the bed which was formerly scoured out by the action of the main river now serves as a drainage channel for the south of the district where the land is generally lower than the bed of the Damodar. A connection still exists between the Banka and the parent river at Jujuti. Unfortunately the main channel of the Damodar has shifted to the southern bank and a high sand bank or *char* has been thrown up in front of the sluice, with the result that the supply of water from the Damodar is occasionally entirely cut off. The river flows in an easterly course parallel to the Damodar and at a short distance from it, and after passing through the town of Burdwan, which is situated on the north bank, crosses the railway and flows north of it as far as Saktigarh station, where it turns north-east and finally joins the Khari a few miles above the junction of that river with the Bhagirathi. The stream is practically dry during the hot season, and even in the rains is only navigable for a few miles above its confluence with the Khari. There is little or no current except after heavy rain and in consequence the river exercises but little action on its banks. Floods do occur but generally do little damage.

The Nunia enters the district from the north-west flowing like a hill stream in a deep ravine and after passing to the north of Sitarampur and Asansol eventually enters the Damodar at Raniganj. In the hot season the river dwindles to a series of pools with little or no current.

The Singaran, also a tributary of the Damodar, rises a little to the north of Ikda junction on the Ondal Loop line of the Eastern Railway and, after a course of some 20 miles in a south-easterly direction, falls into the Damodar below Andal at the village of Srirampur.

The Tamla rises a little to the west of the large village of Ukhra and thence flows south-east till it enters the Damodar near the boundary of Shergarh pargana. These three rivers, which drain the southern slopes of the Raniganj watershed, all present the same characteristics. There are few springs and for the greater part of the year they are more *nullahs* or channels consisting of a series of rocky pools unconnected by any flow of water. In the rains, however, there is a considerable flow of water which is used for the irrigation of the rice fields on their banks.

The principal offshoot of the Damodar is the Kana which branches off from the parent stream at Jamalpur. Thence it flows for a few miles south-eastwards through the Jamalpur thana before it leaves the district.

The Bramhain, a tributary of the Bhagirathi, rises in the rice fileds to the south of Mangalkot police station. Thence it flows eastwards in a circuitous course and eventually enters the Bhagirathi at Dainhat. Its bed is of clay and the banks being low it is liable to flood after heavy rain. It is fordable everywhere.

The Babla enters the district north-east of the Ketugram police station and flowing south-east falls into the Bhagirathi near Katwa.

Embankments. The Irrigation Department maintains a long series of embankments on both the left and the right banks of the Damodar river and parts of the Ajay river. Details of the history of these embankments will be found in the five volumes of selected papers relating to the Damodar river published by the Government of Bengal from time to time, the last being published just after the great flood of 1943, which occasioned the taking up of the Damodar Valley Project. These embankments on the Damodar river are reinforcements of a very ancient system of embankments and sluices. Their main purpose in the middle of the 19th century

was the protection of the newly built East Indian Railway which for a great length in the Burdwan district runs close to the big river. In this connection the following is quoted *in extenso* from William Willcocks' "Ancient System of Irrigation in Bengal" which will explain how the ancient embankments of the Damodar came into being and how later they were put to improper use.

When the Bengalis began the physical conquest of the delta, the valley occupied by Murshidabad, Nadia and northern Faridpur had been filled up, and the Ganges could be led southwards if skilfully handled. One of the first great public works appears to have been the taking of the perennial waters of the sacred Ganges to a very sacred shrine on the main stream of the old Damodar, by the Bhagirathi, or the Bhagirathi and the Jelengi. If one reads carefully the account in the Ramayana one sees that the reference is to the diversion of a portion of the perennial waters of the Ganges, which 50,000 of the King's subjects could not accomplish, but which Bhagirath, the King's grandson, accomplished by his ingenuity. These spiritual interpretations of physical facts in the old classics are delightful studies. To allow the perennial supply from the Ganges to be maintained in the Hooghly (as the joint stream of the Bhagirathi and the Jelengi was called below their junction), the Damodar itself had to be controlled. The main stream of the Damodar was closed at the right angular bend, and the whole supply of the river turned down south past Jamalpur, with heavy embankment on its left bank to protect the rich lands of southern Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah. To irrigate those rich lands, seven canals were dug and the whole seven canals constituted a new delta. These canals or "Kanas" relieved the new Damodar, and between them they disposed of the whole excess supply which passed Burdwan.

Let anyone follow the long-continued, well-spaced alignments of these seven canals, of the main canals in Central Bengal, and in the Tanjore delta, and he will not be surprised to learn that history tells us that the Chola Kings of Bengal conquered southern India, became masters of the Tanjore delta, and introduced their system of irrigation there. These Chola Kings were great irrigators of the type of the Pharaohs of the 12th dynasty who made Lake Moeris in the Nile Valley and with their works rivalled the feats of the first dynasty Pharaohs who introduced basin irrigation into the Nile Valley.

That the Damodar has been turned out of its delta is confirmed by the fact that in going down the left bank of the Damodar of today, one finds oneself, south of Jamalpur, out of the Delta of the Damodar, with the river itself up in the air. This is south of the old delta of the Damodar. It is the same to the north of it. As one comes down the Bhagirathi, one finds the river kept from overflowing the country past Berhampur and southwards; but further south the bank ends and there is no need of protection. We are up against the deltas of the Ajai and the ancient Damodar.

Let no one imagine that a feat like that of turning the Damodar was beyond the power of a man like Bhagirath. About 6,000 years ago King Menes turned the Nile from the extreme western limit of the valley to the eastern limit to protect the temples of Memphis from the eastern nomads. It was also about 5,000 years ago that some ancient Babylonian king, tradition says Nimrod, turned the Tigris out of its course by a boldly planned work, which stood for 4,000 years until Halaku destroyed it and began the ruin of Babylonia. The old reservoir of the Nile Valley constructed 4,000 years ago was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. All these ancient irrigators were real giants, and any engineer from any country in the world is justified in feeling flattered by being in any way connected with the restoration of the great irrigation works of antiquity, whether the works were in Africa or Asia.

The "overflow canals" of Bengal fall behind the great irrigation works of other countries in no particular whatever. First of all stands the magnitude of the work. Take the country traversed by these canals on the Ganges and the Damodar, and we have an irrigated area which could not have been under 7,000,000 acres. And then we have canals aligned and designed on the soundest principles, which worked for many hundreds of years and were only dislocated by a generation of civil war and discord. Speaking of these canals, or "dead rivers" as they are called today, we may say:

(1) The spacing apart of the canals is just where canals would be placed today if there were none already on the ground.

(2) They are fairly parallel and continuous in the direction in which they start, which is absolutely artificial.

(3) They are wide and shallow to carry the beneficial muddy surface waters of the rivers and avoid the harmful sandy waters of the beds.

(4) The villages are constructed on their banks as villages would naturally be constructed, under the conditions in Bengal, on raised banks.

(5) All the canals were originally dug straight as a matter of course, but their winding courses today are a true gauge of the friability of the soil they traverse. Their winding courses along their original alignments are nature's masterful handiwork. No fresh levelling and surveying is required as a rule. The canals need clearing out and embanking with the excavated material. Water ran down them in the past. It will run down them in the future. They are spaced ready for overflow irrigation. All they want are superfluous and redundant bends cut off.

We know something about the history of these works. Historians tell us that Northern India was conquered and settled by Indo-Europeans between 2000 and 900 B.C., and the Epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana preserve records of their feats, much of it in spiritual language, which we have already reduced in places to concrete physical facts. The irrigation works of Egypt and Babylonia were ancient history in those days. The Chola Kings who lived in Bengal about 2,000 years ago were the heritors of a system of irrigation which they took with them when they conquered the extreme south of the Peninsula and which they introduced into the Tanjore delta. Their handiwork can be seen today in Tanjore in working order; and what we see is exactly what we see in Bengal although it is not in working order.

In the middle of the seventeenth century A.D., round about 1660, Bernier twice visited Bengal and wrote about what he saw before the break-up of the Mogul Empire and the long, continued fight between the Mahrattas and the Afghans had disorganized the ancient "overflow irrigation" of Bengal. In one of his works he says:—

> The knowledge I have acquired of Bengal in two visits inclines me to believe that it is richer than Egypt. It exports in abundance cotton and silks, rice, sugar and butter. It produces amply for its own consumption of wheat, vegetables, grains, fowls, ducks and geese. It has immense herds of pigs and flocks of sheep and goats. Fish of every kind it has in profusion. From Rajmahal to the sea is an endless number of canals, cut in bygone ages from the Ganges by immense labour, for navigation and irrigation, while the Indian considers the Ganges water as the best in the world.

In 1794, after the Mahratta-Afghan wars had laid their withering hands on the "overflow canals" of the Ganges, a

treatise was written by several Englishmen* in Calcutta and printed in 1803 and 1806, from which I give a few quotations. These quotations are taken from *Indian Engineering* of 7th July, 1928:—"In the tract of annual inundation, insulated habitations and fields raised considerably above the level of the country exhibit the effects of patient industry."....."there were dikes to check the inundations" and "reservoirs and dams constructed for irrigation."....."Irrigation is less neglected than facility of transport. In the management of forced rice, dams retain the water on extensive plains, or preserve it in lakes to water lower lands, as occasion may require. For either purpose much skill is exerted in regulating the supplies of water."....."There are stupendous dikes, not altogether preventing inundation, but checking its sudden excesses", and "dams advantageously constructed assist the cultivation of considerable tracts." The treatise adds that in earlier days things were better, and that reservoirs, water-courses and dikes were in a process of decay rather than in a state of improvement.

In 1815 Hamilton passed through Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah (the original Burdwan Raj). Here is a description of this tract by him:—"In productive agricultural value in proportion to its size, in the whole of Hindustan, Burdwan claims first rank and Tanjore second." This is very instructive. Though the Mahratta-Afghan wars had thoroughly disorganized the more difficult irrigation on the Ganges, the easier irrigation on the Damodar had held its own; and here we see the two tracts on the Damodar and in Tanjore both enjoying the "overflow irrigation" of the Bengal Kings, classed as the two most productive tracts in the whole of India.

It is evident that by 1815 the zemindars and tenants of Central Bengal had neglected the clearing of the canals and the repairing of the banks with the silt so cleared, a work known as "Pulbandi", and which in Egypt the forced labour gangs had done for 6,000 years until the English freed the forced labour and did the work by contractors. This negligence began in Bengal in the troublous Mahratta-Afghan wars, and the early English who were traders and sailors knew nothing about irrigation. Seeing many waterways neglected and unused after the wars, they thought the canals (called by them rivers) were only for navigation and they left them alone. This negligence made Central Bengal in 1815 cede the place of honour it held in 1660 in Bernier's day, to Burdwan whose river, the Damodar, was much better placed for irrigation than the Ganges. Decay had begun in Central Bengal, and it began later in Burdwan where the canal clearances were neglected on the canals which took off from the river, and there remained nothing but the filling up of the breaches made in the banks of the Damodar itself. As the uncleaned canals took less and less water, more water remained in the Damodar and it became a menace to the country. The Damodar banks now assumed a fresh importance. These banks were known as "zemindari banks". They were breached by the peasantry when the fear of an inundation had passed or a breach had occurred elsewhere; and in this way the old canals now called definitely "dead rivers" were filled with water and the country irrigated more or less perfectly. This may well be called "Zemindari bank irrigation".

And now the final blow was struck which definitely killed "overflow irrigation" in Bengal. It was imagined by everybody that these "Zemindari banks" were only flood protective works, and that they were kept up solely for that purpose. The "Zemindari bank irrigation", which was practised when the breaches or "Kanwas" were made and the canals or "kanas" were filled with water, was considered as non-existent. The "overflow canals" were called "dead rivers" in places and "drainage lines" in others, but the word "irrigation" was never mentioned. Irrigation still went on, however, because the zemindars and tenants made secret breaches in the banks and irrigated their lands when they could. These breaches were considered by the authorities as breaches made by the uncontrolled floods of the rivers, and the Government set itself to put an end to such discreditable occurrings. It never seems to have struck anybody that the breaches were made secretly by the peasantry for irrigation. And yet it ought to have been evident that 40 or 50 breaches in a heavily embanked river of inconsiderable length in a single year could not possibly have been made by the river itself; for one or two breaches eased the situation.

Pages 164 to 166 of the Hooghly Gazetteer, 1912, are now very instructive reading. A committee in 1846 recommended that the banks of the Damodar be removed and the river be allowed to flow freely down the "overflow canals", which they called "drainage channels" and whose clearance they recommended. Nothing, however, was done, and as the canals were not cleared, the banks of the Damodar remained. The banks were frequently cut for irrigation, but reported as breached. The Gazetteer tells us that 25 breaches took place in 1847, 14 in 1849, 56 in 1850, 45 in 1852 and 28 in 1854. The Government took over the embankments in 1855 and made them watertight. No more wholesale breaches were allowed to take place.

When the Government took over the work, it thoroughly strengthened the left embankment behind which the E. I. Railway had strengthened itself, and made a second bank. The Grand Trunk Road which was always breached in old times was much raised and made a third bank, and, later, the Eden Canal made two more banks, or 5 banks in all, like 5 Satanic chains binding the Damodar and dooming the once healthy and prosperous tract between it and the Hooghly to malaria and comparative poverty. In 1859 the right embankment of the Damodar was removed for 20 miles as the land on the right bank lay at a high level, and in May 1863 the Lieutenant-Governor recorded that the fertility of the area subject to inundation had been greatly improved. Lower down, the Damodar is 20 feet above the level of the country on the left bank; and, further down still, has breached its right bank and divided the Damodar into two streams. While the river freely overflows the right bank in flood time, the left bank of the Damodar is in watertight embankments.

Let us now see what happened to Burdwan and Hooghly which were deprived of their overflow irrigation. The District Gazetteer of Burdwan, 1910 (p. 41), says: "Dr. French in his special Report on the outbreak of epidemic fever estimated the total mortality at about one-third of the whole population between 1862 and 1872." Lt.-Col. Campbell states of Hooghly: "It would appear that, before the fever broke out, the Hooghly district must have had a population of something like 2,000,000 and that during the 20 years the fever lasted, the population fell by 50 per cent." These are the opinions of medical men. And here is the opinion of an engineer. In 1869 Mr. Adley of the Public Works Department says that the belief current among the people is that the closing of the Kana Nuddee has been the cause of all the evil, and that if the Damodar could be let down a remedy would be provided. He himself considered that the closing of the Kana Nuddee had been the fundamental cause of the dire calamity that had devasted those localities. On this point he thought there could not be a second opinion. He was certainly right there.

I shall bring down the history of the tract from 1855. The head of the Kana Nuddee had been closed by a bank in 1853, but it breached the bank in 1856 and was left open till 1863, filling three old canals. In 1863 the Kana Nuddee head was finally closed. In 1875 the Jamalpur head regulator was built again to give water to these canals, and connections were made with them; and in 1881 the little Eden Canal was opened. When I saw the tail reaches of the Eden Canal in the spring of 1928 it had silted up into

*The Englishman (and not Englishmen) was Henry Thomas Colebrooke and the quotation is from his "Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal", published as an Appendix in Census Report of West Bengal, 1951, Part Ic.

—A.M.

a water-course only capable of discharging one-seventh of its original supply, while the Jamalpur regulator was only run for 2 days in 1927 as the head channel was full of silt and closed as soon as the Damodar rose above a certain height. Bengal irrigation had touched bottom.

Lakes and Marshes. There are no lakes in the district, but in the eastern portion, more particularly in the Katwa and Kalna subdivisions, small *jheels* or swamps in which water remains throughout the year abound. The more extensive of these marshes lie on the right bank of the Bhagirathi and have plainly been caused by the overflow of that river, while a few similarly caused border the Ajay and Damodar. The smaller internal rivers and streams are very often embanked for purposes of irrigation; these embankments form a considerable obstruction to the natural drainage of the district, and are supposed to have largely contributed towards the outbreaks of malaria which have been such a scourge in recent times. In some of the smaller rivers a thick variety of reed called *sar* grows wild which is largely used in roofing houses. Long-stemmed rice is not grown in the district and there are no marshes or swamps suitable for its cultivation. The alluvial plain to the east is covered with an enormous number of tanks which have been excavated for the supply of drinking water or for irrigation, but almost without exception they have been long neglected and many are now overgrown with weeds and filled up with silt. There are no forests properly so called in the district, but a large tract called the Durgapur forest in the western uplands of the Asansol subdivision are covered with young *sāl* (Shorea robusta). The forests yield but slight revenues and no trees of any size are found. They were cut down when the railway was under construction, but attention has recently been drawn to their value and some of them are now closely preserved.

Forests and Pastures. Even as late as the second decade of this century the Damodar river was largely employed for floating down very large rafts of *sāl* trunks felled in the Durgapur forests in Kanksa police station and in Ausgram thana. The police stations of Salanpur, Ondal, Kanksa and Ausgram were not so very long ago under dense forests which were speedily and ruthlessly cleared away, as a result of which these thanas now present large tracts of utter and fearful soil erosion. The Forest Department of the State has recently applied their minds to re-afforesting tracts in the Durgapur area and they have achieved quite a measure of success. The new Durgapur barrage commenced at the heart of what used to be the Durgapur forest area holds out a promise of irrigation and vegetative turf to cover up the great eroded scars which now defile the countryside. The *sāl* saplings are chiefly used as rafters and beams and have an especial value for this purpose on account of their immunity from the attacks of white-ants. There are no large uncultivated pastures in the deltaic portion of the district, all the available ground being taken up for tillage. In the undulating country to the west there are vast stretches of waste land the herbage on which dries up in the hot season.

Canals. The first artificial waterway is the Eden Canal called after Sir Ashley Eden, an irrigation channel 22 miles in length reaching from Kanchannagar, the western suburb of Burdwan, to Jamalpur where the Kana river and the Kana Damodar join it. The canal takes its supply from the Damodar at Jujuti where there are two head sluices connecting with the Banka river. The maximum discharge of the canal in the rainy season is 700 cubic feet per second, but in the winter the supply falls very low and sometimes in April and May dwindles to 50 cubic feet per second. The water admitted through the sluices flows along the Banka for about 7 miles to Kanchannagar, where it is held up by a weir across the channel and admitted into the canal proper by an anicut. After passing through Kanchannagar, the canal runs parallel to the left embankment of the Damodar for about 20 miles; the supply is then divided, about one-third flowing down the old channel of the Kana Damodar which falls into the Hooghly above Uluberia, while the remainder flows by the Kana river into the Saraswati.

The canal was originally constructed for sanitary purposes. The Damodar embankments having closed all the old side channels for the river, it was excavated in order to supply drinking water to the town of Burdwan and to scour out the old channels leading from the Damodar, the silting up of which was supposed to be one of the principal causes of the outbreak of the Burdwan fever. In 1910 about 33 square miles in the Burdwan and Jamalpur thanas and in the Memari outpost were irrigated from it.

The second artificial waterway is the Damodar canal, the construction of which was commenced in September 1926 and completed in the course of 7 years in 1933 at a cost of Rs. 12·4 million. There is a weir at Rondiha where the main structures comprise (*a*) the main body of the weir called the Anderson Weir which is 3,750 ft. in length; (*b*) a right and a left abutment of the weir; (*c*) a series of bell bunds and revetments and (*d*) under-sluices on the left bank consisting of three bays of 60′ each separated by piers of a thickness of 7½′ each, fitted with Stoney Free Roller type gates, and (*e*) an approach embankment on the right and an approach embankment on the left. The main canal is 26 miles 2,321 ft. long with a branch canal, 21 miles 2,320 feet long, and a network of distributaries and village channels totalling a length of 214 miles 1,271 feet. The total area served and irrigated is estimated at 168,837 acres. During 1951-52 a sum of Rs. 795,329 was realised as water-rate.

A total of Rs. 7·258 million by way of water-rate was realised up to the end of the year 1950-51. The incidence of water-rate per acre has worked out at Rs. 4 per annum since 1945-46.

The third artificial water canal upon which work has recently commenced is what is known as the Durgapur Barrage Scheme of the Damodar Valley Corporation which will consist of the re-modelling of the Eden and Damodar canals, the building of a barrage at Durgapur and the re-modelling of the Kana Damodar river and the Kana Nadi. A vast network of new channels including the improvement of the Gangur river and taking out distributaries from this river and the construction of a navigable canal for barges right down from the Asansol subdivision to Calcutta are the main items of the Durgapur Barrage Scheme. When this scheme is completed it is expected that it will very thoroughly change the face of the district. Besides irrigation and navigation channels the Damodar Valley Corporation will be able to supply electricity at Burdwan, Pandaveswar, Saktigarh and Memari in Burdwan district in addition to the entire area of the Asansol subdivision. The scheme will irrigate a total area of 1,212 square miles on the left bank of the Damodar and 232 square miles on its right bank. The total irrigable area on both banks will be 674,397 acres, 566,036 acres being on the left bank and 108,361 acres being on the right.

Geology. The district is covered by alluvium except in the Asansol subdivision where Gondwana rocks are exposed. Most of the alluvial deposits in this district belong to the Older Alluvium formation, which is usually composed of massive argillaceous beds of a rather pale reddish-brown hue, often weathering yellowish, disseminated throughout which occur kankar and pisolitic ferruginous concretions. The soil in the western parts of the district is partly a laterite clay more or less altered. The beds of the Damodar and the Ajay are often covered with reddish and yellowish coarse-grained sand.

The Gondwana rocks in Asansol Subdivision forms a part of the well-known Raniganj coalfield, which covers some 500 square miles, most of which lie in this subdivision; small parts of the coalfield lie in the adjoining districts of Bankura, Manbhum, and the Santal Parganas.

The system of rocks is also represented in the Rajmahal hills, in several of the Chota Nagpur districts, in Orissa, in Madhya Pradesh and also in Hyderabad. The system is divisible into an upper and lower series, characterised by marked stratigraphical discordance and marked change in the type of the fossil flora, cycads and conifers prevailing in the upper, and equisetaceous plants, glossopteris and cordaitean stems in the lower subdivision, ferns being found more commonly in the upper. The following table shows the probable correlation of the Gondwana groups as developed in the Raniganj coalfield and adjacent areas:—

General sequence	Rajmahal hills	Birbhum, Deoghar and Karharbari	Jharia coalfield	Darjeeling district	Raniganj coalfield
Upper Gondwana (Up. Triassic-Lower Cretaceous)—					
Umia and Jabalpur . .	....	....	....	....	....
Rajmahal . .	Rajmahal	....	....	....	....
Mahadeva . .	Dubrajpur	....	....	....	Supra-Panchet (of Panchet hill)
Panchet (Trias) . .	....	....	....	....	Panchet
Damodar (Permian and Permo-carboniferous)	Barakar	Barakar	Raniganj Barren Measures Barakar	Raniganj (1)	Raniganj Ironstone shales Barakar
Talchers (U. Carboniferous)	Talchor	Karharbari Talchor	Talchor	....	Talchor

The Talchor group, which forms the base of the Gondwana system, consists of silty shales, usually of a greenish grey and olive colour weathering into minute, thin, angular fragments and of fine, soft sandstones composed chiefly of quartz and of undecomposed pink felspar. The most striking feature in connection with these rocks is the occurrence among them of faceted pebbles, indicating their transportation by the agency of ice. The rocks of the Karharbari group consist almost solely of sandstones, grits and conglomerates with seams of coal.

The Talchor-Karharbari groups are superposed by a great series of beds known as the Damuda series which consists of three subdivisions known in ascending order as the Barakar group, the Ironstone shales and the Raniganj beds.

The Barakars consist of conglomerates, sandstones (which are often coarse and felspathic), shales and coal seams of a somewhat irregular character thinning out at short distances. Above the Barakar group in the Raniganj coalfield and a few other coalfields of the Damodar valley,

there is found a great thickness of coarse and fine sandstones, mostly falsebedded and felspathic, with shales and coal seams which are frequently continuous over considerable areas. The Panchets consist chiefly of thick beds of coarse felspathic and micaceous sandstones often of a white or greenish white colour with subordinate bands of red clay. All these groups have yielded plant fossils; the Panchet rocks contain, in addition, reptilian and fish remains. In the Rajmahal hills the Lower Gondwanas are overlain by coarse sandstones and conglomerates, for the most part ferruginous, which are comprised under the Dubrajpur group. They are overlain by the rocks of the Rajmahal group which consist of a succession of bedded basaltic traps with interstratifications of contemporaneous shales and sandstones. Dykes of dolerite and sills of mica-peridotite, believed to be of Rajmahal age, are abundant in the Raniganj coalfield. The Gondwana strata have a general southern dip varying from 5° to 25°, and along the southern boundary, they are turned up and cut off by a great fault. The total thickness of sediments in the Raniganj field is estimated at about 11,000 feet. East of Raniganj, the Gondwana rocks dip under and are concealed by fairly thick alluvium.

Nearabout Durgapur, certain soft, coarse-grained sandstones with numerous bands of red and white-cream coloured clays are exposed. Some of these clays are utilised by Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., at their Durgapur Works for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. Correlation of the Durgapur beds is controversial; some authorities consider them to be equivalent to the Supra-Panchets, while others consider them to be of the Miocene age.

Coal is being mined in the Raniganj coalfield since the year 1800. Reserves of coking coal in this coalfield have been conservatively estimated at 82 million tons up to 1,000 ft. and 250 million tons up to a depth of 2,000 ft. In addition, there are vast reserves of superior non-coking and inferior quality coals.

The Raniganj coalfield also contains large reserves of iron ore, occurring chiefly as nodules in the ironstone shales, Fe_2O_3 per cent. in the ores ranges 43-65 per cent. Formerly these ores used to be smelted at the Kulti Iron Works.

Good quality fireclay occurs in the Barakar stage of the Raniganj coalfield. The clay occurs in the form of seams very much like coal. Such clays are found both above and below the coal seams, as bands in coalseams and also separately in the sandstone sequence. In 1948 over 36,000 tons of fireclay were produced in the Bengal part of the Raniganj coalfield.

Besides the fireclays, various other types of useful clays occur at various places in the Raniganj coalfield area; of these, the pottery clays of the Ronei and the light-coloured brick clays of Durgapur deserve special mention.

Inexhaustible deposits of sand, well-suited for the purpose of sand-stowing in the collieries, occur on the beds of the Damodar, Barakar and the Ajay.

Tufaceous and Kankar deposits occur in many places of the Raniganj coalfield. These deposits, though irregular and scattered in nature, may be used as a flux in the manufacture of iron. Some of the Kankar materials are locally used in a number of small line kilns.

Soils. The soil in most parts of Burdwan differs considerably from that of Central Bengal, both chemically and physically, as might be expected from the difference in geological origin. The whole of the western and a very large area in the eastern portions of the district are formed from the debris of the hills of Manbhum, Singhbhum and the Santal Parganas. In the west in many places the soil is formed directly from the subjacent rock more or less altered by the action of rain water, atmospheric, and other disintegrating agencies. The greater portion of the eastern tract consists of materials transported by mountain streams having their origin in the hills mentioned above and pouring their waters into the Hooghly. Soils showing very evident marks of glacial action are also to be met with. The soil is partly a laterite clay, more or less altered, and partly a red-coloured coarse-grained sand, characteristic of the eastern ranges of the Vindhya formation, large surfaces composed of which are to be found in the beds of the Dwarakeswar, Damodar, and Ajay rivers. Paddy and sugarcane, the two characteristic crops of the Burdwan district grow both in the laterite clay and the red sand though a soil formed of a mixture of the two is considered best for sugarcane. The clay is very difficult to work, turning into a mass of most tenacious mud in the rainy season, and being as hard as stone in the summer. This red clay contains rich stores of phosphorus and hydrated sesquioxide of iron.

Greatly the larger part of the cultivated land consists of the low-lying tracts separating the village sites from one another. This land is mostly clay. The diara lands are formed by the deposition of river silt in the beds and on the banks of rivers, and are most sought after by the cultivators. They are renovated every year during the rains by a deposition of silt, and requires no manures. They are the most suitable for winter and spring crops, pulses, wheat, barley, oilseeds and vegetables.

The following are the results of analysis of surface soil from different parts of West Bengal (results on Oven dry basis) kindly provided by the Microbiologist of West Bengal (4th April 1952).

	Name of place											
	Bara-bainan danga	Ram-nugger danga	Rani-gunge farm	Burd-wan	Amrar-gar	Ukhra	Damo-dar	Manik-pal	Ral-danga	Salapur	Nana-janpan, P. S. Katwa	Mante-swar
Nitrogen (per cent.) .	0·062	0·0505	0·033	0·0383	0·0390	0·0340	0·037	0·0532	0·0812	0·0602	0·1100	0·053
P_2O_5 (per cent.) . .	0·063	0·0245	0·0210	0·0546	0·0100	0·0520	0·0320	0·0180	0·0448	0·0509	0·0500	0·0480
K_2 (per cent.) . .	0·502	0·3770	0·320	0·4087	0·3780	0·6500	0·8700	0·2805	0·480	0·5882	0·56	0·4110
PH	7·2	7·2	6·8	..	..	6·4	7·2	6·2	..	6·8	..	6·00

Common Flora. The eastern portion forms part of the great Gangetic delta and here, in land under rice cultivation, are found the usual marsh weeds of the Gangetic plain and many sedges. On ponds and in ditches and still streams float aquatic plants and many submerged water-weeds. The villages and towns are surrounded by the usual shrubberies of semi-spontaneous and sub-economic shrubs and small trees which often cover a considerable area. The more characteristic shrubby species are *Glycosmis, Polyalthia subrosa, Clerodendron infortunatum, Solanum torvum* and various other species of the same genus, besides *Terma, Streblus* and *Ficus hispida.* Other species of figs, notably the *pipal* and banyan with the red cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), and jiyal (*Odina Wodier*) make up the arborescent part of these thickets in which *Phoenix dactylifera* and *Borassus flabelliffer* are often present. Hedges and waste places are covered with climbing creepers and various milk weeds and also harbour quantities of *Jatropha gossypifolia, Urena, Heliotropium, Sida* and similar plants. Roadsides are often clothed with a sward of short grasses and open glades with tall coarse grasses. The district contains no forest, but the laterite country and the uplands of the Asansol subdivision are in places clothed with coppices of *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*).

Fauna. The carnivora of the district comprise leopard, wolf, hyaena, jackal and other smaller species. Leopards are not common, but are occasionally found in the villages near Dainhat in the Katwa subdivision. They destroy cattle and goats and have been known to attack men. Tigers were formerly common in the district, especially in the jungles of the Asansol subdivision adjoining the Santal Parganas, but have now entirely disappeared. Wolves are scarce and are mostly met with in the jungles north of Kanksa; they have been known to carry off children. Hyaenas do not commit much mischief as they content themselves with carrion but they occasionally carry off goats and sheep. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that they are very uncommon and doubts if there are any at all now in the district. Wild pig are numerous throughout the district and do considerable damage to the crops; monkeys also abound. Poisonous snakes are very common and include several kinds of cobra, the krait and the deadly Russell's viper. Snipe are very numerous in the rice fields during the months of September, October and November and afford excellent sport, while among other game birds are grey and black partridges, pea-fowl, and jungle-fowl which are plentiful in the *sāl* jungles of the Asansol subdivision. Ukhra is a good spot for partridges. The civet cat, mongoose, and grey hares, the fox and the long-tailed hanuman (langur) are also found. On the Damodar and in the marshes and *jheels* east of the Hooghly, goose, duck, water-fowl and teal are found in fair numbers but are not so plentiful as in other parts of Bengal. Green pigeon are also occasionally to be found. Other common birds are those usually met with in Bengal.

Fish. Fish is consumed in large quantities by almost all classes of the people excepting the widows of high-caste Brahmans, Baidyas and Kayasthas to whom it is forbidden by religious custom. The supply is mainly drawn from the Bhagirathi, the Damodar and the internal rivers and channels in which a large variety of fresh water fish are found. A considerable portion of the supply is also derived from the numerous tanks in the eastern portion of the district, but in many tanks the water has become poisonous in consequence of the decomposition of rank vegetation and the fish as a result are diseased. The practice of salting fish is very little resorted to, but in some parts the Muhammadans are in the habit of drying fish for home consumption, and the lower classes eat it with avidity even in a putrid state. Hunter enumerated six different methods of catching fish which are practised in the district—netting, there are twelve distinct varieties of nets; fishing by traps which are usually small cages of split bamboo placed in a current; fishing by *Polus*, a conical basket; fishing by rod and line; spear fishing, and fishing by *huri* and *sikti*. The *huri* is a bunch of twigs

and thorns tied together and thrown into the river where there is little or no current. Small fish and prawns take shelter among the twigs and are captured by means of a net called *sikti*. Fishing with rod and line is the favourite sport of the Bengalee. Breeding fish are largely taken in the district for consumption, but are not wastefully destroyed and young fry are also captured in large quantities principally for the purpose of stocking tanks, as it is generally believed that large fish cannot spawn in tanks.

The most common fish are the *rui*, *katla* and *mrigel* which are found everywhere in the rivers and tanks and the *magur* which are found in the tanks only, but there are a great number of other varieties which form an important part of the people's daily food. Hilsa are also taken in the Damodar. The following is a list of common fishes found in the district, kindly prepared by the Director of Fisheries of the State.

Local name	Latin name
Air	Mystus aor
Bacha	Eutropiichthys vacha
Bhangan bata	Labeo bata
Boal	Wallagonia attu
Chanda	Ambassis nama
Chela	Chela bacaila
Chital	Notopterus Chitala
Dento Punti or Tit Punti	B. Tieto
Gajal	Ophiocephalus marulius
Ilish	Hilsa ilisha
Katla	Catla Catla
Kalbaus	L. Calbasu
Khalse	Colisa fasciata
Koi	Anabas testudineus
Lata	O. Punctatus
Magur	Clarias batrachus
Mourala	Amblypharyngodon mola
Mrigel	Cirrhina mrigala
Pabda	Callichrous pabda
Pankal	M. Pancalus
Pholui	Notopterus Notopterus
Punti	Barbus Stigma
Rita	Rita rita
Rui	Labeo rohita
Saral or Swarna Punti	Barbus sarrana
Singi	Heteropneustes fossilis
Sole	O. Striatus
Tangra	Mystus vittatus

Climate. In Burdwan, like some of the more western districts of south-west Bengal where the surface soil is of the red laterite character and the hot westerly winds from Central India penetrate at times, exceptionally high day temperatures are a feature of the hot weather months. The mean maximum temperature*, which is on an average below 80°·6 in December and January, rises to 84°·3 in February, 92°·7 in March and 102°·5 in April. Thereafter there is a steady fall until the monsoon is established when the mean maximum day temperature remains steady at about 88° to 90° up till September. The mean night temperature, which increases from 54°·4 in January to 79°·3 in June, remains almost unchanged until September when it begins to fall, and is 73°·8 in October, 62°·9 in November and 55°·8 in December. Rainfall for the month is less than one inch between November and February and between one inch and two inches in March and April, after which there is a rapid increase owing to the occasional incursion of cyclonic storms in May. During the monsoon season weather conditions in Burdwan are very similar to those in other parts of south-west Bengal. The rainfall is maintained chiefly by cyclonic storms which form in the north-west angle of the Bay and influence the weather over the whole of the south-west of the province, and by inland depressions which form over the central districts of Bengal and move slowly westward. As the district of Burdwan is more in the line of advance of these latter disturbances, rainfall is not appreciably lighter, as might be expected from its inland position. The average fall† in June is 8″, 14″ in July, in August 12″·2, in September 7″·8 and in October 4″·4 inches. The total average fall between May and November is 52″·28 inches.

The district for many years suffered from a fever of a very fatal type to which it gave its name. The real "Burdwan fever", which often proved fatal within one or two days, appears to have died out, though the district is still subject to fevers especially those of a remittent type, the water-logged tract along the Bhagirathi being particularly unhealthy.

*The figures are all for the year 1950.

†The average is for the ten years 1941-50.

The People

Growth of population. Before 1872 no regular census of the district had ever been taken though several rough attempts were made from time to time to estimate the number of inhabitants. Of these the first having any pretensions to accuracy was made in 1813-14 by W. B. Bayley, who at the time was Judge and Magistrate of the district. He succeeded in obtaining returns of the population of 98 towns and villages situated in different parts of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapur, Birbhum and the Jungle Mahals. Having satisfied himself of the accuracy of the returns, he deduced from them an average of eleven inhabitants to every two houses, and then proceeded to ascertain the number of houses in the district. As a result of his calculations he estimated the population of the district as then constituted at 1,444,487. The average density was approximately 602 to the square mile as compared with 546 in 1872, and the figures would seem to show that the population of the district, whatever it may have been before the outbreak of the fever epidemic of 1863, was in 1872 not much in excess of what it had been in 1814. In 1838 W. Adam collected certain statistics of the population to illustrate his report on the state of vernacular education, and the Kalna thana of Burdwan was one of the areas selected for the purpose. The following is an account of the population as deduced by Adam in his Third Report published in 1838.

Of the 13 thanas of this district the one selected for special investigation was the Culna thana which was found to contain 288 towns and villages.

The number of families is 23,346 averaging 81·06 families to each town or village. The number of Hindu families is 19,047 of Mussalman families 4,287 and of native Christian families 12.

The number of persons is 116,425 of whom 93,923 are Hindus, 22,459 are Mussalmans, and 43 are native Christians, averaging 4,986 persons to each of the total number of families, 4·935 to each Hindu family, 5·238 to each Mussalman family, and 3·583 to each native Christian family. The proportion of Hindus to the aggregate of Mussalmans and native Christians is as 100 to 23·9.

The number of males of all ages is 59,844 and of females of all ages 56,581 giving a proportion of 100 males to 94·5 females.

The number of males above 14 years of age is 38,974, and of females of the same age 42,071 giving a proportion of 100 males to 107·9 females above 14.

The number of males between 14 and 5 years of age is 11,334 and of females of the same age 6,842, giving a proportion of 100 males to 60·3 females between 14 and 5.

The number of males below 5 years of age is 9,536 and of females of the same age 7,668, giving a proportion of 100 males to 80·4 females below 5.

The number of persons, male and female, above 14 years of age, is 81,045, and the number of persons, male and female, below 5, is 17,204, amounting together to 98,249; the number of persons, male and female, between 14 and 5, is 18,176 and the proportion of the population above 14 and below 5 to the population between 14 and 5 is as 100 to 18·4.

A comparison of his figures with those obtained at the census of 1872 shows that the resident population was no larger in 1872 than it had been in 1838. The number of houses had increased, but the average number of persons to a house had fallen from 5 to 3·7.

Census of 1872. The first general census which in any way approximated to the truth was that of 1872. The census coincided with the climax of the terrible epidemic of fever which ravaged the district between 1863 and 1874, and any increase that might have been expected since Bayley's time had been completely wiped out.

Census of 1881. The result of this census was to show for the district as now constituted a population of 1,483,850 persons. No figures or estimates exist showing the population of the district in 1860, immediately before the outbreak of the fever epidemic, but there can be no doubt that the mortality from the disease between 1863, when it first appeared in the Kalna subdivision, and 1872 was enormous. Dr. Jackson in his special report on the outbreak estimated the total mortality at about one-third of the whole population, and the specific instances which he quotes show that the estimate was not extravagant. Details of his report will be found in Appendix IV in this volume. In 1869 the population of the town of Burdwan was estimated at 46,121, whereas the census of 1872 gives a population of 32,687, a decrease in three years of over 30 per cent. In 17 villages of the Katwa subdivision containing an estimated population of 14,982 before the appearance of the disease no less than 6,243 persons, or 41·7 per cent. of the population, were reported to have died of fever between the period of the outbreak and 1872. The figures for 50 villages in the Kalna subdivision showed a similar mortality. In 1881 it was found that the population had decreased still further to 1,394,823. This decrease was entirely due to the westerly progress in Burdwan, and although still severe in the Kalna and Ausgram thanas, was gradually dying out in those parts of the district where it had been first observed. In the census report of 1881 it was estimated that during the 12 years from 1863-1874 the epidemic had carried off not less than three-quarters of a million of persons.

Census of 1891. During the next decade the population remained practically stationary, the total number of persons recorded in 1891 being 1,391,880. The thanas of Kanksa, Ausgram and Bud-bud in the west still showed a large decrease, which was undoubtedly due to the after effects of the epidemic. On the other hand, the increase in the Asansol thana, 28·9 per cent., was phenomenal, the development of the Railway works at Asansol consequent on the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the increasing activity in the coal and iron fields having attracted a large immigrant population from Manbhum, Bankura and Bihar.

The following statement shows the variation in population of the police stations and subdivisions of Burdwan district between 1872 and 1951.

Population of administrative divisions of West Bengal with variation from 1872-1951

1	Population 1951 2	Variation 1941-51 3	Population 1941 4	Variation 1931-41 5	Population 1931 6	Variation 1921-31 7	Population 1921 8	Variation 1911-21 9
BURDWAN DISTRICT	2,191,667	+300,935	1,890,732	+315,033	1,575,699	+140,928	1,434,771	−99,103
Sadar Subdivision	*802,057*	+ *64,406*	*737,651*	+*112,356*	*625,295*	+ *35,446*	*589,849*	−*73,390*
Burdwan	153,198	+ 12,247	140,951	+ 40,161	100,790	+ 6,509	94,281	− 9,418
Khandaghosh	60,095	+ 3,246	56,849	+ 4,396	52,453	+ 1,768	50,685	− 9,677
Raina	111,169	+ 14,893	96,276	+ 9,608	86,668	+ 1,483	85,185	−16,616
Jamalpur	80,106	+ 4,842	75,264	+ 12,096	63,168	+ 343	62,825	− 799
Memari	115,223	+ 9,992	105,231	+ 18,102	87,129	+ 5,628	81,501	− 8,143
Galsi	107,001	+ 9,286	97,715	+ 8,981	88,734	+ 11,587	77,147	−13,124
Bhatar	84,633	+ 7,484	77,149	+ 10,535	66,614	+ 4,303	62,311	− 6,226
Ausgram	90,632	+ 2,416	88,216	+ 8,477	79,739	+ 38,250	75,914	− 9,387
Asansol Subdivision	*769,265*	+*163,576*	*605,689*	+*142,609*	*463,080*	+ *59,116*	*403,964*	+*15,382*
Salanpur	47,354	+ 20,758	26,596	+ 2,602	23,994	+ 1,127	22,867	+ 1,229
Kulti	122,212	+ 25,663	96,549	+ 33,742	62,807	+ 8,363	54,444	+ 2,925
Hirapur	59,934	+ 16,379	43,555	+ 15,945	27,610	+ 3,677	23,933	+ 1,284
Asansol	115,485	+ 31,561	83,924	+ 30,725	53,199	+ 7,084	46,115	+ 2,478
Barabani	50,530	+ 8,094	42,436	+ 2,320	40,116	+ 95	40,021	+ 2,150
Jamuria	111,550	+ 23,875	87,675	+ 13,235	74,440	+ 14,060	60,380	+ 3,203
Raniganj	71,495	+ 14,772	56,723	+ 12,433	44,290	+ 3,992	40,298	+ 2,138
Ondal	86,008	+ 10,577	75,431	+ 19,207	56,224	+ 14,271	41,953	+ 2,226
Faridpur	54,506	+ 420	54,086	+ 8,489	45,597	+ 2,597	43,000	+ 2,281
Kanksa	50,191	+ 11,477	38,714	+ 3,911	34,803	+ 3,850	30,953	− 4,534
Kalna Subdivision	*305,751*	+ *58,079*	*247,672*	+ *28,935*	*218,737*	+ *12,783*	*205,954*	−*19,271*
Kalna	122,534	+ 21,486	101,048	+ 12,353	88,695	+ 4,270	84,425	− 4,986
Purbasthali	104,628	+ 31,674	72,954	+ 6,696	66,258	+ 1,209	65,049	− 8,201
Manteswar	78,589	+ 4,919	73,670	+ 9,886	63,784	+ 7,304	56,480	— 6,084
Katwa Subdivision	*314,594*	+ *14,874*	*299,720*	+ *31,133*	*268,587*	+ *33,583*	*235,004*	−*21,824*
Katwa	128,193	+ 12,709	115,484	+ 13,604	101,880	+ 10,986	90,894	− 4,061
Mangalkot	88,871	+ 6,920	81,951	+ 3,738	78,213	+ 11,715	66,498	− 5,702
Ketugram	97,530	− 4,755	102,285	+ 13,791	88,494	+ 10,882	77,612	−12,061

	Population 1911 10	Variation 1901-11 11	Population 1901 12	Variation 1891-1901 13	Population 1891 14	Variation 1881-1891 15	Population 1881 16	Variation 1872-81 17	Population 1872 18
BURDWAN DISTRICT	1,533,874	+ 5,584	1,528,290	+136,410	1,391,880	+ 57	1,394,823	−92,027	1,483,850
Sadar Subdivision	*663,239*	−*19,142*	*682,381*	+ *62,513*	*619,868*	−*19,725*	*639,593*	−*84,540*	*724,133*
Burdwan	103,699	− 2,437	106,136	+ 12,027	94,109	− 661	94,770	−11,161	105,931
Khandaghosh	60,362	− 1,385	61,747	+ 5,808	55,939	+ 958	54,981	−12,684	67,665
Raina	101,801	− 3,562	105,363	+ 10,031	95,332	− 1,858	97,190	− 4,815	102,005
Jamalpur	63,624	− 2,672	66,296	− 5,475	71,771	+ 62	71,709	−12,993	84,702
Memari	89,644	− 2,107	91,751	+ 10,398	81,353	− 571	81,924	− 9,649	91,573
Galsi	90,271	− 2,968	93,239	+ 12,011	81,228	+ 2,155	79,073	−12,228	91,301
Bhatar	68,537	− 1,610	70,147	+ 7,949	62,198	− 437	62,635	− 7,376	70,011
Ausgram	85,301	− 2,401	87,702	+ 9,764	77,938	−19,373	97,311	−13,634	110,945
Asansol Subdivision	*388,582*	+*17,594*	*370,988*	+ *60,715*	*310,273*	+*25,859*	*284,414*	+*46,309*	*238,105*
Salanpur	21,638	+ 1,149	20,489	+ 4,949	15,540	+ 3,478	12,062	+ 3,633	8,429
Kulti	51,519	+ 2,736	48,783	+ 11,783	37,000	+ 8,280	28,720	+ 8,650	20,070
Hirapur	22,649	+ 1,203	21,444	+ 5,180	16,264	+ 3,640	12,624	+ 3,802	8,822
Asansol	43,637	+ 2,318	41,319	+ 9,980	31,339	+ 7,014	24,325	+ 7,326	16,999
Barabani	37,871	+ 2,011	35,860	− 8,662	27,198	+ 6,087	21,111	+ 6,359	14,752
Jamuria	57,177	+ 3,211	53,966	+ 5,838	48,128	+ 449	47,679	+ 5,546	42,133
Raniganj	38,160	+ 2,143	36,017	+ 3,896	32,121	+ 300	31,821	+ 3,701	28,120
Ondal	39,727	+ 2,231	37,496	+ 4,056	33,440	+ 312	33,128	+ 3,853	29,275
Faridpur	40,719	+ 2,287	38,432	+ 4,157	34,275	+ 320	33,955	+ 3,949	30,006
Kanksa	35,487	− 1,695	37,182	+ 2,214	34,968	− 4,021	38,989	− 510	39,499
Kalna Subdivision	*225,225*	− *1,192*	*226,417*	− *5,095*	*231,512*	− *6,095*	*237,607*	−*49,252*	*286,859*
Kalna	89,411	− 818	90,229	+ 138	90,091	− 2,393	92,484	−29,517	122,001
Purbasthali	73,250	− 2,369	75,619	− 1,479	77,098	− 4,972	82,070	+ 393	81,677
Mantoswar	62,564	+ 1,995	60,569	− 3,754	64,323	+ 1,270	63,053	−20,128	83,181
Katwa Subdivision	*256,828*	+ *8,324*	*248,504*	+ *18,277*	*230,227*	+ *18*	*230,209*	− *4,544*	*234,753*
Katwa	94,955	+ 2,255	92,700	+ 11,010	81,690	− 1,253	82,943	+ 2,375	80,568
Mangalkot	72,200	+ 1,683	70,517	− 1,083	71,600	− 1,943	73,543	− 1,317	74,860
Ketugram	89,673	+ 4,386	85,287	+ 8,350	76,937	+ 3,214	73,723	− 5,602	79,325

The undermentioned table shows the above variations as percentages of the population of the previous decade or group of decades.

Percentage variations in population from decade to decade, 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 BENGAL	+ 56·7	+ 51·3	+ 20·5	+13·6	+23·6	+ 7·7	− 2·3	+6·1	+ 8·1	+ 5·9	+ 1·7
BURDWAN DIVISION	+ 34·7	+ 37·9	+ 5·9	+ 7·9	+19·0	+ 7·4	− 4·9	+2·8	+ 7·2	+ 4·0	− 2·8
BURDWAN DISTRICT	+ 43·4	+ 52·8	− 3·3	+15·9	+20·0	+ 9·8	− 6·5	+0·4	+ 9·8	+ 0·0	− 6·2
Sadar Subdivision	*+ 17·5*	*+ 36·0*	*− 18·5*	*+ 8·7*	*+18·0*	*+ 6·0*	*−11·1*	*−2·8*	*+10·1*	*− 3·1*	*−11·7*
Burdwan	+ 44·3	+ 62·5	− 11·0	+ 8·7	+39·8	+ 6·9	− 9·1	−2·3	+12·8	− 0·7	−10·5
Khandaghosh	− 2·7	+ 18·6	— 25·1	+ 5·7	+ 8·4	+ 3·5	—16·0	—2·2	+10·4	+ 1·7	—18·7
Raina	+ 5·5	+ 30·5	− 16·5	+15·5	+11·1	+ 1·7	−16·3	−3·4	+10·5	− 1·9	− 4·7
Jamalpur	+ 20·8	+ 27·5	− 25·8	+ 6·4	+19·1	+ 0·5	− 1·3	−4·0	− 7·6	+ 0·1	−15·3
Memari	+ 25·6	+ 41·4	− 11·0	+ 9·5	+20·8	+ 6·9	− 9·1	−2·3	+12·8	− 0·7	−10·5
Galsi	+ 14·8	+ 38·7	− 15·5	+ 9·5	+10·1	+15·0	−14·5	−3·2	+14·8	+ 2·7	−13·4
Bhatar	+ 20·7	+ 35·8	− 11·0	+ 9·7	+15·8	+ 6·9	− 9·1	−2·3	+12·8	− 0·7	−10·5
Ausgram	+ 3·3	+ 19·4	− 31·6	+ 2·7	+10·6	+ 5·0	−11·0	−2·7	+12·5	−19·9	−12·3
Asansol Subdivision	*+107·4*	*+ 90·4*	*+ 69·7*	*+27·0*	*+30·8*	*+14·6*	*+ 4·0*	*+4·7*	*+19·6*	*+ 9·1*	*+19·4*
Salanpur	+131·1	+107·1	+171·3	+78·0	+10·8	+ 4·9	+ 5·7	+5·6	+31·8	+28·8	+43·1
Kulti	+150·5	+124·5	+171·3	+26·6	+53·7	+15·4	+ 5·7	+5·6	+31·8	+28·8	+43·1
Hirapur	+179·5	+150·4	+171·3	+37·6	+57·8	+15·4	+ 5·7	+5·6	+31·8	+28·8	+43·1
Asansol	+179·5	+150·4	+171·3	+37·6	+57·8	+15·4	+ 5·7	+5·6	+31·8	+28·8	+43·1
Barabani	+ 40·9	+ 26·3	+171·3	+19·1	+ 5·8	+ 0·2	+ 5·7	+5·6	+31·8	+28·8	+43·1
Jamuria	+106·7	+ 84·7	+ 43·3	+27·2	+17·8	+23·3	+ 5·6	+6·0	+12·1	+ 0·9	+13·2
Raniganj	+ 98·5	+ 77·4	+ 43·3	+26·0	+28·1	+ 9·9	+ 5·6	+5·9	+12·1	+ 0·9	+13·2
Ondal	+129·4	+105·0	+ 43·3	+14·0	+34·2	+34·0	+ 5·6	+5·9	+12·1	+ 0·9	+13·2
Faridpur	+ 41·8	+ 26·8	+ 43·3	+ 0·8	+18·6	+ 6·0	+ 5·6	+6·0	+12·1	+ 0·9	+13·2
Kanksa	+ 35·0	+ 62·2	− 21·6	+29·6	+11·2	+12·4	−12·8	−4·6	+ 6·3	−10·3	− 1·3
Kalna Subdivision	*+ 35·0*	*+ 48·5*	*− 39·3*	*+23·4*	*+13·2*	*+ 6·2*	*− 8·6*	*−0·5*	*− 2·2*	*− 2·6*	*−17·2*
Kalna	+ 35·8	+ 45·1	− 30·8	+21·3	+13·9	+ 5·1	− 5·6	−0·9	+ 0·2	− 2·6	−24·2
Purbasthali	+ 38·4	+ 60·8	− 20·4	+43·4	+10·1	+ 1·9	−11·2	−3·1	− 1·9	− 6·1	+ 0·5
Manteswar	+ 29·8	+ 39·1	− 32·1	+ 6·7	+15·5	+12·9	− 9·7	+3·3	− 5·8	+ 2·0	−24·2
Katwa Subdivision	*+ 26·6*	*+ 33·9*	*+ 0·1*	*+ 5·0*	*+11·6*	*+14·3*	*− 8·5*	*+3·6*	*+ 7·9*	*+ 0·0*	*− 1·9*
Katwa	+ 38·3	+ 41·0	+ 12·8	+11·0	+13·4	+12·1	− 4·3	+ 2·4	+13·5	− 1·5	+ 2·9
Mangalkot	+ 26·0	+ 33·6	+ 11·2	+ 8·4	+ 4·8	+17·6	− 7·9	+2·4	− 1·5	− 2·6	− 1·8
Ketugram	+ 14·4	+ 25·7	− 2·2	− 4·6	+15·6	+14·0	−13·4	+5·1	+10·9	+ 4·4	− 7·1

The two statements bring out very forcefully the very different patterns of growth first between 1872 and 1921 and then between 1921 and 1951. Between 1872 and 1921 every police station in the Sadar and Kalna subdivisions and Ketugram police station in Katwa subdivisions suffered heavily, and the population in 1921 was anything between a third and a tenth less than in 1872. Katwa and Mangalkot police stations in Katwa subdivision managed to show small net increases during 1872-1921, but suffered nevertheless from the same type of malady. All the three police stations of Kalna subdivision suffered heavily, but Khandaghosh, Jamalpur and Ausgram in Sadar subdivision suffered little less. The decimation of population started in 1863 with the advent of the Burdwan Fever which took heavy tolls of human lives up to 1878 and seriously interrupted the birth rate. The causes most generally assigned were over-population, obstruction of drainage caused by the silting up of rivers and railway embankments of the East Indian Railway which was inaugurated up to Raniganj in 1854-55, waterlogging of the country east of the railways, and the consequent saturation of the country with retained moisture. The fever, from all reports, appears to have been both malignant and benign types of malaria, and from the great work carried out by C.A. Bentley on the correlation of malaria with lack of irrigation and drainage, and the spleen index, it may be safely concluded that malaria continued to take heavy and constant tolls in the whole area up to 1921. In 1891-1901 crops were good as a rule, having been short only in 1895-96, and cultivators

benefited by the rise in prices. There were few landless labourers except such as obtained remunerative employment in coal mines in Asansol. Between 1901 and 1911 there were repeated epidemics of cholera, those of 1907 and 1908 being especially virulent, while malaria continued to levy its annual toll. Some scarcity was felt in 1904, and in the Katwa subdivision in 1908. The supply of agricultural labourers continued to be unequal to the demand in the sowing and harvesting seasons, and wages consequently went up. Between 1911 and 1921 every part of the district except the industrial area of Asansol subdivision suffered from a decrease in population. The decrease ran very high in the parts of the Sadar subdivision adjoining Bankura district, but much lower in the south-east corner. The three eastern subdivisions suffered most from the floods in 1913 of such rivers as the Damodar, Ajay, Khari, Kunur and Bhagirathi. From the waterlogged condition in which so much of these subdivisions lay so many months of the year, they were full of malaria, and they also suffered badly in the influenza epidemic. There were floods again in the Ajay and Damodar in 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19 and in 1920-21 inundations in some parts caused extensive damage to crops. But towards the close of the decade there were signs of relief from malaria and some hope of security from disastrous floods after the systematic repair of the embankment of the Damodar by Government, the opening of the Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway in 1917-18, the Bankura Damodar River Railway in 1913-14, the Burdwan-Katwa Railway in 1915, the Howrah-Burdwan Chord Railway in 1917 and the Bandel Nabadwip-Katwa Railway in 1912. In the Katwa and Kalna subdivisions also there was genuine progress attributed to a general improvement in the health of the people and in the economic condition of the agriculturists. Strenuous public health measures consisted particularly in anti-malarial measures in some of the worst villages, improvement in the supply of pure drinking water, the opening of mufassil dispensaries, free distribution of quinine, vaccination and inoculation and prompt prophylactic measures taken by the district board against epidemics. All this good work was continued in 1931-41 and improved upon, although the fall in agricultural prices during the decade did not give full play to the growth of the population. Then again in 1932-33 and 1935-36 there were droughts affecting parts of the district and in 1934-35 there was a severe flood caused by a breach in the Damodar embankments inflicting extensive damage to crops on either side of the river. Between 1941 and 1951 there was a failure of crops in certain parts in 1940-41. The Damodar Flood of 1943 did not inflict much loss of life, although a great deal of property was damaged. As Burdwan is a rice-growing district it did not greatly suffer from the famine of 1943, but in the following year the epidemics took a toll of about double the average yearly loss by death. The cyclones of October 1942 and June 1950 inflicted damage on property. After the riots of 1946 in Bihar, a few colonies of Bihari Muslims were established in Asansol subdivision and Burdwan, but almost all of them left the district before the Partition. Between 1947 and 1951 Katwa, Kalna, and Sadar subdivisions received a steady stream of Displaced Persons which swelled the population of the district at the last census. These are some of the reasons responsible for the steady increase of population in the three subdivisions between 1921 and 1951. In recent years a very great deal has been done to rid Sadar, Kalna and Katwa subdivisions of malaria and epidemics and the Community Development Project Administration having selected Saktigarh and Guskara areas in the heart of the rice plain, further improvement in the economic situation of the district is expected. The newly developed areas are likely to attract industries and introduce a ferment in the social and economic life of the eastern part of the district, where things have been so stagnant that even an agitation on the social plan and a stress and strain on the economic plan will surely act as a leaven to greater activity. And activity is what is primarily wanted in that tract to restore health and make it grow. This the Project areas hold out a promise of doing. Settlements of Displaced Persons in the Katwa, Kalna and Sadar subdivisions will lead to destruction of scrub jungle and filling up of breeding places for malaria and the next 10 years will probably see increased cultivation and a considerable increase in population by natural growth.

The picture is quite different, however, in Asansol subdivision where ever since 1872 there has been uninterrupted increase from decade to decade. In fact the growth has been nothing short of phenomenal. Between 1872 and 1921 it was 69·7 per cent., of its 1872 population, maximum growths of 171·3 per cent., having been recorded in Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol and Barabani, and a much lower but appreciable growth of 43·3 per cent., having been registered in Jamuria, Raniganj, Ondal and Faridpur police stations. Only Kanksa, which is one the border of Sadar subdivision, conformed to the pattern of decline in the latter. But between 1872 and 1921 only the coal mines were developed, and what came after 1921 was more spectacular. A vast number of big and small industries grew up in the coal area which increased the population of the subdivision by 90·4 per cent., in 1951 of what it was in 1921. Looking at it another way, the population of the subdivision was more than doubled between 1901 and 1951.

That even the stamina of the population has improved between 1921 and 1951 with a tendency for the average unitary family to grow in size during the same period is demonstrated in the following statement. It shows that the size of the young population, although it looks as though it is decreasing, may not be actually doing so because of the losing relation its ratio bears to the increasing adult immigrant population in some parts of the district. That of the working age shows a slight increase during 1921 and

1951 from what it was before. The percentage of total number of children aged 0 to 5 to total married women aged 15 to 40 also shows a slight increase independently of the proportion of married women of those ages to the total population. The increase as reflected in the statement indicates bigger families and more children in recent decades which fact is masked by the increasingly greater proportion of adult immigrants in the population of Asansol in recent decades.

Percentage of age groups and of married women (15—40) to total population and of children (0—5) to married women (15—40) in Burdwan, 1901-1951

Years	Percentage of persons, males and females to total population						Percentage of married women (15—40) to total population	Percentage of children (0—5) to married women (15—40)
	Age group 0—15			Age group 15—60				
	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	35·0	35·9	34·0	59·5	59·6	59·3	15·7	75·4
1911	35·4	36·4	34·5	59·4	59·1	59·5	16·6	67·8
1921	33·4	34·2	32·5	62·3	62·0	62·6	17·1	54·5
1931	34·8	35·0	34·8	61·7	61·9	61·2	17·3	75·6
1941	34·9	34·1	35·6	61·6	62·8	60·4	16·8	69·1
1951	34·9	34·4	35·5	60·6	60·8	60·4	17·2	78·2

The effect of the influenza epidemic on the younger population aged 0—15 in 1921 is remarkable, as also on the percentage of children aged 0—5 to mothers aged 15—40. An explanation is not readily available for the pronounced depression in the figures in column 9 for 1941: this feature seems to be common to all agricultural districts of the State. If the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 had taken, as indeed it did, a heavy toll of young girls aged 0—3, the age group 22—25 among women in 1941 would at least be smaller than normally, and this factor would be likely to increase the ratio in column 9 rather than decrease it, as it actually has. The figures for 1931 rather suggest the effects of the influenza epidemic in lowering the population of mothers in 1931 and thus raising the proportion of young children aged 0—5 correspondingly. The only plausible presumption that might be offered is that the census record in 1941 was recklessly inflated by spurious entries for this particular type of population, which being, according to the custom of the land mostly in *purdah*, successfully eluded the scrutiny of the checking officers especially in agricultural districts, where *purdah* is more inviolable than in industrial ones. The law was that no census officer should ask to see any woman who was not voluntarily produced before him.

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

	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Actual population	2,191,667	1,890,732	1,575,699	1,434,771	1,533,874	1,528,290	1,391,880
Immigration	346,087	182,500	115,886	94,698	82,486	77,233	22,207
Emigration	31,093	18,564	15,569	17,000	29,003	8,398	7,625
Natural population	1,876,673	1,726,796	1,475,382	1,357,073	1,480,391	1,459,455	1,377,298
Percentage variation	+8·7	+17·0	+8·7	—8·3	+1·4	+6·0	..

In this statement immigrants refer to persons who were born outside West Bengal and not to persons born outside the district. The figure of immigrants for 1951 includes 96,105 Displaced Persons from Pakistan. Emigrants similarly refer to persons who have migrated outside the State and not outside the district. The natural population refers therefore to the population born in West Bengal but counted in Burdwan.

That there is a great deal of casual, temporary, periodic, or semi-permanent migration between Burdwan and adjacent districts and other districts of the State is borne out by the following statement of unadjusted figures taken from census reports.

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

	Immigration				Emigration			
	From contiguous districts		From other districts		To contiguous districts		To other districts	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1891	33,813	42,830	2,315	2,227	32,376	36,182	25,807	18,261
1901	49,925	58,270	22,414	11,002	20,497	31,558	19,627	14,334
1911	37,000	49,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	42,000	21,000	14,000
1921	37,000	48,000	8,000	6,000	15,000	27,000	17,000	11,000
1951	52,970	62,763	18,359	19,450	21,435	37,449	35,107	18,115

Agriculture

Irrigation. The great want of the Burdwan district until 1930, especially of its western and central parts, was a proper supply of water for irrigation purposes. The rainfall being often deficient in total amount or irregular in distribution, artificial irrigation is necessary for almost all the important crops except pulses and barley. In fact the cultivation of sugarcane, potatoes, onions and other important crops can only be undertaken in places where water is available.

The importance of irrigation was fully understood in ancient times. In no other part of Bengal are so many tanks to be found, but almost without perhaps exception they have been long neglected, and are now overgrown with weeds and filled up with silt. Wells are not numerous and the cultivators have a superstitious dread of irrigating lands with water raised from them.

In the hill tracts of the west the practice of storing up rain-water is well understood, and the whole system of cultivation there may be said to be dependent upon it. Terrace cultivation, wrongly supposed by many to be peculiar to China, is the outcome of attempts to store rain-water. The hillsides are converted into tiers of rice fields, often of the smallest size conceivable, which are embanked along their lower edges. The rain-water in its downward course is thus arrested and, instead of being allowed to pass down the hillside in a torrent, is made to irrigate the fields one after another, each retaining its just share and no more. The cultivators along the banks of the smaller streams have also discovered that at the season when they are apparently quite dry all that is necessary is to make holes in the coarse red sand of which their beds are formed in order to obtain a good supply of pure sweet water.

Water lifts. The implements used in irrigation are simple and inexpensive, but fairly efficient. Water is raised from wells by means of buckets or earthen pots with a rope which is occasionally put round a pulley on a wooden bar fixed on supports. For irrigating from fields, tanks or shallow depressions a *donga* is used to raise the water. This is a canoe-shaped trough of which the free end is attached by a rope to a long lever fixed in an upright above the irrigation channel with a counterpoise. The lever is depressed by the labourer and the free end of the trough dipped into the water. On its release the lever rises pulling up the trough, the contents of which are poured into the irrigation channel. *Dongas* are now generally made of iron. Water can be raised in this way two or three feet, and if a further lift is required, either the basket (*sini*) which is worked by two men is used, or more than one stage is constructed. This adds considerably to the cost of irrigation.

An account of the irrigation canals of the district has been given earlier. The inauguration of the Damodar Canal in the central portion of the district served to transform the fertility of this area and the police stations of Galsi, Burdwan and Bhatar, and parts of the police stations of Kanksa and Ausgram are now the most fertile area in the district. In the last century the excavation of the Eden Canal brought a great deal of fertility to the southern portion of Burdwan police station, Jamalpur and Memari. When the projects of the Damodar Valley Corporation issuing from the Durgapur Barrage are completed (*see* map of the D. V. C. Projects in this volume) they will have transformed very substantially the fertility of the entire district. In normal times rivers, like the Kunur and the Ajay, overflow their banks and cause floods, improving the condition of the soil.

The irrigation of these canals has improved the fertility of the soil and it is now usual to find *āman* land in Galsi police station producing a crop of 9 maunds to 14 maunds of unhusked corn per bigha. But this increase in fertility has also brought about certain unwelcome changes in the tenancy of the land. As soon as irrigation improves the productivity of the soil, the *rayat* is invaded by a number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe applicants clamouring to till the land for him on a share-cropping or even wages in kind basis. The *rayat* having discovered that the yield of his plot has improved, and having little initiative to improve his condition beyond what it is (standard depends on surroundings and emulation, and where there are no standards it is difficult to imagine new ones and aspire after them), reckons the cost of cultivation on the present improved yield and decides that he would have to spend almost as much on hired labour as he would be giving away in a share of the crop to the applicant, and finds that the balance of convenience, or of laziness, whatever one may prefer to call it, lies in going shares with the latter. It does not occur to him that soon after a plot of land is turned over to a share-cropper or wage-earner the productivity declines and his share gets less and less. He puts it to his inability to drive the other man hard enough, but finds it too much of a trouble to resume cultivation himself. In the meantime a plot of land bears more people per acre and lowers still further the overall standard of living. Such a course is especially facilitated by the entry into the field of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe agriculturists, who have poorer standards of living than is ordinarily imagined.

Paddy and sugarcane are the two characteristic crops of the Burdwan district. These crops grow both in the laterite clay and the red sand, though a soil formed of a mixture of the two is considered the best for sugarcane. The clay is very difficult to work, turning into a mass of most tenacious mud in the rainy season, and being as hard as stone in the summer. On account of this difficulty in many places nothing but paddy is grown, to which crop this clay is well suited. After the rains have set in and the clay has been softened by deep ploughing, the rice seedlings are planted. Sugarcane also grows well on this red clay, which

contains the hydrated sesquioxide of iron and is rich in phosphorus, the latter mineral being, as agricultural chemistry tells us, the predominant element in sugarcane. This crop, however, requires irrigation in April when water is very scarce, and low-lying land is unsuited on account of the danger of inundation during the rainy season. It is, therefore, only within limited areas that this important crop can be successfully grown.

The most practical classification of soils is into high land, low land and *diārā*, or alluvial river land. From the nature of their formation, the elevated tracts lie along the river banks and slope towards the interior. Generally speaking they consist of either sand or sandy loam, whilst the low grounds are more or less of clay. As might be expected, the high grounds are mainly occupied by human habitations and form village sites. The high land remaining for agricultural purposes is that lying around villages, and is more or less sandy, and above the ordinary flood level. In the rainy season the washings of the villages manure this land which fetches the highest rents. It grows a variety of crops. In the rainy season it is sown with *āus* rice or jute, or if it is safe from inundation it may be planted with sugarcane. Vegetables may also be grown on it, and it will pay to manure it heavily and to cultivate potatoes, sugarcane, onions, plantains and other valuable crops. Unfortunately such land forms a very small portion of the area under cultivation.

Greatly the larger part of the cultivated land consists of the low-lying tracts separating the village sites from one another. This land is mostly clay, is submerged during the rains and remains dry only during the few hot months of the year. The sole crop this land grows is rice except in very rare cases, when near the homesteads a little summer sesamum is sometimes grown. The *diārā* lands are formed by the deposition of river silt in the beds and on the banks of rivers and are most sought after by the cultivators. They are renovated every year during the rains by a deposition of silt, and require no manures. They are the most suitable for winter and spring crops, pulses, wheat, barley, oilseeds and vegetables. The low-lying land is subject to periodic inundation from the rivers and canals. Owing to the speed with which the floods move across the country, very often the silt does not get time to settle on the land in the central part of the district; on the contrary the swiftness of the water scours the top soil and often denudes it of much valuable mineral and colloids. In the opinion of some experts, who have visited the centrally irrigated areas of the district commanded by the Damodar canals, the distributary channels of the system being deficient in length and penetration into the fields, the resultant flood-irrigation during the peak of the monsoon is usually too fast for silt-deposit, and sometimes washes away the valuable properties of the soil. It is already a matter of some alarm that in certain areas of Galsi police station cultivators complain that each successive year they have to put in a larger amount of manure than in the previous years, to retain a uniform yield. This alarming feature, which is not yet very widespread, however, already points to the need for a closer investigation as to the speed at which flood-irrigation ought to be permitted to operate across the country.

Rice. Rice is by far the most important crop of the district: in fact in the alluvial plains to the east little else is grown. All the different varieties cultivated may be grouped under three primary classes distinguished from one another by marked characteristics—the *āus* or autumn, the *āman* or winter and the *boro* or the marsh rice. The first is a coarse grain difficult to digest and eaten by the poorer classes alone. It is grown on high lands, and requires much less water than the other two. When sown broadcast, as is the general practice, it is a good deal more troublesome to grow than the *āman*. The *āman* rice includes much the greater number of varieties and is grown over a larger area than any other crop. It is cultivated on low lands with a clay soil, and requires much more water than the *āus*. The finest descriptions of rice belong to this class. The *boro* is a coarse rice, some of the varieties being the coarsest known, and is less nutritious than the other kinds. It is grown on soft mud on the sides of rivers, canals or lakes. Edges of rivers subjected to strong tides are of all places the most suited to growing this class of paddy.

Almost every considerable village has a variety of its own, and every year sees the extinction of some of the old varieties and the appearance of some not known before. Rice is perhaps the best instance known of the variations which plants have undergone under cultivation. In recent years the Agriculture Department of the Government has introduced a few good varieties of rice, both *āman* and *āus*, which have been remarkable for their increased yield and resistance to disease. In the flood operated area of the river Kunur, north and south of Guskara, a flood-resistant variety of paddy has recently achieved great success. This area goes down under the flood of the Kunur river for periods of more than 15 days at a time. The normal paddy of the area has thus almost always been lost. But in the last two or three years a variety of paddy, which survives a certain flood lasting for about three weeks, has been tried in Ganpur and Kasiara and has been so successful that large quantities of this paddy are now exported for seed purposes elsewhere, especially towards the east of the district in Manteswar police station.

Aus rice. The high lands on which *āus* rice is grown generally produce two crops in the year; but where irrigation is available three are sometimes grown, viz., *āus* rice, potatoes and onions. As soon as it has been gathered the field is prepared for one of the spring crops, generally in this part of the country one of the pulses or oilseeds. In *diārā* lands it is sometimes followed by wheat, barley or potatoes.

Aus lands are almost always manured excepting those near large rivers, which receive a yearly deposit of silt. As the same field generally gives two crops in the year the practice is to apply as much of the manure as possible before rice is put in, and to let the crop following benefit by what is left after the rice has taken its share. This plan is adopted because the direct application of manure is not beneficial to such crops as the pulses, potatoes, etc., and in some cases it is positively injurious. As soon as the previous crop is off the field the land is ploughed twice, once lengthwise and once across the field. Ploughing does not begin usually till the 15th February, unless the rice is to be followed by one of the spring crops or potatoes. In some places the first ploughing is delayed till the 15th April, but good cultivators are well aware of the advantages of early and frequent ploughing in the case of upland. The fields are ploughed seven or eight times and by the end of April are well dried, and the roots of the weeds and grasses are destroyed by the burning heat of summer.

Implements to drill in the seed are seldom used, and it is generally broadcasted. In the case of rice, however, the general tendency now is to sow in nurseries, and to transplant the seedlings when favourable weather occurs. In recent years the Agriculture Department through its various demonstration farms, built up throughout the district, has encouraged the adoption of new types of seed-drills, at the same time trying to encourage line-sowing. The idea has been enthusiastically welcomed in certain areas, but the cost of the drill is a factor standing in the way of its extensive adoption. Towards the close of the 18th century H. T. Colebrooke mentioned, as in the following passage of his "Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal", the prevalence of a certain type of seed-drill which he must have observed in this tract of the country; but apparently this implement went out of use soon after, as a result of which no trace or idea of the implement now remains. "The drill-husbandry is not unknown in India. The very simple contrivances here used for sowing the drill, for covering the seed, and for hoeing the intervals with a plough drawn by oxen, are worthy of remark. Being practised in remote countries, almost unvisited by Europeans, the Indian method of drill-husbandry is probably an original invention of the country, and not borrowed from the European practice, which has never yet been introduced in any other part of India." The plants come out in four or five days, and when they have grown to a height of about nine inches it is well to take advantage of a shower of rain and harrow the field. The greater part of the weeds are thus removed, but sometimes as many as three weedings are needed: and weeding is a most tedious and expensive operation. The harvest time for *āus* rice extends over the last three weeks of September. It is reaped while yet slightly green, for if allowed to ripen fully it would shed some of the grain, and the straw being brittle would break. It is cut close to the ground with a sickle and laid in the field in parallel lines for nearly a week. It is afterwards made into sheaves and taken to the threshing-floor, or put in heaps of some 100 to 150 sheaves each, the tops and sides of which are carefully smoothed to let rain water run off easily without penetrating into them. The outturn per *bigha* varies from 4 to 6 maunds of unhusked paddy in the unirrigated dry regions to as much as 14 to 15 maunds of paddy in the area irrigated by the Damodar canal. Large outturns of more than 15 maunds of paddy per bigha, the result of assiduity and good husbandry on the part of individual peasants, are being increasingly reported from several parts of the district.

Aman rice. Aman rice is grown on low-lying clayey lands, and it requires such a large quantity of water that high lands, unless situated very close to tanks, canals or any other reservoirs of water, are not suited for its production. Some of the best varieties require a clay soil and about one and a half feet of water almost from the time of planting to harvest time. The method of cultivation differs according to the comparative height of the land to be sown, that is, according as it is situated below the *āus* land or much lower down, remaining under water for the greater part of the year. In the first case the land is generally loam and the rice is either sown broadcast or transplanted. In the other case the soil is almost invariably clay, and transplanting is the general rule.

The low-lying clay lands suitable for transplanted *āman* rice receive very little tillage. Some cultivators are of opinion that these lands ought not to be ploughed in summer, for this operation destroys the grasses on the growth of which the success of the crop depends. In April or May, after a heavy shower of rain, the land may be once ploughed, while the soil still contains a large amount of water. This ploughing of the wet land instead of destroying the grasses encourages their growth. At the end of June, when the land has been quite saturated by the monsoon rains, the low embankments round the field should be repaired and water allowed to collect within them. The grasses are then ploughed into the soil and the seedlings planted. There is no doubt some truth in the statement that grasses serve the purpose of green manuring; but this practice can be carried too far, as is evident from the fact that rice grown on lands which have not been early ploughed frequently suffer from the disease known to the cultivators as *kādā mārā*.

For the nursery a plot of ground is chosen either in a corner of the field itself or in a place where water is easily available. It is heavily manured with well-rotted dung and ashes after careful ploughing. For sowing advantage is taken of a slight rain, or the moisture necessary for the

purpose is obtained by artificial irrigation. A maund of seed is sown broadcast on a bigha of nursery land. Sometimes a little more. The field must not be watered after sowing, for this causes the soil to sink and cake, which greatly interferes with the proper germination of the seed. The seedlings are ready for transplantation when they are about a foot high. After they have been taken out their roots are well washed. They are then made into bundles, each bundle containing as many plants as can be grasped with both hands and kept floating in water. They may be transplanted either on the day they have been removed from the nursery or the day after, further delay being, according to general opinion, injurious. But on this point opinions differ. Some think that the seedlings should never be planted fresh, and that they can be kept for three or four days without being any the worse for it. One bigha of land will require 60 to 70 bundles of seedlings, and this is the produce of about two *kathās* of nursery.

The usual time for transplanting is the end of June and the beginning of July, but very much depends in this respect on the period and amount of rainfall. The seedlings are planted in the soft earth at a distance of 9 to 15 inches apart, four to five being placed together. Being a crop of the rainy season *āman* rice does not generally require artificial irrigation, but in October and November, just when the plants begin to blossom, it is sometimes necessary. Manuring is not much practised in its cultivation, but in some places the more intelligent cultivators use 20 baskets of cowdung or a maund of oilcake per bigha just before transplanting the seedlings.

Potatoes. The valuable potato crop is largely cultivated in the Burdwan district, and the cultivation is yearly increasing. The localities generally selected for its cultivation are the old beds of rivers, and the crop is grown with great success in the neighbourhood of Chakdighi, Saktigarh, Satgachia and Bohar. It is also grown largely in the portion of the district which lies to the south of the Damodar river. The best potato soil is a sandy loam having as fine a texture as possible. As artificial irrigation is indispensable, canals, tanks, marshes or some other form of reservoir must be close by. They are generally grown after autumn rice as a second crop; but a field which grows only potatoes gives a better and much earlier crop which brings greater profit to the cultivator, although early sowing is attended with risk of serious injury from late rain. Of the other crops sugarcane, oilseeds and pulses are grown everywhere and a small quantity of jute is grown in the thanas of Kalna and Jamalpur. Maize is raised on the western border. In recent years the cultivation of wheat has become very popular in the district and is making rapid strides in the eastern, northern and central thanas. A variety of other winter crops including extensive cultivation of vegetables are features of recent years. The banks of the rivers, especially the Damodar, have always been famous for growing green water melons, and bitters like *uchhee*, *karala*, and *patal*. These crops are enormously lucrative.

Improvement of methods. Little has been done to improve the methods of cultivation, and, until recent years, to introduce new crops or to improve the fertility of the crops grown. The Agriculture Department is trying to introduce new implements like a modification of the old plough called by the Department "Sabash" plough, a new kind of seed-drill and an easily handled American hand-hoe called the "Planet" which, however, is useful only when the seed is sown along straight lines. A new type of cultivator or clod-breaker is generally getting popular and the demonstration farms of the Department, scattered all over the district, are doing some useful work among the more substantial peasantry, that is, among those who are capable of investing capital. The use of tractors and other power tools is nowadays common with big farmers, some of whom are building up co-operative farms.

Manures are largely used and their use is well understood. In most villages few fields, excepting those growing rice, can be found which receive none, while no farmer would dream of growing without manure such crops as sugarcane, potatoes, onions, etc.

Those generally used are—

Cowdung,

Cowdung ashes,

Oil cakes, including both castor and mustard cake,

Hide salt, and Tank mud.

Cowdung is to some extent wasted by being used as fuel, but generally no good cultivator would think of doing so. Cowdung is considered *the* manure, and the Bengali term for manure is synonymous with it. The Agriculture Department has in recent years achieved a measure of success with compost pits. It is now quite usual to find in every village the well-to-do peasant keeping quite a number of compost pits and compost blocks. The use of cowdung as fuel is less universal today than a few years ago. The kitchen ash is now more commonly used for augmenting the composts. The occupancy *ryat* has definitely grown more manure-minded and chemical manures, like ammonium sulphate, bone-meal, phosphates and standard mixtures, are getting increasingly popular.

The rotation of crops is practised, but it cannot be said that any regular system of rotation is followed. The condition of the field at the time, the state of the weather, the demand in the market and the individual means of the particular farmer are the considerations that usually determine the particular crop. The general custom is to grow rice after rice on the low-lying lands, and on the higher grounds surrounding the village sites to

grow autumn rice in the rainy season and one of the pulses as winter crop. Potatoes, onions, etc., sometimes take the place of the pulses. Sugarcane is a special crop requiring a full year to ripen, and is grown at intervals of three or four years. The Agriculture Department, through the vehicle of the demonstration farm, has been disseminating knowledge of new crop-rotation, which, in the irrigated areas, is not unwelcome.

Cattle. The plough cattle of the district, like those of the rest of Bengal, seem to belong to a special breed, perhaps indigenous to the Gangetic delta. Generally speaking only as many animals are kept as are needed for the cultivation of the land and the supply of a few ounces of milk for family use. All the livestock that an average farmer possesses consist of a pair of bullocks and a milking cow and calf. Sometimes one spare bullock is kept, but as often as not the cow and the calf are wanting. The area of land that can be worked with a pair of bullocks depends very much on the nature of the soil. Where rice is the only crop grown a pair of good animals is considered sufficient for 20 to 25 bighas of land. Cattle suffer much from want of pasturage. In the west, the country is hilly and undulating and mostly devoid of natural vegetation; the wild grasses on the laterite soil are few in number and yield a very small amount of fodder. In the eastern portion of the district the pressure of the population is such that no land which is in any way fit for cultivation can be spared for pasture or for raising any crop specially meant for fodder. The grazing grounds which were formerly common to the village have been absorbed, and the rice straw which is by far the most important, if not the only fodder for the cattle, is required for thatching. Haymaking is practically unknown, and the system of grazing followed is most wasteful. The grazing grounds, where such exist, and the fields are never protected by fences, and the cattle are at liberty to run over them at all times without restriction. Grasses thus get no chance to grow as the cattle crop them down as soon as they appear above ground.

The Agriculture Department of the State maintains a large seed multiplication farm in village Nari about a mile and a half east of the Burdwan railway station on the Burdwan-Kalna road. This is a farm of several hundred acres where new varieties of rice, sugarcane, legumes, manures and agricultural implements are tried out and successful results are disseminated throughout the district. Latterly, this farm has received the approbation of many distinguished visitors from overseas.

As corollaries of this agricultural seed multiplication farm the Agriculture Department has opened a network of agricultural demonstration farms and poultry centres by encouraging private farmers and subsidizing them. Mention has been made of the function of these farms in the dissemination of knowledge and agricultural practices.

The following account of the local names of the varieties of each of the main crops in Burdwan district and the diseases, insect and pest attacks that they are liable to, has been furnished by the Superintendent of Agriculture, Burdwan:—

Varieties of rice: (*a*) *Boro*—Orissa, Kele (in the experimental centre), Nere-boro, Boro-dhan (Dharial), Boro-Kalca and Kele. (*b*) *Aus*—Charnak, Satika, Askata, Kele-Aus, Kalma-Aus, Lal-Aus, Dular, Neali, Leburash, Shanfuli, Dharial, Katkatara, Askata and Salta. (*c*) *Aman*—Nagra, Jhingasail, P.T.B., Badsabhog, Kataribhog, Dudkalma, Sitasail, Badkalmakati, F. R. 43-B, Tilak Kachary, Raghusail, Sindur-Tupi, Hincha-Laghu, Algorasal, Benafuli, Jalsako, Amla, Boalia, Katakchuri, Ajan, Nona, Dudhenona, Kankchur, Jhula, Kashiful, Maloti, Mahipal, Hatisal, Nari-Kalma, Baro-Kalamkati, Nonaramsail, Dhalikalma, Daharnagra, Sindurmukhi, Bansagajal, Bhasamanik, Kalma, Ramsail, Bakui, Pankalsh, Patnai.

Varieties of jute: Capsularies for low land, Olitorious for high land.

Varieties of Sugarcane: Kalamba, Java, Fetijava, Co. 421, Co. 419, Co. 313, Co. 527, Samsara, Gandari, Kajli, Chinichampa, Puri, Bombai, Chinabombai and Fatakajli.

(Co. means Coimbatore variety.)

Insect, pest and disease

	Disease	*Insect and pest*
Paddy—		
Boro .. Aus .. Aman ..	Helmenthesporium, Pyricularia, Fusarium and Dhasha	Schoenobious insertellus (stemborer), Spodoptera mauritia (swarming caterpillar), Hispa Armigera, cutworm, Hieroglyphus banian (rice grasshopper), Leptocorisa acuta (rice bug) and root-borer
Jute ..	....	Stem-borer, swarming caterpillar, semi-looper, hairy catterpillar, stem weevil and white ants
Sugarcane ..	Red-rot sugarcane smut	Top-shoot borer, stem-borer, white fly and leaf hopper, mealy bug, mealy wings and termites
Vegetables—		
Betel, fruit, etc. .	....	Top-borer, fruit fly, hairy catterpillar, thrips and red fly

The following are some of the common diseases found locally among the following crops:—

(*a*) Paddy—Foot-rot, smut and helminthesporium,

(*b*) Jute—Stem-rot,

(*c*) Sugarcane—Red-rot, smut and wilt,

(*d*) Vegetables—Virus on brinjal, chillies, ladies finger, tomato, pumpkin and potato, Dumping off—on vegetable seedlings and betel.

Industries

The Asansol subdivision of the district is the most important industrial region of the State of West Bengal and contains three very important steel works at Kulti, Hirapur and Burnpur, an important locomotive works at Chittaranjan, a large number of coal mines, a big aluminium works at Jaykaynagar midway between Asansol and Raniganj, a large paper mill at Raniganj, six large mills producing tiles, clay products, pottery and refractories, of which three are in Raniganj, one in Durgapur, another in Rupnarayanpur and the last in Jamgram, and various miscellaneous factories including a modern cycle manufacturing works close to Asansol.

Iron and steel. The most important event in the industrial life of the district has been the amalgamation of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., of Kulti and Hirapur with the Steel Corporation of Bengal (SCOB) at Burnpur. This amalgamation has been brought about by an Act of Parliament passed on the 9th December 1952, called the Iron & Steel Companies (Amalgamation) Act. This amalgamation is expected to facilitate considerable expansion of the combined unit, raising its annual production of saleable steel and pig iron from about 300,000 tons and 140,000 tons at present to 700,000 tons and 400,000 tons respectively in 1957. Helping in this expansion the International Bank has offered a loan of Rs. 150 million, and the Government of India another loan of Rs. 100 million, consequent on the merger, bringing the total of loans from all sources to Rs. 310 million, which will enable this considerable expansion in the 1953-57 period. The merger of the two steel works, taking effect from the 1st January 1953, has amalgamated the Companies iinto a single unit, making it possible for both to work more efficiently and economically, under one instead of two different financial structures and two different Boards. The merger will not only benefit the shareholders of both Companies but will further the national object of expanding industry of the country. On the eve of the passing of the Act, the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry told the Parliament that so far as the Managing Agents of the Steel Corporation of Bengal were concerned, their rights lapsed under the terms of the amalgamation agreement. They could claim no rights in regard to the loss sustained by reason of the dissolution of the SCOB. In regard to the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., no further remuneration would be paid to its Managing Agents by virtue of the additional burden placed on them by the amalgamation. The London Committee of SCOB would be dissolved, but the Commerce Minister stated that he was not in a position to say anything definite about the dissolution of the London Committee of IISCO. When all the debentures were paid the connection of the London Committee would be cut. The paid-up capital of the two Companies following the merger stood at Rs. 85 million.

In 1950 the IISCO employed in their two workshops at Kulti and Hirapur 8,767 workers, and SCOB employed 5,815 workers. In that year the output of pig iron was a total of 546,404 tons, of which the basic variety accounted for 289,662 tons, foundry iron for 255,452 and ferro-alloy for 1,290 tons. The output of finished steel was 135,587 tons and of semi-finished steel for sale 59,297 tons. The number of coke ovens in 1950 was four in Kulti with a capacity of 18,000 tons and three in Hirapur with a capacity of 57,000 tons. All the ovens were of the battery type. Kulti has three blast furnaces and Hirapur has two, Burnpur has two "Bessemer" converters. The total number of rolling mills and shops ran to four: one 18″, the second 34″, the third 40″ and one sheet mill, all of the open hearth basic type. The smelting shops consist of four furnaces. There were six foundries, of which Kulti had four, Hirapur—one and SCOB—one. The types of foundries are at (*a*) Kulti: non-ferrous—one, spin pipe—one, light casting—one, general casting—one; (*b*) Hirapur: iron maintenance foundry—one; and (*c*) SCOB: steel maintenance foundry—one.

For all the three iron steel works in Asansol subdivision the source of supply of iron ore is at Guo, Jamda, and Manharpur in Bihar, all of which are owned by Messrs. Bird & Co.

Coal. An account of the coal mines of the district and the output of coal will be found in Appendix III in this volume and in the statistics presented.

Aluminium. In recent years Jaykaynagar under the Aluminium Corporation of India, a concern of the J. K. group of industries, has been responsible for the production of a considerable amount of aluminium. The source of supply of aluminium ores is the Corporation's mines at Lohardaga in the Ranchi district and at Khamar in Palamau district in Bihar. The ore, bauxite, is crushed and digested with caustic soda solution. The solution is filtered and treated with aluminium hydrate, and the aluminium hydrate is precipitated. This is filtered and calcined to form alumina or aluminium oxide. The oxide is reduced in an electric furnace of 24,000 amps. volt. 5 in a bath of cryolite. Aluminium fluoride and soda ash are added as fluxes to the bath. The furnace is lined with carbon blocks as cathode. The anode is manufactured from calcined petroleum coke and soft pitch and fed to the furnace by a patent process called the Soderberg Continuous Anode System. Molten aluminium is tapped from the furnaces periodically either by mechanical ladling or by vacuum syphoning and cast into ingots. The ingots are remelted and cast into slabs which are rolled into sheets. Circles are cut from sheets either by punches or by circle-cutting machines. The factory has 30 reduction furnaces or cells, one coke-fired remelting furnace and one oil-fired remelting furnace. The number of labourers in the factory is 1,483, the total output of ingots in 1950 was 1,200 tons. The total output of rolled or

finished aluminium products in the same year was 109,000 lbs. weight of utensils and 497 tons weight of sheets and circles.

Paper. The Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj is one of the largest paper mills in the country and in 1950 produced 11,412 tons of paper and paper products. The daily average of labour employed was 2,050. The factory gets its supply of raw materials from the following places: bamboo from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh; sabai grass from West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; hemp and hemp cuttings mostly from Sewpur near Banaras; rags and waste paper from Calcutta; wood pulp from Sweden by import; China clay from Kendposy mine in Singbhum; lime and yellow ochre from Satna in Madhya Pradesh; caustic soda and liquid chlorine from the Imperial Chemical Industries; rosin from the Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab; salt cake from Jodpur and ferric alum from indigenous manufacturers.

Tiles. Asansol is also a very large centre for producing tiles, clay products, pottery and refractories, and Messrs. Burn & Co., have four works in Raniganj and one in Durgapur. The Bihar Potteries Ltd., have a works at Rupnarayanpur and the Bengal Refractories, Ltd., have a works at Jamgram in Panuria. All the works employ a total of just over 2,000 labourers daily. The sources of raw materials are fire-clay from local fields and also from adjacent Bihar fields like Magma, Kusunda, Katrasgarh, Jharia, etc. Bauxite is procured from Katni in Madhya Pradesh, chrome ore from Singbhum, felspar from Madhya Pradesh, ghooting from Bankura, gypsum from West Punjab, Kainite from Singbhum, magnesite from Salem, quartz from Santal Parganas and Burdwan, silica stone from Monghyr, stone lime from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, iron ore from Singbhum and manganese ore from Bihar. The various products are (*a*) ribbed tiles for flat roofing, (*b*) clay products like standard fire-bricks, salt-glazed pipe, special shaped paving bricks and tees, (*c*) pottery and white glazed ware, and (*d*) refractories for iron and steel works, railways, glass and cement factories, *viz.*, silica, magnesite, chrome and silimanite bricks. In 1950 Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., produced in their workshops about 1,130 tons of pipes and special fire-bricks. In the same year Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., produced about 17,846 tons of ordinary fire-bricks, the Bihar Potteries about 2,500 tons and the Bengal Refractories 3,000 tons of the same. Messrs. Burn & Co. produced about 145 tons of sanitary ware and 8,945 tons of refractories for steel works, magnesite, silimanite, chrome and silica.

Cotton weaving. The cotton weaving industry, although declining rapidly as a result of European and Indian competition, still affords employment to a considerable number of weavers. The chief centres of the industry are Purbasthali, Kalna and Manteswar. There are several cotton weaving establishments at Ichagram, near Memari and at Bahadurpur, Beje, Itta, and Srikrishtapur in thana Jamalpur.

Ironware and cutlery. Iron utensils are made locally throughout the district. The most common type of blacksmith, the man who has not specilised in any branch of his trade, requires next to no tools or outfit. A hearth, a bellows to supply a blast to the fire, an anvil, a few pairs of tongs, a few hammers, and a cold chisel complete his outfit. His work is entirely carried on in a small shanty not more than 10 feet by 10 feet. The ordinary village blacksmith in Burdwan is usually paid by contract for repairing the agricultural implements of the village and often in kind, but for the manufacture of new implements he is paid in money and according to the price of the article.

The manufacture of cutlery is carried on in Kanchannagar, a suburb about three miles west of the western extremity of Burdwan town. In November 1952, the author found only three shops working. The following is an account of the process of manufacture in what are probably the best cutlery shops in Bengal:*

The blade of a knife, or scissors, is first of all fashioned by the blacksmith. His implements are an anvil, bellows, a hammer, chisel, and a pair of pincers. He heats the iron or steel in the furnace and beats it to the required shape and size on the anvil. A skilful blacksmith can thus fashion 72 knife blades during the course of the day, two inches to three inches in length, by a quarter of an inch in breadth. The blacksmith then hands the rough blades to the grinders and polishers.
and sharpening blades. The first is of ordinary sand found on the banks of rivers and is used for rough work. The second is of very fine grit, obtained by crushing what appears to be a very close grained sandstone,

There are two kinds of hones for grinding, polishing, called locally "kruich pathar". The solid wheel is about 15 inches in diameter, and its polishing edge is about a quarter of an inch in breadth. The cutler squats on his hems over the revolving polishing wheel, takes the knife or scissor blade in both hands and applies it to the revolving edge of the polishing and sharpening wheel, dipping the blade in cold water, whenever it becomes too hot to hold. The skilled artisan does the preliminary polishing and grinding on the sand wheel. He then makes over the blade to a confrere, who proceeds to apply it to the "kruich pathar" polishing and sharpening wheel. When the blade is sufficiently sharp and polished, it is handed over to another artisan, who fixes it in a vice, drills the necessary holes, shapes the brass, horn, or ivory for the handle, and fixes the blade thereto. The brass is in thin sheets, and is readily cut with a pair of steel shears made in the workshop. The horn, or ivory, is cut with a saw made locally or imported. It is shaped with a file and fixed to the blade. The horn or ivory is also highly polished by rubbing it in a mixture of brick dust, charcoal and oil. Finally, the knife is again polished on the "kruich pathar" hone. In the case of a highly skilled artisan the polish is mirror-like, and equal to that of the imported article; the edge is also equally keen and fine. The operation in the case of a scissor blade is somewhat different. The blade and thumb-ring are polished and rounded on the revolving hones. The blade is then fixed in a vice, and the operator proceeds to polish the ring and the lower parts with an instrument called a "maskolla". The holes for screws and nails are drilled

*Monograph on Iron and Steel Works in Bengal, by G. R. Watson, Calcutta, 1907.

with an instrument called a "bhumar". This is a steel drill made in the workshop; it is two or three inches in length and is fixed to a round wooden handle about eight or ten inches in length. It is a pointed instrument, and when worked with a bow rapidly bores its way through brass, horn, ivory, iron and steel.

In the case of the razor blade the process is identical. The blacksmith gives it birth on the anvil; it is then passed over to the polisher and the driller. But very few artizans make razors, and only one or two cutlers lay claim to be able to fashion razor blades of superfine quality. The brittle nature of the steel, and the delicacy of the blades, demand an exquisite judgment and gentleness of touch on the revolving hone. A good razor blade has also to be manipulated with great patience; the skilled artizan working from morning till evening cannot turn out more than two such blades a day: and his profit is not more than 4 annas per rupee. The price of three blades varies according to size and quality from Rs. 1-4 upwards.

The final polishing is done with brick-dust, charcoal and oil. The revolving hones last a month and a half in the case of the sand wheel and three months in the case of the "kruich pathar" wheel. In large workshops half-a-dozen such wheels may be seen spinning, so that the blacksmith is frequently under the necessity of making fresh ones. Dies for stamping the artizan's name on the heel of the blade are made of steel locally; and I have no doubt that an unscrupulous artizan is able to forge the trade-mark and name of a European cutler.

The industry is not in a particularly flourishing condition and the occupation is said to be unhealthy.

Brass. Brass and bellmetal ware is manufactured on a large scale in the district at Banpas in the headquarters subdivision and at Dainhat and Begunkhola in Katwa. The brassware industry in the latter subdivision is however declining, as, owing to the silting up of the Bhagirathi, there is great difficulty in exporting the manufactured articles. The wares manufactured at Banpas are preferred for their superior polish and make.

Other industries. *Biris* are manufactured throughout the district. Mats are made in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Purbasthali. There are flour mills in Asansol and Raniganj, oil and rice mills are scattered all over the district (Burdwan has a large oil mill colony), and ice and aerated water are manufactured for local consumption at Burdwan, Asansol, Raniganj and Sitarampur. Earthen pots are made in every village for local consumption, and molasses and oil and oil-cake are also manufactured locally. At Dainhat and Katwa there are four families of sculptors who carve Hindu idols in black and white stone which is imported. The work is not of a high class. The finished articles are mostly sold locally, but are occasionally exported to Calcutta.

Natural Calamities

The following is a bare statement showing the dates of natural calamities in the district of Burdwan:—

Flood

1770	Disastrous Flood—29th September.
1787	Disastrous Flood.
1823	Damodar—26th September.
1855	Flood.
1905	Heavy flood in Damodar in July. Caused damage to crops.
1913	Great flood in Damodar on 9th August. Spread over large tracts on either side of the river (including Burdwan Town). Death roll not heavy. Loss of cattle and huts was very great.
1916	The floods in the Ajay and Damodar caused serious loss of property and crops in parts of Sadar and Katwa subdivisions.
1917	Some damage was caused to crops by floods of Damodar.
1918	Excessive rain and inundation in some parts caused extensive damage to the crops over large areas.
1920	Excessive rain and inundation in some parts caused extensive damage to crops over large areas.
1934	Severe flood in the Damodar breach in the embankment, extensive damage to crops on either side of the river, no loss of human life.
1943	Heavy flood in the Damodar breach in the embankment, causing damage to railway line, crops and huts. No loss of human life, but there was heavy loss of cattle. Mainly affected Sadar subdivision.

Drought

1918	Drought in some parts caused extensive damage to the crops over large areas.
1932	Drought affecting certain parts of the district.
1935	Failure of crop over the wide tracts of the district due to drought.
1940	Failure of crop due to irregular rainfall. Test relief operations had to be started.

Famine

1770	Severe famine.
1874	Severe famine.
1884	Considerable distress.
1885	Considerable distress.
1886	Severe famine.
1894	Famine.
1904	Famine.
1907	Famine in portion of the Kalna subdivision. Test works started.

Cyclone

1874	Severe cyclone.
1942	Cyclone in October, destroyed many houses, but no loss of human life.
1950	Severe tornado causing extensive damage to property and huts in a few villages of the Khandaghosh police station in the Sadar subdivision.

Earthquake

1897	Earthquake.

Land tenures

Land tenure. Most of the district is now held in *patni* from the Burdwan Raj. There are also a large number of *aima* estates, and other revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures; but many of the old service holdings, e.g., the *ghatwali* lands, have been resumed. Rents rule higher than in any other part of Bengal, except Hooghly. They are lowest in the poor paddy lands in the Raniganj and Asansol thanas, and highest in the irrigated areas and in the rich alluvial soil further east. The number of estates and the revenue demand will be found in the statistical section of this volume.

Tenure. The intermediate rent-paying tenures of Burdwan consist of properties held under the zamindars and comprise (*a*) *Patni taluks* with their subordinate *Se-patni* and *Dar-patni* tenures; (*b*) *Mukarrari taluks*, (*c*) *Istimrari taluks* and (*d*) *Ijaras* including *Dar-ijaras* and *Zar-i-peshqi ijaras*. The following is a brief description of each of these classes.

Patni tenures—A *Patni* tenure is, in effect, a lease which binds its holder by terms and conditions similar to those by which a superior landlord is bound to the State.

Under-tenures created by *Patnidars* are called *Dar-Patni*, and those created by *Dar-patnidars* are called *Se-patni* tenures. These under-tenures are, like the parent tenures, permanent, transferable and heritable; and have generally the same rights, privileges and responsibilities attached to them. They are usually granted on payment of a bonus.

Mukarrari tenures—*Mukarrari* tenures are hereditary tenures at a low rent fixed in perpetuity as the name itself, which is derived from the Persian *karar*, implies. Many of them were created by the operation of section 9 of Regulation XIX of 1793, which prescribes that resumed *lakhiraj* plots of less than 100 bighas existing before 1790 are to be settled in perpetuity at a fixed rent. At the creation of *Mukarrari* or *Dar-mukarrari* tenures the lessee usually pays a bonus or *salami*.

Dar-mukarraris are subordinate to *Mukarraris* and are created by the *Mukarraridar*. These tenures are also of a fixed nature and their rights and incidents are, in the absence of special provision, those of the parent tenure. *Dar-mukarrari* tenures are not, however, common in Burdwan.

Ijaras. The status of *Ijaradars*, or farmers, and of their subordinate *Dar-Ijaradars*, differs widely from that of the other intermediate tenure-holders described above. *Ijaradars* hold farming leases, by which a definite amount of annual rent is fixed for a specified term, usually varying from 5 to 30 years. Such leases are granted not only by the zamindars or superior landlords but also by subordinate *Talukdars* or tenure-holders in an estate. The lessor cannot enhance the rent of an *Ijara* lease during its term; and on its expiry, the *Ijaradar* is not entitled to renewal. If the latter is not specifically, by the conditions of his lease, debarred from creating an under-tenure, he occasionally creates a *Dar-ijara* tenure, the term of which cannot, of course, be longer than that of his own lease.

Another kind of *Ijara* is that known as *Zar-i-peshq Ijara*, *i.e.*, a lease granted in consideration of an advance of money. It may be granted for an unspecified term of years, and is usually made terminable on certain conditions, *e.g.*, when an estate is mortgaged as security for a loan, the term expires when the mortgagee has recovered the amount of debt and interest from the proceeds of the property. Such leases are much in vogue in this part of the country, where even the cultivators often give a *Zar-i-peshqi Ijara* of their lands to the village *Mahajan*.

Tenant's holdings. The tenures held by actual cultivators comprise (*a*) *jama* or *jot*, (*b*) *miadi jama*, (*c*) *mukarrari* and *maurasi jama*, (*d*) *korfa* and *dar-korfa*, and (*e*) *bhag jot*.

Jama or *jot*—Cultivators' holdings, called *jama* or *jot*, were generally, but not always, held without any written engagement. The lands have in many cases remained in the possession of one family from generation to generation and in most cases without any document of title. Written leases and agreements are now, however, usually taken and demanded when a new settlement is made. All these tenures are now governed by the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, as amended by Act I of 1907. In practice, a *jama* is divided into as many parts as suit the convenience of the *ryots* who hold it, and the total rent contributed by the different holders thereof is paid by one of them to the *gomashta* or rent-collector.

Miadi jama—The term *miadi jama* is applied to the holding of a cultivator with only a temporary interest in his land, which he holds for a fixed term of years under a *patta* or lease.

Bhag jot—Holdings for which the tenant pays a share (*bhag*) of the produce as rent are known as *bhag jot*. In some cases the arrangement is that the cultivator shall deliver a certain quantity of produce even although the crop should fail. Lands thus held are called *dhan thika* lands; but the payment of rent in kind in this manner is very rare in Burdwan. On the other hand holding in *bhag jot* are very common and every well-to-do tenant usually holds a certain proportion of his land in *bhag jot* generally from another tenant. Under-tenants also almost always hold their lands in *bhag jot*.

Mukarrari and *Maurasi jama*—Some cultivators hold land under leases called *mukarrari* and *maurasi*, the chief stipulations of which are that the rent is subject neither to enhancement nor abatement, and that the tenure descends from father to son. These leases are generally granted on the payment of a bonus or *salami* by the tenant.

Korfa and *Dar-korfa*—A sub-*ryoti* tenure subordinate to that held by an ordinary cultivator is called *korfa*. *Korfa* tenures are generally created verbally, and in some cases there are also *dar-korfadars* or *ryots* holding under *korfadars*.

Service tenures. When the *chakla* of Burdwan was ceded to the East Indian Company, there were four bodies of men employed in the protection of the country and in the collection of revenue. These were, first, a military force called *nagdis*, paid in cash, but since practically disbanded; they are now represented by the body-guard, such as they are, of the Burdwan Maharaja, who, at the permanent settlement, received an annual remission of Rs. 50,000 for the support of this force; second, the *thanadari* police; third, a body termed *gram saranjami paiks*, who, were at once village watchmen and collectors of rent; and fourth, *ghatwals*, whose duty it was to keep the hill passes and roads free from robbers, and to protect travellers. These three latter classes were paid by assignments of land. Lands of all these three categories have been resumed in the district and their memory is now only of historic interest.

Rent-free tenures. Rent-free tenures from the last class of landed estates in Burdwan. These have always been very numerous and in 1763-64 A.D. the territory thus alienated and not assessed to revenue at all was estimated at 568,736 bighas. One of the first acts of the newly appointed British Superintendents was to restore this area to the rent-paying lands of the district. Between 1765 and 1788, however, grants to hold 6,600 acres revenue-free under the names of *debottar*, *brahmottar*, etc., were given to 408 persons with a view to bringing waste lands under cultivation. In 1876 it was reported that there were 170,240 rent-free holdings of small plots of land included within the limits of permanently-settled estates. These are held rent-free of the zamindars; but Government revenue is paid by the proprietors on account of them. The tenures consist mainly of lands granted for religious purposes, such as *brahmottar*, *sivottar*, *debottar*, etc., by Hindus and *pirottar*, *chiragan*, *nazrat*, etc., by Muhammadans. Besides these, there are other rent-free tenures granted for charitable purposes, and numerous small rent-free holdings which do not appear to have been assigned for any special purpose.

Education

Education. The present state of education and educational institutions in the district has been fully elaborated in the statistical tables of this volume. It is unnecessary to paraphrase the details. In this connection it will be interesting to furnish a record of the state of education in the district in the first half of the 19th century. William Adam in the 1830's made a survey of the state of education in Bengal and Bihar, and the following extracts are reprinted from his Third Report on the State of Education in Bengal, published in 1837.

Adam gave the following account of the number and distribution of schools in the district of Burdwan in 1837:—

District of Burdwan

	Thanas	Bengali	Sanscrit	Persian	Formal Arabic	Learned Arabic	English	Girls	Infants
1	Culna	73	37	6	..	1	1	1	..
2	Purbasthal	33	18	3	..	..	.	..	..
3	Ganguriya	16	7	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	Rayana	72	14	10	2	..	..	..	..
5	Selimabad	66	8	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	Indas	43	6	8	..	3	..	..	..
7	Mantershwar	43	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
8	Balkrishna	26	25	12	..	..	..	..	..
9	Potna	53	12	9	..	..	..	..	..
10	Cutwa	31	13	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Burdwan	37	2	10	1	3	2	2	1
12	Mangalkot	45	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
13	Ausgram	91	32	19	..	..	..	..	..
		629	190	93	3	8	3	4	1

These thirteen thanas include the whole of the district which contains in all 931 schools of every class, averaging to each thana 71·6. There is no thana without both vernacular schools and schools of Hindu learning, and the number of each is greater than in any of the other districts I have visited.

The following is an account of Bengali and Hindi schools followed by accounts of other types of schools in the district in 1837 :—

District of Burdwan

The thirteen thanas of this district contain in all 629 Bengali schools of which seven are found in one village, six in another, and five in a third Nine villages contain three each; fifty-nine, two each, and four hundred and sixty-six, one each

The number of teachers is 639, being 10 in excess of the number of schools Nine Missionary schools and one supported by the Raja of Burdwan are conducted each by two teachers Six hundred and sixteen common village schools and four Missionary schools are taught by the same number of teachers The average age of all the teachers is 39 05 years Three of the teachers are Christians, nine are Musalmans, and 627 are Hindus The following are the castes of the Hindu teachers and the number of each —

Kayastha	369
Brahman	107
Sadgop	50
Aguri	30
Vaishnava	13
Tili	10
Bhatta	9
Gandhabanik	6
Kaivarta	5
Chandal	4
Kumar	3
Napit	3
Suvarnabanik	2
Goala	2
Bagdhi	2
Naga	1
Tanti	1
Daivajna	1
Vaidya	1
Yugi	1
Barayi	1
Kamar	1
Mayra	1
Dhoba	1
Rajput	1
Kalu	1
Sunri	1

In this list the *Sunri*, *Kalu*, *Dhoba*, *Bagdhi* and *Chandal* castes are those which the long established usages of the country would have either discouraged or altogether excluded from a knowledge of letters Two of the teachers are lepers

In this district I ascertained that there were four teachers who taught gratuitously, of whom one was a Musalman and three Hindus, and of the latter one was a Chandal

The paid teachers are thus subdivided according to the nature and amount of the remuneration which they receive —

	Rs.	a.	p.
26 receive monthly wages only	126	0	0
58 receive monthly fees only	136	1	9
2 receive monthly wages and uncooked victuals	10	8	0
348 receive monthly fees and uncooked victuals	1,049	0	6
8 receive montly fees and weekly presents	35	11	0
12 receive monthly fees and annual presents	49	9	0
53 receive monthly fees, uncooked victuals, and weekly presents	261	14	0
57 receive monthly fees, uncooked victuals and annual presents	217	8	6
1 receives monthly fees, weekly presents and annual presents	4	1	0
34 receive monthly fees, uncooked victuals, weekly presents and annual presents	186	0	0

Thus 635 teachers receive in all Rs 2,076-5-9, which averages to each teacher per month Rs 3-4-3 Many of the teachers who do not acquire sufficient for their livelihood by teaching, eke out their income by engaging in farming, in money-lending, in retail-trade, in weaving, in worldly service, in temple-service, etc , and all of them have occasional presents from the scholars during the progress of their education and even after they have left school which cannot be ascertained or estimated The teachers of the Missionary schools and of the school supported by the Raja of Burdwan are paid, but not by the parents of the scholars In the Missionary schools, the pupils besides receiving gratuitous instruction are also furnished with paper, pens, ink, leaves and books In the school of the Raja of Burdwan similar materials are supplied, together with a daily payment of the one-sixteenth part of an anna (five *gundas* of cowries, *i e* , 20 cowries or 1 *buri*) to each scholar for refreshments Three of the Hindu scholars are wholly fed at the expense of the Raja for a period of four years, after which they may continue to prosecute their studies as long as they please, but without that indulgence In one of the schools under Missionary superintendence one rupee per month is allowed for the hire of a boat to bring some of the scholars over a stream and to convey them back

The remarks respecting the school-houses in the district of Beerbhoom are generally applicable to those of Burdwan, except that in the latter I have met with more numerous instances in which school-houses have been built by general subscription amongst the parents of the scholars

In 629 schools conducted by 639 teachers the total number of scholars is 13,190, giving to each school an average of 20 9 scholars The average age of the whole number at the time when the different schools were visited was 9 9 years, the average age at the time when they entered school was 5 7 years; and the average age at the time when they would probably leave school was estimated to be 16 6 years The average period passed at school would thus appear to be about 11 years.

Of the whole number of scholars 13 are Christians, 769 Musalmans, and 12,408 Hindus. The following enumeration exhibits the castes of the Hindu scholars and the number of each:—

Brahman	3,429
Kayastha	1,846
Sadgop	1,254
Aguri	787
Gandhabanik	606
Teli	371
Goala	311
Mayra	281
Kamar	262
Suvarnabanik	261
Tanti	249
Sunri	188
Kshatriya	161
Bagdhi	138
Yugi	131
Vaidya	125
Sutar	108
Kumar	95
Swarnakar	81
Dom	61
Chandal	61
Chhatri	35
Dhoba	24
Rajput	21
Baiti	16
Muchi	16
Baatta	11
Hari	11
Agradani	8
Kurmi	8
Tior	4
Kunyar	3
Lahari	3
Tamli	242
Kaivarta	223
Kalu	207
Tili	200
Napit	192
Vaishnava	189
Kansyabanik	34
Daivajna	33
Barayi	32
Jalia	28
Sankhabanik	27
Mali	26
Garar	2
Kahar	2
Mal	2
Kandu	1
Matiya	1
Pashi	1

Compared with the preceding districts there is a much larger number of scholars, and all the castes, both high and low, partake of the increase. There are some low castes also which here appear for the first time as the **Tior, Garar** and **Mal** castes. The number of scholars of low caste is so considerable that without explanation it might be supposed that they were chiefly found in the Missionary schools which are more numerous in this district than in any other I have visited, and which of course do not recognize distinctions of caste. The fact, however, is otherwise, for the number of scholars belonging to 16 of the lowest castes amounts to 760, of whom only 86 are found in Missionary schools and the remaining number in native schools. This fact appears to be of sufficient interest to be exhibited in detail.

	Kalu	Sunri	Bagdhi	Dom	Chandal	Jalia	Dhoba	Muchi	Hari	Tior	Lahari	Garar	Kahar	Mal	Matiya	Pashi
13 Missionary Schools contain ..	33	20	21	3	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
616 Native Schools contain ..	174	168	117	58	60	28	19	16	11	2	3	2	2	2	1	0

It thus appears that the proportion of scholars of these low castes in Missionary schools is high; but the total number of the same castes in native schools is so considerable as to prove that other and independent causes are in operation stimulating the humbler classes of native society to the improvement of their condition and to the attainment of those advantages, hitherto for the most part denied to them, that arise from a knowledge of letters.

The following is the distribution of the scholars into the four established grades of instruction:—

(*a*) Scholars who write on the ground ..	702
(*b*) Scholars who write on palm-leaf ..	7,113
(*c*) Scholars who write on plantain-leaf	2,765
(*d*) Scholars who write on paper ..	2,610

In 13 schools Christian instruction is communicated; in one school commercial accounts only; in three schools agricultural accounts only; and in 186 schools both accounts are taught. In one school commercial accounts and written works; in two schools agricultural accounts and written works; and in 423 schools both descriptions of accounts and written works are taught.

Most of the written works mentioned as school books under the heads of Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom are also used in this district; and in addition the following works were found in various schools, *viz.*, the *Ganga Bandana*, describing the virtues of the river-goddess; the *Yugadya Bandana*, describing those of the goddess Durga, *Data Karna*, the generous Karna, illustrating the beneficence and hospitality of Karna, the prime minister of Duryodhana, and the Hatim Tai of India; and the *Adi Parva*, or first chapter of the Mahabharat, translated into Bengali by Kasi Das.

Sanskrit Schools in 1837

This district contains 190 Sanscrit schools of which two villages contain six each; one village contains five; three villages contain four each; seven villages contain three each; 27 villages contain two each; and 86 villages contain one each.

The number of learned teachers is the same as the number of schools and their average age is 45.2 years. One hundred and eighty are Rarhi, four Varendra, and two Vaidika Brahmans and four are of the Vaidya or medical caste.

The following are the annual receipts estimated by themselves, of the whole body of teachers:—

	Rs.
185 receive in the form of presents at assemblies ..	10,928
1 receives in presents and monthly allowance ..	376
2 receive by medical practice	500
1 receives by medical practice and in the form of monthly allowance	156
1, a medical professor, practises as well as teaches gratuitously	

Thus 189 professors of learning receive in all Rs. 11,960, averaging to each per annum Rs. 63-4-5. Of the two teachers who receive monthly allowances one is a learned Brahman and the other a learned Vaidya, and the Raja of Burdwan is the patron of both. There are only two teachers holding endowments of land, one amounting to eight and the other to ten bighas of land, the former yielding about 18 and the latter about 15 rupees a year.

Kalidasa Sarvabhauma, dwelling at Ambika in the Culna thana, has made a translation into easy Sanscrit and also into Bengali of those portions of Menu and Mitakshara which relate to criminal law; and also a translation into Bengali of that portion of the Mitakshara which treats of the law of usury.

Gurucharana Panchanana, dwelling at Baguniya in the Ganguriya thana, is the author of a drama in Sanscrit, entitled *Srikrishna Lilambudhi*, containing 50 leaves or 100 pages, in mixed prose and verse on the amours of Krishna.

Iswarachandra Nyayaratna, dwelling at Bara Belun in the Balkrishna thana, has written three works in Sanscrit, *viz.*, *Gaura Chandramrita* on the incarnation of Chaitanya, *Manoduta*, legendary; and *Mukti Dipika*, a comparative view of the means of obtaining final absorption according to the six schools of philosophy. These three works contain about 1,200 slokas. He is also engaged on a commentary illustrative of the Nyaya doctrine.

Krishnamohana Vidyabhushana, dwelling at Mahatab in the Balkrishna thana, claims to have written a commentary on Alandara Kaustubha, a work on rhetoric, containing 300 leaves or 600 pages; and *Bayu Duta*, a work of general literature in verse, containing 10 or 12 leaves.

The most voluminous native author I have met with is Raghunandana Goswami, dwelling at Maro in the Potna thana. The following is an enumeration of his works: (1) A commentary on the Chandomanjari, a treatise on prosody, so framed as to express the praises of Krishna. (2) A commentary on Santi Sataka, a work on abstraction from the world. (3) *Sadachara Nirnaya*, a compilation from the laws on the Vaishnava ritual containing 140 leaves or 280 pages in prose and verse: a copy is in my possession. (4) *Dhatu Dipa*, a metrical explanation of Sanscrit roots in the order of the 10 conjugations, containing 500 slokas. (5) *Aunadika Kosha*, a metrical dictionary of works comprising the Unadi postfixes in two parts, of which one contains words having more meanings than one, and the other words of only one meaning, 300 slokas. (6) *Rogarnava Tarini*, a compilation from various medical works on the treatment of disease, containing 174 leaves or 348 pages, part being in verse extending to 6,000 slokas. (7) *Arishta Nirupana*, a description of the various signs or symptoms of approaching death, a compilation in verse of 400 slokas, contained in 14 leaves or 28 pages. (8) *Sarira Vivritti*, a treatise on the progress of gestation and on the seats in the human body of the various humours, etc., in prose and verse, comprised in 22 leaves or 44 pages. (9) *Lekha Darpana*, on letter writing, principally in prose, 15 leaves or 30 pages. (10) *Dwaita* principally in prose. 15 leaves or 30 pages. (10) *Dwaita Siddhanta Dipika*, a defence of the distinction between the human and divine spirits in opposition to pantheism, contained in 71 leaves or 142 pages. (11) *Hariharastotra*, the praises of Vishnu and Siva, in nine slokas, so composed that every sloka has two senses, of which one is applicable to Vishnu and the other to Siva: a copy is in my possession. (12) *Siva Sarmadastotra*, eight slokas, containing a double sense, one expressing the praises of Siva, and the other some different meaning. (13) A commentary on the preceding. (14) *Yamakavinoda*, eight slokas, containing the praises of Krishna, written in a species of alliteration by a repetition of the same sounds: a copy is in my possession. (15) A commentary on the preceding: a copy is in my possession. (16) *Bhavanuprasa*, eight slokas, containing the praises of Krishna, in a species of alliteration. (17) *Antaslapika*, four slokas, in question and answer so framed that the answer to one question contains the answers to all the questions in the same sloka. (18) *Radha Krishnastotra*, eight slokas, containing the praises of Radha and Krishna, and so framed that they may be read either backward or forward. (19) A commentary on the above consisting of two leaves or four pages. (20) A specimen of *Alata Chakra Bandha*, two slokas, so framed that each sloka contains materials for 64 slokas by the transposition of each letter in succession from the beginning to the end, first the 32 syllables from left to right, and afterwards the 32 from right to left. (21) *Sansaya Satani*, a commentary on the Bhagavata Purana, now in progress of composition. (22) A commentary on Yama Shatpadi which contains the praises of Narayana by Yama. (23) *Stavakadamba*, 76 slokas, containing the praises of Saraswati, Ganga, Yamuna, Nityananda, Chaitanya, Vrindavana, Krishna and Radhika. (24) *Govindarupamrita*, 41 slokas, containing a description of the qualities of Krishna. (25) *Krishna Keli Suddhakar*, 400 slokas, on the loves of Radha and Krishna, principally occupied with the period extending from the jealousy of Radha to her reconciliation with Krishna. (25) Commentary on the above of 37 leaves or 74 pages. (26) *Govinda Mahodaya*, 800 slokas, containing the history of Radha's eight female friends or attendants. (27) *Govinda Charitra*, 350 slokas, containing the lamentations of Radha on account of her separation from Krishna. (28) *Bhakta Mala*, 5,000 slokas, explanatory of the different forms in which Krishna has been propitious to his votaries, translated from Marwari into Sanscrit. (29) *Durjnana Mihira Kalanala*, a defence of the doctrine of the Vaishnavas. (30) *Bhakta Lilamrita*, a compilation from the 18 puranas of everything relating to Krishna. (31) *Parakiya Mata Khandana*, an attempt to establish that the milkwomen of Vrindavana with whom Krishna disported were his own wives, and not those of the milkmen of that place. (32) A commentary on Kavi Chandra's praise of Hara and Gauri (Siva and Parvati), consisting of 10 leaves or 20 pages. (33) *Desika Niraya*, a compilation on the qualifications of a spiritual guide and on the tests by which one should be selected: a copy is in my possession. (34) A commentary on Srutyadhyaya, one of the books of the Bhagavata Purana on the history of Radha and Krishna, consisting of 22 leaves or 44 pages. (35) *Krishnavilasa*, 109 slokas, on the amours of Krishna. The preceding works are written in Sanscrit: the following chiefly in Bengali, *viz.*, (36) *Rama Rasayana*, the history of Rama, written on 889 leaves or 1,778 pages, containing 30,000 slokas. (37) *Patra Prakasa*, eight leaves or 16 pages on letter writing, the example in Sanscrit and the explanation in Bengali.

Ram Comala Kavibhushana of the medical caste, dwelling at Burdwan in the Burdwan thana, has written Nayanananda Nataka, a drama of about 300 slokas, illustrative of the life and actions of the late Raja of Burdwan; and *Vadarthadarsa*, a treatise on grammar, contained in about 50 leaves or 100 pages.

Radha Kanta Vachaspati, dwelling at Chanak in the Mangalkot thana, has written the following works, *viz.*, *Nikunjavilasa*, a drama consisting of 60 leaves or 120 pages, illustrative of the loves of Radha and Krishna, and written in Sanscrit, Praerit, Paisachi, Apabhransa, Maharashtri, Magadhi, and Sauraseni; *Surya Panchasata*, a poem in praise of the sun, consisting of 30 leaves or 60 pages; and *Durga Sataka*, containing the praises of Durga in a hundred slokas.

The majority of the teachers have school-houses either built at their own charge, or at the expense of patrons and friends, or by the subscriptions of the most respectable inhabitants of the village where the school is situated. In those instances in which there is no regular school-house, the Baithak-khana or Chandimandap of the pandit or of some wealthy friend answers the purpose.

In 190 Sanscrit schools there are 1,358 students averaging 7·1 to each school. Of the total number 590 are natives of the villages in which the schools are situated and 768 natives of other villages. They are thus distributed in respect of caste:—

Brahmans	.	1,296
Vaidyas	...	45
Daivajnas	...	11
Vaishnavas	...	6

The students of 105 schools receive nothing in the form of presents or by mendicancy. Those of 85 schools receive Rs. 391, averaging about Rs. 4-9-7 annually to the students collectively of each school. The following is an enumeration of the studies pursued and the number of students engaged in each:—

Grammar	...	644
Lexicology	...	31
Literature	...	90
Rhetoric	...	8
Law	...	238
Logic	...	277
Vedanta	..	3
Medicine	...	15
Mythology	...	43
Astrology	..	7
Tantras	...	2

The following is the average age of the students belonging to each branch of learning at each of the periods formerly mentioned:—

Grammar	... 11·4	16·2	20·7
Lexicology	... 15·7	16·4	17·8
Literature	... 18·6	21·4	24·9
Rhetoric	... 23·6	23·8	27·1
Law	... 23·2	27·5	35·5
Logic	... 17·8	22·2	29·0
Vedanta	... 24·3	31·3	34·6
Medicine	... 16·2	20·5	24·2
Mythology	... 24·6	27·7	31·6
Astrology	... 23·4	26·7	30·5
Tantras	... 27·5	32·0	32·5

The following works are read: in grammar, the *Daurgadasi* and *Ramtarkavagisi* commentaries of the Mugdhabodha, and the *Harinamamrita* grammar by Mulajiva Goswami; in literature, the *Kumar Sambhava*, *Magha* and *Padanka Duta*; in law, the *Suddhi*, *Udvaha*, *Sraddha*, *Ekadasi*, *Malamasa* and *Jyotisha Tatwas* and the *Mitakshara*; in logic, the *Jagadisi*, commentary of Vyapti Panchaka, Sinha Vyaghra, Avachhedoktanirukti, Vyapti Grahopaya, Samanya Lakshana, Pakshata, Paramarsa, Kevalanwayi, and Samanya Nirukti, the *Mathuri* commentary of Tarka, the *Gadadhari* commentary of Anumiti and Satpratipaksha, the *Jagadisi* and *Gadadhari* commentaries of Visesa Vyapti, Avayava, Savyabhichara and Hetwabhasa and the *Sabdasaktiprakasika*, *Saktibadha*, *Muktibada*, *Bauddha Dhikkara*, *Pramanyabada*, *Lilavati*, and *Kusumanjali*; in the Vedanta, *Sankarabhashya* and *Panchadasi*; in medicine, *Sarangadhara Sanhita*, *Charaka*, *Vyakhya Madhu Kosha* and *Chakrapani*; in mythology, *Ramayana* and *Bhagavad Gita*; in astrology, *Jyotisha Sara*; and in the Tantra, *Tantra Sara*.

Persian and Arabic Schools in 1837

In this district there are three schools in which nothing more than the formal reading of the Koran is taught as described in the Second Report, pp. 27-29; 93 Persian schools; and eight Arabic schools.

Seven of these schools are found in one village and three in another; six villages contain two each and 82 villages contain one each.

There are three Musalman teachers to the three schools for the formal reading of the Koran, and 12 Musalman teachers to the eight schools of Arabic learning; two of these schools having each three teachers, of whom one teaches Arabic, the second Persian, and the third watches over the manners and general conduct of the pupils. The 93 Persian schools have the same number of teachers of whom 86 are Musalmans and seven Hindus. Of the latter four are kayasthas, two brahmans, and one a gandhabanik. The average age of all the teachers is 39·5 years.

Twenty-two teachers instruct gratuitously and of that number six also support and clothe the whole or a part of their scholars. I have not found any instance in which Hindu students receive from a Musalman teacher or patron anything beyond gratuitous instruction. Thus in one instance a maulavi gratuitously instructs seven Hindu scholars, but in addition to gratuitous instruction he gives also food and clothing to eleven Musalman students; in another, a maulavi gratuitously instructs two Hindu and six Musalman students, and he gives also food and clothing to five other Musalman students; and in a third case, a maulvi has 13 Musalman students, all of whom he both instructs and supports. The rule appears to be that those students, whether Hindus or Musalmans, who are natives of the village in which the school is situated receive gratuitous instruction only, while those Musalman students, who are natives of other villages and have come from a distance for the sake of instruction receive also food and clothing. On the other hand when a Hindu is the patron as in the case of the Raja of Burdwan, who supports two Persian schools, Musalman and Hindu scholars enjoy equal advantages although the number of the former is less. Thus in one of the Raja's schools 13 Hindus and 2 Musalmans and in the other 13 Hindus and 1 Musalman receive instruction and food for four years after which they may continue to study, but without receiving food. Some of the patrons and gratuitous teachers are men of great wealth or high character, and others without possessing either of these are holders of land by the tenure of Ayma, which was apparently regarded in several instances as involving an obligation to give gratuitous instruction. This is more apparent in one case from the fact that the holder of the land, after long neglecting this obligation, lately sent three or four scholars to the neighbouring schools, whom he supports at his own expense. The remuneration of the paid teachers is as follows:—

		Rs.	as.
11	teachers receive monthly wages ...	156	0
14	teachers receive fees ...	70	8
1	teacher receives only his daily food ...	2	0
10	teachers receive monthly wages and uncooked food ...	61	11
1	teacher receives monthly wages and subsistence money ...	25	0
29	teachers receive fees and uncooked food ...	151	3
2	teachers receive monthly wages and annual presents ...	11	0
6	teachers receive fees and annual presents ...	26	3
1	teacher receives weekly and annual presents ...	2	14
11	teachers receive fees, uncooked food and annual presents ...	67	4

Thus 86 paid teachers receive in all Rs. 573-11, averaging to each Rs. 6-10-8 per month.

Out-houses, baithak-khanas, chandimandaps and kachharis are employed as school-houses here as elsewhere, the place occupied generally belonging to the principal supporter of the school and sometimes to the teacher himself. In one instance, one of the scholars in a Persian school in payment of the instruction he receives supplies the teacher with a school-house rent-free. Of the Persian schools about a dozen have school-houses expressly built for that purpose and varying in the estimated cost of erection from six rupees to two hundred. Three of the Arabic schools have buildings estimated to have cost 50, 200, and 250 rupees, respectively. Another has a school-house with a dwelling-house attached in the upper story of which the teacher lives, while the scholars are lodged below. Two of them have large endowments with buildings estimated to cost, in one instance 15,000 and in the other 50,000 rupees. Each endowment is applied to the support not only of a school but of a hospital, a mosque and a sacred relic.

In 104 schools there are 971 scholars averaging 9·3 to each school. Of the total number 17 are engaged in the formal reading of the Koran, 899 in the perusal of Persian works, and 55 in the study of Arabic learning. All the Koran readers are Musalmans: of the Persian scholars, 451 are Musalmans and 448 are Hindus; and of the Arabic students 51 are Musalmans and 4 are Hindus. Of the four Hindu students of Arabic, two are of the aguri caste, one is a kayastha and one a teli. The following are the castes and numbers of the 448 Hindus, who are Persian scholars:—

Kayastha	172
Brahman	153
Sadgop	50
Aguri	42
Suvarnabanik	8
Vaidya	4
Chhatri	3
Sunri	3
Kaivarta	2
Gandhabanik	2
Kumar	2
Swarnakar	2
Rajput	1
Teli	1
Napit	1
Tanti	1
Mayra	1

The following are the average ages of the scholars at the three periods formerly mentioned:—

Koran readers	...	8·7	10·4	13·2
Persian scholars	...	10·03	15·6	26·5
Arabic students	...	16·3	21·2	28·1

The following works, in addition to some mentioned under the preceding heads, are read in the schools of this district:—

In Persian, *Tis Takhti*, a spelling-book; *Farsi Nameh* or *Sirab Dhoka*, a vocabulary; *Insha-i-Herkern*, forms of correspondence; *Nal Daman*, translation from Sanscrit of a love story; the poems of *Urfi*, of *Hajiz*, of *Wahshati*, of *Ghani*, of *Badr* and of *Khakani*, the last including both the *Tahfut-ul-Irakin* and *Kasaid-i-Khakani*, *Waqaia Nayamat Khan Ali*, an account of the campaigns of Aurungzebe; *Hadikat-ul-Balaghat*, a grammar of rhetoric; *Shah Nameh*, Firdusi's national poem; and *Kuliyat-i-Khosro*, the works of Khosro.

In Arabic, *Sarf Mir* and *Hidayat-us-Sarf* on the etymology of the Arabic; *Miat Amil*, *Jummul*, *Totamma*, *Hidayat-un-Nahv*, *Misba*, *Zawa*, *Kafia* and *Sharh-i-Mulla* on syntax, Zewa being a commentary on Misba and Sharh-i-Mulla on Kafia; *Mizan-i-Mantik*, *Tahzib*, *Mir Zahid*, *Kutbi*, *Mir* and *Mulla Jalal* on logic, Kutbi and Mulla Jalal being commentaries on Mir Zahid and Mir, a glossary to Kutbi; *Sharh-i-Waqaia*, on the circumstantials of Islam, as the ceremonies of religion and the law of inheritance; *Nurulanwar*, on the fundamentals of Islam, as the unity of God and the mission of Mohammad, Sirajiya, compendium of Mohammadan law, *Hidaya*, on the law of inheritance, *Miscat-ul-Misabih*, on Mohammadan observances; *Shams-i-Bazigha* and *Sadra*, treatises on natural philosophy· *Sharh-i-Chaghmani*, a treatise on astronomy according to the Ptolemanic system: and *Tauji Talla* and *Faragh*, treatises on metaphysics.

English, Orphan, Girls' and Infants' Schools in 1837

There are three English schools in this district, one at Japat in the Culna thana, the second in the town of Burdwan, both under Missionary control, and the third also in the town of Burdwan, but of native origin and under native management. The Missionaries of the Church Society, the Revd. Messrs. Alexander and Weitbrecht, respectively, established and superintend the two former, and the Raja of Burdwan established and supports the latter.

Each of the Missionary schools has one teacher, one a Musalman and the other an East Indian. The school of the Raja of Burdwan has two teachers, one a brahman and the other a kayastha. The following are the monthly salaries of the teachers:—

		Rs.
East Indian	...	80
Musalman	..	20
Kayastha	.	14
Brahman	..	12

At Japat, the place of Christian worship is used as a school-room; and the Missionary school at Burdwan has a very handsome school-room built at a cost of 2,500 rupees contributed by the Raja of Burdwan and other benevolent persons. The Raja's own school is conducted in one of the buildings attached to his residence in the town.

The number of scholars in the three schools is 120. Of these, two in the Japat school are children of native christian parents. Six are Musalmans of whom one is in the Japat school and five are in the Missionary school at Burdwan. All the scholars in the Raja's school are Hindus; and the number of Hindus in the three schools is 112, whose subdivisions are as follows:—

Brahman	...	53
Kayastha	...	36
Vaishnava	...	5
Kshatriya	...	3
Vaidya	...	3
Chhatri	...	3
Swarnakar	...	2
Bhatta	...	1
Tamli	...	1
Mali	..	1
Kamar	...	1
Kaivarta	...	1
Yugi	...	1
Bagdhi	...	1

In respect of caste, there is no distinction between the scholars of the Raja's school and those of the Missionary schools. The average age of entering school or beginning to learn English was 12·5 years, the average age when the schools were visited was 15·5 years and the average of the ages, at which it was considered probable the scholars would leave school was 21·4 years.

The scholars in all the three schools are taught gratuitously. All the Raja's scholars are furnished with paper, pens and ink, free of charge; and 11 of them receive food for four years. They supply themselves with books.

The instruction given in the two Missionary schools will be seen from the following details. The lowest class or youngest boys of the Burdwan school con the English spelling-book; the scholars of the next grade add the English Reader withhout giving the meaning; the next give the meaning both of the spelling-book and Reader, the fourth grade read the New Testament, learn Murray's abirdged grammer, know something of the maps of Asia, Europe and Africa, and of the use of the terrestrial globe, work sums in simple multiplication and translate easy sentences from Bengali into English; the fifth grade add to the preceding some acquaintance with syntactical parsing and with the outlines of ancient history; and the highest class still further read the history of England, study the definitions, axioms and a few of the propositions of the first book of Euclid, work sums in compound addition and translate rather more difficult sentences from Bengali into English.

The books used in the Raja's school are Murray's Spelling Book and abridged grammer, the English Reader, the Universal Letter-writer, and Dyche's Guide to the English tongue. The teachers, never having enjoyed the advantages of competent instruction, possess a mere smattering of the language and can of course communicate only what they know.

Under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Linke a school for orphan boys has recently been formed on the Church Mission premises at Burdwan. They are to be taught English as well as Bengali, but they were acquainted with Bengali only at the time the school was visited, and they have, therefore, been enumerated in the account already given of the Bengali schools of the district in page xxvii. They are 12 in number and are the children of Native Christian parents. In addition to instruction in letters and religion, they are also taught some of the mechanical arts as weaving, tailoring and carpentry. The school is entirely supported by the subscriptions of benevolent persons in Burdwan.

There are four girls' schools in the district, of which one, situated at Japat in the Culna thana and superintended by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, is supported by the Ladies' Society of Calcutta; a second, situated in the town of Burdwan and superintended by the Rev. Mr. Linke, is supported by the same Society; a

third, situated on the Mission premises in the neighbourhood of Burdwan, is supported and superintended by the Rev. Mr. Weitbrecht; and a fourth, situated in the neighbourhood of Katwa in the thana of that name and superintended by the Rev. William Carey of the Baptist Missionary Society, is supported by the Calcutta Baptist Society for promoting Native Female Education. In all these cases the wives of the Missionaries co-operate in the superintendence.

Besides the abovementioned gratuitous superintendence there are 13 paid teachers employed in these four schools; and of that number eight teachers are attached to the Japat school alone, two to the Cutwa school, two to the Burdwan school and one to Mr. Weitbrecht's school. Six of the teachers are native christians and seven are Hindus. Of the native christian teachers four are males and two females. The following are the castes of the Hindu teachers:—

Rajbansi	... 2
Brahman	... 1
Kayastha	... 1
Kashatriya	... 1
Chhatri	... 1
Vaishnava	... 1

The teachers are paid by monthly salaries:—

	Rs.
Six of the teachers paid by the Ladies' Society receive Rs. 5 each ...	30
Four receive Rs. 4 each ...	16
One teacher receives from Mr. Weitbrecht ...	8
Two teachers, paid by the Baptist Society, receive Rs. 12-8 each ...	25

The average is Rs. 6-12-3 to each teacher.

The average age of all the teachers is 26·7 years. The age of one of the female native christian teachers is 16 and of the other 18 years.

The number of girls taught in the four schools is 175. Their average age when they entered school was 6·5 years; their average age at the time when the schools were visited was 9·1 years; and the average age at which they intended or were expected to leave school was 14·9 years.

Of the total number of scholars one is a Musalman girl; 36 are the daughters of native christian parents or orphans rescued from starvation and supported by the Missionaries; and 138 are the daughters of Hindu parents. The Hindus are thus subdivided according to their castes:—

Bagdi	... 58
Muchi	... 18
Bauri	... 17
Dom	... 17
Hari	... 12
Vaishnava	... 6
Tanti	... 6
Chandal	... 2
Kurmi	... 1
Baiti	... 1

A sum of Rs. 1-8 per month is allowed by the Ladies' Society for refreshments to the children. Three female messengers are employed to bring the children to school and to conduct them home. If one messenger brings 10 scholars every day for a month, she gets two rupees; and more or less in proportion to the number. It is not necessary that the same scholars should always be brought by the same messenger: the number only is regarded.

The only language taught in the girls' school is Bengali. The books read are chiefly religious and the instruction Christian. They are also taught needle-work. The following is the distribution of the scholars into four grades of Bengali instruction:—

(*a*) Girls who read only	... 112
(*b*) Girls who write on the ground	... 2
(*c*) Girls who write on the palm-leaf	... 57
(*d*) Girls who write on the plantain-leaf	... 4

The only other institution in this district to be noticed is an infants' school situated on the Church Mission premises in the neighbourhood of Burdwan. The children are about 15 in number of both sexes, partly native christian children, and partly orphans. They are under the care of Miss Jones, lately arrived from England and well acquainted with the modes of infant instruction in use there. The ear is chiefly taught and the exercises are pronounced in recitative.

Adult Instruction in 1837

In thana Culna of this district the number of adults who have received a learned education and are engaged in the business of teaching is 38, of whom 37 are Hindus and one is a Musalman.

The number of adults, who have received a learned education and who are not engaged in the business of teaching is 99, of whom 80 are Hindus and 19 are Musalmans.

The number of adults, who have not received a learned education and who are engaged in the business of teaching with attainments superior to a mere knowledge of reading and writing is 93; of whom 82 are Hindu teachers of 72 Bengali schools; 71 for boys and one for girls, nine are Musalman teachers—of six Persian, two Bengali and one English school; and two are native christian female teachers of a girls' school.

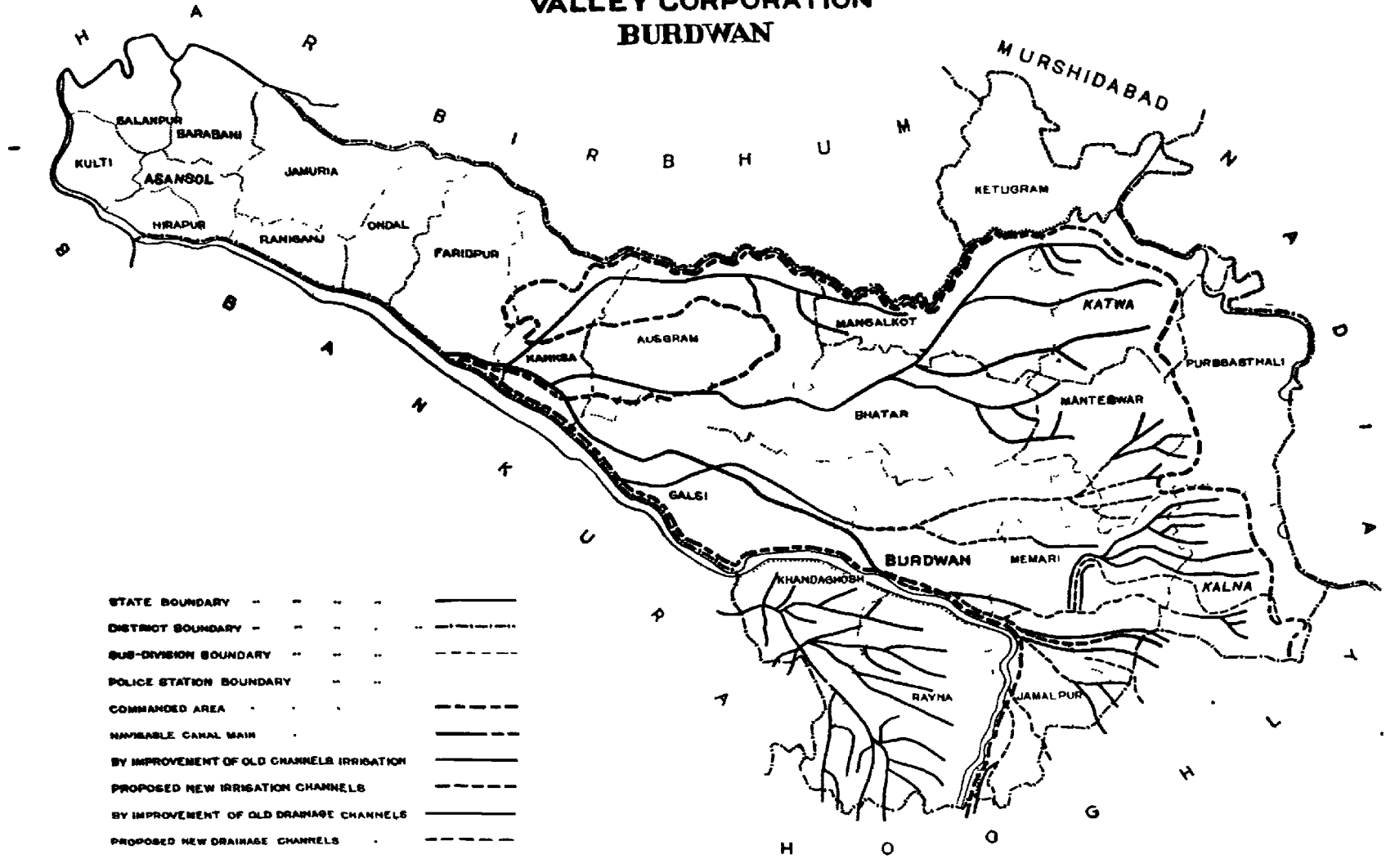
The number of adults, who have neither received a learned education nor are engaged in the business of teaching, but who possess attainments superior to a mere knowledge of reading and writing are 2,424, of whom 2,271 are Hindus and 153 Musalmans.

The number of adults, who can merely read and write is 2,304, of whom 2,115 are Hindus and 189 are Musalmans.

The number of adults, who can merely decipher writing or sign their names is 2,350, of whom 2,100 are Hindus and 244 Musalmans.

THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF THE DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

BURDWAN



(BY COURTESY OF THE DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION)

APPENDIX I

GAZETTEER

Agradwip—A village in the Katwa subdivision situated on the Bhagirathi. The sacred river at Katwa has for Hindus an especial sanctity rivalling in that respect the Ganges at Banaras. According to tradition the Great Vikramaditya used to transport himself from his palace at Ujjain in Rajputana daily in order to bathe in the river. Agradwip is a famous place of Pilgrimage and contains a temple of Gopinath at which some ten thousand pilgrims gather every April. The temple was consecrated in the 16th century.

Andal—An important junction on the East Indian Railway, situated some ten miles east of Raniganj in the Asansol subdivision. There is a large railway settlement here and the station which is known as Ondal station is the junction for the Ondal Loop line which serves the north of the Raniganj coalfield, and also the line to Suri in the Birbhum district.

Asansol subdivision—The north-western subdivision of the district lying between 23°25′ and 23°53′ N. and 86°48′ and 87°32′ E. with an area of 624 square miles. It consists of thanas Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani, Jamuria, Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa. A hundred years ago the whole of this tract was a wilderness of forest and jungle, dotted at long intervals with tiny clearings and settlements. For centuries it had been a sort of debatable land between the Jharkhand, or great western forest, inhabited by the aboriginal tribes whom the Hindus classed indiscriminately as Chuars, and the settled country to the east; and even at the end of the eighteenth century it was the haunt and refuge of bands of broken and outlawed men who, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the land, ravaged and plundered the countryside. The tract contains the famous Raniganj coalfield. It is now one of the busiest centres of industry in the Indian sub-continent and its coal and iron fields are filled with a throng of busy and prosperous miners and artisans. The subdivision now boasts of the largest area of primary industries in eastern India: coal, iron, steel, aluminium, pottery, clay, stone, refractories, paper, electricity and locomotive construction. It is bounded on the north by the Santal Parganas and the Ajay which separates it from Birbhum, on the east by the Burdwan subdivision, and on the south and west by the Damodar and Barakar rivers which separate it from Bankura and Manbhum.

Until 1906 in which year the subdivisional headquarters were transferred to Asansol, the subdivision was known as the Raniganj subdivision. The north-western part consists of rocky undulating country, which merges in the south and south-east in the alluvial plain stretching along the Damodar. Its population in 1951 was 769,265 compared with 310,273 in 1891. It contains nine towns and 555 villages: The nine towns are: Asansol, its headquarters and a great railway centre (population 76,277), and Raniganj, its former headquarters (25,939), Chittaranjan (the locomotive production centre), Barakar, Disergarh (coal centres), Kulti, Burnpur (iron, steel and refractories), Neamatpur (coal, iron and refractories), Ondal (Railway). Raniganj is a large centre of coal, paper, refractories, pottery and aluminium. The subdivision is now the most progressive part of the district and has the highest density of population in the district: 1,233 to the sq. mile. It differs from the rest of the district, which is entirely agricultural in character; the alluvial soil here changes to laterite, and rich coal and iron fields have in the last 80 years caused a continuous increase in the number and prosperity of its inhabitants. The subdivision contains numerous collieries and also the Bengal Iron and Steel Works at Kendwa near Barakar, the Burnpur Iron and Steel Works at Burnpur, the potteries of Messrs. Burn and Co., and the Bengal Paper Mills at Raniganj, and Messrs. Burn and Co.'s Lime and Brick Works at Andal and Durgapur, the Aluminium Corporation near Raniganj, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

Asansol—Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, situated on the East Indian Railway, 132 miles from Calcutta, in 23°41′ N. and 86°59′ E. Population (1951) 76,277. The headquarters of the subdivision used to be in Raniganj in the beginning of the century, which is situated in the centre of the coalfield and is now one of the most important railway centres in West Bengal. In 1881 the town was a rural tract. In 1891 its population was returned at 11,000 and in 1901 at 14,906. There is a large European community connected with the railway and the bazar is growing rapidly. The town is situated in the middle of the Raniganj coalfield, and since coal of a better quality is obtainable here than further east it has practically taken the place of Raniganj as the centre of the coal industry. There is a junction here with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the railway station and workshops have recently been much enlarged and improved. There is a proposal to remove the Kanchrapara Railway Workshops to Asansol, and the locomotive shops have the reputation of being one of the largest in the East. Asansol was constituted a Municipality in 1896; the area within municipal limits is 4·02 square miles. The Grand Trunk Road runs right through the town, which lies on either side of it for a distance of some two miles. The subdivisional offices and the civil courts are situated on the south of the road on high ground beyond the Bengal-Nagpur line, some two miles west of the town. There is a sub-jail with accommodation for 85 prisoners. A Roman Catholic Mission in the town maintains a church, convent and schools, and a Methodist Episcopal Mission supports a leper asylum, orphanage, and girls' school. The town

contains the usual public offices and a very large railway settlement and a handsome Institute and extensive recreation grounds have been provided for the employees.

Ausgrām—A village in the Burdwan subdivision situated some five miles north-west of Guskara Railway Station. It contains a charitable dispensary, which is maintained by the District Board, a police station, a High English School and a Post and Telegraph Office. There is also a Sanskrit *tol* in the village. On the road to Ausgram there is an old fort called Panchaganga which is intersected by the metalled road from Guskara to Ausgram.

Bagnapara—A village in the Kalna subdivision containing a *Sivalingam* (Sri Ramkrishna Jiu temple) temple known as Gopeswar. The place is identified with Chaitanya and his followers. The Vaishnabs visit this temple in considerable numbers on the occasion of the *Shibaratri* festival.

Banpās—A village in the headquarters subdivision. It is noted for its manufacture of brass and bell-metal ware.

Barakar—A town in the Raniganj subdivision of the district, situated on the left bank of the Barakar river in 23°45′ N. and 86°49′ E., about 143 miles from Calcutta. The population of Barakar proper in 1901 was 385, but the name was ordinarily understood to include the villages of Begunia, Ladna, Manberia and several small collieries with a total population of nearly 5,000. In 1951 the population stands at 10,440. Kendwa, some two miles from Barakar, is the site of the Bengal Iron and Steel Works. The works were originally managed by Government but in 1889 were handed over to Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta. The opening of the Grand Chord Line of the East Indian Railway has placed Barakar on the main line, and it is at present one of the busiest industrial places in West Bengal. The roads are thick with coal dust, and the country round is studded with collieries and factories, and covered with a network of railway sidings. Two fine bridges carrying the Grand Trunk Road and the railway line span the Barakar river, and the town is thus in direct communication with the Jherria coalfield. There is an old dak bungalow on the Grand Trunk Road at the approach to the bridge over the Barakar river, which was formerly an important halting place. The town also contains some very fine old stone temples. (*See* Glossary of Ancient Monuments.) Four miles north of Barakar under the Hadla hill there is a beautiful stone shrine to Kalyaneswari, the Lady of Fulfilment, a place of pilgrimage for barren women, which is said to be 400 or 500 years old. According to tradition the shrine and the group of temples attached were erected by an ancestor of the Panchet Raja, who is said to have married the daughter of a Raja Lau Sen of Senpahari. The story is that a Rohini Deoghar Brahman once saw a jewelled arm rise out of the waters in the adjacent *nala*. He went and informed Raja Kalyana Sinha of Kasipur of Panchet who came himself and saw the prodigy. At night the goddess herself appeared to him in a dream and pointing to an irregular stone, somewhat like a rude *argha*, said, "This is my *murti;* worship it." The Raja built the temple and the stone having been duly inscribed was installed in it.

Barul—A village in the Asansol subdivision situated in 23° 44′ N. and 87° 7′ E. The population according to the census of 1901 was 532. Barul is situated in the middle of the iron ore tract and has given its name to the surrounding iron ore field. Practically all the mineral iron is despatched to the Iron and Steel Works at Barakar, where pig iron, pipes, and various kinds of castings are turned out. The ore is found in the alluvial deposits and soil at a number of places, as masses of hematite and magnetite at Kalimati in Singhbhum, and in the iron stone shales of the Raniganj coalfield. The Raniganj ore is in the form of carbonate at depths, but it readily weathers and at the surface consists of hematite and limonite.

Budbud—A village situated on the Grand Trunk Road, some 22 miles from Burdwan, in 23° 24′ N. and 87° 34′ E. It was formerly the headquarters of a subdivision and the station of a Munsiff. In 1879, however, when the present districts of Burdwan and Bankura were constituted, the headquarters of the subdivision were removed to Bishnupur in the latter district. Two of the three thanas of the old Budbud subdivision, Budbud and Ausgram, were included in the headquarters subdivision of the Burdwan district, while the third thana Sonamukhi, was transferred to Bankura. The Munsifi was abolished shortly afterwards, and in 1898 the police station was removed to Galsi. Budbud is now a place of little importance.

Burdwan subdivision—Headquarters subdivision of the district, lying between 22° 56′ and 23° 37′ N. and 87° 26′ and 88° 14′ E. and extending over 1,287 square miles. The subdivision is bounded on the north by the Katwa and Kalna subdivisions, on the east by Hooghly, on the south by Hooghly and Bankura and on the west by the Asansol subdivision. It contains the thanas of Burdwan, Khandaghosh, Raina, Bhatar, Galsi, Ausgram, Jamalpur and Memari. The subdivision for the most part consists of a flat alluvial plain, covered with rice crops, which is a part of the delta formed by the Ajay, the Bhagirathi and the Damodar. In thana Ausgram, however, the soil becomes laterite, and a tract of about 100 square miles in this thana is covered with forest of bastard sal. The principal rivers are the Damodar, which separates the thanas of Khandaghosh and Raina from the northern portion of the subdivision; the Banka and the Khari, which are tributaries of the Bhagirathi. The Eden canal also runs through

the subdivision. Its population in 1951 was 802,057 as compared with 619,868 in 1891. It contains two towns, Burdwan (population 75,376) the headquarters of the district and Memari (5,005) and 1,198 villages. It is less densely populated than the rest of the district supporting only 623 persons to the square mile. Brass and bell-metal-ware and cutlery are manufactured at Banpas and Kanchannagar; Memari is a large rice centre; a large annual fair is held at Kanchannagar a suburb of Burdwan town. A considerable tasar silk industry used to be carried on at Mankur, which is now an important trade centre.

Burdwan—Principal town and administrative headquarters of the district situated in 23°14′ N. and 87°51′ E. on the Banka river and the main line of the East Indian Railway. The population according to the census of 1951 is 75,376. The town really consists of 93 villages stretching over an area of 8·75 square miles, and the greater part of it is rural in character. In 1814 the population was estimated at 53,927 and for a long time the town was regarded by the residents of Calcutta as a sanatorium. From 1863 onwards, however, it suffered very severely from the Burdwan fever and, though the more virulent type of the disease has now completely disappeared, the town is still unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. Since the construction of the waterworks, however, the health of the town improved and the Second World War brought about considerable improvement. It was the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division from 1854 to 1871 and again from 1884 to 1896. The Commissioner's headquarters are now at Chinsura in Hooghly.

The town has been identified by M. de St. Martin with the Parthalis or Portalis which, according to the Greek geographers, was the royal city of the Gangardae or Gangarides. Burdwan city is first mentioned in Muhammadan histories in 1574, in which year, after Daud Khan's defeat and death at Rajmahal, it was captured by Akbar's troops. Subsequently it is mentioned as the country residence of Sher Afgan, the first husband of the famous Mihr-ul-nissa, afterwards the Empress Nur-Jahan ("Light of the World"), who was treacherously attacked and slain just outside the town by the Emperor's foster brother Kutb-ud-din, who was then Subahdar of Bengal. Jehangir subsequently married Mihr-ul-nissa and there is little reason to doubt that her first husband was murdered by his orders. Kutb-ud-din himself was killed in the encounter, the scene of which is still pointed out near the railway station, and his grave and that of Sher Afgan are still to be seen in the town.

Burdwan was again beseiged and taken by Prince Khurram, afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan, in 1624 and by the rebels Subha Singh and Rahim Khan in 1695. Subha Singh was killed by a daughter of the Raja of Burdwan whom he attempted to outrage, and Rahim Khan was eventually defeated and slain just outside the town by Azim-u-Shan, the Emperor's grandson. After his defeat of the rebels Azim-u-Shan continued to reside in the town for some three years, during which time he built the great mosque which still bears his name.

Within the town itself the principal places of interest are the palaces and gardens of the Maharaja, which are in the centre of the town. The Dilkusha, which is surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds, is situated some two miles west of the railway station; here there used to be a small zoological garden maintained by the Maharaja. There are also some fine old tanks among which may be noticed the Krishna-sagar tank constructed by Krishna Ram Rai, and the Ranisagar tank excavated by Rani Brojo Kishori in 1709 A.D. According to tradition Krishna Ram Rai was assassinated while bathing in the tank which bears his name. The only modern monument of any importance is the Star of India arch erected by the present Maharaja at the entrance to the town, to commemorate Lord Curzon's visit. Cutlery is manufactured at the suburb of Kanchannagar; a large annual fair is also held at Kanchannagar. Burdwan was constituted a Municipality in 1865. The area within municipal limits is 8·75 square miles. The waterworks, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, were opened in 1884, the Maharaja of Burdwan contributing half a lakh, and the remainder being borrowed from or contributed by Government; the health of the town has since greatly improved. The town possesses the usual public offices. The district jail has accommodation for 320 prisoners. The most important educational institutions are the Burdwan Raj College, maintained by the Raj, and a technical school affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, maintained by the District Board, with a contribution from the Municipality, and a Medical School.

Burnpur—An industrial town about 1½ miles south-west of Asansol containing the Burnpur Iron & Steel Works. It is a model town based on Jamshedpur, containing a well-laid-out residential area, with modern amenities including filtered water-supply and electricity with the Iron and Steel Works at the north-western extremity.

Chakdighi—A village in the headquarters subdivision, some thirteen miles south of Memari station. It is the residence of one of the leading zamindars of the district. The village contains a free High English School which was established in 1863 by the trustees of the will of the late Babu Sarada Prasad Singh Rai and a charitable dispensary.

Chittaranjan—A large modern industrial town (23°53′ N. and 87°54′ E.) in mauzas Sundarpahari, Simjuri, etc. at the north-west corner of the police station Salanpur, adjoining Bihar, built

entirely out of Government funds. The foundations were laid in 1948 and it is now a beautifully planned industrial town with the Locomotive works in the centre. The first locomotive was assembled in December-January 1950-51.

Churulia—A village in the Asansol subdivision lying round a ruined stone fort on the Ajay in pargana Shergarh. The village is occupied by Muhammadan *amadars* who have built their houses and mosques from the stones of the fort. They have no tradition of how they came there. The fort is said to have been built by one Raja Narottam and is known as Raja Narottam's fort, but nothing is known of this Raja and no one can even say to what caste he belonged. It is possible that the fort may originally have belonged to the Panchet Rajas as Oldham has suggested. The poet Kazi Nazrul Islam belongs to this place.

Dainhat—A town in the Katwa subdivision, situated on the right bank of the Bhagirathi in 23°36′ N. and 88°11′ E. According to the census of 1951 the population is 8,149. Brass and bell-metal wares are manufactured in the town, and weaving is carried on; there is also some trade in salt, jute, grain, mill cloth, cotton and tobacco. The town, which lies between Katwa and Kalna, was formerly considered one of the principal ports of the district. But the river is gradually receding from it and its prosperity has long been declining. It is now of little commercial importance. The remains of the Rajas of Burdwan from Abu Rai, the founder of the house, to Jagat Ram Rai, are preserved here. Dainhat was constituted a Municipality in 1869. The area within municipal limits is 4 square miles.

Dignagar—A village in the Burdwan subdivision of the district, situated in 23°26′ N. and 87°42′ E. It is a local market for grain and sugar and is noted for its brass and bell-metal ware.

Disergarh—A large coal mine town in police station Kulti south-east of Barakar, almost on the Damodar river (23°42′ N. and 86°50′ E.), the centre of many coalfields around and of a large electric power supply. It is well-planned and contains a large modern hospital for the coal mines.

Faridpur—A village situated on the Grand Trunk Road near Oyaria station. It is the headquarters of a police thana. It is important from a police point of view as it is situated in the centre of the jungle area which lies to the north of the Grand Trunk Road.

Gopbhum—A large *pargana* lying on the eastern slopes of the Asansol watershed. This was the name given to the tract of wooded upland forming the cape or headland of the promontory from Central India which juts out into the district. The neck of this promontory is Shergarh, lying between the Ajay and Damodar. Between it and Gopbhum in the same formation are the parganas of Salimpur and Senpahari, which probably belonged to Gopbhum. The actual headland is formed by Gopbhum with the delta, not only fencing it in on the west but coming round it on the south and edging in on the north. Gopbhum, which is still covered for the greater part of its surface with *sal* forest, was by universally current tradition the seat of a Sadgop dynasty of which some traces are still extant. The only Raja of the race whose name survives was Mahendranath or, as he is locally called, Mahindi Raja. The ruins of his fort at Amrargarh near Mankur, and of other forts at Bharatpur and Kanksa, which apparently belonged to cadets of the house, are still visible. The remains at Amrargarh do not appear to be very ancient, and the Sadgop kingdom of Gopbhum apparently existed till almost modern times, first as subject to the Mughals and then under the shadow of the Burdwan house itself. But by 1744 Raja Chitra Sen Rai of Burdwan had occupied Gopbhum and had constructed his forts at Rajgarh at Kanksa near Gorangapur.*

Corangapur—A village in the Asansol subdivision situated on the Ajay in pargana Senpahari. The name is derived from one of the names of Chaitanya—the great Vaishnavite reformer—Goranga or Gouranga the Fair limbed. The village contains a beautifully built brick temple, a landmark for miles far and wide, still in fine preservation though deserted, and evidently more than two hundred years old. The building is known as the temple of Ichhay Ghose, and tradition says that Ichhay Ghose was a devout person who constructed the temple in honour of the goddess Bhagabati. He is said to have been killed in battle by a Raja called Lau Sen who, according to tradition, was a descendant of Ballal Sen, the King of Bengal. It is very probable however that this supposed Lau Sen is no other than the Burdwan Raja Chitra Sen Rai, who conquered Gopbhum in the middle of the 18th century. Close to Gorangapur on a small tableland overlooking the Ajay, on the very confines of Birbhum and Panchet (Shergarh), stands the fort constructed by Chitra Sen Rai to overawe Gopbhum and Senpahari, in which his cannon with his name in Persian characters deeply engraved on them lie to this day. Another account makes Ichhay Ghose the architect or artificer of the temple.

Guskara—A large village in the headquarters subdivision situated on the Sahibganj Loop line of the East Indian Railway. Since the opening of the railway station the village has grown largely and it is now a rice mart of considerable importance. Guskara is now an important distributing centre and cultivators come from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles to it to sell their rice and paddy. A *hat* is held twice a week on Tuesday and Friday.

*Oldham, Some Historical and Ethnical Aspects of the Burdwan District.

Jamalpur—A village situated some eleven miles south of Memari railway station on the east bank of the Damodar river. The village is an important trading centre and contains a sub-registry office, a police station, a sub-post office, a lower primary school and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. The Damodar here is connected with the Eden canal by a sluice from Halara to Jamalpur.

Kanksa—A village and police station in the Asansol subdivision, situated about half a mile north of Panagar railway station on the main line of the East Indian Railway in 23°27′ N. and 87°30′ E. Kanksa is historically interesting on account of its connection with the Sadgop dynasty which, according to universally current tradition, formerly ruled in Gopbhum and Senpahari. The south-western extremity of this kingdom, now pargana Salimpur, was apparently held by two Sadgop kinglings, probably mere cadets of the house of Gopbhum, one stationed at Bharatpur on the Damodar, and the other at Kankeswar or Kanksa. The fort at Kanksa was stormed and the Raja was slain by a Muhammadan leader from Bokhara named Sayad Sayad Bokhari, whose descendant Sayads, hold the Kanksa lands in *aima* to this day. A similar fate probably overtook the Bharatpur chief. The remains of the tiny fort at Kanksa can still be seen and in the small tank below it, figures of Hindu deities carved in basalt are still occasionally found. In addition much stonework of Hindu workmanship may be traced in the ruins of the mosque which is known as the Raja's mosque close to the fort. Four miles north of Kanksa lies the fort of Rajgarh, which was constructed by Chitra Sen Rai of Burdwan to overawe his conquest of Gopbhum. Local tradition now connects this stronghold and that at Churulia on the Ajay with the Maratha invasions of the 18th century, but this is contradicted by history and by the probabilities of the case. The country round Churulia is now open though bare, but the fort stands on a rocky promontory in such dense forest that it is difficult to make out its shape. A temple to Syamarupa is still maintained in the citadel and near it lie seven dismounted five-pounder cannon of English manufacture, all of which have been carefully spiked. The Rajgarh fort is a handsome ruin forming a rectangular fortification without a moat, standing just clear of the forest and surrounded by a rampart, which on the west side is still about 40 feet high, with bastions at the corners and along the faces. Much of the masonry of the southern and northern gateways, and also of an interior residence, still remains. Outside the southern gate are the remains of an outwork or barbican, with polygonal towers at the corners built of small excellently moulded bricks. It commanded both the highway along the Ajay and the road from Suri or Nagar via Illambazar to Bishnupur.

Kalna subdivision—The south-eastern subdivision of the district lying between 23°7′ and 23°36′ N. and 88°0′ and 88°25′ E., with an area of 385 square miles. The subdivision is bounded on the north by the Katwa subdivision, on the east by the Bhagirathi, and on the south and west by Hooghly and the Burdwan subdivision. The principal rivers are the Bhagirathi, which separates it from Nadia, the Banka and the Khari which joins the Bhagirathi a little above Kalna. The subdivision like the adjoining subdivision of Katwa, is flat and alluvial and the eastern portion along the bank of the Bhagirathi is waterlogged and swampy, that river in its progress eastwards having left long loops of disused channels along its banks. The subdivision for many years suffered very severely from the Burdwan fever and is still very unhealthy. It contains the thanas of Kalna, Manteswar, and Purbasthali. Its population in 1951 was 305,751, the density being 794 persons to the square mile. It contains one town, Kalna, its headquarters, with a population of 17,324 and 528 villages. Nadanghat in the interior has a large trade in rice and is one of the principal agricultural marts of the district.

Kalna—Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Bhagirathi in 23°13′ N. and 88°22′ E. The area of the town is two square miles and it lies on a long narrow strip of high land overlooking the river. According to the census of 1951 it has a population of 17,324 persons. Kalna was a place of great importance in Muhammadan times and the ruins of the old fort constructed to command the river can still be seen. It was formerly one of the principal ports of the district in the days when the river was the main channel for trade, but the river has silted up considerably, the East Indian and other Railways have diverted the traffic, and the prosperity of the town has long been declining. For several years also it was the focus of the terrible Burdwan fever, which ravaged the district between 1863 and 1874, and even after the disappearance of the disease was for many years extremely unhealthy. The town had very nearly fallen into decay and many of the brick-built houses in the bazar are now in ruins. Kalna was formerly a favoured seat of the Burdwan house and most of the places of interest in the town are closely connected with that family. The Maharaja still keeps up a palace here and near it are a series of 109 *Sivalingam* temples similar to those at Nawab Hat in Burdwan. The temples at Kalna were constructed and consecrated by Maharaja Tej Chandra Bahadur in 1809. The temples, which are all dedicated to Siva, are arranged in concentric circles, the outer circle consisting of 66 temples containing black and white *lingams* alternately, while the inner circle has 42 temples containing white *lingams* only. The Samaj Bari which contains tombs of all the Maharajas and Maharanis of Burdwan is also attached to the palace. There

is a separate building for each Maharaja or Maharani, in which is kept the bones remaining from the funeral pyre, together with all the personal belongings of the deceased. The only other historical remains of interest in the town are the tombs of Majlis Saheb and Badr Saheb, who are regarded as the patron saints of Kalna.

Kalna was constituted a Municipality in 1869. The town contains the usual public offices; the subsidiary jail has accommodation for 20 prisoners. The Raj maintains a High English School and a dispensary.

Katwa subdivision—North-eastern subdivision of the district, lying between 23°26′ and 23°50′ N. and 87°44′ and 88°17′ E., with an area of 409 square miles. The subdivision consists entirely of a flat alluvial plain being a portion of the Gangetic delta, and in the east along the banks of the Bhagirathi the soil is waterlogged and swampy. It is bounded on the north by Birbhum and Murshidabad, and on the south by the Kalna and Burdwan subdivisions. On the east the Bhagirathi separates it from Nadia. The principal rivers are the Ajay, which for the last fifteen miles of its course runs through the subdivision, and the Kunur. Its population in 1951 was returned at 314,594 compared with 230,227 in 1891, the density being 769 persons to the square mile. It contains two towns Katwa, its headquarters, having a population of 15,533, and Dainhat (8,149), and 368 villages. Large annual fairs are held at Agradwip and Nadia. The manufacture of tasar silk used to be an important industry in the subdivision.

Katwa—Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, situated at the junction of the Bhagirathi and Ajay rivers in 23°39′ N. and 88°8′ E. According to the census of 1951 the population is 15,533. The fine strategical position of Katwa soon attracted the notice of the Muhammadan conquerors of Bengal and it was one of their earliest seats. During the period of the Maratha invasions it was considered the key to Murshidabad, and was frequently used as a base by Ali Vardi Khan in his operations against the invaders. In 1742 he defeated the Marathas in a pitched battle outside the walls of the fort. In 1757 Clive, in his march up the western bank of the Bhagirathi before the battle of Plassey, seized the fort of Katwa which was abandoned by the garrison at the first assault. A large mosque in very fair preservation still exists within it. It was built by Jafar Khan, better known as Murshid Kuli Khan, the founder of Murshidabad and Subadar of Bengal from 1702—1725. Katwa is held sacred by the Vaishnabs as having been the place where their apostle Chaitanya entered upon the life of an ascetic. Katwa was constituted a Municipality in 1869. The town contains the usual public offices; the subsidiary jail has accommodation for 24 prisoners.

Kulingram—A large village in the Burdwan subdivision situated some six miles south of Memari railway station. The village is by common rumour a very ancient settlement. In the month of Magh a fair is held here in honour of the village deity Gopal and some thousands of people gather yearly to see the image of the god. There is a District Board dispensary here, and a branch post office.

Kulti—A large steel town (23°44′ North, 86°51′ East) in police station Kulti, containing the Kulti Iron and Steel Works, Refractory Works and foundries. It is generally known as Kulti but actually the works and town are in Kendwa.

Mahta—A village in the Burdwan subdivision situated some seven miles from Guskara railway station. The village contains a District Board dispensary, a Sanskrit *tol*, a Middle English School, a vernacular *pathshala* and a branch post-office. A fair is held here twice a week. Mahta is a very old village and was formerly a well-known centre of Sanskrit education. A religious fair is held here yearly at the beginning of *Magh* in honour of the village god Gobinda Ji.

Mangalkot—A village situated on the banks of the river Kunur in the Katwa subdivision. It contains a police station, a charitable dispensary maintained by the District Board, a *madrasa* maintained by the local Muhammadans and a branch post office. The sub-registry office named after the village is situated in Natunhat about two miles off. Mangalkot was formerly a great Muhammadan settlement and there are many ruined mosques in the village and in those adjoining it. The Muhammadan population still predominates though most of them are poor. It is also rich in Hindu remains of an earlier date.

Korgram or Ujani, a neighbouring village on the other side of the river Kunur was the birthplace of the famous Vaishnab poet Lochan Das and is said to be one of the many places which received the fragments of Sati's corpse when it was cut into pieces by the wheel of Vishnu. It is also connected with Srimanta Saudagar whose voyage is described in the Chandi of the poet Kabi Kankan. A large number of pilgrims resort to the place on the anniversary of Lochan Das' death when a large fair is held.

Manteswar—A small village in the Kalna subdivision situated on the east bank of the Khari river. The village is the headquarters of a police-station, and contains a sub-registry office and a branch post office. There are some very old temples here one of which is dedicated to *Siva* under his name Manteswar.

Raina—A village in the headquarters subdivision of the district, situated in 23°40′ N. and 87°56′ E., south of the Damodar river. It is the headquarters of a police station and in the early part of the

19th century was notorious for its *thags*, who were first found in Bengal here in 1802. According to popular rumour the people of Raina thana are particularly fierce and warlike. After the suppression of *thagi* the descendants of the *thags* are said to have taken to dacoity as a means of subsistence. Some of the stories told of the most famous of these robbers among the country-people are worth recording. One of their leaders "could eat the raw flesh of a goat and drink three bottles of brandy at a meal." Another, a woman, could ride a horse "as cleverly as an expert colonel or captain would do" and on one occasion with only the help of a sword and her husband robbed a zamindar's house in spite of his numerous men servants and armed retainers. Another woman with her old father put to flight and killed ten armed men who assaulted them.

Raniganj—A town in the Asansol subdivision, situated on the north bank of the Damodar river in 23°36′ N. and 87°6′ E. The population in 1901 was 15,841. The town, which is situated on the East Indian Railway, owes its importance to the development of the coal industry. The town is a centre of a large electricity generating plant, paper, coal, potteries, refractories and oil mills. There is also a considerable trade in rice and oil. The town contains a police station and sub-registry office. A Wesleyan Methodist Mission maintains a leper asylum, and an orphanage and day schools. Raniganj was formerly the headquarters of the subdivision, but in 1906 the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court was removed to Asansol. A few years before the mutiny the portion of the town which now forms its centre, was an uninhabited plain covered with brushwood and jungle, and in the quarter now known as Khantsuli there were only a few huts occupied by eight poor families of goalas and Muhammadans: whilst the village of Kumarbazar or Kumar Ramchandrapur, now within municipal limits at the eastern edge of the town, was a pretty agricultural hamlet. During the mutiny Raniganj was the terminus of the East Indian Railway, and a cantonment for the troops who had to detrain here on their way upcountry was established temporarily at Khantsuli, which was afterwards better known as Gorabazar or "the white soldier's market". After the opening of the railway the prosperity of the town was assured. Before the extension of the line the criminal court, police station, post office and lockup were located in Mangalpur, some two miles from Raniganj; and the Munsif's court was at Ukhra, eight miles to the north, which was then in the district of Birbhum. At that time Raniganj was included in this district for purposes of revenue administration only, the criminal administration being under Manbhum. Raniganj was formerly considered the centre of the coal industry. The quality of coal obtainable is not, however, so good as that received from the mines further west, and Asansol has now taken the place of Raniganj as the centre of the trade in this district.

Senpahari—A *pargana* on the eastern slopes of the Asansol watershed. The *pargana* was formed by Raja Chitra Sen Rai of Burdwan after his conquest of Gopbhum, and is called after himself and the stronghold which he built near Gorangapur on a hill overlooking the Ajay.

Shergarh—A large *pargana* in the Asansol subdivision which is practically conterminous with the Raniganj coalfield. It is that part of the promontory of Central India which lies between the Ajay and the Damodar, a stretch of rolling rocky country parts of which are still covered with forest. Owing to its physical character and situation it was for many centuries the high road and harbour of the Chuars of the Jharkhand—the jungle tribes generally—in their descents upon the settled country to the east. It thus became a sort of debatable land the possession of which was contested by all the great houses lying upon its borders. It was ultimately conquered by Raja Chitra Sen Rai of Burdwan about 1742 A.D. It contains two old forts. That at Churulia on the Ajay is of stone and is said to have been built by Raja Narottam. But tradition and history are alike silent as to this Raja and no one can even say to what caste he belonged. The oldest residents of Churulia are the Muhammadan *aimadars* who live under the fort and who have taken its cut stones for their mosques and houses. Oldham conjectures that the *aimadars* may be descendants of Muhammadan soldiery who stormed the fort as in the similar case at Kanksa, which is not improbable. The other fort was an earthwork at Dihi Shergarh (Dishergarh), the old capital of the *pargana* on the Damodar.

Sitarampur—A village in the Asansol subdivision, situated on the main line of the East Indian Railway. It is an important railway junction, the chord line to Mokameh branching off here from the grand chord which goes on to Gaya. Sitarampur is one of the principal subsidiary centres of the Raniganj and Barakar coalfields, and there are many large collieries and refractory works in its neighbourhood.

Ukhra—A village in the Asansol subdivision situated on the railway line connecting Andal and Suri. Ukhra is one of the largest villages in the district. There is a High English School here, a dispensary, and several interesting temples. The village is the seat of the ancient family of zamindars to whose generosity and public spirit it owes most of the institutions mentioned above.

APPENDIX II
An account of Land Management, 1870-1945

Area in 1870: 3,158 square miles as given by Collector.

Area in 1871: Previous to transfers 2,825 square miles as given by the Surveyor General.

Area in 1876: 3,523 square miles, exclusive of 65 square miles of river surface.

Collector's Area: 3,158 square miles.

Area under cultivation: 2,697 square miles.

I 1871

Between 1765 and 1788 grants to hold 6,600 acres of revenue-free land under the names of *debottar*, *brahmottar*, *mahattran*, *khairat*, etc., were given to 408 persons with a view to bringing waste lands under cultivation.

Description of lands

Two-crop land: *Aus or Aman* rice and a second crop of pulses or oilseeds are grown.

Sali land: Only one crop, *Aman* is grown. Only rarely a second crop, *khesari* or pulses is grown on *sali* land.

Yield per acre—(*a*) Yield from land paying a rent of Rs.3 per bigha would be 10 to 16 maunds of unhusked paddy per bigha or from 22 to 35 cwts. per acre.

(*b*) Yield from land paying rent of Rs. 1-8 per bigha is exactly half of above or 5 to 8 maunds of unhusked paddy per bigha or 11 to 17½ cwts. per acre.

It appears, therefore, that from lands growing paddy only, the value of the product is double the amount of the rent assessed on the land. No improvement seems to have taken place within the last 20 years, says Hunter in 1872, regarding the quality of the rice grown in the district. Very little spare land exists in Burdwan district and it is only made available in the jungly western portion of Raniganj subdivision.

Size of holding—A cultivator's holding exceeding 100 bighas or 33·35 acres in extent would be considered as a large-sized farm; and anything below 10 bighas or about 3½ acres would be looked upon as a very small one. A holding consisting of 30 bighas or 10 acres of land of all descriptions and paying a total rent of £6 per annum would be considered a fair-sized comfortable holding for a husbandman. A single pair of oxen could cultivate five to seven acres of land; but the Collector reports that a peasant holding a small farm of 5 acres would not be so well off as a man drawing a pay of 16s. a month. The Collector estimates that Rs. 4 per bigha or £1-4 per acre may be taken as the average profit from all descriptions of land making a total income of Rs. 5 or 10s. a month or £6 per annum from a holding of 15 bighas or 5 acres. As a consequence the peasants are generally in debt. But the Collector reported in 1870 that they were at that time becoming more independent of the moneylender. Nearly two-thirds of the husbandmen of the Burdwan district hold their lands with a right of occupancy, the remaining one-third being simple tenants at will. There are not many classes in this district of small proprietors who own, occupy and cultivate their hereditary lands without either a zamindar or superior holder above them, or a subholder or labourer of any sort below them.

Source—A statistical account of Bengal by W. W. Hunter.

II 1881

Yield per acre—A fair outturn from lands paying rent of 18s. an acre would be 22 to 35 cwts. of unhusked paddy per acre.

The Imperial Gazetteer records- Scientific irrigation is unknown in the district, but it is a common custom to dam the lower fields with a view to irrigation of the other fields. And the system of obstruction of the drainage channels by this practice is said to be one of the causes of the prevalence of fever which devastates the district. Manure is abundantly used which consists principally of cowdung, tank deposits and oil cake.

Source—Imperial Gazetteer, 1885.

III 1903-04

The chief agricultural statistics for 1903-04 are shown below in square miles:—

Subdivision	Total	Cultivated	Cultivable	Irrigated
Burdwan . .	1,268	643	156	33
Asansol . .	618	257	76	..
Katwa . .	404	172	44	..
Kalna . .	399	226	49	..
Total .	2,689	1,298	325	33

The area shown as irrigated is that only which is watered from the Eden canal.

Nearly a quarter of the cultivated area is twice-cropped, or about 325 square miles. The gross cultivated area, therefore, comes to 1,298 plus 325 square miles=1,623 square miles. Rice is the most important staple, occupying 1,225 square miles, or more than three-fourths of the total cultivated area. Winter rice covers four-fifths of whole area. Sugarcane, oilseeds and pulses are grown everywhere, and a small quantity of jute in Kalna and Jamalpur. Potato is largely grown. The area under cultivation is more or less stationary, but the amount of orchard and garden produce is increasing.

Source—The Gazetteer of Bengal.

IV District Gazetteer, 1910

From the District Gazetteer of Burdwan (printed 1910) the following table shows the normal acreage of the crops of the district and their percentage of the normal net cropped area:—

Name of crop	Normal acreage	Percentage on normal net cropped area
(*a*) Winter (Aghani crops) . .	900,600	83
Winter rice . . .	874,800	81
Sugarcane	25,800	2
(*b*) Bhadoi crops . . .	181,700	17
Autumn rice . . .	140,000	13
Maize	3,000	¼
Other bhadoi cereals and pulses	6,700	¼
Other bhadoi food crops .	2,200	¼
Other bhadoi non-food crops .	10,000	1
Jute	16,500	1½
Til (bhadoi) . . .	3,300	3/10
(*c*) Total *rabi* crops . . .	156,600	14½
Summer rice . . .	300	..
Wheat	1,800	..
Barley	7,000	¼
Gram	9,100	1
Other *rabi* cereals and pulses . .	51,200	5
Other *rabi* food crops . . .	40,000	4
Linseed	22,500	2
Rape and mustard . . .	21,100	2
Til (rabi)	500	..
Other oilseeds	1,500	..
Tobacco	400	..
Other *rabi* non-food crops . .	1,200	..
Total of (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) . .	1,243,900	115
Deduct area cropped more than once	162,200	15
Net area (normal) cropped . .	1,081,700	100

The great want of the Burdwan district, especially of its western and central parts, is a proper supply of water for irrigation purposes. The rainfall being often deficient in total amount or irregular in distribution, artificial irrigaton is necessary for almost all the important crops except pulses and barley. In fact, the cultivation of sugarcane, potatoes, onions and other important crops can only be undertaken in places where water is available. The importance of irrigation was fully understood in ancient times. In northern parts of Bengal there are so many tanks to be found, but almost without perhaps exception they have been lying neglected and are overgrown with weeds and filled up with silt. Wells are not numerous and the cultivators have a superstitious dread of irrigating lands with water raised from them. In the hill tracts of the west the practice of storing up rain water is well understood, and the whole system of cultivation, therefore, may be said to be depending upon it. Terrace cultivation, wrongly supposed by many to be peculiar to China, is the outcome of dams to store rain water. The hill-sides are converted into Tiers of ricefields, often of the smallest size conceivable, which are embanked along their lower edges. The rain water in its downward course is thus arrested and, issued down the slopes, is made to irrigate the fields one after another, each retaining its just share and no more.

There is only one productive irrigation work, the Eden canal, and irrigation channel 22 miles in length from Kanchannagar to Jamalpur, which was constructed in 1881, and though constructed primarily for sanitary purposes, it has been largely used for irrigation, and in 1904 the Collector reported that some 20,000 acres of land was irrigated from it. At present about 33 square miles in the Burdwan and Jamalpur thanas and the Imambara outpost are irrigated from this canal and its distributaries. Paddy and sugarcane are the two characteristic crop of the Burdwan district. Each crop occurs both in the laterite clay and the red sand, though a small area is formed by the mixture of the two, which is considerably best for sugarcane. Greatly the larger part of the cultivated area consists of the low-lying tracts separating the village sites from one another. Rice is by far the most important crop in the district: in fact, in the alluvial plains to the east little else is grown.

Yield per acre—Outturn per acre of *aus* paddy varies from 12 to 24 maunds of unhusked paddy per acre and 6 to 8 *pans* of straw. The yield of *aman* is not available.

Manuring is not much practised in the cultivation of *aman* rice, but in some places the more intelligent cultivators use 20 baskets of cowdung or one maund of oilcake per bigha just before transplanting the seedlings. Cowdung is to some extent wasted by being used as a fuel, but generally no good cultivator would think of doing so. Cowdung is considered *the* manure and the Bengali term of manure is synonymous with it. In most villages few fields, excepting those growing rice, can be found which receive no manure, while no farmer would dream of growing without manure such crops as sugarcane, potatoes, onions, etc.

The rotation of crops is practised, but it cannot be said that any regular system of rotation is followed. The condition of the field at the time, the state of the weather, the demand in the market, and the individual means of the particular farmer are the considerations that usually determine the particular crop.

Little has been done to improve the methods of cultivation, and until recent years, to introduce new crops or to improve the fertility of the crops grown.

Extension of cultivation—No statistics showing the extension of cultivation are available, but it is known that large areas have been brought under cultivation within the last century, especially in the western parts of the district which a 100 years ago were covered with *sal* forests and jungles. There is now little land in the district of any agricultural value which is not used for crop.

V Settlement 1931

Totals by subdivisions of the employment of land

Cropped area	Burdwan	Katwa	Kalna	Asansol
1 Bhadoi .	42,233	18,959	24,742	65,024
2 Aghani .	380,745	163,287	132,923	113,359
3 Rabi .	24,845	23,607	24,116	5,655
Other crops, *e.g.*, mango, pan, plantain, guavas, etc. .	18,240	3,859	5,821	5,817
Total .	466,064	209,714	187,603	189,867
Dofasli .	17,137	19,344	20,086	1,641
Net cropped area	448,927	190,369	167,517	188,215
Current fallow .	16,263	3,480	4,722	23,131
Culturable area other than current fallow .	100,783	16,639	20,981	88,119
Area not available for cultivation .	143,684	33,546	25,971	58,571
Total uncultivated area including current fallow, culturable land other than current fallow and area not available for cultivation .	374,737	54,099	51,675	209,822
Irrigated area .	286,984	135,531	86,048	27,629

The following statement gives the totals of the distribution of crops by subdivisions:—

Name of crop	Burdwan	Katwa	Kalna	Asansol
Cereals and pulses—				
Rice—				
(*a*) Aus .	41,263	18,809	22,733	169,776
(*b*) Aman .	376,722	162,192	132,464	..
(*c*) Boro .	..	861	153	..
Wheat .	406	1,079	39	373
Barley .	579	413	81	91
Gram .	3,203	5,547	4,164	130
Other foodgrains including pulses (gram) .	5,979	9,952	11,252	8,000
Oilseeds—				
(*a*) Rape and mustard .	1,450	1,147	788	200
(*b*) Til (sesamum) .	278	356	263	1,263
Sugarcane .	3,922	918	329	1,446
Jute .	494	25	1,826	99
Fodder crops (including joar and kalai) .	4,549	606	4,495	214
Area sown more than once .	17,137	19,344	20,086	1,641
Net area sown .	448,927	190,369	167,517	188,215

Cultivation—Rice predominates very heavily, covering about 95 per cent. of the total cropped area in a normal year. *Aman* mostly transplanted is the staple crop; *boro* is rarely grown and the land available for *aus* is less, only grown on lands that are not for *aman*—here again the determining factor is the amount of water available.

Yield per acre—The estimated outturn per acre is 22½ maunds of unhusked paddy per acre of tank-irrigated land of an average quality and 34 *pans* (15¼ maunds) of straw. This is for *aman* paddy. The calculation in regard to outturn of straw is conservative and is often exceeded. For land under *aus* of an average quality, the yield is 20 maunds of unhusked paddy and 20 *pans* of straw.

The estimation of this is particularly difficult owing to the considerable variation which may occur from field to field as well as from year to year. Fiftyone crop-cutting experiments made by *kanungos*, selecting what they thought to be average good samples of the areas bearing crops showed an outturn of 20 maunds 25 seers of unhusked *aman* paddy per acre. As was to be expected, the outturn was somewhat higher in the extreme east and lower south of the Damodar. It was also low in Jamalpur, probably because the better land in the Eden canal was excluded. Even according to more liberal estimate 19 maunds was the outturn in a normally favourable year from unirrigated land. As regards straw crop-cutting experiment shows an average of 24 maunds per acre.

VI The Ishaque Report, 1944-45

The Ishaque Survey shows a total cultivated area including orchards and others in the district of 1,159,928 acres, of which 61,116 acres are current fallow, 188,835 acres are culturable waste and 314,426 acres are unculturable. In the Settlement of 1927-34 the area under culturable waste was 265,913 acres and under unculturable 301,995 acres. The areas under principal crops are—

Subdivision	Aman	Rabi	Bhadoi
Burdwan			
Ishaque Report . .	490,222	31,180	23,753
Settlement . . .	380,778	24,845	42,233
Asansol			
Ishaque Report . .	182,181	11,174	1,699
Settlement . . .	113,354	5,655	65,024
Katwa			
Ishaque Report . .	157,666	18,974	14,315
Settlement . . .	163,287	23,507	18,959
Kalna			
Ishaque Report . .	136,034	21,112	26,397
Settlement . . .	132,923	24,116	24,742

This comparison shows that there has been considerable increase in the area under *aman* and the

increase is most marked in Burdwan and Asansol. Similar increase is noticeable with regard to *rabi* crop. The decrease in acreage under *bhadoi* is largely due to drought during 1945.

Taking the district as a whole the area under culturable waste has decreased but that under unculturable has slightly increased since the last Settlement operations. The decrease in the area under culturable waste is as much as 77,078 acres. In recent years many lands have been reclaimed notably in the Jungle Mahals. The keenly felt food shortage combined with "Grow More Food" campaign has also been responsible for bringing under the plough lands which otherwise would lie fallow. The area under unculturable waste shows an increase of 12,431 acres over the Settlement figure. This may be contributed to growth of population and partly to the laying out of military depots in the Sadar and Asansol subdivisions.

The following is a comparative statement of Crop Survey and District Settlement figures:—

Description of land	Crop Survey	Settlement, 1934	Increase or decrease
Unculturable waste (including water) . . .	314,426	301,995	+ 12,431
Culturable waste . .	188,835	265,913	— 77,078
Cultivated—			
(*a*) Orchard . . .	40,558	35,260	+ 5,298
(*b*) Aman paddy . .	966,105	783,311	+ 182,794
(*c*) Others . . .	214,381	342,415	— 128,034
Total area of the district .	1,724,305	1,728,894	— 4,589

Note—*Aman* area increased about 15 per cent. Considerable area of culturable waste was brought under the plough. Extension of cultivation in the Jungle Mahals groups in the district. Slight discrepancy in the district area.

The following shows the density of population per capita of crop and paddy areas in the district:

Total population (1941)	1,890,732
Total area of the district	1,724,305 acres
Density of population per sq. mile . . .	704
Total cropped area (net cropped and dofasli) .	1,231,902 acres
Per capita cropped area	·65 acre
Total paddy area	1,022,718 acres
Per capita paddy area	·54 acre

Approximate time of sowing and harvesting :—

Name of sub-division	Name of crop	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
Burdwan ..	Aman ..	June—August ..	November—December
	Rabi ..	March—April ..	July—
	Bhadoi ..	June—August ..	September—October
Asansol ..	Aman ..	July—August ..	November—December
	Rabi ..	September—November ..	February—April
	Bhadoi ..	June—July ..	September—October
Katwa ..	Aman ..	July—August ..	December—January
	Rabi ..	December—January	March—April
	Bhadoi ..	May—July ..	August—September
Kalna ..	Aman ..	June—August ..	November—January
	Rabi ..	October—December	February—March
	Bhadoi ..	April—May ..	August—September

APPENDIX III

A—The Coal Mines of the District

The following account reprinted from the "Statistical Account of Burdwan District" by W. W. Hunter describes the Coal and Iron Mines of the district in the Nineteenth Century.

The coal mines of the district

The Raniganj Subdivision is noted for its coal mines, of which the principal are at Egera, Harishpur, Babusol, Nimcha, Pari-hazari, Siarsol, Tapasi, Dhosal, Chaukidanga, Jujanoki, Banbahal, Sibpur, Banali, Mangalpur, Bansra, Raghunathchak, Jenra, Nija and Sankarpur. The principal coal mines belong to the Bengal Coal Company, whose head office in the district is at Egera; the Equitable Coal Company, at Chaukidanga; the Raniganj Coal Association (formerly the East India Coal Company), at Bansra; the Birbhum Coal Company, at Mangalpur; and the Siarsol Collieries, which belong to a native of the district. With the exception of the last, all these Coal Companies have their principal offices at Calcutta.

The coal tract known as the "Raniganj field" is situated at a distance of from 120 to 160 miles north-west of Calcutta. It extends from a few miles east of the town of Raniganj to several miles west of the Barakar river, the greatest length from east to west being about 30 miles and the greatest breadth from north to south about 18 miles. The area included by the coal-bearing strata is estimated at about 500 square miles. Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, described this field as follows in his "Report on the Coal Resources and Production of India", dated January 1867: "The field consists simply of a series of beds, divisible into three groups which have a general dip from the northern boundary to the south, at angles varying from 5° to 20°. Along the southern boundary the beds are turned up and all cut off by a great fault. There is a total thickness exhibited by the series of rocks of more than 8,000 feet; and in this series there is a thickness of workable seams of coal of from 100 to 120 feet. Towards the centre of the field, and forming also the hills of Beharinath, Panchet, etc., there rests unconformably on the coal rocks a series of beds of a more recent geological age, and not containing coal. They entirely conceal the coal rocks which are under them, and form a thickness of non-productive beds through which it would be impracticable to work the coal profitably at present. To this series the name of Panchet rocks has been applied. They contain some very interesting reptilian remains, and are probably of fresh water origin and of the general geological age of the Triassic or Rhaetic rocks of Europe. The Panchet rocks cover, say, one-fifth of the entire area of the field, leaving approximately 400 square miles over which the coal rocks are seen.

The coal of the Raniganj field, like most Indian coals, is a non-coking bituminous coal, composed of distinct laminae of a bright jetty coal and of a dull more earthy rock. The average amount of ash is from 14 to 15 per cent., varying from 8 to 25 per cent. The Raniganj field has the advantage of two branches of the East Indian Railway, which traverse its richest portions, and afford great facilities for the removal of the coal. Until the railway was constructed, the coal was all despatched by boats down the river Damodar. This was a very tedious and very uncertain mode of transport; the river is only navigable during freshets for a considerable part of the distance, and boats were often months before they reached their destination, while numbers were lost. Unusual facilities exist for the construction of a navigation canal from this river to the Hooghly river above Calcutta; and there can be no question that this coalfield, and others lying higher up the Damodar Valley, would yield a very large amount of traffic for such a canal."

A Geological survey of the district was undertaken in 1845, and a thorough examination of the Raniganj coalfield was made by the Geological Department during 1858-60. The result of this examination is published in volume III of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, by Mr. W. T. Blanford, and the following brief account of the discovery of coal, etc., and of the history of the principal collieries in the district, is condensed from his report: Coal was known to exist in the district as early as 1774, and was actually worked in 1777. In 1830, with very imperfect information regarding the geology of the coal tract, several collieries of considerable extent were flourishing. The earliest account of the field was in a paper by a Mr. Jones, who first opened mines at Raniganj itself in 1815. Other collieries had previously existed in various places more to the west, one at Damulia being not more than a mile distant from Raniganj. Mr. Jones' paper was written about 1817, but was first published in 1829 in the Asiatic Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1831 the Rev. Mr. R. Everest, in the 3rd volume of Gleanings in Science, describes the coalpits then existing, and alludes to the burnt-out crop of the Raniganj seam. The first report of the "Committee for Investigating the Coal and Mineral Resources of India" appeared in 1838; the account is little more than a repetition of Mr. Jones' paper, but states incidentally that coal was then, or had been, worked at Mangalpur, Damulia, Deziragarh, Narayanpur, Barakhar, etc. The earliest detailed account of the Raniganj coalfield is contained in a report by Mr. J. Homfray, Manager of Messrs. Jessop & Co.'s colliery at Narayankuri, and published in the 11th volume of the Journal of the Asiatic

Society of Bengal. In 1845-46 the Raniganj coalfield was carefully examined, mapped, and reported upon by Mr. D. H. Williams, whom the East India Company sent to Bengal for that purpose. In 1845 the only collieries at work in the district were those at Dhosal and Chaukidanga.

The Geological survey of 1858-60 gives the following scientific details of the formation and extent of the Raniganj coalfield: The area of coal-bearing rocks known as Damodar or Raniganj field lies betwen 23° 35′ and 23° 45′ north latitude, and between 86° 40′ and 87° 15′ east longitude, being situated at a distance of from about 120 to 160 miles north-west from Calcutta. The total length of the field, from Gaira Dak Bungalow on the Grand Trunk Road, and from Girwa hill on the west, to the extreme point on the east at which coal is known to occur, viz., the neighbourhood of Harishpur, is 39 miles; but there is no doubt that the field extends much further to the eastward, although it is concealed by overlying laterite and alluvium. The greatest breadth of the field, on a line at right angles to the above, is from the neighbourhood of the Ajai river, north of Churulia, Madanpur, Domohani, and Panuri, to Beharinath hill, or from Afzalpur to near Ghusra and Kastura; the distance in each case being 18 miles. The area of this belt is about 500 square miles. The greater portion of the field is enclosed between the Damodar and the Ajai rivers.

The principal drainage of this small area is into the Damodar, the watershed between which and the Ajai runs in most places only four or five miles south of the latter river, and consists of a range of high ground, composed of a band of carbonaceous shale containing ironstone. Within the boundaries of the field, the Damodar receives the waters of the Barakhar, Nunia and Singaran rivers. The surface of the field is undulating, and was formerly covered with jungle which has now been cleared nearly throughout. It is generally covered with clay, in some parts alluvial, but in others formed from the decomposition of rocks. Mr. Blanford in his report divides the area of the Raniganj field into seven sections as under: (1) The country east of the Singaran river; (2) the valley of the Singaran; (3) Raniganj and its neighbourhood; (4) valley of the main stream of the Nunia, and of its eastern and central branches north of the Grand Trunk Road; (5) valley of the west branch of the Nunia; (6) Chinakuri and its neighbourhood, with the country to the west as far as the Barakhar; and (7) the country to the south of the Damodar, commencing from the west.

(1) **Country East of the Singaran River—**

The rocks in this tract, forming a high ridge west of Khairasol, and which are well seen in the railway cutting near Kalipur, form no part of the Damodar series. The whole tract to the west of these rocks for 8 or 10 miles is concealed by laterite and alluvium. The coal at Harishpur colliery, in the extreme east of the field, is of excellent quality.

(2) **Singaran Valley—**

About a mile and a half west of the Singaran river, a seam of coal crops out in a tank just east of the village of Damodarpur. The owner of the land sunk two pits, but the influx of water has stopped the workings. Near this the country is covered with laterite. The section of the coal seam at Chaukidanga consists of alternate layers of coal and shale, covered with white sandstone and shale. Under the sandstone covering the layers occur as follows: (1) Coal, 3 feet; (2) shale, 6 inches; (3) coal, 6 feet 6 inches; (4) shale, 3 inches; (5) coal, 5 feet; (6) shale, 6 inches. Total thickness of seam, 15 feet 9 inches; thickness of coal in seam, 14 feet 6 inches. At Mahmudpur, where, after a top covering of sandstone and shale, blue shale and coal occur alternately, the seam is 14 feet 7 inches thick, the total thickness of coal in the seam being 12 feet. Mahmudpur coal has been worked from an open quarry. Within the boundary of the village of Dhosal is an old coal-quarry now full of water. The next seam met with is 22 feet in thickness, and is worked from a quarry at Dhosal, east of the Singaran river; and from a mine at Tapasi, to the west of the stream. The seam is about 400 or 500 feet above that at Chaukidanga. About a quarter of a mile south of the Tapasi seam, the intervening rocks being of coarse sandstone 150 feet thick, another small seam occurs, containing about 5 feet 8 inches thickness of coal, and which is largely worked at Jor-janki. The coal is of inferior quality, and only used for brick burning. The mine at Parasia, close to the left bank of the Singaran, is 110 feet deep, and the seam has been dug into for a depth of 13 feet. Opposite Parasia, is the village of Bansra, where coal is also found. A mile south of Parasia is the village of Mangalpur, where the seam lies below more than 100 feet of sandstone, and contains 15 feet of coal. South of Mangalpur are the mines of Harishpur and Babusol, where the seam is 25 feet thick, with 16 feet of coal.

(3) **Raniganj and its neighbourhood—**

The small area of this portion of the field, comprising not more than 20 square miles, produced at the time of Mr. Blanford's report one-half of the total quantity of coal raised from the Raniganj field. It contained the mines of Gopinathpur, Bhangaband, Siarsol, Raniganj, Raghunathchak, Damulia, Harabhanga, Nimcha, Jemeri and Banali. The seam at Gopinathpur was 8 feet 8 inches thick, and contains 8 feet of coal; at Bhangaband, the seam was 17 feet 10 inches thick, with 17 feet 6 inches of coal. At

Raniganj, one shaft gave the following section:— (1) White felspathic sandstone, 130 feet; (2) blue shale, with fossil plants, 21 feet; (3) bituminous black shale, 11 feet; (4) coal, 9 feet; (5) shale, 3 inches; (6) coal, 9 inches; (7) shale, 2 inches; and (8) coal, 3 feet. Total thickness of seam, 13 feet 2 inches; total thickness of coal in seam, 12 feet 9 inches. At Raghunathchak, the seam was 11 feet 6 inches thick, with 11 feet of coal; at Damulia, the seam was 16 feet 2 inches thick, with 15 feet 9 inches of coal; at Jemeri, the seam was 25 feet 8 inches thick, with 20 feet 5 inches of coal.

(4) **Nunia Valley; East Division—**

This area comprises but few mines of importance, and has hitherto received little attention, but it contains valuable coal-seams. The seam at Charanpur and Syamsundarpur was 13 feet thick, with 12 feet of fair coal; at Mainanagar, near Madhusudanpur, the seam was 10 feet 3 inches thick, with 9 feet 6 inches of coal, the seam being situated below hard blue shale, with nodules of clay ironstone.

(5) **Nunia Valley; West Division—**

This small area comprises the mines of Sitarampur, Damodar, Fathipur and Gharwi.

(6) **Chinakuri (near the Damodar) as far as the Barakhar River—**

The shafts at Salunchi or Chinakuri showed a seam 10 feet 10 inches in thickness, with 10 feet 6 inches of coal.

(7) **The country south of the Damodar—**

These coalfields belong to Panchet, and do not lie within Burdwan district.

Methods of working coal mines—

Mr. Blanford, in his report, states that in 1858-60, within the coal-producing area of about 500 square miles, there were nearly 50 collieries in operation, belonging to 14 proprietors or proprietary companies, European and native. Fifteen years previously, in 1845, the only collieries at work in the district were those at Dhosal and Chaukidanga. The collieries vary in size, from large concerns with numerous pits worked by steam-engines, and producing an annual outturn of from 18 to 20 lakhs of maunds (from 60,000 to 70,000 tons), to small quarries a few feet square, where half a dozen coolies extract, perhaps, 20,000 maunds or 750 tons of coal per annum. In the smaller collieries, whether worked by pits or by quarries, the water is raised by the same primitive contrivances as are commonly employed in Bengal for irrigation purposes. Of these the principal one is the *tera*, consisting of a long pole or bamboo, working on the top of two vertical poles, and having a bucket or earthen pot attached to its further end, while its shorter end, bearing a heavy stone as a counterpoise, is hauled down by ropes. The majority of pits do not exceed 100 feet in depth; and up to 1860, no pit had been sunk to a greater depth than 230 feet. These may seem insignificant figures by the side of the deep shafts in the collieries in the north of England. The pits are circular in shape, and are usually sunk in pairs, from 8 to 10 feet in diameter. "Double pits", in which two buckets are used, are worked according to the system known in England as "Post and Stall", or "Pillar and Board". The coal is extracted in galleries crossing each other at right angles, square posts or pillars of coal being left to support the roof. The pillars vary from 12 to 18 feet square, and the galleries have a breadth of from 12 to 15 feet. The following diagram will show the method adopted in the Raniganj coalfield*:—

Where "Pillars" and "Boards" or galleries are equal in breadth, three-quarters of the coal is removed in the first instance. This is the most favourable case, and exists in the Raniganj and Tapasi collieries. But of this coal not more than two-thirds are in a marketable state; in fact, in most collieries, not more than one-half. Again, it is preferred to have the roof of the mine of coal, as being finer and safer than either sandstone or shale. Thus at Tapasi, where the seam is 22 feet in thickness, only 12 feet are mined. This mode of working is best adapted for seams of moderate thickness; and Mr. Blanford states that unless improvements are introduced, a large proportion of the coal in the field will be irretrievably lost and wasted.

The tools employed by the workmen are crowbars, hammers of large size and wedges. At the time of Mr. Blanford's report, picks were only used in the Chinakuri mine; but the working is said to have been bad. The coal, instead of being "holed under", or cut away at the bottom, and then wedged down from above, is cut out above, and broken away from below by crowbars and wedges. In all the other mines the miners followed the method taught them by Mr. R. Jones. This consists in chipping out a small hollow near the face of coal to be cut away, by means of a small crowbar, and then bringing down the coal from above, in blocks of no great size, by means of wedges and hammers. An opening at the side of the end of the gallery being thus made, wedges and crowbars driven into the joints bring down the coal from the side cut into. In mines under native management, the galleries are very irregular. Although 60 years ago coal mining was unknown in India, Mr. Blanford in his report states that the miners have become so attached to their particular method of working, that an attempt at teaching the Raniganj miners the use of the pick,

*Diagram not reproduced—A.M.

by importing a number of workmen from the Chinakuri mine, utterly failed. The Raniganj men rose upon the others, drove them out of the place, and burned down their houses.

The coal, when cut, is usually carried to the buckets, at the bottom of the pits by boys, but trucks are used underground in the Raniganj colliery. The raising is invariably effected by iron buckets, or "kibbles", holding from 3½ cwt. to 5 cwt. and the miners are paid according to the number of buckets raised. Access to the mines is generally obtained by an inclined plane cut into the overlying rock. In some mines the buckets are raised by steam power, but in most of them by common "gins".

The "gins" consist of a rope passing round a circular wooden drum, to which, at the lower portion of the vertical axis, 4 arms are attached, each of which is driven or pulled by from six to nine women, generally the wives or daughters of the miners. They keep up a peculiar chant while at work. Usually two buckets, one ascending while the other descends, are worked, either in the same or in adjacent pits, by one gin. At the pit head the bucket is emptied upon a wooden platform, running on wheels upon rails, and the coal is then loaded by hand into bullock trucks, for conveyance to the nearest railway station or river side.

In the open quarries, where coal can be cut out from above, there is naturally much less small coal produced. Quarries are also often combined with underground workings. All quarries lie idle from June until October, as more water accumulates during the rains than can be removed, either from natural rain-water, or because the neighbouring rivers rise and fill the quarries. In these quarries the miners are generally also agricultural labourers, and do not commence to work at coal until after the rice-crop is cut. The labourers on the coal mines are chiefly semi-aborigiual or aboriginal castes, such as Bauris or Santals; but low-caste Hindus and the poorer classes of Muhammadans also work in the collieries. The owners and proprietors of each colliery possess, either as zamindars, patnidars, or as lessees for a term of years, certain villages, from which the labour required to work the mines is chiefly derived. Santals are preferred to other workmen, but they rarely remain long in regular employment. During the time when the Geological survey was in progress, 1858-60, the partial failure of the crops in the Raniganj Sub-division, and the consequent high price of food, drove many to the mines, and a larger quantity of coal than usual was raised.

The miner's pay is high. In 1859-60, 5 pice or 1¾d were paid per bucket of six maunds, or about 4½ cwt. of round coal; and this rate has since been increased. A good workman can ordinarily turn out about three buckets a day; but in some cases miners are able to earn as much as 9 annas or 1s 1½d per diem. Workmen are not paid for the rubble or dust coal produced. Boys and girls working above ground receive from 3 to 5 pice or from 1⅛d to 1⅞d per day; and the "gin" women from 5 to 6 pice or from 1⅞d to 2¼d a day. The miners keep a large number of holidays, and on an average they only work for about 23 days in a month. Allowing for these absences from work, a miner's family, consisting of a man and his wife with 3 children, earned even in 1860 Rs. 9 or even more per month, or about double the pay of an ordinary peasant or day-labourer at the present day (1874). They all look well-fed; but in spite of their prosperous condition, they have none of the thrifty habits of the Bengali peasant, and dissipate their surplus earnings in feastings or at the grog shop, which is an invariable appendage to a colliery.

Fire-damp being almost unknown, common earthen oil lamps, in the shape of a lipped saucer, similar to those commonly used in native houses throughout Bengal, are employed in the mines, or torches when more light is required. An explosion of fire-damp once occurred in Mangalpur colliery, when two men were so severely burnt that they died from its effects; another instance occurred in Parasia colliery in 1861, in which two or three men were severely burnt. In both of these cases the accident was traceable to unusual carelessness. The ventilation of the mines is entirely natural, and from the shallowness of the pits it is good and sufficient; but with a greater depth of shaft, especially if fire-damp occurs, there will be a necessity for improved ventilation.

The liability of the coal of Raniganj to spontaneous combustion is a serious drawback to its employment in India. For many years it was the practice at all the collieries round Raniganj to leave the small coal, which was formerly quite unsaleable in the mine and several fires resulted. The Chaukidanga colliery took fire early in 1861, and continued burning till May, causing a great deal of damage. Last year (1873) a large fire occurred in one of the principal collieries, and resulted in great loss of property. At present, a great deal of the small coal and coal dust, which was formerly allowed to remain in the mine, finds a local market for the purposes of brick and lime burning, but large quantities of it are still thrown away and wasted.

Outturn of coal—Calculating the ton at 27⅛ maunds, Mr. Blanford's report of the operations of the Geological Survey gives the following as the outturn of coal from the different coal tracts, in the years 1858, 1859 and 1860. In the Singaran Valley, 11 collieries, worked by eight steam-engines, yielded 32,150 tons of coal in 1858; 86,780 tons in 1859; and 80,600 tons in 1860. In the vicinity of Raniganj, 10 collieries, worked by

11 steam-engines, yielded 130,800 tons of coal in 1858; 172,270 tons in 1859; and 170,840 tons in 1860. In the eastern division of the Nunia Valley, 13 collieries, two of which were worked by steam-power, yielded 17,000 tons in 1860. In the western division of the Nunia Valley, 5 collieries, with 3 steam-engines, yielded 9,880 tons of coal in 1858; 11,700 tons in 1859; and 10,600 tons in 1860 In the western part of the Raniganj field, 10 collieries, with 3 steam-engines, yielding 216,580 tons of coal in 1858; 327,590 tons in 1859; and 313,300 tons in 1860.

In 1872 there were altogether 44 coal mines at work, principally in the Raniganj subdivision of Burdwan, but a few in the neighbouring districts of the Chutia Nagpur Division. Nineteen of them turn out upwards of 10,000 tons each per annum. The greatest outturn of coal was in 1868, when 564,933 tons were raised; in 1872 the outturn was 322,443 tons.

Dr. Oldham, in his report on the "Coal Resources and Production of India" (1867), states that he is unable to give anything nearer than an approximate estimate of the quantity of coal existing in the Raniganj field. "Taking the area of the field (omitting the portion covered by the Panchet rocks, which entirely conceal the coal-beds underneath them) at 400 square miles, and the thickness of the coal at, on the average, 30 yards, we would have an estimated thickness of $400 \times 1,760 \times 1,760 \times 30 = 37,171,200,000$ cubic yards, or roughly, tons of coal. From this estimate it will be safe, owing to the inconstancy and irregularity of the beds, to exclude one-half, leaving 18,585,600,000; and deducting from this for waste, loss, small coal, etc., say one-fourth, we would have about 14,000 millions of tons of coal."

Quality of Raniganj coal—Mr. Blanford, in his report on the Geological Survey, 1858-60, states that in the Raniganj bed, nine seams (perhaps 11), with an aggregate thickness of 120 feet, are worked in the eastern portion; in the western portion of the field, eleven seams (perhaps 13), with an aggregate thickness of about 100 feet; and in the Lower Damodar section of the field four seams with an aggregate thickness of 69 feet. More extensive underground explorations are necessary in order to fix the absolute thickness of the coal-seams in the Raniganj field.

The coal itself is a variety of the non-coking bituminous coal, with a large proportion of volatile matter and ash. The brighter portions consist of a very pure coal, a sample of which from Siarsol mine gave the following results:—Volatile, 40 per cent.; fixed carbon, 57·5 per cent.; ash, 2·5 per cent. This is the composition of some of the bituminous coal, but it contains rather more volatile gases than do those kinds best adapted for the preparation of coke. An inferior coke may be made from picked specimens of coal from some mines where the proportion of the bright jetty-black layers is large. These bright streaks, however, seldom exceed an inch in thickness, and thin out towards both ends, thus appearing as flatened masses of irregular shape, in a matrix of a dull black colour. The latter was not separately assayed; but the whole mass, in two good samples from the Raniganj and Siarsol mines, gave the following results:—

Locality	Fixed carbon	Volatile matter	Ash
Raniganj	50.8	36.0	13.2
Do.	50.3	36.3	13.4
Siarsol	51.1	38.5	10·4
Do.	57.25	41.0	1.75
Nimcha	47.0	31.5	21.5
Bansra	47.0	40.0	13.0
Mangalpur	43.9	38.4	17.7
Do.	44.75	37.00	18.25
Babusol	46.00	35.40	18.60
Madhabpur (Harishpur) ..	51.10	35.40	13.50
Parasia	44.00	32.00	24.00
Tapasi	49.20	35.40	15.40
Do.	53.75	31.50	14.75
Chaukidanga	56.50	35.00	8.50
Do.	56.80	34.00	9.20
Dhosal	55.26	34.00	10.74
Jot-janki	48.50	30.50	21.00
Gopinathpur	53.25	35.25	11.50
Banbahal	48.40	38.70	12.90
Kasta	61.40	28.00	10.60
Do.	43.50	32.80	23.70
Jemeri	55.60	34.00	10.40
Fathipur	63.80	25 00	11.20
Mamanagar	54.35	35.52	10.13
Raghunathchak	50·50	36·00	13·50
Do.	46 90	35·00	18·10
Banah	42·60	44·20	13·20
Bhangaband	40·30	28·40	31·30
Chinakuri	53·20	35·50	11·30
Hatnal .. .	61·00	27·50	11·50
Mahaldahar	39·20	25·60	35·20
Average ..	50·55	34·31	15·14

(1) Raniganj—volatile, 36·5 per cent.; fixed carbon, 52·5 per cent.; and ash 11·0 per cent. (2) Siarsol—volatile, 38·5 per cent.; fixed carbon, 51·1 per cent.; and ash, 10·4 per cent. The quantity of ash in the duller portions is often as much as from 20 to 30 per cent., so that they cannot rank much above a carbonaceous shale. Hence the value of the coal from Raniganj, or from any of the Damodar rocks, depends mainly upon the proportion of the brighter laminae in it. This is more or less the case with all coal, but the laminae are far more marked in the beds of India than in those of Europe. The preceding table shows the result of assays of 31 fair average specimens of coal from the Raniganj field, made by Dr. T. Oldham, and quoted in his report on the "Coal Resources and Production of India," from whose paper I have taken or condensed these and the following paragraphs:—

The principal drawbacks to the more universal employment of Raniganj coal in the country, and the reason why the expensive English coal is still generally employed, especially by sea-going

steamers on long voyages are the following:—1st, the non-coking property of Raniganj coal. 2nd, the small portion of fixed carbon, upon which the value of coal for heating purposes depends. 3rd, the large proportion of ash. A larger quantity of Raniganj coal is therefore required to perform the same "duty" as good English coal. 4th, its liability to spontaneous ignition, which is mainly due to the large quantity of iron pyrites in the coal. This disadvantage may to a certain extent be avoided by shipping direct from the mine, without exposing the coal to any lengthened action of moisture.

However, for ordinary railway purposes, and even for steam-vessels, with the important exception of sea-going steamers making long voyages, the coal has been proved by experience to be adequate, as well as for the use of stationary steam-engines. Nor does there seem to be any sound theoretical reason for doubting that, with the better qualities of Raniganj coal, iron can be manufactured in any quantity. The proportion of ash, although large, is said to be not greater than that of some kinds of Welsh coal which are used in iron-smelting. One great drawback, however, to the quality of the iron produced would be the quantity of iron pyrites present in much of the Damodar and Raniganj coal. The chief peculiarity of the ash of Raniganj coal, to judge from careful analysis, lies in the great proportion of Phosphoric acid, which in coal from the Siarsol mines, was found to be 3·8 per cent., and in coal from Raniganj to be 2·9 per cent.; whilst in Welsh coal Phosphoric acid varies from 0·40 to 0·88 only. If Raniganj coal were used in a blast furnace, a considerable portion of phosphorus would combine with the iron produced. The effect of phosphorus upon iron is to make the pig to cast iron very fluid; which may be well adapted for castings, but for bar iron it is injurious, as it renders the iron what is technically called "cold short". In summing up a comparison between the quality of the Indian coal as compared with English, Dr. Oldham shows by analysis that, according to the proportion of fixed carbon or heating power of the coals, it is found that the average of Indian coals gives no less than 15½ per cent. of ash, as against 2¾ per cent. in English coals. "These figures", says Dr. Oldham, "show how very seriously inferior to ordinary English coals are the Indian. Analysis thus fully confirms the general idea. Practical trials on a large scale show the same result. The two most heavily-worked lines of railway in India, namely, the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula (Bombay), use respectively Indian and English coal, and their relative consumption is 150 tons per mile in the former, as compared with 75 tons in the latter. It is therefore certain that Indian coals are not capable of more than two-thirds, in many cases not more than one-half the duty of English coals".

History of Coal Discoveries and Collieries—In August 1774, Messrs. S. G. Heatly and J. Sumner, of the Company's Civil Service, applied to Government for the right of working coal mines, the discovery of which they announced in "Pachete and Beerbhoom". Mr. Heatly was at that time Collector of Chutia Nagpur and Palamau and he was probably the first Englishman who discovered the existence of coal in Bengal. A Mr. Redferne subsequently joined the firm, which, as Sumner, Heatly and Redferne, applied for and obtained the exlusive right, for a period of 18 years, to work and sell coal in Bengal and its dependencies. The partners agreed to pay a royalty to Government of one-fifth of the total value of the coal raised by them, and also to supply to Government, for a period of five years, 10,000 maunds or 366 tons of coal per annum, at a price of sikka Rs. 2-12 per maund, or £8 3s 6d a ton, which was probably equal to the value of English coal in India at the time. The present price of Raniganj coal varies from 6½ to 7½ annas a maund, equal to from £1 2s 3d to £1 5s 7d a ton in Calcutta. In 1775 Messrs. Sumner & Co., announced to Government the arrival of 2,500 maunds or 81½ tons of Panchet coal, and requested it might be taken delivery of according to terms of the agreement. This, however, does not appear to have been done till 1777, when, upon a second application being made by Messrs. Sumner, Heatly and Redferne, Government directed the Commissary of Stores to examine and report upon the coal. A series of experiments were undertaken and the Commissary of Stores came to the conclusion that the coal was only half as good as English. It was consequently returned to the firm, with an intimation that Government would still give them every assistance, provided they produced coal of a better quality, and recommended a further search being made, and deeper excavations carried out. The mines first worked by Sumner, Heatly and Redferne, and subsequently by Mr. Heatly alone, are said to have been six in number, three of which were at Aituria, Chinakuri and Damulia; the others were probably farther to the west, near the Barakhar. It is stated that Mr. Heatly imported a number of miners from England in order to properly work the mines, but that they were carried off by fever, Mr. Heatly was subsequently removed to a differnt part of the country, and it is doubtful whether any of the coal was actually brought into the market.

Nothing further was done in the way of working the coal mines for 30 years. In 1808, the Government, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring English coal, made inquiries regarding the Damodar coal, but apparently without any practical result. In 1814, however, Mr. Rupert Jones was deputed to examine the district. That gentleman rediscovered Mr. Heatly's workings, and also found the seam at Raniganj, which in 1815 or 1816 he began to work in his

own account, a sum of £4,000 being advanced to him at a low rate of interest, to enable him to carry out the experiment. He seems to have been the first speculator who brought Indian coal into the market; but, failing in other undertakings, he was unable to repay the Government loan, and his securities, Messrs. Alexander & Co., an agency house, were called upon to make it good. They accordingly paid the demand, the leases of the ground on which the mine was situated were placed in their hands, and in 1820 they became the owners of the colliery.

The history of the Raniganj colliery for several years following presents a continued succession of lawsuits, as the proprietors of the colliery, Messrs. Alexander & Co. and their successors, wished to prevent others from establishing themselves in the district. In 1823 Chinakuri colliery was opened by Mr. Betts, upon the site of Mr. Heatly's previous workings. In the following year, 1824, Messrs. Jessop & Co., opened the Damulia mine, but lost it by a lawsuit, and subsequently in 1830, opened the Narayankuri mine. The Chanch and Nuchibad mines were also opened in 1830 by Mr. Homfray, of the firm of Jessop & Co.; Chaukidanga and Mahmudpur were first worked by Dr. Rogers in 1834, and Dhosal by Mr. Blake about the same time. The year 1835 was a bad one for commercial men. Messrs. Alexander & Co. failed, and the Raniganj mine, with all buildings on it, the steam-engines, 250,000 maunds of coal, or upwards of 9,150 tons, together with the valuable patni leases of the ground, was purchased by Babu Dwarkanath Tagore for the sum of £7,000, or less than the market value of the coal alone. The mine was then worked by the firm of Carr, Tagore & Co., who in 1837, purchased Chinakuri mine from Mr. Betts, junior. In the same year, Narayankuri, Chanch and Nuchibad passed into the hands of Messrs. Gilmore, Homfray & Co. Mangalpur and Raghunathchak were opened in 1840 by Mr. Erskine and a number of new quarries were commenced at the same time by Messrs. Carr, Tagore & Co. and by several natives. In 1843, the concerns of Carr, Tagore & Co., and of Gilmore, Homfray & Co., were amalgamated into the Bengal Col Company. The Company has retained the property ever since, and is now the proprietor of the most extensive collieries in the Raniganj field. According to Mr. Homfray, the coal imports into Calcutta from Raniganj amounted in 1839 to 1,000,000 maunds or 36,600 tons, and in 1846 to 2,500,000 maunds or 91,500 tons. In 1846 several new mines were opened, among them, Siarsol by Babu Gobind Prasad Pandit; Nimcha, Sangamahal, Gopinathpur and Kasta by Messrs. Grob, Durrschmidt & Co.; Sitarampur by Messrs. Apcar & Co., etc. From 1847 the Raniganj mines have made steady progress and, with the opening of the railway, the quantity of coal rose in 1860 to treble what it was in 1847. In 1858-60, 49 collieries produced an average annual outturn of 7,808,566 maunds or 285,850 tons of coal. Several most promising mines, as Harishpur, Babusol, Tapasi, Parasia and Nimcha, which had previously been languishing and indeed temporarily closed, were reopened, and other new collieries commenced. In 1872, the last year for which I have returns, the 44 collieries of Burdwan and a few in the neighbouring districts yielded a total outturn of 322,443 tons of coal.

Iron fields of Raniganj—Closely connected with the prosperity and increased development of the collieries of Raniganj is the question of its suitability for blast furnaces, for the manufacture of iron from the rich clay iron and deposits of magnetic iron which abound in the neighbourhood. There can be little doubt that, were the manufacture of iron successfully introduced, Raniganj would become one of the richest and most important districts in Bengal. The iron ores occur, interlaminated with quartzite and gneiss, in bands varying in thickness from 3 inches to 2 feet. They contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of iron. The clay iron ores of the Raniganj field give the following percentages of iron:—North of Badul, 53·96 per cent.; Raniganj, 46·66 per cent, Khairasol, 48·81 per cent.; Churulia, 23·00 per cent. Ores yielding 38 or 40 per cent. of iron are considered fair and productive. It is a matter of doubt, however, whether a sufficient quantity of limestone exists in the district to be available as flux for large works for any length of time; in which case limestone from the neighbourhood of Rohtas and the Son valley would have to be imported, and this would materially increase the cost of manufacture.

The question as to the suitability of Raniganj coal for the manufacture of iron and the utilization of the valuable beds of iron ore in the district has been long before Government; and, as early as 1855, Mr. David Smith, the Government Iron and Coal Viewer, was deputed to report on the iron deposits in the District, together with the suitability or otherwise of the local coal for the manufacture of iron. The following paragraphs are quoted *in extenso* from Mr. Smith's valuable report on the subject, dated 30th June, 1856:—

"I commenced my investigations in the Damodar valley, and with the view to acquaint myself with the general features of the country, did not at first confine my attention to any one particular locality, making as extensive a tour over the whole as I could, visiting the collieries from Raniganj to Chinakuri and Chanch on my way. As no doubt can exist that the supply of coal to be obtained from the extensive field of the Damodar valley is almost without limit and inexhaustible, and as its features and general conditions are so well known from reports already published, and by the developments at the many collieries in operation, it would be superfluous for me to offer observations in regard thereto. The quality of the coal has

been tested for a variety of purposes, so that its capabilities thus far are well understood. I was interested to learn whether it would be suited for the manufacture of iron on the European system.

My attention was therefore directed to this point, and, after the best consideration, I could devote to it, I came to the conclusion that, although inferior to the English and Welsh coals, it is a safe fuel for reduction of ores, in blast furnaces with the aid of hot blast. With the 'lange' of the Raniganj seam an imperfect coke may be produced, but from the great amount of 'wastage' or bad yield in the operation, it would be too costly a fuel for profitable application. It would consequently have to be introduced in its raw or natural condition, in which form, with the blast heated to 600°F a temperature easily obtained, I should apprehend no danger for a satisfactory result, so far as concerned the quantity of pig or crude iron produced.

The fuel is a most important element in the working of a blast furnace. This is illustrated more clearly in the iron districts of Wales than in either Staffordshire or Scotland, inasmuch as in the two latter the coal throughout is of nearly uniform quality, whereas in the former there are three distinct kinds of coal used for the manufacture. On the eastern end of Glamorganshire, and extending into Monmouth, the coal is highly bituminous, very durable, performing a high 'duty', or, in technical terms, capable of bearing a heavy pillar of blast, and carrying a heavy burthen of ore; that is, a given quantity of coal will reduce an unusually large proportion of ore. In East Glamorganshire it is common for one furnace, with hot blast, to turn out 160 to 180 and even 200 tons of pig iron in a week. Of course the iron is of low quality, but nevertheless it is all worked up into rails and merchant bars. Westward from the locality now referred to, and near the centre of Glamorganshire, a coal of a totally different character is found, having no bitumen whatever; it burns freely, with abundance of flame, but no smoke. This is the well-known 'steam coal' of Merthyr Tydvil and Aberdare. In this locality are also important iron-works dependent on the coal now described—a fuel peculiarly pure, although incapable of performing equal duty in the blast furnace to that worked to the eastward. The difference in the produce is very great; for with furnaces of equal size and the aid of the hot blast, and iron ore of equal if not superior quality, the make per week in this tract will not average more than 100 tons,—a great falling off when compared with the produce of the Monmouthshire furnaces and those established at the bituminous coal field of the South Wales Basin.

The third description of coal used in Wales for the manufacture of iron is the anthracite or stone coal, found still farther to the westward, extending through Caermarthenshire into Pembrokeshire. Anthracite coal is hard and dense, the fracture brilliant; it is a refractory fuel, difficult for that reason to deal with, but when fairly ignited gives great heat, and is very durable; it burns without smoke or flame. Many attempts were made to apply this coal to the reduction of ore, but uniformly without success, till the iron-making community were started by the Scotch iron masters, who, by simply heating the air before its introduction to their furnaces, quite quadrupled the make. The wonderful effects produced suggested to the mind of a spirited proprietor of iron furnaces situated in the anthracite districts, but worked with imported bituminous coal, the possibility of using this hitherto condemned fuel by aid of the then new application. After encountering and overcoming many and unexpected obstacles, by altering the size and form of his furnaces, and by the erection of an efficient heating apparatus for the air, his energy and perseverance conquered, and he was fully rewarded for his expenses and his trouble by complete success. The fuel, till then looked upon as utterly intractable, is now used with the same facility and certainty as the others.

The coal worked at the several collieries in the neighbourhood of Raniganj is of a very peculiar kind, the seam being composed of the three qualities referred to—bituminous, free-burning or steam coal, and anthracite—in repeatedly alternating thin layers. In this respect it is different to any seam that has come under my observation at home; nevertheless it ignites readily, burns freely, and, although not so durable as the best of the Welsh and English coals, gives out a great amount of heat. After mature consideration, I am led to the conclusion, which I feel I can state with much confidence, that this coal will be found very manageable in the blast furnace under the conditions I have already stated; and that with a properly constructed furnace, efficient blast power and heating apparatus, a weekly produce of from 65 to 70 tons might safely be calculated on, with no other ores than those to be obtained from the neighbourhood, and of a quality well suited for railway and merchant bars for all ordinary purposes. For the several processes at the forge and mill the coal is admirably adapted, inasmuch as for each the great essentials are a fuel that burns freely and with a clear flame, characteristics possessed by this coal.

I do not think I can profitably add further observations in regard to the coal; I therefore proceed to detail my investigations of the iron-ore fields. I will first remark on a somewhat peculiar kind of iron ore, distributed pretty well all over the surface covering the coal. It has been very properly designated ferruginous gravel, a term which conveys a correct description of its appearance. It is argillaceous, and, singular enough, is precisely like the ore used in France, on which the iron-works in the neighbourhood of Boulogne and others to the south are entirely

dependent. In France it lies near the surface, the covering generally not exceeding 3 or 4 feet, being found in 'beds', or rather 'lodes', for they are not continuous varying in depth from 3 to 12 and even 15 feet. During my survey in this country, I have only met with similar deposits of this ore in 2 or 3 places, and there the thickness did not exceed 3 feet; but that it is to be obtained in considerable quantity is shown by the large heaps collected for the repair of so many miles of the Grand Trunk Road. It is a valuable ore, and would be advantageously used with the other clay ores of the districts in the manufacture of iron, a purpose to which it would be more properly applied than to its present uses. It is to be hoped that the day is not distant when this ore will be too fully appreciated to admit of its use as a material for making and mending roads.

The iron ore field of Barul is situated about 8 miles to the north of Raniganj, and was the first, the investigation of which occupied my attention. In styling it 'Barul', I do not mean that the district examined is comprised within its limits, *properly speaking; for Barul, like other localities in the neighbourhood, is a village with a certain amount of land attached. The fact of its being,* perhaps, rather more important and better known than any other, induces me to adopt it for convenience, thereby avoiding the repeated introduction of names of places known only to those living on the spot; therefore, by giving the title of Barul to this field, I wish to be understood as referring to a tract of country bounded as follows:—

Churulia on the north, approaching the Ajai river; Jamsol, east; Satur, west and south, to within half a mile or thereabouts of the village of Rajpur; the extent from north to south being 4 miles and from east to west nearly 5 miles. The southern boundary, approaching the village of Rajpur, is distinctly defined by a sudden and abrupt alteration of the angle of inclination in the strata. I do not mean that the *direction* of the 'dip' is changed, but that, from being comparatively flat, the inclination at this point suddenly assumes a very steep angle,—a feature which holds its course from east to west across the entire field, and beyond its limits. To this circumstance is due the appearance of the iron ore at Barul, as but from the 'upheaving' described, the coal measures would have held their course to the north with the same easy rise, and thus have occupied the ground at Barul where now are presented the deeply (geologically) underlying seams of iron ore.

Traversing the tract in question, and going northward, the first indication of iron ore observed is from the surface being thickly strewn with lumps of it. A section, not a deep one, of the iron-bearing strata is exposed in a stream or rivulet less than half a mile west of the village of Barul, where are shown 2 seams of ore, the upper 8 inches, and the lower 9 inches thick, with a course of nodular ore averagint 3 inches. These I traced for a considerable distance down the stream towards the north-east. I found the same near Jamsol, the extreme eastern boundary of my search; and afterwards in the west, not far from Satur. These seams have likewise been exposed at a variety of intermediate places, by the operations of the natives digging tanks and shallow wells. In all and every one the ore was found, so I had no difficulty in feeling satisfied that it extended over the whole of the tract of country comprised within the limits of the tract I have set down.

These seams alone would not be of sufficient importance to warrant mining operations; I consequently applied for and obtained the sanction of Government to sink a trail shaft. The site fixed for this shaft was on the bank of the small stream already referred to, about half a mile to the west of Barul village. While I remained in the neighbourhood, it was sunk to a lepth of 32 feet, intersecting at that depth 4 seams of iron ore, of the aggregate thickness of 18 inches, which, with *the seams before known, makes a total of 38 inches of clay* iron ore of very superior quality. In addition to these, a vein of carboniferous iron ore, known at home as 'blackband', was passed through, 3 feet 6 inches thick. It is not by any means so rich an iron as the Scotch 'blackband', as I estimate it to yield no more than from 20 to 23 per cent. in its raw state; but when calcined,—a process which this ore as well as all the clay ores found here must go through before introduction to the blast furnace,—I believe it will yield over 40 per cent. of iron. It is not all equally good, the lower two feet of the seam being the best. The great advantage of these 'blackband' ores is the comparatively small cost at which they are worked, and their great fusibility. Mixed in fair proportion with the clay ores, the process of smelting is facilitated, and the 'make' consequently increased.

When the trail shaft had reached the depth of 32 feet, I was ordered to proceed to other districts assigned for examination, and to place the pit under superintendence during my absence, as I should be at too great a distance to exercise supervision over it. Mr. H. Biddle of Raniganj was good enough, on my application to him, sanctioned by Government, to undertake the charge. Under his superintendence, the pit had been continued to a depth, as reported to me by Mr. Biddle, of 51 feet 11 inches. Another seam of ore, 2 feet 4 inches thick, and by analysis containing 42 per cent. of iron ore, was discovered; so that in a shallow section of 52 feet we have 38 inches in separate beds of excellent clay iron ore, and 52 inches of carboniferous or blackband iron ore. I do not now take into account the upper and inferior portion of the first seam of blackband met with. No doubt can exist that where the upper beds lie, those below as found in the pit will be

co-extensive. It follows, as a matter of course, that all the beds of ore discovered, as above described, both argillaceous and carboniferous, must extend under the whole of the wide field now under notice, affording a supply of ore almost inconceivable in quantity.

The clay ores, 38 inches thick, would give rather more than one ton for each superficial yard of surface; and the carboniferous, 52 inches thick, at least 1½ ton under a like space. Now, taking only 4,000 yards to the acre, allowing the 840 yards—a most liberal allowance—to go for loss and waste in working, and for some portions of the field blank, as always happens, we have, as the produce of one acre, 4,000 tons of the first, and 6,000 tons of the second, equal to 10,000 tons of ore; and per square mile 6,400,000 tons.

Assuming 4 tons of ore to be required to make one ton of pig iron.—a larger quantity than would be used (but I wish the statement to be over rather than under the mark), as 3¼ tons would be a fair quantity to calculate upon,—the ore to be obtained from each square mile shows a product in pig iron of no less than 1,600,000 tons,—equal to the make of 8 furnaces, at 70 tons per week, for a period, in round numbers, of rather more than 59 years.

I believe an opinion is prevalent in this country, that beds of ore varying from 3 to 8 or 9 inches thick cannot be profitably worked, from the amount of labour required to make 'head room' for the miner, in removing so much of the unproductive shales as would enable him to carry on his operations for the extraction of the ore. Opposed to this is the fact that all the iron-works of Shropshire, Staffordshire and Wales obtain their supply of what is termed native ores from similar beds. It would certainly not pay so to operate on one thin seam; but when 3 or 4 of an aggregate thickness of from 15 to 18 inches are associated in the same range, it is found to answer well. The miners of the country would have no greater difficulty to contend with in penetrating the strata which contain the ore than they have in deriving passages through the coal-seams, for the shales holding the iron ore are soft and easily worked. Undoubtedly the iron would cost more per ton than the coal; that happens everywhere almost without exception. It is by comparison only that a conclusion of high or low cost is to be arrived at. At the present time the ores of Staffordshire do not cost less than 20s per ton; the average of Wales will be 13s; compared with such prices, the ores of Barul would stand very low. Taking a working over a series of years,—for at the early operations the cost would be less,—the cost of these ores would not, in my opinion, exceed 5s. This would be due to the cheapness of labour and the facilities offered to mining operations in this district.

The frequent undulations of the surface present opportunities for mining by 'patch' or open work,—a very ready mode, and, when practicable, always adopted in preference to the more costly system of pits and adits. Skilled miners are not required for that system of work; and another advantage is, that all the ore is got out, whereas in underground mining a portion must be left to form the sides of the passages and to support the roof.

Supposing no other seams and beds of ore to exist under the lands of Barul and those adjoining than have been already discovered, there is, even in that case, a valuable iron-ore field; but the great probability is, that if the search be prosecuted beyond the present superficial depth, additional deposits will be found. I do not recommend Government to continue the search any further; enough has been done to show the existence of ore in abundance; the further development may now be left to private enterprise."

The serious drawback to the profitable manufacture of iron at Raniganj, viz., the great scarcity of flux, is alluded to by Mr. Smith as follows:—"Kankar lime is distributed, in often recurring patches, over the surface here, as it is everywhere over the plains, but in quantity so deficient, as far as my observation led me to conclude, as to be altogether unreliable as the source for the supply of even one furnace. Limestone would, therefore, have to be imported in large quantities, but still not to the full extent of flux required, for all the kankar that could be obtained would of course be collected, to go in diminution of the quantity used of the highly expensive article to be imported. This would be still further reduced by using over again the scoriae or cinders of the blast furnace. This is not a speculative opinion, inasmuch as I have commonly applied the scoriae to the same purpose at home. The practice is not generally adopted there, owing to the trifling cost at which nearly all the works obtain a supply of limestone. Here, however, it would be different. The imported flux, instead of being the cheapest, becomes the most costly material in the manufacture; and it cannot be unfair to assume that in practice other means than these alluded to would be brought into use, by which the consumption of so costly an article might be greatly economized.

The first attempt to establish the manufacture in India would certainly be a very spirited undertaking, and would most likely be looked upon by those entering upon it as an experiment. It is, however, to be hoped those who engage in the speculation will not treat it as 'experiments' too commonly are, by trying to produce satisfactory results from temporary, and therefore deficient, erections and patchwork contrivances. Such a proceeding is to introduce at the commencement the elements of failure, in the end leaving all in as much doubt and uncertainty as surrounded the question before a large sum of money, so injudiciously spent, has been wasted in its attempted

solution; spreading abroad, in addition, the mischievous impression, to last, in all probability, over many years, that other attempts would be attended with like consequences; whereas, had the spirit which prompted the undertaking not shrunk from the somewhat larger figures demanded by the provision of efficient means, it is most likely a nucleus would be formed, round which would gradually grow an establishment capable of meeting to an important degree the requirements of the country, at some time returning fair remuneration for capital invested. Let the trial be conducted on a small a scale as practicable,—that certainly will be prudent; but even for that, whatever buildings and machinery are requisite should be of the best construction."

B—The Raniganj Coalfield

The following account of the Raniganj Coalfield as it is worked now has been very kindly supplied by Sri N. N. Chatterjee, Honorary Secretary, The Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India.

I—Geology of Raniganj Field:

Extent and area
Geological surveys
Succession of Gondwana system
Intrusive Rocks
Structure

II—Coal in Raniganj Field:

Formation of coal
Occurrence of coal
Quality of coal
Reserves of coal
Thickness of coal seams
Correlation of coal seams

III—Extraction of Coal:

Quarry working
Underground working
Coal-cutters in mines
Underground water in mines
Ventilation of mines
Stowing of mines
Rescue station

I—Geology of Raniganj field

Extent and area—The Raniganj Coalfield, the second largest producer of coal in India at the present time constitutes the most easterly of the chain of coalfields, which roughly follow the Damodar Valley, within the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Lying about 120-140 miles north-west of Calcutta, it is bounded on the north, west and south by the Archaeans. To the east, alluvium and laterite cover the Gondwana strata. The present "proved" limits of the field are, however, from longitude 86° 36′ in the extreme west to about longitude 87° 20′ in the east, the area of this tract of Gondwana rocks being about 600 square miles. The total area covered by the Damuda series (including tracts capped by alluvium but proved by bore-holes) is about 422 square miles. Of this, the Barakar measures cover 66 square miles and the Raniganj measures 307 square miles, the ironstone shales intervening between the two coal-bearing tracts. Further east, younger strata crop out around and north of Durgapur (23° 30′: 87° 29′) which may be Tertiary in age, possibly Lower Miocene. The coal-bearing Gondwanas are conjectured to have continued eastwards of Durgapur but their extent has not yet been proved.

Geological surveys—The first systematic geological survey of the field was carried out in the years 1845-46 by late Mr. D. H. Williams, the first Geological Surveyor of India. The second survey, on the scale 1″=one mile, was carried out by Messrs. W. T. Blanford and W. L. Wilson in 1858-60. In 1908-10 the third geological survey of the field was carried out jointly by Mr. Walker of the Geological Survey of India and Mr. R. R. Simpson of the Department of Mines, on a scale of 4″=one mile. The fourth and latest survey of the field was carried out in the years 1925-28 by a party of officers (Gee, Sethu Rama Rao, A. K. Banerjee, J. B. Aude of the Geological Survey of India under the superintendence of Dr. C. S. Fox).

Succession of Gondwana system—

Supra Panchets (Panchet, Gorangi and Biharinath hills)	
Panchet series	Up. Hirapur stage
	Lr. Maitur stage
	Overlap (partly unconformable partly overlapped)
Raniganj series (3,300′)	Kumarpur sandstones Nituria coal measures
	Hijuli standstones Sitarampur coal measures
	Ethora sandstones
Ironstone shales or Kulti stage (1,200′)	Shales and sandstones (without coal)
Barakar series (2,100′)	Begunia standstones Begunia shales Begunia seam
	Laikdih seam, etc.
	Damagaria seam
Talchir series (800′)	Shales and sandstones (without coal)
Talchir boulder bed (50′ roughly)	Boulders of various rocks (in a silty matrix)

Archaeans

Intrusive rocks—The Gondwanas of the Raniganj field are intersected by a number of intrusives. These intrusives include two distinct types:—

(*a*) Basic, doleritic or basaltic dykes of regular habit,

(*b*) Ultrabasic, mica peridotite and lamprophyric dykes and sills

Of the dykes of the former type, "Salma dyke" is the most prominent in the Raniganj field. It traverses the Gondwana strata and the Archaeans alike and is unaffected by the faulting of the coalfield. It intrudes the eastern part of the field in a S. 15° to 20° E. direction, and is sometimes 150 feet in width. Besides this, there are other dykes as well in this area, such as, Sitarampur dyke, Narsamuda dyke, etc. Because of their limited occurrence, regular habit and very slight detrimental effect on the coal seams, these intrusions present no great obstacles to mining in the Raniganj field.

The mica peridotitic and lamprophyric types, on the other hand, vary considerably in habit from fairly regular dyke intrusions to anastomosing sills which, on account of the fact that the coal seams have formed very favourable channels for their widespread intrusion, have played havoc with the coal in certain areas converting it into a hard coke or semi-coke, known locally as Jhama. These complex intrusions have been proved to occur principally within the Raniganj measures. The Barakar rocks are, however, less affected by such dyke in this coalfield.

The age of the intrusives is not known but is definitely post-Raniganj.

Structure—The geological structure of the Raniganj field is of a comparatively simple type. Over greater portion of the field the dip of the beds is in a southerly direction exposing thereby the older Talchirs, towards north and successively near Gondwana horizons to the south. Except along certain limited tracts of the north-eastern edge of the field, the northern boundary of the basal Gondwanas and the metamorphics is a line of natural deposition, normally unconformable and irregular and at a subsequent date, further complicated by faulting. That the area of Gondwana rocks was subjected to a phase of relatively steady subsidence, extending over a very long epoch is evidenced by unbroken sequence of sediments of constant fresh water to estuarine type. There is, however, no reason to suggest that this area of gradual subsidence and accompanying sedimentation was limited by any tectonic structures—either rift faults or pronounced folds—as has been previously suggested; on the contrary, there is little doubt that the present tract of Gondwanas, now included within the Raniganj coalfield, represents only a very small portion of the original area of Gondwana sedimentation and owes its preservation to the fact that it has been protected against the forces of erosion and atmospheric weathering. The Gondwana rocks including the coal measures have been greatly affected in some places by dip and strike faults as a result of which coal seams in some places have been displaced laterally as well as vertically and have sometimes been repeated in the outcrop. This displacement due to faulting has brought about complications in coal mining.

II—Coal in Raniganj Field

Formation of coal—Nowhere in India there is any definite evidence of a coal seam being formed *in situ* as a result of the coalification of an ancient forest; on the other hand there is ample evidence to the "drift" theory of formation and, in the great majority of cases the coal has been formed from accumulations of vegetable debris carried down by the rivers and deposited in wide, low-lying deltaic areas.

Occurrence of coal—The coal seams are found both in the Barakar and Raniganj coal measures. In either case the coal seams are intercalated with alternations of shales and sandstones.

Quality of coal—The Barakar measures contain thick seams of low-moisture, low-volatile, caking (metallurgical) coal, but except in the case of the areas adjoining the Barakar river, the ash content is relatively high. In the Raniganj measures workable thick seams are more numerous; the coal is high-moisture, high-volatile, poorly caking to non-caking in variety except in the case of portions of the Dishergarh and Sanctoria seams in the western part of the field. The quality of the coal of each seam varies from point to point along its strike and also along the dip. Some of the high-volatile, superior-quality coal seams of the Raniganj measures are liable to spontaneous heating and they sometimes even catch fire in "stacks" at the depot.

The following tables will indicate the quality of the coals of the two measures at a glance:—

TABLE I

COALS OF BARAKAR AGE

Name of seam	Moisture	Volatile matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Calorific value
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Calories
Chanch-Begunia seam (Begunia Khas Colliery)	2·10	27·60	60·00	12·40	7,194
Ramnagar seam (Ramnagar Colliery)	2 0	27 4	55 20	15·40	..
Laikdih seam (bottom 17 feet) (Victoria Colliery)	1·40	26·00	62·60	11·40	7,632
Kasta seam (bottom 12 feet) (Poriapur Colliery)	2·66	32·05	57·00	10·95	7,318
Damagaria seam (bottom portion) (Damagaria Colliery)	1·24	23·00	62·00	15·00	7,149

APPENDIX III—contd.

TABLE II

Coals of Raniganj Age

Name of seam	Moisture	Volatile matter	Fixed carbon	Ash	Calorific value
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Calories
Ghusick Upper Kajora seam—					
Ghusick Colliery . .	7·05	33·35	54·50	12·15	6,965
Central Kajora Colliery .	7·45	36·15	51·00	11·95	6,739
Nega-Lower Kajora seam—					
Ghusick Colliery . .	6·40	32·10	53·65	14·25	6,844
Kajora Colliery . .	7·20	32·80	55·12	12·08	6,859
Jambad seam (bottom 14 feet 7 inches, South Jambad Colliery)	8 30	33 80	54 70	11·50	6,807
Samla seam (Samlapur Colliery)	9·80	32·40	55·10	12·50	6,800
Dishergarh seam (Saltor Colliery)	2 52	37·75	51·55	10·70	7,273
Poniati seam (Mandalpur Colliery)	5·10	31·30	57·80	10·90	7,047

Reserves of coal—The seams (Ramnagar, Laikdih, Begunia) which yield, in the main metallurgical coal belong to the Barakar coal measures. An estimate of the total reserve of coal of this kind up to a depth of 2,000 feet in May 1950, was 103 million tons according to the Committee on Conservation of Metallurgical Coal.

Except for portions of Dishergarh and Sanctoria seams, the seams of the Raniganj coal measures are non-caking and apparently not suitable for coke manufacture. The reserve of superior quality coal of the Raniganj coal measures up to a depth of 2,000 feet was in 1932, nearly, 1,822 million tons and, the reserve of inferior quality coal was about 7,000 million tons.

Thickness of coal seams—The coal seams of Barakar and Raniganj measures are found to change in thickness as they are traced along the strike. It is also noticed that the same seam may split into several seams in different sectors of the coalfield. In the Barakar measures, the Damagaria seam in the type area reaches a maximum thickness of a little over 100 feet and in other sectors it goes down to 40 to 50 feet. Likewise the Ramnagar seam is about 12 to 13 feet in the type area but 19 to 27 feet in the Gourangdi-Churulia area, the Laikdih seam varies between 90 to 50 feet and the Begunia seam is about 10 feet only.

In the Raniganj measures, again, the Dishergarh seam varies from 18 feet to well under half of this near Asansol. The Sanctoria seam varies between 18 and 6 feet; the Poniati seam varies between 18 feet in the west and 4 feet in the east and the Koithi seam is about 10 to 12 feet in the west but thins eastwards.

Fuller details of the thickness of seams of the two coal measures are given in the statement of this note.

Correlation of coal seams—A systematic correlation of the coal seams is dependent on the micro-flora preserved in them. Such work is already on its way and it will take many years to complete. The correlation tables of the coal seam of both Barakar and Raniganj measures were produced by E. R. Gee and they were based on other geological evidences than micro-flora. These tables are still in use. Gee subdivided Barakar measures into six vertical and nine horizontal divisions, four of which lie to the west of the Barakar river and five to the east of it. Likewise the Raniganj measures also received nine vertical and eight horizontal subdivisions at his hands.

III—Extraction of coal

Quarry working—In areas where the coal seams outcrop at the surface open-cast mining is practised with advantage after removal of overburden. This is particularly adapted to the working of thick seams where it is extremely suitable and economical. The quarries are extended along the dip until the amount of overburden makes further working uneconomical. Quarrying is still done on a large scale, but mainly in inferior seams as the better quality seams have been worked out from the outcrop to a considerable depth.

Underground working—Underground working of coal seams is carried on either by (*a*) "incline" method, or by (*b*) "shaft" method, or by both.

(*a*) *"Incline" method*—After quarry working the coal seams are followed along dip by incline working and coal is raised from underground along the main haulage road. Haulage of coal from such workings is effected by engines located on the surface; the types of engines used may be either steam-generated or electrically operated according to the availability of power in the localities under consideration. The financial potentiality of the miner also plays a part in the choice.

(*b*) *Shaft working*—Coal seams at greater depth are extracted by sinking shafts. The usual practice of underground working is by "Pillar and Stall" (Board and Stall) method. The "Pillar and

Stall" system consists of driving roadways or galleries in the seam and forming more or less rectangular pillars, one set of galleries being usually driven parallel to the strike or level course of the seam, while another set of galleries is driven more or less at right angles to the former on the rise or dip of the seam in question. This method is used even where the seams are as much as 40 feet thick.

(c) *Panel system*—In order to prevent extensive premature collapses and fires, workings in many mines are laid out on the panel system within recent years. This modification of Pillar and Stall method is worked by dividing the mine into several small areas of convenient size: each area being surrounded by a barrier of coal through which only a few roadways are driven just sufficient for haulage and ventilation. In case a fire breaks out within a panel, it can be quickly sealed off from the rest of the mine effectively by putting up stopping in the narrow openings which are only few in number. Haulage underground is sometimes direct and endless or it is split into main and tail haulages, and operated by steam or electric engines as the case may be. In the above methods of working and during subsequent stages of extraction of coal from pillars, void spaces are filled up by debris obtained from the subsiding roofs. These improperly filled void spaces form the goaf areas where sometimes fire starts from the oxidation of coal particles. If, however, the void spaces, after the extraction of pillars, are filled up by some stowing process, collapses of roof and fires due to spontaneous combustion of coal in the goaf areas may be avoided.

(d) *Longwall system of underground is replacing the Pillar and Stall system in certain collieries*—Haulage of coal is made by conveyor systems of various types and designs. This system is definitely superior to the Pillar and Stall system in so far as it does not necessitate leaving off coal in pillars and their removal at a later date, but it also provides for filling in the voids (goaves) immediately on removal of coal.

Some of the mines working high-volatile, superior-quality coal of the Ranganj coal measures are very deep and gassy and the coal seams are liable to spontaneous combustion. Preventible measures against such accidents from fires are now being adopted. In some places where deep mining is carried out pressure bursts or shock bursts of great intensity occur causing loss of life and great deterioration of underground conditions. In order to prevent such bursts in deep gassy mines the Longwall system of work has been adopted, the goaves being filled completely by sandstowing.

Coal-cutters in mines—In the majority of mines coal-cutting by hand pick is still the method of extraction of coal. But in recent years, especially during and after the last World War, coal-cutting machineries of various types are in increasing use, particularly in big and well-developed mines, to cope with the increase in production.

Underground water in mines—Pumps of various types and capacities, from steam pumps to electrically operated large pumps, are in use in the coalfield to remove the underground water in mines. Within recent years electric pumps are being used successfully to cope with the heavy accumulation of underground water, especially during the rains although a certain amount of this water may be caused partially by hydraulic stowing in a number of coal mines. This has been possible owing to the spread of electricity in the coalfields.

Ventilation of mines—In comparatively shallower mines ventilation is effected by natural air or it is induced by blowing jets of steam through the shaft from one side thereby causing increased ingress of natural air through the other. In deeper mines electricity operated mine fans of large capacities and of various types are in use.

Stowing of mines—It has been known that there is serious avoidable waste of coals in extraction of the thick seams by the ordinary Pillar and Stall method. This method has also been in the past responsible for accidents like collapses and fires that sometimes accompany the recovery of coal from tall and thick pillars: the pillars are cut and removed when the development of an area of a mine, as in the Panel system of working, or the whole of it has been completed.

Some process of stowing of empty spaces in coal mines (goaves) has been known to be the only satisfactory remedy to stop accidents like collapses and spontaneous combustion but this is not widely applied due to various difficulties. Some collieries bordering on the Damodar, Barakar and Ajay rivers use the sands from the river beds as packing materials, others, situated at comparatively inconvenient positions from these rivers, hardly make any use of this inexhaustible reserves of sand. Stowing has been made compulsory in those cases where safety of mine labour is at stake. Although it is known that by stowing alone maximum extraction of coal is possible without any attendant dangers of collapses and fires, compulsory stowing as one of the important measures for the conservation of coal has not yet been passed into law. By process of sand stowing stability of overlying strata is maintained and the overlying seams remain undamaged for future mining.

Rescue Station—In this coalfield there is a rescue station at Sitarampur where a well-trained Rescue Party with full equipments of rescue apparatus, etc., is always ready to respond to emergency calls from any mine in this coalfield with regard to accidents in the shape of underground fires, collapses, etc.

APPENDIX III—contd.

Main coal horizons	West of the Barakar River			
	Pusai-Shampur area	Birsinghpur-Chatabar area	Kapasara-Garphalbari area	Kalimati-Chanch area
	Mainly massive sandstones	Absent		Sandstones (30 feet) Coal seam (3 feet approx.)
	Coal seam (3 to 4 feet)			Massive sandstones and shales (200 feet)
	Sandstones with shales (200 feet approx.)			Chanch-Dumarkanda seam (10 feet)
	Shampur No. 1 seam (10 feet)			Massive sandstones with pebbly horizons alternating with shales and including at least one thick seam of black carbonaceous shale (about 600 feet)
	Massive sandstones and shales including— (Strata 36 feet) Shampur No. 2 seam 12 feet (Strata 120 feet) Shampur No. 3 seam 21 feet coal and shale (Strata 23 feet) Shampur No. 4 seam 14 feet	Kharbari seam (15 feet)		
	Alternating sandstones and shales 240 feet	Sandstones with shales (170 feet)		
IV	Shampur No. 5 seam (30 feet) Sandstones (12 to 20 feet) Shampur No. 6 seam (10 feet)	Main Chatabar seam (40 feet) Sandstones (15 feet) Coal seam (9 feet)		Patlabari-Laikdih seam (90 feet near Kumhardubhi)
	Sandstones and shales including the Kudia seam (100 feet approx.)			Alternating black carbonaceous shales and sandstones
	Massive grits with bands of fireclay (150 to 175 feet)			Massive grits of Chirkunda
III	Rangamati-Nirsa seam: Coal 10 ft, Strata 15 ft, Coal 25 ft	Rangamati seam (Pandra Colliery): Coal 3½ ft, Strata 25 ft, Coal 18½ ft	Gopinathpur seam: Coal 6 ft, Strata 10 ft, Coal 15 ft	Coal 7 feet (approx.) Strata 35 feet Coal 15 to 17 feet (approx.)
	Gritty sandstones with bands of shale and fireclay (250 to 350 feet)		Gritty sandstones predominate (250 feet approx.)	Coarse sandstones with shales and fireclay and several seams of coal (About 500 feet)
II	Sandstones and shales including several coal seams ranging up to 23 feet in individual thickness (crop out in the vicinity of Kanauri colliery and just south of the Pussinala Total thickness 180 feet	Upper Birsinghpur seam (23 feet)	Bindrabanpur seam (30 feet)	Siulibari seam (thickness unknown) Sandstones and shales with ironstone bands (About 500 feet)
		Sandstones and shales (50 to 100 feet)	Sandstones and shales (150 to 200 feet)	
		Lower Birsinghpur seam (30 feet) Sandstones and shales (50 feet)	Main Kapasara Egarcoor seam (40 feet)	Kalimati seam (50 feet) Sandstones and shales
		Coal seam (7 feet)	Sandstones and shales including an 8-foot coal seam (50 feet)	
	Thick conglomeratic sandstones (250 feet approx.)			
I	Pusai seam (21 feet)	Merthadih seam (6 feet)	Thin seam of coal	
	Basal sandstones and shales (60 to 70 feet)		Basal soft sandstones	

APPENDIX III—contd.

Main coal horizons	East of the Barakar River				
	Damagaria-Begunia area	Bonjumari-Bahira (Borrea) area	Alkusha Madanpur-Itapora area	Gourangdi-Churulia area	Trans-Adjai area
	Uppermost sandstones and shales (10 to 15 feet) Coal seam (3 feet)	Largely unexposed, as a result of strike-faulting south of Bahira (Borrea)	Coal seams unexposed, outcrops relatively poor	Sandstones and shales	
	Massive sandstones with thick carbonaceous shales (190 feet)			Upper 4-foot seam of Kantapahari and Kapistha	(Upper part of measures unproved)
	Begunia seam (10 feet)	Coal seam 5 feet (proved beneath ironstone shales to south of Bahira)			
IV	Massive sandstones with pebbly horizons alternating with shales; and including one thick seam of black carbonaceous shale, outcropping near Lalbazar (600 to 650 feet)	Unexposed, as a result of strike-faulting south of Bahira (Borrea)		Sandstones and shales (unproved)	Sandstones and shale about 350 feet, including several seam of coal near the base
	Ramnagar seam (12 to 13½ feet) Sandstones (50 to 110 feet) Laikdih-Lalbazar seam— Coal 10 feet Sandstone 11 feet Coal 5 feet 9 inches Strata 9 feet Coal 40 feet	(Coal seam of old inclines to dip of main Bahira outcrop workings) Bahira 1 to 3 seams— Coal 6 to 8 feet Sandstone 5 to 10 feet Coal 2 to 4 feet 6 inches Sandstone 15 to 25 feet Coal 30 to 34 feet		Upper Kantapahari-Jamgram seam (19 to 27 feet)	
	Dark carbonaceous shales and sandstones with massive sandstones	Sandstones and shales (95 feet approx.)		Massive sandstone and shales (200 to 220 feet)	Sandstones and shales (100 to 150 feet)
III	(About 200 feet) (19 to 26 feet seam of Ramnagar bore-hole; falls to crop as a result of faulting)	Bahira '4' seam (5 feet) Salanpur 'D' seam (5 feet) Strata 50 feet Strata 40 feet Bahira '5' seam (18 feet) Salanpur 'C' seam (18 feet)		Main Gourangdi-Jamgram-Churulia seam (20 to 30 feet)	Mainly thick grey shales (180 feet) Kasta seam (28 to 40 feet)
II	(Strata largely fall to outcrop as a result of faulting, but represented by coarse sandstones, shales and thin coal seams in lower part of Ramnagar bore-hole—about 450 feet)	Massive coarse sandstones with shales and fireclay and several thin coal seams (350 to 376 feet)	Grits, sandstones and shales with fireclay (250 feet approx.)		Grits, masive sandstones, and shales, with bands of fireclay and at least one seam of coal and shaly coal
	Damagaria seam (100 feet approx.)	Balanpur 'B' seam (7 to 10 feet) Strata 25 to 40 feet Salanpur 'A' seam (100 to 125 feet)	Thick coal and shale seam of Alkusha, becoming more shaly to the east (80 to 100 feet)	Seam of shaly coal and shale (40 feet approx.)	
	Conglomeratic sandstones (220 feet approx.)		Conglomerate sandstones (200 to 250 feet)	Basal conglomerate	Basal sandstones, pebbly
I	Thin seam of coal		Thin seam of coal (2 to 4 feet)		
	Basal soft sandstones		Soft sandstones with some pebbles		

APPENDIX III—contd.

Main coal horizons	Deoli-Nituria-Murulia area	Dishergarh-Asansol area	Jayramdanga-Charanpur-Satpukhuriya area	Banksimulla-Sekpur-Kalipahari-Raniganj area
	Fossil-wood sandstones (250 to 300 feet)		Sandstones with shales (250 feet)	Sandstones and shales with thin coal seams
IX	Hirakhun seam (5 feet)	Bharat Chak-Narsamuda seam B (10 feet in west, 4½ feet in east)	3 to 4-foot seam of Kalla and Satpukhuriya	
	Sandstones and shales (300 feet approx.)	Sandstones and shales 50 feet approx. Shale, find shaly coal 4 feet 3 inches Sandstones and shales including one 2½-foot band of coal 300 feet approx.	Sandstones and shales (80 feet) Shaly coal and shale (3 feet) Sandstones and shales with thin coal bands (total 260 feet)	
VIII	7-foot seam, outcropping near Parbeliya colliery	Gopalpur seam (4 feet 9 inches)	Upper Dhadka-Satpukhuriya seam (9 to 10 feet)	Seam of coal and shaly coal (8 feet)
VII	*Sandstones and shales alternating*, and including several thin coal seam up to 4 feet in thickness	Sandstones and shales (200 feet)	Sandstones and shales (200 feet approx.)	Sandstones and shales (170 feet approx.)
		Bora Chak seam (10 feet)	Coal seam (8 to 10 feet)	Ghusick-Siarsol seam (12 to 19 feet)
VI		Sandstones and shales including thin coal seam; total 250 to 400 feet	Sandstones and shales including	Sandstones and shales including 6 to 8 feet Kushadanga seam (total 230 feet)
		Lower Dhadka seam (6 to 9½ feet)	A number of thin coal seams	Nega-Raniganj seam (19 to 21 feet) (Sandstones 70 to 80 feet) Narrainkuri seam (8 feet)
		Sandstones and shales including thin coal seam ; total 400 feet approx.	(550 to 600 feet)	Sandstones and shales (350 feet approx.)
V		Raghunathbati seam (4½ to 5 feet) (Manohar Bahal seam 8 feet) Bara Dhemo seam (10 to 12 feet)	Rana seam (6 to 9 feet)	Poriarpur-Satgram seam (10 to 15 feet)
		Sandstones and shales with several thin coal horizons ; total 450 to 600 feet	Sandstones and shales with thin coal bands (500 feet approx.)	
IV	Dishergarh seam (9 feet in south-west, 16 feet in north-east)	Dishergarh seam (about 18 feet near Dishergarh ; 8 feet north of Asansol)	Coal seam (2½ feet to 6½ feet)	Coal seam (3 to 6 feet)
	Sandstones and shales (200 to 220 feet)	Sandstones and shales (200 to 300 feet)	Sandstones and shales (200 to 300 feet)	
III	Hatinal seam (3 to 5 feet)	Hatinal seam (9 feet in west, 6 feet in east)	Koiti seam (10 to 12 feet)	Koiti seam (12 feet in west, thinning eastwards)
	Sandstones and shales (125 feet approx.)	Sandstones and shales (140 to 170 feet)	Sandstones and shales (130 to 170 feet)	
II	Sanctoria seam (6 feet approx.)	Sanctoria seam (10 feet in west, 12½ feet in east)	Poniati seam (18 feet)	Poniati seam (18 feet in west, 4 feet in east)
I	Mainly sandstones with shales (unproved)	Sandstones with shales (100 to 150 feet)	Mainly sandstones, measures unproved (600 to 700 feet)	Sandstones (about 200 feet)
		Gangutiya seam (5 feet)		Taltor seam (4 to 6 feet)
		Massive sandstones with shales (400 to 500 feet)		Sandstones with shales (about 500 feet)

APPENDIX III—concld.

Main coal horizons	Toposi Kajora-Babuisol area	Chichuria Chora Khandra area	Purushottampur Sarpi area	Chhatrishganda Kendra area
IX	Alternating sandstones and shales with thin coal seams		Coal seams unworked and bore hole, information very limited. A 15 foot seam is indicated at about the same horizon as the Khandra seam	
VII	Upper Kajora seam (19 to 20 feet)	Khandra seam (19 feet)		
VI	Massive sandstones (150 feet)	Massive sandstones (200 to 250 feet)		
	Mangalpur Babuisol Lower Kajora seam (20 feet) Sandstones (90 feet approx) Bansra Sonachora seam (9 to 10 feet)	Jambad Bowlah seam (40 to 45 feet)	Bankola Moldanga seam (35 feet approx)	(Strata not proved, may be cut out by faulting)
	Sandstones and shales with several inferior coal seams (540 to 580 feet)		Sandstones and shales with at least two seams of inferior quality coal	
	Toposi Kenda seam (30 feet approx)	Chora seam (25 feet approx)	Purushottampur seam (21 feet)	Several thin coal seams
V	Sandstones and shales (150 to 200 feet)		Sandstones and shales (120 to 150 feet)	
IV	Chowkidanga Jote Janaki seam (11 to 18 feet)	Dobrana seam (16 to 18 feet)	Samla seam (16 to 17 feet)	
	Sandstones and shales (300 feet approx)		Sandstones and shales (250 feet approx)	Sandstones and shales (150 to 250 feet)
III	Dhasul seam (8 to 11 feet)	Chichuria seam (8½ feet approx)	(Ironstone shales)	
	Sandstones and shales (96 feet)		Lower Raniganj measures absent	
II	Bamanband seam (5 feet)	Dahuka seam (5 feet approx)		
I	Sandstones and shales, with coal seam, total thickness about 500 feet	Sandstones and shales (46 feet) Coal seam (1½ to 2 feet) Sandstones and shales (376 feet)		
	Shales			

APPENDIX IV

An account of the Burdwan fever in the Nineteenth Century

Between 1872 and 1876 the district of Burdwan was in the grip of a great scourge which came to be known as Burdwan Fever but which had entered the district from Hooghly some time before. The following account taken from the Report of Dr. C. J. Jackson in 1873-74 will assist the reader in a general appreciation of the background of the district.

Population—Burdwan till recently consisted of 18 thanas, but during the year they have been increased to 22 by the transfer of Goghat and Jehanabad from Hooghly and Kotulpore and Soonamookee from Bankoora. In January 1872 the population was 2,034,745, and its incidence to the square mile 578. This is 13 per cent. higher than the average of Bengal proper, and more than twice that of the province. The names of the thanas and details of population for each are given in the table below, which is extracted from the census report of 1872. The order of the thanas has, however, been changed, and they are here enumerated as they lie from east to west much in the order of their invasion by the fever:—

Thanas	Area in square miles	Number of villages, mouzahs or townships	Number of houses	Total population
Culna	144	296	32,452	121,480
Bhatooria	118	237	19,128	81,677
Cutwa	142	157	19,363	83,099
Gangooria	181	364	34,591	131,200
Selimabad	112	240	20,660	84,702
Burdwan	185	83	15,447	54,419
Jehanabad	143	259	27,488	128,969
Goghat	143	262	28,307	136,246
Roynah	194	269	15,048	102,005
Khundghose	115	180	10,679	67,605
Sahibgunge	124	181	17,954	81,896
Munglecote	120	171	17,072	77,655
Katugram	145	249	18,608	82,064
Muntessur	169	248	18,382	83,181
Indas	124	231	14,298	77,084
Bood-bood	161	224	13,638	91,301
Aousgram	174	255	25,778	115,393
Soonamookee	197	270	16,432	79,437
Ranegunge	218	289	27,069	132,282
Kaksa	181	111	8,642	41,282
Nyamutpore	272	278	12,358	71,453
Kotulpore	161	337	22,622	110,255
Total	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745

Thanas	Averages calculated from preceding columns: Persons per square mile	Villages, mouzahs or townships per square mile	Persons per village, mouzah or township	Houses per square mile	Persons per house
Culna	843	2·05	410	225	3·7
Bhatooria	692	2·01	345	162	4·2
Cutwa	586	1·10	529	136	4·3
Gangooria	725	2·01	360	191	3·8
Selimabad	756	2 14	353	184	4·1
Burdwan	294	·44	656	84	3·5
Jehanabad	902	1·81	498	192	4·6
Goghat	953	1·84	520	198	4·8
Roynah	526	1·38	379	78	6·7
Khundghose	588	1·56	376	93	6·3
Sahibgunge	660	1·46	452	145	4·5
Munglecote	647	1·42	454	142	4·5
Katugram	566	1 71	329	128	4·4
Muntessur	492	1·46	335	109	4·4
Indas	622	1 80	334	115	5·4
Bood-bood	567	1·39	408	85	6·7
Aousgram	663	1·46	453	145	4·5
Soonamookee	403	1 37	294	83	4·8
Ranegunge	607	1 32	458	124	4·8
Kaksa	228	61	372	48	4·8
Nyamutpore	262	1·02	257	45	5·7
Kotulpore	685	2 09	327	141	4·8
Total	578	1·47	392	124	4·7

It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the density of population of the different thanas. Thus while in 3 it is under 300, in 2 under 500, and in 5 under 600 per square mile, and altogether beneath the district average in 8, there are 14 in which this average is exceeded, and among them 7 in which there exist more than 600, 2 more than, 700, one more than 800, and 2 more than 900 to the square mile. This inequality is chiefly due to the varying fertility, consequent on differences in the physical geography, and especially of level, in the district. The most populous areas are the fertile low alluvial tracts; the least inhabited are the high, sandy, and rocky lands in the north-west, rich in mineral wealth but poor agriculturally; and between these are areas of medium population, varying with the nature of the soil, the amount of water-supply, and the facilities which exist for retaining it on the land. In the neighbourhood of *bheels* along the banks of *khals* the population is densest; and in soils of similar physical constitution the lower the level and the worse the drainage short of actual submergence, the greater is the number of dwellers

to the square mile. The figures in the table, however, do not exhibit the normal condition of the district as regards population, but merely its state in January 1872. At that time portions of several thanas had been almost depopulated by a 5 or 6 years' prevalence of fever. Some were then suffering a similar diminution under its influence, while others again had as yet escaped its ravages. The census report, moreover, conveys no notion of the gradational density of population in the various thanas, but only states the average; whereas it may, and often does, happen that the distribution in the same thana is very unequal, half its area being sparsely, and the remainder very densely populous. Thanas Poorbusthulle or Bhatooria and Gangooria offer examples of this kind. The northern portion of Poorbusthullee consists mostly of low *bheel* land, which is submerged and uninhabitable in the rains; on patches of higher ground here and there villages are to be found, but there are probably not more than 350 people to the square mile, while in the central and eastern portions of the same thana there are areas which must have contained more than 2,000 to the square mile. In Gangooria the northern three-fifths of the thana is somewhat higher, less fertile, and scantily populated than the rest, resembling in this respect thana Muntessur, which adjoins it, and which has only 92 residents to the mile, while the southern two-fifths is comparatively crowded with villages, contains at the present time fully 850, and prior to its visitation by fever must have held more than 1,000 per square mile.

Another matter which influences the distribution of the inhabitants and determines local massing of the people is facility for trade and carriage. Till the introduction of railways, water was the most convenient and cheapest mode of traffic, and the chief commercial centres were found on the banks of the great rivers. This was the case in Burdwan as in Hooghly; so that along the margin of the Bhagiruthee, from Cutwa to Culna, there stretched an almost continuous line of little towns and villages, broken only by some intervening drainage channel or submerged area, with a density varying from 6,000 to 2,000 per square mile. A similar clustering of population is to be found on one or other bank of the Damoodur and Dalkessur, according to the elevation of the site above flood-level and its aptitude for commerce. Of the 8 Burdwan towns which, at the date of the census, contained more than 5,000 inhabitants, 2 (Burdwan and Raneegunge) are on the Damoodur; 3 (Cutwa, Culna, and Dainhaut) are on the Bhagiruthee; one (Shambazar) on the Adjai, and 2 (Jehanabad and Bally) on the Dalkessur.

I was anxious to ascertain the influence, if any, which density of population might have had on the development, propagation, or intensification of the fever poison; but the fever had already visited and disappeared from the most crowded portions of the district, and at too distant a date to allow of the collection of accurate data. I wished also to gain some approximate notion of the real mortality occasioned by the fever; and partly on this account, and partly to enable me to judge of the degree to which different localities suffered, and also to ascertain whether the fever had actually disappeared or still lingered about the place, I commenced a system of house-to-house visiting, noting the number of deaths during the rainy and cold seasons, the number that had been sick, and those sick at the time. Many villages were twice, and even thrice, visited, and the statistics of two succeeding years compared. In the larger villages, it being manifestly impossible to spare time to visit every house, two or more *paras* were selected, one notoriously the most, and one supposed to be the least affected, and the combined data were taken to represent those of the village as a whole. These data, however, are only applicable to the tracts in which they were collected, and will be considered subsequently. There are no mortality data in existence sufficiently reliable to serve as a basis for an accurate determination of the number of lives which have been sacrificed in Burdwan during the 12 years' prevalence of fever; but I am of opinion that they amount to at least half a million—rather more than a fifth of the whole population. The following considerations have led me to this conclusion, which I feel assured understates the mortality.

According to the census report, the average number of persons in every house in Bengal in January 1872 was 5·7. In the Presidency town there were 6·0; in Rajshahye, 5·6; in Cooch Behar, 6·1; Dacca, 6·8; and Chittagong, 5·2; and in Burdwan, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever in 4 of its districts, there were still 5 persons per house. Having regard to the fertility and prosperous state of Burdwan and its well-known comparative salubrity prior to 1861, I should not hesitate to assign to it a higher population per house than the average; but assuming only the average rate of 5·7 persons per house, the population of the area included in the present district of Burdwan could not in 1861 have been less than 2½ millions.

The following table gives the population, thana by thana, in 1872, and that which at the average rate of 5·7 per house must, at least in those devastated by fever, have been the number of their inhabitants in 1861. The result indicates a mortality of 372,100, which is 154 per mile, or a seventh of the whole. Omitting the thanas recently affected, and considering only the first 10 in which the fever appeared, the mortality, in the same basis of calculation must over the fever

area have been something like one-fourth of the population:—

Thana	Number of houses	Population, 1872	Population, 1860	Years of fever prevalence	Loss
Culna . .	32,452	121,480	184,976	5	63,496
Bhatooria .	19,128	81,677	109,029	5	27,352
Cutwa . .	19,363	83,090	110,360	2	27,270
Gangooria . .	34,591	131,200	197,168	5	65,968
Selimabad . .	20,660	84,702	117,762	4	33,060
Burdwan . .	15,447	54,419	88,047	4	33,628
Jehanabad . .	27,488	128,969	156,681	4	27,712
Goghat . .	28,307	136,240	161,349	4	25,103
Roynah . .	15,048	102,005	102,005	3	..
Khundghose .	10,679	67,665	67,665	3	..
Sahibgunge . .	17,954	81,896	102,337	3	20,441
Munglecote . .	17,072	77,655	97,310	3	19,655
Katugram . .	18,608	82,064	106,065	2	24,001
Muntessur .	18,882	83,181	83,181	..	..
Indas . .	14,298	77,084	81,498	2	4,414
Bood-bood . .	13,386	91,301	91,301	2	..
Aousgram . .	25,178	115,393	115,393	2	..
Soonamookee .	16,432	79,437	79,437	1	..
Ranegunge . .	27,009	132,282	132,282	..	..
Kaksa . .	8,642	41,282	41,282	..	..
Nyamutpore . .	12,358	71,453	71,453	..	..
Kotulpore . .	22,622	110,255	110,255	.	..
Total .	435,516	2,034,745	2,406,845	..	372,100

No account has been taken of probable desertion of the numbers who may have fled from the fever, but on the other hand the fact that the houses were much more numerous in 1861 than at present (I could point out acres of land formerly crowded with habitations which are now mere waste) has also been omitted from consideration.

History of the fever in Burdwan—The eastern thanas of Burdwan are on the Bhagiruthee river, which separates them from the district of Nuddea. The thanas having this boundary are 3—Cutwa to the north, Poorbusthullee in the centre, and Culna in the south.

It was in the central and southern of these thanas that the fever first appeared in Burdwan in 1863. Up to that time the Burdwan district bore a high character for salubrity, and had never been remarkable for the undue prevalence of either malarious or any other form of fever. In the Nuddea district this fever had been raging for some years, travelling towards the westward, and in 1861 had invaded villages within a mile or two of the left bank of the Bhagiruthee. In 1862 the fever was in the Nuddea villages situated on the bank of the river; and in the same year the 2 villages of Gopinathpore and Poopdul, both of which are on the Burdwan side of the Bhagiruthee, are said to have been attacked. They are in thana Culna, and Gopinathpore is close to a *ghat* or ferry. If a line be drawn east and west through Nuddea, at a point corresponding to the northern extremity of thana Poorbusthullee in Burdwan, it will mark the northern limit of the fever in Nuddea in proximity to the river bank. It will also mark the northern limit of prevalence in Burdwan for the first 7 years after the fever appeared in the district. Of these 3 eastern thanas, then, the most northern thana, Cutwa, was unaffected by the fever; while in 1863 the villages situated on the river bank in thanas Poorbusthullee and Culna began first to suffer. The outbreak in these villages was preceded by an extension of the fever in Nuddea from the east towards the west into the villages on the Bhagiruthee left bank. On the Nuddea bank the land is low and protected from inundation by *bunds*; the Burdwan bank, on the contrary, is high above the level of inundation, and therefore needs no *bunds*. Between the northern thana of Culna, which at the time I speak of escaped the fever, and the opposite portion of the Nuddea district, there is little or no traffic; nor did the fever prevail in the villages on the Nuddea bank in that locality. From the north of Poorbusthullee, however, to the southern extremity of Culna, to which limit the fever of 1863 was restricted, there is considerable traffic with Nuddea—much more, in fact, so far as Poorbusthullee thana is concerned than with Burdwan, and there are numerous *ghats* along the river between the infected villages of Nuddea and the villages subsequently attacked in Burdwan.

*The villages first attacked in Burdwan were on the river bank, the fever then spread inland, and by the end of 1863 it prevailed in villages dotted over the area which is coloured yellow in the accompanying map, in which, however, there is a slight error—the yellow line should have been continued for a breadth of one-fourth of an inch along the Bhagiruthee margin to the north, as far as the extremity of the purple coloured tract. Round Poorbusthullee, which is the great mart of the northern part of this yellow area, are grouped a number of contagious villages, with a crowded agricultural, manufacturing, and trading population. Round Culna, in the south of this yellow area, there was also a very crowded population, Culna being practically the port of Burdwan, a busier place than Burdwan itself, and little, if at all, inferior to it in the number of its inhabitants. Culna and Poorbusthullee were connected by an excellent road, lined the whole

*The map referred to could not be traced and has not been reproduced—A. M.

way with villages, some of them of very considerable size; it was undoubtedly the most closely populated area in Burdwan. In 1864 and 1865 the fever had extended to villages within the limit of the purple coloured portion of the map*, and had reached the western extremity of north Poorbusthullee and of southern Culna, but had not invaded, and never did invade, a little tract in the south of Poorbusthullee and the north-west of Culna, which is cut off from rest of these thanas by a *nullah* which in, and for some time after the rain, is both deep and rapid. The upper portion of the purple area above the narrow central constriction, and the eastern half of that below it, were attacked in 1864; the remainder, comprising the southern and eastern fourth of thana Gangooria, in 1865.

The chief characteristics of this part of Burdwan are that it is the lowest level north of the Damoodur, being that towards which all the drainage *khals* of the north-east, centre, and south-west of the district above the Damoodur, eventually tend. It is also very fertile and very populous, more uniformly populous than any other portion of the Burdwan district of that day. It is also an area of considerable traffic, being traversed by the 2 roads which connect Burdwan and Culna.

In 1866 and 1867 the tract coloured orange began to suffer from fever. The upper half consists of the south-western fourth of Gangooria; while the lower, south of the line of rail, belongs to thana Selimabad, which, dipping down to the south of the Culna and Gangooria thanas, has to its eastward Hooghly district, where the fever had been extending westward with greater rapidity even than in Burdwan. In 1868 the blue area was invaded (the northern horizontal portion of this blue patch corresponds to the southern and eastern fourth of Burdwan thana and Burdwan town). It was not uniformly affected. Almost all the villages at its eastern extremity had the fever, and the town of Burdwan also had it; but there were many villages east of the town, and on the Damoodur bank, which remained unaffected for a year, or even two years later.

The vertical portion of the blue patch corresponds to the remaining third of Selimabad thana; it is bounded westward by the Damoodur, which appears to have checked the further advance of the fever that year. There *were* a few cases of the fever in 1868 in some villages near the Damoodur bank, but it did not prevail generally.

Hitherto the fever had travelled year by year to the westward, the area newly invaded being always to the west of, and continuous with, that attacked during the year preceding; but now it commenced to extend in other directions, viz., to the north in the direction of Munglecote, to the north-west in Sahibgunge, to the south into Khundghose, as well as towards Bood-bood, west of Burdwan town and thana Roynah, west of the Damoodur and Selimabad. The northern country into which it extended is, for the first 6 miles north of west Burdwan, drier, less fertile, and more sparsely populated, containing only ·44 village per square mile, or one-fourth of the district average; while the number of persons per square mile was certainly not more than 150: also about a fourth of the density of population in the district as a whole. The southern extension into the Khundghose thana affected a well populated line of villages along the Damoodur bank, and an agricultural area of about 600 to the square mile, somewhat moister than that north of Burdwan. The western extension from Selimabad, again, was into an area which is annually inundated, a considerable portion remaining under water for some months every year. The population being agricultural, about 600 per square mile, but somewhat more crowded in the vicinity of the Damoodur bank. As regards soil, fertility, dryness, and population, therefore, there is considerable diversity in the newly invaded tracts. The uniform spread of the fever in new directions cannot be ascribed to any of these. One other condition exists, common to all of them, viz., the existence of roads and traffic lines, and it is in the direction of them that the fever has extended.

From Culna thana to Burdwan there are 2 roads, the direction of which are east and west, exactly that of the fever. There are no north and south roads which extend anywhere beyond the fever limit. From Selimabad the line of traffic is westward across the Damoodur by numerous ferries, and by *kutcha* roads along the Damoodur bank, and across Roynah towards Indas. The extension of the fever is westward too. From the town of Burdwan to the southward across the Damoodur passes the road leading to Midnapore, another road branching from it at a right-angle towards Bankoora. The extension of the fever in 1869 is exactly in the direction of these roads. To the north and north-west from Burdwan town are roads leading through Munglecote northwards to Moorshedabad, through Gooshkhara to Beerbhoom, corresponding to the extension in these directions, while the Grand Trunk Road to the west goes through the centre of the newly invaded fever tract westward towards Bood-bood. Meanwhile, the fever extending westward through Hooghly, also in correspondence with the lines of traffic, had reached portions of thana Jehanabad in 1868, and had affected the whole of it by 1869. Here, again, the fever changing its direction turns northwards, and, exactly in accordance with the lines of road, overlaps the southern part of thana Roynah a small tract in Indas.

*Not reproduced.

A glance at the map* will suffice to render evident another remarkable circumstance, viz., that while the fever which appeared in the Poorbusthullee and Culna thanas in 1863 has been year by year steadily extending westward, from the latter, there has been no such extension whatever from the former thana. What are the distinguishing features of the unaffected country westward corresponding to the uncoloured portion of the map and what light do they shed on the matter? (1) The land is somewhat higher; (2) it is sparsely populated as compared with the country to the eastward, having but 492 to the square mile; (3) it is drier land, and less fertile. Now all these are just as characteristic of the country north of Burdwan town. It is higher, drier, thrice more sparsely populated, having but 150 to the square mile; it is also more unfertile, yet the fever was not checked in its advance there. But in this locality there is yet another peculiarity. There are *no* traffic lines, and the area is isolated by *bheels* to the north and a *nullah* to the eastward and southward. Only one road, a mere track, crosses the southern portion of this uncoloured area. The *nullah* in the rains is deep and rapid, and has but one ferry. Between Burdwan and Poorbusthullee, across this area there is no traffic whatever. This agreement between the course of the fever and the traffic lines, the track of the one invariably corresponding to, and changing with, the other, together with the absence of any extension of the disease where there is little or no traffic, appear to me very remarkable and significant.

Up to this time the spread of the fever had been slow but steady, each year adding a length of about 4 to 6 miles to the infected area. In 1869 it spread fully 24 miles to the north, 20 miles to the north-west, and 15 miles to the west. In all these directions there is no river to cross, nothing to limit traffic to particular points; but to the southward from Burdwan, and westward from Selimabad, there is the Damoodur, a terribly impetuous river at times, and a considerable obstacle to traffice in the rains. Accordingly, in these directions 6 miles is about the longest distance to which the disease spread. In 1870 the area newly involved was enormous. From the extensive boundary line of 1869 it spread west into Indas and Bood-bood, north-west and north into Aousgram and Beerbhoom, and for the first time north-eastward to Cutwa. All these directions are essentially those of traffic lines, and a glance at the map will suffice to show that the line of greatest extension is also that of greatest traffic. One of these lines is especially interesting, and deserves separate special consideration. On referring to the map it will be seen that a road going northward from Burdwan branches to the north-eastward to Cutwa. In 1869 the fever had extended along this road to the limit of the brown area, the advance of the fever in 1870 being coloured pink. The fever clings very much to the neighbourhood of this road, and is limited near Cutwa to a breadth of a mile and a half. In Cutwa town and neighbourhood, however, among a dense trading and manufacturing population of 3,000 per square mile, and through the villages around, it spreads out till it reaches within a mile of the outer limit of the Poorbusthullee fever tract of 1865.

It is quite clear that there is nothing in the soil, site, drainage, or other physical condition of Cutwa and Dainhaut to render them less obnoxious to fever than Poorbusthullee. Their conditions in this respect are identical; on the same bank of the same river, with the same soil and a crowded population of similar occupations and habits, there is absolutely no difference whatever between them in this respect. Both of them were commercial places of considerable importance, but the chief intercourse of Poorbusthullee in 1864 was with Nuddea, an infected district, while that of Cutwa was with Burdwan town and Beerbhoom, then uninfected. With Nuddea it had little or no traffic, and that portion of Nuddea nearest to it never suffered from the fever. Between Cutwa and Poorbusthullee, again, there is no traffic, and in the rains they are completely separated by *bheel* lands and *nullahs*. The immunity of Cutwa and Dainhaut, then, in 1864 would appear to be due, not to any difference of physical conditions, but to the fact that they had no communication with infected neighbourhoods; and the presence of a little low land, water-covered in the rains and for a time afterwards, suffices to preserve it from fever that is only 5 miles from its municipal limits; but no sooner is the town of Burdwan, 40 *miles distant*, attacked, than Cutwa gets the fever too. Appearing in Burdwan in 1868, and only assuming an intense form in 1869, it, one year later, traversed the 40 miles and attacked Cutwa with great virulence. Just as the only conceivable reason for the fever's failure to advance 6 miles in 1864 was the absence of roads and traffic, so the only conceivable reason for this rapid spread of the disease over 40 miles is the existence now of the traffic and free communication with our infected locality, which was absent before, and which, the more closely one examines the matter, appears the more conclusively to be absolutely essential to the propagation of the disease.

I am of opinion, moreover, that the very rapid advance of the disease after Burdwan town had become subject to it, as compared with its slower progress before, seems to point to some increased elaboration and intensification of the poison,

*Not reproduced.

whatever it may be—some renewal among the crowded, filthy, and vicious population of Burdwan of its most malignant characters. If the fever be, as I am constrained by the facts which have come before me to believe, a highly contagious as well as malignant fever, such a supposition is only too probable; and the more the fever is studied, the more I feel certain will it appear that every *effete old crowded town* and village forms a nidus for the elaboration, and a focus for the diffusion of a fever poison of heightened intensity and malignancy. Looking to the north of the map, the green-coloured area* corresponds to the spread of the fever in 1871; and here again is to be observed the same coincidence between the area of disease and the traffic lines. Eastward of the road leading from Munglecote to Moorshedabad district, it never extends more than a mile and a half, the uncoloured tract between this point and the Ganges being entirely free. The country enjoying this immunity belongs to Moorshedabad, is low, moist alluvial land, devoid of roads, and has no commercial relations with Burdwan or Beerbhoom.

The brown colour in the extreme north indicates the area of invansion in 1872. Here the extension, like the traffic, is rather east and west than north and south. There is a high road leading from this and through Jamooakandi to Berhampore; and dreading the advance of the fever in that direction, I addressed a warning on the subject to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, suggesting frequent inquiry regarding the condition of the villages along that tract. It appeared, however, that the traffic on that road is inconsiderable, and the result of the inquiries which the Commissioner has been good enough to direct to be made has been to show that the fever is not advancing towards Moorshedabad.

North-west from Burdwan, about 24 miles, there is a small blue-coloured area which needs some explanation. It appears that in 1868, after Burdwan town had begun to suffer, an outbreak of fever suddenly occured at the village of Gopalberah, close to Chanuk, and situated within this limited blue tract. I made some inquiry regarding the outbreak while visiting this locality in 1872 and 1873, but could find no special reason why Gopalberah should originate a fever of this kind. One significant fact bearing on the outbreak is this: at Byrageetollah, adjoining Gopalberah, there is an annual fair which lasts some time, and to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort and the circumstance is rather suggestive of importation.

As regards the green area to the west of the map, it is intended to indicate roughly, and without pretension to extreme accuracy, the new fever area of 1871.

It is to be remembered that in all these areas successively attacked the year of invasion is never the year of intensity. The fever is generally present for a year without attracting much notice. As a rule the year of greatest intensity in villages is the third year; in towns the second year is not unfrequently the worst.

So far this history has dealt with the entrance and spread only of fever, but it is important to remember that the fever also ceases or dies out, and very much in the order of invasion. Except in large towns like Burdwan, or in groups of closely crowded villages, it rarely lasts more than 5 years, and sometimes ceases in 3 or 4. The last of the small maps will show that it had entirely ceased in the Poorbusthullee, Culna, and the eastern portions of thanas Gangooria and Selimabad.

In 1873 it has diminished considerably in thanas Roynah, Khundghose, Culna, and part of Munglecote. The state in which it leaves the tracts where it has prevailed depends much on their physical conditions.

*Not reproduced—A. M.

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 Burdwan 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—1	Burdwan (excluding town) Khandaghosh Raina	R—2	Jamalpur Memari (excluding town)	R—3	Galsi Bhatar Ausgram
R—4	Salanpur (excluding town) Kulti (excluding town) Hirapur (excluding town) Asansol (excluding town) Barabani Jamuria	R—5	Raniganj (excluding town) Ondal (excluding town) Faridpur Kanksa	R—6	Kalna (excluding town) Purbasthali Manteswar
		R—7	Katwa (excluding town) Mangalkot Ketugram		

URBAN

U—1	Burdwan Memari	U—2	Chittaranjan Kulti Barakar Disergarh Neamatpur	U—3	Burnpur Asansol Raniganj Ondal
		U—4	Kalna Katwa Dainhat		

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,

CENSUS TRACTS, VILLAGE SAMPLE POPULATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS—concld.

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'.

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the "displaced population". P.C. Pandey

The check factors for the sample population are :—

1,000 S/G Rural Total=177,408,000/1,628,911=108·91.

1,000 S/G Urban Total=32,024,000/257,219=124·50.

1,000 S/G District Total=209,432,000/1,886,130=111·04.

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, 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	(a)2,715·9 (b)2,705·4	2,649	14	480,848	415,572	65,276	2,191,667	1,867,726	323,941	1,160,761	978,450	182,311	1,030,906	889,276	141,630
Sadar Subdivision	*1,286·9*	*1,198*	*2*	*184,594*	*167,946*	*16,648*	*802,057*	*721,676*	*80,381*	*420,048*	*374,001*	*46,047*	*382,009*	*347,675*	*34,334*
1 Burdwan	157·1	139	1	33,584	18,266	15,318	153,198	77,822	75,376	83,845	40,744	43,101	69,353	37,078	32,275
Burdwan	*8·75*	..	..	..	..	*15,318*	..	..	*75,376*	..	..	*43,101*	..	..	*32,275*
2 Khandaghosh	100·5	104	..	14,002	14,002	..	60,095	60,095	..	31,374	31,374	..	28,721	28,721	..
3 Raina	187·1	198	..	23,666	23,666	..	111,169	111,169	..	58,976	58,976	..	52,193	52,193	..
4 Jamalpur	101·5	122	..	18,586	18,586	..	80,106	80,106	..	41,242	41,242	..	38,864	38,864	..
5 Memari	164·9	217	1	28,434	27,104	1,330	115,223	110,218	5,005	61,590	58,644	2,946	53,633	51,574	2,059
Memari	*2·34*	..	..	..	..	*1,330*	..	..	*5,005*	..	..	*2,946*	..	..	*2,059*
6 Galsi	184·0	150	..	24,955	24,955	..	107,001	107,001	..	54,949	54,949	..	52,052	52,052	..
7 Bhatar	160·0	105	..	17,618	17,618	..	84,633	84,633	..	42,526	42,526	..	42,107	42,107	..
8 Ausgram	231·8	163	..	23,749	23,749	..	90,632	90,632	..	45,546	45,546	..	45,086	45,086	..
Asansol Subdivision	*624·1*	*555*	*9*	*156,623*	*116,977*	*39,646*	*769,265*	*566,711*	*202,554*	*427,384*	*312,772*	*114,512*	*341,981*	*253,939*	*88,042*
9 Salanpur	52·1	74	1	9,852	6,620	3,232	47,354	31,192	16,162	27,215	15,878	11,337	20,139	15,314	4,825
Chittaranjan	*6·53*	..	..	..	..	*3,232*	..	..	*16,162*	..	..	*11,337*	..	..	*4,825*
10 Kulti	32·5	46	4	25,287	12,389	12,898	122,212	60,811	61,401	71,554	35,995	35,559	50,658	24,816	25,842
Kulti	*1·20*	..	..	..	..	*6,968*	..	..	*31,363*	..	..	*18,587*	..	..	*12,776*
Barakar	*1·25*	..	..	..	.	*1,811*	..	..	*10,440*	..	..	*6,050*	..	..	*4,390*
Disergarh	*0·89*	..	..	..	..	*1,520*	..	..	*7,842*	..	..	*4,261*	..	..	*3,581*
Neamatpur	*0·77*	..	..	..	..	*2,599*	.	..	*11,756*	..	..	*6,661*	..	..	*5,095*

(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 1.1—AI—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—concld.

District, 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT															
11 Hirapur	**24·6**	**26**	**1**	**11,376**	**7,463**	**3,913**	**59,934**	**41,447**	**18,487**	**33,913**	**21,878**	**12,035**	**26,021**	**19,569**	**6,452**
Burnpur	*3·00*	..	..	..	..	*3,913*	..	..	*18,487*	..	..	*12,035*	..	..	*6,452*
12 Asansol	**30·7**	**39**	**1**	**20,861**	**8,095**	**12,766**	**115,485**	**39,208**	**76,277**	**60,530**	**21,143**	**39,387**	**54,955**	**18,065**	**36,890**
Asansol	*4·02*	..	..	..	..	*12,766*	..	..	*76,277*	..	..	*39,387*	..	..	*36,890*
13 Barabani	**60·4**	**52**	..	**10,615**	**10,615**	..	**50,530**	**50,530**	..	**27,395**	**27,395**	..	**23,135**	**23,135**	..
14 Jamuria	**90·6**	**66**	..	**21,529**	**21,529**	..	**111,550**	**111,550**	..	**63,090**	**63,090**	..	**48,460**	**48,460**	..
15 Raniganj	**32·8**	**28**	**1**	**16,669**	**10,762**	**5,907**	**71,495**	**45,556**	**25,939**	**40,471**	**26,715**	**13,756**	**31,024**	**18,841**	**12,183**
Raniganj	*1·85*	..	..	..	..	*5,907*	..	..	*25,939*	..	..	*13,756*	..	..	*12,183*
16 Ondal	**71·4**	**53**	**1**	**17,950**	**17,020**	**930**	**86,008**	**81,720**	**4,288**	**48,879**	**46,441**	**2,438**	**37,129**	**35,279**	**1,850**
Ondal	*1·30*	..	..	..	..	*930*	..	..	*4,288*	..	..	*2,438*	..	..	*1,850*
17 Faridpur	**120·2**	**87**	..	**12,545**	**12,545**	..	**54,506**	**54,506**	..	**27,018**	**27,018**	..	**27,488**	**27,488**	..
18 Kanksa	**108·8**	**84**	..	**9,939**	**9,939**	..	**50,191**	**50,191**	..	**27,219**	**27,219**	..	**22,972**	**22,972**	..
Kalna Subdivision	*385·1*	*528*	*1*	*70,265*	*67,255*	*3,010*	*305,751*	*288,427*	*17,324*	*154,948*	*145,685*	*9,263*	*150,803*	*142,742*	*8,061*
19 Kalna	**134·2**	**211**	**1**	**28,322**	**25,312**	**3,010**	**122,534**	**105,210**	**17,324**	**62,533**	**53,270**	**9,263**	**60,001**	**51,940**	**8,061**
Kalna	*2·00*	..	..	..	..	*3,010*	..	..	*17,324*	..	..	*9,263*	..	..	*8,061*
20 Purbasthali	**133·0**	**183**	..	**24,049**	**24,049**	..	**104,628**	**104,628**	..	**53,003**	**53,003**	..	**51,625**	**51,625**	..
21 Manteswar	**117·9**	**134**	..	**17,894**	**17,894**	..	**78,589**	**78,589**	..	**39,412**	**39,412**	..	**39,177**	**39,177**	..
Katwa Subdivision	*409·3*	*368*	*2*	*69,366*	*63,394*	*5,972*	*314,594*	*290,912*	*23,682*	*158,481*	*145,992*	*12,489*	*156,113*	*144,920*	*11,193*
22 Katwa	**131·3**	**123**	**2**	**28,478**	**22,506**	**5,972**	**128,193**	**104,511**	**23,682**	**64,971**	**52,482**	**12,489**	**63,222**	**52,029**	**11,193**
Katwa	*1·00*	..	..	..	..	*3,696*	..	..	*15,533*	..	..	*8,190*	..	..	*7,343*
Dainhat	*4·00*	..	..	..	..	*2,276*	..	..	*8,149*	..	..	*4,299*	..	..	*3,850*
23 Mangalkot	**140·9**	**128**	..	**19,506**	**19,506**	..	**88,871**	**88,871**	..	**44,630**	**44,630**	..	**44,241**	**44,241**	..
24 Ketugram	**137·1**	**117**	..	**21,382**	**21,382**	..	**97,530**	**97,530**	..	**48,880**	**48,880**	..	**48,650**	**48,650**	..

TABLE 1.2—AII—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

District	Persons	Variation	variation 1901-1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BURDWAN DISTRICT							
1901 . .	1,528,290	..	..	762,694	..	765,596	..
1911 . .	1,533,874	+ 5,584	..	768,132	+ 5,438	765,742	+ 146
1921 . .	1,434,771	− 99,103	..	730,317	− 37,815	704,454	− 61,288
1931 . .	1,575,699	+140,928	..	814,891	+ 84,574	760,808	+ 56,354
1941 . .	1,890,732	+315,033	..	998,825	+183,934	891,907	+131,099
1951 . .	2,191,667	+300,935	+663,377	1,160,761	+161,936	1,030,906	+138,999

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT							
Asansol							
Class II							
1901 . .	14,906	..	..	8,400	..	6,506	..
1911 . .	21,919	+ 7,013	..	12,486	+ 4,086	9,433	+ 2,927
1921 . .	26,499	+ 4,580	..	15,464	+ 2,978	11,035	+ 1,602
1931 . .	31,286	+ 4,787	..	18,710	+ 3,246	12,576	+ 1,541
1941 . .	55,797	+24,511	..	33,211	+14,501	22,586	+10,010
1951 . .	76,277	+20,480	+61,371	39,387	+ 6,176	36,890	+14,304
Burdwan							
Class II							
1901 . .	35,022	..	..	19,413	..	15,609	..
1911 . .	35,921	+ 899	..	20,527	+ 1,114	15,394	− 215
1921 . .	34,616	− 1,305	..	19,583	− 944	15,033	− 361
1931 . .	39,618	+ 5,002	..	23,485	+ 3,902	16,133	+1,100
1941 . .	62,910	+23,292	..	38,050	+14,565	24,860	+8,727
1951 . .	75,376	+12,466	+40,354	43,101	+ 5,051	32,275	+7,415
***Kulti**							
Class III							
1901 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 . .	11,574	..	..	7,180	..	4,394	..
1941 . .	19,423	+ 7,849	..	12,184	+5,004	7,239	+2,845
1951 . .	31,363	+11,940	..	18,587	+6,403	12,776	+5,537

TABLE 1.3—AIV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1901—contd.

District, Town and Class of Town	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1901-1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BURDWAN DISTRICT —contd.							
Raniganj							
Class III							
1901 . .	15,841	..	..	8,891	..	6,950	..
1911 . .	15,497	− 344	..	8,417	− 474	7,080	+ 130
1921 . .	14,536	− 961	..	8,040	− 377	6,496	− 584
1931 . .	16,373	+1,837	..	9,162	+1,122	7,211	+ 715
1941 . .	22,839	+6,466	..	12,779	+3,617	10,060	+2,849
1951 . .	25,939	+3,100	+10,098	13,756	+ 977	12,183	+2,123
***Burnpur**							
Class IV							
1901 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 . .	5,740	..	..	4,526	..	1,214	..
1941 . .	13,678	+7,938	..	10,196	+5,670	3,482	+2,268
1951 . .	18,487	+4,809	..	12,035	+1,839	6,452	+2,970
Kalna							
Class IV							
1901 . .	8,121	..	..	4,252	..	3,869	..
1911 . .	8,603	+ 482	..	4,521	+ 269	4,082	+ 213
1921 . .	8,424	− 179	..	4,573	+ 52	3,851	− 231
1931 . .	9,567	+1,143	..	5,169	+ 596	4,398	+ 547
1941 . .	12,562	+2,995	..	6,950	+1,781	5,612	+1,214
1951 . .	17,324	+4,762	+9,203	9,263	+2,313	8,061	+2,449
***Chittaranjan**							
Class IV							
1901 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951 . .	16,162	..	..	11,337	..	4,825	..
Katwa							
Class IV							
1901 . .	7,220	..	..	3,631	..	3,589	..
1911 . .	6,904	− 316	..	3,459	− 172	3,445	− 144
1921 . .	6,823	− 81	..	3,482	+ 23	3,341	− 104
1931 . .	7,772	+ 949	..	3,928	+ 446	3,844	+ 503
1941 . .	11,283	+3,511	..	5,885	+1,957	5,398	+1,554
1951 . .	15,533	+4,250	+8,313	8,190	+2,305	7,343	+1,945

TABLE 1.3—AIV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1901—concld.

District, Town and Class of Town	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1901-1951	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BURDWAN DISTRICT —concld.							
***Nasmatpur**							
Class IV							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	11,756	..	..	6,661	..	5,095	..
***Barakar**							
Class IV							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	9,771	..	..	5,578	..	4,193	..
1951	10,440	+669	..	6,050	+472	4,390	+197
Dainhat							
Class V							
1901	5,618	..	..	2,721	..	2,897	..
1911	5,342	— 276	..	2,534	— 187	2,808	— 89
1921	4,843	— 499	..	2,405	— 129	2,438	— 370
1931	4,845	+ 2	..	2,437	+ 32	2,408	— 30
1941	5,036	+ 191	..	2,518	+ 81	2,518	+ 110
1951	8,149	+3,113	+2,531	4,299	+1,781	3,850	+1,332
***Disergarh**							
Class V							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	7,842	..	..	4,261	..	3,581	..
***Memari**							
Class V							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	5,005	..	..	2,946	..	2,059	..
***Ondal**							
Class VI							
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1931	3,110	..	..	2,055	..	1,055	..
1941	9,856	+6,746	..	5,657	+3,602	4,199	+3,144
1951	4,288	−5,568	..	2,438	−3,219	1,850	−2,349

* Treated as town for Census purposes although neither a municipality nor a cantonment.

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	2,663	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906	2,517	721,738	687,861	1,396	186,348	180,432	740	266,925	255,165
Sadar Subdivision	*1,200*	*802,057*	*420,048*	*382,009*	*1,169*	*330,223*	*307,707*	*666*	*89,503*	*85,257*	*337*	*121,400*	*113,614*
1 Burdwan	140	153,198	83,845	69,353	137	37,966	34,681	71	8,512	8,008	48	17,008	15,329
2 Khandaghosh	104	60,095	31,374	28,721	98	24,454	22,058	70	10,841	9,475	17	5,923	5,705
3 Raina	198	111,169	58,976	52,193	197	57,758	51,188	117	16,421	15,237	49	18,173	15,592
4 Jamalpur	122	80,106	41,242	38,864	118	35,902	33,922	56	8,119	7,760	46	16,424	15,520
5 Memari	218	115,223	61,590	53,633	214	53,504	47,714	134	15,984	15,545	57	20,630	18,989
6 Galsi	150	107,001	54,949	52,052	146	47,589	45,475	74	10,060	10,055	42	14,908	14,399
7 Bhatar	105	84,633	42,526	42,107	99	32,460	31,923	44	6,615	6,435	37	13,467	13,180
8 Ausgram	163	90,632	45,546	45,086	160	40,590	40,746	100	12,951	12,742	41	14,867	14,900
Asansol Subdivision	*564*	*769,265*	*427,284*	*341,981*	*487*	*147,699*	*140,992*	*251*	*32,560*	*32,211*	*150*	*54,381*	*52,881*
9 Salanpur	75	47,354	27,215	20,139	73	14,561	13,980	55	7,086	6,869	13	4,217	4,093
10 Kulti	50	122,212	71,554	50,658	35	13,050	11,979	15	1,611	1,471	11	4,212	3,871
11 Hirapur	27	59,934	33,913	26,021	22	8,553	8,585	8	1,229	1,244	9	3,627	3,955
12 Asansol	40	115,485	60,530	54,955	34	11,399	11,779	11	1,486	1,718	18	5,865	6,300
13 Barabani	52	50,530	27,395	23,135	46	14,384	13,786	22	3,241	3,104	15	5,305	5,285
14 Jamuria	66	111,550	63,090	48,460	53	21,046	19,267	21	3,737	3,625	18	6,739	6,223
15 Raniganj	29	71,495	40,471	31,024	20	9,293	7,655	8	1,133	1,101	3	1,296	1,162
16 Ondal	54	86,008	48,879	37,129	39	14,800	12,887	16	1,943	1,864	12	5,630	4,108
17 Faridpur	87	54,506	27,018	27,488	84	22,100	22,659	41	5,043	5,196	34	11,389	11,860
18 Kanksa	84	50,191	27,219	22,972	81	18,513	18,415	54	6,051	6,019	17	6,101	6,024
Kalna Subdivision	*529*	*305,751*	*154,948*	*150,803*	*517*	*129,750*	*126,214*	*324*	*43,088*	*42,133*	*134*	*46,484*	*44,535*
19 Kalna	212	122,534	62,533	60,001	208	48,615	47,472	133	17,701	17,833	60	20,555	19,899
20 Purbasthali	183	104,628	53,003	51,625	178	45,261	43,189	116	15,433	14,497	40	14,522	13,471
21 Manteswar	134	78,589	39,412	39,177	131	35,874	35,553	75	9,954	9,803	34	11,407	11,165
Katwa Subdivision	*370*	*314,594*	*158,481*	*156,113*	*344*	*114,066*	*112,948*	*155*	*21,197*	*20,831*	*119*	*44,660*	*44,135*
22 Katwa	125	128,193	64,971	63,222	110	35,206	34,634	49	7,097	6,774	44	16,363	16,101
23 Mangalkot	128	88,871	44,630	44,241	123	38,373	37,973	61	8,056	8,134	40	14,975	14,911
24 Ketugram	117	97,530	48,880	48,650	111	40,487	40,341	45	6,044	5,923	35	13,322	13,123

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—contd.

District and Police Station	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT .	381	268,465	252,264	133	245,010	199,603	118	186,683	158,073	15	58,327	41,530
Sadar Subdivision . . .	*166*	*119,320*	*108,836*	*30*	*46,724*	*42,027*	*29*	*43,778*	*39,968*	*1*	*2,946*	*2,059*
1 Burdwan . . .	18	12,446	11,344	2	2,778	2,397	2	2,778	2,397	..	..	..
2 Khandaghosh . .	11	7,690	6,878	6	6,920	6,663	6	6,920	6,663	..	..	..
3 Raina . . .	31	23,164	20,359	1	1,218	1,005	1	1,218	1,005	..	..	..
4 Jamalpur . . .	16	11,359	10,642	4	5,340	4,942	4	5,340	4,942	..	..	..
5 Memari . . .	23	16,890	13,180	4	8,086	5,919	3	5,140	3,860	1	2,946	2,059
6 Galsi . . .	30	22,621	21,021	4	7,360	6,577	4	7,360	6,577	..	..	..
7 Bhatar	18	12,378	12,308	6	10,066	10,184	6	10,066	10,184	..	..	..
8 Ausgram . . .	19	12,772	13,104	3	4,956	4,340	3	4,956	4,340	..	..	..
Asansol Subdivision .	*86*	*60,758*	*55,900*	*67*	*146,126*	*105,226*	*54*	*95,044*	*69,605*	*13*	*51,082*	*35,621*
9 Salanpur . . .	5	3,258	3,018	1	1,317	1,334	1	1,317	1,334	..	..	..
10 Kulti . . .	9	7,227	6,637	12	27,206	16,418	11	22,945	12,837	1	4,261	3,581
11 Hirapur . . .	5	3,697	3,386	4	13,325	10,984	1	1,352	1,094	3	11,973	9,890
12 Asansol . . .	5	4,048	3,761	5	9,744	6,286	4	6,452	4,558	1	3,292	1,728
13 Barabani . . .	9	5,838	5,397	6	13,011	9,349	5	8,746	7,577	1	4,265	1,772
14 Jamuria . . .	14	10,570	9,419	11	24,140	19,890	8	12,999	10,380	3	11,141	9,510
15 Raniganj . . .	9	6,864	5,392	8	17,422	11,186	7	13,076	8,417	1	4,346	2,769
16 Ondal . . .	11	7,227	6,915	14	26,337	20,393	13	22,516	17,884	1	3,821	2,509
17 Faridpur . . .	9	5,668	5,603	3	4,918	4,829	2	2,385	2,514	1	2,533	2,315
18 Kanksa . . .	10	6,361	6,372	3	8,706	4,557	2	3,256	3,010	1	5,450	1,547
Kalna Subdivision .	*59*	*40,178*	*39,546*	*11*	*15,935*	*16,528*	*11*	*15,935*	*16,528*	..	..	..
19 Kalna . . .	15	10,359	9,740	3	4,655	4,468	3	4,655	4,468	..	..	..
20 Purbasthali . . .	22	15,306	15,221	5	7,742	8,436	5	7,742	8,436	..	..	..
21 Manteswar . . .	22	14,513	14,585	3	3,538	3,624	3	3,538	3,624	..	..	..
Katwa Subdivision .	*70*	*48,209*	*47,982*	*25*	*36,225*	*35,822*	*24*	*31,926*	*31,972*	*1*	*4,299*	*3,850*
22 Katwa . . .	17	11,746	11,759	14	21,575	21,245	13	17,276	17,395	1	4,299	3,850
23 Mangalkot . . .	22	15,342	14,928	5	6,257	6,268	5	6,257	6,268	..	..	..
24 Ketugram . . .	31	21,121	21,295	6	8,393	8,309	6	8,393	8,309	..	..	..

TABLE 1.4—AIII—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION—concld.

District and Police Station	Total			Towns and villages with a population of 10,000 and above								
				10,000—20,000			20,000—50,000			50,000—100,000		
	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
BURDWAN DISTRICT	13	194,013	143,442	9	79,182	49,318	2	32,343	24,959	2	82,488	69,165
Sadar Subdivision	*1*	*43,101*	*32,275*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*43,101*	*32,275*
1 Burdwan	1	43,101	32,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43,101	32,275
2 Khandaghosh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Raina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Jamalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Memari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Galsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Ausgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asansol Subdivision	*10*	*133,459*	*95,763*	*7*	*61,729*	*33,914*	*2*	*32,343*	*24,959*	*1*	*39,387*	*36,890*
9 Salanpur	1	11,337	4,825	1	11,337	4,825	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kulti	3	31,298	22,261	2	12,711	9,485	1	18,587	12,776	..	..	..
11 Hirapur	1	12,035	6,452	1	12,035	6,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Asansol	1	39,387	36,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	39,387	36,890
13 Barabani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jamuria	2	17,904	9,303	2	17,904	9,303	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Raniganj	1	13,756	12,183	..	..	..	1	13,756	12,183	..	..	..
16 Ondal	1	7,742	3,849	1	7,742	3,849	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Kanksa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalna Subdivision	*1*	*9,263*	*8,061*	*1*	*9,263*	*8,061*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kalna	1	9,263	8,061	1	9,263	8,061	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Purbasthali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Manteswar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katwa Subdivision	*1*	*8,190*	*7,343*	*1*	*8,190*	*7,343*	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Katwa	1	8,190	7,343	1	8,190	7,343	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Mangalkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Ketugram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.5—PERSONS PER OCCUPIED HOUSE, SEX AND LIVELIHOOD CLASS RATIOS

Serial No.	Particulars	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Number of persons per occupied house	4·6	4·5	5·0
2	Number of females per 1,000 males	888	909	777
3	Percentage of rural and urban to total population	100·0	85·2	14·8
4	Percentage of Agricultural Livelihoods to all Livelihoods	62·6	71·4	11·9
5	Percentage of Cultivators of Land owned to all Agricultural Classes	50·2	50·7	32·7
6	Percentage of Cultivators of Land unowned to all Agricultural Classes	23·6	23·3	32·5
7	Percentage of Agricultural labourers to all Agricultural Classes	25·0	25·0	27·0
8	Percentage of Landlords and rent receivers to all Agricultural Classes	1·2	1·0	7·8
9	Percentage of Non-Agricultural Livelihoods to all Livelihoods	37·4	28·6	88·1
10	Percentage of Production other than cultivation to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	47·3	53·7	35·3
11	Percentage of Commerce to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	15·8	13·1	20·9
12	Percentage of Transport to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	6·6	4·2	11·0
13	Percentage of Other services and miscellaneous sources to all Non-Agricultural Livelihoods	30·3	29·0	32·8

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS

(Population given below is 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
Sadar Subdivision								
Burdwan	1	Baghar	11,183	5,601	5,582	..	..	..
	2	Khetia	7,470	3,796	3,674	..	..	..
	3	Royan	9,212	4,940	4,272	..	..	..
	4	Bandul	10,474	5,191	5,283	..	..	..
	5	Saraitikar	5,248	2,677	2,571	..	..	..
	6	Kurman	10,109	5,099	5,010	..	..	..
	7	Gobindapur	7,733	3,940	3,793	..	..	..
	8	Balkhash	6,940	3,591	3,349	..	..	..
	9	Baikunthapur	8,536	4,553	3,983	..	..	..
	10	Barsul	8,101	4,329	3,772	..	..	..
	11	Burdwan Police Line	502	404	98	..	..	..
		Burdwan Municipality	..	..	..	75,376	..	..
		Total	85,508	44,121	41,387	75,376	160,727	163,198
Khandaghosh	1	Lodna	4,730	2,428	2,302	..	..	..
	2	Borugram	6,714	3,434	3,280	..	..	..
	3	Khondghosh	6,334	3,218	3,116	..	..	..
	4	Susanga	6,431	3,289	3,142	..	..	..
	5	Sankari	8,631	4,404	4,227	..	..	..
	6	Ukhrid	6,239	3,147	3,092	..	..	..
	7	Sagrai	7,212	3,709	3,503	..	..	..
	8	Koyor	5,776	2,897	2,879	..	..	..
	9	Gopalbera	5,557	2,794	2,763	..	..	..
		Total	57,624	29,320	28,304	..	57,624	60,095
Raina	1	Hijalna	8,529	4,265	4,264	..	..	..
	2	Narigram	7,212	3,641	3,571	..	..	..
	3	Natu	9,271	4,475	4,796	..	..	..
	4	Magura	8,990	4,639	4,351	..	..	..
	5	Shyamsundar	7,728	4,063	3,665	..	..	..
	6	Sohara	5,848	2,966	2,882	..	..	..
	7	Uchalan	7,246	3,731	3,515	..	..	..
	8	Kaiti	5,391	2,739	2,652	..	..	..
	9	Palasan	5,409	2,708	2,701	..	..	..
	10	Raina	5,945	2,998	2,947	..	..	..
	11	Barabainan	7,627	3,856	3,771	..	..	..
	12	Arui	4,581	2,270	2,311	..	..	..
	13	Painta	8,342	4,310	4,032	..	..	..
	14	Pahalanpur	6,087	3,122	2,965	..	..	..
	15	Gotan	7,354	3,634	3,720	..	..	..
		Total	105,560	53,417	52,143	..	105,560	111,169
Jamalpur	1	Berugram	7,978	4,115	3,863	..	..	..
	2	Jotesriram	7,778	4,008	3,770	..	..	..
	3	Jargram	8,201	4,182	4,019	..	..	..
	4	Chakdighi	8,871	4,404	4,467	..	..	..
	5	Paratal	9,470	4,821	4,649	..	..	..
	6	Jamalpur	9,281	4,685	4,596	..	..	..
	7	Ajhapur	8,616	4,400	4,216	..	..	..
	8	Panchra	5,432	2,749	2,683	..	..	..
	9	Jougram	6,027	3,033	2,994	..	..	..
	10	Abujhati	9,721	4,909	4,812	..	..	..
		Total	81,375	41,306	40,069	..	81,375	80,106

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS—contd.

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
Sadar Subdivision—concld								
Memari . . .	1	Bara Palasan	10,753	5,343	5,410			
	2	Nobastha	10,175	5,144	5,031			
	3	Bijur	7,711	3,856	3,855			
	4	Satgachia	8,724	4,376	4,348			
	5	Bohar	8,173	4,178	3,995			
	6	Kuchut	7,483	3,748	3,735			
	7	Amadpur	5,162	2,507	2,655			
	8	Gopegontar .	8,180	4,144	4,036			
	9	Doluibazar	9,006	4,558	4,448			
	10	Nimo	9,463	4,934	4,529			
	11	Memari	6,452	3,332	3,120			
	12	Debipur	10,007	5,044	4,963			
	13	Durgapur	7,755	3,814	3,941			
		Memari	..			5,005		
		Total .	109,044	54,978	54,066	5,005	114,052	115,223
Galsi . .	1	Mankar .	6,386	3,256	3,130			
	2	Hansoa .	6,298	3,233	3,065			
	3	Pardaha . . .	8,743	4,788	3,955			
	4	Paraj	7,083	3 561	3,522			
	5	Lowa	9,146	4,673	4,473			
	6	Potna	9,099	4,583	4,516			
	7	Uchgram	8,637	4,358	4,279			
	8	Adra	7,906	3,998	3,908			
	9	Galsi	9,071	4,647	4,424			
	10	Kurkuba	6,025	3,090	2,935			
	11	Khano	7,704	3,902	3,802			
	12	Bhuri	5,568	2,722	2,846			
	13	Masidpur	4,535	2,221	2,314			
	14	Satnondi	9,716	4,978	4,738			
		Total .	105,917	54,010	51,907		105,917	107,001
Bhatar . .	1	Mahata	7,274	3,675	3,599			
	2	Eruar	4,414	2,231	2,183			
	3	Nota	6,920	3,521	3,399			
	4	Sahebgunj .	10,264	5,144	5,120			
	5	Bamunara	5,973	2,942	3,031			
	6	Bamsora	7,293	3,707	3,586			
	7	Balgona	8,856	4,462	4,394			
	8	Baraboloon	10,418	5,240	5,178			
	9	Bonpash	5,038	2,393	2,645			
	10	Mahachanda	9,061	4,624	4,437			
	11	Amaroon	8,713	4,310	4,403			
		Total	84,224	42,249	41,975	..	84,224	84,633
Ausgram . . .	1	Amarpur	2,091	1,027	1,064			
	2	Kota	7,668	3,966	3,702			
	3	Ramnagar	7,715	3,827	3,888			
	4	Ausgram	5,423	2,719	2,704			
	5	Bhalki	5,044	2,523	2,521			
	6	Eral	5,382	2,634	2,748			
	7	Dignagar	6,326	3,188	3,138			
	8	Berunda . . .	7,233	3,524	3,709			
	9	Bhedia	6,822	3,431	3,391			
	10	Ukta	5,894	2,915	2,979			
	11	Guskara	9,268	4,996	4,272			
	12	Billyagram	7,552	3,858	3,694			
	13	Jangalmahal (Protappur and Debsala)	15,716	7,933	7,783			
		Total	92,134	46,541	45,593	..	92,134	90,632

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS—contd.

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
Asansol Subdivision								
Salanpur	1	Salanpur	12,996	6,573	6,423	..	..	..
	2	Basudebpur	11,163	5,695	5,468	..	..	..
	3	Kallya	6,811	3,449	3,362	..	..	..
		Chittaranjan	..	..	..	16,162	..	..
		Total	30,970	15,717	15,253	16,162	47,186	47,354
Kulti	1	Barakar	5,378	3,404	1,974	..	..	..
	2	Neamatpur	26,255	16,094	10,161	..	..	..
	3	Kulti	17,051	9,484	7,567	..	..	..
	4	Dishergarh	11,433	6,669	4,764	..	..	..
		Kulti	..	..	..	31,363	..	..
		Neamatpur	..	..	..	11,756	..	..
		Disergarh	..	..	..	7,842	..	..
		Barakar	..	..	..	10,440	..	..
		Total	60,117	35,651	24,466	61,401	120,371	122,212
Hirapur	1	Bidyanandapur	20,780	11,916	8,864	..	..	..
	2	Hirapur	31,514	18,156	13,358	..	..	..
		Burnpur	..	..	..	18,487	..	..
		Total	52,294	30,072	22,222	18,487	70,762	59,934
Asansol	1	Dhadka	12,211	6,411	5,800	..	..	..
	2	Kalipahari	17,298	9,867	7,431	..	..	..
		Asansol Municipality	..	..	..	76,277	..	..
		Total	29,509	16,278	13,231	76,277	105,203	115,485
Barabani	1	Panuria	8,314	4,170	4,144	..	..	..
	2	Jamgram	6,055	3,052	3,003	..	..	..
	3	Puchra	15,316	7,919	7,397	..	..	..
	4	Baraboni	20,746	12,187	8,559	..	..	..
		Total	50,431	27,328	23,103	..	50,431	50,530
Jamuria	1	Bogra	20,746	11,988	8,758	..	..	..
	2	Jamuria	48,979	30,532	18,447	..	..	..
	3	Churulia	9,063	4,556	4,507	..	..	..
	4	Hijalgora	10,089	5,045	5,044	..	..	..
	5	Jotejanaki	9,955	5,681	4,274	..	..	..
	6	Chinchuria	11,207	5,990	5,217	..	..	..
		Total	110,039	63,792	46,247	..	110,039	111,550
Raniganj	1	Searsole	12,764	7,565	5,199	..	..	..
	2	Jemeri	17,276	10,816	6,460	..	..	..
	3	Egara	15,528	8,340	7,188	..	..	..
		Raniganj Municipality	..	..	..	25,939	..	..
		Total	45,568	26,721	18,847	25,939	70,920	71,495

TABLE 1.6—APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF UNIONS—contd.

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
Asansol Subdivision—concld.								
Ondal	1	Baidyanathpur	10,954	6,080	4,874	..	..	..
	2	Banbahal	7,575	3,850	3,725	..	..	..
	3	Ukhra	27,868	16,289	11,579	..	..	..
	4	Ondal	12,834	6,487	6,347	..	..	..
	5	Kajora	18,344	11,012	7,332	..	..	..
	6	Ondal Rly. area	7,288	4,292	2,996	..	..	..
		Ondal	..	..	..	4,288	..	..
		Total	84,863	48,010	36,853	4,288	89,168	86,008
Faridpur	1	Faridpur	8,440	4,293	4,147	..	..	..
	2	Amrai	6,740	3,384	3,356	..	..	..
	3	Ichhapur	6,023	3,059	2,964	..	..	..
	4	Gogla	7,539	4,177	3,362	..	..	..
	5	Gourbazar	5,832	2,933	2,899	..	..	..
	6	Protappur	5,416	2,691	2,725	..	..	..
	7	Jemuna	4,718	2,384	2,334	..	..	..
	8	Durgapur	7,997	4,025	3,972	..	..	..
		Total	52,705	26,946	25,759	..	52,705	54,506
Kanksa	1	Amlajora	8,632	4,382	4,250	..	..	..
	2	Gopalpur	8,400	4,051	4,349	..	..	..
	3	Molandighi	4,338	2,165	2,173	..	..	..
	4	Bidbehar	5,129	2,589	2,540	..	..	..
	5	Bankati	4,616	2,339	2,277	..	..	..
	6	Kanksa	11,815	6,253	5,562	..	..	..
		Panagarh Military Base	6,667	5,186	1,481	..	..	..
		Total	49,597	26,965	22,632	..	49,597	50,191
Kalna Subdivision								
Kalna	1	Kankuria	9,254	4,678	4,576	..	..	..
	2	Nadia	6,573	3,339	3,234	..	..	..
	3	Dhatrigram	6,259	3,492	2,767	..	..	..
	4	Atghoria	7,479	3,800	3,679	..	..	..
	5	Sultanpur	6,449	3,289	3,160	..	..	..
	6	Baradhamas	5,319	2,711	2,608	..	..	..
	7	Baidyapur	6,360	3,211	3,149	..	..	..
	8	Akalpoush	7,196	3,635	3,561	..	..	..
	9	Baguapara	9,574	4,740	4,834	..	..	..
	10	Krisnadebpur	7,925	4,137	3,788	..	..	..
	11	Kalyanpur	11,399	5,941	5,458	..	..	..
	12	Anukhal	7,702	3,884	3,818	..	..	..
	13	Badla	6,960	3,573	3,387	..	..	..
	14	Pindira	6,896	3,439	3,457	..	..	..
		Kalna Municipality	..	..	..	17,324	..	..
		Total	105,345	53,869	51,476	17,324	123,306	122,534
Purbasthali	1	Pila	6,042	3,104	2,938	..	..	..
	2	Patuli	9,438	4,726	4,712	..	..	..
	3	Majida	6,883	3,618	3,265	..	..	..
	4	Nimdaha	6,481	3,308	3,173	..	..	..
	5	Muksimpara	6,549	3,349	3,200	..	..	..
	6	Kalekhantola	9,296	4,723	4,573	..	..	..
	7	Purbasthali	11,633	5,906	5,727	..	..	..
	8	Jahannagar	15,148	7,873	7,275	..	..	..
	9	Dogachia	6,780	3,514	3,266	..	..	..
	10	Nadanghat	7,477	3,903	3,574	..	..	..
	11	Bagpur	7,010	3,568	3,442	..	..	..
	12	Samudragarh	11,748	6,233	5,515	..	..	..
		Total	104,485	53,825	50,660	..	104,485	104,628

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
Kalna Subdivision—concld.								
Manteswar	1	Baghasan	9,183	4,641	4,542			
	2	Monteswar	10,558	5,234	5,324			
	3	Putsuri	10,288	5,167	5,121			
	4	Mamudpur	9,723	4,896	4,827			
	5	Kusumgram	8,165	4,089	4,076			
	6	Susuni	9,192	4,649	4,543			
	7	Piplon	9,544	4,811	4,733			
	8	Jamna	6,916	3,457	3,459			
	9	Majhergram	5,054	2,549	2,505			
		Total	78,623	39,493	39,130		78,623	78,589
Katwa Subdivision								
Katwa	1	Kasigram	9,978	5,059	4,919			
	2	Khajurdihi	9,219	4,749	4,470			
	3	Karajgram	11,269	5,729	5,540			
	4	Srikhanda	7,403	3,681	3,722			
	5	Alampur	7,959	4,078	3,881			
	6	Gidhgram	12,032	5,992	6,040			
	7	Karui	9,491	4,753	4,738			
	8	Sribati	10,320	5,083	5,237			
	9	Jagannandapur	7 819	3,938	3,881			
	10	Agardwipa	10,849	5,462	5,387			
	11	Singhi	8,513	4,312	4,201			
		Katwa Municipality				15,533		
		Damhat Municipality				8,149		
		Total	104,852	52,836	52,016	23,682	128,267	128,193
Mangalkot	1	Paligram	5,898	2,946	2,952			
	2	Chanak	5,426	2,723	2,703			
	3	Godistha	5,070	2,559	2,511			
	4	Lakhuria	5,844	2,970	2,874			
	5	Mangalkote	6,823	3,446	3,377			
	6	Jhilu	9,089	4,536	4,553			
	7	Simulia	9,549	4,764	4,785			
	8	Majhigram	7,102	3,611	3,491			
	9	Bhalugram	9,063	4,581	4,482			
	10	Nigon	8,110	4,005	4,105			
	11	Kaichar	9,224	4,659	4,565			
	12	Khirgram	7,838	3,921	3,917			
		Total	89,036	44,721	44,315		89,036	88,871
Ketugram	1	Ankhona	7,656	3,867	3,789			
	2	Agardanga	9,385	4,719	4,666			
	3	Berugram	8,237	4,050	4,187			
	4	Kandra	8,552	4,276	4,276			
	5	Rajur	8,006	3,976	4,030			
	6	Palita	6,475	3,169	3,306			
	7	Pandugram	6,654	3,319	3,335			
	8	Ketugram	9,612	4,870	4,742			
	9	Billeswar	5,628	2,781	2,847			
	10	Nabagram	6,363	3,255	3,108			
	11	Gangatikuri	7,050	3,546	3,504			
	12	Sitahati	5,952	3,055	2,897			
	13	Maugram	7,348	3,711	3,637			
		Total	96,918	48,594	48,324		96,918	97,530

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	323,941	182,311	141,630	62,635	38,107	34,727	25,048	17,153	14,187	49,846	43,714	1,568	1,412	16,382	19,162
1 Asansol .	76,277	39,387	36,890	6,165	3,818	11,306	6,980	9,051	8,528	10,675	12,946	5	21	2,185	4,597
2 Burdwan .	75,376	43,101	32,275	11,224	6,572	8,091	6,079	2,447	1,478	16,448	13,141	869	608	4,022	4,397
3 Kulti* .	31,363	18,587	12,776	11,613	7,296	1,718	872	373	366	3,386	3,026	66	23	1,431	1,193
4 Raniganj .	25,939	13,756	12,183	6,303	4,806	2,416	2,081	897	533	2,535	2,562	8	87	1,597	2,114
5 Burnpur* .	18,487	12,035	6,452	6,960	2,692	611	266	297	208	3,113	2,212	..	..	1,054	1,074
6 Kalna .	17,324	9,263	8,061	1,447	943	3,039	2,627	366	357	3,034	2,879	192	155	1,185	1,100
7 Chittaranjan* .	16,162	11,337	4,825	6,475	3,298	522	143	394	195	3,922	1,161	16	19	8	9
8 Katwa .	15,533	8,190	7,343	1,455	655	2,360	2,359	139	178	1,846	1,814	179	240	2,211	2,097
9 Neamatpur* .	11,756	6,661	5,095	1,731	1,199	1,407	1,068	1,566	1,051	1,308	1,132	61	60	588	585
10 Barakar* .	10,440	6,050	4,390	3,092	2,061	1,123	922	247	176	1,318	982	35	37	235	212
11 Dainhat .	8,149	4,299	3,850	2,171	1,529	878	877	121	219	798	700	53	45	278	480
12 Disergarh* .	7,842	4,261	3,581	2,902	2,439	66	49	64	48	471	407	23	20	735	618
13 Memari* .	5,005	2,946	2,059	220	136	883	482	271	120	709	578	61	96	802	647
14 Ondal* .	4,288	2,438	1,850	877	663	307	243	920	730	283	174	..	1	51	39

*Treated as town for Census purposes although neither a municipality nor a cantonment.

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION

District, Thana or Township	Area in sq. miles	Population 1951 Persons	Population 1951 Males	Population 1951 Females	Population 1941 Persons	Percentage Variation 1941 to 1951	Percentage Variation 1931 to 1941	Density 1951	Density 1941	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES: Agricultural Classes I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants: Males	I—Cultivators: Females	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants: Males	II—Cultivators: Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Burdwan District . (a)	2,715·9												
T (b)	2,705·4	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906	1,890,732	+15·9	+20·0	810	699	358,046	330,464	150,921	172,444
R .	2,666·5	1,867,726	978,450	889,276	1,667,577	+12·0	+15·3	700	625	352,235	323,674	145,594	165,244
U .	*38·9*	*323,941*	*182,311*	*141,630*	**223,155*	**+45·2*	**+71·8*	*8,328*	**5,737*	*5,811*	*6,790*	*5,327*	*7,200*
Sadar Subdivision . T .	1,286·9	802,057	420,048	382,009	737,651	+ 8·7	+18·0	623	573	167,765	132,870	71,232	91,938
R .	1,275·8	721,676	374,001	347,675	674,741	+ 7·0	+15·2	566	529	166,594	131,610	69,443	89,892
U .	*11·1*	*80,381*	*46,047*	*34,334*	**62,910*	**+27·8*	**+58·8*	*7,242*	**5,668*	*1,171*	*1,260*	*1,789*	*2,046*
1 Burdwan . T .	157·1	153,198	83,845	69,353	140,951	+ 8·7	+39·8	975	897	20,749	13,956	6,670	12,751
R .	148 4	77,822	40,744	37,078	78,041	— 0·3	+27·6	524	526	19,903	12,972	5,070	10,851
U .	*8·75*	*75,376*	*43,101*	*32,275*	*62,910*	*+19·8*	*+58·8*	*8,614*	*7,190*	*846*	*984*	*1,600*	*1,900*
Burdwan . . .	*8·75*	*75,376*	*43,101*	*32,275*	*62,910*	*+19·8*	*+58·8*	*8,614*	*7,190*	*846*	*984*	*1,600*	*1,900*
2 Khandaghosh . . .	100·5	60,095	31,374	28,721	56,849	+ 5·7	+ 8·4	598	566	19,085	10,305	3,786	11,035
3 Raina . . .	187·1	111,169	58,976	52,193	96,276	+15·5	+11·1	594	515	37,630	19,733	5,099	16,754
4 Jamalpur . . .	101·5	80,106	41,242	38,864	75,264	+ 6·4	+19·1	789	742	13,681	14,151	10,614	9,539
5 Memari . T .	164·9	115,223	61,590	53,633	105,231	+ 9·5	+20·8	699	638	22,740	20,369	12,856	11,318
R .	162·6	110,218	58,644	51,574	105,231	+ 4·7	+20·8	678	647	22,415	20,093	12,667	11,172
U .	*2·34*	*5,005*	*2,946*	*2,059*	..	..	..	*2,139*	..	*325*	*276*	*189*	*146*
Memari‡ . . .	*2·34*	*5,005*	*2,946*	*2,059*	..	..	..	*2,139*	..	*325*	*276*	*189*	*146*
6 Galsi . . .	184·0	107,001	54,949	52,052	97,715	+ 9·5	+10·1	582	531	20,290	20,017	12,398	11,825
7 Bhatar . . .	160·0	84,633	42,526	42,107	77,149	+ 9·7	+15·8	529	482	17,057	17,414	10,144	9,961
8 Ausgram . . .	231·8	90,632	45,546	45,086	88,216	+ 2·7	+10·6	391	381	16,533	16,925	9,665	8,755

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

District, Thana or Township	Area in sq. miles	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES											
		Agricultural Classes				Non-Agricultural Classes							
		III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		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
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Burdwan District (a)	2,715·9												
Burdwan District (b) T	2,705·4	179,977	163,424	7,985	9,074	226,678	160,934	75,386	54,222	30,379	23,473	131,389	116,871
Burdwan District R	2,666·5	174,733	158,252	6,417	7,662	164,043	122,827	40,659	29,174	13,226	9,286	81,543	73,157
Burdwan District *U*	*38·9*	*5,244*	*5,172*	*1,568*	*1,412*	*62,635*	*38,107*	*34,727*	*25,048*	*17,153*	*14,187*	*49,846*	*43,714*
Sadar Subdivision T	1,286·9	80,438	71,043	3,486	4,047	27,548	25,986	20,677	13,378	5,369	3,705	43,533	39,042
Sadar Subdivision R	1,275·8	78,574	69,305	2,556	3,343	16,104	19,278	11,703	6,817	2,651	2,107	26,376	25,323
Sadar Subdivision *U*	*11·1*	*1,864*	*1,738*	*930*	*704*	*11,444*	*6,708*	*8,974*	*6,561*	*2,718*	*1,598*	*17,157*	*13,719*
1 Burdwan T	157·1	10,281	8,358	1,103	1,028	13,622	8,720	9,538	7,062	2,726	1,805	19,156	15,673
1 Burdwan R	148·4	8,705	6,845	234	420	2,398	2,148	1,447	983	279	327	2,708	2,532
1 Burdwan *U*	*8·75*	*1,576*	*1,513*	*869*	*608*	*11,224*	*6,572*	*8,091*	*6,079*	*2,447*	*1,478*	*16,448*	*13,141*
Burdwan	*8·75*	*1,576*	*1,513*	*869*	*608*	*11,224*	*6,572*	*8,091*	*6,079*	*2,447*	*1,478*	*16,448*	*13,141*
2 Khandaghosh	100·5	5,106	3,658	296	345	893	1,355	495	394	155	88	1,558	1,541
3 Raina	187·1	8,158	6,702	412	599	1,526	2,319	1,438	1,294	138	117	4,575	4,675
4 Jamalpur	101·5	8,252	7,648	369	359	2,440	2,802	2,157	640	507	362	3,222	3,363
5 Memari T	164·9	12,973	10,673	461	570	3,134	3,431	3,389	1,401	626	383	5,411	5,488
5 Memari R	162·6	12,685	10,448	400	474	2,914	3,295	2,506	919	355	263	4,702	4,910
5 Memari *U*	*2·34*	*288*	*225*	*61*	*96*	*220*	*136*	*883*	*482*	*271*	*120*	*709*	*578*
Memari‡	*2·34*	*288*	*225*	*61*	*96*	*220*	*136*	*883*	*482*	*271*	*120*	*709*	*578*
6 Galsi	184·0	13,010	12,522	293	348	2,093	2,183	1,348	846	736	595	4,781	3,716
7 Bhatar	160·0	9,812	8,555	380	499	1,479	2,392	1,147	910	86	76	2,421	2,300
8 Ausgram	231·8	12,846	12,927	172	299	2,361	2,784	1,165	831	395	279	2,409	2,286

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

District, Thana or Township	Area in Sq. miles	Population 1951 Persons	Population 1951 Males	Population 1951 Females	Population 1941 Persons	Percentage Variation 1941 to 1951	Percentage Variation 1931 to 1941	Density 1951	Density 1941	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES: Agricultural Classes I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I—Cultivators Females	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants Males	II—Cultivators Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Asansol Subdivision . T	624·1	769,265	427,284	341,981	605,689	+ 27·0	+ 30·8	1,233	970	66,248	72,431	27,872	29,852
R	603·3	566,711	312,772	253,939	474,325	+ 19·5	+ 20·1	939	786	63,312	68,926	24,801	25,408
U	*20·8*	*202,554*	*114,512*	*88,042*	**131,364*	**+ 54·2*	**+ 92·9*	*9,738*	**6,316*	*2,936*	*3,505*	*3,071*	*4,444*
9 Salanpur . T	52·1	47,354	27,215	20,139	26,596	+ 78·0	+ 10·8	909	510	6,639	6,605	2,187	2,711
R	45·6	31,192	15,878	15,314	26,596	+ 17·3	+ 10·8	684	583	6,636	6,605	2,182	2,702
U	*6·53*	*16,162*	*11,337*	*4,825*	..	..	..	*2,475*	..	*3*	..	*5*	*9*
Chittaranjan‡ . .	*6·53*	*16,162*	*11,337*	*4,825*	..	..	..	*2,475*	..	*3*	..	*5*	*9*
10 Kulti . T	32·5	122,212	71,554	50,658	96,549	+ 26·6	+ 53·7	3,760	2,971	4,468	3,365	3,942	3,410
R	28·4	60,811	35,995	24,816	67,355	— 9·7	+ 31·5	2,141	2,372	3,473	2,697	2,665	2,157
U	4·1	*61,401*	*35,559*	*25,842*	**29,194*	**— 110·3*	**+ 152·2*	*14,976*	**7,120*	*995*	*668*	*1,277*	*1,253*
Kulti . . .	*1·20*	*31,363*	*18,587*	*12,776*	*19,423*	+ 61·5	+ 67·8	*26,136*	*16,186*	*394*	*218*	*661*	*606*
Barakar† . . .	*1·25*	*10,440*	*6,050*	*4,390*	*9,771*	+ 6·8	..	*8,352*	*7,817*	*110*	*87*	*62*	*50*
Disergarh‡ . . .	*0·89*	*7,842*	*4,261*	*3,581*	..	..	..	*8,811*	..	*345*	*289*	*306*	*257*
Neamatpur‡ . . .	*0·77*	*11,756*	*6,661*	*5,095*	..	..	..	*15,268*	..	*146*	*74*	*248*	*340*
11 Hirapur . T	24·6	59,934	33,913	26,021	..	..	..	2,436	..	4,078	2,852	1,762	2,296
R	21·6	41,447	21,878	19,569	..	..	..	1,919	..	3,687	2,529	1,280	1,756
U	*3·00*	*18,487*	*12,035*	*6,452*	..	..	..	*6,162*	..	*391*	*323*	*482*	*540*
Burnpur . . .	*3·00*	*18,487*	*12,035*	*6,452*	*13,678*	+ 35·2	*+138·3	*6,162*	*4,559*	*391*	*323*	*482*	*540*

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

District, Thana or Township		Area in Sq. miles	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES											
			Agricultural Classes				Non-Agricultural Classes							
			III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		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
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
Asansol Subdivision	T	624·1	36,661	36,193	1,676	1,734	175,922	110,566	33,368	21,208	22,619	17,478	62,918	52,519
	R	603·3	34,784	33,701	1,462	1,466	129,804	82,294	13,892	8,584	8,810	5,643	35,907	27,917
	U	*20·8*	*1,877*	*2,492*	*214*	*268*	*46,118*	*28,272*	*19,476*	*12,624*	*13,809*	*11,835*	*27,011*	*24,602*
9 Salanpur	T	52·1	1,945	1,934	129	80	9,755	5,999	1,011	573	535	276	5,014	1,961
	R	45·6	1,945	1,934	113	61	3,280	2,701	489	430	141	81	1,092	800
	U	*6·53*	..	..	*16*	*19*	*6,475*	*3,298*	*522*	*143*	*394*	*195*	*3,922*	*1,161*
Chittaranjan‡		*6·53*	..	..	*16*	*19*	*6,475*	*3,298*	*522*	*143*	*394*	*195*	*3,922*	*1,161*
10 Kulti	T	32·5	3,691	3,186	477	382	38,673	24,752	6,224	4,046	3,491	2,352	10,588	9,185
	R	28·4	2,974	2,499	292	242	19,335	11,757	1,910	1,135	1,241	711	4,105	3,618
	U	*4·1*	*717*	*687*	*185*	*140*	*19,338*	*12,995*	*4,314*	*2,911*	*2,250*	*1,641*	*6,483*	*5,547*
Kulti		*1·20*	*376*	*369*	*66*	*23*	*11,613*	*7,296*	*1,718*	*872*	*373*	*366*	*3,386*	*3,026*
Barakar†		*1·25*	*63*	*75*	*35*	*37*	*3,092*	*2,061*	*1,123*	*922*	*247*	*176*	*1,318*	*982*
Disergarh‡		*0·89*	*84*	*72*	*23*	*20*	*2,902*	*2,439*	*66*	*49*	*64*	*48*	*471*	*407*
Neamatpur‡		*0·77*	*194*	*171*	*61*	*60*	*1,731*	*1,199*	*1,407*	*1,068*	*1,566*	*1,051*	*1,308*	*1,132*
11 Hirapur	T	24·6	1,018	4,017	1	48	18,165	11,006	1,701	715	1,636	1,222	5,552	3,865
	R	21·6	837	3,806	1	48	11,205	8,314	1,090	449	1,339	1,014	2,439	1,653
	U	*3·00*	*181*	*211*	..	..	*6,960*	*2,692*	*611*	*266*	*297*	*208*	*3,113*	*2,212*
Burnpur		*3·00*	*181*	*211*	..	..	*6,960*	*2,692*	*611*	*266*	*297*	*208*	*3,113*	*2,212*

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

District, Thana or Township		Area in Sq. 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
12	**Asansol** . T	30·7	115,485	60,530	54,955	‡‡127,479	‡‡+37·6	‡‡— 57·8	3,762	‡‡2,305	4,789	4,401	2,223	3,859
	R	26·7	39,208	21,143	18,065	‡‡ 58,004	‡‡+39·1	‡‡+ 32·5	1,468	‡‡1,201	3,803	2,727	1,401	1,812
	U	*4·02*	*76,277*	*39,387*	*36,890*	‡‡ *69,475*	‡‡+*36·4*	‡‡+ *87·6*	*18,974*	‡‡*9,897*	*986*	*1,674*	*822*	*2,047*
	Asansol	*4·02*	*76,277*	*39,387*	*36,890*	*55,797*	+36·7	+ *78·3*	*18,974*	*13,880*	*986*	*1,674*	*822*	*2,047*
13	**Berabani**	60·4	50,530	27,395	23,135	42,436	—19·1	+ 5·8	837	703	7,857	8,335	2,707	2,903
14	**Jamuria**	90·6	111,550	63,090	48,460	87,675	+27·2	+ 17·8	1,231	968	11,019	10,116	3,632	5,220
15	**Raniganj** . T	32·8	71,495	40,471	31,024	56,723	+26·0	+ 28·1	2,180	1,729	3,158	3,645	1,558	1,657
	R	30·9	45,556	26,715	18,841	33,884	+34·4	+ 21·4	1,474	1,097	2,604	2,811	1,091	1,076
	U	*1·85*	*25,939*	*13,756*	*12,183*	*22,839*	+*13·6*	+ *39·5*	*14,021*	*12,345*	*554*	*834*	*467*	*581*
	Raniganj	*1·85*	*25,939*	*13,756*	*12,183*	*22,839*	+*13·6*	+ *39·5*	*14,021*	*12,345*	*554*	*834*	*467*	*581*
16	**Ondal** . T	71·4	86,008	48,879	37,129	75,431	+14·0	+ 34·2	1,205	1,056	6,733	9,721	3,310	1,921
	R	70·1	81,720	46,441	35,279	65,575	+24·6	+ 23·5	1,166	935	6,726	9,715	3,292	1,907
	U	*1·30*	*4,288*	*2,438*	*1,850*	*9,856*	—*56·5*	+*216·9*	*3,298*	*7,582*	*7*	*6*	*18*	*14*
	Ondal	*1·30*	*4,288*	*2,438*	*1,850*	*9,856*	—*56·5*	+*216·9*	*3,298*	*7,582*	*7*	*6*	*18*	*14*
17	**Faridpur**	120·2	54,506	27,018	27,488	54,086	+ 0·8	+ 18·6	453	450	10,321	15,075	3,113	2,783
18	**Kanksa**	108·8	50,191	27,219	22,972	38,714	+29·6	+ 11·2	461	356	7,186	8,316	3,438	3,092

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

	District, Thana or Township		Area in Sq. miles	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES											
				Agricultural Classes				Non-Agricultural Classes							
				III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		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
	BURDWAN DISTRICT														
12	Asansol	T	30·7	884	4,077	5	84	14,958	9,466	13,194	7,583	9,881	9,024	14,596	16,461
		R	26·7	507	3,201	..	63	8,793	5,648	1,888	603	830	496	3,921	3,515
		U	*4·02*	*377*	*876*	*5*	*21*	*6,165*	*3,818*	*11,306*	*6,980*	*9,051*	*8,528*	*10,675*	*12,946*
	Asansol		*4·02*	*377*	*876*	*5*	*21*	*6,165*	*3,818*	*11,306*	*6,980*	*9,051*	*8,528*	*10,675*	*12,946*
13	Barabani		60·4	3,092	3,338	99	136	10,214	6,119	905	680	930	395	1,591	1,229
14	Jamuria		90·6	5,235	4,980	197	186	34,577	21,488	3,058	1,767	1,093	792	4,279	3,911
15	Raniganj	T	32·8	1,713	1,836	95	140	23,702	14,936	3,406	2,893	1,283	830	5,556	5,087
		R	30·9	1,137	1,137	87	53	17,399	10,130	990	812	386	297	3,021	2,525
		U	*1·85*	*576*	*699*	*8*	*87*	*6,303*	*4,806*	*2,416*	*2,081*	*897*	*533*	*2,535*	*2,562*
	Raniganj		*1·85*	*576*	*699*	*8*	*87*	*6,303*	*4,806*	*2,416*	*2,081*	*897*	*533*	*2,535*	*2,562*
16	Ondal	T	71·4	6,143	3,086	233	166	21,340	12,809	2,345	1,717	2,370	1,568	6,405	6,141
		R	70·1	6,117	3,067	233	165	20,463	12,146	2,038	1,474	1,450	838	6,122	5,967
		U	*1·30*	*26*	*19*	..	*1*	*877*	*663*	*307*	*243*	*920*	*730*	*283*	*174*
	Ondal		*1·30*	*26*	*19*	..	*1*	*877*	*663*	*307*	*243*	*920*	*730*	*283*	*174*
17	Faridpur		120·2	6,659	3,717	390	448	3,154	2,643	752	670	448	300	2,181	1,852
18	Kanksa		108·8	6,281	6,022	50	64	1,384	1,348	772	564	952	719	7,166	2,847

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—contd.

District, Thana or Township		Area in Sq. miles	Population 1951 Persons	Population 1951 Males	Population 1951 Females	Population 1941 Persons	Percentage Variation 1941 to 1951	Percentage Variation 1931 to 1941	Density 1951	Density 1941	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES: Agricultural Classes I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Males	I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants Females	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants Males	II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
Kalna Subdivision	T	385·1	305,751	154,948	150,803	247,672	+23·4	+13·2	794	643	55,525	57,361	25,668	24,708
	R	383·1	288,427	145,685	142,742	235,110	+22·7	+12·4	753	614	55,171	56,858	25,612	24,630
	U	*2·0*	*17,324*	*9,263*	*8,061*	*12,562*	*+37·9*	*+31·3*	*8,662*	*6,281*	*354*	*503*	*56*	*78*
19 **Kalna**	T	134·2	122,534	62,533	60,001	101,048	+21·3	+13·9	913	753	19,822	21,056	11,061	10,445
	R	132·2	105,210	53,270	51,940	88,486	+18·9	+11·9	796	669	19,468	20,553	11,005	10,367
	U	*2·0*	*17,324*	*9,263*	*8,061*	*12,562*	*+37·9*	*+31·3*	*8,662*	*6,281*	*354*	*503*	*56*	*78*
Kalna		*2·0*	*17,324*	*9,263*	*8,061*	*12,562*	*+37·9*	*+31·3*	*8,662*	*6,281*	*354*	*503*	*56*	*78*
20 **Purbasthali**		133·0	104,628	53,003	51,625	72,954	+43·4	+10·1	787	549	19,120	19,532	4,557	4,396
21 **Manteswar**		117·9	78,589	39,412	39,177	73,670	+ 6·7	+15·5	667	625	16,583	16,773	10,050	9,867
Katwa Subdivision	T	409·3	314,594	158,481	156,113	299,720	+ 5·0	+11·6	769	732	68,508	67,802	26,149	25,946
	R	404·3	290,912	145,992	144,920	283,401	+ 2·7	+10·7	720	701	67,158	66,280	25,738	25,314
	U	*5·0*	*23,682*	*12,489*	*11,193*	*16,319*	*+45·1*	*+29·3*	*4,736*	*3,264*	*1,350*	*1,522*	*411*	*632*
22 **Katwa**	T	131·3	128,193	64,971	63,222	*115,484*	*+11·0*	+13·4	976	880	24,907	23,589	8,484	7,899
	R	126·3	104,511	52,482	52,029	99,165	+ 5·4	+11·1	827	785	23,557	22,067	8,073	7,267
	U	*5·0*	*23,682*	*12,489*	*11,193*	*16,319*	*+45·1*	*+29·3*	*4,736*	*3,264*	*1,350*	*1,522*	*411*	*632*
Katwa		*1·0*	*15,533*	*8,190*	*7,343*	*11,283*	*+37·7*	*+45·2*	*15,533*	*11,283*	*1,208*	*1,185*	*342*	*550*
Dainhat		*4·0*	*8,149*	*4,299*	*3,850*	*5,036*	*+61·8*	*+ 3·9*	*2,037*	*1,259*	*142*	*337*	*69*	*82*
23 **Mangalkot**		140·9	88,871	44,630	44,241	81,951	+8·4	+ 4·8	631	582	20,553	20,558	9,774	9,961
24 **Ketugram**		137·1	97,530	48,880	48,650	102,285	— 4·6	+15·6	711	746	23,048	23,655	7,891	8,086

TABLE 1.8—E—SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND VARIATION IN POPULATION—concld.

District, Thana or Township		Area in Sq. miles	LIVELIHOOD CLASSES											
			Agricultural Classes				Non-Agricultural Classes							
			III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants		IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers and their dependants		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
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
Kalna Subdivision	T	385·1	30,459	26,971	1,469	1,520	12,248	12,480	12,957	11,555	1,207	1,060	15,415	15,148
	R	383·1	29,684	26,452	1,277	1,365	10,801	11,537	9,918	8,928	841	703	12,381	12,269
	U	*2·0*	*775*	*519*	*192*	*155*	*1,447*	*943*	*3,039*	*2,627*	*366*	*357*	*3,034*	*2,879*
19 Kalna	T	134·2	11,934	10,899	624	640	5,304	4,563	6,159	5,239	610	538	7,019	6,621
	R	132·2	11,159	10,380	432	485	3,857	3,620	3,120	2,612	244	181	3,985	3,742
	U	*2·0*	*775*	*519*	*192*	*155*	*1,447*	*943*	*3,039*	*2,627*	*366*	*357*	*3,034*	*2,879*
Kalna		*2·0*	*775*	*519*	*192*	*155*	*1,447*	*943*	*3,039*	*2,627*	*366*	*357*	*3,034*	*2,879*
20 Purbasthali		133·0	10,626	8,934	495	422	5,787	6,077	5,470	5,154	481	410	6,467	6,700
21 Manteswar		117·9	7,899	7,138	350	458	1,157	1,840	1,328	1,162	116	112	1,929	1,827
Katwa Subdivision	T	409·3	32,419	29,217	1,354	1,773	10,960	11,902	8,384	8,081	1,184	1,230	9,523	10,162
	R	404·3	31,691	28,794	1,122	1,488	7,334	9,718	5,146	4,845	924	833	6,879	7,648
	U	*5·0*	*728*	*423*	*232*	*285*	*3,626*	*2,184*	*3,238*	*3,236*	*260*	*397*	*2,644*	*2,514*
22 Katwa	T	131·3	11,393	10,778	563	727	7,274	6,973	6,246	6,251	649	678	5,455	6,327
	R	126·3	10,665	10,355	331	442	3,648	4,789	3,008	3,015	389	281	2,811	3,813
	U	5·0	*728*	*423*	*232*	*285*	*3,626*	*2,184*	*3,238*	*3,236*	*260*	*397*	*2,644*	*2,514*
Katwa		*1·0*	*661*	*362*	*179*	*240*	*1,455*	*655*	*2,360*	*2,359*	*139*	*178*	*1,846*	*1,814*
Dainhat		*4·0*	*67*	*61*	*53*	*45*	*2,171*	*1,529*	*878*	*877*	*121*	*219*	*798*	*700*
23 Mangalkot		140·9	10,216	8,810	452	562	1,046	1,886	785	673	62	69	1,742	1,722
24 Ketugram		137·1	10,810	9,629	339	484	2,640	3,043	1,353	1,157	473	483	2,326	2,113

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.

(*a*) Area provided by Surveyor General, India, through Registrar General, India. The total 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.

*Excludes the towns of Memari, Chittaranjan, Barakar (in 1931), Disergarh and Neamatpur with areas of 2·34, 6·53, 1·25, 0·89 and 0·77 sq. miles respectively and populations 5,005, 16,162, 10,440, 7,842 and 11,756 respectively, declared as such only in 1951. The percentage variation has been calculated on the absolute figures of 1931, 1941 and 1951. Rural densities for 1941 in column 10 have been based on rural areas of 1951.

†Not declared as town in 1931.

‡Not declared as town in 1931 and 1941.

‡‡Covers all of Hirapur Police Station which was created out of Asansol Police Station after 1941 Census. Percentage variation and densities have been calculated taking into account the population and area of Hirapur now constituted.

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						
BURDWAN DISTRICT						TOTAL POPULATION						
Total	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906	1,372,335	696,929	675,406	337,045	61,734	321,653	584,846	38,231	28,826
Rural	1,867,726	978,450	889,276	1,333,811	678,979	654,832	329,626	59,935	311,504	566,483	37,849	28,414
Urban	323,941	182,311	141,630	38,524	17,950	20,574	7,419	1,799	10,149	18,363	382	412
						RURAL POPULATION						
Rural—1	249,086	131,094	117,992	213,703	113,484	100,219	54,004	6,912	53,452	89,230	6,028	4,077
Rural—2	190,324	99,886	90,438	154,967	81,083	73,884	42,515	9,248	33,055	59,948	5,513	4,688
Rural—3	282,266	143,021	139,245	242,647	122,600	120,047	59,802	10,220	56,004	102,236	6,794	7,591
Rural—4	334,738	185,379	149,359	135,687	65,634	70,053	28,357	7,122	34,821	61,172	2,456	1,759
Rural—5	231,973	127,393	104,580	118,173	58,725	59,448	32,813	5,863	23,046	51,279	2,866	2,306
Rural—6	288,427	145,685	142,742	221,049	111,744	109,305	51,007	11,700	54,235	93,605	6,502	4,000
Rural—7	290,912	145,992	144,920	247,585	125,709	121,876	61,128	8,870	56,891	109,013	7,690	3,993
						URBAN POPULATION						
Urban—1	80,381	46,047	34,334	11,502	5,754	5,748	2,543	683	3,082	4,898	129	167
Urban—2	77,563	46,896	30,667	5,974	3,198	2,776	1,307	339	1,808	2,356	83	81
Urban—3	124,991	67,616	57,375	12,833	4,900	7,933	1,677	483	3,171	7,333	52	117
Urban—4	41,006	21,752	19,254	8,215	4,098	4,117	1,892	294	2,088	3,776	118	47
						ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES						
						TOTAL POPULATION						
Total	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906	819,332	463,832	335,500	285,669	87,674	170,671	260,741	7,492	7,085
Rural	1,867,726	978,450	889,276	533,915	299,471	234,444	188,583	76,194	104,995	152,122	5,893	6,128
Urban	323,941	182,311	141,630	285,417	164,361	121,056	97,086	11,480	65,676	108,619	1,599	957
						RURAL POPULATION						
Rural—1	249,086	131,094	117,992	35,383	17,610	17,773	10,000	4,764	7,159	12,524	451	485
Rural—2	190,324	99,886	90,438	35,357	18,803	16,554	9,172	3,730	8,785	12,390	846	434
Rural—3	282,266	143,021	139,245	39,619	20,421	19,198	11,481	4,288	8,431	14,319	509	591
Rural—4	334,738	185,379	149,359	199,051	119,745	79,306	82,713	39,481	35,658	38,372	1,374	1,453
Rural—5	231,973	127,393	104,580	113,800	68,668	45,132	47,866	9,348	20,010	34,896	792	888
Rural—6	288,427	145,685	142,742	67,378	33,941	33,437	16,747	8,685	16,207	23,445	987	1,307
Rural—7	290,912	145,992	144,920	43,327	20,283	23,044	10,604	5,898	8,745	16,176	934	970
						URBAN POPULATION						
Urban—1	80,381	46,047	34,334	68,879	40,293	28,586	22,752	3,272	17,089	24,974	452	340
Urban—2	77,563	46,896	30,667	71,589	43,698	27,891	27,808	2,661	15,671	25,088	219	142
Urban—3	124,991	67,616	57,375	112,158	62,716	49,442	35,069	3,650	26,947	45,452	700	340
Urban—4	41,006	21,752	19,254	32,791	17,654	15,137	11,457	1,897	5,969	13,105	228	135

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
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
BURDWAN DISTRICT																
Total	358,046	330,464	151,951	23,790	188,092	301,345	18,003	5,329	150,921	172,444	66,576	7,143	74,004	154,890	10,341	10,411
Rural	352,235	323,674	149,756	23,312	184,634	295,085	17,845	5,277	145,594	165,244	65,307	6,948	70,025	147,979	10,262	10,317
Urban	5,811	6,790	2,195	478	3,458	6,260	158	52	5,327	7,200	1,269	195	3,979	6,911	79	94
Rural—1	76,618	43,010	33,074	2,481	39,297	39,832	4,247	697	13,955	38,640	6,262	1,740	6,893	35,315	800	1,585
Rural—2	36,096	34,244	14,906	2,985	19,442	30,564	1,748	695	23,281	20,711	10,584	1,206	10,906	17,042	1,791	2,463
Rural—3	53,880	54,356	22,451	4,107	29,071	49,428	2,358	821	32,207	30,541	14,977	962	14,455	26,799	2,775	2,780
Rural—4	36,475	33,009	13,054	1,711	21,964	30,860	1,457	438	13,867	16,550	5,108	659	8,230	15,796	529	95
Rural—5	26,837	35,917	14,796	2,719	10,614	32,500	1,427	698	10,934	8,858	5,151	302	5,367	7,803	416	753
Rural—6	55,171	56,858	20,393	4,471	31,855	51,392	2,923	995	25,612	24,630	12,115	1,180	11,257	21,812	2,240	1,638
Rural—7	67,158	66,280	31,082	4,838	32,391	60,509	3,685	933	25,738	25,314	11,110	899	12,917	23,412	1,711	1,003
Urban—1	1,171	1,260	465	153	662	1,083	44	24	1,789	2,046	468	91	1,283	1,916	38	39
Urban—2	998	668	460	63	496	599	42	6	1,282	1,262	281	44	976	1,205	25	13
Urban—3	1,938	2,837	593	102	1,323	2,727	22	8	1,789	3,182	400	46	1,379	3,100	10	36
Urban—4	1,704	2,025	677	160	977	1,851	50	14	467	710	120	14	341	690	6	6

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	179,977	163,424	114,733	29,265	55,575	121,201	9,669	12,958	7,985	9,074	3,785	1,536	3,982	7,410	218	128
Rural	174,733	158,252	111,524	28,253	53,661	117,278	9,548	12,721	6,417	7,662	3,039	1,422	3,184	6,141	194	99
Urban	5,244	5,172	3,209	1,012	1,914	3,923	121	237	1,568	1,412	746	114	798	1,269	24	29
Rural—1	21,969	17,205	14,216	2,383	6,799	13,046	954	1,776	942	1,364	452	308	463	1,037	27	19
Rural—2	20,937	18,096	16,701	4,926	2,294	11,653	1,942	1,517	769	833	324	131	413	689	32	13
Rural—3	35,668	34,004	21,975	4,942	12,057	25,082	1,636	3,980	845	1,146	399	209	421	927	25	10
Rural—4	14,590	19,758	9,821	4,586	4,311	13,952	458	1,220	702	736	374	166	316	564	12	6
Rural—5	20,194	13,943	12,533	2,746	6,656	10,355	1,005	842	760	730	333	96	409	621	18	13
Rural—6	29,684	26,452	17,883	5,801	10,495	19,296	1,306	1,355	1,277	1,365	616	248	628	1,105	33	12
Rural—7	31,691	28,794	18,395	2,869	11,049	23,894	2,247	2,031	1,122	1,488	541	264	534	1,198	47	26
Urban—1	1,864	1,738	1,122	366	708	1,279	34	93	930	704	488	73	429	620	13	11
Urban—2	717	687	498	226	206	402	13	59	201	159	68	6	130	150	3	3
Urban—3	1,160	1,805	679	328	461	1,404	20	73	13	109	5	7	8	102	..	..
Urban—4	1,503	942	910	92	539	838	54	12	424	440	185	28	231	397	8	15

TABLE 1.9—ECONOMIC TABLE I—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES—concld.

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from

District and Tract	V—Production other than cultivation								VI—Commerce							
	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
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
BURDWAN DISTRICT																
Total	226,678	160,934	152,082	61,792	71,138	95,455	3,458	3,687	75,386	54,222	41,047	5,279	32,839	47,888	1,500	1,055
Rural	164,043	122,827	113,849	58,097	47,346	61,368	2,848	3,362	40,659	29,174	21,863	3,995	17,734	24,348	1,062	831
Urban	62,635	38,107	38,233	3,695	23,792	34,087	610	325	34,727	25,048	19,184	1,284	15,105	23,540	438	224
Rural—1	4,817	5,822	2,862	2,987	1,767	2,597	188	238	3,380	2,671	1,899	262	1,400	2,359	81	50
Rural—2	5,354	6,097	2,925	2,124	2,103	3,750	326	223	4,663	1,559	2,112	82	2,403	1,452	148	25
Rural—3	5,933	7,359	3,397	2,666	2,336	4,427	200	266	3,660	2,587	2,096	240	1,493	2,291	71	56
Rural—4	87,404	56,027	63,651	35,522	22,756	19,373	997	1,132	9,340	5,064	5,800	695	3,427	4,313	113	56
Rural—5	42,400	26,267	31,485	6,909	10,527	18,772	388	586	4,552	3,520	2,573	554	1,889	2,918	90	48
Rural—6	10,801	11,537	5,705	4,211	4,721	6,873	375	453	9,918	8,928	4,739	1,493	4,865	7,024	314	411
Rural—7	7,334	9,718	3,824	3,678	3,136	5,576	374	464	5,146	4,845	2,644	669	2,257	3,991	245	185
Urban—1	11,444	6,708	7,480	765	3,793	5,895	171	48	8,974	6,561	4,754	387	4,138	6,058	82	116
Urban—2	25,813	16,293	15,402	1,296	10,265	14,878	146	119	4,836	3,054	3,049	173	1,741	2,878	46	
Urban—3	20,305	11,979	11,148	1,254	8,895	10,593	262	132	14,640	9,570	7,868	402	6,571	9,116	201	52
Urban—4	5,073	3,127	4,203	380	839	2,721	31	26	6,277	5,863	3,513	322	2,655	5,488	109	53

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from

District and Tract	VII—Transport								VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources							
	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
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Total	30,379	23,473	18,189	1,401	11,778	21,865	412	207	131,389	116,871	74,351	19,202	54,916	95,533	2,122	2,136
Rural	13,226	9,286	7,679	1,178	5,300	7,950	247	158	81,543	73,157	45,192	12,924	34,615	58,456	1,736	1,777
Urban	17,153	14,187	10,510	223	6,478	13,915	165	49	49,846	43,714	29,159	6,278	20,301	37,077	386	359
Rural—1	572	532	333	16	232	506	7	10	8,841	8,748	4,906	1,499	3,760	7,062	175	187
Rural—2	862	625	464	13	381	589	17	23	7,924	8,273	3,671	1,511	3,898	6,599	355	163
Rural—3	1,217	950	662	20	527	901	28	29	9,611	8,302	5,326	1,362	4,075	6,700	210	240
Rural—4	5,574	3,489	3,569	972	1,941	2,479	64	38	17,427	14,726	9,693	2,292	7,534	12,207	200	227
Rural—5	3,236	2,154	1,907	53	1,275	2,069	54	32	18,480	13,191	11,901	1,832	6,319	11,137	260	222
Rural—6	841	703	407	64	424	632	10	7	12,381	12,269	5,896	2,917	6,197	8,916	288	436
Rural—7	924	833	337	40	520	774	67	19	6,879	7,648	3,799	1,511	2,832	5,835	248	302
Urban—1	2,718	1,598	1,789	24	897	1,555	32	19	17,157	13,719	8,729	2,096	8,261	11,466	167	157
Urban—2	2,644	1,836	1,586	55	1,054	1,780	4	1	10,405	6,708	7,771	1,137	2,611	5,552	23	19
Urban—3	11,165	9,999	6,783	137	4,266	9,840	116	22	16,006	17,894	9,270	1,857	7,215	15,903	121	134
Urban—4	626	754	352	7	261	740	13	7	5,678	5,393	3,389	1,188	2,214	4,156	75	49

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	3,513	1,146	..	..	3,513	1,146	9,388	574	6,991	207	2,397	367
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	9,079	636	7,851	209	1,228	427	1,089	250	..	..	1,089	250
III—Cultivating labourers	3,243	270	2,829	120	414	150	2,477	792	1,459	115	1,018	677
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	490	88	458	70	32	18	59	5	55	5	4	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5,596	1,455	5,202	1,012	394	443	1,456	403	1,160	188	296	215
VI—Commerce	4,708	458	4,400	250	308	208	456	195	372	60	84	135
VII—Transport	734	53	678	24	56	29	186	9	163	3	23	6
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	4,630	874	4,326	540	304	334	749	137	560	74	189	63
Total	**31,993**	**4,980**	**25,744**	**2,225**	**6,249**	**2,755**	**15,860**	**2,365**	**10,760**	**652**	**5,100**	**1,713**

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
All Agricultural Classes—	TOTAL POPULATION											
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	10,362	1,045	5,790	336	4,572	709	1,919	276	932	161	987	115
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	12,254	6,005	6,826	788	5,428	5,217	96	84	83	5	13	79
III—Cultivating labourers	4,268	4,238	..	..	4,268	4,238	104	28	58	14	46	14
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	74	8	47	..	27	8	5	26	..	..	5	26
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	1,153	692	730	202	423	490	510	29	140	26	370	3
VI—Commerce	335	255	199	106	136	149	387	38	362	17	25	21
VII—Transport	90	32	40	1	50	31	45	3	31	2	14	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	747	314	412	95	335	219	397	30	384	23	33	7
Total	**29,283**	**12,589**	**14,044**	**1,528**	**15,239**	**11,061**	**3,463**	**514**	**1,970**	**248**	**1,493**	**266**

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		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	8,124	2,875	6,063	1,231	2,061	1,644	10,987	1,418	8,930	601	2,057	817
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	4,302	4,066	2,593	444	1,709	3,622	1,680	481	1,382	151	298	330
III—Cultivating labourers	5,594	7,792	2,724	1,502	2,870	6,290	979	591	621	176	358	415
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	151	112	105	67	46	45	229	34	190	24	39	10
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	1,860	2,573	482	705	1,378	1,868	743	463	536	253	207	210
VI—Commerce	467	339	252	94	215	245	651	150	176	26	475	124
VII—Transport	100	61	27	6	73	55	85	24	59	6	26	18
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,085	1,329	664	456	421	873	603	333	395	158	208	175
Total	**21,683**	**19,147**	**12,910**	**4,505**	**8,773**	**14,642**	**15,957**	**3,494**	**12,289**	**1,385**	**3,668**	**2,099**

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	1,407	35	1,043	19	364	16	10,489	1,052	8,437	537	2,052	515
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	692	44	574	20	118	24	2,278	595	1,820	133	458	462
III—Cultivating labourers	367	53	340	10	27	43	2,378	1,641	1,710	510	668	1,131
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	12	1	10	1	2	..	450	48	387	27	63	21
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	98	117	59	17	39	100	1,124	616	773	258	351	358
VI—Commerce	166	19	120	8	46	11	1,132	259	921	97	211	162
VII—Transport	122	17	26	.	96	17	126	56	52	6	74	50
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	152	58	73	40	79	18	1,347	539	794	92	553	447
Total	**3,016**	**344**	**2,245**	**115**	**771**	**229**	**19,324**	**4,806**	**14,894**	**1,660**	**4,430**	**3,146**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 1 (Police Stations—Burdwan, Khandaghosh and Raina)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,198	90	..	..	1,198	90	1,662	64	1,260	10	402	54
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	868	165	785	46	83	119	71	88	..	..	71	88
III—Cultivating labourers	365	35	343	17	22	18	489	361	271	8	218	353
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	62	4	56	3	6	1	2	1	2	1	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	315	151	303	135	12	16	69	7	62	7	7	..
VI—Commerce	472	32	452	20	20	12	76	2	69	1	7	1
VII—Transport	35	7	33	3	2	4	12	..	12	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	649	55	626	36	23	19	106	4	99	1	7	3
Total	**3,964**	**539**	**2,598**	**260**	**1,366**	**279**	**2,487**	**527**	**1,775**	**28**	**712**	**499**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	otal		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. 1 (Police Stations—Burdwan, Khandaghosh and Raina)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	3,397	100	2,177	31	1,220	69	370	21	135	12	235	9
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,141	485	695	110	446	375	13	75	7	1	6	74
III—Cultivating labourers	312	385	..	..	312	385	3	..	3	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	5	..	4	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	3	3
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	83	109	46	15	37	94	20	5	19	5	1	..
VI—Commerce	21	12	13	..	8	12	31	4	31	4	..	..
VII—Transport	6	1	3	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	99	22	56	5	43	17	83	4	80	4	3	..
Total	**5,064**	**1,114**	**2,994**	**161**	**2,070**	**953**	**526**	**112**	**277**	**26**	**249**	**86**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 1 (Police Stations—Burdwan, Khandaghosh and Raina)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,401	367	1,005	114	396	253	1,619	178	1,376	50	243	128
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	343	871	220	82	123	789	75	88	65	14	10	74
III—Cultivating labourers	681	880	346	65	335	815	67	43	59	..	8	43
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	17	25	12	21	5	4	25	4	23	3	2	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	162	232	56	123	106	109	11	20	6	17	5	3
VI—Commerce	14	29	4	10	10	19	48	9	20	4	28	5
VII—Transport	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	86	212	46	101	40	111	35	20	20	14	15	6
Total	**2,704**	**2,621**	**1,689**	**517**	**1,015**	**2,104**	**1,880**	**362**	**1,569**	**102**	**311**	**260**

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. 1 (Police Stations—Burdwan, Khandaghosh and Raina)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	485	2	373	..	112	2	2,461	153	2,020	61	441	92
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	94	11	75	6	19	5	199	98	157	37	42	61
III—Cultivating labourers	33	..	31	..	2	..	228	190	171	28	57	162
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	2	..	..	..	80	10	70	..	10	10
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5	..	3	..	2	..	30	57	12	41	18	16
VI—Commerce	29	..	21	..	8	..	3	2	3	1	..	1
VII—Transport	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	3	..	2	..	1	..	170	43	127	12	43	31
Total	**653**	**13**	**509**	**6**	**144**	**7**	**3,173**	**554**	**2,561**	**180**	**612**	**374**

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		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 2 (Police Stations—Jamalpur and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	300	141	..	..	300	141	1,190	103	875	15	315	88
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	843	39	799	16	44	23	79	4	..	..	79	4
III—Cultivating labourers	222	11	196	6	26	5	162	30	148	16	14	14
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	63	7	56	3	7	4	11	..	11	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	616	178	573	83	43	95	104	17	51	13	53	4
VI—Commerce	666	24	622	9	44	15	48	1	31	1	17	..
VII—Transport	68	6	61	3	7	3	18	1	17	1	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	771	83	726	65	45	18	147	20	51	12	96	8
Total	**3,549**	**489**	**3,033**	**185**	**516**	**304**	**1,759**	**176**	**1,184**	**58**	**575**	**118**

Livelihood Classes	NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FROM											
	Employment as cultivating labourers						Rent on agricultural land					
	Total		Self-supporting persons		Earning dependants		Total		Self-supporting 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. 2 (Police Stations—Jamalpur and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	819	171	417	67	402	104	183	81	160	16	23	65
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3,444	2,251	2,089	317	1,355	1,934	3	..	3	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	972	775	..	..	972	775	8	1	8	1	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	12	..	7	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	137	31	59	20	78	11	21	6	21	6	..	..
VI—Commerce	22	1	12	..	10	1	53	1	51	1	2	..
VII—Transport	5	4	3	..	2	4	6	..	4	..	2	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	131	42	70	12	61	30	39	2	31	2	8	..
Total	**5,542**	**3,275**	**2,657**	**416**	**2,885**	**2,859**	**313**	**92**	**278**	**26**	**35**	**66**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 2 (Police Stations—Jamalpur and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	727	307	553	165	174	142	1,653	143	1,362	53	291	90
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	405	477	176	49	229	428	223	20	198	3	25	17
III—Cultivating labourers	1,144	793	383	226	761	567	84	31	51	13	33	18
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	7	15	2	7	5	8	28	4	20	4	8	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	165	170	31	80	134	90	28	28	21	20	7	8
VI—Commerce	44	5	26	2	18	3	65	4	20	..	45	4
VII—Transport	7	12	4	..	3	12	2	..	1	..	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	96	131	37	63	59	68	41	8	24	4	17	4
Total	**2,595**	**1,810**	**1,212**	**592**	**1,383**	**1,318**	**2,124**	**236**	**1,687**	**97**	**427**	**141**

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. 2 (Police Stations—Jamalpur and Memari)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	79	..	47	..	32	..	1,209	133	989	68	211	65
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	144	7	128	4	16	3	412	63	369	9	43	54
III—Cultivating labourers	21	3	21	3	..	..	302	150	166	12	136	138
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	3	37	3	7	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	3	1	3	1	..	..	29	38	18	23	11	15
VI—Commerce	9	..	9	..	..	..	40	2	28	..	12	2
VII—Transport	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	1	4
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	7	..	1	..	6	..	193	50	130	15	63	35
Total	**264**	**11**	**210**	**8**	**54**	**3**	**2,223**	**443**	**1,739**	**130**	**484**	**313**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 3 (Police Stations—Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	305	170	..	..	305	170	1,815	110	1,305	39	510	71
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,887	156	1,671	26	216	130	151	49	..	..	151	49
III—Cultivating labourers	333	40	295	14	38	26	149	35	114	10	35	25
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	33	8	32	4	1	4	7	..	7	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	454	150	427	124	27	26	59	7	52	7	7	..
VI—Commerce	465	45	455	22	10	23	38	1	37	..	1	1
VII—Transport	92	2	89	..	3	2	24	1	23	1	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	164	54	152	28	12	26	74	3	62	..	12	3
Total	**3,733**	**625**	**3,121**	**218**	**612**	**407**	**2,317**	**206**	**1,600**	**57**	**717**	**149**

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. 3 (Police Stations—Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	912	184	307	18	605	166	235	27	227	21	8	6
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3,407	1,486	1,563	77	1,844	1,409	31	4	29	2	2	2
III—Cultivating labourers	719	1,429	..	..	719	1,429	3	2	3	2	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	9	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	76	54	44	38	32	16	9	..	9	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	30	3	19	1	11	2	10	..	9	..	1	..
VII—Transport	10	1	2	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	134	23	70	9	64	14	13	..	13	..	..	..
Total	**5,297**	**3,180**	**2,011**	**143**	**3,286**	**3,037**	**302**	**33**	**291**	**25**	**11**	**8**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 3 (Police Stations—Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,208	490	929	214	279	276	2,256	150	1,918	68	338	82
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	761	1,084	373	105	388	979	275	100	223	12	52	88
III—Cultivating labourers	1,016	2,361	291	332	725	2,029	77	78	62	6	15	72
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	21	13	13	8	8	5	22	3	15	2	7	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	156	322	42	129	114	193	20	24	10	18	10	6
VI—Commerce	22	27	12	9	10	18	48	4	20	2	28	2
VII—Transport	10	14	1	1	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	96	199	41	57	55	142	37	12	26	6	11	6
Total	**3,290**	**4,510**	**1,702**	**855**	**1,588**	**3,655**	**2,735**	**371**	**2,274**	**114**	**461**	**287**

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. 3 (Police Stations—Galsi, Bhatar and Ausgram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	202	..	149	..	53	..	1,739	101	1,479	51	260	50
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	177	5	123	1	54	4	425	128	357	9	68	119
III—Cultivating labourers	43	37	34	..	9	37	273	409	178	47	95	362
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	..	..	..	48	1	42	1	6	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5	..	3	..	2	..	67	53	59	28	8	25
VI—Commerce	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	17	14	7	10	10
VII—Transport	16	..	13	..	3	..	12	13	8	..	4	13
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	14	2	9	2	5	..	133	62	82	13	51	49
Total	**459**	**44**	**333**	**3**	**126**	**41**	**2,721**	**784**	**2,219**	**156**	**502**	**628**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
Rural Tract No. 4 (Police Stations—Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani and Jamuria)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	71	13	..	..	71	13	622	33	494	14	128	19
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	508	24	465	17	43	7	31	..	..	..	31	..
III—Cultivating labourers	324	32	284	3	40	29	98	206	66	2	32	204
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	28	22	28	22	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	1,200	214	1,119	191	81	23	563	244	432	103	131	141
VI—Commerce	305	45	291	31	14	14	29	1	25	1	4	..
VII—Transport	72	8	71	..	1	8	18	3	14	..	4	3
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	361	35	338	12	23	23	68	1	55	1	13	..
Total	**2,869**	**393**	**2,596**	**276**	**273**	**117**	**1,435**	**488**	**1,092**	**121**	**343**	**367**

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. 4 (Police Stations—Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani and Jamuria)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	319	104	185	22	134	82	725	10	39	8	686	2
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	456	55	325	18	131	37	6	..	6	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	153	330	..	..	153	330	44	..	2	..	42	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	251	264	172	56	79	208	389	3	24	3	365	..
VI—Commerce	31	5	14	1	17	4	43	2	43	2	..	..
VII—Transport	2	5	2	1	..	4	4	..	2	..	2	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	59	48	33	11	26	37	13	..	13	..	..	..
Total	**1,273**	**812**	**731**	**109**	**542**	**703**	**1,224**	**15**	**129**	**13**	**1,095**	**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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 4 (Police Stations—Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani and Jamuria)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,090	250	842	98	248	152	685	232	594	89	91	143
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	803	59	533	39	270	20	122	50	96	50	26	..
III—Cultivating labourers	564	686	420	144	144	542	48	79	44	25	4	54
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	28	8	22	4	6	4	27	6	23	5	4	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	461	721	173	190	288	531	97	67	77	17	20	50
VI—Commerce	48	22	24	8	24	14	81	29	49	8	32	21
VII—Transport	16	5	3	2	13	3	15	4	14	1	1	3
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	126	81	47	12	79	69	73	34	57	1	16	33
Total	**3,136**	**1,832**	**2,064**	**497**	**1,072**	**1,335**	**1,148**	**501**	**954**	**196**	**194**	**305**

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. 4 (Police Stations—Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol, Barabani and Jamuria)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	119	1	80	1	39	..	496	51	436	24	60	27
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	37	..	35	..	2	..	150	31	124	..	26	31
III—Cultivating labourers	161	1	159	1	2	..	175	114	134	53	41	61
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5	110	3	12	2	98	139	106	108	25	31	81
VI—Commerce	17	..	7	..	10	..	67	6	55	3	12	3
VII—Transport	43	7	2	..	41	7	9	10	7	..	2	10
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	2	..	2	..	..	..	194	77	151	12	43	65
Total	**384**	**119**	**288**	**14**	**96**	**105**	**1,260**	**385**	**1,045**	**117**	**215**	**278**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 5 (Police Stations—Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	134	187	..	..	134	187	1,004	98	655	40	349	58
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	558	10	489	2	69	8	3	..	..	..	3	..
III—Cultivating labourers	102	7	72	7	30	..	353	4	40	..	313	4
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	57	3	52	3	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	1,159	82	1,134	60	25	22	238	13	210	6	28	7
VI—Commerce	289	31	280	25	9	6	21	7	18	4	3	3
VII—Transport	182	2	177	2	5	..	41	1	34	..	7	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	473	13	440	7	33	6	46	..	38	..	8	..
Total	**2,954**	**335**	**2,644**	**106**	**310**	**229**	**1,710**	**123**	**999**	**50**	**711**	**73**

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. 5 (Police Stations—Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	405	84	259	32	146	52	139	17	132	17	7	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	453	245	257	14	196	231	6	..	6	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	315	105	..	..	315	105	10	..	10	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	13	4	11	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	150	92	111	25	39	67	22	..	22	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	21	21	13	19	8	2	20	3	18	3	2	..
VII—Transport	25	13	14	..	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	88	83	48	15	40	68	32	..	12	..	20	..
Total	**1,470**	**647**	**713**	**105**	**757**	**542**	**229**	**20**	**200**	**20**	**29**	..

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 5 (Police Stations—Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,325	490	1,006	214	319	276	1,171	130	929	52	242	78
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	502	454	397	25	105	429	126	51	111	1	15	50
III—Cultivating labourers	511	915	266	279	245	636	77	63	67	15	10	48
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	34	16	28	8	6	8	16	2	16	2	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	328	496	91	76	237	420	67	75	45	48	22	27
VI—Commerce	23	36	9	9	14	27	74	10	32	6	42	4
VII—Transport	20	7	3	..	17	7	16	3	12	1	4	2
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	64	119	16	26	48	93	39	26	21	10	18	16
Total	**2,807**	**2,533**	**1,816**	**637**	**991**	**1,896**	**1,586**	**360**	**1,233**	**135**	**353**	**225**

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. 5 (Police Stations—Raniganj, Ondal, Faridpur and Kanksa)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	195	4	135	..	60	4	917	76	747	33	170	43
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	30	8	25	..	5	8	133	31	110	4	23	27
III—Cultivating labourers	19	..	10	..	9	..	424	71	341	22	83	49
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	2	..	..	..	26	2	21	1	5	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	18	2	9	1	9	1	170	53	142	11	28	42
VI—Commerce	4	10	1	6	3	4	37	6	28	4	9	2
VII—Transport	13	7	8	..	5	7	8	2	3	..	5	2
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	21	1	..	..	21	1	122	50	50	12	72	38
Total	**302**	**32**	**190**	**7**	**112**	**25**	**1,837**	**291**	**1,442**	**87**	**395**	**204**

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											
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
Rural Tract No. 6 (Police Stations—Kalna, Purbasthali and Manteswar)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	731	232	..	..	731	232	915	86	715	57	200	29
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2,032	106	1,552	40	480	66	560	86	..	..	560	86
III—Cultivating labourers	756	78	680	43	76	35	525	84	478	57	47	27
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	106	20	102	20	4	..	9	1	8	1	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	574	389	511	191	63	198	173	59	157	27	16	32
VI—Commerce	793	149	738	82	55	67	103	150	88	37	15	113
VII—Transport	80	5	77	2	3	3	8	..	8	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	662	443	629	331	33	112	123	72	101	43	22	29
Total	**5,734**	**1,422**	**4,289**	**709**	**1,445**	**713**	**2,416**	**538**	**1,555**	**222**	**861**	**316**

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. 6 (Police Stations—Kalna, Purbasthali and Manteswar)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,421	293	694	132	727	161	95	57	85	34	10	23
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,570	1,174	826	199	744	975	6	2	6	1	..	1
III—Cultivating labourers	776	337	..	..	776	337	17	22	15	10	2	12
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	7	2	3	..	4	2	2	6	..	..	2	6
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	213	52	127	28	86	24	25	6	22	5	3	1
VI—Commerce	105	171	67	73	38	98	61	..	47	..	14	..
VII—Transport	6	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	159	46	86	26	73	20	52	16	52	15	..	1
Total	**4,257**	**2,075**	**1,808**	**458**	**2,449**	**1,617**	**262**	**109**	**231**	**65**	**31**	**44**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 6 (Police Stations—Kalna, Purbasthali and Manteswar)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	853	405	608	172	245	233	1,602	326	1,117	129	485	197
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	787	473	486	39	301	434	391	40	313	13	78	27
III—Cultivating labourers	774	976	471	214	303	762	217	170	186	80	31	90
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	20	12	13	10	7	2	37	5	30	5	7	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	112	108	..	..	112	108	321	120	273	49	48	71
VI—Commerce	112	84	67	39	45	45	82	42	..	..	82	42
VII—Transport	5	4	4	1	1	3	12	1	11	..	1	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	455	296	396	143	59	153	204	179	164	104	40	75
Total	**3,118**	**2,358**	**2,045**	**618**	**1,073**	**1,740**	**2,866**	**883**	**2,094**	**380**	**772**	**503**

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. 6 (Police Stations—Kalna, Purbasthali and Manteswar)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	94	20	71	16	23	4	1,696	280	1,194	164	502	116
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	96	2	86	1	10	1	322	66	255	18	67	48
III—Cultivating labourers	23	5	22	5	1	..	500	380	430	288	70	92
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	2	..	2	..	..	..	49	7	41	5	8	2
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	18	..	17	..	1	..	229	57	183	38	46	19
VI—Commerce	20	..	16	..	4	..	438	98	377	52	61	46
VII—Transport	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	1	3	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	38	53	26	38	12	15	49	31	..	..	49	31
Total	**294**	**80**	**240**	**60**	**54**	**20**	**3,285**	**922**	**2,481**	**568**	**804**	**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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 7 (Police Stations—Katwa, Mangalkot and Ketugram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	752	297	..	..	752	297	2,140	78	1,648	31	492	47
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2,332	127	2,040	55	292	72	193	22	..	..	193	22
III—Cultivating labourers	1,114	62	936	28	178	34	652	66	296	21	356	45
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	62	17	54	9	8	8	15	..	14	..	1	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	816	270	707	212	109	58	131	50	97	22	34	28
VI—Commerce	766	99	657	58	109	41	78	27	59	11	19	16
VII—Transport	117	16	91	13	26	3	26	1	17	..	9	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	792	135	705	40	87	95	115	26	87	10	28	16
Total	**6,751**	**1,023**	**5,190**	**415**	**1,561**	**608**	**3,350**	**270**	**2,218**	**95**	**1,132**	**175**

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. 7 (Police Stations—Katwa, Mangalkot and Ketugram)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	3,083	100	1,749	32	1,334	68	138	40	123	30	15	10
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1,731	254	1,032	47	699	207	28	1	23	..	5	1
III—Cultivating labourers	998	726	..	..	998	726	14	2	12	..	2	2
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	26	..	16	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	217	62	157	20	60	42	6	7	6	6	..	1
VI—Commerce	82	29	53	12	29	17	15	6	13	6	2	..
VII—Transport	19	4	9	..	10	4	5	..	3	..	2	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	61	34	45	11	16	23	36	2	35	..	1	2
Total	**6,217**	**1,209**	**3,061**	**122**	**3,156**	**1,087**	**242**	**58**	**215**	**42**	**27**	**16**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Rural Tract No. 7 (Police Stations—Katwa, Mangalkot and Ketugram)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	1,324	539	967	239	357	300	1,718	233	1,390	140	328	93
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	635	610	363	96	272	514	412	126	327	56	85	70
III—Cultivating labourers	848	1,107	522	215	326	892	394	122	142	33	252	89
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	8	22	5	9	3	13	48	5	43	2	5	3
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	99	317	..	99	99	218	75	118	42	81	33	37
VI—Commerce	56	58	33	8	23	50	48	30	..	..	48	30
VII—Transport	4	4	1	1	3	3	8	6	5	1	3	5
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	88	142	44	48	44	94	50	24	28	11	22	13
Total	**3,062**	**2,799**	**1,935**	**715**	**1,127**	**2,084**	**2,753**	**664**	**1,977**	**324**	**776**	**340**

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. 7 (Police Stations—Katwa, Mangalkot and Ketugram)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	187	7	151	2	36	5	1,690	214	1,319	101	371	113
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	81	8	74	5	7	3	559	167	401	53	158	114
III—Cultivating labourers	64	6	61	1	3	5	401	292	269	54	132	238
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	4	1	2	1	2	..	71	7	53	5	18	2
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	18	3	17	3	1	..	114	132	76	52	38	80
VI—Commerce	..	7	..	2	..	5	38	43	23	17	15	26
VII—Transport	1	..	..	..	1	..	19	3	6	..	13	3
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	40	1	28	..	12	1	48	58	10	..	38	58
Total	**395**	**33**	**333**	**14**	**62**	**19**	**2,940**	**916**	**2,157**	**282**	**783**	**634**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 1 (Towns—Burdwan and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	15	12	..	..	15	12	9	..	9	..	..	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	17	1	17	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
III—Cultivating labourers	8	..	8	..	..	..	11	2	9	..	2	2
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	36	3	35	2/	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	106	9	95	5	11	4	30	3	13	2	17	1
VI—Commerce	379	20	357	..	22	20	13	2	12	1	1	1
VII—Transport	40	..	38	..	2	..	21	2	20	1	1	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	367	18	345	3	22	15	49	6	46	4	3	2
Total	**968**	**63**	**895**	**11**	**73**	**52**	**136**	**18**	**109**	**10**	**27**	**8**

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. 1 (Towns—Burdwan and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	11	2	2	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	43	27	34	5	9	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	18	49	..	..	18	49	4	1	4	1	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5	2	4	..	1	2	13	1	12	..	1	1
VI—Commerce	12	..	5	..	7	..	41	20	37	..	4	20
VII—Transport	9	1	1	..	8	1	3	1	3	1	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	9	..	3	..	6	..	62	4	62	..	..	4
Total	**96**	**79**	**47**	**5**	**49**	**74**	**136**	**32**	**129**	**4**	**7**	**28**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 1 (Towns—Burdwan and Memari)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	18	9	12	5	6	4	75	4	63	2	12	2
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	13	13	6	4	7	9	14	3	11	..	3	3
III—Cultivating labourers	24	49	17	18	7	31	8	..	8	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	11	..	7	..	4	..	9	2	8	1	1	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	79	28	13	6	66	22	24	4	15	1	9	3
VI—Commerce	45	19	25	3	20	16	9	4	..	1	9	3
VII—Transport	10	8	3	.	7	8	6	5	4	3	2	2
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	30	91	19	2	11	89	48	7	22	..	26	7
Total	**230**	**217**	**102**	**38**	**128**	**179**	**193**	**29**	**131**	**8**	**62**	**21**

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
Urban Tract No. 1 (Towns—Burdwan and Memari)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	6	..	6	..	..	..	67	22	58	16	9	6
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	20	2	18	2	2	..	31	4	15	..	16	4
III—Cultivating labourers	3	1	2	..	1	1	13	12	7	2	6	10
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	14	52	8	5	6
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	13	1	4	..	9	1	132	40	75	26	57	14
VI—Commerce	3	2	2	..	1	2	150	57	132	3	18	54
VII—Transport	6	..	..	..	6	..	14	8	8	1	6	7
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	11	..	3	..	8	..	228	40	137	..	91	40
Total	**62**	**6**	**35**	**2**	**27**	**4**	**692**	**197**	**484**	**56**	**208**	**141**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 2 (Towns—Chittaranjan, Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh and Neamatpur)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	5	..	..	..	5	..	12	1	12	1	..	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	23	6	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	..	2	..	1	..	1	14	1	14	1	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	14	1	14	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	238	3	230	3	8	..	75	..	74	..	1	..
VI—Commerce	93	2	78	..	15	2	11	..	9	..	2	..
VII—Transport	16	1	16	..	..	1	7	..	7	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	41	1	41	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	**430**	**16**	**402**	**12**	**28**	**4**	**122**	**2**	**119**	**2**	**3**	..

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
Urban Tract No. 2 (Towns—Chittaranjan, Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh and Neamatpur)												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	1	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	1
III—Cultivating labourers	..	45	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	5	15	1	..	4	15	2	..	2	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..
VII—Transport	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	3	5	1	4	2	1	7	..	7	..	..	..
Total	**15**	**72**	**7**	**5**	**8**	**67**	**33**	**2**	**32**	**1**	**1**	**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
	TOTAL POPULATION											
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
Urban Tract No. 2 (Towns—Chittaranjan, Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh and Neamatpur)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	79	2	62	..	17	2	54	8	45	5	9	3
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	43	3	34	1	9	2	30	2	26	1	4	1
III—Cultivating labourers	14	3	1	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	..	..	1
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	144	71	46	..	98	71	18	4	10	..	8	4
VI—Commerce	33	2	25	2	8	..	12	5	..	5	12	..
VII—Transport	4	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	10	7	5	..	5	7	11	5	9	3	2	2
Total	**328**	**89**	**176**	**3**	**152**	**86**	**132**	**25**	**96**	**14**	**36**	**11**

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. 2 (Towns—Chittaranjan, Kulti, Barakar, Disergarh and Neamatpur)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	29	1	23	..	6	1	60	7	56	7	4	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	6	..	3	..	3	..	24	7	15	3	9	4
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	3	..	..	10
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; Agricultural rent receivers	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	2	..	..	..	2	..	54	34	29	5	25	29
VI—Commerce	15	..	15	..	..	..	73	1	64	..	9	1
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	7	..	1	..	6	..	31	9	23	..	8	9
Total	**60**	**1**	**43**	..	**17**	**1**	**252**	**68**	**195**	**15**	**57**	**53**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 3 (Towns—Burnpur, Asansol, Raniganj and Ondal)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2	..	..	..	2	..	16	1	16	..	..	1
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	8	2	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	4	3	4	1	..	2	14	3	14	..	..	3
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	88	..	73	..	15	..	9	..	7	..	2	..
VI—Commerce	153	2	144	..	9	2	3	..	3	..	..	..
VII—Transport	4	1	4	..	..	1	6	..	6	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	37	4	25	1	12	3	4	..	4	..	..	..
Total	**296**	**12**	**257**	**2**	**39**	**10**	**52**	**4**	**50**	..	**2**	**4**

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
Urban Tract No. 3 (Towns—Burnpur, Asansol, Raniganj and Ondal)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	..	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	1	22	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	3	52	..	..	3	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	3	10	..	..	3	10	3	..	3	..	..	..
VI—Commerce	8	13	..	..	8	13	14	..	14	..	..	..
VII—Transport	6	3	1	..	5	3	12	1	6	..	6	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	4	8	..	1	4	7	18	..	17	..	1	..
Total	**25**	**109**	**1**	**1**	**24**	**108**	**50**	**2**	**43**	**1**	**7**	**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
BURDWAN DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 3 (Towns—Burnpur, Asansol, Raniganj and Ondal)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	31	10	31	5	..	5	57	6	51	6	6	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	6	14	2	2	4	12	3	1	3	1	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	5	20	4	9	1	11	1	..	1	..	..	..
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	132	86	16	1	116	85	75	2	31	1	44	1
VI—Commerce	46	18	14	..	32	18	96	7	1	..	95	7
VII—Transport	23	2	5	..	18	2	22	3	9	..	13	3
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	14	42	4	3	10	39	26	13	4	4	22	9
Total	**257**	**192**	**76**	**20**	**181**	**172**	**280**	**32**	**100**	**12**	**180**	**20**

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
Urban Tract No. 3 (Towns—Burnpur, Asansol, Raniganj and Ondal)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	6	..	5	..	1	..	54	8	41	7	13	1
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	5	1	5	1	..	..	16	..	12	..	4	..
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	5	4	16	5
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	9	..	..	..	9	..	120	39	47	3	73	36
VI—Commerce	68	..	48	..	20	..	171	13	134	1	37	12
VII—Transport	33	3	..	..	33	3	52	11	11	2	41	9
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	9	1	1	..	8	1	83	81	19	6	64	75
Total	**130**	**5**	**59**	**1**	**71**	**4**	**517**	**161**	**269**	**23**	**248**	**138**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
Urban Tract No. 4 (Towns—Kalna, Katwa and Dainhat)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	..	4	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	1	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	15	..	11	..	4	..	10	..	9	..	1	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	29	3	29	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	30	9	30	8	..	1	5	3	5	1	..	2
VI—Commerce	327	9	326	3	1	6	36	4	21	4	15	..
VII—Transport	28	5	21	1	7	4	5	..	5	..	..	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	313	33	299	16	14	17	16	5	16	3	..	2
Total	**745**	**63**	**719**	**31**	**26**	**32**	**76**	**13**	**59**	**9**	**17**	**4**

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
Urban Tract No. 4 (Towns—Kalna, Katwa and Dainhat)	TOTAL POPULATION											
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	4	8	..	2	4	6	12	20	12	20	..	..
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	8	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	2	5	..	..	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	13	1	9	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
VI—Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2	84	1	..	1
VII—Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	1	1	..
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	..	3	..	1	..	2	42	2	42	2	..	..
Total	**27**	**17**	**14**	**3**	**13**	**14**	**146**	**39**	**145**	**25**	**1**	**14**

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT												
	TOTAL POPULATION											
Urban Tract No. 4 (Towns—Kalna, Katwa and Dainhat)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	68	6	48	5	20	1	97	8	85	7	12	1
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	4	8	3	2	1	6	9	..	9	..	..	..
III—Cultivating labourers	13	2	3	..	10	2	6	5	1	4	5	1
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	4	..	3		1	..	14	2	9		5	2
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	22	22	14	1	8	21	7	1	6	1	1	..
VI—Commerce	24	39	13	4	11	35	88	6	34	..	54	6
VII—Transport	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	20	9	9	1	11	8	39	5	20	1	19	4
Total	**156**	**86**	**93**	**13**	**63**	**73**	**260**	**29**	**164**	**13**	**96**	**16**

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. 4 (Towns—Kalna, Katwa and Dainhat)												
All Agricultural Classes—												
I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	5	..	3	..	2	..	109	7	98	5	11	2
II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	2	..
III—Cultivating labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	4	6	..	32	4
IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; Agricultural rent receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	4	39	4	2	..
All Non-Agricultural Classes (persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from)—												
V—Production other than cultivation	2	..	..	..	2	..	40	7	24	6	16	1
VI—Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	14	63	9	28	5
VII—Transport	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	1
VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	33	65	22	31	16
Total	**13**	..	**5**	..	**8**	..	**424**	**75**	**302**	**46**	**122**	**29**

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES BY DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

(Relates to Selfsupporting Persons only)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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
All Industries and Services—Total	281,244	84,490	5,826	674	209,280	55,316	66,138	28,500
All Industries and Services—Rural	185,490	73,643	2,842	601	141,304	47,529	41,344	25,513
All Industries and Services—Urban	95,754	10,847	2,984	73	67,976	7,787	24,794	2,987
Rural—1	9,344	4,571	80	18	5,934	1,680	3,330	2,873
Rural—2	9,081	3,413	114	10	4,470	1,364	4,497	2,039
Rural—3	11,110	4,085	140	5	7,276	1,640	3,694	2,440
Rural—4	82,164	39,481	1,066	156	69,180	32,063	11,918	7,262
Rural—5	47,680	7,516	653	107	42,801	5,198	4,226	2,211
Rural—6	16,747	8,685	662	101	7,824	3,872	8,261	4,712
Rural—7	9,364	5,892	127	204	3,819	1,712	5,418	3,976
Urban—1	22,293	3,096	1,041	53	13,714	2,023	7,538	1,020
Urban—2	27,551	2,587	637	4	22,857	2,277	4,057	306
Urban—3	34,555	3,468	1,064	12	24,657	2,700	8,834	756
Urban—4	11,355	1,696	242	4	6,748	787	4,365	905
Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified—Total	8,598	1,775	259	42	4,551	513	3,788	1,220
Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified—Rural	7,849	1,533	258	42	4,151	453	3,440	1,038
Division 0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified—Urban	749	242	1	..	400	60	348	182
Rural—1	583	270	..	4	104	32	479	234
Rural—2	540	195	3	1	243	3	294	191
Rural—3	967	193	3	..	727	41	237	152
Rural—4	1,185	91	8	17	801	22	376	52
Rural—5	1,201	99	171	7	634	31	396	61
Rural—6	2,266	465	73	..	1,133	272	1,060	193
Rural—7	1,107	220	..	13	509	52	598	155
Urban—1	363	17	..	..	192	7	171	10
Urban—2	150	2	..	..	75	2	75	..
Urban—3	132	175	..	..	100	51	32	124
Urban—4	104	48	1	..	33	..	70	48
0·1—Stock Raising—Total	4,760	366	41	13	3,645	195	1,074	158
0·1—Stock Raising—Rural	4,496	350	41	13	3,433	191	1,022	146
0·1—Stock Raising—Urban	264	16	..	..	212	4	52	12
Rural—1	411	21	..	..	89	13	322	8
Rural—2	344	17	..	1	241	3	103	13
Rural—3	811	32	..	..	722	18	89	14
Rural—4	826	39	3	2	749	20	74	17
Rural—5	754	46	8	1	620	27	126	18
Rural—6	757	134	30	..	542	82	185	52
Rural—7	593	61	..	9	470	28	123	24
Urban—1	112	..	..	..	88	..	24	..
Urban—2	89	2	..	..	69	2	20	..
Urban—3	34	12	..	..	27	2	7	10
Urban—4	29	2	..	..	28	..	1	2
0·2—Rearing of small animals and insects—Total	153	184	125	1	..	4	28	179
0·2—Rearing of small animals and insects—Rural	153	79	125	1	..	3	28	75
0·2—Rearing of small animals and insects—Urban	..	105	..	..	..	1	..	104
Rural—1	23	42	..	1	..	3	23	38
Rural—2	5	33	..	..	..	..	5	33
Rural—3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rural—5	125	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Urban—3	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100
Urban—4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	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	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
0·3—Plantation Industries . Total	204	73	19	2	85	49	100	22
Rural	62	23	18	2	5	..	39	21
Urban	142	50	1	..	80	49	61	1
Rural—1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—2	25	2	1	..	..	..	24	2
Rural—4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—5	26	2	17	..	4	..	5	2
Rural—6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—7	6	19	..	2	..	..	6	17
Urban—1	29	..	..	..	7	..	22	..
Urban—2	13	..	..	..	6	..	7	..
Urban—3	73	49	..	..	67	49	6	..
Urban—4	27	1	1	..	..	..	26	1
0·4—Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified . Total	331	89	11	..	238	5	82	84
Rural	214	47	11	..	134	5	69	42
Urban	117	42	..	..	104	..	13	42
Rural—2	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Rural—3	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	17
Rural—4	21	15	..	..	19	1	2	14
Rural—5	6	3	1	..	4	..	1	3
Rural—6	167	..	10	..	111	..	46	..
Rural—7	4	11	..	..	..	3	4	8
Urban—1	105	5	..	..	97	..	8	5
Urban—3	11	5	..	..	6	..	5	5
Urban—4	1	32	..	..	1	..	..	32
0·5—Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation) . Total	33	..	..	..	1	..	32	..
Rural	19	..	..	..	1	..	18	..
Urban	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Rural—4	19	..	..	..	1	..	18	..
Urban—1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Urban—4	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
0·6—Fishing . . . Total	3,117	1,063	63	26	582	260	2,472	777
Rural	2,905	1,034	63	26	578	254	2,264	754
Urban	212	29	..	..	4	6	208	23
Rural—1	146	207	..	3	15	16	131	188
Rural—2	150	143	2	..	2	..	146	143
Rural—3	156	139	3	..	5	22	148	117
Rural—4	318	37	5	15	31	1	282	21
Rural—5	290	48	20	6	6	4	264	38
Rural—6	1,341	331	33	..	480	190	828	141
Rural—7	504	129	..	2	39	21	465	106
Urban—1	115	11	..	..	..	6	115	5
Urban—2	48	.	..	..	..	..	48	..
Urban—3	11	9	..	..	..	..	11	9
Urban—4	38	9	..	..	4	..	34	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		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
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	Total	79,958	34,380	308	28	79,199	33,068	451	1,284
	Rural	73,755	33,481	59	28	73,470	32,194	226	1,259
	Urban	6,203	899	249	..	5,729	874	225	25
Rural—1		42	1	2	..	38	..	2	1
Rural—2		149	1	..	..	10	..	139	1
Rural—3		176	30	..	..	134	..	42	30
Rural—4		49,833	27,996	23	4	49,805	27,992	5	..
Rural—5		23,445	5,355	34	24	23,409	4,179	2	1,152
Rural—6		25	12	..	..	8	11	17	1
Rural—7		85	86	..	..	66	12	19	74
Urban—1		64	..	1	..	55	..	8	..
Urban—2		4,496	693	238	..	4,082	670	176	23
Urban—3		231	199	10	..	182	197	39	2
Urban—4		1,412	7	..	..	1,410	7	2	..
1·0—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	Total	1,368	..	..	..	1,368	..	..	..
	Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	1,366	..	..	..	1,366	..	..	..
Rural—5		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Urban—4		1,366	..	..	..	1,366	..	..	..
1·1—Coal mining—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and legnite	Total	78,092	33,470	306	28	77,539	32,975	247	467
	Rural	73,377	32,662	59	28	73,292	32,183	26	451
	Urban	4,715	808	247	..	4,247	792	221	16
Rural—1		42	1	2	..	38	..	2	1
Rural—2		9	..	..	..	8	..	1	..
Rural—3		31	30	..	..	31	..	..	30
Rural—4		49,776	27,996	23	4	49,748	27,992	5	..
Rural—5		23,434	4,616	34	24	23,399	4,174	1	418
Rural—6		8	11	..	..	5	11	3	..
Rural—7		77	8	..	..	63	6	14	2
Urban—1		63	..	..	..	55	..	8	..
Urban—2		4,423	604	238	..	4,011	588	174	16
Urban—3		227	197	9	..	179	197	39	..
Urban—4		2	7	..	..	2	7	..	..
1·2—Iron ore mining	Total	147	56	..	..	9	48	138	8
	Rural	147	1	..	..	9	..	138	1
	Urban	..	55	..	..	..	48	..	7
Rural—2		138	1	..	..	..	..	138	1
Rural—4		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—5		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Urban—2		..	55	..	..	..	48	..	7
1·3—Metal mining except iron ore mining	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Rural	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6		..	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
1·4—Crude petroleum and Natural Gas—Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations	Total	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—4		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—1		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
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	337	846	1	..	271	39	65	807
	Rural	219	810	..	..	158	5	61	805
	Urban	118	36	1	..	113	34	4	2
Rural—2		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—3		145	..	..	..	103	..	42	..
Rural—4		51	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
Rural—5		2	739	..	..	2	5	..	734
Rural—6		14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Rural—7		5	71	..	..	..	..	5	71
Urban—2		73	34	..	..	71	34	2	..
Urban—3		1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2
Urban—4		44	..	..	..	42	..	2	..
1·6—Mica	Total	9	7	..	..	8	6	1	1
	Rural	9	7	..	..	8	6	1	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—6		3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Rural—7		3	7	..	..	3	6	..	1
Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	Total	12,591	15,627	333	123	4,813	4,438	7,445	11,066
	Rural	7,262	14,484	157	116	2,539	4,025	4,566	10,343
	Urban	5,329	1,143	176	7	2,274	413	2,879	723
Rural—1		519	2,299	2	3	105	315	412	1,981
Rural—2		1,144	1,756	11	..	155	469	978	1,287
Rural—3		1,084	2,323	9	..	577	580	498	1,743
Rural—4		1,075	741	50	26	541	333	484	382
Rural—5		1,092	1,173	51	6	472	592	569	575
Rural—6		1,067	3,436	28	3	369	1,271	670	2,162
Rural—7		1,281	2,756	6	78	320	465	955	2,213
Urban—1		2,119	530	62	5	990	251	1,067	274
Urban—2		569	77	19	..	274	23	276	54
Urban—3		1,815	261	78	2	872	137	865	122
Urban—4		826	275	17	..	138	2	671	273

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
2·0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified — Total	269	286	15	13	124	158	130	115
2·0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified — Rural	164	264	12	13	80	156	72	95
2·0—Food Industries otherwise unclassified — Urban	105	22	3	..	44	2	58	20
Rural—1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rural—2	36	1	..	..	5	..	31	1
Rural—3	22	..	..	..	12	..	10	..
Rural—4	19	79	1	..	7	17	11	62
Rural—5	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Rural—6	25	154	11	..	7	132	7	22
Rural—7	59	28	..	13	47	7	12	8
Urban—1	47	2	2	..	26	..	19	2
Urban—2	17	5	..	..	..	1	17	4
Urban—3	25	4	1	..	10	1	14	3
Urban—4	16	11	..	..	8	..	8	11
2·1—Grains and pulses — Total	2,033	13,462	40	49	1,071	3,396	922	10,017
2·1—Grains and pulses — Rural	1,306	12,712	7	46	725	3,173	574	9,493
2·1—Grains and pulses — Urban	727	750	33	3	346	223	348	524
Rural—1	207	2,252	..	..	70	311	137	1,941
Rural—2	137	1,652	1	..	45	466	91	1,186
Rural—3	565	2,263	..	..	455	572	110	1,691
Rural—4	78	511	3	7	26	249	49	255
Rural—5	60	1,139	2	6	19	578	39	555
Rural—6	149	2,602	1	3	33	692	115	1,907
Rural—7	110	2,293	..	30	77	305	33	1,958
Urban—1	417	433	24	3	287	218	106	212
Urban—2	13	47	3	..	9	2	1	45
Urban—3	111	56	5	..	37	2	69	54
Urban—4	186	214	1	..	13	1	172	213
2·2—Vegetable oil and dairy products — Total	601	335	23	1	419	181	159	153
2·2—Vegetable oil and dairy products — Rural	309	310	..	1	176	159	133	150
2·2—Vegetable oil and dairy products — Urban	292	25	23	..	243	22	26	3
Rural—1	42	..	..	..	1	..	41	..
Rural—2	15	1	..	..	10	..	5	1
Rural—3	21	2	..	..	16	..	5	2
Rural—4	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Rural—5	72	2	..	..	71	..	1	2
Rural—6	67	185	..	..	10	141	57	44
Rural—7	76	120	..	1	52	18	24	101
Urban—1	55	6	6	..	44	4	5	2
Urban—2	114	16	10	..	97	16	7	..
Urban—3	112	3	6	..	98	2	8	1
Urban—4	11	..	1	..	4	..	6	..
2·3—Sugar Industries — Total	116	179	2	15	55	154	59	10
2·3—Sugar Industries — Rural	114	179	2	15	54	154	58	10
2·3—Sugar Industries — Urban	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rural—1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rural—2	5	1	..	..	3	1	2	..
Rural—3	13	..	..	..	7	..	6	..
Rural—4	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Rural—5	33	..	1	..	22	..	10	..
Rural—6	28	120	..	..	6	118	22	2
Rural—7	31	57	1	15	15	35	15	7
Urban—1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—3	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
2·4—Beverages	Total	347	19	19	..	240	14	88	5
	Rural	231	14	7	..	168	9	56	5
	Urban	116	5	12	..	72	5	32	..
Rural—1		11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Rural—2		39	..	3	..	14	..	22	..
Rural—3		9	..	..	..	7	..	2	..
Rural—4		127	14	3	..	114	9	10	5
Rural—5		45	..	1	..	33	..	11	..
Urban—1		51	1	2	..	31	1	18	..
Urban—2		18	..	1	..	16	..	1	..
Urban—3		31	4	9	..	15	4	7	..
Urban—4		16	..	..	..	10	..	6	..
2·5—Tobacco	Total	3,438	484	97	20	1,541	235	1,800	229
	Rural	1,518	242	50	16	496	102	972	124
	Urban	1,920	242	47	4	1,045	133	828	105
Rural—1		112	16	..	..	14	1	98	15
Rural—2		135	13	4	..	13	..	118	13
Rural—3		222	21	8	..	46	1	168	20
Rural—4		111	15	3	3	58	9	50	3
Rural—5		483	23	25	..	266	10	192	13
Rural—6		213	73	5	..	43	44	165	29
Rural—7		242	81	5	13	56	37	181	31
Urban—1		717	40	11	2	387	7	319	31
Urban—2		132	4	2	..	98	2	32	2
Urban—3		832	176	23	2	490	124	319	50
Urban—4		239	22	11	..	70	..	158	22
2·6—Cotton textiles	Total	2,789	343	65	18	609	145	2,115	180
	Rural	2,513	300	60	18	573	125	1,880	157
	Urban	276	43	5	..	36	20	235	23
Rural—1		69	8	1	2	..	2	68	4
Rural—2		630	83	2	.	18	2	619	81
Rural—3		85	4	1	..	4	..	80	4
Rural—4		486	70	33	13	284	23	169	34
Rural—5		270	9	13	..	27	4	230	5
Rural—6		344	65	10	..	182	53	152	12
Rural—7		620	61	..	3	58	41	562	17
Urban—1		41	43	2	..	11	20	28	23
Urban—2		5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Urban—3		71	..	2	..	17	..	52	..
Urban—4		159	..	1	..	8	..	150	..
2·7—Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods	Total	1,892	346	65	5	521	97	1,306	244
	Rural	701	312	16	5	173	95	512	212
	Urban	1,191	34	49	..	348	2	794	32
Rural—1		64	18	1	1	19	..	44	17
Rural—2		79	5	1	..	17	..	61	5
Rural—3		109	23	..	..	20	1	89	22
Rural—4		154	12	5	2	28	3	121	7
Rural—5		79	..	8	..	18	..	53	..
Rural—6		149	209	1	..	60	85	88	124
Rural—7		67	45	..	2	11	6	56	37
Urban—1		442	3	15	..	166	1	261	2
Urban—2		180	4	3	..	31	1	146	3
Urban—3		442	12	28	..	133	..	281	12
Urban—4		127	15	3	..	18	..	106	15

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
2·8—Textile Industries otherwise unclassified	Total	137	100	1	2	41	45	95	53
	Rural	71	87	1	2	29	43	41	42
	Urban	66	13	..	..	12	2	54	11
Rural—1		1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1
Rural—2		15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Rural—3		5	10	..	..	4	6	1	4
Rural—4		6	21	1	1	3	20	2	..
Rural—5		3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Rural—6		27	28	..	..	2	6	25	22
Rural—7		14	26	..	1	3	10	11	15
Urban—1		42	..	..	..	8	..	34	..
Urban—2		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Urban—3		16	..	..	..	2	..	14	..
Urban—4		8	12	..	..	2	1	6	11
2·9—Leather, leather products and footwear	Total	969	73	6	..	192	13	771	60
	Rural	335	64	2	..	65	9	268	55
	Urban	634	9	4	..	127	4	503	5
Rural—1		12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Rural—2		44	..	..	..	15	..	29	..
Rural—3		33	..	..	..	6	..	27	..
Rural—4		75	19	1	..	4	3	70	16
Rural—5		44	..	1	..	13	..	30	..
Rural—6		65	..	..	..	26	..	39	..
Rural—7		62	45	..	..	1	6	61	39
Urban—1		306	2	..	..	30	..	276	2
Urban—2		90	..	..	..	23	..	67	..
Urban—3		174	6	4	..	69	4	101	2
Urban—4		64	1	..	..	5	..	59	1
Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof	Total	37,665	8,375	309	52	29,001	2,069	8,355	6,254
	Rural	14,458	7,179	93	52	7,103	907	7,262	6,220
	Urban	23,207	1,196	216	..	21,898	1,162	1,093	34
Rural—1		470	21	43	..	102	2	325	19
Rural—2		394	7	6	1	85	..	303	6
Rural—3		589	13	4	..	235	1	350	12
Rural—4		9,675	6,694	12	40	3,979	520	5,684	6,134
Rural—5		2,198	282	4	1	2,088	277	106	4
Rural—6		775	21	15	..	477	17	283	4
Rural—7		357	141	9	10	137	90	211	41
Urban—1		3,517	131	23	..	3,289	117	205	14
Urban—2		9,811	505	131	..	9,243	497	437	8
Urban—3		8,344	559	60	..	7,922	548	362	11
Urban—4		1,535	1	2	..	1,444	..	89	1
3·0—Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	Total	9,351	6,533	129	9	7,451	353	1,771	6,171
	Rural	5,402	6,470	39	9	4,030	303	1,333	6,158
	Urban	3,949	63	90	..	3,421	50	438	13
Rural—1		184	19	..	..	26	2	158	17
Rural—2		314	4	5	1	41	..	268	3
Rural—3		505	13	4	..	176	1	325	12
Rural—4		2,234	6,100	8	1	2,123	7	103	6,092
Rural—5		1,336	251	3	1	1,272	246	61	4
Rural—6		596	1	15	..	350	..	231	1
Rural—7		233	82	4	6	42	47	187	29
Urban—1		271	23	16	..	132	11	123	12
Urban—2		3,492	..	59	..	3,237	..	196	..
Urban—3		111	39	13	..	38	39	60	..
Urban—4		75	1	2	..	14	..	59	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		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
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	10,744	1,643	12		10,519	1,578	213	65
	Rural	1,989	632	2		1,976	582	11	50
	Urban	8,755	1,011	10		8,543	996	202	15
Rural—2		8	3			8			3
Rural—4		1,190	554	1		1,179	512	10	42
Rural—5		685	29	1		684	29		
Rural—6		83	20			82	17	1	3
Rural—7		23	26			23	24		2
Urban—1		2,013	97			1,979	97	34	
Urban—2		301	402			301	397		5
Urban—3		6,418	512	10		6,261	502	147	10
Urban—4		23				2	..	21	
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	2,232		16		2,163		53	
	Rural								
	Urban	2,232		16		2,163		53	
Urban—3		1,160		16		1,091		53	
Urban—4		1,072				1,072			
3 3—Transport Equipment	Total	8,638	115	120		7,921	108	597	7
	Rural	533	3	45		254	1	234	2
	Urban	8,105	112	75		7,667	107	363	5
Rural—1		270	2	43		75	.	152	2
Rural—2		47		1		17	.	29	.
Rural—3		39				17		22	
Rural—4		78	1	1		62	1	15	
Rural—5		97				83	..	14	.
Rural—6		2						2	.
Urban—1		1,183	8	4		1,146	6	33	2
Urban—2		5,986	101	69		5,677	98	240	3
Urban—3		578	3	2		493	3	83	
Urban—4		358				351	.	7	
3·4—Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	Total	5,056	5			22	5	5,034	.
	Rural	5,037				7		5,030	
	Urban	19	5			15	5	4	
Rural—4		5,001				1		5,000	.
Rural—5		31				1		30	.
Rural—6		3				3		.	..
Rural—7		2		.		2	.		.
Urban—1		9	3			5	3	4	..
Urban—2			2		.		2	..	.
Urban—3		10	.		.	10	.	..	..

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
3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops — Total	794	49	12	39	746	9	36	1
3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops — Rural	782	48	2	39	746	8	34	1
3·5—Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops — Urban	12	1	10	..	..	1	2	.
Rural—2	23		..	.	17	..	6	.
Rural—3	45		..	..	42	..	3	.
Rural—4	576	39	1	39	572	.	3	
Rural—5	40	2		.	40	2		
Rural—6	34				28		6	
Rural—7	64	7	1	.	47	6	16	1
Urban—1	2	..	.	..	..	..	2	
Urban—3	10	1	10	..	..	1		
3·6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol — Total	636		1		39	..	596	
3·6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol — Rural	631	.	1		39		591	
3·6—Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol — Urban	5	..			..		5	
Rural—1	1				1			
Rural—2	1			.	1			
Rural—4	579		1	.	30	.	548	
Rural—5	7		.	.	7			
Rural—6	43			.	.		43	
Urban—3	3			.	..	..	3	
Urban—4	2	..	.	..	..	..	2	
3·7—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations — Total	7	1	..	..	2	..	5	1
3·7—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations — Rural	7	..		.	2		5	
3·7—Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations — Urban	..	1		.	.	.		1
Rural—4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—7	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Urban—3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified — Total	207	29	19	4	138	16	50	9
3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified — Rural	77	26	4	4	49	13	24	9
3·8—Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified — Urban	130	3	15	..	89	3	26	..
Rural—1	15		..	..	..	..	15	..
Rural—2	1		.		1	.	..	..
Rural—4	13		.		12	.	1	..
Rural—5	2				1	..	1	..
Rural—6	14		..	..	14	.	..	..
Rural—7	32	26	4	4	21	13	7	9
Urban—1	39	..	3	..	27	..	9	..
Urban—2	32	..	3	..	28	..	1	..
Urban—3	54	3	9	..	29	3	16	.
Urban—4	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..

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
Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified — Total	13,270	1,635	184	20	7,241	776	5,845	839
Rural	10,525	1,420	115	19	5,907	667	4,503	734
Urban	2,745	215	69	1	1,334	109	1,342	105
Rural—1	1,248	396	17	..	898	329	333	67
Rural—2	698	165	2	3	154	22	542	140
Rural—3	581	107	6	..	119	53	456	54
Rural—4	1,883	..	28	..	1,116	..	739	..
Rural—5	3,549	..	20	..	2,796	..	733	..
Rural—6	1,572	277	27	..	614	204	931	73
Rural—7	994	475	15	16	210	59	769	400
Urban—1	1,417	87	30	1	720	42	667	44
Urban—2	376	19	17	..	225	13	134	6
Urban—3	626	60	9	..	335	52	282	8
Urban—4	326	49	13	..	54	2	259	47
4·0—Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified — Total	1,204	240	32	9	235	61	937	170
Rural	857	158	17	8	115	22	725	128
Urban	347	82	15	1	120	39	212	42
Rural—1	37	3	7	..	13	..	17	3
Rural—2	8	3	..	..	..	..	8	3
Rural—3	46	4	2	..	8	..	36	4
Rural—4	373	..	2	..	15	..	356	..
Rural—5	98	..	..	..	20	..	78	..
Rural—6	114	7	5	..	18	7	91	..
Rural—7	181	141	1	8	41	15	139	118
Urban—1	160	58	6	1	61	37	93	20
Urban—2	29	..	3	..	18	..	8	..
Urban—3	107	2	3	..	32	2	72	..
Urban—4	51	22	3	..	9	..	39	22
4·1—Products of Petroleum and Coal — Total	15	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	15	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Urban—1	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Urban—3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4·2—Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products — Total	4,147	653	38	..	3,434	551	675	102
Rural	3,694	639	34	..	3,065	538	595	101
Urban	453	14	4	..	369	13	80	1
Rural—1	745	335	10	..	729	323	6	12
Rural—2	310	66	..	..	109	22	201	44
Rural—3	7	48	..	..	7	44	..	4
Rural—4	1,028	..	18	..	945	..	65	..
Rural—5	764	..	1	..	746	..	17	..
Rural—6	720	190	5	..	430	149	285	41
Rural—7	120	..	..	..	99	..	21	..
Urban—1	305	..	3	..	285	..	17	..
Urban—2	84	11	..	..	62	11	22	..
Urban—3	52	..	..	..	14	..	38	..
Urban—4	12	3	1	..	8	2	3	1
4·3—Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products — Total	282	..	..	..	1	..	281	..
Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban	281	..	..	..	..	..	281	..
Rural—5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban—1	281	..	..	..	..	..	281	..

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
4·4—Non-metallic mineral products	Total	1,368	268	33	1	317	82	1,018	185
	Rural	1,005	218	20	1	138	41	847	176
	Urban	363	50	13	..	179	41	171	9
Rural—1		77	25	..	..	8	1	69	24
Rural—2		101	3	..	..	3	..	98	3
Rural—3		48	15	..	..	5	2	43	13
Rural—4		186	..	5	..	49	..	132	..
Rural—5		191	..	15	..	55	..	121	..
Rural—6		153	49	..	..	10	27	143	22
Rural—7		249	126	..	1	8	11	241	114
Urban—1		74	5	..	..	28	..	46	5
Urban—2		102	1	11	..	23	1	68	..
Urban—3		152	43	..	..	117	40	35	3
Urban—4		35	1	2	.	11	..	22	1
4·5—Rubber products	Total	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	Rural	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—1		11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Urban—1		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4·6—Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	Total	3,808	430	47	7	957	57	2,804	366
	Rural	2,839	370	30	7	510	47	2,299	316
	Urban	969	60	17	..	447	10	505	50
Rural—1		243	33	..	..	2	5	241	28
Rural—2		252	89	2	..	17	..	233	89
Rural—3		479	40	4	..	99	7	376	33
Rural—4		270	..	3	..	88	..	179	..
Rural—5		632	..	4	..	117	..	511	..
Rural—6		578	31	17	..	150	21	411	10
Rural—7		385	177	..	7	37	14	348	156
Urban—1		468	24	10	..	252	5	196	19
Urban—2		117	7	2	..	81	1	34	6
Urban—3		214	6	2	..	96	4	116	2
Urban—4		180	23	3	..	18	..	159	23
4·7—Furniture and fixtures	Total	175	13	1	3	146	..	28	10
	Rural	151	13	..	3	139	..	12	10
	Urban	24	..	1	..	7	..	16	..
Rural—1		128	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
Rural—2		1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..
Rural—4		14	..	..	..	10	..	4	..
Rural—7		8	10	..	..	..	..	8	10
Urban—1		12	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
Urban—2		9	..	1	..	6	..	2	..
Urban—3		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—4		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4·8—Paper and paper products	Total	1,947	7	2	..	1,932	5	13	2
	Rural	1,859	..	..	..	1,854	..	5	..
	Urban	88	7	2	..	78	5	8	2
Rural—4		10	..	..	..	9	..	1	..
Rural—5		1,849	..	..	..	1,845	..	4	..
Urban—1		33	..	2	..	27	..	4	..
Urban—3		55	7	..	..	51	5	4	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		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 9—Printing and Allied Industries	Total	311	24	31		205	20	75	4
	Rural	108	22	14		74	19	20	3
	Urban	203	2	17		131	1	55	1
Rural—1		7				7			
Rural—2		26	1			24		2	1
Rural—3		1						1	
Rural—4		2						2	
Rural—5		14				12		2	
Rural 6		7				6		1	
Rural—7		51	21	14		25	19	12	2
Urban—1		79		9		64		6	
Urban—2		35				35			
Urban—3		43	2	4		24	1	15	1
Urban—4		46		4		8		34	
Division 6—Commerce	Total	41,047	5,279	3,421	262	10,884	1,359	26,742	3,658
	Rural	21,863	3,995	1,710	247	5,971	1,159	14,182	2,589
	Urban	19,184	1,284	1,711	15	4,913	200	12,560	1,069
Rural—1		1,899	262	13	6	643	30	1,243	226
Rural—2		2,112	82	76	3	678	4	1,358	75
Rural—3		2,096	240	117	5	584	23	1,395	212
Rural—4		5,800	695	855	30	2,180	93	2,765	572
Rural—5		2,573	554	340	69	640	68	1,593	417
Rural 6		4,739	1,493	226	67	688	862	3,825	564
Rural—7		2,044	669	83	67	558	79	2,003	523
Urban—1		4,754	387	753		1,202	3	2,799	384
Urban 2		3,049	173	121	4	846	36	2,082	133
Urban—3		7,868	402	681	8	1,808	100	5,379	294
Urban 4		3,513	322	156	3	1,057	61	2,300	258
6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	Total	11,955	911	1,393	65	3,387	413	7,175	433
	Rural	5,779	761	792	63	1,578	345	3,409	353
	Urban	6,176	150	601	2	1,809	68	3,766	80
Rural—1		35	11	1		11		23	11
Rural—2		134	1	4		16		114	1
Rural—3		416	60	28	4	120	14	268	42
Rural—4		2,077	129	547	2	711	12	819	115
Rural—5		513	107	111	24	114	12	288	71
Rural—6		1,883	364	81	13	365	281	1,437	70
Rural—7		721	89	20	20	241	26	460	43
Urban—1		1,749	30	321		443		985	30
Urban—2		897	19	56		331		510	19
Urban—3		2,419	81	169	2	558	56	1,692	23
Urban—4		1,111	20	55		477	12	579	8
6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	Total	19,426	3,230	1,504	150	4,844	586	13,078	2,494
	Rural	10,630	2,432	689	142	3,012	487	6,929	1,803
	Urban	8,796	798	815	8	1,832	99	6,149	691
Rural—1		1,053	201	1	6	349	18	703	177
Rural—2		1,168	8	42		387		739	8
Rural—3		1,464	136	80	1	415	2	969	133
Rural—4		2,872	524	275	26	1,075	67	1,522	431
Rural—5		1,603	272	181	28	419	46	1,003	198
Rural—6		1,403	780	75	40	169	318	1,159	422
Rural—7		1,067	511	35	41	198	36	834	434
Urban—1		1,848	204	261	..	367	2	1,220	202
Urban—2		1,419	129	51	3	345	33	1,023	93
Urban—3		3,991	207	439	4	755	29	2,797	234
Urban—4		1,538	198	64	1	365	35	1,109	162

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
6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	Total	805	637	57	22	244	235	504	380
	Rural	295	453	16	22	76	219	203	212
	Urban	510	184	41	..	168	16	301	168
Rural—1		11	5	..	..	4	..	7	5
Rural—2		27	5	..	..	15	..	12	5
Rural—3		40	19	2	..	11	2	27	17
Rural—4		44	22	3	..	11	5	30	17
Rural—5		57	77	8	9	15	1	34	67
Rural—6		58	273	3	9	10	201	45	63
Rural—7		58	52	..	4	10	10	48	38
Urban—1		117	73	12	..	22	..	83	73
Urban—2		40	4	1	..	14	1	25	3
Urban—3		224	29	18	..	111	10	95	19
Urban—4		129	78	10	..	21	5	98	73
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	2,750	101	159	10	703	14	1,888	77
	Rural	948	45	47	7	213	5	688	33
	Urban	1,802	56	112	3	490	9	1,200	44
Rural—1		25	4	4	..	8	3	13	1
Rural—2		126	..	5	..	27	..	94	..
Rural—3		103	9	3	..	25	..	75	9
Rural—4		289	11	11	2	89	2	189	7
Rural—5		170	1	18	..	25	..	127	1
Rural—6		129	12	6	3	18	..	105	9
Rural—7		106	8	..	2	21	..	85	6
Urban—1		419	19	64	..	138	..	217	19
Urban—2		322	14	5	1	58	2	259	11
Urban—3		753	10	20	..	194	..	539	10
Urban—4		308	13	23	2	100	7	185	4
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	2,533	152	117	4	513	17	1,903	131
	Rural	1,788	111	61	2	382	17	1,345	92
	Urban	745	41	56	2	131	..	558	39
Rural—1		260	29	4	..	27	2	229	27
Rural—2		301	57	24	2	195	4	82	51
Rural—3		43	10	4	..	2	4	37	6
Rural—4		276	..	15	..	100	..	161	..
Rural—5		44	15	2	..	26	7	16	8
Rural—6		680	..	12	..	21	..	647	..
Rural—7		184	..	..	..	11	..	173	..
Urban—1		244	35	53	..	95	..	96	35
Urban—2		144	2	1	..	10	..	133	2
Urban—3		68	4	2	2	2	..	64	2
Urban—4		289	..	..	..	24	..	265	..

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
6·5—Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	Total	2,386	140	136	9	716	14	1,534	117
	Rural	1,883	111	104	9	542	14	1,237	88
	Urban	503	29	32	..	174	..	297	29
Rural—1		455	10	3	..	223	7	229	3
Rural—2		33	11	1	1	4	..	28	10
Rural—3		17	4	..	..	..	..	17	4
Rural—4		164	6	4	..	136	5	24	1
Rural—5		174	80	20	8	34	2	120	70
Rural—6		565	..	48	..	93	..	424	..
Rural—7		475	..	28	..	52	..	395	..
Urban—1		109	9	16	..	19	..	74	9
Urban—2		179	4	6	..	82	..	91	4
Urban—3		162	6	10	..	58	..	94	6
Urban—4		53	10	..	..	15	..	38	10
6·6—Real Estate—House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	Total	333	6	..	1	..	3	333	2
	Rural	285	6	..	1	..	3	285	2
	Urban	48	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Rural—2		283	..	..	..	..	..	283	..
Rural—4		..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Rural—5		2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Rural—6		..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Urban—1		29	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Urban—2		14	..	..	..	.	..	14	..
Urban—3		5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
6·7—Insurance—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business	Total	196	76	3	..	129	66	64	10
	Rural	71	67	1	..	48	65	22	2
	Urban	125	9	2	..	81	1	42	8
Rural—1		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rural—2		12	..	..	..	7	..	5	..
Rural—4		21	..	..	..	16	..	5	..
Rural—5		4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Rural—6		13	59	1	..	7	59	5	..
Rural—7		21	6	..	..	15	6	6	..
Urban—1		45	8	..	..	18	1	27	7
Urban—2		4	1	..	..	2	..	2	1
Urban—3		59	..	..	..	55	..	4	..
Urban—4		17	..	2	..	6	..	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
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	663	26	52	1	348	11	263	14
— Rural	184	9	..	1	120	4	64	4
— Urban	479	17	52	..	228	7	199	10
Rural—1	60	..	..	..	21	..	39	..
Rural—2	28	..	..	..	27	..	1	..
Rural—3	13	2	..	..	11	1	2	1
Rural—4	57	1	..	..	42	..	15	1
Rural—5	6	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Rural—6	8	3	..	1	5	2	3	..
Rural—7	12	3	..	..	10	1	2	2
Urban—1	194	9	26	..	100	..	68	9
Urban—2	30	..	1	..	4	..	25	..
Urban—3	187	5	23	..	75	5	89	..
Urban—4	68	3	2	..	49	2	17	1
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications — Total	18,189	1,401	146	3	15,981	1,324	2,062	74
— Rural	7,679	1,178	39	1	6,877	1,122	763	55
— Urban	10,510	223	107	2	9,104	202	1,299	19
Rural—1	333	16	3	..	272	9	58	7
Rural—2	464	13	1	..	429	11	34	2
Rural—3	662	20	..	..	613	19	49	1
Rural—4	3,569	972	20	..	3,213	966	336	6
Rural—5	1,907	53	9	..	1,829	51	69	2
Rural—6	407	64	..	..	281	29	126	35
Rural—7	337	40	6	1	240	37	91	2
Urban—1	1,789	24	31	1	1,053	19	705	4
Urban—2	1,586	55	7	..	1,405	53	174	2
Urban—3	6,783	137	67	1	6,495	125	221	11
Urban—4	352	7	2	..	151	5	199	2
7·0—Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services — Total	567	9	1	..	377	8	189	1
— Rural	236	1	..	..	216	..	20	1
— Urban	331	8	1	..	161	8	169	..
Rural—4	201	..	..	..	200	..	1	..
Rural—5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rural—6	35	..	..	..	16	..	19	..
Urban—1	170	..	1	..	42	..	127	..
Urban—2	161	8	..	..	119	8	42	..

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
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	4,940	1,035	145	3	3,060	972	1,735	60
	Rural	2,062	954	39	1	1,373	912	650	41
	Urban	2,878	81	106	2	1,687	60	1,085	19
Rural—1		143	10	3	..	82	3	58	7
Rural—2		72	3	1	..	49	1	22	2
Rural—3		103	4	..	..	55	3	48	1
Rural—4		864	870	20	..	509	864	335	6
Rural—5		631	16	9	..	553	15	69	1
Rural—6		143	47	...	..	93	24	50	23
Rural—7		106	4	6	1	32	2	68	1
Urban—1		955	16	30	1	358	11	567	4
Urban—2		391	19	7	..	252	17	132	2
Urban—3		1,296	41	67	1	1,015	29	214	11
Urban—4		236	5	2	..	62	3	172	2
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	251	72	..	..	121	65	130	7
	Rural	171	70	..	..	86	63	85	7
	Urban	80	2	..	..	35	2	45	..
Rural—1		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Rural—2		19	..	..	..	7	..	12	..
Rural—3		4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Rural—4		..	38	..	..	..	38	..	..
Rural—6		66	8	..	..	17	2	49	6
Rural—7		76	24	..	..	53	23	23	1
Urban—1		12	2	..	..	1	2	11	..
Urban—2		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Urban—3		19	..	..	..	12	..	7	..
Urban—4		47	..	..	..	20	..	27	..
7·3—Transport by Air—Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and airports	Total	150	6	..	..	142	..	8	6
	Rural	149	6	..	..	141	..	8	6
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—1		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—3		4	.	..	..	4	..	..	..
Rural—4		9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Rural—6		134	6	..	..	126	..	8	6
Urban—1		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
7·4—Railway transport—Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	Total	12,281	279	..	..	12,281	279	..	..
	Rural	5,061	147	..	..	5,061	147	..	..
	Urban	7,220	132	..	..	7,220	132	..	..
Rural—1		182	6	..	..	182	6	..	..
Rural—2		373	10	..	..	373	10	..	..
Rural—3		551	16	..	..	551	16	..	..
Rural—4		2,495	64	..	..	2,495	64	..	..
Rural—5		1,276	36	..	..	1,276	36	..	..
Rural—6		29	3	..	..	29	3	..	.
Rural—7		155	12	..	..	155	12	..	..
Urban—1		651	6	..	..	651	6	..	..
Urban—2		1,032	28	..	..	1,032	28	..	..
Urban—3		5,468	96	..	..	5,468	96	..	..
Urban—4		69	2	..	..	69	2	..	..
Division 5—Construction and Utilities	Total	11,924	1,547	61	21	9,360	1,189	2,503	337
	Rural	7,431	848	36	16	6,309	551	1,086	281
	Urban	4,493	609	25	5	3,051	638	1,417	56
Rural—1		800	22	..	..	758	10	42	12
Rural—2		426	92	..	..	244	40	182	52
Rural—3		272	1	..	..	220	..	52	1
Rural—4		3,327	302	13	..	2,803	297	511	5
Rural—5		2,085	..	12	..	1,877	..	196	..
Rural—6		404	130	11	6	331	124	62	..
Rural—7		117	301	..	10	76	80	41	211
Urban—1		1,340	180	17	5	911	154	412	21
Urban—2		1,184	143	..	..	1,030	143	154	..
Urban—3		1,348	309	3	..	810	293	535	16
Urban—4		621	67	5	..	300	48	316	19
5·0—Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified	Total	2,548	209	7	..	1,973	159	568	50
	Rural	2,212	116	7	..	1,973	70	232	46
	Urban	336	93	..	..	..	89	336	4
Rural—1		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rural—2		34	86	..	..	2	40	32	46
Rural—3		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—4		1,223	23	4	..	1,099	23	120	..
Rural—5		929	..	..	..	849	..	80	..
Rural—6		20	..	3	..	17	..	..	..
Rural—7		4	6	..	..	4	6	..	..
Urban—1		78	13	..	..	..	13	78	..
Urban—3		159	80	..	..	..	76	159	4
Urban—4		99	..	..	..	..	..	99	..

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
5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings	Total	3,885	565	40		2,227	383	1,618	182
	Rural	2,142	389	20		1,351	268	771	131
	Urban	1,743	176	20		876	125	847	51
Rural—1		143	18		..	101	6	42	12
Rural 2		158	5			46	..	112	5
Rural—3		98	1	.		46		52	1
Rural 4		962	236	2		610	231	350	5
Rural 5		523		12		399		112	..
Rural—6		190	.	6		122	.	62	..
Rural 7		68	129			27	21	41	108
Urban—1		576	25	14		281	4	281	21
Urban—2		490	95	.		383	95	107	..
Urban 3		487	29	3		154	18	330	11
Urban—4		190	27	3		58	8	129	19
5·2—Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works	Total	1,203	196	6	16	1,100	77	97	103
	Rural	1,141	193	6	16	1,085	74	50	103
	Urban	62	3			15	3	47	..
Rural 1		652				652	.	.	..
Rural—2		156				119		37	..
Rural 3		54	.		.	54	.	..	..
Rural 4		265		6		246	..	13	..
Rural 5		14	.			14	.	..	..
Rural—6		..	65	.	6	..	59	..	..
Rural 7		..	128		10		15	..	103
Urban—1		31	3			..	3	31	..
Urban 2		1				1	..	.	.
Urban—3		18				2	..	16	..
Urban 4		12		.		12	..	..	..
5·3—Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines	Total	27	.			27	..	..	..
	Rural	.				..	.	..	..
	Urban	27	.		.	27	.	..	..
Urban—1		6	.		..	6	..	.	..
Urban—2		11	..		.	11	..	..	..
Urban 3		10	.	.	..	10	..	..	..
5·4—Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works	Total	691	9	5	..	595	9	91	..
	Rural	35	9	..	..	35	9	..	..
	Urban	656	..	5	..	560	..	91	.
Rural—3		26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
Rural—4		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—5		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Rural—7		..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..
Urban—1		445	..	3	..	431	..	11	..
Urban—4		211	.	2	..	129	..	80	..

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
5·5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply — Total	1,392	6	2	..	1,349	6	41	..
5·5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply — Rural	803	..	2	..	773	..	28	..
5·5—Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply — Urban	589	6	..	..	576	6	13	..
Rural—3	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Rural—4	683	..	..	..	655	..	28	..
Rural—5	98	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
Rural—6	12	..	2	..	10	..	..	..
Urban—1	23	..	..	..	19	..	4	..
Urban—2	386	6	..	..	383	6	3	..
Urban—3	164	..	..	..	159	..	5	..
Urban—4	16	..	..	..	15	..	1	..
5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply — Total	25	..	1	..	19	..	5	..
5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply — Rural	7	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
5·6—Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply — Urban	18	..	..	..	13	..	5	..
Rural—4	7	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
Urban—4	18	..	..	..	13	..	5	..
5·7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers — Total	879	445	..	.	835	443	44	2
5·7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers — Rural	268	49	..	.	263	48	5	1
5·7—Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers — Urban	611	396	..	.	572	395	39	1
Rural—1	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
Rural—2	9	1	..	..	8	..	1	1
Rural—3	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Rural—4	122	43	..	..	122	43	..	..
Rural—5	121	..	..	..	117	..	4	..
Rural—7	2	4	..	..	2	4	..	..
Urban—1	51	114	..	..	44	114	7	..
Urban—2	184	42	..	..	179	42	5	..
Urban—3	330	200	..	..	308	199	22	1
Urban—4	46	40	..	..	41	40	5	..
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	50	25	..	5	11	20	39	..
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 — Rural	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
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 — Urban	39	25	..	5	..	20	39	..
Rural—5	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Urban—1	..	25	..	5	..	20	..	..
Urban—2	39	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
7·6—Postal Services — Total	765	91	..	..	765	91	..	..
7·6—Postal Services — Rural	484	91	..	..	484	91	..	..
7·6—Postal Services — Urban	281	..	..	..	281	..	..	..
Rural—1	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..
Rural—2	69	..	..	..	69	..	..	..
Rural—3	70	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
Rural—4	54	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
Rural—5	64	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
Rural—6	182	64	..	..	182	64	..	..
Rural—7	43	25	..	..	43	25	..	..
Urban—1	108	..	..	..	108	..	..	..
Urban—2	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
Urban—3	102	..	..	..	102	..	..	..
Urban—4	37	..	..	..	37	..	..	..

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
7·7 – Telegraph Services — Total	60	1			60	1		
7·7 – Telegraph Services — Rural	10	1			10	1		
7·7 – Telegraph Services — Urban	50				50			
Rural 3	1				1			
Rural 4	7				7			
Rural– 5	2				2			
Rural– 6		1				1		
Urban—1	2				2			
Urban—2	31				31			
Urban 3	11				11			
Urban– 4	6				6			
7 8– Telephone Services — Total	399				399			
7 8– Telephone Services — Rural	318				318			
7 8– Telephone Services — Urban	81				81			
Rural 4	2				2			
Rural 5	316				316			
Urban– 1	20				20			
Urban– 2	8				8			
Urban –3	46				46			
Urban 4	7				7			
Division 8 Health, Education and Public Administration — Total	17,703	2,204	168	8	15,652	1,527	1,883	669
Division 8 Health, Education and Public Administration — Rural	12,315	1,624	121	3	10,864	1,053	1,330	568
Division 8 Health, Education and Public Administration — Urban	5,388	580	47	5	4,788	474	553	101
Rural 1	468	65		2	393	26	75	37
Rural—2	965	92	10		806	33	149	59
Rural—3	1,686	100	1		1,502	47	183	53
Rural– 4	984	380	1		848	350	135	30
Rural 5	6,017				5,905		112	
Rural—6	1,311	697	109		698	437	504	260
Rural 7	884	290		1	712	160	172	129
Urban 1	2,410	199	36	4	2,088	152	286	43
Urban—2	769	76			725	68	44	8
Urban– 3	1,131	210	6		1,003	173	122	37
Urban—4	1,078	95	5	1	972	81	101	13
8·1 Medical and other Health Services — Total	2,280	883	163	8	882	354	1,235	521
8·1 Medical and other Health Services — Rural	1,315	626	116	3	436	197	763	426
8·1 Medical and other Health Services — Urban	965	257	47	5	446	157	472	95
Rural—1	102	60		2	74	21	28	37
Rural—2	202	75	10		64	17	128	58
Rural—3	198	81	1		14	29	183	52
Rural—4	172	74			67	56	105	18
Rural—5	174				84		90	..
Rural—6	309	172	105		87	29	117	143
Rural—7	158	164		1	46	45	112	118
Urban—1	453	128	36	4	161	81	256	43
Urban—2	133	29		..	110	23	23	6
Urban—3	207	69	6		92	36	109	33
Urban—4	172	31	5	1	83	17	84	13

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
8·2 Educational Services and Research	Total	3,344	838	5	..	2,691	690	648	148
	Rural	2,375	647	5	..	1,803	505	567	142
	Urban	969	191	..	..	888	185	81	6
Rural—1		238	4	..	..	191	4	47	..
Rural—2		393	12	..	..	372	11	21	1
Rural—3		542	14	..	..	542	13	..	1
Rural—4		182	240	1	..	151	228	30	12
Rural—5		265	..	..	..	243	..	22	..
Rural—6		431	344	4	..	40	227	387	117
Rural—7		324	33	..	..	264	22	60	11
Urban—1		419	31	..	..	389	31	30	..
Urban—2		145	28	..	..	124	26	21	2
Urban—3		257	112	..	..	244	108	13	4
Urban—4		148	20	..	..	131	20	17	..
8·4—Police (other than village watchmen)	Total	1,873	107	..	..	1,873	107	..	..
	Rural	559	94	..	..	559	94	..	..
	Urban	1,314	13	..	..	1,314	13	..	..
Rural—1		48	..	..	..	48	..	..	..
Rural—2		10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Rural—3		36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
Rural—4		112	36	..	..	112	36	..	..
Rural—5		39	..	..	..	39	..	..	..
Rural—6		309	35	..	..	309	35	..	..
Rural—7		5	23	..	..	5	23	..	..
Urban—1		567	10	..	..	567	10	..	..
Urban—2		237	2	..		237	2	..	..
Urban—3		226	1	..	..	226	1	..	..
Urban—4		284	..	..	..	284	..	..	..
8·5—Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	Total	1,082	103	..	..	1,082	103	..	..
	Rural	1,011	100	..	..	1,011	100	..	..
	Urban	71	3	..	..	71	3	..	..
Rural—1		80	1	..	..	80	1	..	..
Rural—2		95	2	..	..	95	2	..	..
Rural—3		220	2	..	..	220	2	..	..
Rural—4		166	26	..	..	166	26	..	..
Rural—5		190	..	..	..	190	..	..	..
Rural—6		132	27	.	..	132	27	..	..
Rural—7		128	42	..	..	128	42	..	..
Urban—1		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Urban—2		40	3	..	..	40	3	..	..
Urban—3		22	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
Urban—4		7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
8·6—Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	Total	1,647	144	..	..	1,647	144	..	..
	Rural	1,111	80	..	..	1,111	80	..	..
	Urban	536	64	..	..	536	64	..	..
Rural—2		255	..	..	..	255	..	..	..
Rural—3		5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rural—4		85	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
Rural—5		760	..	..	..	760	..	..	..
Rural—6		..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..
Rural—7		6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Urban—1		236	1	..	..	236	1	..	..
Urban—2		149	9	..	..	149	9	..	..
Urban—3		58	16	..	..	58	16	..	..
Urban—4		93	38	..	..	93	38	..	..

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
8.7—Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	Total	4,575	97			4,575	97		
	Rural	3,135	52			3,135	52		
	Urban	1,440	45			1,440	45		
Rural—2			3				3		
Rural—3		353	1			353	1		
Rural—4		219	1			219	1		
Rural—5		2,301				2,301			
Rural—6			29				29		
Rural—7		262	18			262	18		
Urban—1		684	29			684	29		
Urban—2		65	5			65	5		
Urban—3		345	5			345	5		
Urban—4		346	6			346	6		
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	2,902	28			2,902	28		
	Rural	2,809	21			2,809	21		
	Urban	93	7			93	7		
Rural—2		10	..			10			
Rural—3		332	2			332	2		
Rural—4		48	3			48	3		
Rural—5		2,288				2,288			
Rural—6		130	10			130	10		
Rural—7		1	6			1	6		
Urban—1		49				49			
Urban—3		16	7			16	7		
Urban—4		28				28			
8.9—Employees of Non Indian Governments	Total		4				4		
	Rural		4				4		
	Urban								
Rural—7			4				4		
Division 9—Services not elsewhere specified	Total	40,299	12,267	637	115	32,598	9,053	7,064	3,099
	Rural	22,353	7,901	254	77	18,113	5,398	3,986	2,426
	Urban	17,946	4,366	383	38	14,485	3,655	3,078	673
Rural—1		2,982	1,219		3	2,621	927	361	289
Rural—2		2,189	1,010	5	2	1,666	782	518	226
Rural—3		2,997	1,058			2,565	876	432	182
Rural—4		4,833	1,610	56	39	3,894	1,490	883	81
Rural—5		3,613		12		3,151		450	.
Rural—6		4,181	2,090	173	25	3,225	645	783	1,420
Rural—7		1,558	914	8	8	991	678	559	228
Urban—1		4,520	1,541	88	37	3,214	1,278	1,218	226
Urban—2		5,561	844	104	.	4,952	772	505	72
Urban—3		6,277	1,156	150	1	5,130	1,024	997	131
Urban—4		1,588	825	41		1,189	581	358	244

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
9·0—Services otherwise unclassified	Total	18,649	2,791	330	42	16,514	2,129	1,805	620
	Rural	6,929	1,514	86	12	6,189	1,048	654	454
	Urban	11,720	1,277	244	30	10,325	1,081	1,151	166
Rural—1		1,075	113	..	1	1,075	95	..	17
Rural—2		825	91	3	..	738	81	84	10
Rural—3		1,219	117	..	..	1,159	73	60	44
Rural—4		1,502	395	38	11	1,160	377	304	7
Rural—5		1,382	..	..	..	1,372	..	10	..
Rural—6		580	546	45	..	535	177	..	369
Rural—7		346	252	..	..	150	245	196	7
Urban—1		2,780	275	40	30	2,193	201	538	44
Urban—2		3,941	615	90	..	3,757	579	94	36
Urban—3		4,098	330	91	..	3,601	265	406	65
Urban—4		901	57	14	..	774	36	113	21
9·1—Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	Total	12,204	7,169	47	31	11,804	6,402	353	736
	Rural	8,937	4,560	43	31	8,682	3,912	212	617
	Urban	3,267	2,609	4	..	3,122	2,490	141	119
Rural—1		1,537	1,018	..	..	1,537	815	..	203
Rural—2		847	882	..	..	805	701	42	181
Rural—3		1,310	893	..	..	1,267	795	43	98
Rural—4		2,115	1,136	4	28	2,094	1,091	17	17
Rural—5		1,555	..	..	..	1,549	..	6	..
Rural—6		878	442	39	3	809	321	30	118
Rural—7		695	189	..	..	621	189	74	..
Urban—1		806	1,054	3	..	761	1,050	42	4
Urban—2		866	186	..	..	837	186	29	..
Urban—3		1,280	749	..	..	1,241	735	39	14
Urban—4		315	620	1	..	283	519	31	101
9·2—Barbers and beauty shops—Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses	Total	2,285	704	73	4	844	65	1,368	635
	Rural	1,698	667	54	4	706	65	938	598
	Urban	587	37	19	..	138	..	430	37
Rural—1		74	15	..	..	..	9	74	6
Rural—2		104	9	..	..	1	..	103	9
Rural—3		133	9	..	..	16	..	117	9
Rural—4		333	15	2	..	25	9	306	6
Rural—5		171	..	..	..	52	..	119	..
Rural—6		774	487	50	..	583	27	141	460
Rural—7		109	132	2	4	29	20	78	108
Urban—1		132	20	5	..	18	..	109	20
Urban—2		175	4	..	..	36	..	139	4
Urban—3		196	4	10	..	31	..	155	4
Urban—4		84	9	4	..	53	..	27	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	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 3—Laundries and Laundry services—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning — Total	1,156	362	32	11	647	105	477	246
Rural	788	274	15	10	563	91	210	173
Urban	368	88	17	1	84	14	267	73
Rural—1	9	3				1	9	2
Rural—2	21	3			3		18	3
Rural—3	19	9			3		16	9
Rural—4	99	12	1		59	.	39	12
Rural—5	64				12		52	..
Rural—6	550	159	14	10	470	36	66	113
Rural—7	26	88			16	54	10	34
Urban—1	89	11	3	1	18	2	68	8
Urban—2	92	27	2	.	15	2	75	25
Urban—3	146	43	6		29	10	111	33
Urban—4	41	7	6	.	22	..	13	7
9 4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses — Total	1,435	239	83	17	668	162	684	60
Rural	626	205	21	16	297	135	308	54
Urban	809	34	62	1	371	27	376	6
Rural—1	20	..			..		20	..
Rural—2	31	2	2	2	9		20	..
Rural—3	69				31		38	..
Rural—4	131	46	4		67	9	60	37
Rural—5	126		11		56		59	
Rural—6	229	75		12	124	63	105	
Rural—7	20	82	4	2	10	63	6	17
Urban—1	312	5	22		96	2	194	3
Urban—2	166	3	12		99	1	55	2
Urban—3	233	4	16	1	153	3	64	.
Urban—4	98	22	12		23	21	63	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, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios — Total	535	397	19	5	183	111	333	281
Rural	300	125	12		90	83	198	42
Urban	235	272	7	5	93	28	135	239
Rural—1	32	11		..	..	1	32	10
Rural—2	43	2			14	..	29	2
Rural—3	74	14		.	7	..	67	14
Rural—4	70	1	2	.	19	1	49	..
Rural—5	25	..		..	15	.	10	..
Rural—6	45	5	10	..	30	.	5	5
Rural—7	11	92	..	..	6	81	6	11
Urban—1	55	164	6	5	36	17	13	142
Urban—2	28	5	.	..	19	3	9	2
Urban—3	139	5	1	..	38	3	100	2
Urban—4	13	98	..	..	.	5	13	93

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
9 6—Legal and business services	Total	1,659	98	13	1	1,182	49	464	48
	Rural	1,083	86	5	.	914	42	164	44
	Urban	576	12	8	1	268	7	300	4
Rural—1		25		..			.	25	
Rural—2		21				14		7	
Rural—3		45	1			28	1	17	
Rural—4		402		3		378		21	
Rural—5		82	.	.		65		17	
Rural—6		376	52			329	17	47	35
Rural—7		132	33	2		100	24	30	9
Urban—1		218	5	.	1	48	4	170	
Urban—2		181	1	.		163	1	18	
Urban—3		102	2	8	.	29	2	65	
Urban—4		75	4	..		28		47	4
9 7—Arts, letters and journalism	Total	360	46	19	2	223	2	118	42
	Rural	334	39	15	2	219	2	100	35
	Urban	26	7	4	.	4		18	7
Rural—1		28	..		.	.	.	28	
Rural—2		3	.	.	.			3	
Rural—4		15	..	.	.			15	
Rural—5		23	.		.	17		6	
Rural—6		260	6	15	.	200	.	45	6
Rural—7		5	33		2	2	2	3	29
Urban—1		1		.	.	.	.	1	.
Urban—2		9				.	.	9	
Urban—3		1	7		.		..	1	7
Urban—4		15	..	4	..	4	..	7	.
9·8—Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services	Total	2,016	461	21	2	533	28	1,462	431
	Rural	1,658	431	3	2	453	20	1,202	409
	Urban	358	30	18	..	80	8	260	22
Rural—1		182	59	.	2	9	6	173	51
Rural—2		294	21	..	..	82		212	21
Rural—3		128	15		..	54	7	74	8
Rural—4		166	5	2	..	92	3	72	2
Rural—5		185	..	1	..	13		171	..
Rural—6		489	318	..	..	145	4	344	314
Rural—7		214	13	..	..	58	..	156	13
Urban—1		127	7	..	..	44	2	83	5
Urban—2		103	3	..	..	26	.	77	3
Urban—3		82	12	18	..	8	6	56	6
Urban—4		46	8	..	..	2	..	44	8

TABLE 1.11—ECONOMIC TABLE III—concld.

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	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL POPULATION													
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Total	7,609	4,425	3,184	28	34	827	902	140	38	3,314	2,155	116	55
Rural	5,644	3,093	2,551	20	25	576	811	129	18	2,304	1,692	64	5
Urban	1,965	1,332	633	8	9	251	91	11	20	1,010	463	52	50
Rural 1	849	656	193	..	..	209	8	28	..	417	185	2	..
Rural—2	408	91	317	..	..	3	18	1	10	87	286	..	3
Rural—3	574	371	203	1	..	59	16	..	..	295	185	16	2
Rural—4	549	549	..	1	..	235	..	..	..	304	..	9	..
Rural—5	2,018	186	1,832	18	25	70	769	..	8	93	1,030	5	..
Rural—7	1,246	1,240	6	..	..	..	..	100	..	1,108	6	32	.
Urban 1	635	459	176	..	9	18	40	11	20	398	107	32	..
Urban—2	331	257	74	8	..	30	7	..	..	213	66	6	1
Urban 3	696	514	182	..	..	197	40	..	..	312	102	5	40
Urban—4	303	102	201	..	..	6	4	..	..	87	188	9	9
DISPLACED POPULATION													
Total	457	417	40	..	..	23	2	302	31	31	7	1	..
Rural	182	147	35	..	..	5	2	133	28	9	5	..	..
Urban	275	270	5	..	..	18	..	229	3	22	2	1	..
Rural—1	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	4	..	..	..
Rural—2	77	55	22	.	..	..	..	55	22	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	1	..	..
Rural—4	26	26	..	..	..	5	..	20	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—5	21	11	10	..	..	..	2	7	4	4	4	..	.
Urban—1	126	121	5	..	..	7	..	97	3	17	2	..	..
Urban—2	118	118	..	..	..	11	..	103	..	3	..	1	..
Urban—4	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	2	..	..	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS

(Relates to Selfsupporting Persons only)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
LIVELIHOOD CLASS V				
(PRODUCTION OTHER THAN CULTIVATION)				
DIVISION 0—PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED				
STOCK RAISING	0·1	5,126	4,760	366
Herdsmen and shepherds	0·11	4,825	4,557	268
Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	0·12	299	202	97
Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals	0·10	2	1	1
REARING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS	0·2	337	153	184
Poultry farmers	0·21	337	153	184
Beekeepers	0·22	..	..	..
Silkworm rearers	0·23	..	..	..
Cultivators of Lac	0·24	..	..	..
Rearers of other small animals and insects	0·20	..	..	..
PLANTATION INDUSTRIES	0·3	277	204	73
Owners, managers and workers in—				
Tea plantation	0·31	119	69	50
Coffee plantation	0·32	28	28	.
Rubber plantation	0·33	8	8	..
All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops	0·30	122	99	23
FORESTRY AND COLLECTION OF PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED	0·4	420	331	89
Planting, replanting and conservation of forest (including forest officers, rangers and guards)	0·40	82	34	48
Charcoal burners	0·41	6	6	..
Collectors of forest produce and lac	0·42	19	..	19
Woodcutters	0·43	313	291	22
HUNTING (including trapping and Game Propagation)	0·5	33	33	..
FISHING	0·6	4,180	3,117	1,063
Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	0·60	4,165	3,111	1,054
Gatherers of chanks and pearls	0·61	14	5	9
Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products	0·62	1	1	..
DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING				
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	1,368	1,368	..
COAL MINING—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and legnite	1·1	111,562	78,092	33,470
IRON ORE MINING	1·2	203	147	56
METAL MINING EXCEPT IRON ORE MINING	1·3	1	..	1
Gold	1·31	1	..	1
Lead, silver and zinc	1·32	..	..	..
Manganese	1·33	..	..	..
Tin and wolfram	1·34	..	..	..
Other metallic minerals	1·30	..	..	..
CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS—Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations	1·4	5	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	1·5	1,183	337	846
MICA	1·6	16	9	7
SALT, SALTPETRE AND SALINE SUBSTANCES	1·7	..	..	..
DIVISION 2—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF				
FOOD INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	2·0	555	269	286
Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	2·01	276	90	186
Canning and preservation of fish	2·02	3	..	3
Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat	2·03	6	6	..
Other food industries	2·00	270	173	97

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS —contd.

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951		
		Total	Males	Females
DIVISION 2—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF—contd.				
GRAINS AND PULSES	2·1	15,495	2,033	13,462
Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding	2 11	14,061	1,425	12,636
Millers of cereals and pulses	2 12	86	11	75
Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations	2 13	631	163	468
Other processes of grains and pulses	2 10	717	434	283
VEGETABLE OIL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	2 2	936	601	335
Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	2 21	433	366	67
Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils	2 22	62	59	3
Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	2 23	441	176	265
SUGAR INDUSTRIES	2 3	295	116	179
Gur manufacture	2 31	258	80	178
Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets	2 30	37	36	1
Beverages	2 4	366	347	19
Brewers and distillers	2 41	175	165	10
Toddy drawers	2·42	137	130	7
Ice manufacturers	2 43	13	13	
Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	2 40	41	39	2
TOBACCO	2 5	3,922	3,438	484
Manufacture of bidis	2 51	3,442	2,973	469
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	480	465	15
COTTON TEXTILES	2 6	3,132	2,789	343
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2 61	178	175	3
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	2 62	2,886	2,575	311
Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	2 63	68	39	29
WEARING APPAREL (EXCEPT FOOTWEAR) AND MADE UP TEXTILE GOODS	2 7	2,238	1,892	346
Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	2 71	1,668	1,518	150
Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes	2 72	85	63	22
Fur dressers and dyers	2 73	40	40	
Hat makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles	2 74	298	216	82
Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles	2 75	68	22	46
Tent makers	2 76			
Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas	2 70	79	33	46
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	2 8	237	137	100
Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving	2 81	124	74	50
Woollen spinning, twisting and weaving	2 82	91	51	40
Silk reeling, spinning and weaving	2 83	10	10	..
Hemp and flax, spinning and weaving	2 84	2	2	.
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	10	..	10
All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth	2 80	..	..	.
LEATHER, LEATHER PRODUCTS AND FOOTWEAR	2·9	1,042	969	73
Tanners and all other workers in leather	2 91	215	208	7
Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	2 92	593	527	66
Makers and repairers of all other leather products	2 90	234	234	..
DIVISION 3—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF				
MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS, OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	3·0	15,884	9,351	6,533
Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	3·01	6,597	6,283	314
Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	3·02	2,019	1,940	79
Workers in other metals	3 03	7,194	1,062	6,132
Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers	3·04	7	7	..
Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.	3·05	13	6	7
Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories	3·06	54	53	1

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—contd.

DIVISION 3—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF—contd.	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
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	12,387	10,744	1,643
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	2,232	2,232	..
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3·3	8,753	8,638	115
Building and repairing of ships and boats	3·31	6,315	6,206	109
Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles	3·32	2,429	2,423	6
Manufacture of aircraft	3·33	..	.	..
Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc., and wheel wrights	3·34	7	7	..
Manufacture of all other transport equipments	3·30	2	2	.
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES	3·4	5,061	5,056	5
Manufacture of electric lamps	3·41	15	10	5
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 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	5,046	5,046	..
MACHINERY (OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL MACHINERY) INCLUDING ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS - Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts	3·5	843	794	49
BASIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, FERTILISERS AND POWER ALCOHOL	3·6	636	636	..
Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, such as acids, alkali salts	3·61	547	547	..
Dyes, explosives and fireworks	3·62	12	12	.
Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber)	3·63	43	43	..
Chemical fertilisers	3·64	1	1	..
Power Alcohol	3·65	33	33	..
MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	3·7	8	7	1
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	3·8	236	207	29
Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	3·81	98	96	2
Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds	3·82	77	76	1
Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	3·83	11	11	..
Ink	3·84	19	3	16
Matches	3·85	1	1	..
Candle	3·86	..	..	..
Starch	3·87	..	..	..
Other chemical products	3 80	30	20	10
DIVISION 4—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED				
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	4·0	1,444	1,204	240
Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments)	4·01	187	163	24
Photographic and optical goods	4·02	66	8	58
Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks	4·03	78	69	9
Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	4·04	563	472	91
Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	4·05	62	55	7
Stationery articles other than paper and paper products	4·06	8	8	..
Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon	4·07	..	.	..
Sports goods makers	4·08	5	2	3
Toy makers	4·09	296	257	39
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.	4·00	179	170	9

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—contd.

DIVISION 4—PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—contd	ICEC Group No	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	4 1	15	15	
Kerosene and petroleum refineries	4 11	15	15	
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	4,800	4,147	653
CEMENT, CEMENT PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT PRODUCTS—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products	4 3	282	282	
NON METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	4 4	1,636	1,368	268
Potters and makers of earthen ware	4 41	1,565	1,298	267
Makers of porcelain and crockery	4 42			
Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc	4 43	6	6	
Makers of other glass and crystal ware	4 44	22	22	
Makers of other miscellaneous non metallic mineral products, Lime burners	4 40	43	42	1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	4 5	13	13	
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS OTHER THAN FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4 6	4,238	3,808	430
Sawyers	4 61	503	453	50
Carpenters, turners and joiners	4 62	2,366	2,233	133
Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers	4 63			
Basket makers	4 64	1,098	874	224
Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures	4 60	271	248	23
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	188	175	13
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board	4 8	1,954	1,947	7
PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	4 9	335	311	24
Printers, lithographers, engravers	4 91	254	230	24
Bookbinders and stitchers	4 92	81	81	
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI				
DIVISION 6—COMMERCE				
RETAIL TRADE OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	6 0	12,866	11,955	911
Hawkers and Street vendors otherwise unclassified	6 01	5,860	5,662	198
Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores	6 02	1 214	1,088	126
Publishers Booksellers and Stationers	6 03	701	681	20
General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified	6 00	5,091	4,524	567
RETAIL TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS (INCLUDING BEVERAGES AND NARCOTICS)	6 1	22,656	19,426	3,230
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	18,805	15,888	2,917
Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops	6 12	1,913	1,752	161
Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja	6 13	212	212	
Hawkers and street vendors of drink and foodstuffs	6 14	164	162	2
Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes	6 15	1,562	1,412	150
RETAIL TRADE IN FUEL (INCLUDING PETROL)	6 2	1,442	805	637
Petroleum distributors	6 21	482	399	83
Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum	6 20	960	406	554
RETAIL TRADE IN TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS—Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piecegoods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, madeup textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.	6 3	2,851	2,750	101

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—contd.

	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	Males	Female
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI—contd.				
WHOLESALE TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS—Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweet meats, 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	2,685	2,533	152
WHOLESALE TRADE IN COMMODITIES OTHER THAN FOODSTUFFS .	6 5	2,526	2,386	140
REAL ESTATE House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land	6·6	339	333	6
INSURANCE—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business	6 7	272	196	76
MONEY LENDING, 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	689	663	26
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII				
DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS				
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED AND INCIDENTAL SERVICES	7 0	576	567	9
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	5,975	4,940	1,035
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	323	251	72
TRANSPORT BY AIR Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports	7 3	156	150	6
RAILWAY TRANSPORT—Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	7 4	12,560	12,281	279
LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII				
DIVISION 5—CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES				
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	5 0	2,757	2,548	209
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—BUILDINGS	5 1	4,450	3,885	565
Masons and bricklayers	5 11	3,058	2,700	358
Stone-cutters and dressers .	5 12	120	78	42
Painters and decorators of house .	5 13	58	58	..
Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials	5 10	1,214	1,049	165
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—ROADS, BRIDGES AND OTHER TRANSPORT WORKS	5 2	1,399	1,203	196
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES	5 3	27	27	..
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS, IRRIGATION AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL WORKS	5 4	700	691	9
WORKS AND SERVICES—ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS SUPPLY . .	5 5	1,398	1,392	6
Electric supply . .	5 51	1,371	1,365	6
Gas supply	5 52	27	27	..
WORKS AND SERVICES—DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY	5·6	25	25	..
SANITARY WORKS AND SERVICES—Including scavengers . . .	5·7	1,324	879	445
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service	7·5	75	50	25
POSTAL SERVICES	7·6	856	765	91
TELEGRAPH SERVICES	7·7	61	60	1
TELEPHONE SERVICES	7·8	399	399	..
WIRELESS SERVICES	7·9	..	..	..

TABLE 1.12—LIVELIHOOD DIVISIONS, SUBDIVISIONS AND GROUPS—concld.

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII—contd.	I.C.E.C. Group No.	1951 Total	1951 Males	1951 Females
DIVISION 8—HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	8·1	3,163	2,280	883
Registered medical practitioners	8·11	1,731	1,460	271
Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	8·12	433	301	132
Dentists	8·13	13	4	9
Midwives	8·14	138	..	138
Vaccinators	8·15	138	101	37
Compounders	8·16	289	265	24
Nurses	8·17	271	34	237
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	150	115	35
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH	8·2	4,182	3,344	838
Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	8·21	1,523	906	617
All other professors, lecturers and teachers	8·22	2,518	2,297	221
Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.	8·20	141	141	..
POLICE (OTHER THAN VILLAGE WATCHMEN)	8·4	1,980	1,873	107
VILLAGE OFFICERS AND SERVANTS, INCLUDING VILLAGE WATCHMEN	8·5	1,185	1,082	103
EMPLOYEES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	8·6	1,791	1,647	144
EMPLOYEES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)	8·7	4,072	4,575	97
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	2,930	2,902	28
EMPLOYEES OF NON-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS	8·9	4	..	4
DIVISION 9—SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED				
SERVICES OTHERWISE UNCLASSIFIED	9·0	21,440	18,649	2,791
DOMESTIC SERVICES (BUT NOT INCLUDING SERVICES RENDERED BY MEMBERS OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS TO ONE ANOTHER)	9·1	19,373	12,204	7,169
Private motor drivers and cleaners	9·11	3,381	1,816	1,565
Cooks	9·12	2,234	1,731	503
Gardeners	9·13	348	314	34
Other domestic servants	9·10	13,410	8,343	5,067
BARBERS AND BEAUTY SHOPS—Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses	9·2	2,989	2,285	704
LAUNDRIES AND LAUNDRY SERVICES—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning	9·3	1,518	1,156	362
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES	9·4	1,674	1,435	239
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	932	535	397
LEGAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	9·6	1,757	1,659	98
Lawyers of all kinds, including quazi's, law agents and mukhtiars	9·61	701	663	38
Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.	9·62	227	207	20
Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants)	9·63	301	301	..
Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors	9·64	88	88	..
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	440	400	40
ARTS, LETTERS AND JOURNALISM	9·7	406	360	46
Artists, sculptors and image makers	9·71	405	359	46
Authors, editors and journalists	9·72	1	1	..
RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE AND WELFARE SERVICES	9·8	2,477	2,016	461
Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers	9·81	2,420	1,962	458
Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors, etc.	9·82	16	13	3
Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services	9·83	41	41	..

TABLE 1.13—CII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY AGE GROUPS

(i) SAMPLE POPULATION

Age Groups		TOTAL			Agricultural Classes: Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from: I				II				III				IV			
		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
Burdwan District																				
All ages	Total	209,432	113,550	95,882	34,110	32,754	17,755	15,684	17,353	15,214	768	758	21,420	14,074	6,652	5,051	2,849	1,937	12,643	10,410
	Rural	177,408	95,671	81,737	33,409	32,296	17,078	14,776	16,855	14,596	611	611	16,158	10,574	3,154	2,504	1,149	801	7,257	5,579
	Urban	32,024	17,879	14,145	701	458	677	908	498	618	157	147	5,262	3,500	3,498	2,547	1,700	1,136	5,386	4,831
0	Total	5,892	3,692	2,200	917	699	480	365	387	312	17	20	714	315	447	176	132	82	598	231
	Rural	4,081	2,324	1,757	897	679	454	329	374	292	16	17	245	223	96	66	18	23	224	128
	Urban	1,811	1,368	443	20	20	26	36	13	20	1	3	469	92	351	110	114	59	374	103
1—4	Total	17,265	8,920	8,345	2,676	3,185	1,392	1,307	1,228	1,040	73	59	1,743	1,258	586	502	166	161	1,056	833
	Rural	14,178	7,198	6,980	2,614	3,146	1,328	1,212	1,188	970	59	47	1,034	858	266	233	91	78	618	436
	Urban	3,087	1,722	1,365	62	39	64	95	40	70	14	12	709	400	320	269	75	83	438	397
5—14	Total	44,141	23,157	20,984	6,555	7,811	3,629	3,042	3,080	2,569	175	212	4,646	3,272	1,766	1,397	403	461	2,903	2,220
	Rural	36,193	18,643	17,550	6,342	7,692	3,501	2,870	2,980	2,461	147	156	3,410	2,391	616	583	202	208	1,445	1,189
	Urban	7,948	4,514	3,434	213	119	128	172	100	108	28	56	1,236	881	1,150	814	201	253	1,458	1,031
15—24	Total	48,256	25,687	22,569	8,483	6,889	4,216	4,056	4,181	4,494	155	159	4,425	3,179	814	1,021	665	434	2,748	2,337
	Rural	41,404	21,759	19,645	8,347	6,800	4,077	3,870	4,099	4,351	125	122	3,132	2,531	536	460	220	205	1,223	1,306
	Urban	6,852	3,928	2,924	136	89	139	186	82	143	30	37	1,293	648	278	561	445	229	1,525	1,031
25—34	Total	36,787	21,307	15,480	6,277	4,732	3,226	2,762	3,484	2,708	96	95	3,689	2,434	1,584	751	697	396	2,254	1,602
	Rural	31,331	17,998	13,333	6,217	4,674	3,119	2,588	3,352	2,598	72	90	2,859	1,917	614	425	351	142	1,414	899
	Urban	5,456	3,309	2,147	60	58	107	174	132	110	24	5	830	517	970	326	346	254	840	703
35—44	Total	23,732	12,722	11,010	3,930	3,849	2,008	1,683	2,198	1,764	87	98	2,094	1,557	657	527	395	202	1,353	1,330
	Rural	20,763	11,428	9,335	3,843	3,797	1,926	1,576	2,146	1,700	70	84	1,865	1,157	418	305	156	77	1,004	639
	Urban	2,969	1,294	1,675	87	52	82	107	52	64	17	14	229	400	239	222	239	125	349	691
45—54	Total	17,122	9,107	8,015	2,840	2,904	1,544	1,369	1,503	1,198	69	54	1,656	1,111	404	372	228	102	863	905
	Rural	15,113	8,293	6,820	2,786	2,863	1,486	1,276	1,468	1,126	53	41	1,446	800	305	258	74	37	675	419
	Urban	2,009	814	1,195	54	41	58	93	35	72	16	13	210	311	99	114	154	65	188	486
55—64	Total	9,759	5,132	4,627	1,519	1,720	761	683	752	674	59	40	1,305	648	197	202	101	68	438	592
	Rural	8,577	4,591	3,986	1,466	1,689	695	663	719	657	40	36	1,179	480	144	115	28	23	320	323
	Urban	1,182	541	641	53	31	66	20	33	17	19	4	126	168	53	87	73	45	118	269
65—74	Total	4,528	2,608	1,920	616	660	287	278	325	345	24	14	924	232	124	81	57	27	251	282
	Rural	3,986	2,325	1,661	600	652	281	261	316	335	19	12	816	156	93	48	7	7	193	190
	Urban	542	283	259	16	8	6	17	9	10	5	2	108	76	31	33	50	20	58	92
75 and over	Total	1,793	1,125	668	289	285	177	132	214	94	11	7	199	60	72	19	5	4	158	67
	Rural	1,671	1,057	614	289	284	176	124	212	90	8	6	170	53	65	10	2	1	135	46
	Urban	122	68	54	..	1	1	8	2	4	3	1	29	7	7	9	3	3	23	21
Age not stated	Total	157	93	64	8	20	35	7	1	16	2	..	25	8	1	3	..	..	21	10
	Rural	111	55	56	8	20	35	7	1	16	2	.	2	8	1	1	..	..	6	4
	Urban	46	38	8	.	.	..	.	..		.	..	23	..	..	2	..	..	15	6

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: I				II				III				IV			
		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
Burdwan District																				
All ages	Total	96,105	51,132	44,973	4,654	4,153	1,679	2,139	5,975	5,084	207	185	11,273	9,404	9,179	7,428	1,570	1,269	16,595	15,311
	Rural	61,407	32,305	29,102	4,158	3,688	1,123	1,485	5,330	4,520	111	89	6,660	5,781	5,329	4,560	361	332	9,233	8,647
	Urban	34,698	18,827	15,871	496	465	556	654	645	564	96	96	4,613	3,623	3,850	2,868	1,209	937	7,362	6,664
0	Total	1,153	454	699	26	33	23	37	50	34	2	6	118	173	73	125	20	29	142	262
	Rural	449	214	235	20	19	7	15	29	19	..	5	58	72	32	43	5	3	63	59
	Urban	704	240	464	6	14	16	22	21	15	2	1	60	101	41	82	15	26	79	203
1—4	Total	4,417	2,520	1 897	110	98	92	107	148	108	17	10	549	428	488	325	140	74	976	747
	Rural	1,800	921	879	70	65	50	62	89	72	8	4	125	197	149	143	24	25	406	311
	Urban	2.617	1,599	1,018	40	33	42	45	59	36	9	6	424	231	339	182	116	49	570	436
5—14	Total	16,530	8,624	7,906	334	533	326	418	694	639	65	33	1,910	1,928	1,834	1,327	422	293	3,039	2,735
	Rural	8,122	3,913	4,209	153	400	161	267	506	496	40	9	738	1,076	863	678	109	83	1,343	1,200
	Urban	8,408	4,711	3,697	181	133	165	151	188	143	25	24	1,172	852	971	649	313	210	1,696	1,535
15—24	Total	23,307	10,653	12,654	934	1,323	363	557	1,095	754	37	43	2,711	3,326	1,832	2,819	381	327	3,300	3,505
	Rural	15,026	6,090	8,936	820	1,237	239	415	948	620	16	15	1,563	2,514	870	2,107	83	81	1,551	1,947
	Urban	8,281	4,563	3,718	114	86	124	142	147	134	21	28	1,148	812	962	712	298	246	1,749	1,558
25—34	Total	21,191	10,798	10,393	787	1,090	323	375	996	1,385	32	43	2,399	1,963	1,903	1,583	235	205	4,123	3,749
	Rural	15,192	7,327	7,865	698	1,016	226	271	867	1,299	13	27	1,600	1,387	1,235	1,123	52	69	2,636	2,673
	Urban	5,999	3,471	2,528	89	74	97	104	129	86	19	16	799	576	668	460	183	136	1,487	1,076
35—44	Total	14,774	9,144	5,630	1,118	583	312	292	1,364	864	29	38	1,731	757	1,762	600	199	171	2,629	2,325
	Rural	10,277	6,836	3.441	1,080	520	250	202	1,306	794	17	24	1,189	253	1,308	208	39	39	1,647	1,401
	Urban	4,497	2,308	2,189	38	63	62	90	58	70	12	14	542	504	454	392	160	132	982	924
45—54	Total	9,138	5,366	3,772	830	278	136	203	1,015	977	9	3	931	447	830	374	98	119	1,517	1,371
	Rural	6,789	4,283	2,506	810	246	111	151	996	937	5	..	661	159	600	141	27	29	1,073	843
	Urban	2,349	1,083	1,266	20	32	25	52	19	40	4	3	270	288	230	233	71	90	444	528
55—64	Total	4,369	2,871	1,498	461	183	79	115	542	267	14	8	684	251	391	212	65	39	635	423
	Rural	2,972	2,177	795	456	162	64	76	529	242	11	4	517	80	250	83	15	1	335	147
	Urban	1,397	694	703	5	21	15	39	13	25	3	4	167	171	141	129	50	38	300	276
65—74	Total	993	556	437	32	24	21	25	52	43	2	1	203	112	45	53	7	10	194	169
	Rural	624	442	182	29	20	13	21	43	32	1	1	179	31	19	28	4	2	154	47
	Urban	369	114	255	3	4	8	4	9	11	1	..	24	81	26	25	3	8	40	122
75 and over	Total	216	140	76	22	6	4	10	19	10	..	..	37	19	15	10	3	..	40	21
	Rural	155	102	53	22	3	2	5	17	9	..	..	30	12	3	6	3	..	25	18
	Urban	61	38	23	..	3	2	5	2	1	..	..	7	7	12	4	..	..	15	3
Age not stated	Total	17	6	11	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	4
	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	16	6	10	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	3

TABLE 1.14—D VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Educational standards	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																			
All standards	452,536	345,937	106,599	135,616	33,068	25,643	10,119	14,377	10,737	4,653	2,517	58,612	13,264	34,997	8,674	13,183	6,087	58,856	22,133
Literate	268,697	198,870	69,827	83,876	24,005	15,541	7,258	9,081	6,475	2,598	1,771	31,174	8,256	19,672	6,124	9,261	3,434	27,667	12,504
Rural—1	45,036	36,776	8,260	28,057	4,525	948	1,966	804	808	230	80	1,361	134	2,103	258	250	42	3,023	447
Rural—2	27,824	17,795	10,029	10,853	4,322	3,482	398	1,473	3,341	329	98	462	1,026	318	252	71	82	807	510
Rural—3	21,827	16,948	4,879	8,881	2,638	2,621	397	1,624	334	169	197	950	133	1,021	203	143	66	1,539	911
Rural—4	28,951	24,056	4,895	9,842	1,225	899	556	316	314	268	196	7,554	1,105	2,316	206	1,418	318	1,443	975
Rural—5	24,339	20,312	4,027	9,950	1,964	276	12	1,088	11	133	141	3,700	681	621	128	528	121	4,016	969
Rural—6	25,112	17,606	7,506	3,548	3,857	4,129	1,369	1,845	100	648	373	2,285	363	1,655	680	161	85	3,335	679
Rural—7	24,085	18,849	5,236	11,339	3,479	1,844	599	777	147	335	298	1,228	121	777	420	140	25	2,409	147
Urban—1	17,159	10,828	6,331	300	362	286	607	403	471	346	231	2,139	992	2,666	1,074	1,203	275	3,485	2,319
Urban—2	14,809	10,386	4,423	217	201	495	334	133	207	41	41	4,989	1,646	1,872	447	1,196	317	1,443	1,230
Urban—3	30,756	20,728	10,028	540	846	465	889	344	533	..	33	5,517	1,316	4,867	1,167	4,020	1,983	4,975	3,261
Urban—4	8,799	4,586	4,213	349	586	96	131	274	209	99	83	989	739	1,456	1,289	131	120	1,192	1,056
Middle School	136,395	105,045	31,350	41,512	8,675	8,511	2,703	4,602	4,132	1,338	661	17,488	3,538	10,912	1,972	2,057	2,098	18,625	7,571
Rural—1	13,551	9,874	3,677	7,963	1,416	379	1,041	101	40	74	56	212	47	377	242	47	14	721	821
Rural—2	20,606	13,705	6,901	7,227	1,976	2,093	189	1,323	3,662	299	54	621	86	744	128	183	34	1,215	772
Rural—3	17,326	14,831	2,495	7,866	1,275	1,494	229	917	52	200	80	829	111	1,189	136	193	67	2,143	545
Rural—4	12,196	10,245	1,951	3,514	252	372	74	70	30	149	12	3,767	668	1,059	75	364	126	950	714
Rural—5	11,019	9,251	1,768	2,096	528	51	7	81	..	95	21	1,615	266	652	87	341	77	4,320	782
Rural—6	17,651	14,646	3,005	7,144	1,516	2,045	605	1,255	16	113	272	1,456	21	654	85	96	434	1,883	56
Rural—7	11,412	9,198	2,214	4,735	1,564	1,200	350	252	144	154	90	983	15	314	24	33	..	1,527	27
Urban—1	7,981	6,422	1,559	284	24	297	54	123	45	171	13	936	490	1,754	170	165	122	2,692	641
Urban—2	6,221	4,598	1,623	130	20	210	12	65	8	22	2	2,655	879	725	117	204	72	587	513
Urban—3	12,383	8,325	4,058	291	25	310	71	178	47	1	11	3,717	637	1,788	269	326	1,096	1,714	1,902
Urban—4	6,049	3,950	2,099	262	79	60	71	237	88	60	50	697	318	1,656	639	105	56	873	798
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary	30,663	26,331	4,332	6,301	358	867	136	603	117	466	70	6,406	1,122	3,357	493	1,205	522	7,126	1,514
Rural—1	2,141	1,867	274	1,580	1	25	30	6	..	9	1	19	..	44	42	23	2	161	198
Rural—2	2,558	2,327	231	1,628	107	54	2	72	37	58	25	110	10	121	..	37	1	247	49
Rural—3	1,270	1,240	30	325	6	78	1	7	..	26	1	68	4	85	..	59	2	592	16
Rural—4	2,938	2,853	85	983	2	43	8	8	1	59	1	977	44	172	2	153	10	458	17
Rural—5	3,088	3,012	76	152	18	8	1	4	..	64	..	1,084	29	23	2	72	2	1,605	24
Rural—6	2,587	2,438	149	959	122	272	5	238	..	18	..	52	1	650	17	42	..	207	4
Rural—7	1,965	1,921	44	253	20	27	16	23	1	84	..	42	2	421	..	207	..	864	5
Urban—1	2,566	1,873	693	130	33	82	17	27	25	105	12	478	112	648	135	74	28	329	331
Urban—2	3,375	2,762	613	54	6	95	1	31	10	9	2	2,172	380	95	35	79	27	227	152
Urban—3	6,004	4,687	1,317	155	4	170	32	120	2	4	1	1,048	420	748	105	402	419	2,040	334
Urban—4	2,171	1,351	820	82	39	13	23	67	41	30	27	356	120	350	155	57	31	396	384

TABLE 1.14—D VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—contd.

Educational standards	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																			
Intermediate in Arts or Science	7,521	6,773	748	1,448	23	319	19	48	9	126	12	1,748	225	608	74	430	28	2,046	358
Rural—1	627	549	78	427	..	7	11	..	..	2	..	6	1	7	21	7	..	93	45
Rural—2	832	770	62	506	..	12	..	10	9	9	7	58	9	60	..	7	..	108	37
Rural—3	266	254	12	67	2	12	5	..	..	7	..	9	..	18	..	9	..	132	5
Rural—4	557	528	29	79	..	12	2	1	..	10	..	270	20	35	..	26	4	95	3
Rural—5	614	597	17	28	2	3	..	2	..	45	..	134	12	..	1	7	..	378	2
Rural—6	382	366	16	137	14	138	..	4	..	8	..	14	1	15	1	4	..	46	..
Rural—7	236	231	5	91	4	5	1	8	..	10	..	11	..	13	..	31	..	62	..
Urban—1	967	869	98	38	..	39	..	1	..	22	..	105	10	157	15	27	4	480	69
Urban—2	764	645	119	9	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	498	102	20	5	47	3	59	9
Urban—3	1,827	1,633	194	50	..	82	..	11	..	..	..	590	64	220	20	252	12	428	98
Urban—4	449	331	118	16	1	2	..	9	..	10	5	53	6	63	11	13	5	165	90
INDIAN																			
Graduate in Arts or Science	3,609	3,369	240	620	..	192	3	30	2	81	3	809	81	241	9	130	5	1,266	137
Rural—1	227	202	25	164	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	6	..	22	19
Rural—2	385	352	33	211	.	3	..	3	2	9	..	25	..	20	..	2	..	79	31
Rural—3	168	166	2	40	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	11	..	4	..	103	2
Rural—4	277	269	8	32	..	6	..	1	..	8	1	116	3	22	..	8	2	76	2
Rural—5	311	308	3	37	..	1	..	5	..	37	..	86	3	1	..	15	..	126	..
Rural—6	216	216	..	54	..	138	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Rural—7	131	131	..	55	..	2	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
Urban—1	488	440	48	2	..	14	..	..	..	12	..	19	4	60	3	13	..	320	41
Urban—2	281	253	28	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	202	26	7	..	21	..	14	2
Urban—3	967	906	61	14	..	15	..	6	..	..	..	318	43	104	..	60	..	389	18
Urban—4	158	126	32	7	..	1	..	5	..	3	2	37	1	12	4	1	3	60	22
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	739	717	22	103	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	269	9	66	..	25	..	240	13
Rural—1	57	56	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	10	1
Rural—2	45	45	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—3	21	20	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
Rural—4	33	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	2	1	..	1	..	6	..
Rural—5	51	49	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	10	2	..	..	5	..	20	..
Rural—6	10	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Rural—7	22	22	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Urban—1	77	76	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	1	..	59	1
Urban—2	119	117	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	2	2	..	4	..	4	..
Urban—3	246	236	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	93	3	48	..	12	..	78	7
Urban—4	58	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	22	3

TABLE 1.14—D VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—contd.

Educational standards	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																			
Teaching . .	1,673	1,631	42	984	7	142	..	6	..	9	..	78	4	17	2	2	..	393	29
Rural—1 . .	486	478	8	308	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	12	1	..	..	143	7
Rural—2 . .	334	322	12	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12
Rural—3 . .	35	35	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Rural—4 . .	59	55	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	..	..	42	..
Rural—5 . .	91	90	1	27	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	20	..	..	1	2	..	34	..
Rural—6 . .	292	283	9	113	7	126	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2
Rural—7 . .	247	247	..	230	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Urban—1 . .	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	25	..
Urban—2 . .	43	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Urban—3 . .	52	48	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	44	4
Urban—4 . .	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Engineering . .	488	486	2	17	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	284	..	1	..	8	..	167	..
Rural—1 . .	11	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—3 . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—4 . .	59	59	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	2	..	26	..
Rural—5 . .	105	105	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
Rural—6 . .	15	15	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—7 . .	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—1 . .	15	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	11	..
Urban—2 . .	79	77	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	71	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Urban—3 . .	187	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	2	..	99	..
Urban—4 . .	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Agriculture . .	98	98	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
Rural—1 . .	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Rural—3 . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—4 . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Rural—5 . .	20	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Rural—6 . .	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Rural—7 . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Urban—2 . .	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 . .	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..
Urban—4 . .	15	15	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..

TABLE 1.14—D VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—contd.

Educational standards	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
	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BURDWAN DISTRICT																			
Veterinary	67	65	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	59	2
Rural—5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Urban—1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—3	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Urban—4	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Commerce	243	238	5	16	..	27	..	..	..	4	..	30	5	44	..	5	..	112	..
Rural—1	11	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—4	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Rural—5	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Rural—6	33	33	..	5	..	25	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—7	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Urban—1	56	56	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	21	..	..	..	26	..
Urban—2	30	25	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	5	..	3	..	4	..
Urban—3	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	48	..
Urban—4	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	4	..
Legal	318	318	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	25	..	15	..	26	..	224	..
Rural—1	9	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rural—3	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
Rural—5	32	32	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
Rural—7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Urban—1	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	26	..
Urban—2	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Urban—3	157	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	..	128	..
Urban—4	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..

TABLE 1.14—D VII—LIVELIHOOD CLASSES BY EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS—contd.

Educational Standards	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																			
Medical	1,508	1,483	25	631	..	13	..	3	..	10	..	158	20	31	..	27	..	610	5
Rural—1	258	258	..	227	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	22	..
Rural—2	263	263	..	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—3	40	40	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
Rural—4	125	124	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	..	..	1	..	52	..
Rural—5	166	166	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	144	..
Rural—6	102	100	2	58	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	2
Rural—7	109	109	..	57	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
Urban—1	63	63	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	44	..
Urban—2	85	68	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	17	..	..	..	..	9	..
Urban—3	250	248	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	20	..	26	..	189	1
Urban—4	47	44	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	35	2
Others	444	440	4	85	..	15	..	2	..	1	..	88	4	33	..	7	..	209	..
Rural—1	12	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rural—2	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	15	15	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—5	165	165	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	153	..
Rural—6	89	89	..	58	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..
Rural—7	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	50	50	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	19	..	4	..	17	..
Urban—2	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	1	..	1	..	8	..
Urban—3	51	47	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	4	2	..	..	..	10	..
Urban—4	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.14—D VII—ABSTRACT OF DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS UNDER CAPTION "FOREIGN" BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

BRITISH																			
All Standards	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Graduate in Arts or Science	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Post Graduate in Arts or Science	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Rural—4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Urban—1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—2	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Urban—3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.14—D VII—ABSTRACT OF DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS UNDER CAPTION "FOREIGN" BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES—concld.

Educational Standards	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—																			
Urban—2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary—																			
Urban—2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce—																			
Rural—4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legal—																			
Urban—4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medical	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urban—2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Others	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
AMERICAN																			
All Standards	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Graduate in Arts or Science—																			
Urban—2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Urban—1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CONTINENTAL																			
All Standards	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Engineering	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical—																			
Rural—4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
OTHER FOREIGN																			
Engineering	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	1	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													
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Total	209,432	113,550	95,882	49,521	31,039	60,449	48,845	3,580	15,998	3,692	2,200	8,920	8,345
Rural	177,408	95,671	81,737	38,989	25,565	53,327	42,764	3,355	13,408	2,324	1,757	7,198	6,980
Urban	32,024	17,879	14,145	10,532	5,474	7,122	6,081	225	2,590	1,368	443	1,722	1,365
Rural—1 . .	24,265	12,825	11,440	6,575	3,665	5,587	5,275	663	2,500	261	214	1,193	1,105
Rural—2 . .	18,983	10,074	8,909	5,395	3,175	4,180	3,922	499	1,812	247	230	957	916
Rural—3 . .	28,868	14,781	14,087	7,776	3,933	5,975	7,318	1,030	2,836	318	339	1,496	1,050
Rural—4 . .	30,466	17,824	12,642	5,457	3,948	11,858	6,586	509	2,106	275	210	1,026	1,215
Rural—5 . .	21,384	12,052	9,332	3,988	3,167	7,877	5,609	187	556	340	303	819	780
Rural—6 . .	24,837	13,209	11,628	6,690	4,190	6,216	5,437	303	2,001	333	261	1,247	1,124
Rural—7 . .	28,605	14,906	13,699	3,108	3,487	11,634	8,615	164	1,597	550	200	460	790
Urban—1 . .	7,682	4,267	3,415	2,376	1,394	1,824	1,277	67	744	216	103	296	388
Urban—2 . .	7,449	4,001	3,448	2,242	1,409	1,693	1 526	66	513	383	83	505	369
Urban—3 . .	13,881	8,035	5,846	5,105	2,121	2,860	2,690	70	1,035	716	205	812	461
Urban—4 . .	3,012	1,576	1,436	809	550	745	588	22	298	53	52	109	147
DISPLACED POPULATION													
Total	96,105	51,132	44,973	19,847	12,358	30,578	30,218	707	2,397	454	699	2,520	1,897
Rural	61,407	32,305	29,102	8,374	4,839	23,454	22,924	477	1,339	214	235	921	879
Urban	34,698	18,827	15,871	11,473	7,519	7,124	7,294	230	1,058	240	464	1,599	1,018
Rural—1 . .	1,549	810	739	443	219	320	410	47	110	19	13	64	42
Rural—2 . .	2,835	1,394	1,441	686	569	637	617	71	255	25	19	118	125
Rural—3 . .	3,197	1,682	1,515	917	596	716	684	49	235	13	18	126	109
Rural—4 . .	5,159	2,790	2,369	980	1 071	1,726	1,218	84	80	75	48	161	187
Rural—5 . .	2,796	1,713	1,083	760	395	918	638	35	50	30	25	145	101
Rural—6 . .	39,954	20,861	19,093	3,539	1 102	17,196	17,633	126	358	11	52	195	167
Rural—7 . .	5,917	3,055	2,862	1,049	887	1,941	1,724	65	251	41	60	112	148
Urban—1 . .	11,046	5,852	5,194	3,574	2,369	2,206	2,438	72	387	73	154	434	349
Urban—2 . .	5,039	3,085	1,954	1,860	860	1,190	896	35	198	44	53	288	134
Urban—3 . .	7,936	4,279	3,657	2,721	1,703	1,498	1,794	60	160	45	107	381	190
Urban—4 . .	10,677	5,611	5,066	3,318	2,587	2,230	2,166	63	313	78	150	496	345

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																
SAMPLE POPULATION																
Total	23,157	20,984	22,764	17,803	393	3,110	..	71	25,687	22,569	10,960	2,441	14,569	18,957	158	1,171
Rural	18,643	17,550	18,300	15,074	343	2,447	..	29	21,759	19,645	8,859	1,625	12,742	17,116	158	904
Urban	4,514	3,434	4,464	2,729	50	663	..	42	3,928	2,924	2,101	816	1,827	1,841	..	267
Rural—1	3,153	2,650	3,148	2,240	5	407	..	3	2,371	2,468	1,638	99	718	2,252	15	117
Rural—2	2,673	2,137	2,668	1,888	5	241	..	8	1.827	1,922	1,256	128	561	1,676	10	118
Rural—3	3,634	2,631	3,634	2,387	..	236	..	8	2,584	3,730	1,747	151	818	3,335	19	244
Rural—4	2,989	2,978	2,940	2,249	49	721	..	8	3.641	2,794	962	206	2,566	2,332	113	256
Rural—5	2,315	2,141	2,083	1,849	232	291	..	1	1,960	1,956	483	235	1,476	1,695	1	26
Rural—6	2,910	2,723	2,910	2,389	..	333	..	1	2,559	2,488	1,720	392	839	1,984	..	112
Rural—7	969	2,290	917	2,072	52	218	..	..	6,817	4,287	1,053	414	5,764	3,842	..	31
Urban—1	1,104	805	1,102	653	2	144	..	8	869	730	539	225	330	418	..	87
Urban—2	835	949	796	737	39	181	..	31	844	697	369	171	475	455	..	71
Urban—3	2,240	1,374	2,231	1,059	9	313	..	2	1.872	1,194	1,026	353	846	751	..	90
Urban—4	335	306	335	280	..	25	..	1	343	303	167	67	178	217	..	19
DISPLACED POPULATION																
Total	8,624	7,906	8,598	6,677	26	1,227	..	2	10,653	12,654	6,697	2,717	3,938	9,848	18	89
Rural	3,913	4,209	3,887	3,269	26	938	..	2	6,090	8,936	3,066	361	3,009	8,502	15	73
Urban	4,711	3,697	4,711	3,408	..	289	..	..	4,563	3,718	3,631	2,356	929	1,346	3	16
Rural—1	223	169	223	126	..	43	..	..	154	143	90	38	64	100	..	5
Rural—2	324	391	324	376	..	13	..	2	245	315	158	48	87	256	..	11
Rural—3	437	420	437	416	..	4	..	..	334	365	282	52	52	308	..	5
Rural—4	583	654	567	654	16	..	..	..	656	556	166	108	479	445	11	3
Rural—5	433	257	433	252	..	5	..	..	288	263	144	17	143	234	1	12
Rural—6	1,152	1,565	1,152	840	..	725	..	..	3,556	6,384	2,094	39	1,462	6,334	..	11
Rural—7	761	753	751	605	10	148	..	..	857	910	132	59	722	825	3	26
Urban—1	1,307	1,248	1,307	1,099	..	149	..	..	1,384	1,053	1,150	635	234	405	..	13
Urban—2	767	450	767	383	..	67	..	..	750	411	598	236	152	175	..	..
Urban—3	1,131	783	1,131	776	..	7	..	..	1,083	1,039	873	604	210	433	..	2
Urban—4	1,506	1,216	1,506	1,150	..	66	..	..	1,346	1,215	1,010	881	333	333	3	1

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT						SAMPLE POPULATION										
Total	21,307	15,480	2,550	159	18,528	13,123	229	2,198	12,722	11 010	530	48	11 502	7,684	690	3,278
Rural	17,998	13,333	1,762	77	16,008	11,560	228	1,696	11,428	9,335	467	11	10,302	6,666	669	2,658
Urban	3,309	2,147	788	82	2 520	1,563	1	502	1,294	1,675	73	37	1,200	1,018	21	620
Rural—1	2,015	1,807	247	4	1,712	1,485	56	318	1,670	1 263	56		1,462	710	152	553
Rural—2	1,475	1,356	202	3	1 235	1 108	38	245	1,194	999	40		1,080	604	74	395
Rural—3	2,319	2,048	426		1,853	1 631	40	417	1,985	1,404	147		1,622	978	216	426
Rural—4	4,382	2 136	235	46	4,083	1,816	64	274	2,155	1,468	19	5	1,996	1,115	140	348
Rural—5	1,889	1,366	205		1,675	1,303	9	63	1,818	1,162	58		1,711	1,116	49	46
Rural—6	1,791	1,724	327	18	1,464	1 503		203	1 541	1 381	134	6	1,407	929		446
Rural—7	4,127	2,896	120	6	3,986	2,714	21	176	1,065	1,658	3		1,024	1,214	38	444
Urban—1	1 051	474	214	23	837	274		177	308	373	4	2	297	202	7	169
Urban—2	700	509	187	17	513	431		61	242	406		30	234	257	8	119
Urban—3	1,045	960	244	40	800	685	1	235	624	716	67	3	552	453	5	260
Urban—4	513	204	143	2	370	173		29	120	180	2	2	117	106	1	72
						DISPLACED POPULATION										
Total	10,798	10,393	1,351	314	9,402	9,891	45	188	9 144	5,630	219	52	8,827	5,121	98	457
Rural	7,327	7,865	233	90	7 053	7,608	41	167	6,836	3 441	45	3	6,705	3,194	86	244
Urban	3,471	2,528	1,118	224	2,349	2 283	4	21	2,308	2,189	174	49	2,122	1,927	12	213
Rural—1	141	130	38		100	117	3	13	92	94	9		73	75	10	19
Rural—2	246	243	49	1	196	200	1	42	177	147	11		164	86	2	61
Rural—3	317	253	51	1	262	227	4	25	215	138	6		199	95	10	43
Rural—4	512	561	11	72	477	472	24	17	297	220		2	271	188	26	30
Rural—5	276	194	8		263	180	5	14	182	145			178	138	4	7
Rural—6	5,276	6,101	63	4	5 213	6,087		10	5 500	2 410	19		5,458	2,368	23	42
Rural—7	559	383	13	12	542	325	4	46	373	287		1	362	244	11	42
Urban—1	1,186	836	528	103	654	721	4	12	820	726	82	29	736	618	2	79
Urban—2	576	330	145	48	431	276		6	359	266	18	6	338	207	3	53
Urban—3	679	576	281	26	398	550			500	511	10		484	492	6	19
Urban—4	1,030	786	164	47	866	736		3	629	686	64	14	564	610	1	62

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																
								SAMPLE POPULATION								
Total	9,107	8,015	68	7	8,237	3,969	802	4,039	5,132	4,627	15	6	4,290	1,404	827	3,217
Rural	8,293	6,820	61	7	7,472	3,359	760	3,454	4,591	3,986	14	6	3,802	1,120	775	2,860
Urban	814	1,195	7	..	765	610	42	585	541	641	1	..	488	284	52	357
Rural—1	1,226	1,006	17	..	1,020	319	189	687	648	595	5	..	481	84	162	511
Rural—2	814	654	18	..	667	222	129	432	583	442	5	..	442	52	136	390
Rural—3	1,404	1,436	6	..	1,039	709	359	727	718	808	..	..	467	286	251	522
Rural—4	1,512	971	..	7	1,484	407	28	557	963	593	..	6	854	145	109	442
Rural—5	1,298	898	..	..	1,274	837	24	61	800	531	..	..	763	249	37	282
Rural—6	1,387	974	17	..	1,364	462	6	512	766	629	2	..	699	171	65	458
Rural—7	652	881	3	..	624	403	25	478	113	388	2	..	96	133	15	255
Urban—1	161	309	1	..	151	143	9	166	173	161	..	..	152	65	21	96
Urban—2	227	235	1	..	217	150	9	85	123	130	1	..	118	42	4	88
Urban—3	377	527	5	..	355	273	17	254	214	270	..	..	193	159	21	111
Urban—4	49	124	..	..	42	44	7	80	31	80	..	..	25	18	6	62
								DISPLACED POPULATION								
Total	5,366	3,772	8	2	5,225	3,286	133	484	2,871	1,498	..	..	2,653	720	218	778
Rural	4,283	2,506	8	2	4,190	2,203	85	301	2,177	795	..	..	2,055	428	122	367
Urban	1,083	1,266	..	..	1,035	1,083	48	183	694	703	..	..	598	292	96	411
Rural—1	70	72	..	..	62	43	8	29	26	35	..	..	15	18	11	17
Rural—2	114	116	1	..	98	50	15	66	93	57	..	..	68	8	25	49
Rural—3	141	106	2	..	128	40	11	66	68	62	..	..	51	9	17	53
Rural—4	208	99	..	..	197	90	11	9	180	40	.	..	180	20	..	20
Rural—5	161	85	..	..	155	76	6	9	109	12	..	..	98	4	11	8
Rural—6	3,357	1,857	5	..	3,328	1,784	24	73	1,612	493	.	..	1,572	320	40	173
Rural—7	232	171	..	2	222	120	10	49	89	96	..	..	71	49	18	47
Urban—1	341	414	..	..	332	361	9	53	224	258	..	..	201	126	23	132
Urban—2	173	161	..	..	164	138	9	23	111	96	..	..	94	19	17	77
Urban—3	264	300	..	..	252	249	12	51	176	130	..	..	144	62	32	68
Urban—4	305	391	..	..	287	335	18	56	183	219	..	..	159	85	24	134

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	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
BURDWAN DISTRICT									SAMPLE POPULATION															
Total	2,608	1,920	6	4	2,109	494	493	1,422	1,125	668	3	..	749	76	373	592	93	64	13	26	72	28	8	10
Rural	2,325	1,661	5	4	1,897	405	423	1,252	1,057	614	1	..	719	68	337	546	55	56	8	24	42	23	5	9
Urban	283	259	1	..	212	89	70	170	68	54	2	..	30	8	36	46	38	8	5	2	30	5	3	1
Rural—1	204	246	4	..	146	11	54	235	73	71	..	..	39	1	34	70	11	15	6	3	4	6	1	6
Rural—2	206	169	..	..	140	14	66	155	95	71	..	..	49	3	46	68	3	13	2	10	1	2	..	1
Rural—3	233	409	1	..	132	112	100	297	86	209	1	..	40	16	45	193	4	23	..	6	4	15	..	2
Rural—4	696	216	..	4	672	37	24	175	183	61	..	..	152	15	31	46	2	.	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—5	459	166	..	..	437	102	22	64	350	29	..	..	309	16	41	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—6	449	228	..	..	329	44	120	184	226	96	..	..	114	11	112	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7	78	227	.	..	41	85	37	142	44	77	.	..	16	6	28	71	31	5	..	5	31	..	..	..
Urban—1	58	54	1	..	40	25	17	29	21	18	1	..	10	6	10	12	10	..	2	..	5	.	3	..
Urban—2	95	52	..	..	64	6	31	46	24	12	..	..	10	1	14	11	23	6	..	2	23	3	..	1
Urban—3	109	126	..	..	93	55	16	71	21	13	1	..	10	1	10	12	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Urban—4	21	27	..	.	15	3	6	24	2	11	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
									DISPLACED POPULATION															
Total	556	437	..	..	434	124	122	313	140	76	..	..	72	1	68	75	6	11	..	..	1	..	5	11
Rural	442	182	..	..	354	50	88	132	102	53	..	..	62	1	40	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Urban	114	255	..	..	80	74	34	181	38	23	..	..	10	..	28	23	6	10	..	..	1	..	5	10
Rural—1	17	28	..	..	6	13	11	15	4	12	..	..	..	1	4	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rural—2	36	21	..	..	17	4	19	17	16	7	..	.	7	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	25	29	..	..	20	1	5	28	6	15	..	..	4	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	99	3	..	..	91	3	8	..	19	1	..	..	15	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	81	1	..	..	74	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6	155	61	..	..	135	15	20	46	47	3	..	..	28	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7	29	39	..	..	11	13	18	26	2	15	..	..	1	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	52	153	..	..	40	58	12	95	25	3	..	..	8	..	17	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Urban—2	15	51	..	..	11	14	4	37	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	13	11	..	..	8	1	5	10	7	8	..	..	2	..	5	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Urban—4	34	40	..	..	21	1	13	39	4	10	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT																					
SAMPLE POPULATION																					
Total	750	188	562	..	11	105	204	19	129	45	97	8	69	5	37	4	6	2	9	..	.
Rural	702	188	514	..	11	105	189	19	108	45	92	8	66	5	33	4	6	2	9	..	..
Urban	48	..	48	..	..	..	15	..	21	..	5	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—1	57	34	23	..	..	1	9	7	10	19	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rural—2	73	14	59	..	3	3	31	4	14	4	6	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	.
Rural—3	45	..	45	..	1	..	24	..	12	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rural—4	362	123	239	..	7	101	107	5	49	13	51	..	24	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	39	8	31	..	..	..	5	..	6	6	6	..	4	..	9	2	1	..	..	..	
Rural—6	92	.	92	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	20	..	26	..	20	..	3	..	7	..	..
Rural—7	34	9	25	..	..	..	4	3	10	3	5	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	17	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	14	..	14	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	6	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISPLACED POPULATION																					
Total	42	8	34	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	8	..	5	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..
Rural	42	8	34	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	8	..	5	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—1	8	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	9	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—7	20	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	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
SAMPLE POPULATION														
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
Total . .	113,550	95,882	32,336	8,081	81,214	87,801	12,612	10,545	10,968	10,786	3,160	972	7,808	9,814
Rural . .	95,671	81,737	23,867	4,605	71,804	77,132	9,522	8,737	9,071	9,063	2,039	549	7,032	8,514
Urban . .	17,879	14,145	8,469	3,476	9,410	10,669	3,090	1,808	1,897	1,723	1,121	423	776	1,300
Rural—1 .	12,825	11,440	3,801	811	9,024	10,629	1,454	1,319	1,662	1,465	409	86	1,253	1,379
Rural—2 .	10,074	8,909	3,653	1,055	6,421	7,854	1,204	1,146	1,310	1,160	390	123	920	1,037
Rural—3 .	14,781	14,087	3,926	570	10,855	13,517	1,814	1,389	1,863	1,238	257	79	1,606	1,159
Rural—4 .	17,824	12,642	4,136	531	13,688	12,111	1,301	1,425	1,415	1,626	344	75	1,071	1,551
Rural—5 .	12,052	9,332	3,159	753	8,893	8,579	1,159	1,083	1,019	981	231	134	788	847
Rural—6 .	13,209	11,628	3,194	345	10,015	11,283	1,580	1,385	1,321	1,511	349	12	972	1,499
Rural—7 .	14,906	13,699	1,998	540	12,908	13,159	1,010	990	481	1,082	59	40	422	1,042
Urban—1 .	4,267	3,415	2,167	1,166	2,100	2,249	512	491	505	415	255	129	250	286
Urban—2 .	4,001	3,448	1,601	494	2,400	2,954	888	452	351	435	177	41	174	394
Urban—3 .	8,035	5,846	3,996	1,398	4,039	4,448	1,528	666	861	719	599	205	262	514
Urban—4 .	1,576	1,436	705	418	871	1,018	162	199	180	154	90	48	90	106
DISPLACED POPULATION														
Total . .	51,132	44,973	19,571	9,800	31,561	35,173	2,974	2,596	3,335	2,821	986	1,016	2,349	1,805
Rural .	32,305	29,102	12,732	3,091	19,573	26,011	1,135	1,114	1,359	1,484	546	312	813	1,172
Urban . .	18,827	15,871	6,839	6,709	11,988	9,162	1,839	1,482	1,976	1,337	440	704	1,536	633
Rural—1 .	810	739	502	204	308	535	83	55	108	61	66	33	42	28
Rural—2 .	1,394	1,441	815	316	579	1,125	143	144	147	210	83	62	64	148
Rural—3 .	1,682	1,515	1,135	628	547	887	139	127	190	194	74	50	116	144
Rural—4 .	2,790	2,369	1,293	830	1,497	1,539	236	235	193	322	113	81	80	241
Rural—5 .	1,713	1,083	856	440	857	643	175	126	196	117	84	56	112	61
Rural—6 .	20,861	19,093	7,148	534	13,713	18,559	206	219	302	387	96	23	206	364
Rural—7 .	3,055	2,862	983	139	2,072	2,723	153	208	223	193	30	7	193	186
Urban—1 .	5,852	5,194	2,302	1,932	3,550	3,262	507	503	587	471	156	339	431	132
Urban—2 .	3,085	1,954	1,066	907	2,019	1,047	332	187	329	171	62	80	267	91
Urban—3 .	4,279	3,657	1,619	1,657	2,660	2,000	426	297	455	256	119	127	336	129
Urban—4 .	5,611	5,066	1,852	2,213	3,759	2,853	574	495	605	439	103	158	502	281

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																		
BURDWAN DISTRICT																		
Total . .	12,189	10,198	5,139	1,417	7,050	8,781	25,687	22,569	7,428	2,429	18,259	20,140	21,307	15,480	6,898	1,450	14,409	14,030
Rural . .	9,572	8,487	3,343	898	6,229	7,589	21,759	19,645	4,885	1,289	16,874	18,356	17,998	13,333	5,219	825	12,779	12,508
Urban . .	2,617	1,711	1,796	519	821	1,192	3,928	2,924	2,543	1,140	1,385	1,784	3,309	2,147	1,679	625	1,630	1,522
Rural—1 .	1,491	1,185	778	141	713	1,044	2,371	2,468	100	311	2,271	2,157	2,015	1,807	880	172	1,135	1,635
Rural—2 .	1,363	977	715	236	648	741	1,827	1,922	881	294	946	1,628	1,475	1,356	695	184	780	1,172
Rural—3 .	1,771	1,393	518	129	1,253	1,264	2,584	3,730	781	175	1,803	3,555	2,319	2,048	769	93	1,550	1,955
Rural—4 .	1,574	1,352	524	124	1,050	1,228	3,641	2,794	825	174	2,816	2,620	4,382	2,136	932	83	3,450	2,053
Rural—5 .	1,296	1,160	361	172	935	988	1,960	1,956	640	114	1,320	1,842	1,889	1,366	703	130	1,186	1,236
Rural—6 .	1,589	1,212	369	41	1,220	1,171	2,559	2,488	691	66	1,868	2,422	1,791	1,724	731	54	1,060	1,670
Rural—7 .	488	1,208	78	55	410	1,153	6,817	4,287	967	155	5,850	4,132	4,127	2,896	509	109	3,618	2,787
Urban—1 .	599	390	412	175	187	215	869	730	578	383	291	347	1,051	474	585	194	466	280
Urban—2 .	484	514	243	73	241	441	844	697	454	172	390	525	700	509	356	126	344	383
Urban—3 .	1,379	655	1,055	197	324	458	1,872	1,194	1,296	420	576	774	1,045	960	526	230	519	730
Urban—4 .	155	152	86	74	69	78	343	303	215	165	128	138	513	204	212	75	301	129
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total . .	5,289	5,085	2,117	1,792	3,172	3,293	10,653	12,654	4,861	3,222	5,792	9,432	10,798	10,393	4,943	1,720	5,855	8,673
Rural . .	2,554	2,725	969	543	1,585	2,182	6,090	8,936	2,653	1,038	3,437	7,898	7,327	7,865	3,440	613	3,887	7,252
Urban . .	2,735	2,360	1,148	1,249	1,587	1,111	4,563	3,718	2,208	2,184	2,355	1,534	3,471	2,528	1,503	1,107	1,968	1,421
Rural—1 .	115	108	87	53	28	55	154	143	124	49	30	94	141	130	100	38	41	92
Rural—2 .	177	181	131	52	46	129	245	315	176	86	69	229	246	243	175	51	71	192
Rural—3 .	247	226	177	115	70	111	334	365	279	232	55	133	317	253	268	123	49	130
Rural—4 .	390	332	135	190	255	142	656	556	283	278	373	278	512	561	269	139	243	422
Rural—5 .	237	140	112	74	125	66	288	263	142	114	146	149	276	194	152	92	124	102
Rural—6 .	850	1,178	117	32	733	1,146	3,556	6,384	1,275	228	2,281	6,156	5,276	6,101	2,320	149	2,956	5,952
Rural—7 .	538	560	210	27	328	533	857	910	374	51	483	859	559	383	156	21	403	362
Urban—1 .	720	777	284	422	436	355	1,384	1,053	631	560	753	493	1,186	836	582	233	604	603
Urban—2 .	438	279	215	140	223	139	750	411	370	289	380	122	576	330	226	204	350	126
Urban—3 .	676	527	331	275	345	252	1,083	1,039	591	595	492	444	679	576	304	277	375	299
Urban—4 .	901	777	318	412	583	365	1,346	1,215	616	740	730	475	1,030	786	391	393	639	393

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																		
BURDWAN DISTRICT																		
Total . .	12,722	11,010	4,409	875	8,313	10,135	9,107	8,015	2,755	548	6,352	7,467	5,132	4,627	1,500	255	3,632	4,372
Rural . .	11,428	9,335	3,834	493	7,594	8,842	8,293	6,820	2,361	276	5,932	6,544	4,591	3,986	1,297	168	3,294	3,818
Urban . .	1,294	1,675	575	382	719	1,293	814	1,195	394	272	420	923	541	641	203	87	338	554
Rural—1 .	1,670	1,263	714	62	956	1,201	1,226	1,006	509	19	717	987	648	595	281	14	367	581
Rural—2 .	1,194	999	445	121	749	878	814	654	282	52	532	602	583	442	159	28	424	414
Rural—3 .	1,985	1,404	654	52	1,331	1,352	1,404	1,436	547	20	857	1,416	718	808	283	9	435	799
Rural—4 .	2,155	1,468	519	40	1,636	1,428	1,512	971	412	25	1,100	946	963	593	258	7	705	586
Rural—5 .	1,818	1,162	701	93	1,117	1,069	1,298	898	295	45	1,003	853	800	531	134	51	666	480
Rural—6 .	1,541	1,381	623	52	918	1,329	1,387	974	172	38	1,215	936	766	629	162	44	604	585
Rural—7 .	1,065	1,658	178	73	887	1,585	652	881	144	77	508	804	113	388	20	15	93	373
Urban—1 .	308	373	133	151	175	222	161	309	82	108	79	201	173	161	68	21	105	140
Urban—2 .	242	406	123	41	119	365	227	235	131	28	96	207	123	130	61	7	62	123
Urban—3 .	624	716	267	159	357	557	377	527	154	122	223	405	214	270	61	49	153	221
Urban—4 .	120	180	52	31	68	149	49	124	27	14	22	110	31	80	13	10	18	70
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total . .	9,144	5,630	3,768	1,061	5,376	4,569	5,366	3,772	1,869	660	3,497	3,112	2,871	1,498	717	254	2,154	1,244
Rural . .	6,836	3,441	2,786	295	4,050	3,146	4,283	2,506	1,515	205	2,768	2,301	2,177	795	535	58	1,642	737
Urban . .	2,308	2,189	982	766	1,326	1,423	1,083	1,266	354	455	729	811	694	703	182	196	512	507
Rural—1 .	92	94	70	17	22	77	70	72	31	4	39	68	26	35	14	8	12	27
Rural—2 .	177	147	103	32	74	115	114	116	67	22	47	94	93	57	52	6	41	51
Rural—3 .	215	138	160	41	55	97	141	106	97	42	44	64	68	62	54	15	14	47
Rural—4 .	297	220	165	84	132	136	208	99	122	46	86	53	180	40	108	11	72	29
Rural—5 .	182	145	129	56	53	89	161	85	102	41	59	44	109	12	80	6	29	6
Rural—6 .	5,500	2,410	2,052	51	3,448	2,359	3,357	1,857	1,026	42	2,331	1,815	1,612	493	196	7	1,416	486
Rural—7 .	373	287	107	14	266	273	232	171	70	8	162	163	89	96	31	5	58	91
Urban—1 .	820	726	432	168	388	558	341	414	150	123	191	291	224	258	58	65	166	193
Urban—2 .	359	266	117	97	242	169	173	161	49	55	124	106	111	96	24	28	87	68
Urban—3 .	500	511	160	211	340	300	264	300	64	127	200	173	176	130	46	44	130	86
Urban—4 .	629	686	273	290	356	396	305	391	91	150	214	241	183	219	54	59	129	160

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
SAMPLE POPULATION																		
BURDWAN DISTRICT																		
Total . .	2,608	1,920	694	92	1.914	1,828	1,125	668	334	40	791	628	93	64	19	3	74	61
Rural . .	2,325	1,661	588	65	1,737	1,596	1,057	614	297	39	760	575	55	56	4	3	51	53
Urban . .	283	259	106	27	177	232	68	54	37	1	31	53	38	8	15	..	23	8
Rural—1 .	204	246	100	3	104	243	73	71	27	1	46	70	11	15	3	2	8	13
Rural—2 .	206	169	62	10	144	159	95	71	24	7	71	64	3	13	..	..	3	13
Rural—3 .	233	409	91	6	142	403	86	209	25	6	61	203	4	23	1	1	3	22
Rural—4 .	696	216	178	3	518	213	183	61	144	..	39	61	2	..	..	..	2	..
Rural—5 .	459	166	57	10	402	156	350	29	37	4	313	25	4	..	..	..	4	..
Rural—6 .	449	228	75	25	374	203	226	96	22	13	204	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	78	227	25	8	53	219	44	77	18	8	26	69	31	5	..	..	31	5
Urban—1 .	58	54	35	4	23	50	21	18	14	1	7	17	10	..	5	..	5	..
Urban—2 .	95	52	31	6	64	46	24	12	16	..	8	12	23	6	9	..	14	6
Urban—3 .	109	126	31	16	78	110	21	13	6	..	15	13	5	..	1	..	4	..
Urban—4 .	21	27	9	1	12	26	2	11	1	..	1	11	..	2	..	..	..	2
DISPLACED POPULATION																		
Total . .	556	437	262	67	294	370	140	76	48	8	92	68	6	11	..	..	6	11
Rural . .	442	182	240	19	202	163	102	53	48	8	54	45	..	1	..	..	..	1
Urban . .	114	255	22	48	92	207	38	23	..	..	38	23	6	10	..	..	6	10
Rural—1 .	17	28	8	2	9	26	4	12	2	..	2	12	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rural—2 .	36	21	18	4	18	17	16	7	10	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	25	29	21	7	4	22	6	15	5	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	99	3	85	1	14	2	19	1	13	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5 .	81	1	53	1	28	..	8	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6 .	155	61	50	2	105	59	47	3	16	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	29	39	5	2	24	37	2	15	..	4	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	52	153	9	22	43	131	25	3	..	..	25	3	6	..	..	..	6	..
Urban—2 .	15	51	3	14	12	37	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	13	11	4	1	9	10	7	8	..	..	7	8	..	2	..	..	..	2
Urban—4 .	34	40	6	11	28	29	4	10	..	..	4	10	..	8	..	..	..	8

TABLE 1.16—CIV—AGE AND LITERACY—contd.

Abstract classifying those 'Able to Read' in Age groups

In table C. IV 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
BURDWAN DISTRICT													SAMPLE POPULATION										
Total	2,921	2,013	908	679	203	252	170	514	197	294	123	129	73	76	80	32	37	21	18	16	7	..	..
Rural	2,457	1,954	503	642	147	245	100	512	97	284	38	127	30	76	41	32	28	20	16	16	6	..	..
Urban	464	59	405	37	56	7	70	2	100	10	85	2	43	..	39	..	9	1	2	..	1	..	..
Rural—1	159	121	38	34	12	4	2	22	11	19	7	25	3	10	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2	139	106	33	24	11	23	6	26	7	13	2	4	4	9	1	2	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	936	900	36	462	9	156	14	112	6	75	..	44	2	32	..	14	3	4	1	1	1	..	..
Rural—4	19	9	10	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	31	8	23	2	8	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	2	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rural—6	378	164	214	73	70	26	40	12	41	23	13	7	13	4	12	6	13	1	7	12	5	..	..
Rural—7	795	646	149	47	36	34	30	340	29	153	14	42	4	15	22	4	9	8	5	3	..	..	..
Urban—1	166	19	147	15	41	2	25	..	26	..	29	2	20	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	79	21	58	4	2	5	18	2	19	10	4	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Urban—3	212	15	197	15	11	..	26	..	55	..	52	..	16	..	29	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	7	4	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
													DISPLACED POPULATION										
Total	2,060	1,088	972	693	280	88	237	71	97	90	102	73	83	40	86	27	69	2	18	4	..	..	..
Rural	1,055	455	600	103	60	45	89	71	97	90	102	73	83	40	86	27	69	2	14	4	..	..	..
Urban	1,005	633	372	590	220	43	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Rural—1	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2	39	25	14	1	..	2	3	6	6	8	2	4	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	36	13	23	4	5	3	7	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	93	10	83	7	8	2	13	..	12	..	14	..	17	1	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	18	8	10	6	2	..	3	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6	748	304	444	59	32	22	61	49	67	70	81	53	61	27	64	20	66	..	12	4	..	..	..
Rural—7	100	74	26	26	13	16	2	13	4	7	3	9	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	240	160	80	145	45	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	161	110	51	108	41	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	212	102	110	94	54	8	56	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	392	261	131	243	80	18	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.17—CV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS

SAMPLE POPULATION

BURDWAN DISTRICT

Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females
All ages	Total	113,550	95,882	12	Total	2,746	1,983	25	Total	3,286	2,259	38	Total	1,543	1,126
	Rural	95,671	81,737		Rural	2,142	1,654		Rural	2,624	1,772		Rural	1,295	897
	Urban	17,879	14,145		Urban	604	329		Urban	662	487		Urban	248	229
0	Total	3,692	2,200	13	Total	2,127	1,871	26	Total	2,651	1,672	39	Total	965	970
	Rural	2,324	1,757		Rural	1,717	1,629		Rural	2,250	1,415		Rural	907	917
	Urban	1,368	443		Urban	410	242		Urban	401	257		Urban	58	53
1	Total	2,279	2,208	14	Total	2,363	2,294	27	Total	2,033	1,616	40	Total	1,803	1,680
	Rural	1,837	1,774		Rural	1,879	1,873		Rural	1,810	1,465		Rural	1,507	1,243
	Urban	442	434		Urban	484	421		Urban	223	151		Urban	296	437
2	Total	2,210	2,034	15	Total	3,303	2,497	28	Total	2,848	1,718	41	Total	867	869
	Rural	1,850	1,721		Rural	2,663	2,229		Rural	2,383	1,528		Rural	847	789
	Urban	360	313		Urban	640	268		Urban	465	190		Urban	20	80
3	Total	2,196	2,040	16	Total	2,709	2,637	29	Total	1,492	1,216	42	Total	1,221	1,008
	Rural	1,706	1,706		Rural	1,952	1,869		Rural	1,261	1,118		Rural	1,041	890
	Urban	490	334		Urban	757	768		Urban	231	98		Urban	180	118
4	Total	2,235	2,063	17	Total	2,664	2,139	30	Total	2,686	2,062	43	Total	881	860
	Rural	1,805	1,779		Rural	2,450	1,907		Rural	2,085	1,673		Rural	857	771
	Urban	430	284		Urban	214	232		Urban	601	389		Urban	24	89
5	Total	2,372	2,545	18	Total	3,532	2,504	31	Total	1,097	1,150	44	Total	1,217	1,038
	Rural	1,935	2,216		Rural	3,037	2,178		Rural	1,019	1,025		Rural	1,122	914
	Urban	437	329		Urban	495	326		Urban	78	125		Urban	95	124
6	Total	2,190	2,180	19	Total	2,643	2,628	32	Total	2,167	1,400	45	Total	1,393	1,134
	Rural	1,767	1,823		Rural	2,460	2,385		Rural	1,954	1,229		Rural	1,341	988
	Urban	423	357		Urban	183	243		Urban	213	171		Urban	52	146
7	Total	2,148	1,860	20	Total	3,006	2,402	33	Total	1,499	1,014	46	Total	1,078	806
	Rural	1,833	1,588		Rural	2,205	2,198		Rural	1,328	907		Rural	890	662
	Urban	315	272		Urban	801	204		Urban	171	107		Urban	188	144
8	Total	2,038	2,019	21	Total	1,735	1,638	34	Total	1,548	1,373	47	Total	747	621
	Rural	1,667	1,711		Rural	1,586	1,420		Rural	1,284	1,201		Rural	716	545
	Urban	371	308		Urban	149	218		Urban	264	172		Urban	31	76
9	Total	2,220	2,182	22	Total	2,089	1,785	35	Total	1,835	1,356	48	Total	1,010	849
	Rural	1,869	1,725		Rural	1,871	1,596		Rural	1,698	1,166		Rural	911	727
	Urban	351	457		Urban	218	189		Urban	137	190		Urban	99	122
10	Total	2,864	2,187	23	Total	1,411	1,844	36	Total	1,360	1,062	49	Total	718	689
	Rural	2,117	1,819		Rural	1,362	1,665		Rural	1,204	841		Rural	708	620
	Urban	747	368		Urban	49	179		Urban	156	221		Urban	10	69
11	Total	2,089	1,863	24	Total	2,595	2,495	37	Total	1,030	1,041	50	Total	1,295	1,471
	Rural	1,717	1,512		Rural	2,173	2,198		Rural	950	907		Rural	1,089	1,117
	Urban	372	351		Urban	422	297		Urban	80	134		Urban	206	354

TABLE 1.17—CV—SINGLE YEAR AGE RETURNS—concld.

SAMPLE POPULATION

BURDWAN DISTRICT

Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females	Age Returns		Males	Females
51	Total	703	621	64	Total	475	392	77	Total	65	17	90	Total	22	28
	Rural	666	536		Rural	450	353		Rural	60	17		Rural	21	25
	Urban	37	85		Urban	25	39		Urban	5	..		Urban	1	3
52	Total	855	628	65	Total	406	446	78	Total	106	46	91	Total	7	2
	Rural	750	572		Rural	364	412		Rural	106	42		Rural	6	2
	Urban	105	56		Urban	42	34		Urban	..	4		Urban	1	..
53	Total	590	513	66	Total	250	207	79	Total	38	28	92	Total	4	10
	Rural	576	441		Rural	216	175		Rural	26	27		Rural	4	9
	Urban	14	72		Urban	34	32		Urban	12	1		Urban	..	1
54	Total	718	683	67	Total	225	151	80	Total	140	100	93	Total	10	..
	Rural	646	612		Rural	191	117		Rural	129	92		Rural	10	..
	Urban	72	71		Urban	34	34		Urban	11	8		Urban	..	..
55	Total	772	724	68	Total	240	228	81	Total	25	10	94	Total	3	1
	Rural	707	629		Rural	218	193		Rural	19	10		Rural	3	1
	Urban	65	95		Urban	22	35		Urban	6	..		Urban	..	..
56	Total	533	506	69	Total	221	100	82	Total	51	14	95	Total	14	7
	Rural	473	404		Rural	214	93		Rural	50	12		Rural	14	7
	Urban	60	102		Urban	7	7		Urban	1	2		Urban	..	..
57	Total	429	374	70	Total	408	373	83	Total	10	8	96	Total	..	..
	Rural	400	324		Rural	329	276		Rural	10	7		Rural	..	..
	Urban	29	50		Urban	79	97		Urban	..	1		Urban	..	..
58	Total	485	489	71	Total	165	53	84	Total	36	12	97	Total	..	..
	Rural	407	404		Rural	157	51		Rural	36	10		Rural	..	..
	Urban	78	85		Urban	8	2		Urban	..	2		Urban	..	..
59	Total	350	410	72	Total	268	160	85	Total	20	18	98	Total	5	4
	Rural	328	353		Rural	232	152		Rural	19	16		Rural	5	3
	Urban	22	57		Urban	36	8		Urban	1	2		Urban	..	1
60	Total	887	786	73	Total	213	70	86	Total	5	9	99	Total	..	..
	Rural	724	602		Rural	209	67		Rural	4	9		Rural	..	..
	Urban	163	184		Urban	4	3		Urban	1	..		Urban	..	..
61	Total	383	337	74	Total	212	132	87	Total	12	5	100	Total	5	3
	Rural	349	324		Rural	195	125		Rural	12	4		Rural	5	1
	Urban	34	13		Urban	17	7		Urban	..	1		Urban	..	2
62	Total	512	319	75	Total	387	272	88	Total	17	5	Over 100	Total	..	..
	Rural	455	311		Rural	374	248		Rural	16	4		Rural	..	..
	Urban	57	8		Urban	13	24		Urban	1	1		Urban	..	..
63	Total	306	290	76	Total	142	68	89	Total	1	1	Age not stated	Total	93	64
	Rural	298	282		Rural	128	68		Rural	..	..		Rural	55	56
	Urban	8	8		Urban	14	..		Urban	1	1		Urban	38	8

TABLE 1.18—DI—LANGUAGES—(i) MOTHER TONGUE

BURDWAN DISTRICT

ALL LANGUAGES

Language	Males	Females
Total	1,160,761	1,030,906
Rural	978,450	889,276
Urban	182,311	141,630

1 *Bengali*

Language	Males	Females
Total	914,744	864,912
Rural	792,836	771,012
Urban	121,908	93,900
Rural—1	112,485	101,523
Rural—2	83,749	79,276
Rural—3	131,288	125,995
Rural—4	119,541	105,564
Rural—5	72,704	86,283
Rural—6	134,589	134,620
Rural—7	138,480	137,751
Urban—1	37,294	25,290
Urban—2	27,214	15,864
Urban—3	38,120	38,735
Urban—4	19,280	14,011

2 *Hindi*

Language	Males	Females
Total	129,596	70,288
Rural	92,202	41,105
Urban	37,394	29,183
Rural—1	3,538	2,667
Rural—2	3,437	1,507
Rural—3	2,035	822
Rural—4	43,149	19,604
Rural—5	33,868	9,972
Rural—6	2,602	3,686
Rural—7	3,573	2,847
Urban—1	6,556	4,310
Urban—2	12,275	10,754
Urban—3	17,301	10,608
Urban—4	1,262	3,511

3 *Santali*

Language	Males	Females
Total	53,721	53,592
Rural	51,968	51,533
Urban	1,753	2,059
Rural—1	4,274	6,523
Rural—2	6,236	4,740
Rural—3	8,414	12,174
Rural—4	12,234	14,545
Rural—5	11,924	6,772
Rural—6	7,644	3,789
Rural—7	1,242	2,990
Urban—1	549	1,005
Urban—2	283	279
Urban—3	610	314
Urban—4	311	461

4 *Urdu*

Language	Males	Females
Total	48,318	34,633
Rural	32,266	21,729
Urban	16,052	12,904
Rural—1	9,812	6,481
Rural—2	5,815	4,817
Rural—3	1,090	10
Rural—4	8,198	7,491
Rural—5	5,077	1,268
Rural—6	718	605
Rural—7	1,556	1,057
Urban—1	1,318	3,223
Urban—2	5,457	2,512
Urban—3	8,610	6,093
Urban—4	667	1,076

5 *Oriya*

Language	Males	Females
Total	6,831	3,085
Rural	5,389	2,219
Urban	1,442	866
Rural—1	972	702
Rural—2	642	98
Rural—3	172	235
Rural—4	835	819
Rural—5	1,499	82
Rural—6	132	25
Rural—7	1,137	258
Urban—1	221	130
Urban—2	718	202
Urban—3	320	424
Urban—4	183	110

6 *Gurumukhi*

Language	Males	Females
Total	2,748	1,825
Rural	1,101	1,040
Urban	1,647	785
Rural—1	9	96
Rural—3	8	..
Rural—4	479	861
Rural—5	605	81
Rural—7	..	2
Urban—1	15	120
Urban—2	395	184
Urban—3	1,213	418
Urban—4	24	63

7 *Nepali*

Language	Males	Females
Total	1,643	905
Rural	1,211	349
Urban	432	556
Rural—1	1	..
Rural—2	7	..
Rural—3	1	..
Rural—4	254	236
Rural—5	944	81
Rural—6	..	17
Rural—7	4	15
Urban—1	44	79
Urban—2	51	73
Urban—3	328	401
Urban—4	9	3

8 *Telugu*

Language	Males	Females
Total	1,000	504
Rural	516	9
Urban	484	495
Rural—1	3	..
Rural—2	10	9
Rural—4	129	..
Rural—5	374	..
Rural—6	..	..
Urban—1	5	47
Urban—2	389	405
Urban—3	89	30
Urban—4	1	13

TABLE 1.18—DI—LANGUAGES—(i) MOTHER TONGUE—concld.

BURDWAN DISTRICT

Language	Males	Females
9 *Gujarati*		
Total	677	79
Rural	..	18
Urban	677	61
Rural—4	..	18
Urban—1	20	11
Urban—2	26	50
Urban—3	626	..
Urban—4	5	..
10 *Tamil*		
Total	336	181
Rural	116	..
Urban	220	181
Rural—3	1	..
Rural—4	1	..
Rural—5	114	..
Urban—1	14	..
Urban—2	60	169
Urban—3	146	12
11 *English*		
Total	296	410
Rural	171	15
Urban	125	395
Rural—4	61	15
Rural—5	110	..
Urban—1	1	82
Urban—2	26	51
Urban—3	90	256
Urban—4	8	6
12 *Marathi*		
Total	156	132
Rural	92	20
Urban	64	112
Rural—4	9	20
Rural—5	83	..
Urban—1	1	..
Urban—2	..	112
Urban—3	62	..
Urban—4	1	..
13 *Mundari*		
Rural—4	151	15
14 *Assamese*		
Total	148	82
Rural	123	45
Urban	25	37
Rural—3	2	..
Rural—4	30	19
Rural—5	91	26
Urban—1	1	37
Urban—2	2	..
Urban—3	22	..
15 *Kol*		
Rural—4	148	24
16 *German*		
Total	140	15
Rural	96	..
Urban	44	15
Rural—4	96	..
Urban—1	5	..
Urban—3	39	15
17 *Kora*		
Rural—4	64	143
18 *Chinese*		
Total	35	81
Rural	..	..
Urban	35	81
Urban—1	3	..
Urban—2	..	12
Urban—3	32	69
19 *Sindhi*		
Total	9	..
Rural	..	..
Urban	9	..
Urban—3	8	..
Urban—4	1	..

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
ALL LANGUAGES													
Total	2,191,667	292,065	156,220	120,032	2,071	13,160	287	136	3	23	6	46	81
Rural	1,867,726	237,114	134,667	91,975	1,205	8,710	287	114	..	23	6	46	81
Urban	323,941	54,951	21,553	28,057	866	4,450	..	22	3	..	..	..	..
1 *Bengali*													
Total	1,779,656	113,404	..	105,666	1,363	6,022	196	76	..	..	..	..	81
Rural	1,563,848	90,024	..	83,490	892	5,300	196	65	..	..	..	..	81
Urban	215,808	23,380	..	22,176	471	722	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—1	214,008	6,394	..	6,087	94	147	63	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2	163,025	7,036	..	6,949	69	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	257,283	14,512	..	14,425	..	14	37	36	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	225,105	21,686	..	20,214	336	1,103	8	19	..	..	..	..	6
Rural—5	158,987	25,071	..	20,939	319	3,659	75	4	..	..	..	..	75
Rural—6	269,209	9,527	..	9,254	70	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7	276,231	5,798	..	5,622	4	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	62,584	2,855	..	2,533	140	175	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	43,078	6,555	..	6,032	119	402	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	76,855	12,077	..	11,842	145	88	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	33,291	1,893	..	1,769	67	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 *Hindi*													
Total	199,884	66,129	58,530	..	270	7,114	91	49	..	23	6	46	..
Rural	133,307	50,847	47,039	..	197	3,400	91	45	..	23	6	46	..
Urban	66,577	15,282	11,491	..	73	3,714	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—1	6,205	3,732	3,394	..	..	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2	4,944	2,146	2,114	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	2,857	1,334	1,333	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	62,753	23,892	22,337	..	4	1,469	46	10	..	..	6	20	..
Rural—5	43,840	15,988	14,230	..	193	1,436	45	35	..	23	..	26	..
Rural—6	6,288	2,310	2,210	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7	6,420	1,445	1,421	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	10,866	3,392	2,395	..	49	946	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	23,029	4,288	2,247	..	11	2,029	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	27,909	6,771	6,054	..	4	712	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	4,773	831	795	..	9	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
3 *Santali*													
Total	107,313	53,933	51,085	2,848									
Rural	103,501	51,620	48,806	2,814									
Urban	3,812	2,313	2,279	34									
Rural—1	10,797	3,877	3,877										
Rural—2	10,976	5,094	5,094										
Rural—3	20,588	10,052	10,052										
Rural—4	26,779	14,914	13,918	996									
Rural—5	18,696	14,115	12,297	1,818									
Rural—6	11,433	2,470	2,470										
Rural—7	4,232	1,098	1,098										
Urban—1	1,554	1,124	1,120	4									
Urban—2	562	99	99										
Urban—3	924	579	550	29									
Urban—4	772	511	510	1									
Urdu													
Total	82,951	48,025	40,407	7,573	40			5					
Rural	53,995	38,167	34,817	3,350									
Urban	28,956	9,858	5,590	4,223	40			5					
Rural—1	16,293	15,119	15,106	13									
Rural—2	10,632	7,040	6,987	53									
Rural—3	1,100	806	803	3									
Rural—4	15,689	10,050	7,623	2,427									
Rural—5	6,345	3,693	2,951	742									
Rural—6	1,323	444	355	89									
Rural—7	2,613	1,015	992	23									
Urban—1	4,541	2,557	1,840	688	29								
Urban—2	7,969	2,681	592	2,080	4			5					
Urban—3	14,703	4,032	2,799	1,230	3								
Urban—4	1,743	588	359	225	4								

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
5 *Oriya*													
Total . .	9,916	4,968	4,098	851	.	13		6			.	..	..
Rural . .	7,608	3,546	2,957	585				4			..	..	..
Urban . .	2,308	1,422	1,141	266		13		2			..	..	..
Rural—1 .	1,674	683	661	22		.		..			.	..	..
Rural—2 .	740	371	362	5		.		4		.	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	407	265	265					.	.	.	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	1,654	891	746	145	..			.	.	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	1,581	841	431	410	..		..	.	..	.	..	..	..
Rural—6 .	157	14	14	.	..		..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	1,395	481	478	3	..	..	..	..	.		.	..	..
Urban—1 .	351	351	319	28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 .	920	410	330	77	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	744	485	348	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4 .	293	176	144	24	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6 *Gurumukhi*													
Total . .	4,573	2,286	872	1,078	336		..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Rural . .	2,141	1,245	336	805	104		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban . .	2,432	1,041	536	273	232		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—1 .	105	96	..	85	11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	8	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	1,340	792	191	538	63	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5 .	686	355	145	180	30	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	135	75	44	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 .	579	386	172	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	1,631	552	320	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4 .	87	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
7 *Nepali*													
Total . .	2,548	1,322	555	767								.	
Rural . .	1,560	868	418	450								.	
Urban . .	988	454	137	317									
Rural—1 .	1	.	..						-			.	.
Rural—2 .	7		..									.	
Rural—3 .	1	1	1										
Rural—4 .	490	389	248	141									
Rural—5 .	1,025	474	166	308									
Rural—6 .	17												
Rural—7 .	19	4	3	1									.
Urban—1 .	123	61	31	30	.					..			
Urban—2 .	124	32	10	22									
Urban—3 .	729	355	93	262									
Urban—4 .	12	6	3	3									
8 *Telugu*													
Total . .	1,504	428	89	277	62	.				.	..	..	
Rural . .	525	89	14	63	12					..	.	.	
Urban . .	979	339	75	214	50					.	..	..	..
Rural—1 .	3		.					.		.	..	..	
Rural 3 .	19	4	4		.		.	.		..	.	.	
Rural—4 .	129	63	10	41	12	.		..			..		
Rural—5 .	374	22		22	.						..	.	.
Urban—1 .	52	1	1					.			..	.	
Urban—2 .	794	274	68	156	50			.		.		.	
Urban—3 .	119	62	6	56								.	
Urban—4 .	14	2		2									.

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
9 *Gujarati*													
Total . .	756	468	198	267	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural . .	18	10	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban . .	738	458	198	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	18	10	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	31	30	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 .	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	626	427	188	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4 .	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 *Tamil*													
Total . .	517	140	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural . .	116	106	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban . .	401	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5 .	114	105	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 .	229	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	158	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
11 *English*													
Total	706	395	143	249	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Rural	186	167	45	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	520	228	98	127	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	76	57	4	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	110	110	41	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	83	50	23	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	77	49	33	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	346	120	39	78	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	14	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 *Marathi*													
Total	288	190	29	154	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	112	101	26	68	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	176	89	3	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	29	20	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	83	81	12	62	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	112	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	62	27	3	24	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 *Mundari*													
Rural—4	166	53	37	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 *Assamese*													
Total	230	86	50	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	168	72	47	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	62	14	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4	49	39	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—5	117	33	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	38	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3	22	13	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.19—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	Oriya	Urdu	Santali	Nepali	Tamil	Marathi	Telugu	Gurumukhi	Assamese
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
15 *Kol*													
Rural—4 .	172	60	36	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 *German*													
Total . .	155	58	..	57	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural . .	96	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban . .	59	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	96	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	54	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 *Kora*													
Rural—4 .	207	89	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 *Chinese*													
Total . .	116	27	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban . .	116	27	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urban—2 .	12	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	101	21	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 *Sindhi*													
Total . .	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Urban . .	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.20—DII—RELIGION

District and Tract	Total Population			Hindus		Sikhs		Jains		Buddhists	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DISTRICT											
Total	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906	968,722	866,384	3,384	1,991	604	399	183	88
Rural	1,867,726	978,450	889,276	815,392	750,145	1,679	779	396	355	109	5
Urban	323,941	182,311	141,630	153,330	116,239	1,705	1,212	208	44	74	83
Rural—1	249,086	131,094	117,992	107,048	101,356	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2	190,324	99,886	90,438	78,781	76,672	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3	282,266	143,021	139,245	114,549	112,992	2	2	2	..	5	1
Rural—4	334,738	185,379	149,359	170,434	136,787	747	571	363	332	33	..
Rural—5	231,973	127,393	104,580	120,572	99,331	590	139	27	5	69	..
Rural—6	288,427	145,685	142,742	114,303	112,310	15	65	3	12	..	4
Rural—7	290,912	145,992	144,920	109,705	110,697	325	2	1	6	2	..
Urban—1	80,381	46,047	34,334	39,259	27,801	195	269	96	10	5	14
Urban—2	77,563	46,896	30,667	39,268	24,868	605	336	82	6	2	11
Urban—3	124,991	67,616	57,375	54,126	45,674	879	544	30	28	66	55
Urban—4	41,006	21,752	19,254	20,677	17,896	26	63	..	..	1	3

	Zoroastrians		Muslims		Christians		Jews		Other Religions Tribal	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	2	..	183,158	158,720	3,740	2,395	4	61	964	868
Rural	..	..	158,842	136,550	1,089	592	..	..	943	850
Urban	2	..	24,316	22,170	2,651	1,803	4	61	21	18
Rural—1	..	.	23,921	16,544	..	2	..	..	125	90
Rural—2	..	.	21,073	13,725	..	..	..	..	32	41
Rural—3	..	..	28,297	25,880	26	34	..	..	140	336
Rural—4	..	..	13,207	11,473	319	36	..	..	276	160
Rural—5	..	..	5,571	4,933	359	55	..	..	205	117
Rural—6	..	..	31,194	30,216	27	64	..	..	143	71
Rural—7	..	..	35,579	33,779	358	401	..	..	22	35
Urban—1	2	..	6,132	6,012	352	199	..	23	6	6
Urban—2	..	..	6,099	4,691	828	741	..	2	12	12
Urban—3	..	.	11,123	10,213	1,385	825	4	36	3	..
Urban—4	..	..	962	1,254	86	38	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.20—DII—ABSTRACT FOR "OTHER REGIONS"—concld.

District and Tract	Total			Other Religions									
				Tribal								Non-Tribal	
				Total		Munda		Santal		Unclassified		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
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Total . . .	1,832	964	868	964	868	12	10	952	858	..	..	..	..
Rural . . .	1,793	943	850	943	850	..	..	943	850	..	..	..	..
Urban . . .	39	21	18	21	18	12	10	9	8	..	..	..	..
Rural—1 . .	215	125	90	125	90	..	..	125	90	..	..	..	..
Rural—2 . .	73	32	41	32	41	..	..	32	41	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 . .	476	140	336	140	336	..	..	140	336	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 . .	436	276	160	276	160	..	..	276	160	..	..	..	..
Rural—5 . .	322	205	117	205	117	..	..	205	117	..	..	..	..
Rural—6 . .	214	143	71	143	71	..	..	143	71	..	..	..	.
Rural—7 . .	57	22	35	22	35	..	..	22	35	..	..	..	..
Urban—1 . .	12	6	6	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 . .	24	12	12	12	12	12	10	..	2	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 . .	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—4 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..

TABLE 1.21—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
BURDWAN DISTRICT						
Total	584,806	305,716	279,090	134,545	71,652	62,893
Rural	536,878	281,394	255,484	129,856	69,387	60,469
Urban	47,928	24,322	23,606	4,689	2,265	2,424
Rural—1	71,941	39,126	32,815	8,697	4,652	4,045
Rural—2	53,829	27,484	26,345	26,010	13,002	13,008
Rural—3	89,697	45,960	43,737	23,778	12,098	11,680
Rural—4	104,218	57,306	46,912	34,721	17,721	17,000
Rural—5	72,627	35,673	36,954	17,315	11,070	6,245
Rural—6	64,753	34,473	30,280	15,080	8,532	6,548
Rural—7	79,813	41,372	38,441	4,255	2,312	1,943
Urban—1	6,992	2,804	4,188	1,260	503	757
Urban—2	19,369	10,184	9,185	1,898	910	988
Urban—3	15,241	8,212	7,029	614	432	182
Urban—4	6,326	3,122	3,204	917	420	497

TABLE 1.22—DIII—(ii) NON-BACKWARD CLASSES AND CLASSES WHICH ARE NEITHER SCHEDULED NOR NON-BACKWARD

District and Tract	Non-Backward			Classes which are neither Scheduled nor Non-Backward		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BURDWAN DISTRICT						
Total	1,421,065	754,256	666,809	49,012	27,554	21,458
Rural	1,158,573	603,165	555,408	42,063	24,254	17,809
Urban	262,492	151,091	111,401	6,949	3,300	3,649
Rural—1	160,039	82,774	77,265	8,409	4,542	3,867
Rural—2	108,228	58,129	50,099	2,257	1,271	986
Rural—3	165,754	83,088	82,666	2,979	1,851	1,128
Rural—4	181,418	101,741	79,677	14,213	8,465	5,748
Rural—5	133,418	75,409	58,009	8,491	5,161	3,330
Rural—6	206,237	101,222	105,015	2,357	1,458	899
Rural—7	203,479	100,802	102,677	3,357	1,506	1,851
Urban—1	70,920	42,176	28,744	1,023	457	566
Urban—2	53,840	34,821	19,019	2,155	833	1,322
Urban—3	104,377	56,103	48,274	3,384	1,791	1,593
Urban—4	33,355	17,991	15,364	387	219	168

TABLE 1.23—DIII—ABSTRACT OF ANGLO-INDIANS

District and Tract	Anglo-Indians		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BURDWAN DISTRICT			
Total	2,239	1,583	656
Rural	356	250	106
Urban	1,883	1,333	550
Rural—1	..	..	..
Rural—2	..	..	..
Rural—3	58	24	34
Rural—4	168	146	22
Rural—5	122	80	42
Rural—6	..	..	..
Rural—7	8	..	8
Urban—1	186	107	79
Urban—2	301	148	153
Urban—3	1,375	1,078	297
Urban—4	21	..	21

TABLE 1.24—DIV—MIGRANTS

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BURDWAN DISTRICT			
Total population	2,191,667	1,160,761	1,030,906
A—*Born in India*	*2,080,228*	*1,100,431*	*979,797*
I Born in West Bengal	1,845,580	957,186	888,394
(i) District of enumeration	1,692,038	885,857	806,181
Rural—1	226,604	119,709	106,895
Rural—2	178,278	93,598	84,680
Rural—3	262,086	130,811	131,275
Rural—4	231,929	126,315	105,614
Rural—5	165,131	85,605	79,526
Rural—6	218,503	111,023	107,480
Rural—7	252,622	129,800	122,822
Urban—1	45,655	27,331	18,324
Urban—2	29,091	17,584	11,507
Urban—3	62,487	32,866	29,621
Urban—4	19,652	11,215	8,437
(ii) Other Districts	153,542	71,329	82,213
Rural—1	14,844	6,545	8,299
Rural—2	7,849	3,943	3,906
Rural—3	8,053	4,930	3,123
Rural—4	21,700	8,001	13,699
Rural—5	20,536	13,060	7,476
Rural—6	21,864	8,646	13,218
Rural—7	26,785	9,336	17,449
Urban—1	9,692	4,642	5,050
Urban—2	6,917	4,787	2,130
Urban—3	10,947	5,463	5,484
Urban—4	4,355	1,976	2,379
II Born in other parts of India	234,648	143,245	91,403
(i) States adjacent to West Bengal	204,992	125,411	79,581
Rural—1	5,365	3,619	1,746
Rural—2	1,314	933	381
Rural—3	8,245	5,131	3,114
Rural—4	69,840	44,670	25,170
Rural—5	35,727	21,589	14,138
Rural—6	4,944	3,334	1,610
Rural—7	3,374	2,185	1,189
Urban—1	10,531	6,295	4,236
Urban—2	27,249	15,719	11,530
Urban—3	33,111	19,534	13,577
Urban—4	5,292	2,402	2,890

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A—*Born in India*			
(ii) Other States	29,656	17,834	11,822
Rural—1	449	284	165
Rural—2	16	9	7
Rural—3	304	226	78
Rural—4	3,961	2,458	1,503
Rural—5	5,666	3,714	1,952
Rural—6	75	55	20
Rural—7	121	91	30
Urban—1	3,075	1,513	1,562
Urban—2	7,018	4,597	2,421
Urban—3	7,265	4,143	3,122
Urban—4	1,706	744	962
B—*Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)*	*110,856*	*59,960*	*50,896*
(i) Afghanistan	79	79	..
Rural—4	1	1	..
Urban—1	13	13	..
Urban—3	65	65	..
(ii) Burma	98	62	36
Rural—3	1	..	1
Rural—4	3	1	2
Rural—5	7	1	6
Urban—1	9	..	9
Urban—2	64	56	8
Urban—3	11	4	7
Urban—4	3	..	3
(iii) Ceylon	..	..	..
(iv) China	75	32	43
Rural—3	1	1	..
Urban—1	9	3	6
Urban—2	14	8	6
Urban—3	45	20	25
Urban—4	6	..	6

TABLE 1.24—DIV—MIGRANTS—contd.

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BURDWAN DISTRICT			
B—*Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)*—contd.			
(v) Nepal	1,710	1,362	348
Rural—1	1	1	..
Rural—2	1	1	..
Rural—3	2	..	2
Rural—4	231	174	57
Rural—5	620	597	23
Urban—1	95	74	21
Urban—2	128	67	61
Urban—3	609	448	161
Urban—4	23	..	23
(vi) Pakistan	108,850	58,397	50,453
Rural—1	1,823	936	887
Rural—2	2,866	1,402	1,464
Rural—3	3,574	1,922	1,652
Rural—4	7,009	3,720	3,289
Rural—5	4,203	2,752	1,451
Rural—6	43,041	22,627	20,414
Rural—7	8,010	4,580	3,430
Urban—1	11,227	6,155	5,072
Urban—2	7,006	4,030	2,976
Urban—3	10,109	4,844	5,265
Urban—4	9,982	5,429	4,553
B—*Countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)*—concld.			
(vii) Straits Settlements and Malaya	1	1	..
Urban—1	1	1	..
(viii) U. S. S. R.	6	1	5
Rural—4	1	1	..
Urban—3	5	..	5
(ix) Elsewhere in Asia	37	26	11
Rural—4	5	..	5
Rural—5	1	1	..
Urban—2	12	12	..
Urban—3	18	12	6
Urban—4	1	1	..
C—*Countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)*	*545*	*354*	*191*
(i) United Kingdom and Northern Ireland	529	345	184
Rural—4	54	36	18
Rural—5	79	71	8
Urban—1	41	..	41
Urban—2	57	29	28
Urban—3	292	204	88
Urban—4	6	5	1
(ii) Eire	2	..	2
Urban—3	2	..	2
(iii) Elsewhere in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	14	9	5
Rural—4	2	2	..
Urban—2	7	7	..
Urban—3	5	..	5
D—*Countries in Africa*	..	..	..

TABLE 1.24—DIV—MIGRANTS—concld.

District, State or Country where born	Population of District		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BURDWAN DISTRICT			
E—*Countries in America*	*37*	*16*	*21*
(i) Canada	..	..	..
(ii) United States	37	16	21
Rural—4	1	..	1
Rural—5	3	3	..
Urban—1	13	..	13
Urban—3	20	13	7
F—*Countries in Australasia*	*1*	..	*1*
(i) Australia	1	..	1
Rural—4	1	..	1
G—*Born at sea*			

ABSTRACT OF TABLE DIV

Birth place for countries outside India but not specifically mentioned in *Table DIV*

Countries where born	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
(i) Elsewhere in Asia	37	26	11
Tibet	20	15	5
Rural—4	5	..	5
Urban—2	9	9	..
Urban—3	6	6	..
Iran	6	6	..
Urban—2	3	3	..
Urban—3	2	2	..
Urban—4	1	1	..
Syria	1	1	..
Rural—5	1	1	..
Bhutan	10	4	6
Urban—3	10	4	6
(ii) Elsewhere in Europe	14	9	5
Germany	11	8	3
Rural—4	1	1	..
Urban—2	7	7	..
Urban—3	3	..	3
France	1	1	..
Rural—4	1	1	..
Portugal	2	.	2
Urban—3	2	..	2

TABLE 1.24—DIV—SUBSIDIARY TABLE OF MIGRANTS

Livelihood Classes	Total population born in India bu not within West Bengal			Bihar		Uttar Pradesh		Orissa		Himachal Pradesh		Punjab		Rajasthan	
	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT															
I	16,480	10,469	6.011	9,349	5,312	108	68	923	509	..	..	13	27	2	56
II	15,827	8,420	7,407	7,732	6,572	225	255	223	331	..	3	68	46	68	49
III	17,096	8,922	8,174	8,137	7,847	221	67	459	140	.	..	34	51	25	13
IV	504	319	185	256	141	12	24	12	7	..	..	2	5	27	4
V	109,861	69,141	40,720	58,243	32,882	5,047	4.175	2,230	1,404	62	32	1,402	737	203	487
VI	20,606	12,153	8,453	9,698	6.864	1,139	507	354	164	..	1	196	109	408	510
VII	16,569	11,632	4,937	10,172	4,026	391	309	172	170	..	..	317	149	437	47
VIII	37,705	22,189	15,516	15,243	12,339	2,927	1,030	1,777	280	..	..	1,058	840	27	289
Total	234,648	143,245	91,403	118,830	75,983	10,070	6.435	6,150	3,005	62	36	3,090	1,964	1,197	1,455

Livelihood Classes	Vindhya Pradesh		P.E.P.S.U.		Hyderabad		Bombay		Saurashtra		Madras		Kashmir		Assam		Travancore-Cochin		Madhya Bharat		Delhi		Chandernagore	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	9	25	..	..	3	10	..	..	51	1
II	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	5	91	..	..	75	50	..	4	..	4
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	18	5	..	..	5	2	..	..	8	46	..	..	2	..
IV	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
V	16	..	26	..	28	57	230	145	52	87	1,008	86	..	..	141	66	..	25	383	432	1	2	69	103
VI	8	..	25	..	..	..	189	122	11	16	20	30	..	..	44	7	18	2	34	80	..	..	9	41
VII	2	..	13	..	..	..	59	55	..	9	23	32	..	..	11	40	..	..	32	90	..	..	3	10
VIII	17	1	48	..	19	14	44	64	36	15	624	231	5	..	61	97	39	..	242	211	3	..	19	105
Total	43	1	112	..	51	71	553	393	100	130	1,713	384	5	..	278	328	57	27	777	920	4	6	153	265

TABLE 1.25—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 . .	3	7	4	3	4	2	2	..	5	14	..	2	3	9	4	17
2 Jessore . .	31	13	26	16	15	14	42	31	7	7	10	26	10	21	15	4
3 Khulna . .	24	32	29	11	23	8	20	14	11	5	3	13	21	4	12	20
4 Rajsahi . .	14	13	4	3	12	12	14	6	3	2	11	17	8	2	7	3
5 Dinajpur . .	14	.	3	..	3	..	1	8	4	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
6 Rangpur . .	9	6	3	..	2	..	1	10	3	45	3	..	8	3	1	1
7 Bogra . .	5	2	8	19	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	8	..	1	1
8 Pabna .	27	23	8	16	53	42	12	18	57	6	29	29	10	48	51	24
9 Dacca . .	190	108	94	103	101	78	173	106	79	44	109	99	70	100	104	118
10 Mymensingh . .	33	23	21	5	41	43	51	33	22	26	38	21	45	25	26	26
11 Faridpur . .	140	29	84	59	85	89	108	38	86	50	75	24	58	43	90	95
12 Bakharganj . .	135	49	105	57	73	64	131	83	98	127	108	146	97	138	82	35
13 Tipperah . .	177	54	51	36	85	46	53	32	12	5	90	90	67	41	95	65
14 Noakhali . .	545	146	171	214	168	141	152	122	174	97	104	103	95	102	106	132
15 Chittagong . .	21	10	24	..	14	6	24	18	22	12	15	..	33	31	8	2
16 Sylhet . .	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	12	4	5	4	7	..
17 West Punjab . .	..	..	.	.		.	25	6	22	8	4	..	26	16	25	9
18 Sindh . .	..	.	.	.	.	.	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
19 N.W. F. P. . .	..	..	.	.	.		3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
20 Others . .	13	2	8	14	2	10	4	17	1	4	2	6	1	4	..	6
Total . .	1,384	519	643	556	685	555	824	542	609	454	619	581	569	598	637	558

TABLE 1.25—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		Total of 1947	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1 Kusthia . .	18	19	24	43	31	15	14	28	8	..	117	152
2 Jessore . .	93	45	34	53	44	15	30	76	73	65	399	373
3 Khulna . .	77	50	96	82	62	39	22	42	53	35	429	323
4 Rajsahi . .	54	68	40	18	48	24	15	5	19	7	235	167
5 Dinajpur . .	8	23	20	1	10	19	12	28	7	..	69	86
6 Rangpur . .	25	11	31	32	10	11	9	18	12	1	108	132
7 Bogra . .	32	31	17	19	22	20	15	27	18	2	132	120
8 Pabna . .	83	63	125	41	84	42	52	70	49	11	613	410
9 Dacca . .	420	341	361	276	352	348	218	164	369	199	2,450	1,976
10 Mymensingh . .	175	95	159	74	154	54	60	54	111	49	903	505
11 Faridpur . .	227	191	185	133	81	173	119	190	176	140	1,374	1,225
12 Bakharganj . .	229	154	404	230	278	313	111	100	140	108	1,856	1,555
13 Tipperah . .	167	160	88	85	131	119	87	106	110	168	1,036	953
14 Noakhali . .	269	184	153	159	188	131	170	181	207	185	1,957	1,751
15 Chittagong . .	69	54	69	105	93	33	30	26	71	36	472	323
16 Sylhet . .	16	27	8	23	5	..	1	..	9	3	68	63
17 West Punjab . .	117	27	122	64	45	17	48	9	63	39	497	195
18 Sindh . .	1	..	4	1	6	..	4	2	..	..	21	3
19 N.W. F. P. . .	2	..	4	3	1	..	8	8	6	5	29	16
20 Others . .	10	16	..	15	7	10	15	11	18	19	68	132
Total . .	2,092	1,559	1,944	1,457	1,652	1,383	1,040	1,145	1,519	1,072	12,833	10,460

TABLE 1.25—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
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1 Kusthia . .	7	22	11	10	28	15	12	14	8	8	11	25	8	9
2 Jessore . .	39	40	65	69	68	50	32	13	43	52	82	4	17	35
3 Khulna . .	59	11	47	13	25	19	16	38	22	24	57	21	19	17
4 Rajsahi . .	20	9	55	31	23	6	20	10	8	7	21	..	14	11
5 Dinajpur . .	7	..	1	..	15	21	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
6 Rangpur . .	16	8	9	..	14	5	6	18	8	2	7	..	..	1
7 Bogra . .	4	9	..	..	18	10	1	1	8	..	3	10	1	14
8 Pabna . .	15	21	39	51	54	75	42	19	36	24	36	37	38	27
9 Dacca . .	255	234	252	226	378	193	178	152	195	337	290	291	167	181
10 Mymensingh . .	113	74	111	118	99	84	198	89	43	38	100	79	51	27
11 Faridpur . .	187	102	135	120	149	185	111	240	198	164	215	140	120	159
12 Bakharganj . .	224	204	176	115	163	191	88	166	150	141	407	329	172	138
13 Tipperah . .	81	64	83	60	85	59	71	58	87	53	133	190	117	63
14 Noakhali . .	125	128	158	134	172	158	209	171	129	129	199	179	208	136
15 Chittagong . .	43	23	26	72	52	46	29	27	19	3	30	10	8	24
16 Sylhet . .	8	4	12	3	10	2	12	3	1	..	2	..	4	1
17 West Punjab . .	6	2	10	1	3	..	2	..	3	3	6	2	4	..
18 Sindh . .	13	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
19 N. W. F. P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others . .	5	27	5	12	8	18	13	6	3	5	22	9	7	23
Total . .	1,227	982	1,205	1,035	1,364	1,137	1,042	1,025	966	990	1,625	1,326	958	866

TABLE 1.25—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		Total of 1948	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1	Kusthia . .	16	6	7	10	16	12	5	15	3	9	132	155
2	Jessore . .	57	56	51	21	23	10	22	39	43	5	542	394
3	Khulna . .	23	33	30	29	16	24	20	28	36	34	370	291
4	Rajsahi . .	24	25	28	10	15	6	15	7	31	10	274	132
5	Dinajpur . .	7	..	5	5	4	12	..	..	1	..	49	38
6	Rangpur . .	..	..	6	6	8	..	3	..	2	1	79	41
7	Bogra . .	8	7	7	..	5	..	13	17	7	..	75	68
8	Pabna . .	41	41	21	15	7	20	5	9	25	20	359	359
9	Dacca . .	252	312	164	177	149	85	124	142	231	111	2,635	2,441
10	Mymensingh . .	85	53	68	47	46	27	15	5	65	26	994	667
11	Faridpur . .	240	190	98	121	113	73	81	77	141	92	1,788	1,663
12	Bakharganj . .	164	245	75	146	112	142	175	179	190	103	2,096	2,099
13	Tipperah . .	138	127	77	44	60	72	55	51	76	35	1,063	876
14	Noakhali . .	162	151	112	96	117	108	139	171	96	111	1,826	1,672
15	Chittagong . .	29	24	7	4	28	16	23	9	15	15	309	273
16	Sylhet . .	8	7	1	..	..	..	1	1	10	4	69	25
17	West Punjab . .	19	8	15	20	10	4	4	7	4	4	86	51
18	Sindh . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..
19	N. W. F. P. . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
20	Others . .	..	14	2	3	..	11	1	22	4	17	70	167
	Total . .	1,274	1,299	778	754	729	622	703	779	981	597	12,852	11,412

TABLE 1.25—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
		56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1	Kusthia . .	5	6	10	24	1	10	12	42	13	15	5	7	2	5
2	Jessore . .	12	24	20	1	18	12	10	20	17	19	25	4	55	1
3	Khulna . .	12	11	13	32	23	22	29	8	7	7	17	15	10	3
4	Rajsahi . .	8	6	86	6	13	14	11	4	4	10	15	2	11	3
5	Dinajpur . .	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	5
6	Rangpur . .	6	11	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	..
7	Bogra . .	..	..	1	12	6	3	..	..	..	4	8	1	..	2
8	Pabna . .	71	15	37	49	8	22	8	1	8	2	6	9	6	11
9	Dacca . .	180	127	168	108	122	108	188	212	134	94	81	104	94	145
10	Mymensingh . .	71	26	39	37	39	19	41	28	32	21	48	..	17	14
11	Faridpur . .	115	111	84	108	118	69	112	81	153	91	72	101	29	83
12	Bakharganj . .	209	119	87	54	60	81	110	126	69	85	60	65	193	36
13	Tipperah . .	62	48	51	29	45	34	28	53	18	17	47	47	45	43
14	Noakhali . .	150	109	81	60	112	77	154	163	134	103	138	81	68	44
15	Chittagong . .	7	4	10	17	10	4	20	29	9	3	9	8	14	29
16	Sylhet . .	3	..	2	6	3	..	1	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	West Punjab . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sindh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	N.W.F.P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Others . .	9	21	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	17	..	6	2	17
	Total ..	924	642	689	544	579	488	729	776	605	491	533	455	549	441

TABLE 1.25—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		Total of 1949	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
1	Kusthia	19	1	2	21	10	2	2	16	18	3	99	152
2	Jessore	2	7	33	10	8	2	28	5	29	14	257	119
3	Khulna	16	4	11	..	20	8	2	9	25	24	185	143
4	Rajsahi	1	..	17	..	..	1	4	8	1	..	171	54
5	Dinajpur	1	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	11	1	56
6	Rangpur	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	2	16	19	33
7	Bogra	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	5	5	2	24	31
8	Pabna	13	3	16	10	3	13	29	2	7	10	212	147
9	Dacca	183	144	62	104	85	74	104	173	96	157	1,497	1,550
10	Mymensingh	49	18	38	7	40	27	82	22	76	34	572	253
11	Faridpur	115	71	62	36	64	57	39	30	92	165	1,055	1,003
12	Bakharganj	104	93	68	60	377	133	58	78	120	129	1,515	1,059
13	Tipperah	38	39	37	22	42	19	60	24	23	8	496	383
14	Noakhali	74	122	78	122	134	148	36	118	60	120	1,219	1,267
15	Chittagong	3	3	5	2	4	30	11	4	17	6	119	139
16	Sylhet	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	15
17	West Punjab	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	5
18	Sindh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	N. W. F. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Others	1	7	5	6	3	3	2	13	4	4	33	94
	Total	624	523	438	408	792	521	461	510	579	704	7,502	6,503

TABLE 1.25—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	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
1	Kusthia . .	52	27	41	28	82	162	52	44	16	16	12	41	19	5
2	Jessore . .	41	38	46	79	114	46	90	49	103	42	34	21	31	15
3	Khulna . .	48	34	42	22	84	57	48	29	71	50	48	32	25	25
4	Rajsahi . .	11	..	52	14	39	11	2	4	19	32	26	23	12	14
5	Dinajpur . .	1	18	..	1	8	11	..	3	6	22	7	10	2	34
6	Rangpur .	2	2	2	15	3	2	15	5	2	9	5	5	2	..
7	Bogra . .	3	6	2	8	45	8	6	4	2	3	3	9	..	3
8	Pebna . .	14	7	56	102	82	55	42	54	16	22	21	8	34	10
9	Dacca . .	165	417	387	394	492	548	504	553	286	268	252	302	145	164
10	Mymensingh . .	127	88	51	98	192	211	121	79	88	104	48	111	50	12
11	Faridpur . .	321	186	307	344	612	477	332	441	254	288	178	163	156	125
12	Bakharganj . .	226	374	213	429	451	591	759	708	605	710	901	722	497	457
13	Tipperah . .	81	70	144	79	162	136	164	145	135	109	66	85	114	35
14	Noakhali . .	130	118	175	170	226	134	229	226	220	192	181	148	122	59
15	Chittagong . .	32	36	35	47	68	54	87	66	46	6	58	23	25	14
16	Sylhet . .	3	10	1	2	10	3	5	15	4	4	1	..	5	..
17	West Punjab . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
18	Sindh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	N. W. F. P. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Others . .	1	1	5	38	40	13	15	21	15	21	6	20	2	6
	Total . .	1,258	1,432	1,559	1,870	2,711	2,519	2,471	2,446	1,888	1,898	1,847	1,723	1,241	983

TABLE 1.25—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—contd.

District of Origin in Pakistan	1950											
	August		September		October		November		December		Total of 1950	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
1 Kusthia . .	16	40	1	1	1	..	9	24	5	1	306	389
2 Jessore . .	21	51	57	5	14	13	1	7	32	17	584	383
3 Khulna . .	24	2	6	6	18	7	17	17	43	15	474	296
4 Rajsahi . .	4	19	28	12	13	..	6	16	7	..	219	145
5 Dinajpur . .	3	5	..	2	..	18	..	21	..	2	27	147
6 Rangpur . .	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	36	49
7 Bogra . .	9	13	10	7	..	10	2	..	1	..	83	71
8 Pabna . .	5	13	4	24	11	17	7	11	20	2	312	325
9 Dacca . .	103	118	228	112	52	106	183	92	154	109	2,951	3,183
10 Mymensingh . .	32	18	24	30	33	5	49	20	42	22	857	798
11 Faridpur . .	75	51	52	142	133	40	62	81	95	99	2,577	2,437
12 Bakharganj . .	128	102	113	101	105	106	105	78	103	107	4,206	4,485
13 Tipperah . .	54	14	23	28	26	6	35	17	37	40	1,041	764
14 Noakhali . .	148	97	43	106	83	91	83	121	114	91	1,754	1,553
15 Chittagong . .	20	26	14	8	8	4	10	7	18	11	421	302
16 Sylhet . .	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	38	37
17 West Punjab . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
18 Sindh . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
19 N. W. F. P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Others . .	4	10	2	20	5	9	2	32	5	9	102	200
Total .	652	584	607	604	502	433	574	550	680	527	15,990	15,569

TABLE 1.25—DV—DISPLACED PERSONS BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN AND DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA—concld.

	District of Origin in Pakistan	1951							
		January		February		Total of 1951		Grand Total of 1946-1951	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
1	Kusthia . .	1	32	4	3	5	35	662	890
2	Jessore . .	11	7	4	1	15	8	1,828	1,290
3	Khulna . .	9	8	28	7	37	15	1,519	1,100
4	Rajsahi . .	4	4	17	..	21	4	934	515
5	Dinajpur . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	161	327
6	Rangpur . .	..	3	..	..	..	3	251	264
7	Bogra . .	..	4	..	..	..	4	319	296
8	Pabna . .	4	2	..	..	4	2	1,527	1,266
9	Dacca . .	91	83	34	53	125	136	9,848	9,394
10	Mymensingh . .	29	9	23	18	52	27	3,411	2,273
11	Faridpur . .	28	16	39	35	67	51	7,001	6,408
12	Bakharganj . .	31	57	100	34	131	91	9,939	9,338
13	Tipperah . .	5	8	12	3	17	11	3,830	3,041
14	Noakhali . .	25	61	51	41	76	102	7,377	6,491
15	Chittagong . .	7	12	1	..	8	12	1,350	1,059
16	Sylhet . .	2	1	1	1	3	2	199	144
17	West Punjab . .	..	..	1	3	1	3	594	259
18	Sindh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	3
19	N. W. F. P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	16
20	Others . .	..	4	8	..	8	4	294	599
	Total . .	247	311	324	199	571	510	51,132	44,973

TABLE 1.26—DVI—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

District and Tract	Total			Pakistani		British		Nepalese		Chinese		Portuguese	
	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
BURDWAN DISTRICT													
Total . . .	5,950	3,798	2,152	3,146	1,661	225	133	270	194	62	94	..	1
Rural . . .	3,825	2,879	946	2,503	865	128	2	221	74	10	3	..	1
Urban . . .	2,125	919	1,206	643	796	97	131	49	120	52	91	..	..
Rural—1 .	66	34	32	34	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2 .	112	73	39	73	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	2,902	2,342	560	1,976	501	128	2	221	53	..	3	..	1
Rural—5 .	507	354	153	354	131	..	..	..	21	.	..	..	..
Rural—6 .	128	32	96	29	96	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	110	44	66	37	66	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Urban—1 .	360	226	134	169	98	28	19	20	..	1	6	..	..
Urban—2 .	343	174	169	109	113	32	30	9	5	5	12	..	..
Urban—3 .	1,283	416	867	275	557	29	79	15	115	46	73	..	..
Urban—4	139	103	36	90	28	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..

	German		American		Burmese		Australian		French		Afghan	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total . . .	7	3	27	15	21	40	10	11	1	..	29	..
Rural . . .	1	1	4	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Urban . . .	6	2	23	15	10	40	10	11	..	..	29	..
Rural—1 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—2 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—3 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—4 .	1	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rural—5 .	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—6 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural—7 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—1	1	..	..	3	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—2 .	5	..	3	..	4	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
Urban—3 .	..	2	20	12	2	18	..	11	..	..	29	..
Urban—4 .	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1941-50

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT											
1 *Births*											
Male	218,338	25,925	27,041	21,837	18,321	20,176	25,446	21,151	19,303	20,761	18,377
Female	203,411	24,573	25,304	20,491	17,036	18,621	23,397	19,665	17,868	19,354	17,102
2 *Birth Rate* (*a*)											
Male	11·5	13·7	14·3	11·5	9·7	10·7	13·5	11·2	10·2	11·0	9·7
Female	10·8	13·0	13·4	10·8	9·0	9·8	12·4	10·4	9·5	10·2	9·0
3 *Birth Rate* (*b*)											
Male	11·4	13·7	14·1	11·3	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·0	10·0	10·8	9·5
Female	10·6	13·0	13·2	10·6	8 9	9·8	12·2	10·2	9·3	10·0	8·8
4 *Female Births* reported per 1,000 male births	931·6	947·8	935·8	938·4	929·9	922·9	919·5	929·7	925·7	932·2	930·6
5 *Deaths*											
Male	192,412	19,148	17,861	24,842	25,046	18,673	18,581	18,480	17,538	16,453	15,790
Female	179,802	17,370	16,440	22,625	23,605	17,712	16,938	17,134	17,306	16,067	14,605
Death Rate (*c*)											
Male	19·3	18·2	17·9	24·9	25·1	18·7	18·6	18·5	17·6	16·5	15·8
Female	20·2	19·5	18·4	25·4	26·5	19·9	18·9	19·2	19·4	18·0	16·4
7 *Death Rate* (*d*)											
Male	19·0	19·1	17·7	24·4	24·9	18·6	18·4	18·2	17·2	16·1	15·4
Female	19·9	19·4	18·2	24·9	26·2	19·7	18·8	18·9	19·0	17·6	16·0
8 *Female Deaths* reported per 1,000 male deaths	934·4	907·1	920·4	910·8	942·5	950·4	911·6	927·2	986·8	976·5	925·0

(*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 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

Source :—Directorate of Health Services.

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT											
1 *Cholera*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	967	484	946	2,607	789	167	236	381	651	540	873
Female	810	424	951	2,781	847	202	210	436	710	610	929
Death Rate											
Male	·8	·5	·9	2·6	·8	·2	·2	·4	·7	·5	·9
Female	·9	·5	1·1	3·1	·9	·2	·2	·5	·8	·7	1·0
2 *Fever*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	11,322	10,700	10,096	15,373	17,106	11,049	10,044	11,018	9,983	9,377	8,447
Female	11,341	10,509	10,087	14,625	16,859	11,417	9,871	10,929	10,644	10,038	8,430
Death Rate											
Male	11·3	10·7	10·1	15·4	17·1	11·1	10·1	11·0	10·0	9·4	8·5
Female	12·7	11·8	11·3	16·4	18·4	12·8	11·1	12·0	11·9	11·3	9·5

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	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN DISTRICT											
3 *Small Pox*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	273	354	122	16	132	852	655	129	143	40	286
Female	303	350	124	15	139	971	769	130	183	37	315
Death Rate											
Male	·3	·4	·1	·01	·1	·9	·7	·1	·1	·04	·3
Female	·3	·4	·1	·02	·2	1·1	·9	·1	·2	·04	·4
4 *Plague*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·001	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 *Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Enteric Group of Fevers*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	976	1,020	970	1,262	1,067	830	716	820	912	935	1,049
Female	888	1,098	900	1,123	962	721	611	745	895	866	955
Death Rate											
Male	1·0	1·2	1·0	1·3	1·1	·8	·7	·8	·9	·9	1·1
Female	1·0	1·2	1·0	1·3	1·1	·8	·7	·8	1·0	1·0	1·1
6 *Respiratory Diseases other than T. B. of Lungs*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	1,423	2,025	1,531	1,443	1,458	1,315	1,344	1,427	1,206	1,194	1,289
Female	813	1,218	847	807	940	707	750	844	646	690	683
Death Rate											
Male	1·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·2	·8
Female	·9	1·4	·9	·9	1·1	·8	·8	·9	·7	·8	·4
7 *Suicide*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	41	47	39	40	45	53	40	38	35	43	25
Female	41	54	50	31	32	43	43	30	37	51	43
Death Rate											
Male	·04	·05	·04	·04	·05	·05	·04	·04	·04	·04	·03
Female	·05	·1	·1	·03	·04	·05	·05	·03	·04	·1	·05

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT											
8 *Child Birth*											
Actual Deaths											
Female . . .	292	350	321	259	200	246	312	291	339	366	239
Death Rate											
Female . . .	·3	·4	·4	·3	·2	·3	·3	·3	·4	·4	·2
9 *Malaria*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	5,870	6,481	6,012	10,304	12,014	6,548	3,703	3,694	3,774	3,613	2,552
Female . . .	6,033	6,712	6,297	10,006	11,974	6,938	3,813	3,758	4,138	4,086	2,004
Death Rate											
Male . . .	5·9	6·5	6·0	10·3	12·0	6·7	3·7	3·7	3·8	3·6	2·6
Female . . .	6·8	7·5	7·1	11·2	13·4	7·8	4·3	4·2	4·6	4·6	2·9
10 *Kala-azar*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	86	47	37	50	39	46	92	127	191	159	109
Female . . .	61	30	33	24	25	30	81	83	118	99	85
Death Rate											
Male	·1	·05	·04	·1	·04	·05	·1	·1	·2	·2	·1
Female . . .	·1	·03	·04	·03	·03	·03	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
11 *T. B. of Lungs*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	411	457	430	369	374	347	445	448	458	398	385
Female . . .	108	131	117	107	112	78	110	99	113	105	107
Death Rate											
Male	·4	·5	·4	·4	·4	·3	·4	·4	·5	·4	·4
Female . . .	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
12 *Snake Bite*											
Actual Deaths											
Male	94	136	109	73	85	78	86	85	96	94	93
Female . . .	76	79	83	89	79	72	79	73	67	69	70
Death Rate											
Male	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Female . . .	·1	·1	·1	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1

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.

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 3.1—PERSONS CULTIVATING OWN LAND OR EMPLOYING BARGADAR WITH SIZE OF LAND OWNED AND/OR GIVEN IN BHAG

BURDWAN 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	17,548	12,396	5,152	5,152														
1·01 to 2·00	23,255	16,477	6,778	2,222	4,556													
2·01 to 3·00	18,418	13,529	4,889	527	1,342	3,020												
3·01 to 4·00	16,019	12,175	3,844	227	469	990	2,158											
4·01 to 5·00	11,324	7,372	3,952	184	353	397	1,023	1,995										
5·01 to 6·00	9,942	6,969	2,973	144	257	195	268	727	1,382									
6·01 to 7·00	8,668	6,340	2,328	108	161	169	184	186	455	1,065								
7·01 to 8·00	7,105	4,863	2,242	66	76	84	147	222	214	486	947							
8·01 to 9·00	4,890	3,479	1,411	46	74	80	67	88	95	129	256	576						
9·01 to 10·00	3,787	2,597	1,190	28	39	52	84	67	97	62	64	308	389					
10·01 to 15·00	4,967	3,504	1,463	28	76	79	91	76	114	106	73	68	185	567				
15·01 to 20·00	2,979	1,825	1,154	19	29	25	45	65	54	115	70	43	121	199	369			
20·01 to 25·00	1,458	951	507	7	4	16	15	21	15	28	17	22	24	55	138	145		
25·01 to 33·33	1,157	665	492	5	4	7	15	6	27	24	17	13	38	49	53	120	114	
33·34 upwards	893	610	283	2	1	4	1	5	6	11	2	13	23	16	47	12	44	96
Grand Total for entire District	**132,410**	**93,752**	**38,658**	**8,765**	**7,441**	**5,118**	**4,098**	**3,458**	**2,459**	**2,026**	**1,446**	**1,043**	**780**	**886**	**607**	**277**	**158**	**96**

SADAR SUBDIVISION

0 to 1·00	8,535	5,929	2,606	2,606														
1·01 to 2·00	11,675	7,942	3,733	931	2,802													
2·01 to 3·00	8,166	5,843	2,323	56	679	1,588												
3·01 to 4·00	7,750	5,751	1,999	38	131	644	1,186											
4·01 to 5·00	3,806	2,269	1,537	26	100	68	460	883										
5·01 to 6·00	3,306	2,141	1,165	31	61	36	58	275	704									
6·01 to 7·00	3,330	2,566	764	6	29	51	34	58	167	419								
7·01 to 8·00	2,379	1,542	837	4	18	21	45	17	44	257	431							
8·01 to 9·00	1,242	774	468	11	16	14	17	13	18	25	82	272						
9·01 to 10·00	1,201	825	376	2	16	7	19	17	18	15	10	88	184					
10·01 to 15·00	2,196	1,536	660	3	30	25	48	33	47	45	22	18	110	279				
15·01 to 20·00	1,262	744	518	1	13	6	26	21	21	23	32	13	48	109	205			
20·01 to 25·00	495	299	196	1	1	6	7	10	5	8	4	9	4	19	60	62		
25·01 to 33·33	393	213	180	..	2	..	7	1	1	10	16	2	12	27	28	40	34	
33·34 upwards	240	116	124	..	1	3	..	5	3	1	1	..	5	8	9	8	28	52
Grand Total	**55,976**	**38,490**	**17,486**	**3,716**	**3,899**	**2,469**	**1,907**	**1,333**	**1,028**	**803**	**598**	**402**	**363**	**442**	**302**	**110**	**62**	**52**

TABLE 3.1—PERSONS CULTIVATING OWN LAND OR EMPLOYING BARGADAR WITH SIZE OF LAND OWNED AND/OR GIVEN IN BHAG—contd.

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
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION																		
0 to 1·00	2,104	1,514	590	590														
1·01 to 2·00	4,523	3,553	970	184	786													
2·01 to 3·00	4,365	3,442	923	77	126	720												
3·01 to 4·00	3,161	2,534	627	48	67	47	465											
4·01 to 5·00	2,426	1,857	569	26	60	43	44	396										
5·01 to 6·00	1,752	1,333	419	12	58	36	26	51	236									
6·01 to 7·00	1,215	872	343	30	38	19	19	40	5	192								
7·01 to 8·00	804	592	212	10	28	12	9	10	4	7	132							
8·01 to 9·00	680	490	190	11	18	24	7	15	11	15	6	83						
9·01 to 10·00	705	481	224	7	12	20	27	19	4	5	12	29	89					
10·01 to 15·00	1,345	851	494	16	41	48	39	36	35	35	11	11	19	203				
15·01 to 20·00	669	369	300	16	15	15	17	27	19	11	13	14	26	28	99			
20·01 to 25·00	150	72	78	2	3	..	8	5	2	8	1	3	9	18	4	15		
25·01 to 33·33	127	32	95	1	..	6	5	4	14	10	..	7	2	6	12	5	23	
33·34 upwards	91	35	56	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	1	3	5	3	5	1	3	26
Grand Total	**24,117**	**18,(7**	**6,090**	**1,030**	**1,252**	**990**	**667**	**603**	**333**	**288**	**176**	**150**	**150**	**258**	**120**	**21**	**26**	**26**
KALNA SUBDIVISION (Excluding Kalna Town)																		
0 to 1·00	2,608	1,611	997	997														
1·01 to 2·00	2,567	1,602	965	586	379													
2·01 to 3·00	2,413	1,564	849	241	301	307												
3·01 to 4·00	2,077	1,527	550	45	141	143	221											
4·01 to 5·00	2,307	1,428	879	71	130	202	194	282										
5·01 to 6·00	2,346	1,767	579	49	86	55	77	153	159									
6·01 to 7·00	1,561	1,158	403	31	37	29	75	16	96	119								
7·01 to 8·00	1,511	1,190	321	23	10	20	41	38	49	43	97							
8·01 to 9·00	1,232	974	258	9	24	25	10	25	11	44	40	70						
9·01 to 10·00	624	482	142	11	4	7	14	4	18	14	17	29	24					
10·01 to 15·00	615	512	103	..	2	1	2	6	5	9	9	16	22	31				
15·01 to 20·00	405	327	78	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	3	10	25	32			
20·01 to 25·00	239	179	60	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	3	3	1	8	14	25		
25·01 to 33·33	168	132	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	2	5	17	
33·34 upwards	450	397	53	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	5	10	..	2	18
Grand Total	**21,123**	**14,850**	**6,273**	**2,065**	**1,114**	**794**	**634**	**526**	**341**	**236**	**169**	**131**	**62**	**76**	**58**	**30**	**19**	**18**

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
KATWA SUBDIVISION (Excluding Katwa and Dainhat Towns)																		
0 to 1·00 .	4,200	3,284	916	916														
1·01 to 2·00 .	4,354	3,301	1,053	508	545													
2·01 to 3·00 .	3,317	2,545	772	151	231	390												
3·01 to 4·00 .	2,926	2,292	634	96	125	150	263											
4·01 to 5·00 .	2,709	1,765	944	58	63	81	325	417										
5·01 to 6·00 .	2,488	1,697	791	52	50	68	104	245	272									
6·01 to 7·00 .	2,524	1,729	795	41	56	70	55	70	187	316								
7·01 to 8·00 .	2,372	1,510	862	29	20	29	52	157	116	179	280							
8·01 to 9·00 .	1,706	1,224	482	15	16	17	33	35	53	44	128	141						
9·01 to 10.00 .	1,218	784	434	8	7	18	24	25	57	27	23	162	83					
10·01 to 15.00 .	767	574	193	9	3	5	2	1	27	17	28	23	34	44				
15·01 to 20.00 .	643	385	258	2	1	4	2	17	11	79	22	13	37	37	33			
20·01 to 25.00 .	557	392	165	3	..	5	..	4	8	12	9	7	10	10	54	43		
25·01 to 33.33 .	467	287	180	4	2	1	3	1	12	4	1	4	19	9	11	69	40	
33·34 upwards .	109	61	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	22	3	10	..
Grand Total .	**30,357**	**21,830**	**8,527**	**1,892**	**1,119**	**838**	**863**	**972**	**743**	**678**	**491**	**350**	**196**	**100**	**120**	**115**	**50**	..

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	Fruit, vegetables, including root crops	Sugarcane, drugs and narcotics	Fodder, and oilseeds and other crops
810	1,416,900	1,180,500	51,100	323,610	53·56″	54·52″	1,088,800	61,200	11,600	48,400	13,200	8,400

*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)	810
2	Annual Rainfall	
	(*a*) Normal	53·56″
	(*b*) Average 1949-50	56·22″
	(*c*) Rainfall during year (March 1949—28th February 1950)	54·40″
3	Total area in square miles	2,705·24
		(1,731,354)
	(*a*) Waste (in acres) cultivable waste	178,100
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area of district	10%
	(*c*) Cultivable (net cropped area+current fallows+cultivables waste) (in acres)	1,416,900
	(*d*) (*c*) as % of total area of district	82%
4	(*a*) Area cropped more than once annually (in acres)	51,100
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area of district	3%
5	(*a*) Net cropped area (in acres)	1,180,500
	(*b*) (a) as % of total area of district	68%
6	Total area irrigated (in acres) by	323,610
	(*a*) Government canals	193,753
	(*b*) Private canals	1,200
	(*c*) Tanks under T. I. scheme	1,866
	(*d*) Private tanks	79,640
	(*e*) Wells	4,000
	(*f*) Other sources	45,017
	(*g*) Irrigated area as % of net cropped area of district	27%
	(*h*) Irrigated area as % of total cultivable area of district	23%
	(*i*) Irrigated area as % of total area of district	19%
7	Total area under following crops (in acres)	1,231,600
8	Area under (in acres)	
	(*a*) Rice	1,088,800
	(*b*) (*a*) as % of total area under crops of 7	88%
	(*c*) Other cereals and pulses	61,200
	(*d*) (*c*) as %of total area under crops of 7	5%
	(*e*) Jute	11,600
	(*f*)(*e*) as % of total area under crops of 7	1%
	(*g*) Fruit, vegetables including root crops	48,400
	(*h*) (*g*) as % of total area under crops of 7	4%
	(*i*) Sugarcane, drugs and narcotics	13,200
	(*j*)(*i*) as % of total area under crops of 7	1%
	(*k*) Fodder, oilseeds and other crops	8,400
	(*l*) (*k*) as % of total area under crops of 7	1%

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
14·66″	9·10″	23·76″	3,300	0·3%	1,118,800	90·8%	108,100	8·8%	1,400	0·1%	1,231,600	2,705	809

N.B.—*Total cultivated area has been taken to be gross cropped area. (Figures relate to the year 1949-50)

Summer crops include :—Summer rice and summer til.

Winter crops include :—Autumn rice, Winter rice, Jowar, Bazra, Maize, Ragi, other Kharif cereals, Kharif 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, 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
1,091,200	556,500	759,700	684,000	56,800	55,800	30,000	220,000	315,752	299,377	151,163	371,073	7,371	33	24,182	32,460

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

†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
726,019	201,356	602,719	125,387	49,429	55,767	5,818	187,540	308,381	299,344	126,981	338,613	7,371	33	24,182	32,460

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, Burdwan	62	62	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source :—Irrigation and Waterways Department, West Bengal.

TABLE 3.7—STATEMENT OF LAND UTILISATION IN THE DISTRICT IN 1944-45

	Total for the district	Burdwan	Asansol	Kalna	Katwa
Paddy—					
Total	1,022,718·59	510,834·78	182,181·38	159,049·64	170,652·79
Aman	966,104·86	490,222·60	182,181·38	136,034·60	157,666·28
Boro	2,672·75	·47	..	1,024·52	1,647·76
Aus	53,940·98	20,611·71	..	21,990·52	11,338·75
Cereals and Pulses—					
Total	55,788·26	17,276·36	9,958·91	15,316·40	13,236·59
Gram	16,212·03	3,870·68	664·12	6,842·71	4,834·52
Wheat	6,857·81	2,623·51	1,733·92	515·34	1,985·04
Barley	1,334·44	463·26	116·51	174·23	580·44
Musur	12,495·45	4,757·76	230·39	4,637·92	2,869·38
Mug	2,716·32	1,244·38	8·11	544·61	919·22
Maskalai	3,858·21	3,388·48	171·51	142·28	155·94
Khesari	8,450·99	814·47	4,348·98	1,897·67	1,389·87
Arahar	2,797·01	36·88	1,742·75	548·32	469·06
Maize	1,066·00	76·94	942·62	13·32	33·12
Other Food Crops—					
Sugarcane	9,472·45	2,877·32	2,597·47	998·14	2,999·52
Groundnut	1·13	1·13	..	..	..
Mustard	1,060·14	544·53	60·92	255·69	199·00
Til	860·25	281·66	65·31	202·53	310·75
Chilies	29·93	13·28	12·58	2·78	1·29
Potato	140,950·47	9,345·44	621·71	2,929·42	2,053·90
Onions and garlics	2,566·91	1,269·31	99·75	550·99	646·86
Vegetables and others	37,019·84	8,656·49	9,023·19	12,202·11	7,138·05
Fibre—					
Jute	4,690·63	1,158·17	..	2,976·69	555·77
Sunnhemp	1,500·65	907·41	102·77	214·92	275·55
Orchards and Others—					
Cocoanut	321·68	155·19	..	87·33	79·16
Betelnut	50·15	50·15	..	..	..
Mango	22,040·89	9,479·97	5,791·02	4,408·76	2,361·14
Dates	1,141·45	342·09	588·49	71·05	139·82
Other Fruits	8,267·20	2,383·21	2,798·86	2,693·21	391·92
Pan Boroj	62·25	32·62	1·74	9·28	18·61
Bamboo	8,674·05	4,187·85	775·04	2,898·13	813·03
Others	40,496·22	23 199·73	16,806·57	361·65	128·27
TOBACCO	189·14	110·61	32·99	13·40	32·14
SPECIFIC CROPS, IF ANY	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CROPPED	1,231,902·28	593,107·30	231,518·70	205,242·12	202,034·16
DOFASALI	71,974·02	29,603·50	5,874·45	23,881·54	12,614·53
NET CROPPED AREA	1,159,928·26	563,503·80	225,644·25	181,360·58	189,419·63
CURRENT FALLOWS	61,116·55	29,912·46	12,036·14	8,293·24	10,874·71
Area not available for cultivation—					
Net unculturable area at the end of the year	314,426·05	154,760·27	93,121·88	28,750·33	37,793·57
Total	314,426·05	154,760·27	93,121·88	28,750·33	37,793·57
Tank	100,714·31	57,417·06	18,301·84	8,760·44	16,234·97
Beel, khal, rivers etc.	50,503·78	27,691·54	7,216·65	7,599·83	7,995·76
Path, road, bandh, railway lines etc.	32,256·81	13,643·30	10,154·64	3,951·42	4,507·45
Shop, homestead, mosque, temple etc.	63,523·38	24,008·64	24,966·21	7,002·79	7,545·74
Others if any	67,427·77	31,999·73	32,482·54	1,435·85	1,509·65
Culturable but not yet cultivated—					
Net culturable waste at the end of the year	188,835·42	73,384·92	68,585·15	25,758·53	21,106·82
Total	196,243·01	74,182·28	73,081.98	26,913·78	22,064·97
Culturable waste	127,144·78	51,730·26	44,710·97	16,129·26	14,574·29
Bhita etc.	7,696·04	1,575·18	3,078·83	2,001·11	1,040·92
Grazing ground	19,006·38	5,043·98	6,195·88	3,786·54	3,979·98
Jungles	22,459·17	8,046·05	7,783·55	4,531·96	2,097·61
Playing and camping grounds	7,135·21	1,386·46	5,566·60	87·50	94·65
Others if any	12,801·43	6,400·38	5,746·15	377·41	277·53
TOTAL AREA	1,724,306·28	821,561·45	399,387·42	244,162·68	259,194·72

Source :—Agricultural Statistics by Plot to Plot Enumeration in Bengal, 1944-45, Part I ; by H. S. M. Ishaque, 1946. Page 20

TABLE 3.8—ABSTRACT OF CULTURABLE WASTE LAND BLOCKS OF 100 ACRES AND ABOVE IN 1944-45

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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	
..	173,148	97	17,902	5	3,382	1	1,811	..	..	196,243

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.

TABLE 3.9—RESULTS OF CROP CUTTING EXPERIMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1944-45

(Figures refer to yields per acre)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

Aman				Boro				Aus				Jute		
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.
17	21	15	11	27	15	13	11	5	8	34	3	11	21	2	7	27	7	12	9	3

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, *e.g.*, 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 Burdwan	A	65	Nil	0·88	Nil	Nil	0·88	Nil	141·25	Nil	Nil	141·25
Subdivision Sadar	B	4	1·23	0·65	0·80	Nil	2·68	Nil	2·00	Nil	Nil	2·00
P. S. Memari	C	10	14·19	4·20	4·56	Nil	22·95	Nil	10·98	Nil	Nil	10·98
J. L. 147 Kailaspur	D	1	4·00	0·12	Nil	Nil	4·12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	E	8	35·25	16·09	36·12	Nil	87·46	0·26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	88	54·67	21·94	41·48	Nil	118·09	0·26	154·23	Nil	Nil	154·23
District Burdwan	A	13	Nil	1·39	Nil	Nil	1·39	Nil	31·66	Nil	Nil	31·66
Subdivision Sadar	B	3	1·00	0·20	0·11	Nil	1·31	Nil	12·00	Nil	Nil	12·00
P. S. Memari	C	6	7·40	1·55	4·66	Nil	13·61	Nil	10·56	Nil	Nil	10·56
J. L. 163	D	1	3·33	0·45	Nil	Nil	3·78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iswampur	E	3	18·32	4·41	7·65	Nil	30·38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	26	30·05	8·00	12·42	Nil	50·47	Nil	54·22	Nil	Nil	54·22

(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 Burdwan	M	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Aus*	24 73	1,530 0	61 0
Subdivision Sadar	N	32	153	10,994 11	0 04	11,734 15	Nil	11,734 15	135 0	Aman*	184 17	11,032 5	60 0
P S Memari	O	43	178	26,768 7	54 92	26 886 8	1,618 11	28,505 3	1 747 7	Jute	Nil	Nil	Nil
J L 147 Kailaspur	P	13	73	19,002 9	63 13	19 936 5	2,521 14	22,458 3	2,790 4				.
	Total	88	404	56 765 11	118 09	58 557 12	4 140 9	62 698 5	4,672 11				
District Burdwan	M	1	5	245 8	0 05	256 0	Nil	256 0	10 8	Aus	9 82	782 5	79 15
Subdivision Sadar	N	4	17	1,262 4	2 14	1,487 0	Nil	1 487 0	398 9	Aman	72 48	5,968 12	82 6
P S Memari	O	11	53	7,743 0	18 04	7 280 11	1 299 14	8 580 9	1 032 13	Jute	Nil	Nil	Nil
J L 163 Iswampur	P	10	47	11,318 8	30 24	12,177 4	1 580 10	13 757 14	4 318 1				
	Total	26	122	20,569 4	50 47	21 200 15	2,880 8	24 081 7	5,759 15				

* These figures being very low were excluded at the time of finding out the average cost of production

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 124

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	3	0·77	Nil	0·02	3	1·42	5	3·47
February	Nil	Nil	1	0·78	1	0·37	3	0·51
March	Nil	Nil	2	1·03	1	0·17	4	1·57
April	3	2·21	2	0·49	5	5·42	5	3·55
May	5	2·53	5	6·11	2	0·89	3	1·09
June	17	13·53	9	4·35	14	10·32	9	6·55
July	20	16·53	19	11·89	18	24·61	18	14·37
August	17	20·83	18	11·39	18	9·58	16	21·08
September	9	5·68	16	11·51	17	9·13	11	3·45
October	4	5·81	2	7·77	2	3·64	2	1·47
November	3	4·15	2	a	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	81	72·04	76	55·34(c)	81	65·55	76	57·11

	1945		1946		1947		1948	
January	2	0·85	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0·20
February	2	1·04	Nil	0·00	1	0·42	2	0·66
March	1	0·37	1	0·91	4	1·58	4	3·10
April	5	2·10	11	8·93	1	0·10	2	0·76
May	6	4·51	7	4·52	7	3·99	8	6·94
June	9	5·79	15	7·72	11	6·75	10	5·46
July	11	2·83	19	17·43	19	20·37	14	10·04
August	14	12 28	7	2·00	21	9·39	17	9·24
September	13	6·53	12	11·87	11	9·10	9	6·51
October	9	4·93	6	3·53	7	4·00	8	2·58
November	Nil	Nil	1	1·01	Nil	Nil	5	3·00
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1·06	Nil	Nil
Total	72	41·23	79	57·92	85	56·76	80	48·49

	1949		1950		Total for 10 (ten) years	
January	1	0·20	Nil	Nil	15	6·93
February	Nil	Nil	2	0·76	12	4·54
March	1	1·25	1	0·47	19	10·45
April	11	6·47	1	0·35	46	30·38
May	11	9·88	10	3·74	64	44·20
June	9	7·03	16	13·07	119	80·57
July	13	12·20	19	9·66	170	139·93
August	17	10·08	19	16·08	164	121·95
September	13	9·98	8	4·18	119	77·94
October	8	5·45	6	4·69	54	43·87
November	Nil	Nil	4	4·67	15	12·83(c)
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	1·06
Total	84	62·54	86	57·67	800	574·65(c)

(a)—Data not available. (c) Incomplete.

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	80 2	86	57 4	53	79 8	83	55 4	51	81 4	86	54 4	48
February	83 5	93	61 0	57	83 0	94	58 2	50	84 3	94	58 6	44
March	*Nil	*Nil	67 1	58	93 3	100	68 9	57	92 7	99	67 0	61
April	99 6	105	76 2	70	93 0	100	73 8	67	102 5	109	75 1	64
May	96 2	105	77 7	70	91 5	100	76 2	67	98 4	107	78 0	71
June	96 1	108	79 4	79	94 7	102	79 5	75	93 3	106	79·3	74
July	90 2	94	79 1	76	90 0	96	79 1	75	88 9	94	78 7	76
August	89 3	92	78 8	75	89 7	93	79 4	77	88 4	93	78 4	76
September	89 3	93	79 0	77	90 2	94	79 0	75	90 5	95	78 5	74
October	88 6	92	73 9	66	89 6	93	76 2	68	87 4	94	73 8	68
November	82 6	89	67 9	61	83 7	90	60 1	53	82 9	90	62 9	54
December	77 6	83	55 7	52	79 2	87	52 4	48	80 6	89	55 8	48

*Data not available.

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 Burdwan

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	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1892	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942
1893—F	1903	1913—F	1923	1933—F	1943
1894	1904	1914	1924	1934—D	1944
1895—D	1905	1915	1925—D	1935—D	1945
1896	1906	1916	1926	1936	1946
1897	1907—D	1917—F	1927—D	1937	1947
1898—F	1908	1918	1928—F	1938	1948
1899	1909—F	1919	1929	1939	1949
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940—D	1950

Normal Rainfall—48·4″
Mean Deviation—7·2″
Limit for Abnormality—10·9(*i.e.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$D)

F—For Flood
D—For Drought

Number of Floods in 60 years—7
Number of Droughts in 60 years—7
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)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

	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 .	1,092 5	7,034 5	2 9	8,129 9	13 5	31 4			0 3	8 3	3 5	13 9	8,200 8	30 0	7 0	219 0	256 0	8,456 8	310 7
1930-31 .	627 8	7,618 8	3 5	8,250 1	9 6	17 8			0 3	16 0	3 5	2 9	8,300 2	21 8	3 9	122 0	147 7	8,447 9	310 3
1940-41 .	..	..	..	2,488 3	5 8	3 1	..	.		15 6	1 9	2 1	2,516 8	31 3	1·8	61 3	94 4	2,611 2	95 9

Source —Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal

INDUSTRY

TABLE 4.1—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

A—Classification of Industries by locality

[*Note*—The Census of Small Scale Industries was not taken in the following thanas of Burdwan District :—Burdwan (excluding Burdwan Town), Khandaghosh, Raina, Jamalpur, Memari (excluding Memari Town), Galsi, Bhatar, Ausgram, Salanpur, Kulti, Hirapur, Asansol (excluding Asansol Town), Barabani, Jamuria, Raniganj (excluding Raniganj Town), Ondal (excluding Ondal Town), Kanksa and Faridpur The table below therefore gives an account of other thanas of the district]

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT					
Rural Areas					
1	Kalna	346	145	201	289
2	Purbasthali	1,171	554	617	884
3	Mantoswar	164	63	101	125
4	Katwa	1,238	313	925	1,444
5	Mangalkot	465	256	209	419
6	Ketugram	1,155	567	588	637
7	Kanksa	311	262	49	59
Urban Areas					
1	Burdwan	45	39	6	43
2	Asansol	73	73	.	..
3	Kalna	73	43	30	50
4	Katwa	81	79	2	8
5	Dainhat	125	27	98	102
	Total . .	5,247	2,421	2,826	4,060

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 . .	2,260	3,130	1,817	453	107	55	55
2 63	Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	2	5				..	.
2 81	Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving .				..		..	
2 82	Woollen spinning and weaving . . .	507	657	287	88	..	..	..
2 83	Silk reeling, spinning and weaving . . .	57	90	64	7	.	51	11
2 84	Hemp and flax spinning and weaving .					..		..
2 85	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 . .	2,826	3,882	2,168	548	107	106	66

TABLE 4.1—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—contd.

C—Non-Textile Establishments

Livelihood class and I.C.E.C. Sub-division 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)									
2 0	2 06	Sweetmeat making	7	29	.	16	.	8	..
		Betel-nut cutting	17	32	..	2	.	2	.
		Food making	5	8	4	.	..	1	.
2 1	2 11	Paddy dehusking	2	6	.			.	..
	2 12	Paddy dehusking (miller)	3	7		1			
		Wheat grinding (miller)	1	2	..	.	..	.	
	2 13	Bread and Biscuit making	2	12		2			.
2 2	2 21	Oil making	22	26	1			3	1
2 3	2 31	Gur making	1	8	.				
2 4	2 43	Icecream making	4	10	.	.		1	
	2·40	Aerated water making	1	3		.			
2 5	2 51	Biri making	186	435	125	53	1	11	3
	2 52	Tobacco products making	8	14	..	1	..	3	
2 7	2 71	Tailoring	154	254	1	18		3	
	2 72	Hosiery goods making	4	7	1	8		3	
	2 70	Umbrella repairing	2	4					
2 9	2 92	Shoe making and repairing	52	71	..	3		1	.
2 9	2 90	Leather products making	1	6	.	.		.	
3 0	3·01	Smithy	257	464	13	31	1	11	7
		Agricultural implements making	35	58	..	8	.	2	
		Fishing implements making	6	8	..	.		..	.
	3 02	Brass and bell metal wares making	34	191	12	9	..	1	..
	3 03	Tin box making	3	10	..	3	..	5	..
3 3	3·32	Cycle repairing	21	39	..	4	..	..	..
	3 34	Cart wheel making	4	7	..	..	..	..	..
3 4	3·40	Electrical goods making and repairing	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
3 5	3 5	Machine and equipment parts making and repairing	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
3 6	3 62	Fireworks making	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
3·8	3·82	Soap making	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
	3·86	Candle making.	3	5	..	6	..	1	..

TABLE 4.1—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—concld.

C—Non-Textile Establishments

Livelihood class and I.C.E.C. Sub-division 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)									
4 0	4 03	Watch repairing	2	6	.	..	.	..	..
	4 04	Gold and silver ornaments making	107	289	25	29	..	22	14
	4 05	Musical instruments making and repairing	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
4 0	4 07	Plastic articles making	1	11	..	2	..	..	..
	4 09	Toy making	1	4	.	..	..	..	..
	4 00	Conch-shell articles making	71	115	21	13	.	.	..
		Ivory products making	2	8	..	2	.	..	..
4 2	4 2	Bricks and tiles making	5	36	5	18	1	..	..
4 4	4 41	Earthen wares making	711	1,150	614	40	17	21	19
	4 40	Lime burning	12	11	1	..	.	..	..
4 6	4 61	Sawing	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
	4 62	Carpentry	183	479	27	34	..	26	13
	4 60	Bamboo products making	246	309	217	6	1	6	6
		Mat making	140	112	104	2	.	20	24
		Shola (cork) articles making	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
4 7	4 7	Furniture making	22	58	1	6	..	..	..
4 8	4 8	Paper products making	2	8	..	1	..	1	..
4 9	4 91	Printing	7	27	..	.	..	..	..

TABLE 4.2—GROWTH OF FACTORIES—1940-1949

Year	Perennial								Total
	Govt. and Local Fund Factories	Textiles	Engineering	Minerals and Metals	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Paper and Printing	Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BURDWAN DISTRICT									
1940	6	1	10	3	58	6	1	5	90
1941	6	..	12	3	55	6	1	5	88
1942	6	..	13	4	56	7	1	6	93
1943	6	..	13	4	52	7	1	6	89
1944	6	..	13	4	56	8	1	6	94
1945	10	..	13	4	57	8	1	7	100
1946	10	..	13	4	56	8	1	8	100
1947	9	..	12	4	51	8	1	7	92
1948	10	..	14	4	47	9	1	8	93
1949	10	..	16	4	37	9	1	7	84

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		
Electrical Engineering	2	97
Engineering (General)	3	675
Railway workshop	1	397
Miscellaneous	4	1,989
Total	10	3,158
II—All Other Factories		
Engineering		
Electrical generating and transforming stations	3	529
General Engineering	11	3,327
Kerosene tinning and packing	1	30
Railway workshop	1	47
Total	16	3,933
Minerals and Metals		
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills	3	22,083
Miscellaneous	1	1,117
Total	4	23,200
Food, Drink and Tobacco		
Breweries and distilleries	1	195
Rice Mills	36	1,890
Total	37	2,085
Chemicals and Dyes, etc.		
Chemicals	1	44
Gas Works	1	34
Oil Mills	7	363
Total	9	441
Paper and Printing		
Paper Mills	1	2,033
Total	1	2,033
Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass		
Bricks and tiles	1	376
Cement, lime and potteries	5	2,391
Glass	1	247
Total	7	3,014
TOTAL (All Other Factories)	74	34,706
GRAND TOTAL		
1949	84	37,864
1948	93	40,285
1947	92	38,065
1946	100	35,662
1945	100	33,935
1944	94	34,814
1943	89	34,757
1942	93	30,750
1941	88	27,697
1940	90	26,283

Note—Above Statistics relate to Factories subject to Factories Act (XXV of 1943).
Source :—Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

TABLE 4.4—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES—1940-49

Year	Perennial								Total
	Govt. and Local Fund Factories	Textiles	Engineering	Minerals and Metals	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Paper and Printing	Wood, Stone and Glass	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1940	1,158	12	3,163	15,375	2,570	347	1,849	1,809	26,283
1941	1,128	..	3,707	16,315	2,449	369	1,821	1,908	27,697
1942	1,213	..	4,718	17,746	2,705	382	1,881	2,105	30,750
1943	1,566	..	6,044	20,530	2,084	387	1,934	2,212	34,757
1944	1,437	..	6,490	19,104	2,859	448	2,248	2,228	34,814
1945	1,963	..	6,786	17,624	2,822	507	1,944	2,289	33,935
1946	1,979	..	5,841	19,293	2,918	585	2,159	2,887	35,662
1947	2,054	..	4,656	22,825	2,782	564	2,225	2,959	38,065
1948	3,487	..	4,566	23,715	2,927	625	2,139	2,826	40,285
1949	3,158	..	3,933	23,200	2,085	441	2,033	3,014	37,864

Figures for 1949 were compiled from the unpublished records of the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Note :—Workers employed by factories subject to Factories Act are only shown.

Source :—State Statistical Bureau, West Bengal.

TABLE 4.5—RAISINGS OF COAL AND COKE IN RANIGANJ COALFIELDS—1931-49

Year	Coal							
	Opening stocks	Raisings	Total	Despatches	Colliery consumption	Coal delivered for coking	Coal despatched to coke factories	Closing stocks
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1949 . . .	526,674	8,748,674	9,275,348	8,163,429	712,361	33,022	....	366,536
1941 . . .	640,244	8,795,914	9,436,158	8,151,601	564,892	42,164	....	677,501
1931 . . .	283,812	6,530,713	6,814,525	5,913,279	501,413	60,483	....	339,350

Year	Coke									
	Opening stocks		Coke made		Despatches		Colliery consumption		Closing stocks	
	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft	Hard	Soft
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1949 . . .	..	1,685	152	21,765	131	22,154	..	218	21	1,078
1941 . . .	72	786	1,676	26,939	1,685	26,674	..	480	93	571
1931 . . .	24	680	..	43,639	22	41,996	2	471	..	1,852

Source :—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, India, Dhanbad.

TABLE 4.6A—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES OF LABOUR IN RANIGANJ COALFIELDS

Average and selected attendance of labour—1941-49

Year		Average daily attendance	Attendance on selected day (absentees included)	Excess over average daily attendance	Percentage excess
1949 . .	Raniganj	105,019	126,773	+21,754	5·37
1941 . .	Raniganj	75,592	88,598	+16,006	22·05

Source :—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, India, Dhanbad.

TABLE 4.6B—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DAILY IN RANIGANJ COALFIELDS—1931-49

Year	Total Output	Average number of persons employed daily in and about the mines: Underground: Males: Overmen and Sirdars	Coal-cutters	Loaders	Other skilled labour	Other unskilled labour	Total Males	Females	Total Males and Females	Open workings: Overmen and Sirdars	Coal-cutters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949 . . Burdwan . .	8,748,674	1,501	16,545	10,943	7,201	12,718	48,908	*	48,908	60	1,163
1941 . . Burdwan . .	7,929,936	1,159	18,064	8,705	5,285	8,968	42,181	*	42,181	11	144
1931 . . Burdwan . .	5,801,935	742	12,300	4,374	3,466	4,626	25,508	5,581	31,089	8	141

Year	Average number of persons employed daily in and about the mines: Open workings: Males: Loaders	Other skilled labour	Other unskilled labour	Total Males	Females	Total Males and Females	Total underground and open workings	Surface: Males: Clerical and supervisory staff	Skilled labour	Unskilled labour	Total males	Females	Total Males and Females	Grand Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1949 . . Burdwan . . .	319	201	2,095	3,838	1,260	5,098	54,006	3,610	6,326	13,485	23,421	10,961	34,382	88,388
1941 . . Burdwan . . .	7	21	248	431	236	667	42,848	1,910	3,828	7,947	13,685	7,286	20,971	63,819
1931 . . Burdwan . . .	9	54	360	572	456	1,028	32,117	1,419	3,100	4,971	9,490	2,879	12,369	44,486

*Employment of females prohibited.

Source :—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, India, Dhanbad.

TABLE 4.6C—AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF LABOUR IN RANIGANJ COALFIELDS—1931-49

(In Rs.—As.—P.)

Year	Underground: Overmen and Sirdars: Foremen and Mates	Miners	Loaders	Skilled labour	Unskilled labour	Open Workings: Overmen and Sirdars: Foremen and Mates	Miners	Loaders	Skilled labour	Unskilled labour	Females	Surface: Clerical and supervisory staff	Skilled labour	Unskilled labour	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1949	3-4-3	2-5-6	2-4-6	2-2-6	1-13-3	2-12-3	2-3-6	1-7-0	1-15-3	1-9-6	1-6-6	3-2-3	2-1-6	1-11-3	1-5-0
1941	1-2-0	0-9-3	0-8-9	0-10-6	0-7-3	0-12-6	0-8-6	0-7-9	0-6-6	0-6-6	0-4-6	1-0-9	0-9-6	0-6-6	0-4-3
1931	1-1-3	0-11-0	0-9-6	0-11-6	0-8-3	0-15-3	0-7-9	0-5-9	0-8-0	0-8-0	0-5-0	1-1-6	0-10-9	0-7-9	0-5-3

Source :—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, India, Dhanbad.

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY OF BURDWAN, LIMITED

A—BURDWAN UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	Installed capacity of generating plants—KW	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	700
2	Capacity of each generating plant	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200	2×200 1×300
3	Installed capacity of transforming plant—KW	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368
4	Capacity of each transforming plant—KW	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12	2×80 4×40 4×12
5	Total energy generated—KWH	761,120	638,116	653,383	699,548	755,605	901,490	1,032,311	1,190,170	1,211,310	1,189,932·5
6	Total energy sold—KWH	626,252·5	496,728·53	494,798	562,219·68	615,799·495	738,307	880,454·225	1,007,769·74	1,048,391·842	1,036,331·25
7	Maximum demand—KW	196·9	173	193·3	200·5	214·8	253	252	270·5	271·5	297·6
8	Number of sub-stations in converting stations	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	Number of miles of high tension cable or overhead line	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10	Number of miles of low tension cable or overhead line	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
11	Number of superior technical staff (officers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Number of supervisory technical staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Number of workers at generating plants	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
14	Number of workers at substation or transforming station	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY OF BURDWAN, LIMITED

A—BURDWAN UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
15	Number of domestic consumers	875	878	881	889	889	893	945	957	962	968
16	Number of industrial consumers	82	82	85	87	83	83	36	39	39	39
17	Energy consumed by domestic lights and fans	50,155·780	50,701·675	50,573·835	64,872·21	78,451·090	92,419·57	109,293·480	126,555·80	132,310·090	32,599·16
18	Energy consumed by domestic heat and small power	1,594·780	1,667·340	1,949·330	3,669·00	3,450·000	3,421·00	4,234·000	6,376·90	6,333·000	7,425·00
19	Energy consumed by commercial lights and fans	98,962·905	101,411·260	105,365·120	85,064·46	107,618·470	128,155·23	149,363·740	480,825·94	508,325·930	*Nil*
20	Energy consumed by commercial heat and small power	23,943·420	24,942·830	30,308·000	26,756·50	25,608·700	28,563·00	27,953·000	194,201·50	194,768·000	49,373·00
21	Energy consumed by Industrial power at low and medium voltage	54,281·000	56,867·540	73,541·600	89,867·00	57,736·200	58,104·00	83,232·000	134,191·00	140,365·000	128,783·00
22	Energy consumed by Industrial power as high voltage	341,063·115	204,983·800	190,211·100	271,558·81	305,521·110	351,042·30	432,154·500	Segregated in approx. column	Segregated in approx. column	460,979·00
23	Energy consumed in public lighting	56,251·500	55,888·785	42,175·965	19,949·70	26,326·025	56,372·90	51,971·505	43,626·60	43,550·822	46,017·09
24	Energy consumed in public waterworks and sewage pumping	*Nil*	265·300	673·000	482·00	11,087·900	20,229·00	22,252·000	21,992·00	22,739·000	17,764·00
25	Energy supplied in bulk to distributing licensees	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
26	Energy used for auxiliaries in power station	108,023	112,990	105,991	107,519·33	103,638	115,793	108,030	111,159	101,332	82,150
27	Net capital expenditure (Rs)	3,374	2,044	1,892	2,103	9,767	13,239	3,648	3,077	63,507	15,996
28	Gross Revenue (Rs)	153,611	131,632	141,141	153,937	182,798	206,744	223,892	263,637	285,566	274,592
29	Gross Expenditure (Rs)	112,426	105,144	136,925	152,290	156,941	186,905	187,538	273,902	312,225	295,851
30	Gross Profit (Rs)	41,185	26,488	4,216	1,647	25,857	19,839	36,354	10,265 (*Loss*)	26,659 (*Loss*)	21,259 (*Loss*)

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE ASANSOL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

B—ASANSOL UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	Installed capacity of generating plants—KW	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
2	Capacity of each generating plant	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
3	Installed capacity of transforming plant—KW, KVA	400	400	400	400	400	600	600	600	600	600
4	Capacity of each transforming plant—KVA	3 × 100 1 × 65 1 × 35	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	2 × 250 1 × 65 1 × 35	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
5	Total energy purchased—KWH	286,296	349,827	428,228	494,372	578,714	600,962	729,323	992,380	1,208,454	1,372,695
6	Total energy sold —KWH	255,582	334,977	384,690	422,328	508,977	523,891	641,039	859,999	1,039,459	1,182,173
7	Maximum demand —KW	120	132	145	176	212	236	300	325	400	500
8	Number of sub-stations in converting stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	Number of miles of high tension cable or overhead line	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
10	Number of miles of low tension cable or overhead line	13	13	13¼	13¼	14	14	14	14	14¼	14¼
11	Number of superior technical staff (officers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Number of supervisory technical staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Number of workers at generating plants	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE ASANSOL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

B—ASANSOL UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
14	Number of workers at substation or transforming station	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
15	Number of domestic consumers	555	612	619	633	634	725	896	1,105	1,389	1,575
16	Number of industrial consumers	10	12	13	13	15	19	26	39	47	48
17	Energy consumed by domestic lights and fans	48,778	51,949	77,441	89,940	117,030	130,043	174,779	213,837	224,980	280,869
18	Energy consumed by domestic heat and small power	3,887	5,476	9,184	4,960	5,047	5,281	6,722	8,153	12,280	16,762
19	Energy consumed by commercial lights and fans	97,865	137,238	145,156	184,503	222.018	245,708	287,724	323,783	427,990	479,148
20	Energy consumed by commercial heat and small power	17,387	26,891	38,365	41,271	48.022	47,264	50,491	54,840	55,952	48,285
21	Energy consumed by Industrial power at low and medium voltage	46,591	71,374	82,748	99,772	96,800	67,667	93,423	223,172	280,555	318,041
22	Energy consumed by Industrial power at high voltage	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
23	Energy consumed in public lighting	41,074	42,049	31,796	1,882	20,060	27,928	28,900	26,214	37,702	39,068
24	Energy consumed in public waterworks and sewage pumping	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
25	Energy supplied in bulk to distributing licensees	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
26	Energy used for works in power station	2,093	2,043	1,959	2,224	2,805	3,333	3,492	3,529	4,850	6,678
27	Net capital expenditure (Rs)	15,395	4,762	9,979	10.392	2,231	49,754	45,745	71,642	110,447	122,512
28	Gross Revenue (Rs)	81,261	96,128	109,775	134,039	155,204	159,880	181,637	242,000	315,706	323,871
29	Gross Expenditure (Rs)	52,582	60,416	75,249	92,356	95,529	101,691	137,811	171,877	217,914	237,365
30	Gross Profit (Rs)	28,679	35,712	34,526	41,683	59,675	58,189	43,826	70,123	97,792	86,506

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE RANIGANJ ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

C—RANIGANJ UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
1	Installed capacity of generating plants—KW	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
2	Capacity of each generating plant	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
3	Installed capacity of transforming plant—KW, KVA	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
4	Capacity of each transforming plant—KVA	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128	40 60 128
5	Total energy generated—KWH	66,480	82,482	100,000	135,550	156,400	173,500	185,060	222,760	319,460	428,090
6	Total energy sold—KWH	71,810	67,609	80,239	111,704	126,501	138,281	147,895	179,569	260,089	339,970
7	Maximum demand—KW	80	101·46	69·17	92·13	110	110	145·6	164·56	180·00	198·44
8	Number of sub-stations in converting stations	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
9	Number of miles of high tension cable or overhead line	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
10	Number of miles of low tension cable or overhead line	6	6	6	6	6	6½	6½	6¾	7	7½
11	Number of superior technical staff (officers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
12	Number of supervisory technical staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Number of workers at generating plants	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE RANIGANJ ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

C—RANIGANJ UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945 46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
14	Number of workers at substation or transforming station	14	16	13	18	18	19	17	18	20	20
15	Number of domestic consumers	212	230	241	247	256	251	296	329	464	547
16	Number of industrial consumers	4	7	10	12	10	11	13	26	28	34
17	Energy consumed by domestic lights and fans	34,239	33,114	44,343	64,280	77,453	84,831	109,187	135,932	162,014	204,166
18	Energy consumed by domestic heat and small power	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
19	Energy consumed by commercial lights and fans	..	..	..	N O T A V A I L A B L E			..	..	26,520	36,067
20	Energy consumed by commercial heat and small power	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
21	Energy consumed by Industrial power at low and medium voltage	19,222	17,363	16,922	31,640	45,597	40,661	20.929	26,302	53,257	80,345
22	Energy consumed by Industrial power at high voltage	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
23	Energy consumed in public lighting	18.349	17,132	18,974	15,784	3,451	12,789	17,779	17,335	18,298	19,292
24	Energy consumed in public water works and sewage pumping	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
25	Energy supplied in bulk to distributing licensees	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
26	Energy used for auxiliaries in power station	562	826	782	764	935	1,149	1.096	1,334	1,866	3,164
27	Net capital expenditure (Rs)	9,695	4,531	972	105	755	1,200	7,836	11,026	17,120	57,538
28	Gross Revenue—(Rs)	23,127	22,185	26,062	34,639	40,915	44,379	59,735	70,350	111,485	135,204
29	Gross Expenditure (Rs)	16,850	17,406	21,519	27,229	31,290	34,452	46,060	51,568	80,456	96,537
30	Gross Profit (Rs)	6,277	4,779	4,543	7,410	9,625	9,927	13,675	18,782	31,029	38,667

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE BARAKAR ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

D—BARAKAR UNDERTAKING—1941-50

Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1 Installed capacity of generating plants—KW	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
2 Capacity of each generating plant	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
3. Installed capacity of transforming plant—KW	48	64·8	72 8	72 8	72 8	72 8	144	176	176	256
4 Capacity of each transforming plant—KVA	2×30	2×30 1×21	2×30 1×21 1×10	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1×100 1×50 1×21 1×10	1×100 1×50 2×30 1×10	*Nil*	2×100 1×50 2×30 1×10
5 Total energy generated—KWH	41,292	57,058	64,502	84,783	86,210	97,841	203,121	370,962	456,036	563,139
6 Total energy sold—KWH	40,857 8	42,845·8	47,963·35	67,838 2	66,075 7	73,971 9	172,396	328,830	398,586·2	485,666·2
7 Maximum demand—KW	30	25	28	36	36	56	75	93 6	98·4	121·8
8 Number of substations in converting stations	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9 Number of miles of high tension cable or overhead line	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
10 Number of miles of low tension cable or overhead line	1·0	1·72	1·72	1·72	2	2 55	3·25	3·55	4 20	4·30
11 Number of superior technical staff (officers)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
12 Number of supervisory technical staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Number of workers at generating plants	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE BARAKAR ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

D—BARAKAR UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
14	Number of workers at substation or transforming station	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	14
15	Number of domestic consumers	81	113	117	128	128	148	172	221	237	257
16	Number of industrial consumers	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	9	10
17	Energy consumed by domestic lights and fans	17,557 8	13,570 8	23,110 35	38.172 2	47,506 7	61,804 ·9	78,560	110,231 1	125.483 ·2	143,546 ·2
18	Energy consumed by domestic heat and small power	*Nil*	711	415	655	433	158	*Nil*	566	1,291	1,245
19	Energy consumed by commercial lights and fans	*Nil*	855	967	749	682	1,064	4,397	7,057	9,887	9,549
20	Energy consumed by commercial heat and small power	*Nil*	47	158	290	390	579	846	2,754	2,554	4,752
21	Energy consumed by Industrial power at low and medium voltage	22,252	26,197	21,402	26,201	15,021	7,969	86,556	206,152	257,398	324,646
22	Energy consumed by Industrial power at high voltage	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
23	Energy consumed in public lighting	1,048	1,465	1,911	1,771	2,043	2,397	2,038	2,070	1,973	1,928
24	Energy consumed in public waterworks and sewage pumping	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
25	Energy supplied in bulk to distributing licensees	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
26	Energy used for auxiliaries in power station	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
27	Net capital expenditure (Rs)	27,559	32,984	32,907	33.057	43,973	53,115	89,496	99,211	126,049	138,842
28	Gross Revenue (Rs)	8,419	11,218	13,825	20,404	23,203	28,706	43.321	71,610	82,074	96,175
29	Gross Expenditure (Rs)	10,546	14,200	16,648	21,819	27,028	36.676	51,579	61,296	72,598	87,913
30	Gross Profit (Rs)	2,127 (*Loss*)	2,982 (*Loss*)	2,823 (*Loss*)	1,415 (*Loss*)	3,825 (*Loss*)	7,970 (*Loss*)	8.258 (*Loss*)	10,314 (*Profit*)	9,476 (*Profit*)	8,262 (*Profit*)

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—contd.

THE DISHERGARH POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

E—DISHERGARH UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	Installed capacity of generating plants—KW	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
2	Capacity of each generating plant —KW	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000	3,000 3,000 5,000 5,000
3	Installed capacity of transforming plant—KW,KVA	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
4	Capacity of each transforming plant—KVA	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500	3×2,500
5	Total energy generated—KWH	36,042,300	35,849,800	38,480,365	38,818,500	43,124,200	43,912,400	42,642,800	38,360,800	48,318,300	30,864,900 (7 months)
6	Total energy sold—KWH	32,045,950	31,826,860	33,896,539	34,353,444	38,184,100	38,950,039	37,912,550	33,986,181	42,859,613	27,698,220 (7 months)
7	Maximum demand—KW	6,600	6,700	6,800	6,800	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,600	8,500	8,600
8	Number of substations in converting stations	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
9	Number of miles of high tension cable or overhead line										
	O. H. Line .	34·4	33·63	33·63	33·63	33·63	33·63	34·63	35·88	35·88	37·92
	Undg. Cables .	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·6	18·10	18·10	18·10	18·10
10	Number of miles of low tension cable or overhead line	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
11	Number of superior technical staff (officers)	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
12	Number of supervisory technical staff	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
13	Number of workers at generating plants	78	81	81	85	85	88	89	90	120	*Nil*

TABLE 4.7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—concld.

THE DISHERGARH POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

E—DISHERGARH UNDERTAKING—1941-50

	Particulars	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
14	Number of workers at substation or transforming station	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	18	21
15	Number of domestic consumers	17	18	11	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
16	Number of industrial consumers	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
17	Energy consumed by domestic ights and fans	16,165	11,128	16,497	5,924	4,644	5,632	3,935	3,119	4,494	3,518
18	Energy consumed by domestic heat and small power	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
19	Energy consumed by commercial lights and fans	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
20	Energy consumed by commercial heat and small power	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
21	Energy consumed by Industrial power at low and medium voltage	3,267,301	2,855,028	3,485,530	3,651,630	2,946,060	3,789,140	3,273,960	4,234,460	4,466,170	2,457,150
22	Energy consumed by Industrial power at high voltage	28,434,415	28,575,904	29,905,436	30,146,455	34,577,598	34,470,488	33,760,371	28,665,577	36,847,767	24,288,428
23	Energy consumed in public lighting	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
24	Energy consumed in public waterworks and sewage pumping	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
25	Energy supplied in bulk to distributing licensees	328,069	384,800	489,076	549,435	655,798	684,849	874,284	1,083,025	1,541,182	949,124
26	Energy used for auxiliaries in power station	2,332,995	2,344,191	2,351,584	2,397,832	2,668,823	2,776,592	2,860,431	2,550,023	3,165,840	1,886,833
27	Net capital expenditure (Rs)	133,795	27,444	35,814	93,140	166,368	50,536	307,161	388,513	290,645	366,201
28	Gross Revenue (Rs)	838,807	862,441	925,912	1,153,069	1,438,630	1,478,571	1,484,274	1,570,883	1,512,647	1,056,374
29	Gross Expenditure (Rs)	704,414	675,829	734,742	863,165	981,253	1,061,577	1,276,241	1,185,183	1,272,936	799,950
30	Gross Profit (Rs)	134,393	186,612	191,170	289,904	457,377	416,994	208,033	385,700	239,711	256,424

Source :—Electricity Development, Government of West Bengal.

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
BURDWAN DISTRICT										
Permanently Settled Estates										
Current—										
Number .	4,853	4,845	4,845	5,328	4,845	4,845	4,844	4,843	4,842	4,841
Demand .	3,003,228	3,003,150	3,003,043	3,047,112	3,003,043	3,003,043	3,003,035	3,003,032	3,003,025	3,002,275
Collection .	2,960,695	2,953,027	2,053,439	2,994,407	2,836,791	2,983,563	2,991,757	2,975,548	2,973,913	2,912,381
Temporarily Settled Estates										
Current—										
Number .	197	196	166	161	152	150	144	140	139	133
Demand .	18,905	19,062	17,727	22,946	12,441	22,398	22,081	21,973	22,106	22,140
Collection .	16,029	10,155	8,966	8,689	13,353	15,261	10,884	13,823	14,787	11,375
Estates held directly by Government										
Current—										
Number .	279	287	317	322	331	334	341	346	348	355
Demand .	20,451	20,533	21,681	21,123	21,994	22,099	22,163	21,067	22,440	23,073
Collection .	7,606	5,892	8,245	12,065	11,809	16,682	15,660	16,119	20,496	15,407
Road and Public Works Cess										
Current—										
Number .	9,797	9,864	9,997	9,976	9,979	9,948	9,922	9,947	9,927	9,942
Demand .	734,020	714,677	749,157	812,870	1,026,472	1,155,101	1,117,956	1,032,741	1,030,765	944,557
Collection .	691,058	632,699	563,287	588,112	828,056	1,030,399	870,681	853,499	671,227	580,066

Source :—Finance Department, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.2—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
BURDWAN DISTRICT										
A—SERIOUS CRIMES										
I—Cognizable cases										
(*a*) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	47	52	48	74	79	90	109	176	232	319
(*b*) Serious offences against the person	219	232	264	205	209	231	241	326	335	425
(*c*) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	1,080	912	1,072	1,286	1,192	1,295	1,338	1,585	1,841	2,340
II—Non-Cognizable cases										
(*a*) Offences against State, public tranquility, safety and justice	73	69	82	76	87	148	105	336	264	196
(*b*) Serious offences against the person	4	18	12	16	13	6	12	23	18	6
(*c*) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	1,274	1,103	985	1,292	1,184	1,386	1,405	1,957	1,803	1,913
Total of I & II . .	2,697	2,386	2,463	2,949	2,764	3,156	3,210	4,403	4,493	5,199
B—MINOR CRIMES										
I—Cognizable cases										
(*a*) Minor offences against the person	18	17	22	21	24	12	19	29	37	44
(*b*) Minor offences against property	1,884	1,972	1,904	2,122	2,018	1,822	2,168	2,701	2,647	3,078
(*c*) Other offences not specified above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II—Non-Cognizable cases										
(*a*) Minor offences against the person	1,274	1,198	1,942	2,192	2,101	1,913	1,390	1,364	1,762	1,381
(*b*) Minor offences against property	319	413	398	416	416	439	516	980	510	288
(*c*) Minor offences not specified above	7,400	6,513	6,919	6,803	7,012	3,304	5,814	8,619	8,830	7,388
Total of I & II . .	10,895	10,113	11,185	11,554	11,573	7,490	9,907	13,693	13,786	12,179

Compiled by the District Magistrate, Burdwan.

TABLE 5.3—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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 .	No record available to collect the figures	No record available to collect the figures	No other record available	24	64	88	68	87	61	193
Murder				1	1	3	4	8	2	2
Culpable homicide				4	3	2	..	6	2	4
Rape				1	5	1	10	2	3	8
Hurt with aggravating circumstances				13	23	19	27	48	30	72
Hurt with criminal force or assault .				8	4	10	9	13	16	5
Dacoity				61	51	69	60	27	46	70
Robbery				14	6	6	22	28	23	27
Theft				333	321	251	140	296	310	333
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code				239	169	168	201	265	220	227
Bad livelihood			27	83	43	61	45	44	107	158
Keeping the Peace				6	9	11	5	14	4	6
Salt Law				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Law				245	510	502	570	422	438	342
Stamp Law				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Law				15	25	41	41	71	47	36
Other offences				559	423	447	408	1,363	1,532	1,442

Source :—Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

TABLE 5.4—CIVIL JUSTICE

BURDWAN DISTRICT

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
I—Money Suits										
Under ordinary procedure . .	615	585	547	606	570	652	710	780	844	874
Under S. C. C. procedure . .	2,479	2,244	2,171	1,911	1,800	1,727	1,852	1,756	1,859	1,748
II—Rent Suits	15,576	12,931	13,358	11,584	9,524	8,674	9,103	8,520	7,596	8,204
Total .	18,670	15,760	16 076	14,101	11,894	11,053	11,665	11,056	10,299	10,826
(*a*) For enhancement of rent . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Title and other suits . . .	1,670	2,166	2,410	3,538	5,344	2,063	2,115	2,078	2,501	1,904

Source :—District Judge of Burdwan.

TABLE 5.5—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1950

BURDWAN DISTRICT	Description of the staff													
	S.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspr.	S.I.	Sgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Nk.	Const.	Total	No. of Unions	No. of Chauki-dars	No. of Dafa-dars
Thana														
1 Burdwan	1	1	1	2	9	..	11	15	..	179	219	10	130	10
2 Khandaghosh				..	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	9	123	9
3 Galsi				..	3	..	4	..	..	16	23	14	160	15
4 Ausgram				..	2	..	1	..	..	12	15	12	142	(a) 14
5 Memari				..	3	..	3	..	..	12	18	13	173	13
6 Bhatar				..	1	..	2	..	..	10	13	11	130	11
7 Raina				..	2	..	1	..	..	12	15	15	197	15
8 Jamalpur				..	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	10	140	12
9 Kalna				1	4	..	4	3	..	47	59	14	137	17
10 Purbasthali				..	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	12	117	16
11 Manteswar				..	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	9	86	12
12 Katwa				1	5	..	5	4	..	56	71	11	143	15
13 Ketugram				..	3	..	3	..	..	12	18	13	158	23
14 Mangalkot				..	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	12	139	18
15 Asansol				1	10	..	10	9	..	114	144	3	39	9
16 Jamuria				..	3	..	5	..	..	20	28	6	101	10
17 Barabani				..	1	..	3	..	..	16	20	4	63	6
18 Raniganj				1	4	..	6	3	..	56	70	3	43	4
19 Ondal				..	3	..	5	..	..	20	28	4	78	8
20 Faridpur				..	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	8	82	8
21 Kanksa				..	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	6	77	6
22 Kulti				..	4	..	8	..	..	34	46	3	53	6
23 Salanpur				..	1	..	2	..	..	14	17	3	43	4
24 Hirapur				..	3	..	2	3	..	53	61	2	30	3
25 Chittaranjan				1	1	..	2	2	..	24	30	..	..	..
Court				2	9	..	11	2	..	38	62	..	..	..
Reserve				..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
D. I. B.				2	7	..	8	..	..	52	69	..	..	..
Miscellaneous				..	16	..	1	..	..	243	260	..	..	..
Special Armed Forces				2	4	..		36	34	510	586	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	13	112	..	107	77	34	1,614	1,960	207	2,584	264

(a) Besides the above there are six circles in Jungle Mahal area in Ausgram P. S. and six sardars and one hundred and seventysix (176) Chaukidars.

Source :— Inspector General of Police, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.6—JAILS

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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 Burdwan Dist. Jail	320	309	11	345·22	308·85	435·42	380·12	322·11	363·40	306·29	370·37	445·25	581·06
2 Asansol Sub-Jail	85	78	7	142·43	140·13	190·47	179·94	178·85	147·83	145·18	222·73	261·63	319·77
3 Kalna Sub-Jail	20	16	4	12·30	19·98	18·34	21·56	23·03	19·41	16·38	17·66	25·59	31·43
4 Katwa Sub-Jail	24	19	5	17·27	28·52	66·04	35·41	18·72	25·64	16·48	19·24	26·70	30·11

Source :—Prisons Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.7—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1949

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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.
14	59,000	151	59,151	542	84	59,777	29,981,778	302,201	30,283,979	241,261	56,725	297,986	137,155

Source:—Annual Report on the working of the Registration Department.

TABLE 5.8—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1949-50

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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
							Rs.
Central Banks	4	1,480	4,849,620	211,916	664,230	5,725,766	1,245,273
Agricultural Societies . . .	1,400	25,713	904,399	207,629	481,919	1,593,947	949,489
Non-Agricultural Societies . .	21	3,836	415,826	156,413	69,687	641,926	560,101
Total . .	1,425	31,029	6,169,845	575,958	1,215,836	7,961,639	2,754,863

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)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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 (including Indian made foreign liquors)	41,792	150,175	293,016	593,329	541,849	156,657	202,963	203,652	192,269	193,736
2	Country Spirits										
	(*a*) Duty on Country Spirits	281,663	448,086	1,167,552	1,568,787	1,733,302	1,799,189	1,765,857	2,544,813	2,693,248	2,735,233
	(*b*) Distillery and license fees on Country Spirits	161,285	278,418	223,696	209,545	175,111	189,397	175,352	225,654	225,073	221,286
	(*c*) Receipts in outstill areas	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
3	Tari . . .	27,255	27,748	33,825	43,597	55,351	55,960	50,559	46,498	62,187	71,674
4	Pachwai . . .	608,874	642,480	296,667	1,252,843	1,818,618	1,775,329	2,236,207	2,172,273	2,221,327	1,978,177
5	Opium										
	(*a*) Duty (including cost price which is ultimately paid to the Govt. of India from the expenditure Budget)	110,004	130,604	147,353	255,160	293,120	321,792	401,096	453,200	475,041	507,226
	(*b*) License fees . .	38,462	47,336	41,379	44,866	41,077	43,939	48,872	43,343	35,088	38,268
6	Hemp Drugs—Total . .	153,168	197,064	301,868	479,608	547,278	530,954	634,114	544,363	324,604	269,068
	Duty . . .	82,327	105,330	204,842	384,745	463,763	452,260	551,517	482,027	290,942	235,331
	License fees .	70,841	91,734	97,026	94,863	83,515	78,694	82,597	62,336	33,662	33,737
	(*a*) Ganja										
	Duty . . .	80,755	103,251	200,080	367,317	443,848	433,290	527,472	451,971	256,742	204,011
	License fees . .	65,783	87,679	90,412	88,191	79,098	74,191	77,103	55,850	28,226	29,579
	(*b*) Charas										
	Duty . . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	License fees . .	967	42	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	(*c*) Bhang										
	Duty . . .	1,572	2,079	4,762	17,428	19,915	18,970	24,045	30,056	43,200	31,320
	License fees . .	4,091	4,013	6,614	6,672	4,417	4,503	5,494	6,486	5,436	4,158
7	Miscellaneous including cocaine, methylated spirits, beer and medicated wines	26,683	19,905	15,214	19,561	30,523	37,154	62,191	55,973	100,144	78,103

Source :—Excise Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX
(IN RUPEES)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
..	55,639	280,263	298,224	535,216	501,000	..	678,639	1,391,468	1,563,841	1,529,457

Source :—The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX
(IN RUPEES)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
12,811	16,104	35,005	55,400	42,438	74,600	..	49,558	116,177	216,856	379,096

Source :—The District Magistrate, Burdwan.

TABLE 5.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX
(IN RUPEES)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	August 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
..	3,996	28,726	63,404	83,932	71,000	..	240,565	447,398	510,387	710,999

Source :—The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 5.13—STAMPS
(IN RUPEES)

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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
Judicial . . .	576,192	..	..	538,241	511,214	567,534	592,985	611,759	621,059	612,821
Non-judicial . . .	200,184	..	..	367,158	367,283	508,288	1,011,198	657,126	738,473	715,654

Source :—Finance (Taxation) Department.

TABLE 5.14—INCOME-TAX

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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 . . .	1,491	1,507	1,772	1,934	2,255	2,657	2,763	2,662	2,874	3,541
Net Collection Rs. (In thousands)	13·29	13·59	18·69	22·22	22·69	28·44	18·48	38·71	41·20	45·92

Source :—Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal.

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

TABLE 6.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1950-51

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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	6	1,573	1	28			5	1,545	..	..
H. E. Schools	116	36,055	2	1,095			74	23,686	40	11,274
M E. Schools	137	24,917					117	22,249	20	2,668
Primary Schools	1,201	107,396	11	1,510	1,139	101,584	48	4,078	3	224
Technical Schools	2	274	2	274			.		..	..
Training Schools	2	66	2	66					..	.
Other Schools	151	4,430	44	1,375	1	8	37	1,809	69	1,238

Source .—Education Directorate, West Bengal

TABLE 6.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS)—1941-50

BURDWAN DISTRICT

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	1,780	1,733	1,624	1,592	1,579	1,531	1,393	1,478	1,620	1,623
Pupils	95,339	91,195	92,620	95,557	103,196	111,258	138,463	148,342	158,687	174,824
Public Institutions										
Institutions	1,757	1,722	1,611	1,580	1,565	1,519	1,388	1,468	1,609	1,610
Pupils	93,841	90,419	91,995	94,720	102,146	110,664	137,407	147,379	156,734	173,963
Colleges										
Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupils	530	591	570	626	543	649	1,080	1,145	1,182	825
H. E. Schools										
Institutions	67	69	71	74	79	83	88	98	111	116
Pupils	16,143	16,634	16,813	20,133	22,404	25,398	28,725	32,894	34,798	36,055
M. E. Schools										
Institutions	109	116	124	127	127	130	124	125	125	137
Pupils	10,324	11,291	12,496	13,309	14,286	15,391	20,763	22,890	24,375	24,917
Primary Schools										
Institutions	1,468	1,435	1,308	1,256	1,249	1,180	1,038	1,085	1,179	1,201
Pupils	63,787	59,274	59,115	57,379	61,935	65,700	82,576	85,271	90,498	107,396
Technical Schools										
Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pupils	97	122	96	97	105	115	129	127	186	274
Training Schools										
Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pupils	53	74	68	57	62	76	72	75	79	66
Other Schools										
Institutions	110	97	103	118	105	121	133	155	189	151
Pupils	2,907	2,433	2,837	3,119	2,911	3,335	4,062	4,077	5,616	4,430
Unrecognised Schools										
Institutions	23	11	13	12	14	12	5	10	11	13
Pupils	1,498	776	625	837	1,050	594	1,056	963	1,953	861
Percentage of male Pupils to male population of schoolgoing age (5—14) of 1951	33 0	31·2	32 0	32·9	35 5	38 3	46 7	49 9	52·4	55·8
Percentage of female Pupils to female population of Schoolgoing age (5—14) of 1951	7·7	7·8	7·8	7·9	8·6	9·2	12·4	13·4	15·4	19·2

Source :—Education Directorate, West Bengal.

TABLE 6.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Note of 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 BURDWAN 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 950-51 (Rs.)	Total private donations received or raised 1948-49 to 1950-51 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL AREAS								
DISTRICT . . .	114	971	30,241	1,411	782	284	1,430,470	468,959
Sadar . . .	43	349	11,636	520	299	95	585,224	193,658
Asansol . . .	35	345	9,881	491	284	136	444,373	160,675
Kalna . . .	19	151	4,587	209	97	28	199,395	87,930
Katwa . . .	17	126	4,137	191	102	25	201,478	26,696
NON-MUNICIPAL AREAS								
DISTRICT . . .	90	690	21,297	998	538	186	935,686	393,024
Sadar . . .	37	268	8,478	392	212	61	417,412	174,505
Asansol . . .	24	218	6,391	305	177	86	206,795	113,602
Kalna . . .	15	110	3,356	154	72	21	159,000	81,957
Katwa . . .	14	94	3,072	147	77	18	152,479	22,960
MUNICIPAL AREAS								
DISTRICT . . .	24	281	8,944	413	244	98	494,784	75,935
Sadar . . .	6	81	3,158	128	87	34	167,812	19,153
Asansol . . .	11	127	3,490	186	107	50	237,578	47,073
Kalna . . .	4	41	1,231	55	25	7	40,395	5,973
Katwa . . .	3	32	1,065	44	25	7	48,999	3,736

Note:—Column 8 excludes moneys spent on schools run wholly by the Government.

SUBDIVISION—SADAR

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. BURDWAN										Rs.	Rs.
1	Burdwan Municipality 30,	Burdhaman Bunipith H. E. School	1-1-48	1-1-48	19	*587	29	17	4	6,920	1,500
2	Burdwan Municipality 30,	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School	1854	1854	13	487	19	11	4	7,373	13,476
3	J. L. 136 . .	Hatgobindpur Mangobinda Chowdhury H.E. School	January 1943	1-1-46	6	165	8	6	..	11,753	3,368
4	J. L. 63 . . .	Bhita Mahendra Public Institution	5-1-45	29-9-48	6	176	10	5	3	13,819	3,694
5	J. L. 106 . .	Kuchmun H.E. School .	1914	1916	6	198	9	5	2	11,100	..
6	J. L. 130 . .	Sadya H. E. School .	7-3-43	19-2-45	6	159	9	6	2	11,891	4,577
7	Burdwan Municipality 30,	Burdwan Harisava Hindu Girls' H. E. School	24-1-34	1-1-49	9	475	10	4	..	9,104	2,200
8	Do. . .	Burdwan Town School .	February 1925	5-12-25	13	484	22	16	10	51,628	..
9	Do. . .	Burdwan Municipal Girls' High School	26-8-36	1-1-51	8	328	16	7	3	38,645	1,977
10	Burdwan Municipality	Do .	1883	Not known	19	797	32	31	13	54,142	..
	Total for Thana .	10 .	..	..	105	3,856	164	108	41	216,375	30,792
	Total for Municipality	6 .	..	..	81	3,158	128	87	34	167,812	19,153
	Total for Rural Area	4 .	..	..	24	698	36	21	7	48,563	11,639

*Average for the years 1948-50.

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 KHANDAGHOSH											
										Rs.	Rs.
1	J L 70	Sankari H E School	1896	1910	7	182	9	3	1	16,309	1,807
2	J L 100	Tarkona Jagabandhu H E School	1894	15th December 1899	7	303	11	5		3,735	19,634
	Total for Thana	2		..	14	485	20	8	1	20,044	21,441
	Total for Municipality							..	..		..
	Total for Rural Area	2		..	14	485	20	8	1	20,044	21,441
P S RAINA											
1	J L 55	Sehona Bazar Chandra Kumar Institution	19 1 41	1 1 50	6	138	9	5	2	2,047	58,549
2	J L 164, mauza Kaita	Kaita Nibaran Chandra H E School	25 1 37	1 1 39	6	171	8	5	..	11,927	..
3	J L 72 Aharbelma	Ramlal Adarsha Bidyalaya	2 1 44	12 8 47	6	137	8	4	1	2,563	4,428
4	J L 80	Meral High English School	1890	14 3 50	6	*197	7	3	1	3,510	14,214
5	J L 104	Raina High English School	1894	Not traceable	10	343	16	6	2	22,450	..
	Total for Thana	5			34	986	48	23	6	42,497	77,191
	Total for Municipality										
	Total for Rural Area	5		..	34	986	48	23	6	42,497	77,191
P S JAMALPUR											
1	J L 113	Gopalpur Muktakesi Vidya laya	5 1 22	1 1 25	6	226	8	4	..	9,463	388
2	J L 73	Amarpur Bimala Agricultural H E School	1914	1922	6	191	9	4	1	3,519	968
3	J L 2	Chaksanjadi G M Institution	1942	1 1 45	6	204	10	5	1	11,031	24
4	J L 20	Ajharpur H E School	1885	1932	6	213	10	5	4	10,146	
5	J L 59	Sarada Prasad Institution, Chakdighi	1857	1859	6	922	8	3		..	15,475
6	J L 47	Jamalpur H E School	1885	1 1 49	10	289	13	6	1	2,778	910
	Total for Thana	6			40	1,345	58	27	7	36,937	17,765
	Total for Municipality										..
	Total for Rural Area	6			40	1,345	58	27	7	36,937	17,765
P S. MEMARI											
1	J L 8	Barapalasan H E School	1 1-49	1 1 49	6	†164	8	4	1	8,397	23,406
2	J L 40	Bhaita Haridas Kar H E School	1878	Not known	6	220	10	9	3	14,585	63
3	J L 104	Satgachia Sridharpur Abinash Institution	2 2 14	25 3 22	6	149	7	3	1	7,212	630
4	J L. 151	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution	15 12 18	1893	13	450	19	14	3	30,244	397
5	J L. 7	Mandalgram H E School	January 1857	31 12 46	6	234	11	6	..	3,397	472
6	J L 55	Rasulpur B M H E School	1876	1927	8	240	12	6	5	13,105	207
7	J L. 68	Paharhati Golapmani H E School	1934	1937	8	229	10	4	1	10,019	7,600
	Total for Thana	7	..	..	53	1,686	77	46	14	86,959	32,775
	Total for Municipality		.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Total for Rural Area	7	..	..	53	1,686	77	46	14	86,959	32,775

*For the year 1950 only.

†Average for 2 years 1949-50.

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 1949-50	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. GALSI											
										Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 37	Mankar H. E. School	1880	1880	8	206	11	4	..	3,979	..
2	J. L. 63	Ramgopalpur H.E. School	1906	1906	9	280	13	7	2	20,920	2,083
3	J. L. 154	Sanko Chandra Sekhar H. E. School	1921	1-12-43	7	233	12	8	2	14,085	1,898
4	J. L. 148	Kishorkona Nabagram Adarsa Vidyalaya	1-1-1938	1-1-50	6	76	8	4	1	1,152	760
5	J. L. 99	Galsi H. E. School	1856	1935	14	533	22	14	5	20,937	..
	Total for Thana	5	..	..	44	1,328	66	37	10	61,073	4,741
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	5	..	..	44	1,328	66	37	10	61,073	4,741
P.S. BHATAR											
1	J. L. 71	Susundighi H. P. H. E. School	1898	1-1-48	6	*236	10	6	1	10,100	963
2	J. L. 93	Bara Beluni Mohini Vidyamandir	2-1-47	1-1-48	7	†221	9	5	2	14,079	4,793
3	J. L. 89	Nasigram H. E. School	1884	31-12-1904	6	262	8	7	1	14,015	128
4	J. L. 38	Emar Bhuban Mohan Datta Public H. E. School	1-4-43	1-1-46	7	224	10	6	3	31,656	..
5	J. L. 65	Bhatar Madhab Public H. E. School	1920	1941	9	297	14	7	2	14,968	355
6	J. L. 21	Bonpas Siksha Niketan	1887	1938	6	118	8	3	1	1,980	842
	Total for Thana	6	..	..	41	1,358	59	34	10	86,798	7,081
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	6	..	..	41	1,358	59	34	10	86,798	7,081
P.S. AUSGRAM											
1	J. L. 158	Guskara Purnananda Public Institution	2-1-32	February 1928	12	420	19	11	4	23,880	1,872
2	J. L. 169	Dignagarh Hattala Silver Jubilee Institution	15-2-35	1-1-46	6	172	9	5	2	10,661	..
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	18	592	28	16	6	34,541	1,872
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	18	592	28	16	6	34,541	1,872
		SUBDIVISION—ASANSOL									
P.S. SALANPUR											
1	Chittaranjan	Deshbandhu Bidyalaya	1-1-50	1-1-50	10	‡250	24	21	20	1,581	..
2	J. L. 9	Ethora Srish Chandra Institution	Not known	11-8-16	12	358	14	10	6	16,812	200
3	J. L. 69	Acharya Jagneswar Institution	26-1-37	1-1-39	6	143	8	3	1	6,146	119
	Total for Thana	3	..	..	28	751	46	34	27	24,539	319
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	3	..	..	28	751	46	34	27	24,539	319

*Average for 4 years 1947-50.

†Average for 3 years 1948-50.

‡Average for 1950 only.

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. KULTI										Rs.	Rs.
1	Kulti J. L. 16	Kulti H. E. School	1883	1921	19	684	27	20	6	26,006	40,653
2	J. L. 12	Sri Marwari Bidyalaya	January 1941	15-9-50	7	153	11	6	5	4,140	3,374
3	Kumardiha J.L. 51	Belrui N. G. Institution	12-1-26	1-2-28	8	305	12	5	3	6,480	1,203
4	J. L. 37	Dishergarh Ambica Charan Institution	1890	1895	7	265	9	8	5	13,748	6,540
5	J. L. 56 Kamalpur	Methani H. E. School	1936	1951	11	192	12	5	1	3,456	991
	Total for Thana	5	..	..	52	1,599	71	44	20	53,830	52,761
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	5	..	..	52	1,599	71	44	20	53,830	52,761
P.S. HIRAPUR											
1	J. L. 27	Burnpur Girls' H. E. School	19-4-36	1-1-51	14	282	14	7	4	8,525	10,554
2	Do.	Burnpur Boys' H. E. School	1925	14-3-41	18	558	28	20	10	20,771	26,771
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	32	840	42	27	14	29,296	37,325
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	32	840	42	27	14	29,296	37,325
P.S. ASANSOL											
1	Asansol, Municipality J. L. 24	Umarani Gari Mahila Kalyan Girls' H. E. School	January 1930	1941	18	398	24	10	4	26,865	..
2	J.L. 39 Kalipahari Union	Ushagram Girls' H. E. School	1904	1947	6	78	7	4	3	15,652	7,000
3	J.L. 24 Asansol Municipality	Asansol Ramkrishna Mission H. E. School	17-1-39	1945	16	476	28	15	5	14,586	851
4	Do.	Joharmul Jalan H.E. School	10-1-33	1943	12	427	17	11	5	6,458	19,115
5	Do.	Asansol E.I. Rly. H. E. School	1898	1899	16	572	27	20	15	43,709	..
6	Do.	Dayananda Anglo Vedic H. E. School	January 1928	1-1-47	9	180	13	7	1	3,569	..
7	J. L. 25	Ushagram Boys' High School	1904	1933	12	443	20	10	5	17,227	..
8	Asansol Municipality J. L. 24	St. Vincent's De Pupils School	February 1927	9-8-28	10	150	14	7	7	54,393	..
9	Do.	Manimela Girls' H. E. School	7-4-39	24-8-49	6	161	8	6	5	34,527	..
	Total for Thana	9	..	..	105	2,885	158	90	50	216,986	26,966
	Total for Municipality	7	..	..	87	2,364	131	76	42	184,107	19,966
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	18	521	27	14	8	32,879	7,000
P.S. BARABANI											
1.	J. L. 50	Domohari Kaljora H. E. School	1-1-38	1-1-41	11	382	15	7	3	5,435	954
2	J. L. 10 Gourangdi	Gourandi Ram Krishna Saibalini Institution	15-2-45	1-1-46	8	210	11	6	3	9,087	..
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	19	592	26	13	6	14,522	954
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	19	592	26	13	6	14,522	954

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. JAMURIA										Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 6	Churulia Nabakrishna H. E. School	1-9-46	1-1-47	6	139	9	4	1	3,832	2,195
2	J. L. 38	Ikra Basanti Bijoy H. E. School	1911	Not known	7	286	8	3	..	3,360	Nil
3	J. L. 15	Bikuli Nityagopal Memorial H. E. School	2-1-46	4-3-49	6	100	7	3	1	1,967	3,631
	Total for Thana	3	..	..	19	525	24	10	2	9,159	5,826
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	3	..	..	19	525	24	10	2	9,159	5,826
P.S. RANIGANJ											
1	Raniganj Municipality	Marwari Sanatan Bidyalaya	1912	9-2-34	7	204	12	6	1	14,506	2,901
2	Ward 38	Raniganj H. E. School	1867	1888	17	605	23	14	2	20,680	Nil
3	Do.	Gandhi Memorial Girls' H. E. School	1-1-46	1-1-49	6	85	8	4	3	14,543	12,445
4	Do.	Searsole Raj H. E. School	1856	Not known	10	232	12	7	2	3,742	11,757
	Total for Thana	4	..	..	40	1,126	55	31	8	53,471	27,107
	Total for Municipality	4	..	..	40	1,126	55	31	8	53,471	27,107
	Total for Rural Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.S. ONDAL											
1	Ramprosadpur J. L. 51	Ondal H. E. School	4-1-49	3-5-50	6	*164	9	6	1	542	3,056
2	J. L. 17	Ukhara Kunja Behari Institution	1859	22-5-1901	13	450	17	9	1	5,170	453
3	J. L. 5	Jarao Institution	1945	10-1-47	7	186	9	4	1	2,372	3,375
	Total for Thana	3	..	..	26	800	35	19	3	8,084	6,884
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	3	..	..	26	800	35	19	3	8,084	6,884
P.S. FARIDPUR											
1	J. L. 85	Durgapur Taraknath H. E. School	3-2-41	1-1-43	6	219	9	6	3	12,391	266
2	J. L. 68 Bhiningi	Trailak Jagannath Institution	1929	1933	6	187	8	3	1	14,198	135
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	12	406	17	9	4	26,589	401
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	12	406	17	9	4	26,589	401
P.S. KANKSA											
1	J. L. 65	Gopalpur H. E. School	1854	31-3-26	6	190	8	4	1	5,783	..
2	J. L. 86	Kanksa H. E. School	1936	1-1-49	6	167	9	3	1	2,114	2,132
	Total for Thana	2	..	..	12	357	17	7	2	7,897	2,132
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	2	..	..	12	357	17	7	2	7,897	2,132

*Average for 2 years 1949-50.

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
				SUBDIVISION—KALNA							
P S KALNA										Rs.	Rs.
1	Kalna Municipality J L 164	Ambika Mahismardini H E School	..	19 9 39	11	289	14	7	2	13,297	2,312
2	Do	Maharaja H E School	1868	1868	10	390	15	8	3	5,224	3,661
3	Do	Hindu Girls' H E School	1924	1-1 48	10	279	13	5	1	19,067	.
4	Do	Mahismardini Institution	1910	1947	10	273	13	5	1	2,807	
5	J L 148	Badla High English School	1856	Not known	6	254	8	4	1	2,928	1,111
6	J L 87	Dhatrigram H E School	2 1 48	January 1950	6	*116	7	3	1	421	13,918
7	J L 66	Sultanpur Tulsidas Bidya Mandir	2 1 33	26 1-38	8	224	10	4	2	12,716	5,444
8	J L 15	Begpur Union Institution	1 1 42	1 1 48	7	†161	9	5	1	8,603	3,045
9	J L 57	Simlon A K H E School	4 1 33	12 4 39	7	219	11	6	3	18,946	
10	J L 128	Baidyapur Ramkrishna Vidyapith	January 1913	12 12 16	13	412	18	7	3	5,531	1,803
	Total for Thana	10			88	2,617	118	54	18	89,540	31,294
	Total for Municipality	4			41	1,231	55	25	7	40,395	5,973
	Total for Rural Area	6			47	1,386	63	29	11	49,145	25,321
P S PURBASTHALI											
1	J L 166	Nadanghat Ranpuria H E. School	3 1 31	1 1-35	6	236	11	6	1	11,430	300
2	J L 80 .	Purbasthali Bratamachari Institution	Not known	1888	8	163	10	2		21,167	7,387
3	J L 17 .	Patuli H E School . .	1898	1898	9	*81	12	7	1	13,810	881
	Total for Thana	3			23	680	33	15	2	46,407	8,568
	Total for Municipality					.	.	.	.	.	..
	Total for Rural Area	3			23	680	33	15	2	46,407	8,568
P.S. MANTESWAR											
1	J L 64	Putsuri Iswar Prasanna H E School	1891	1 3 1902	8	311	13	7	1	18,175	.
2	J L 11	Maldanga Rajendra Memorial Institution	28 2 48	1-1-49	7	*219	8	5	1	2,332	33,215
3	J L 24	Susunia Union H E School	1 1-45	3 2 48	6	181	9	5	2	11,106	8,153
4	J L 41	Manteswar Sagarbala H. E School	2 1 28	23 12 32	7	268	11	5	2	17,369	600
5	J L 133	Madhyamgram Premomoyee H E School	2-1-32	1-1-50	6	129	8	3	1	1,790	5,500
6	J. L. 71 . .	Kusumgram Tayeba Institution	3 4-23	1924	6	182	9	3	1	12,676	600
	Total for Thana	6		..	40	1,290	58	28	8	63,448	48,068
	Total for Municipality	.. . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	6 . . .		..	40	1,290	58	28	8	63,448	48,068

*Average for 3 years 1948-50.

†Average for 2 years 1949-50.

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—KATWA									
P.S. KATWA										Rs.	Rs.
1	J. L. 39	Panchanontola H. E. School	January 1939	1941	6	299	9	4	1	3,739	..
2	J. L. 7	Srikhanda H. E. School	1908	1910	6	211	10	6	?	16,024	742
3	J. L. 129	Okerse H. E. School	1856	1901	11	375	17	10	2	21,279	600
4	J. L. 57	Central H. E. School, Chandrapur	2-1-47	1-1-49	6	*152	10	6	2	6,110	1,845
5	J. L. 90 Dainhat Municipality	Dainhat H. E. School	1887	1887	8	275	12	6	1	18,864	..
6	J. L. 21 Katwa Municipality	Bharati Bhaban H. E. School	January 1949	January 1949	8	†162	10	6	1	1,936	3,736
7	Do.	Kasiramdas Institution	1858	Not available	16	628	22	13	5	28,199	..
	Total for Thana	7	..	..	61	2,102	90	51	14	96,151	6,923
	Total for Municipality	3	..	..	32	1,065	44	25	7	48,999	3,736
	Total for Rural Area	4	..	..	29	1,037	46	26	7	47,152	3,187
P.S. MANGALKOT											
1	J. L. 93 Mauza Mathuram	Mathuram Nabin Chandra Institution	1900	1900	6	307	13	8	2	4,035	..
2	J. L. 125	Jabagram Maharani Kaseswari Institution	1916	1921	6	169	8	4	..	9,461	1,605
3	J. L. 127	Khirgram Sri Jogandra Banipith H. E. School	2-1-95	14-3-50	6	149	9	6	2	5,646	3,334
4	J. L. 64	Mangalkot Abul Kasem Memorial H. E. School	1943	1-1-46	6	195	10	6	1	16,923	115
5	J. L. 26	Kasemnagar Nawab Abdul Jabbar H. E. School	3-1-28	1932	10	241	12	5	2	17,299	1,961
6	J. L. 96 Mauza Kawarpur	Kawarpur H. E. School	1-1-10	1-1-46	6	223	10	4	..	10,036	3,913
	Total for Thana	6	..	..	40	1,284	62	33	7	63,400	10,928
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	6	..	..	40	1,284	62	33	7	63,400	10,928
P.S. KETUGRAM											
1	J. L. 85	Ketugram Sri Ashutosh Memorial Institution	9-4-24	December 1924	6	214	10	5	2	20,794	32
2	J. L. 41	Rajoor Bandhab H. E. School	2-1-25	January 1928	7	218	9	4	..	12,252	..
3	J. L. 98	Bharan Joy Durga H. E. School	1884	23-3-48	6	118	9	5	2	5,227	6,599
4	J. L. 30	Amguri Gopal Nagar R. G. M. H. E. School	13-8-26	20-5-27	6	201	11	4	..	3,654	2,214
	Total for Thana	4	..	..	25	751	39	18	4	41,927	8,845
	Total for Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total for Rural Area	4	..	..	25	751	39	18	4	41,927	8,845

*Average for 4 years 1947-50.

†Average for 2 years 1949-50.

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
61	18	13

Source :—Home (Press) Department.

TABLE 6.5—CINEMAS IN 1950*

Number of Cinema Houses (in December 1950)	Number of Spectators (monthly average)
18	219,783

*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
..	4	..	..	3	70	..	18	7	102	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	Names of Health Centres	No. of beds
1	Sadar	Memari	Kuchut	Parhati Union Health Centre	4
2	Do.	Do.	Memari	Memari Thana „ „	50
3	Do.	Do.	Bohar	Bitra Union „ „	10
4	Do.	Do.	Debipur	Nishragarh „ „ „	10
5	Do.	Do.	Durgapur	Durgapur „ „ „	4
6	Do.	Jamalpur	Ajhapur	Nabagram „ „ „	4
7	Do.	Burdwan	Gobindapur	Kasiara „ „ „	4
8	Do.	Do.	Baghar	Baghar „ „ „	4
9	Do.	Do.	Royan	Jamar „ „ „	4
10	Do.	Bhatar	Eruar	Eruar „ „ „	10
11	Do.	Galsi	Mankar	Mankar „ „ „	10
12	Asansol	Faridpur	Ichhapur	Landoha „ „ „	4
13	Kalna	Purbasthali	Dogachia	Dogachia „ „ „	4
14	Do.	Do.	Purbasthali	Purbasthali „ „ „	10
15	Do.	Kalna	Baguapara	Madanpasha „ „ „	10
16	Katwa	Katwa	Agardwipa	Agardwipa „ „	4

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
	SADAR SUB-DIVISION							
1	Burdwan	..	Fraser	..	143	32	State	B.M.S.
2	Do.	..	Police	..	44	..	Do.	B.M.S.
3	Do.	..	Jail	..	16	4	Do.	..
4	Do.	..	..	E. I. Railway	..	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
5	Do.	..	..	Kanchannagore 26	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
6	Do.	Khetia	..	Khetia 52	..	..	Union Board	..
7	Do.	Baghar	..	Baghar 11	..	..	Do.	..
8	Do.	Royan	..	Royan 68	..	..	Do.	..
9	Jamalpur	Chakdighi	Chakdighi 59	..	12	..	Private	M.B.
10	Do.	Jotesriram	..	Amarpur 73	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
11	Do.	Panchra	..	Panchra	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
12	Do.	Ajhapur	..	Ajhapur 20	..	..	Union Board	..
13	Do.	Berugram	..	Chakshanjadi 2	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
14	Raina	Shyamsundar	..	Aharbelma 72	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
15	Do.	Arui	..	Saknara 117	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
16	Do.	Kaiti	..	Koshabpur	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
17	Do.	Magura	..	Meral 80	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
18	Do.	Gotan	..	Gotan 202	..	..	Private	..
19	Khandaghosh	Koyor	..	Gopinathpur 97	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
20	Do.	Khandghosh	..	Khandaghosh 18	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
21	Memari	Doluibazar	..	Palla 45	..	..	Do.	..
22	Do.	Amadpur	..	Amadpur 128	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
23	Do.	Gopegontar	..	Ghosh 175	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
24	Do.	Kuchut	..	Kaleswar 20	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
25	Do.	Memari	..	Memari 152	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
26	Do.	Do.	..	Nudipur 209	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
27	Do.	Do.	..	Purna (Bagila) 154	..	..	Private	..
28	Do.	Satgachia	..	Satgachhia 81	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
29	Do.	Nimo	..	Nimo (Rasulpur) 144	..	..	Union Board	..
30	Do.	Bijur	..	Bijur 12	..	..	Do.	..
31	Galsi	Mankar	..	Mankar Z. Mission 37	..	..	Mission	L.M.F.
32	Do.	Adra	..	Adra 78	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
33	Do.	Kurkuba	..	Kurkuba 97	..	..	Union Board	..
34	Ausgram	Ausgram	..	Ausgram 111	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
35	Do.	Bhedia	..	Bhedia 131	..	..	Union Board	..
36	Do.	Dignagar	..	Dignagar 169	..	..	Do.	..
37	Do.	Guskara	..	Guskara 158	..	..	Do.	..
38	Do.	Billyagram	..	Belgram 168	..	..	Do.	..
39	Bhatar	Bamsora	..	Bhatar 66	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
40	Do.	Eruar	..	Eruar 38	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
41	Do.	Mahata	..	Mahata 33	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
42	Do.	Nota	..	Nota (Belgons) 10	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
	ASANSOL SUBDIVISION							
43	Asansol	..	L. M.	..	40	12	State	B.M.S.
44	Do.	..	Loco	..	33	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
45	Do.	..	Leprosy Settlement	..	..	110	Local Bodies	..
46	Do.	..	Jail	..	6	..	State	L.M.F.
47	Do.	..	..	E. I. Railway	..	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
48	Do.	..	..	B. N. Railway	..	..	B. N. Railway	L.M.F.
49	Raniganj	..	Raniganj Municipal	..	13	..	Local Bodies	L.M.F.
50	Do.	..	Leper Home	..	..	144	Private	..
51	Faridpur	Faridpur	..	Faridpur 74	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
52	Raniganj	Searsole	..	Searsole 17	..	..	Private	L.M.S.
53	Ondal	Ondal	..	Ondal (E. I. Rly.) 52	..	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
54	Do.	Ukhra	..	Ukhra 18	..	..	Union Board	..

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1951—concld.

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
ASANSOL SUB-DIVISION—concld.								
55	Kulti	Barakar	..	Barakar (E. I. Railway) 30	..	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
56	Do.	Neamatpur	..	Neamatpur 52	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
57	Do.	Do.	..	Sitarampur (E. I. Railway) 48	..	..	E. I. Railway	L.M.F.
58	Kanksa	Kanksa	..	Kanksa 86	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
59	Do.	Molandighi	..	Molandighi 48	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
60	Jamuria	Jamuria	..	Nandi 19	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
KALNA SUBDIVISION								
61	Kalna	..	Kalna 164	..	19	..	State	B.M.S.
62	Do.	..	Kalna Raj	..	2	..	Private	L.M.F.
63	Do.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur 66	..	6	..	District Board	L.M.F.
64	Do.	Baidyapur	..	Baidyapur 128	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
65	Do.	Akalpoush	..	Akalpaush 106	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
66	Do.	Badla	..	Chagram 149	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
67	Do.	Krisnadebpur	..	Krishnadebpur 91	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
68	Do.	Baradhamas	..	Bara Dhamas 122	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
69	Do.	Anukhal	..	Anukhal 104	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
70	Do.	Dhatrigram	..	Dhatrigram 87	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
71	Do.	Pindira	..	Angerson 213	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
72	Do.	Atghoria	..	Madhupur 55	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
73	Do.	Baidyapur	..	Baidyapur	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
74	Manteswar	Mamudpur	..	Kaigram 79	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
75	Do.	Monteswar	..	Manteswar 41	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
76	Do.	Susuni	..	Kalui 13	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
77	Do.	Jamna	..	Jamna 108	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
78	Do.	Putsuri	..	Putsuri 64	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
79	Purbasthali	Nadanghat	..	Dirghapara 156	..	..	Private	..
80	Do.	Purbasthali	..	Purbasthali 80	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
81	Do.	Patuli	..	Patuli 17	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
82	Do.	Dogachia	..	Dogachhia 107	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
83	Do.	Samudragarh	..	Samudragarh 180	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
KATWA SUBDIVISION								
84	Katwa	..	Katwa 21	..	21	6	State	B.M.S.
85	Dainhat	..	Deinhat T .S. 90	..	6	..	Private	M.B.
86	Do.	..	..	Dainhat 90	..	..	Local Bodies	L.M.F.
87	Katwa	Srikhanda	..	Srikhanda 7	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
88	Do.	Gidhgram	..	Gidhgram 51	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
89	Do.	Singhi	..	Singhi 121	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
90	Do.	Kasigram	..	Kasigram 9	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
91	Do.	Khajurdihi	..	Khajundihi 28	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
92	Do.	Karajgram	..	Karajgram 37	..	..	Private	L.M.F.
93	Do.	Alampur	..	Alampur 40	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
94	Ketugram	Ketugram	..	Ketugram 85	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
95	Do.	Kandra	..	Kandara 36	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
96	Do.	Maugram	..	Mougram 102	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
97	Do.	Ankhona	..	Ankhona 11	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
98	Do.	Sitahati	..	Sitahati 116	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
99	Do.	Billeswar	..	Billeswar 75	..	..	Do.	L.M.F.
100	Do.	Nabagram	..	Siblun 94	..	..	Private	..
101	Mangalkot	Mangalkot	..	Mangalkot 64	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.
102	Do.	Kaichar	..	Kaichar 114	..	..	Union Board	L.M.F.
103	Do.	Godistha	..	Kasemnagar	..	..	District Board	L.M.F.

Source :—Directorate 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
A	Receipts all sources . .	1,016,097	917,689	1,198,127	1,211,430	1,418,736	1,499,600	1,453,068	1,514,382	1,142,559	1,305,849
	Land Revenue . . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Local Rates . . .	600,567	517,482	440,674	719,052	844,969	964,293	911,931	884,228	737,047	759,866
	Interest . . .	3,117	2,156	1,374	2,202	1,838	988	1,266	1,120	2,411	2,537
	Law and Justice . . .	25	20	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	72	*Nil*	30	280	*Nil*
	Police . . .	23	35	30	25	47	37	33	127	56	358
	Education . . .	62,659	73,104	72,028	151,928	182,903	14,697	18,075	17,662	5,031	818
	Medical including Public Health	61,844	73,683	70,511	168,406	158,825	99,442	100,585	97,015	110,217	103,617
	Scientific and other minor Departments	811	803	869	822	725	740	783	1,416	1,420	1,349
	Pension Contribution . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Stationery and Printing .	2,720	3,166	3,583	3,077	2,892	4,149	4,221	4,130	4,533	5,298
	Miscellaneous . . .	64,691	62,601	46,322	52,655	99,376	103,907	110,285	119,941	122,687	122,226
	Railway . . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Irrigation and minor Works .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Civil Works . . .	137,111	38,723	55,446	50,206	37,719	77,882	197,345	264,083	69,738	241,063
	Deposits and Advances . .	82,529	145,916	507,290	63,057	89,442	233,393	108,544	124,630	89,139	68,717
B	Expenditure all sources . .	1,014,126	904,381	1,468,028	973,448	1,228,778	1,133,032	1,537,775	1,686,221	1,595,311	1,194,859
	Refunds and Drawbacks .	17,152	13,633	10,115	10,115	8,243	8,243	8,243	8,243	8,243	8,243
	Administration . . .	36,339	37,024	41,699	42,701	48,318	51,810	53,600	50,366	99,010	55,448
	Law and Justice . . .	1,062	424	297	485	228	439	1,435	532	1,037	943
	Police . . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Ports and Pilotage . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Education . . .	127,248	139,964	126,480	219,716	259,533	78,360	59,718	64,747	56,684	38,267
	Medical including Public Health	164,751	170,603	181,590	197,919	222,442	251,209	253,741	293,088	333,446	312,993
	Scientific and other minor Departments	3,027	2,877	2,738	3,584	2,577	3,447	3,117	3,436	4,060	4,059
	Pension etc. . . .	9,408	22,035	10,021	10,991	10,615	11,580	12,387	13,190	23,165	15,730
	Stationery and Printing .	2,479	2,583	3,895	3,688	3,817	4,453	5,696	5,437	6,118	7,109
	Miscellaneous . . .	2.069	5,358	9,297	8,249	4,382	4,408	21,690	2,232	3,573	3,877
	Famine Relief . . .	27,398	6,500	2,877	*Nil*	1,743	*Nil*	*Nil*	946	*Nil*	Nil
	Railway . . .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Minor Works and Navigation .	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Deposits and Advances . .	64,262	136,590	629,757	71,160	152,977	113,467	84,945	94,254	112,645	117,771
	Civil Public Works . .	558,931	366,790	449,262	404,840	513,903	605,616	1,033,203	1,149,750	991,330	630,419

Source :—Commissioner, Burdwan Division. Figures for 1950-51 have been supplied by District Officer, Burdwan.

TABLE 8.2—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES—1941-50
(IN RUPEES)

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	1941-42		1942-43		1943-44		1944-45		1945-46	
		Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Burdwan . . .	219,023	22,603	302,279	281,095	257,650	256,285	342,692	306,974	350,045	330,923
2	Asansol . . .	183,034	182,189	188,683	184,020	207,053	197,690	205,858	214,154	208,589	207,861
3	Raniganj . . .	69,576	67,681	71,458	75,906	95,217	95,768	103,011	104,840	148,344	139,330
4	Katwa . . .	27,556	26,676	28,166	28,990	37,731	35,957	42,171	38,211	45,094	46,869
5	Dainhat . . .	7,587	7,530	7,045	7,376	7,597	7,904	10,705	10,021	11,077	11,614
6	Kalna . . .	42,112	43,935	36,833	36,200	43,225	43,390	51,170	47,479	65,518	62,701

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	1946-47		1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
		Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Burdwan . . .	375,965	382,620	442,717	456,588	480,585	509,986	597,265	590,354	596,019	530,465
2	Asansol . . .	264,560	264,123	250,876	250,652	415,903	419,004	367,300	368,285	344,108	349,788
3	Raniganj . . .	138,597	142,693	139,194	140,263	142,081	141,886	138,408	140,861	137,811	137,261
4	Katwa . . .	50,802	52,065	54,819	55,687	69,414	72,394	76,555	72,682	79,207	80,415
5	Dainhat . . .	10,793	10,132	20,828	20,482	15,492	13,061	25,014	29,076	21,844	19,390
6	Kalna . . .	73,373	80,703	106,293	104,823	93,166	84,349	113,392	119,220	141,949	135,324

Source :—District Magistrate, Burdwan.

COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS

SADAR SUBDIVISION

THANA BURDWAN

BALKHASH UNION BOARD

1 Suri Road to Nawabhat
2 G. T. Road to Fagupur
3 G. T. Road to Chandul
4 Suri Road to Jhinguti
5 Damodar embankment to Boharpur
6 G. T. Road to Metial
7 Karapota Road to Biritikuri
8 G. T. Road to Isafabad
9 Kashimpur Road to Damodar embankment

SARAITIKAR UNION BOARD

10 Ranirpukur to Saraitikur
11 Talit Railway Station to Amar
12 G. T. Road to Krishnapur
13 G. T. Road to Goda
14 Ranipukur to Jotegoda
15 Krishnapur to within Village
16 G. T. Road to Khagragoria

KURMAN UNION BOARD

17 Kurman Road to Palashi
18 Kusumgram Road to Kurman

ROYAN UNION BOARD

19 Sadhanpur Road to Royan
20 2nd mile Kalna Road to Khanpukur
21 4th mile Kalna Road to Kantia
22 Kusumgram Road to Bhita
23 3rd mile Bhita Chanduty Road to Jamar

BAIKUNTHAPUR UNION BOARD

24 G. T. Road to Pemra
25 Kalna Road to Baikunthapur
26 G. T. Road to Damodar embankment
27 G. T. Road to Chandsoa
28 G. T. Road to Kandarsona
29 G. T. Road to Bam
30 G. T. Road to Joteram
31 Kalna Road to Baliara
32 Kalna Road to Sapjola Khal
33 Kalna Road to Nawpara
34 Kalna Road to Kulla
35 Damodar embankment via Becharhat to Nilpur
36 G. T. Road to Alia
37 G. T. Road to Nadur
38 Pemra Road to Alisa

GOBINDAPUR UNION BOARD

39 Kalna Road to Gobindapur
40 Hatgobindapur to Singpara
41 Kalna Road to Raipur

BARSUL UNION BOARD

42 G. T. Road to Amrah
43 Barsul to Kowarpara
44 Eden canal embankment to Manikhati via Jafrabad
45 Barsul to Belna (old Benares Road)

THANA BURDWAN—contd.

BAGHAR UNION BOARD

46 Khana Sripur Road to Jagodabad

KHETIA UNION BOARD

47 Kusumgram Road to Tentulia
48 Kusumgram Road to Parui
49 Kusumgram Road to Koligram
50 Khetia to within Village
51 Burdwan Katwa Road to Khandajuli
52 Burdwan Katwa Road to Khetia

BANDUL UNION BOARD

53 Kalna Road to Samanti

THANA RAINA

HIJALNA UNION BOARD

54 Old Badshahi Road to Choto Koryapur

NARIGRAM UNION BOARD

55 Narigram to Village Road
56 Arambag Road to Gopalpur
57 Sagrai Raina Road to Debibarpur
58 Golegram to Chandpur
59 Sagrai Raina Road to Baharampur
60 Arambag Road to Shifta
61 Old Badshahi to Kulay

*NATU UNION BOARD

MAGURA UNION BOARD

62 Narayanpur to within Village
63 Magura to Meral

SHYAMSUNDAR UNION BOARD

64 Buror to Gopinathpur
65 Buror to Khalnay
66 Sagrai Raina Road to Rupsona
67 Aharbelma to Choto Bainan

SEHARA UNION BOARD

68 Arambag Road to Sehara
69 Durgadas Road to Bajitpur

UCHALAN UNION BOARD

70 Arambag Road to Uchalan
71 Arambag Road to Narayanpur

KAITI UNION BOARD

72 Dharan to Chakhat

RAINA UNION BOARD

73 Raina to Bokra
74 Raina to Saknara
75 Raina to Sitarambati
76 Bokra to Pipla
77 Raina Bg. to Raina Sub-Registry office

*List of roads could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—contd.

SADAR SUBDIVISION

THANA RAINA—*contd.*

PALASAN UNION BOARD

78 Raina to Saknara
79 Saknara to Niluthat
80 Saknara to Dharan
81 Dharan to Chakat
82 Aharbelma to Choto Bainan
83 Old Badshahi Road to Paschimpara

* BARABAINAN UNION BOARD

ARUI UNION BOARD

84 Saknara to Nilut
85 Saknara to Dharan
86 Arui to Gotan
87 North side Noare to Pasanda
88 Aharbelma to Choto Bainan
89 Nilut to within village

PAINTA UNION BOARD

90 Bulchandpur to Mohonpur

PAHALANPUR UNION BOARD

91 Aharbelma to Choto Bainan

GOTAN UNION BOARD

92 Arui to Gotan
93 Gotan to within Village

THANA MEMARI

†BANDUL UNION BOARD

NOBASTHA UNION BOARD

94 Nobastha to Chakundi
95 Kalna Road to Baidyapur

KUCHUT UNION BOARD

96 Kalna Road to Samanti

BARAPALASAN UNION BOARD

97 Bhagabanpur to Mandalgram
98 Manteswar Road to Barapalasan
99 Malamba to Mandalgram
100 Bhagabanpur to Bamna
101 Mandalgram Road to Genrirpukur
102 Untia to Mandalgram

BIJUR UNION BOARD

103 Kalna Road to Jabooi
104 Gopaldas Road-Kalna Road to Bijur
105 Satgachia Road to Begunia
106 Kalna Road to Samanti
107 Kalna Road to East side of Banka
108 Jhikra Nanna Road to Nanna

THANA MEMARI—contd.

BOHAR UNION BOARD

109 Kalna Road to Borowa
110 Kalna Road to Bitra

GOPEGONTAR UNION BOARD

111 Memari Manteswar Road to Sridharpur
112 Memari Manteswar Road to Bahabpur
113 Memari Manteswar Road to Andur
114 Memari Manteswar Road to Sankarpur
115 Memari Manteswar Road to Tantigantar
116 Memari Manteswar Road to Ghose

SATGACHIA UNION BOARD

117 Kalna Road to Harbandi
118 Memari Manteswar Road to Sridharpur
119 Manteswar Road to Ahira
120 Kalna Road to Barkhanda
121 Kalna Road to Monashatala
122 Kalna Road to Borowa
123 Kalna Road to Sastitala
124 Sridharpur to Borowa

DEBIPUR UNION BOARD

125 Debipur Feeder to Nisragarh
126 Debipur Feeder to Chaupira
127 Debipur Feeder to Gouripur
128 Debipur Feeder to Debipur Dispensary
129 Debipur Feeder to Chotodhamas
130 Debipur Feeder to Andur

DOLUIBAZAR UNION BOARD

131 G. T. Road to Ullarah
132 Madhabpur to Chanchai
133 Saktigar Road to Koarpara
134 Gopalpur Feeder to Palla
135 Palla Road to Moheshpur
136 Palla Road to Saktigar Gopalpur Road
137 Palla to within Village
138 Damodar embankment 31st mile to Palla

NIMO UNION BOARD

139 G. T. Road to Shanooi
140 G. T. Road to Ullarah
141 G. T. Road to Rasulpur
142 Madhabpur Road to Dehura
143 Madhabpur Road to Chanchai
144 G. T. Road to Nimo
145 G. T. Road to Baidyadanga
146 Chanchai Road to Saldaha
147 G. T. Road to Chaknara

MEMARI UNION BOARD

148 Satgachia Road to Durgadanga
149 Satgachia Road to Krishnapur
150 Debipur Feeder to Alipur
151 G. T. Road to Bagila
152 G. T. Road to Kalsi
153 Nurjahan G. T. Road to Road Sobna

AMADPUR UNION BOARD

154 G. T. Road to Keza

*List of roads could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.
†This union board is under thana Burdwan.

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—contd.

SADAR SUBDIVISION

THANA MEMARI—*contd.*

DURGAPUR UNION BOARD

155 Jitram Road to Boror
156 Nafar Chand Jitram Road to Road Durgapur
157 G. T. Road to Moglanpur
158 Durgapur Feeder to Alipur

THANA JAMALPUR

BERUGRAM UNION BOARD

159 Sadipur to Berugram Ferry Ghat

JOTESRIRAM UNION BOARD

160 Rajarampur to Basudevbati

JARGRAM UNION BOARD

161 Dasghara Railway Station to Mohesghoria
162 Baidyabatipur to Naranpur

PARATAL UNION BOARD

163 Nabagram Road to Mohindar
164 Dhaniakhali Road to Sreemanpur
165 Madhabpur Road to Hiranyagram
166 Madhabpur Road to Paratal
167 Madhabpur Road to Itla
168 Paratal Feeder to Gopikantapur
169 Paratal Feeder to Ruprajpur

CHAKDIGHI UNION BOARD

170 Madhabpur Road to Chakdighi
171 Madhabpur Road to Pranballavpur
172 Madhabpur Road to Bistubati
173 Madhabpur Road to Surah
174 Madhabpur Road to Mowla
175 Madhabpur Road to Sukpur
176 Nandi Road to Surah
177 Paratal Feeder (through Bitragoria) to Gopikantapur

JAMALPUR UNION BOARD

178 Madhabpur Road to Salimabad
179 Madhabpur Road to Paratal
180 Madhabpur Road to Jamalpur
181 Madhabpur Road to Jotekubir
182 Madhabpur Road to Hiranyagram
183 Paratal Feeder to Gopikantapur

AJHAPUR UNION BOARD

184 Madhabpur Road to Ajhapur
185 Madhabpur Road to Ajhapur Kachanbati
186 Madhabpur Road to Itla
187 Nabagram Road to Mohindar
188 Chanchai Road to Sanchra
189 Madhabpur Road to Chanchai
190 Madhabpur Road to Gholpukur

PANCHRA UNION BOARD

191 Madhabpur Road to Moshagram
192 S. B. Feeder (6th mile) to Panchra
193 Madhabpur Road to Berugram Ferry Ghat
194 Panchra to Dhuluk
195 Parbatpur to Sarkardanga
196 Madhabpur Road to Salanpur

THANA JAMALPUR—contd.

JOUGRAM UNION BOARD

197 Madhabpur Road to Itla
198 Nabagram Road to Mohindar

ABUJHATI UNION BOARD

199 Jangal Road to Gopalpur
200 Gopalpur Road to Khamarpara
201 Jitram Road to Panchsimul
202 Jitram Road to Abujhati

THANA AUSGRAM

AMARPUR UNION BOARD

203 Illambazar Road to Aduria
204 Illambazar Road to Amarpur
205 Illambazar Road to Kalikapur

RAMNAGAR UNION BOARD

206 Bonnabagram to Dhankora
207 Khedia Khatnagar Road to Ullaspur

KOTA UNION BOARD

208 G. T. Road to Soain
209 G. T. Road to Kota

AUSGRAM UNION BOARD

210 Ausgram Road to Gobindamat
211 Ausgram Road to Bonnabagram
212 Bonnabagram to Dhankora
213 Dhankora Road to Bagrai

BHALKI UNION BOARD

214 Guskara Mankar Road to Suata
215 Guskara Mankar Road to Amaragarh

ERAL UNION BOARD

216 Paraj Railway Station to Eral
217 Dignagar Road to Shor

DIGNAGAR UNION BOARD

218 Bhota to Dignagar
219 Suri Road to Dignagar

BERUNDA UNION BOARD

220 Khatnagar Road to Silut

GUSKARA UNION BOARD

221 Suri Road to Kantatikuri
222 Suri Road to Nawada
223 Suri Road to Dignagar
224 Burdwan Bhedia Road to Guskara

BHEDIA UNION BOARD

225 Boodra to Ajai
226 Suri Road to Pogram (Baksibad)
227 Suri Road to Bhedia
228 Suri Road to Aogram
229 Bhedia (Khatnagar Road) to Kantatikuri

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—contd.

SADAR SUBDIVISION

THANA AUSGRAM—*contd.*

UKTA UNION BOARD

230 Kantatikuri to Sonara
231 Suri Road to Batagram
232 Suri Road to Sibbati
233 Suri Road to Digha
234 Badshahi Road to Golgram
235 Gobindapur to Ukta

BILLYAGRAM UNION BOARD

236 Bonpas Railway Station to Billyagram
237 Bhota to Dignagar
238 Billyagram Road to Takipur

JANGAL MAHAL

(Protappur and Debsala Union Boards)

239 Illambazar Road to Aduria
240 Illambazar Road to Amarpur
241 Illambazar Road to Kalikapur

THANA GALSI

MANKAR UNION BOARD

242 Maro to within Village

HANSOA UNION BOARD

243 Hansoa to within Village
244 Bharatpur to Village Road
245 Naskarbandh to Village Road

PARDAHA UNION BOARD

246 Mowla to Village Road
247 Durgapur to Village Road
248 Vissing to Village Road
249 Budbud Kasba Road to Bongram

GALSI UNION BOARD

250 G. T. Road to Galsi
251 Sarul Feeder to Dalpur
252 G. T. Road to Galsi Adra Road (through Boinchee)
253 G. T. Road to Doyalpur
254 Galsi Adra Road to Kheturia
255 G. T. Road to Sarul
256 Galsi Adra Road to Irkona
257 Durbarpur to Sridharpur

ADRA UNION BOARD

258 Galsi Adra Road to Kaitara
259 Mallikpur to Mittapur
260 Kaitara to Gopogram
261 Adra to Kaitara

UCHGRAM UNION BOARD

262 G. T. Road to Golgram
263 Eral Road to Uchgram
264 G. T. Road to Bonsujapur
265 G. T. Road to Mathurapur
266 Paraj Railway Station to Eral

POTNA UNION BOARD

267 Kaitara to Gohogram

THANA GALSI—*contd.*

BHURI UNION BOARD

268 G. T. Road to Sasanga

MASIDPUR UNION BOARD

269 G. T. Road to Sanko
270 G. T. Road to Belgram
271 Khana Junction to Satinondi
272 G. T. Road to Baramuri

KURKUBA UNION BOARD

273 Galsi Dignagar Road to Bahirkhanyan
274 Kurkuba to Bahirkhanyan

KHANO UNION BOARD

275 G. T. Road to Khano
276 Khano to Khana Railway Station
277 Kishorekona to Khana Rly. Stn.
278 Khana Junction to Hittya via Kishorekona
279 G. T. Road to Urah
280 Sreepur Road to Channa

PARAJ UNION BOARD

281 G. T. Road to Jharul

THANA BHATAR

MAHATA UNION BOARD

282 Nityanandapur Road to Dawrah

SAHEBGUNJ UNION BOARD

283 Sahebgunj Road to Sochalda
284 Bonpas Feeder to Gramdihi

*BONPAS UNION BOARD

MAHACHANDA UNION BOARD

285 Katwa Road to Mahachanda
286 Katwa Road to Aora

BAMUNARA UNION BOARD

287 Bamunara to Village Road
288 Bonpas Feeder to Bamunara

ERUAR UNION BOARD

289 Nityanandapur Road to Eruar
290 Nityanandapur Road to Rampur
291 10th mile Khounish Chandra Road to Eruar

BAMSORA UNION BOARD

292 Katwa Road to Bhatar
293 Katwa Road to Beldanga Hat
294 Katwa Road to Bhumsore
295 Karjona Mangalkot Road to Bamsora

*List of roads could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—contd.

SADAR SUBDIVISION—concld.

THANA BHATAR—*contd.*

NOTA UNION BOARD

296 Nityanandapur Road to Santoshpur
297 Guskara Nityanandapur Road to Nityanandapur
298 Karjona Mangalkot Road to Kurkuba and Mehartola
299 Katwa Road to Potna

BALGONA UNION BOARD

300 Katwa Road to Bhatakul through Sikartore
301 Katwa Road to Balgona

*BARABELOON UNION BOARD

AMAROON UNION BOARD

302 Kubijpur to within Village

THANA KHANDAGHOSH

LODNA UNION BOARD

303 Kotalpur Road to Lodna
304 Bankura Road to Berugram
305 Kotalpur Road to Barsialy
306 Berugram to Shamadanga

BERUGRAM UNION BOARD

307 Bankura Road to Berugram
308 Bankura Road to Boain

KHONDGHOSH UNION BOARD

309 Bankura Road to Khandaghosh
310 Bankura Road to Oari
311 Oari Road to Khatika

THANA KHANDAGHOSH—*contd.*

SUSANGA UNION BOARD

312 Bankura Road to Susanga
313 Old Bankura Road to Mashela
314 Old Bankura Road to New Bankura Road *via* Saloon

UKHRID UNION BOARD

315 Bankura Road to Boain
316 Oari Road to Khatika

SANKARI UNION BOARD

317 Damodar Ferry Ghat to Kamalpur
318 Bankura Road to Kamalpur
319 Bankura Road to Boain
320 Bankura Road to Ulkunda

SAGRAI UNION BOARD

321 Arambag Road to Badulay
322 Jubila to within Village

KOYOR UNION BOARD

323 Torkona to Pitambarpur
324 Koyor Rly. Stn. to Torkona H. E. School

GOPALBERA UNION BOARD

325 Midnapur Road to Kendur

KALNA SUBDIVISION

THANA KALNA

KANKURIA UNION BOARD

1 Bagnapara to Bitra
2 Thaipara to Burdwan Kalna Road
3 Kankuria to Madhupur

NADIA UNION BOARD

4 Nagargachi to Katwa Kalna Road

DHATRIGRAM UNION BOARD

5 Nagargachi to Katwa Kalna Road
6 Nagargachi to Burdwan Kalna Road
7 Badagachi to Dhatrigram
8 Dhatrigram to Burdwan Kalna Road
9 Gram Kalna to Burdwan Kalna Road

ATGHORIA UNION BOARD

10 Kankuria to Madhupur
11 Simloon to Burdwan Kalna Road
12 Atghoria to Burdwan Kalna Road
13 Sargaria to Bridhapara

SULTANPUR UNION BOARD

14 Bagnapara to Bitra
15 Kandarpabati to Dewari

BARADHAMAS UNION BOARD

16 Baradhamas to Debipur
17 Matiswar to Moynagarh

THANA KALNA—*contd.*

BAIDYAPUR UNION BOARD

18 Nepakuli to Baidyapur

AKALPOUSH UNION BOARD

19 Nepakuli to Baidyapur
20 Panchraki to Agradaha
21 Kadipara to Kalna Baidyapur Road

BAGUAPARA UNION BOARD

22 Baguapara to Bitra
23 Kandarpabati to Dewara
24 Baguapara to Madanpousa

KRISNADEBPUR UNION BOARD

25 Rangpara to Burdwan Kalna Road
26 Krishnadebpur to Burdwan Kalna Road
27 Goara to Burdwan Kalna Road

KALYANPUR UNION BOARD

28 Kalna to Jewdhara
29 Kusadanga to Pandua-Kalna Road
30 Kalna to Kalyanpur
31 Kalna to Dohara

ANUKHAL UNION BOARD

32 Nepakuli to Baidyapur

*List of roads could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—contd.

KALNA SUBDIVISION—concld.

THANA KALNA—*contd.*

BADLA UNION BOARD

33 Bohara to Kulti Nadi
34 Singarkone Hattala to Badla

PINDIRA UNION BOARD

35 Pindira to Pandua Kalna Road

THANA PURBASTHALI

PILA UNION BOARD

36 Khardattapara to Katwa-Kalna Road
37 Pila Bungalow to Bhagirathi River
38 Kantalberia to Katwa

PATULI UNION BOARD

39 Patuli to Ukhara Saranpur
40 Pila Bungalow to Bhagirathi River
41 Patuli to Narayanpur
42 Jhowdanga to Patuli

MAJIDA UNION BOARD

43 Kamakhyatala to Bhagirathi River

NIMDAHA UNION BOARD

44 Muksimpara to Chatni
45 Patuli to Ukhera Saranpur
46 Saraipur to Madhupur crossing Katwa Road

MUKSIMPARA UNION BOARD

47 Muksimpara to Chatni
48 Purbasthali to Muksimpara

KALEKHANTOLA UNION BOARD

49 Purbasthali to Belgachia
50 Purbasthali to Muksimpara
51 Kalekhantala to Gopipur
52 Purbasthali to Palaspuly
53 Purbasthali to Parulia
54 Jahannagar to Gopipur *via* Purbasthali
55 Sardanga to Kalekhantola

PURBASTHALI UNION BOARD

56 Jahannagar to Gopipur *via* Purbasthali
57 Kalekhantola to Gopipur
58 Purbasthali to Belgachia
59 Purbasthali to Palashpuli

THANA PURBASTHALI—*contd.*

JAHANNAGAR UNION BOARD

60 Jahannagar to Gopipur
61 Bhaturia to Nadiabazar Road

DOGACHIA UNION BOARD

62 Dogachia to Nadanghat
63 Purbasthali to Muksimpara
64 Bhaturia to Nadiabazar Road

NADANGHAT UNION BOARD

65 Sargaria to Nadanghat

BAGPUR UNION BOARD

66 Sargaria to Nadanghat
67 Dogachia to Nadanghat
68 Ghola to Samudragarh-Nadanghat Road
69 Bhaturia to Nadiabazar Road
70 Purbasthali to Muksimpara

THANA MANTESWAR

BAGHASAN UNION BOARD

71 Manteswar to Maldanga

MONTESWAR UNION BOARD

72 Manteswar to Maldanga

KUSUMGRAM UNION BOARD

73 Kusumgram to Memari Manteswar Road

PIPLON UNION BOARD

74 Bhadai to Burdwan Kusumgram Road
75 Takpur to Burdwan Kusumgram Road
76 Kuljora to Nalinakshya Bose Road

JAMNA UNION BOARD

77 Jamna to Bhagradanga
78 Fazalpur to Nalinakshya Bose Road
79 Mairampur to Nalinakshya Bose Road

MAJHERGRAM UNION BOARD

80 Sihigram to Majhergram
81 Purguna to Nalinakshya Bose Road

KATWA SUBDIVISION

THANA KATWA

KASIGRAM UNION BOARD

1 Katwa to Kasiabandra
2 Sudda to Paltia
3 Kasigram to Jatinpur

KHAJURDIHI UNION BOARD

4 Goalkhanji to Nalhati
5 Jatindra Mohan Road Bagdigra to Palsona

THANA KATWA—*contd.*

KARAJGRAM UNION BOARD

6 Jatindra Mohan Road Bagdigra to Palsona
7 Bichnagar to Village Road

SRIKHANDA UNION BOARD

8 Ganfullia to Jogeswardihi

TABLE 9.1—VILLAGE ROADS—concld.

KATWA SUBDIVISION—concld.

THANA KATWA—*contd.*

GIDHGRAM UNION BOARD

9 Chandrapur to Khaira Nady
10 Puri to Gidhgram
11 Bisramtola to Karulia
12 Sargram to Gidhgram
13 Kaichar to Nandigram *via* Korui
14 Kamal to Kalsa

KARUI UNION BOARD

15 Kachar to Nandigram
16 Kamal to Kalsa
17 Jatindra Mohan Road to Palsona

SRIBATI UNION BOARD

18 Dainhat to Multi
19 Jatindra Mohan Road to Palsona

JAGANANDAPUR UNION BOARD

20 Jatindra Mohan Road Bagdigra to Palsona
21 Jogadanandapur to Dainhat to Multi Road
22 Dainhat to Multi
23 Aludanga to Daisin
24 Islampur to Banga
25 Islampur to Katwa Kalna Road
26 Mahadev Akra Road to Dainhat Multi Road

*SINGHI UNION BOARD

AGARDWIPA UNION BOARD

27 Gazipur to Agradwip
28 Khoshpur to Village Road
29 Andanga to Daisin

THANA KETUGRAM

*RAJUR UNION BOARD

PALITA UNION BOARD

30 Nawpara to Naranga
31 Serandi to Badsahi Road

*ANKHONA UNION BOARD

*BERUGRAM UNION BOARD

32 Arna to Kantadihi Ankona Road

*KHANDRA UNION BOARD

PANDUGRAM UNION BOARD

33 Chunilal Road Bekalsa to Kulia
34 Nawpara to Naranga

BILLESWAR UNION BOARD

35 Rasni to Paltia Road
36 Beniapukur Bund to Choto Kheain

THANA KETUGRAM—*contd.*

KETUGRAM UNION BOARD

37 Purulia to Ketugram

NABAGRAM UNION BOARD

38 Purulia to Ketugram

GANGATIKURI UNION BOARD

39 Boharan to Village Road
40 Gangatikuri to Village Road

*SITAHATI UNION BOARD

MAUGRAM UNION BOARD

41 Maugram to Village Road

THANA MANGALKOT

PALIGRAM UNION BOARD

42 Lakhuria to Bargram

*CHANAK UNION BOARD

GODISTHA UNION BOARD

43 Musalmanpara of Kasiara Village to Nawab Abdul Jabbar Road

LAKHURIA UNION BOARD

44 Kogram to Nutanhat
45 Lakhuria to Bargram

MANGALKOTE UNION BOARD

46 Kogram to Nutanhat

*JHILU UNION BOARD

SIMULIA UNION BOARD

47 Sanri to Singut

MAJHIGRAM UNION BOARD

48 Sanri to Singut

BHALUGRAM UNION BOARD

49 Kulsona to Belgram
50 Shambazar to Belgram
51 Kherua to Village Road

KHIRGRAM UNION BOARD

52 Kaichar to Nundigram

KAICHAR UNION BOARD

53 Kaichar to Nundigram *via* Korai
54 Karumba to Kaichar stn. *via* Kanadanga

NIGON UNION BOARD

55 Mosaru to Burdwan Katwa Road
56 Mosaru to Palsona

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* List of roads could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.

Note:—List of village roads in Asansol subdivision covering 44 union boards in nine police stations could not be obtained at the time of going to the press.

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 M.	Length F.	Length Yds.	Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		METALLED ROADS				
1	IA	Bejoy Chand Road—(Burdwan Katwa Road)	14	..	..	Burdwan Dak and I. B. at Burdwan and Sreekhanda I. B. on 29th Mile
2	IA	Memari—Madhabpur Road	18	5	33	Memari I. B. at 1st Mile
3	IA	Pandua—Kalna Road	3	..	..	
4	IA	Khana Jn.—Feeder Road	1	5	33	
5	IA	Guskara—Nityanandapur Road	14	1	113	Guskara I. B. at Guskara
6	IA	Guskara—Mankar Road	14	6	..	
7	IA	Mankar—Budbud Road	1	5	137	
8	IA	Panagar—Damodar Road	3	..	..	
9	IA	Rajbandh—Gopalpur Road	2	3	..	
10	IA	Raniganj—Mongalpur Road	2	..	..	
11	IA	Raniganj—Suri Road	3	7	213	Raniganj I. B. at Raniganj
12	IA	Sitarampur—Feeder Road	1	..	..	
13	IA	Barakar—Feeder Road	..	4	193	
14	IA	Asansol—Domohani Road	5	3	34	Asansol Dak and I. B. at Asansol
15	IA	Raniganj—Don ohani Road	9	3	40	
16	IA	Ondal—Bonbahal Road	10	..	32	
17	IA	Durgapur—G. T. Road	2	2	93	
18	IA	110th Mile G. T. Road to Ajoy Road	11	4	87	Molandighi I. B. at 6th Mile
19	IA	Durgapur—Damodar Road	1	4	..	
20	IA	Rajbundh—Dan odar Road	3	1	..	
21	IA	Guskara—Ausgram Road	5	..	..	
22	IA	Khana Jn.—Sreepur Road	1	7	..	
23	IA	Burdwan—Bhedia Road	1	4	100	
24	IA	Karjona—Mangalkot Road	6	..	67	Mangalkot I. B. at 6th Mile
25	IA	Rashbehari Basu Sarak	2	1	200	Sograi I. B. at 7th Mile and Uchalon I. B. at 15th Mile
26	IA	Burdwan—Kusumgram Road	5	..	..	Kusumgram I. B. at Kusumgram
27	IA	Saktigarh—Gopalpur Road	2	1	..	
28	IA	Memari—Gangoor Road	2	3	..	
29	IA	Jamna-Mirhat *via* Baidyapur Road	2	..	..	
30	IA	Raja Bun Behari Kapur Road—(Burdwan to Satgachia)	19	4	..	Satgachia I. B. at Satgachia
31	IA	Vivekananda Road—(Satgachia to Kalna)	15	2	47	Kalna I. B. at Kalna
32	IA	Katwa—Kalna Road	5	..	..	Katwa I. B. at Katwa
33	IA	Katwa—Paltia Road	..	1	100	
34	IA	Katwa—Suri Road	1	2	..	Kandra I. B. at Ramjibanpur
35	IA	Lalganj—Shamdi Road	2	2	..	
36	IA	Salanpur—Rupnarayanpur Road	5	..	..	Rupnarayanpur I. B. at Rupnarayanpur
37	IA	Achra—Panuria Road	6	..	..	
38	IA	Nibhuji—Bagnapara Road	3	4	..	
39	IA	Galsi—Feeder Road	..	7	171	
40	IA	Galsi—Kaitara Road	5	4	..	
41	IA	Radhanagar—Sanctoria Road	3	..	9	
42	IA	Oyaria—Feeder Road	1	4	212	
43	IA	Kalipahari—Feeder Road	1	..	153	
44	IA	Paraj—Feeder Road	1	..	120	
45	IA	Sagrai—Raina Road	3	4	..	Raina I. B. at Raina
46	IA	Jajigram—Kowarpur Road	..	4	..	
47	IA	Paraj—Silna Road	1	4	..	
48	IA	Domohani—Gourangdi Road	6	..	..	
49	IA	Saktigarh—Attagarh Road	..	5	93	
50	IA	Pandaveswar—Feeder Road	..	4	75	
51	IA	Gobindapur—Balgona Road	..	4	170	
52	IA	Ray Taraprasanna Mukherji Bahadur Road—(Parbatipur Feeder)	1	5	133	
53	IA	Momin Sarak—(6th Mile Nityanandapur Road to Mahata)	2	..	76	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—contd.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length			Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
			M.	F.	Yds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		METALLED ROADS				
54	IA	Ballavpur Leper Asylum—Raniganj Road	..	4	137	
55	IA	Sitarampur—Salanpur Road	3	4	133	
56	IA	Sitarampur—Shamdi Road	4	4	106	
57	IA	Sitarampur—Ethora Road	1	4	184	
58	IA	Ethora—Dhadka Road	6	2	27	
59	IA	Asansol—Dhadka Road	1	5	33	
60	IA	Palsit—Nabastha Road	..	4	198	
61	IA	Bhatar—Feeder Road	..	1	125	
62	IA	Karjona—Feeder Road	.	..	85	
63	IA	Balgona—Feeder Road	..	1	152	
64	IA	Kaichar—Feeder Road	..	4	162	
65	IA	Rupnarayanpur—Shamdi Road	3	6	5	
66	IA	Ondal—Dakhinkhanda Road	..	6	..	
67	IA	Sahebganj—Egara Road	1	2	46	
68	IA	Jamuria—Ninga Road	3	2	190	
69	IA	Gopalpur—Village Road	1	..	..	
70	IA	Shampur—Amlajora Road	4	1	180	
71	IA	Satkhania Road	2	..	..	
72	IA	Bhaktarnagar—Madanpur Road	1	4	..	
73	IA	Dhadka—Mejara Road	..	6	105	
74	IA	Raniganj—Bhaktarnagar Road	2	..	..	
75	IA	Jamuria to Jamuria Thana Road	..	5	67	
76	IA	Kalipahari—Kuardih Road	1	4	137	
77	IA	Jamgram—Amulia Ghat Road	2	4	..	
78	IA	Barakar Rupnarayanpur Road	6	1	43	
79	IA	Neamatpur—Village Road	..	1	13	
80	IA	Panchgachia—Panuria Road	10	..	..	
81	IA	Nawab Abdul Jabbar Road—(Guskara Kashiara Road)	..	4	..	
82	IA	Masagram—Feeder Road	..	2	145	Masagram Rest House at Masagram
83	IA	Asansol—Radhanagar Road	5	1	173	
84	IA	Bhiringi—Nachan Road	6	..	..	
85	IA	Asansol—Santa Road	1	3	7	
86	IA	Gopaldas Road (Burdwan Kalna Road to Bijur)	1	2	60	
87	IA	Sree Ram Krishna Road (Kalna Baidyapur Road)	7	4	..	
88	IA	Domohani Churulia Road	4	2	7	
89	IA	Jamuria Dobrana *via* Ikra Road	5	2	103	
90	IA	Oyaria—Pinjrapole Road	1	3	133	
91	IA	124th G. T. Road to Kajora Road	2	2	60	
92	IA	Sir Nalini Ranjan Road—(Gushkara Ausgram Road to Bonnabagram)	3	4	..	
93	IA	Gopalpur—Arrah Road *via* Rareswar Temple	1	6	161	
94	IA	Asansol—Burning Ghat Road	..	..	107	
95	IA	Ukhra Kumardihi Road	1	3	133	
96	IA	Asansol—Santa Branch Road	..	1	34	
97	IA	Ethora—Lalganj Road	2	4	..	
98	IA	Jamuria Nandi Road	1	2	..	
99	IA	Gopeswar Bhattacherji Sarak—(Sadhanpur Rayan Road)	1	..	..	
100	IA	Molandighi—Raghunathpur Road	6	4	120	
101	IA	Ramnath Road (Sankarpur to Ghose *via* Kali Belia)	..	..	..	
102	IA	Khandra—Siduli Road	1	1	29	
103	IA	Pramatha Nath Mukherji Road—(135th G. T. Road to Sreepur)	1	..	207	
104	IA	Lachipur—Sitarampur Road	..	3	..	
105	IA	Kajora—Haripur Road	3	7	45	
106	IA	110th Mile G. T. Road to Ajoy to Ondal—(Bobbahal Road *via* Kantaberia and Madhaiganj)	13	..	..	
107	IA	Dhadka—Chinchuria Road	1	6	..	
108	IA	Domohani—Lalganj Road	2	4	..	
109	IA	Kumarbazar—Napur Road	1	4	..	
110	IA	Ukhra—Nachan Road	..	4	..	
111	IA	Durgapur Railway Station—Durgapur	..	4	..	
112	IA	Molandighi—Nachan Road *via* Akandara	3	1	13	
113	IA	Kajora—Village Road	1	..	..	
114	IA	Ondal—Ramprosadpur Road	1	..	..	
115	IA	Nandi—Bakath Road	1	4	..	
116	IA	Nandi—Sankhir Road	1	..	..	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—contd.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length			Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
			M.	F.	Yds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		METALLED ROADS				
117	IA	Churulia—Adjoy Road	1	4	110	
118	IA	Panagar—Village Road	..	2	150	
119	IA	Kanksa—Proyagpur Road	..	4	187	
		UNMETALLED ROADS				
120	IIA	Guskara—Ausgram Road	..	4	..	
121	IIA	Khana Jn.—Sreepur Road	10	3	..	
122	IIA	Burdwan—Bhedia Road	22	1	120	
123	IIA	Khandaghosh—Indus Road	2	3	..	
124	IIA	Rashbehari Basu Sarak	1	3	..	
125	IIA	Uchalon—Ekloki Road	3	5	..	
126	IIA	Saktigarh—Gopalpur Road	1	5	..	
127	IIA	Memari—Gangoor Road	..	5	..	
128	IIA	Memari—Gangoor Extension Road	3	6	71	
129	IIA	Katwa—Kalna Road	28	7	30	
130	IIA	Katwa—Suri Road	13	7	13	
131	IIA	Galsi—Kaitara Road	..	4	..	
132	IIA	Debipur—Feeder Road—(Debipur Railway Station to Debipur village)	3	..	..	
133	IIA	Gangoor—Feeder Road	..	3	11	
134	IIA	52nd Mile G. T. Road to Debipur Railway Station Road	..	6	..	
135	IIA	Sagrai—Raina Road	4	6	143	
136	IIA	Saktigarh—Attagarh Road	2	..	4	
137	IIA	Ray Taraprasanna Mukherji Bahadur Road—(Parbatipur Feeder Road)	1	1	46	
138	IIA	Boupas—Feeder Road	4	2	70	
139	IIA	Jitram Road—(Nudipur to Dist. Boundary)	7	4	117	
140	IIA	Jaugram—Kulingram Road	2	4	123	
141	IIA	Samudragarh—Nadanghat Road	4	6	197	
142	IIA	Palsit—Nabastha Road	4	1	205	
143	IIA	Sreekhanda—Bera Road	6	..	..	
144	IIA	Sreekhanda—Gangulidanga Road	2	..	..	
145	IIA	Bagila—Feeder Road	1	5	83	
146	IIA	Palitpur Road—(3rd Mile Burdwan Katwa Road to Palitpur)	1	4	180	
147	IIA	Nawpara—Nandan Ghat	..	5	47	
148	IIA	Nigon—Feeder Road	1	3	195	
149	IIA	Sreekhanda—Feeder Road	..	..	160	
150	IIA	Rasulpur—Palla Road	3	3	..	
151	IIA	Rankini Maula to Chakdighi Regulator Road	2	..	158	
152	IIA	Karjona—Mangalkot Road to Mangalkot P. S.	..	7	34	
153	IIA	Jhikra—Nanna Road	..	5	46	
154	IIA	Jongram—Feeder Road	..	5	185	
155	IIA	Jitram Road to Jaugram Railway Station	..	4	92	
156	IIA	Nawab Abdul Jabbar Road (Guskara Kashiara Road)	5	..	..	
157	IIA	Bhatar—Nashigram Road	6	5	143	
158	IIA	G. T. Road to Sura—Durgapur Road	1	6	180	
159	IIA	Nandi Road	1	..	..	
160	IIA	Kanksa—Swain Road	1	5	75	
161	IIA	Debipur—Sultanpur Road	4	1	40	
162	IIA	Sodepur—Radhanagar Road	..	5	..	
163	IIB	Toposi—Birkulti Road	2	4	..	
164	IIB	Karjona—Mangalkot Road	7	..	67	
165	IIB	Burdwan—Bankura Road	11	5	100	Khandaghosh I. B. at Khandaghosh
166	IIB	Burdwan—Kusumgram Road	14	5	72	
167	IIB	Gobindapur—Balgona Road	2	1	68	
168	IIB	Talit—Baghar Road	1	5	106	
169	IIB	Durgapur—Dwarnari Road	3	..	138	
170	IIB	Patuli—Feeder Road	..	3	207	
171	IIB	Jitram Road to Amrah	..	4	87	
172	IIB	Jongram—Itla Road	3	7	108	
173	IIB	Pandaveswar—Gourbazar Road	7	5	3	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—contd.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length M.	Length F.	Length Yds.	Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		UNMETALLED ROADS				
174	III	Ondal—Dakshinkhanda Road	1	2	..	
175	III	Panchgachia—Panuria Road	..	2	..	
176	III	Bhiringi—Nachan Road	..	4	180	
177	III	Old Sitarampur to Sitarampur Rly. Station	1	..	..	
178	III	Pindira—Kanibamni Road	1	4	..	
179	III	Toposi—Birkulti Road	3	4	..	
180	III	Jotejanaki—Village Road	1	..	..	
181	III	Ballavpur—Village Road	1	..	..	
182	IV	Burdwan—Bhedia Road	2	5	73	
183	IV	Mangalkot—Sreekhanda Road	11	4	..	
184	IV	Katwa—Paltia Road	12	7	126	
185	IV	Galsi—Dignagar Road	6	4	..	
186	IV	5th Mile Katwa—Kalna Road to Dewanganj Ferry ghat Road	..	7	163	
187	IV	Badshahi Road—(Paltia to Dist. Boundary)	11	3	14	
188	IV	Amgoria—Ankhona Road	4	..	3	
189	IV	Jajigram—Kowarpur Road	8	4	..	
190	IV	Budbud Kasba Road	5	2	..	
191	IV	Silampur—Kasba Road	7	3	166	
192	IV	Paraj—Silna Road	5	..	140	
193	IV	Dakhinkhanda—Durgapur Road	1	6	113	
194	IV	Nandanghat—Kusumgram Road	8	4	70	Nandanghat I. B. at Nandanghat
195	IV	Katwa—Karui Road	10	..	..	
196	IV	Nigon—Mangalkot Road	6	..	..	
197	IV	Kalna—Satgachia Near Guptipara Road	3	7	40	
198	IV	Akalpous to Senerdanga Jn. Road *via* Baninathpur	1	4	130	
199	IV	Uchalon—Jotechandi *via* Gopalbera Road	2	4	209	
200	IV	Durgadas Road	7	4	..	
201	IV	Bhedia—Chora Road *via* Khatnagar	11	..	..	
202	IV	Neamatpur—Village Road	..	1	207	
203	IV	Old Bankura Road	6	3	190	
204	IV	Memari—Madhabpur Road to Jougram *via* Nabagram	3	4	..	
205	IV	Gopaldas Road—(17th Mile Burdwan—Kalna Road—to Bijur)	..	5	160	
206	IV	Grand Trunk Road to Kaligram	1	4	117	
207	IV	Kaligram—Monteswar Road	5	6	113	
208	IV	Shanri—Singhut Road	5	..	..	
209	IV	Sir Nalini Ranjan Road—(Guskara—Ausgram Road to Bonnabagram)	..	4	..	
210	IV	Raina—Saknara Road	3	..	..	
211	IV	Sadhanpur—Rayan Road	..	4	..	
212	IV	Saota—Feeder Road—(19th Mile Burdwan—Katwa Road—Saota village)	1	5	115	
213	IV	Bhita—Chanduti Road	3	5	24	
214	IV	Badshahi Road—(Bandgacha to Pahalanpur Road)	12	..	..	
215	IV	Ramnath Road—(Sarkaipur to Ghose *via* Kalibelia)	2	..	..	
216	IV	G. T. Road to Damodar Embankment *via* Pala	2	4	..	
217	IV	Bankura Road to Rashbehari Basu Sarak *via* Kamalpur	3	..	..	
218	IV	Sarsatoli to Ajoy *via* Rakhakuria Road	3	4	..	
219	IV	Lochipur—Sitarampur Road	..	3	13	
220	IV	Samudragarh—Nabadwip Road	1	..	..	
221	IV	Kantikar—Bowai Road	3	..	..	
222	IV	Sagrai—Raina Road to Rainagarh Railway Station *via* Raina I. B.	..	2	93	
223	IV	79th Mile G. T. Road to Nala—(South of Fagupur)	1	4	..	
224	IV	Hijuli—Hatgacha Road	3	..	..	
225	IV	Durgadas Extension Road—(Kaity to Chhoto Bainan)	4	..	..	
226	IV	Nigon—Gidhgram Road	6	4	..	
227	IV	Sagrai—Berugram Road	7	6	188	
228	IV	Paraj Silna Road to Dwarnari Road	2	4	..	
229	IV	Ondal Bazar Road	..	1	1	
230	IV	G. T. Road to Amrai	3	4	..	
231	IV	Mogalmari—Gopinathpur Road to Torkona	2	4	7	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—contd.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length			Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
			M.	F.	Yds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		UNMETALLED ROADS				
232	IV	Hatgobindapur—Saddya Road	3	4	..	
233	IV	Bannabagram to Chhora Road	4	..	..	
234	IV	Khana Jn.—Sreepur Road to Bamunara	4	4	..	
235	IV	Kusumgram - Samaspur Road	9	4	180	
236	IV	Gopipur to Chatni Road	17	..	..	
237	IV	Bagnapara—Bitra Road	10	6	..	
238	IV	Pachandi—Ketugram Road	2	..	..	
239	IV	Kumarpur- Amgoria Road	4	..	..	
240	IV	Kandra—Khanji Road	3	..	..	
241	IV	Kaichar—Jogeswardihi Road	3	..	..	
242	IV	Jotindra Mohan Road (Dainhat—Palsona Road)	8	..	..	
243	IV	Dainhat—Multi Road	8	..	..	
244	IV	Kaichar -Nandigram Road	8	..	..	
245	IV	Ankhona to Majhna Road	2	6	..	
246	IV	Samudragarh to Kamdebpur Road	1	.	..	
247	IV	Kulgoria to Damodar Embankment	1	4	..	
248	IV	84¼th Mile G. T. Road to Damodar Embankment *via* Sarul Saota Road	6	..	..	
249	IV	Mangalkot to Kashiara Road	7	..	..	
250	IV	Balgona to Kurmun Road	3	..	..	
251	IV	Ramjibanpur Rly. Stn. to Kandra Bungalow	..	2	..	
252	IV	Sankari Babarakpur Road	3	2	..	
253	IV	Jajigram - Kowarpur Road to Kasigram	..	4	..	
254	IV	Darsini—Sukpukuria Road	1	..	..	
255	IV	Mangalkot to Kumurghat *via* Deulia	2	..	..	
256	IV	Lakhuria—Kotalghose Road	1	2	..	
257	IV	Kalikatala to Okersa -Ferryghat Road	..	4	..	
258	IV	End of Dainhat -Multi Road to Sagarpur Ferryghat	..	4	..	
259	IV	Gomai to Katwa -Paltia Road *via* Bandra	1	4	..	
260	IV	Kalna Road to Samanti Road	3	..	..	
261	IV	Madhabpur Road to Paratal Road	3	6	..	
262	IV	Paratal -Feeder to Gopikantapur through Bitra-Goria	2	4	..	
263	IV	Nabagram—Itla Road	5	2	..	
264	IV	Mahadebpur Road to Hiranyagram Road	1	4	..	
265	IV	Madhabpur Road to Palla Road *via* Chanchai	5	..	..	
266	IV	Suri Road to Dignagar Road	5	..	..	
267	IV	Illambazar Road to Adhuria	2	4	..	
268	IV	Illambazar Road to Kalikapur	3	..	..	
269	IV	Paraj Rly. Stn. to Eral	3	..	..	
270	IV	Bankura Road to Berugram	4	..	..	
271	IV	Bankura Road to Khatikar	4	..	..	
272	IV	Saknara—Niluthat Road	1	4	..	
273	IV	Amarun Rly. Stn. to Soonur	4	..	..	
274	IV	Saknara—Dharan Road	2	..	..	
275	IV	Rasulpur—Palla Road to Saktigarh—Gopalpur Road	4	..	..	
276	IV	Kaitara—Sundalpur Road	1	4	..	
277	IV	Memari—Manteswar Road to Kalna Road *via* Sreedharpur and Bohar	6	..	..	
278	IV	Bankura Road to Bowai Road	5	..	..	
279	IV	G. T. Road to Keza Road	1	4	..	
280	IV	Arui—Gotan Road	3	..	..	
281	IV	G. T. Road to Ullarah Road	2	..	..	
282	IV	Bonpas—Feeder to Gramdihi Road	2	..	..	
283	IV	G. T. Road to Barsul *via* Pembra	5	..	..	
284	IV	Saktigarh—Attargarh Road to Kalna Road *via* Sonakur	4	..	..	
285	IV	Bhedia—Maliarah Road	5	..	..	
286	IV	Bandutia—Irkona Road	1	..	..	
287	IV	Galsi—Kaitara Road to Goramba	5	..	..	
288	IV	Vita—Chanduti Road to Gobindapur *via* Korar	4	..	..	
289	IV	Burdwan —Kalna Road to Kusumgram Road *via* Kastakurumba	8	..	..	
290	IV	Sirorai—Adrahati Road	2	..	..	
291	IV	Hatgobindapur Saddya Road to Singhapara	2	..	..	
292	IV	Saktigarh—Attagarh Road to Ghatsila	2	..	..	
293	IV	Saktigarh—Attagarh Road to Palsit Nabasaha Road *via* Putunda	3	..	..	
294	IV	G. T. Road to Damodar Embankment *via* Chanchai	3	..	..	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—contd.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length M.	Length F.	Length Yds.	Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		UNMETALLED ROADS				
295	IV	Bahara—Kultinadi Road	2	4	..	
296	IV	Nagargachi—Katwa-Kalna Road	1	..	100	
297	IV	Nepakuli—Baidyapur Road	9	..	..	
298	IV	Kandarpabati—Deyara Road	1	4	..	
299	IV	Atghoria Dharmatala Road	2	..	..	
300	IV	Pilla Bungalow to Bhagirathi River	2	..	..	
301	IV	Patuli—Ukhara—Sonarpur Road	2	..	..	
302	IV	Purbasthali —Belgachia Road	3	..	..	
303	IV	Kalikatola—Gopipur Road	5	4	..	
304	IV	Purbasthali—Palaspuli Road	1	4		
305	IV	Bhaturia—Nadia Bazar Road	4	..	..	
306	IV	Dogachia—Nadanghat Road	7	..	..	
307	IV	Monteswar—Maldanga Road	2	..	..	
308	IV	Jamna Icha *via* Bhagradanga Road	1	7	..	
309	IV	Bogpur—Madhupur Road	3	..	..	
310	IV	Baradhamas—Debipur Road	3	..	..	
311	IV	Shibigram—Majhergram Road	2	1	66	
312	IV	Piplon—Karanda Road	1	6	100	
313	IV	Kusumgram to Memari—Monteswar Road	1	..	..	
314	IV	Dewania to Memari—Monteswar Road	1	2	..	
315	IV	Hapania—Katwa-Kalna Road	3	..	..	
316	IV	Saranpur—Madhabpur Road	3	..	..	
317	IV	Ganfulia—Jogeswardihi Road	3	..	..	
318	IV	Gomai—Kamyaban Road	1	4	..	
319	IV	Gomai—Ketugram Road	2	..	..	
320	IV	Jhiloo to Srikhanda—Mangalkot Road	1	..	..	
321	IV	Kamal—Kalsa Road	2	6	..	
322	IV	Udhanpur—Nalinpur Road	2	4	..	
323	IV	Jajigram—Panuhat Road	2	..	..	
324	IV	Islampur—Parasurampur Road	3	..	..	
325	IV	Gajipur—Kulgachi Road	2	4	..	
326	IV	Katwa—Kalna Road to Islampur	1	4	..	
327	IV	Sonajan—Bathantola Road	2	4	..	
328	IV	Shyamlal Road	3	4	..	
329	IV	Pilsuan—Radhanagar Road	3	..	..	
330	IV	Murutia—Ichapur Road	4	..	..	
331	IV	Argon—Badsahi Road	2	4	..	
332	IV	Sibloon—Ambalgram Road	2	..	..	
333	IV	Akhara—Parasurampur Road	2	..	..	
334	IV	Jotindra Mohan Road to Panchanantala	3	..	..	
335	IV	Kulgachi—Malancha Road	5	..	..	
336	IV	Kantadihi - Amgoria Road	3	..	..	
337	IV	Nirole Station to Khatundi Road	3	..	..	
338	IV	Mahartuba—Mangalkot Road	2	..	..	
339	IV	Churpuni to Sreekhandahattola *via* Sreekhanda Station	..	2	..	
340	IV	Kuardih—Damodar Road	2	4	..	
341	IV	Asansol—Damra Road	4	..	..	
342	IV	Domohani—Lalganj Road	3	..	..	
343	IV	Panchgachia—Chinchuria Road	3	..	..	
344	IV	Shamdi—Jemeri Road	4	..	..	
345	IV	Salanpur—Jemeri Road	2	7	60	
346	IV	Ethora—Gopalpur Road	4	..	..	
347	IV	Kendua—Dendua Road	2	4	..	
348	IV	Kendua—Chota Dhemo Road	4	..	..	
349	IV	Sanctoria—Gangutia Road	1	..	..	
350	IV	Sodepur—Radhanagar Road	1	3	..	
351	IV	Lodnabazar—Kendua Road	2	..	..	
352	IV	Begunia—Kendua Road	1	4	..	
353	IV	Kendua—Borea Road	..	4	..	
354	IV	Dishergarh—Choto Dhamas Road	1	4	..	
355	IV	Mongalpur—Khandra Road	6	..	..	
356	IV	Napur—Baksa Road	3	..	..	
357	IV	Raniganj—Chelad Road	7	..	..	
358	IV	Ballavpur—Napur Road	1	..	..	
359	IV	Raniganj—Nimcha Road	3	..	..	
360	IV	Jotejanaki Village Road	1	4	..	
361	IV	Ukhra—Nachan Road	5	4	..	
362	IV	Durgapur Rly. Station to Durgapur	..	4	..	

TABLE 9.2—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS—concld.

Sl. No.	Class of Road	Name of Road	Length			Location of Dak and Inspection Bungalows and Remarks
			M	F.	Yds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		UNMETALLED ROADS				
363	IV	Nachan—Gourbazar Road	7	..	..	
364	IV	Khatpukur—Shampur Road	3	..	..	
365	IV	Ukhra—Gourbazar Road	2	5	133	
366	IV	Dakshinkhanda—Amrai Road	3	4	..	
367	IV	Malandighi—Nachan *via* Akandara	2	6	207	
368	IV	Dobrana—Khottadih Sachinda Road	7	..	..	
369	IV	Jogurbandh—G. T. Road	3	..	..	
370	IV	Dhasal—Sidhpur Road	5	..	..	
371	IV	Khottadih—Bhuri Road	3	..	..	
372	IV	Sankra Village Road	1	..	..	
373	IV	Kajora to G. T. Road at Mongalpur	3	..	..	
374	IV	Ukhra—Ichapur Road	3	..	..	
375	IV	Baktarnagar—Ondal Road	3	..	..	
376	IV	Khandra—Sarpi Road	2	..	..	
377	IV	Sibpur—Gobindapur Road	6	..	..	
378	IV	Kajora—Dakshinkhanda Road	2	..	..	
379	IV	Nandi—Bakath Road	2	4	..	
380	IV	Ikhra—School Road	..	6	..	
381	IV	Banskopa—G. T. Road	2	..	..	
382	IV	Amlajora—Manikara Road	2	..	..	
383	IV	Basudha—Sonadanga Road	14	..	..	
384	IV	Panagar—Illambazar Road at 11th Mile to Ajoydhya	3	..	..	
385	IV	Satkahania—Khatgoria Road	11	..	..	
386	IV	Syed Ejabat Hossain Road	..	1	27	

Source :—District Board, Burdwan.

TABLE 9.3—LENGTH OF ROAD COMMUNICATIONS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1948

Length of metlled roads maantained 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
121·0	....	443·0	1,387·0	109·1	36·2	673·1	1,423·2	2,096·3

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	
	Miles	From
1	2	3
East Indian Railway, Main Line		
Debipur	47	Calcutta (Howrah)
Bagila	49	Ditto
Memari	51	Ditto
Rasulpur	55	Ditto
Palsit	57	Ditto
Saktigar	59	Ditto
Gangpur	62	Ditto
Burdwan	67	Ditto
Talit	71	Ditto
Khana Junction	75	Ditto
Galsi	81	Ditto
Paraj	85	Ditto
Mankar	90	Ditto
Panagar	97	Ditto
Rajbandh	101	Ditto
Durgapur	106	Ditto
Oyaria	112	Ditto
Ondal Junction	116	Ditto
Raniganj	121	Ditto
Kalipahari	129	Ditto
Asansol Junction	132	Ditto
Borachuck	135	Ditto
Sitarampur Junction	138	Ditto
Salanpur	141	Ditto
Ruprarayanpur Junction	145	Ditto
Chittaranjan	148	Ditto
East Indian Railway, Loop Line (from Khana Junction)		
Bonpas	81	Calcutta (Howrah)
Guskara	87	Ditto
Bhedia	94	Ditto
East Indian Railway, Ondal-Sainthia Branch (from Ondal Junction)		
Kajoragram	120	Ditto
Ukhara	124	Ditto
Pandaveswar	129	Ditto
East Indian Railway, Barabani Loop (from Ikrah Junction)		
Jamuria	129	Ditto
Barabani	133	Ditto
Chinsuria	136	Ditto
East Indian Railway		
Kalna Court	51	Calcutta (Howrah) *via* Bandel Junction
Hooghly-Katwa Branch (from Bandel Junction)		
Ambica-Kalna	51	Ditto
Bagnapara	54	Ditto
Dhatrigram	56	Ditto
Samudragarh	61	Ditto
Nabadwipdham	66	Ditto
Purbasthali	70	Ditto
Patuli	79	Ditto
Agradwip	82	Ditto
Dainhat	86	Ditto
Katwa Junction	90	Ditto
Gangatikuri	96	Ditto
East Indian Railway (Howrah-Burdwan Chord from Saktigarh)		
Jaugram	41	Calcutta (Howrah)
Nabagram	43	Ditto
Masagram	45	Ditto
Palla Road	49	Ditto
Saktigarh	59	Ditto
Gangapur	62	Ditto
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Asansol-Chakradharpur Section (from Asansol)		
Damodar	197	Ditto
Burnpur	199	Ditto
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Damodar-Sanctoria Section (from Damodar)		
Radhanagar	202	Ditto
Sanctoria	204	Ditto
East Indian Railway, Ondal Loop (from Ondal Junction)		
Toposi	123	Ditto
Ikrah Junction	126	Ditto
Churulia	132	Ditto
Gourandi	140	Ditto
East Indian Railway, Grand Chord (from Sitarampur Junction)		
Kulti	141	Ditto
Barakar	143	Ditto
Bengal Provincial Railway, Dashghara-Jamalpurganj		
Chakdighi	46	Ditto
Surekalna	48	Ditto
Jamalpurganj	50	Ditto
Bankura Damodar River Railway		
Bowaichandi	193	Calcutta (Howrah) *via* Bankura
Kaiyar	196	Ditto
Sehara Bazar	198	Ditto
Gopinathpur	201	Ditto
Rainagar	204	Ditto

TABLE 9.4—RAILWAY STATIONS—concld.

Name of Railway Line and Station	Distances from Howrah to			Name of Railway Line and Station	Distances from Howrah to		
	Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmadpur Katwa Railway Stations *via* Burdwan	Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Stations *via* Katwa	Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Stations *via* Ahmadpur		Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmadpur Katwa Railway Stations *via* Burdwan	Burdwan-Katwa and Ahmadpur Katwa Railway Stations *via* Katwa	Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Stations *via* Ahmadpur
	Miles	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles	Miles
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Burdwan-Katwa Railway				**Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway**			
Burdwan Junction	(*a*)67	123	..	Katwa Junction	100	(*a*)90	144
Kshetia	72	118	..	Ambalgram	105	95	139
Karjona	74	116	..	Pachandi	108	98	136
Amarun	76	114	..	Nirole	110	100	134
Bhatar	79	111	..	Komarpur	111	101	133
Balgona	83	107	..	Ramjibanpur	113	103	131
Saota	86	105	..	Duskalgram	116	106	128
Negun	87	103	..	Kirnahar	119	109	125
Kaichar	90	101	..	Maheshpur	123	113	121
Bankapasi	93	97	..	Labpur	125	115	119
Srikhanda	95	95	..	Chouhatta	129	119	115
				Ahmadpur Junction	133	123	111

(*a*) Distances over the East Indian Railway.

TABLE 9.5—LIST OF POST OFFICES

SADAR SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices	Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3	1	2	3
	P. S. BURDWAN			**P. S. KHANDAGHOSH**	
1	Balgona	....	20	Jubila	....
2	Bhaudardihi	....	21	Koyor	....
3	Kanchan Nagar	....	22	Sankari	....
4	Kurman	....	23	Sarauga	....
5	Lakurdi	....	24	Torkona	....
6	Saktigarh	....	25	Kendur	....
7	Shonapalasi	....	26	Bowai	....
8	Bhita	....	27	....	Khandaghosh
9	Sadya	....	28	Chandipur-Beragram	....
10	....	Burdwan Rajbati	29	Bijpur	....
11	....	Burdwan Bar Library	30	Oari	....
12	....	Burdwan R. S.	31	Susanga	....
13	....	Burdwan D. S. Board	32	Shyamsar	....
14	....	Nutanganj			
15	Rajganj Asthal	....			
16	Bhagar	....			
17	Panchkula	....			
18	Talit	....			
19	Kashiara	....			

TABLE 9.5—LIST OF POST OFFICES—contd.

SADAR SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3
	P. S. RAINA	
33	Bantir	....
34	Bujruk-dighi	....
35	Choto-Bainan	....
36	Hijalna	....
37	Kaiti	....
38	Keshabpur	....
39	Painta	....
40	Sagrai	....
41	Sohara	....
42	Uchalan	....
43	....	Raina
44	Shyamsundar	....
45	Bara Bainan	....
46	Meral	....
47	Narigram	....
48	Palasan	....
49	Pasonda	....
50	Saknara	....
	P. S. JAMALPUR	
51	Jargram	....
52	Jotesriram	....
53	Paratal	....
54	Ramkini Mahula	....
55	Sahossainpur	....
56	Ajhapur	....
57	Masagram	....
58	Sadipur	....
59	Berugram	....
60	Panchra	....
61	Surekalna	....
62	Abujhati	....
63	Keotara	....
64	Jougram	....
65	Kulingram	....
66	Reora Gopalpur	....
67	Nabagram	....
68	....	Jamalpur
69	....	Chakdighi
70	Jaugram	....
	P. S. MEMARI	
71	Barsul	....
72	Bhaita	....
73	Kuchut	....
74	Mandalgram	....
75	Nobastha	....
76	Kasta Kurumba	....
77	....	Memari
78	Amadpur	....
79	Bagila	....
80	Bahabpur	....
81	Barwa Mohesh	....
82	Bijur	....
83	Bitra	....
84	Bahar	....
85	Bara Balaram	....
86	Chanchai	....
87	Chotkhand	....
88	Debipur	....
89	Debipur R. S.	....
90	Rasulpur	....
91	Satgachia	....
92	Hat Sridharpur	....
93	Bara Palasan	....
94	Radhakantapur	....
95	Palla	....
96	Kamarketa	....
97	Kalanabagram	....
	P. S. GALSI	
98	Rondia	....
99	....	Mankar
100	Budbud	....
101	Dwarnary	....
102	Eral	....
103	Paraj	....
104	Ramgopalpur	....
105	....	Galsi
106	Adra-hati	....
107	Gohagram	....
108	Serari	....
109	....	Khana Junction
110	Khano	....
111	Sanko	....
112	Satinondi	....
113	Shyamsundarpur	....
	P. S. BHATAR	
114	Amaroon	....
115	Mahachanda	....
116	Kubajpur	....
117	....	Bhatar
118	Eruar	....
119	Bamsora	....
120	Barabeloon	....
121	Nasigram	....
122	Nityanandapur	....
123	Poshala	....
124	Mohata	....
125	Bonpas	....
	P. S. AUSGRAM	
126	Bara-Belgona	....
127	Shibda	....
128	Sahebgang	
129	Rai-Ramchandrapur	....
130	Kalyanpur	....
131	Bonna Dariapur	....
132	Ganpur	....
133	Dignagar	....
134	Digha	....
135	Bhedia	....
136	Ban-Nabagram	....
137	Ausgram	....
138	....	Guskara
139	Amrargarh	....

TABLE 9.5—LIST OF POST OFFICES—contd.

ASANSOL SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3
	P. S. SALANPUR	
140	Ethora	....
141	Panuria	
142	Shyamdi	....
143	Salanpur	....
144	Rupnarayanpur	....
	P. S. KULTI	
145	....	Barakar
146	....	Kulti
147	....	Disergarh
148	Sitalpur	....
149	....	Sundarchak
150	....	Sitarampur
151	....	Neamatpur
152	....	Kendua
153	Mithani	....
154	Achra	....
	P. S. HIRAPUR	
155	....	Burnpur
156	....	Burnpur Market
157	Bidyanandapur	....
	P. S. ASANSOL	
158	....	H. O. Asansol
159	....	Asansol Bazar
160	....	Asansol Court
161	....	Railpur Asansol
162	Mahisila	....
	P. S. BARABANI	
163	....	Charanpur
164	Domohani Bazar	....
165	Barabani	
166	Birkulti	....
167	Churulia	....
	P. S. JAMURIA	
168	....	Kalipahari
169	Sripur	....
170	....	Toposi
171	Ikrah	....
172	Jamuriahat	....
173	....	Nandi
	P. S. RANIGANJ	
174	....	Jaykaynagar
175	....	Searsole Rajbari
176	....	Raniganj
177	Ballavpur	....
	P. S. ONDAL	
178	....	Ondal
179	Dakshinkhand	....
180	....	Ukhra
181	....	Kajoragram
182	....	Chora
183	....	Pandaveswar
184	Gogla	....
	P. S. FARIDPUR	
185	Laudoha	....
186	Gourbazar	....
187	Amrai	....
188	Bhiringi	....
189	Dhabani	....
190	Durgapur	....
191	Oyaria	....
	P. S. KANKSA	
192	....	Panagarh
193	....	Arjunpur
194	....	Muraripur
195	....	Panagarh Bazar
196	Trilakchandrapur	....
197	Bankati	....
198	Debsala	....
199	Gopalpur	....
200	Kota	....
201	Molandighi	....
202	Rajbandh	....
203	Silampur	....

TABLE 9.5—LIST OF POST OFFICES—concld.

KALNA SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3
	CHITTARANJAN	
204	....	Chittaranjan
	P. S. KALNA	
205	Akalpoush	....
206	....	Baidyapur
207	Anukhal	....
208	Singarkon	....
209	....	Kalna
210	Atghoria	....
211	Dhatrigram	....
212	Simlon	....
213	....	Kalna Court
214	Sadipur	....
	P. S. PURBASTHALI	
215	Chak-Bamangoria	....
216	....	Purbasthali
217	Jahannagar	....
218	Kasthashali	....
219	Mertala	....
220	....	Patuli
221	Majida	....
222	Hapania	....
	P. S. MANTESWAR	
223	Maldanga	....
224	Manteswar	....
225	Susuni	....
226	Khanpur	....
227	Jamna	....
228	Madhyamgram	....
229	Mamudpur	....
230	Kusumgram	....
231	Piplon	....
232	Raigram	....

KATWA SUBDIVISION

Sl. No.	Branch Offices	Sub-Offices
1	2	3
	P. S. KATWA	
233	....	Dainhat
234	Chanduli	....
235	Kalikapur	....
236	Musthuli	....
237	Singhi	....
238	Sribati	....
239	....	Katwa
240	Alampur	....
241	Churpuni	....
242	Katwa Bazar	....
243	Srikhanda	....
244	Sudpur	....
245	Jamra	....
246	Kaithan	....
247	Karui	....
248	Agardwipa	....
	P. S. MANGALKOT	
249	Kasemnagar	....
250	Paligram	....
251	Simulia	....
252	Sitahati	....
253	....	Kaichar
254	Bazar Bankapasi	....
255	Bhalugram	....
256	Khirgram	....
257	Majhigram	....
258	Mangalkot	....
259	Mathrun	....
260	Nigon	....
261	Nutanhat	....
262	Paligram	....
	P. S KETUGRAM	
263	Ketugram	....
264	Niral	....
265	Haldi Noapara	....
266	....	Kandara
267	Ankhona	....
268	Khatundi	....
269	Rajur	....
270	Masundi	....
271	Srigram	....
272	Baharan	....
273	Keoguri	....
274	Maugram	....
275	Kulai	....
276	Agradwip	....

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

	Bhatar	Khandaghosh	Raina	Memari	Jamalpur	Galsi	Ausgram	Asansol	Raniganj	Kanksa	Faridpur	Distance and name of the nearest railway station
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Burdwan	*12*, 1	12	*6*, 12½	*16*, 1	*15*, 9	*15*, 2	*21, 6½	*65*, 1½	*54*, 1½	*30*, 2	*45*, 5½	*(*Via* B. K. and B. D. Rly.), Burdwan (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile.
Bhatar		*12*, 13	*18*, 14	*28*	*27*, 8	*27*, 1	23	*77*, 1	*66*, ½	*42*, 1	*57*, 4½	Bhatar (B. K. Rly.).
Khandaghosh			*18*, 8	*16*, 13	*18*, 14	*15*, 14	*21*, 18½	*65*, 13½	*54*, 13½	*30*, 14	*45*, 17½	Burdwan (E. I. Rly.), 13 miles.
Raina			Raina	19	7	*21*, 14½	*27*, 20	*71*, 14½	*60*, 14½	*36*, 14½	*51*, 18	Raina (B. D. Rly.), 1 mile.
Memari				Memari	12	*30*, 1	*36*, 5½	*81*, 1	*70*, 1	*46*, 1	*61*, 4½	Memari (E. I. Rly.).
Jamalpur					Jamalpur	*30*, 13	*36*, 13½	*80*, 8½	*69*, 8½	*45*, 9	*60*, 12½	Mosagram (B. H. Chord), 8 miles.
Galsi						Galsi	*18*, 6½	*50*, 1½	*40*, 1½	*16*, 2	*31*, 5½	Galsi (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile
Ausgram							Ausgram	*69*, 6	*58*, 6	*34*, 6½	*49*, 10	Guskara (E.I.Rly. Loop), 5½ miles.
Asansol								Asansol	*11*, 1	*35*, 1½	*20*, 5	Asansol (E. I. Rly.), ½ mile.
Raniganj									Raniganj	*24*, 1½	*9*, 5	Raniganj (E. I. Rly.), ½ mile.
Kanksa										Kanksa	*15*, 5½	Panagar (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile.
Faridpur											Faridpur	

	Ondal	Jamuria	Barabani	Kulti	Salanpur	Ketugram	Katwa	Mangalkot	Kalna	Purbasthali	Manteswar	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Burdwan	*50*, 1½	*62*, 2	*66*, 2	*74*, 1½	*74*, 1	*41*, 3	*33*, 2	*16, 10	*68*, 3	*53*, 1½	*16*, 20	*(*Via* B. K. and B. D. Rly.), Burdwan (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile.
Bhatar	*62*, 1½	*74*, 1	*78*, 1	*86*, ½	*86*	*29*, 2	*21*, 1	13	*60*, 2	*41*, ½	*7*, 24	Bhatar (B. K. Rly.).
Khandaghosh	*49*, 13½	*62*, 14	*66*, 14	*74*, 13½	*74*, 13	*41*, 15	*33*, 14	*16*, 22	*68*, 15	*53*, 13½	*16*, 32	Burdwan (E. I. Rly.), 13 miles.
Raina	*55*, 14	*68*, 14½	*72*, 14½	*80*, 14	*80*, 13½	*47*, 15½	*39*, 14½	*22*, 22½	*74*, 15½	*59*, 14	*22*, 32½	Raina (B. D. Rly.), 1 mile.
Memari	*65*, 1½	*78*, 1	*82*, 1	*90*, ½	*90*	*57*, 2	*49*, 1	*32*, 9	*52*, 2	*71*, ½	19	Memari (E. I. Rly.).
Jamalpur	*64*, 8½	*77*, 9	*81*, 9	*89*, 8½	*89*, 8	*56*, 10	*48*, 9	*31*, 17	*52*, 10	*68*, 8½	31	Mosagram (B. H. Chord), 8 miles.
Galsi	*55*, 1½	*48*, 2	*52*, 2	*60*, 1½	*60*, 1	*56*, 3	*48*, 2	*31*, 10	*83*, 3	*68*, 1½	*31*, 20	Galsi (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile.
Ausgram	*53*, 6	*66*, 6½	*70*, 6½	*81*, 6	*78*, 5½	*62*, 7½	*54*, 6½	22½	*88*, 7½	*74*, 6	*36*, 24½	Guskara (E.I.Rly. Loop), 5½ miles.
Asansol	*16*, 1	*15*, 1½	*11*, 1½	*9*, 1	*9*, ½	*106*, 2½	*98*, 1½	*81*, 9	*133*, 2½	*118*, 1	*81*, 19½	Asansol (E. I. Rly.), ½ mile.
Raniganj	*5*, 1	*18*, 1½	*22*, 1½	*20*, 1	*20*, ½	*95*, 2½	*87*, 1½	*70*, 9	*122*, 2½	*107*, 1	*70*, 19½	Raniganj (E. I. Rly.), ½ mile.
Kanksa	*19*, 1½	*32*, 2	*36*, 2	*44*, 1½	*44*, 1	*71*, 3	*63*, 2	*46*, 9½	*98*, 3	*83*, 1½	*46*, 20	Panagar (E. I. Rly.), 1 mile.
Faridpur	*4*, 5	*17*, 5½	*21*, 5½	*29*, 5	*29*, 4½	*86*, 6½	*78*, 5½	*61*, 13½	*113*, 6½	*98*, 5	*61*, 23½	Oyaria (E. I. Rly.), 4½ miles.
Ondal		*13*, 1½	*17*, 1½	*25*, 1	*25*, ½	*91*, 2½	*82*, 1½	*65*, 9½	*117*, 2½	*103, 1	*65*, 19½	*(*Via* B. K. Rly.), Ondal (E. I. Rly.), ½ mile.
Jamuria			*4*, 2	*12*, 1½	*13*, 1	*103*, 3	*95*, 2	*78*, 10	*130*, 3	*115, 1½	*78*, 20	*(Jamuria E. I. Rly.) (Barasita Loop), 1 mile.
Barabani				*8*, 1½	*8*, 1	*107*, 3	*99*, 2	*82*, 10	*134*, 3	*119, 1½	*82*, 20	*(Barabani E. I. Rly.), (Barasita Loop), 1 mile.
Kulti					*6*, ½	*115*, 2½	*107*, 1½	*90*, 9½	*142*, 2½	*127*, 1	*90*, 19½	Kulti, E. I. Rly., ½ mile.
Salanpur						*115*, 2	*107*, 1	*90*, 9	*142*, 2	*127*, ½	*90*, 19	Salanpur (E. I. Rly.).
Ketugram							*11*, 3	*24*, 11	*50*, 4	*31*, 2½	*40*, 21	Pachandi (A. K. Rly.), 2 miles.
Katwa								*13*, 10	*39*, 3	*20*, 1½	*29*, 20	Katwa (H. K. Rly.), 1 mile.
Mangalkot									*52*, 11	*33*, 9½	*11*, 32	Bolgona (B. K. Rly.), 9 miles.
Kalna										*19*, 2½	*10*, 22	Kalna (H. K. Rly.), 2 miles.
Purbasthali											*9*, 20	Purbasthali (H. K. Rly.), ½ mile.
Manteswar												Memari (E. I. Rly.), 19 miles.

Source :—Bengal District Gazetteer (B. Volume), Burdwan 1931.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND FAIRS

TABLE 10.1—GLOSSARY OF THE BETTER KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF BURDWAN DISTRICT

I Sadar Subdivision

A—*Burdwan P. S.*

1 Burdwan town. 67 miles by train on the E. I. R. and 73 miles by G. T. Road from Calcutta.

(*a*) Tombs of Sher Afgan and Kutb-ud-din at Alamganj (J. L. 31) to the south-west of the Raj Palace beyond Payramahal. They are plain tombs (Duel and death in 1606 A.D.).

(*b*) Tomb of Pir Bahram Sekka in the same locality as above. He died 970 H (1562 A.D.).

(*c*) Tomb of Khoja Anwar Shah at Khaje Anwerber (J. L. 36). Khoja Anwar Shah fell in battle near the town and his tomb was built by the Emperor Ferokh Shah. The date on the tomb is 1127 H (1715 A.D.).

(*d*) Krishnasagar tank constructed by Raja Krishna Ram Rai in the 17th century.

(*e*) Ranisagar tank excavated by Rani Brajakishori in 1709 A.D.

2 At Nawabhat (J. L. 16) at mile 76 of the G. T. Road about 400 yards to its north on the Talit Road is a group of 108 Siva-lingam temples which stand in a rectangle planted with trees and containing some well-kept tanks ; these temples were built and consecrated in October 1788 by the Maharani Adhiswari Bistukumari Bibi, wife of Tilak Chandra and mother of Tej Chandra. The Kalna temples are a later copy of this group.

3 Talitgarh (J. L. 10—Talit). Two miles to the north of Nawabhag up the Talit Road is the spacious fort of Talitgarh or Taliagarhi standing in an open plain. It is almost circular in form and is a space of over half a spuare mile in extent—the interior now forms a village—defended by a lofty earthwork rampart, with bastions at regular intervals and encircled by a deep and wide moat. There are still traces of masonry at the northern gateway, and in the citadel and some of the bastions. The Burdwan family and its retainers took refuge in this fort during the Maratha invasions of the 18th century (*See* Kulingram below).

Curiously enough there is a village called Kanainatsal (J. L. 76) about 1 mile south-east of Burdwan on the G. T. Road (mile 71) reminiscent of Kanainatsal on the Rajmahal hills which enshrines a relic of Chaitanya Deva. This village is more or less on the route, Katwa to Dantan, on the old Badshahi Road.

4 Kanchannagar (J. L. 26). A suburb of Burdwan town. A very fine brick temple of the Bengal hut type with superb terra cotta clay tiles.

B—*Raina P. S.*

Kotsimul (J. L. 208) on the Kaki or Kana Darakeswar river on the south-east border of the thana and district. Accessible from Mayapur on the old Banaras Road from Hooghly to Arambagh. Traces of remains of an old town are visible like those in Dwarbasini (Hooghly).

C—*Jamalpur P. S.*

1 Kulingram (J. L. 118). Railway station Jaugram 41 miles from Howrah on the H. B. Chord and three miles north of station. Alternatively at mile 54$\frac{3}{4}$ from Howrah on the G. T. Road at Nudipur a road goes 5 miles due south to Kulingram. Kulingram is to the east at 5 miles and Jaugram to the west of the road.

(*a*) Sivanidevi temple. The image of Sivani is of stone. A tablet on the wall says that the temple was consecrated in 963 Saka (1041 A.D.).

(*b*) Temple of Gopeswar Mahadeva. A tablet on the wall of the temple says that the temple was repaired in 1666 Saka (1744 A.D.). There is an image of a bull in black basalt—1½ cubits long and 1 cubit high—in a niche of the temple. There is an inscription in its dewlap which says that it was consecrated by Satyaraj Khan (15th century).

(*c*) The garh or fort of Ramananda Thakur. Remains of the fort, its moat and ramparts are discernible.

(*d*) The temple of Gopinath. It has a high tower.

(*e*) The temple of Madan-Gopal Jiu.

D—*Memari P. S.*

1 Deuliya temple (Deule—J. L. 137). R. S. Memari on the E. I. R. Mile 56 from Howrah on the G. T. Road. Turn south-west on the road to Masagram and after 2 miles turn west by village road to Deuliya. The river Damodar is 2 miles to the west of Deule. The Eden canal, which is imagined to have been once a bed of the Damodar flows south of this temple. Alternatively, alight at Masagram R. S. on the H. B. Chord line, travel about one mile west along the railway line and cross to the north at the first railway crossing. The temple of Deuliya is about 400 yards north of this railway crossing and is clearly visible from a passing train.

This is a recently discovered temple of considerable age and is similar to Para (Manbhum), Bahulara (Bankura) and Jatar Deul (Sundarbans) temples. Only it seems to be much older than the Bahulara. (*See* Bankura). Deule, it should be remembered, is only five miles west of Kulingram, another very ancient seat.

E—*Galsi P. S.*

1 Kasba (J. L. 20). From railway station Mankar on the E. I. R. travel 7 miles due south. This cuts the G. T. Road at mile 96 from Howrah. Railway station Mankar is 2 miles north of the G. T. Road up the cross road. It is now best approached by jeep along the canal embankment Road south-east of Rondiha.

Here is a collection of heaps, each about 120 feet in height and 60 feet in breadth. At the top there are stones and bricks. But it is not known whether there is masonry or brickwork inside. This is the ancient seat of chand Sadagar-kasba Champainagari and near it is a small heap called Santali parbat. They are very near the Damodar, and must have been a considerable inland port.

F—*Ausgram P. S.*

1 Amrargarh (J. L. 88). 2 miles north-east of railway station Mankar on the Mankar-Guskara road. 4 miles north by north-east of mile 96 of the G. T. Road.

Amrargarh is traditionally identified as the seat of Mahendranath or Mahindri Raja, the only prince of the Sadgop dynasty of Gopbhum whose name still survives. The long lines of fortification which enclosed his walled town are still visible and consist of a ruined earthwork rampart and ditch enclosing a square of about a mile in area.

2 Bhalki (J. L. 101). From mile 6 from Mankar on the Mankar-Guskara road a local board road goes three miles to the north to Bhalki. There is a remnant of an ancient tomb, with 2 rounded stone pillars, which are about 4 feet in height above ground level.

II Asansol Subdivision

A—*Asansol P. S.*

There is a stone temple at Ganrui (J. L. 3) of the Bengal hut type, reminiscent of similar temples at Garhbeta and Khirpai in Midnapur. This is about a mile and a half north of the Grand Trunk Road, from which a road takes off at Barachak at about mile 140½.

B—*Kulti P. S.*

1 Five stone temples at Begunia, Barakar (J. L. 30), on mile 148 of the G. T. Road and railway station Barakar on the Grand Chord. The description by J. D. Beglar is full and is quoted below. (Archaeological Survey of India Reports—Volume VIII—Bengal Provinces 1878—pages 150—154) :—

"Barakar, which is the terminus of the East Indian Railway, Barakar Branch, and is situated on the Grand Trunk Road contains several very interesting ancient remains, in excellent preservation. There are four temples, whose towers at least are temples together at the eastern end of the group, and one ruined temple not far off. Some few feet off are two other temples.

Temples Nos. 1 and 2 are precisely like each other. As they stand at present, they consist of a simple cell each, surmounted by a tower roof, but there are traces of a mandapa in front, of which all, but the foundations, have disappeared. So far as can now be ascertained, the temple consisted of a cell, with its doorway ; and antarala, formed in the thickness of the back walls of the mahamandapa ; a mahamandapa, about 13½ feet square. That there were chambers in front of the mahamandapa I cannot doubt, but no traces now exist of any.

One of the temples is inscribed. The record is engraved on the right jamb of the entrance or doorway of the sanctum. It is in two distinct pieces—one of 11½ lines, the other of 21 lines, both in a variety of the Bengali character. From the style of the characters, the temples do not appear to date to beyond the Muhammadan conquest, or, at the utmost, to just before. The inscriptions are not dated. One of them mentions the erection of the temple by one Harishchandra (Raja?) for his beloved ; but who Harishchandra was, or when he built the temples, is not mentioned. The temples are particularly interesting, as being the finest existing examples of their type.

The temples face east. In the cell of the inscribed one is a Ganesa on a pedestal, in front of which is an oblong argha, with 3 lingam holes cut into it. It appears to me that only one of the holes was originally cut ; the others were subsequently added—why, I cannot imagine. I infer this from the rudeness of execution of the other holes ; two nandis and several Vaishnavic sculptures lie outside. A peculiarity of these temples,— and not of these alone but of the entire series of temples of this type to be found in Manbhum,—is the sunk position of the floor of the sanctum.

I am inclined to ascribe these temples to a period posterior to the Muhammadan conquest of Northern India, from the circumstance that a temple of this type, existing at Telcupi, to be noticed further on, has had the corners of its mahamandapa cut off (to enable a circular roof to be put on), in the same way as the corners of Iltimish's tomb at Delhi ; but it is to be observed that this mode of construction, although it, undoubtedly, occurs in a post-Muhammadan building in Delhi, is to be regarded as essentially Hindu, especially as we meet no instances of it after the time, when, as is well known, Hindu masons were employed of necessity in the construction of Muhammadan structures ; so that, although I am on this ground inclined to attribute these temples to a post-Muhammadan period in the absence of other data, I am by no means satisfied that in doing so, I am right.

The sanctum is roofed by overlapping stones, chamfered at the edges, till the opening is small enough to be slabbed over ; but, although the inner roof of the sanctum is thus a pyramidal one, there is space between it and the outer tower roof for a small chamber. I could see no chamber from the outside, and clambering up to ascertain it, was not practicable ; but, judging from other examples, it is very unlikely that the entire intervening space is solidly filled in.

The basement mouldings of these temples are not elegant, though they are deeply cut, and rise to a great height. This is due to the circumstance that they do not splay outwards, and thus add to the breadth and solidity of the temple. Constructively, these temples, founded on solid

rock, need no splay outwards of the foundations, but, artistically, the very profusion of deep-cut lines, richly sculptured, which do not apparently increase the stability of the temple, is unsatisfactory. In this respect the simple mouldings of the temple at Katras, similarly founded on rock, will contrast favourably with these, as also those of No. 5 temple here; and even No. 4 has very perceptible advantages over Nos. 1 and 2.

It is needless to do more than allude to the richly indented towers. As examples of towers richly, yet simply, ornamented, they invite especial attention and study. It is not, however, possible to give a critical account of them till accurate drawings to scale can be made—a work which, as I have before observed, must be undertaken at some future time, not now, when extensive rapid tours are undertaken and accomplished.

Close to and south of these temples stands a raised mound—the ruins of a temple. This temple contained numerous statues of the avatars of Vishnu, several of which still exist in a weather-beaten and broken state. The temple must have been large and the statues appear to have been ranged along the walls of the mahamandapa, doing duty as pilasters and, perhaps, as pillars, precisely in the style of the temples in the eastern portion of the Central Provinces, which I have since seen. The age of this temple is difficult to ascertain. Judging from the ruins of what its style must have been, and comparing it with the temples in the Central Provinces, to which type it clearly belongs, this temple should be placed at a very early period, perhaps the sixth or seventh century of our ear; but as it is found in company with other temples which, apparently, are of a later date, I do not see how any great antiquity car be assigned to it. There is but one solution,—to ascribe all the Barakar temples to a date prior (but not by much) to the Muhammadan conquest.

Temple No. 4 stands by itself. It, like Nos. 1 and 2, consists at present of a single cell, but, unlike them, it does not appear to have ever had a mahamandapa in front, as the mouldings are carried round to the very entrance of the sanctum. Unlike them, too, it does not face east, but due west. In other particulars it appears to be much like them. The floor of its cell is considerably lower than the sill of the entrance, being 3 feet 7 inches below the level of the entrance sill. Like them, too, it has a pyramidal roof inside, with no chambers visible above, and the tower and the ornamentation of the tower are similar also. The mouldings of the basement are, however, different, both in being unadorned with sculpture, and in being higher and bolder, and altogether more pleasing. A portion of the lower part of the temple is now buried underground.

The object of worship inside is the figure of a fish lying flat, serving as an argha to five lingam holes cut in it. This sculpture is especially interesting as proving that the fish is essentially a representation of the female power of nature—a character which it bears in the mythology of other nations, but which appears to have been overlooked, or forgotten, in Indian mythology, where it, and a similar symbol, the tortoise, are dissociated from the lingam. Vishnu, as the preserving, and therefore the reproductive, agent, is, by right, entitled to these symbols; but so is he in his masculine aspect to the lingam. The lingam, however, has long, by a strange anomaly, become associated with Siva, the destroying agent, and has lost all connection with its natural pedestal, the yoni, represented by the fish and tortoise, and elsewhere (out of India) by the boat, the ark, etc. It is out of place here to pursue the subject further, but in the history of Indian symbolism, this unique sculpture will occupy a very interesting and important position. The sculpture represents a fish 5 feet 9 inches long from the snout to the tip of the tail, 2 feet 3 inches wide at the swell below the head, and 1 foot 9 inches at the junction of the tail. The tail itself is 9 inches long by 2 feet 1 inch wide at its extremity.

Close to this temple, and facing it, stands temple No. 5. It is now inclosed, or partially inclosed, within a courtyard; but the walls of this inclosure are evidently later additions, as they cover up the mouldings of the temple outside on the sides.

Divested of this wall, the temple consists of a cell and an antarala, or vestibule. It does not appear to have ever had a mahamandapa in front. The object of worship, is a lingam, placed in a great argha, 4 feet 7 inches in diameter. Besides this, there are lying, in and out, statues and fragments, among which may be reckoned, Ganesa, a four-armed female, a four-armed male holding a sword and a trident in two hands, and some nondescript fragments. The roof is pyramidal inside, as in other temples.

Externally, the tower differs considerably from those of the other temples here, and, though in bad order, surpasses them in beauty and richness, though the sculptured details are not so profuse or minute. The basement mouldings, too, are bold, elegant and simple, and stand in strong contrast to the richer, more laboured, but ineffective, profusion of lines in the other temples. Reference to the plates and photographs will give details both of this and of the other temples.

This temple cannot be classed with the others. In design and in execution it is essentially different, though the same in material ; and if style alone be taken as a criterion of age, it should be much older than them. But style is such a vague expression, that it is a vicious system, which presumes from a consideration of that which itself is undefined to deduce the age of any structure. Few, if any, of those who use the expression have any clear idea of its meaning. I certainly have very vague notions about it ; and I do not believe it has yet been laid down what, and why, particular features, or what, and why, particular details of features,—whether of plan, of material, of colour, of ornamentation, of profile, or of construction,—should be, and what should not be, considered as entering into, and helping to make up, the shadowy thing known (or rather, I should say, not known) as style. Before we can make use of "style" as a test of age, we have, first, to define it ; and secondly, to show that style is justly a criterion of age and of age alone,—not rather of locality, or of a combination of age and locality. I have in several instances been guilty of attempting to judge from 'style'; but it has always been done with hesitation, and more because I felt myself somehow bound to give an opinion,—guess it should rather be called,—which will be of use, even if it only succeeds in inviting controversy, and thus helping to throw light from other quarters on the subject.

One interesting feature in these temples must not be passed over unnoticed. The temples are surmounted by urns, and not by cylinders, or spires, or cones. The temple No. 5 had, indeed, once an iron trisul surmounting it, but it appeared to me to have been put in afterwards.

There are no legends in connection with these temples."

2 Kalyaneswari or Debisthan (J. L. 1, Debipur). Five miles to the north of Barakar up a metalled road on the left bank of the Barakar river, below the Hadla hills, are some temples known as Debisthan. They appear to be of recent date—perhaps built of older materials. They are interesting as showing that even at a very late period, the horizontal arch was used by Hindus, as may be seen from the entrance archway of the enclosure, which is evidently built of the relics of some older structure, of which now no traces remain.

Two of the temples here are inscribed. The inscriptions are in bad order, from having been cut on a soft stone. They are in Bengali characters, and are cut in relief—an almost certain sign of their recent age. One of them mentions a raja's name and Kalyankot ; as the temples are known as the sthana of Debi Kalyaneswari, it appears that formerly a small fort, named Kalyankot (kot meaning citadel) existed here. The statue of the Debi herself in the principal temple,—a large, plain, massive, pyramidal roofed, dark temple with balustrade-shaped pillars in front,—is inscribed. The inscription is in Bengali and reads "Sri Sri Kalyaneswari Charana parayan Srijukta Deva Natha Deva Sarma".

The temples, three in a row facing east, are enclosed by a high rectangular wall and has a courtyard.

There is a quaint and touching legend attached to the temple similar to those at Chhatna and Raipur (Bankura) and Dihi Bayra (Hooghly).

3 Dishergarh or Dihi Sergarh (J. L. 39). Four miles due south by excellent road from mile 148 of the G. T. Road, the old capital of the pargana on the Damodar, only a few miles north-east of Pachet (Manbhum), was erected by the Rajput house of Pachet, who were the proprietors of Shergarh until Raja Chitra Sen Rai wrested it from them. It had an earthwork fort of which no trace remains owing to the coal mines.

B—*Jamuria P. S.*

1 Churulia (J. L. 6). From mile 137 from Howrah on the G. T. Road a metalled road (6 miles) goes north-east to Barabani P. S. This road goes north-east again (5 miles beyond Barabani) to Churulia. Alternatively railway station Churulia on the E. I. R. Ondal Loop Line which is a short distance from the remains of the fort. The river Ajay is a short distance north of the fort.

There is a ruined stone fort, the country round the fort being open though bare, and the fort stands on a rocky promontory in a dense forest. The fort is said to have been built by a Raja Narottam and is known as Raja Narottam's fort. Oldham suggests that the fort may originally have belonged to the Panchet Rajas. There are stone houses belonging to Muslim Aimadars, the stones having been taken from the fort.

C—*Ondal P. S.*

1 Pandaveswar (J. L. 5—Baidyanathpur) on the south bank of the Ajay. At mile 127¾ from Howrah on the G. T. Road, just short of the south fork to Raniganj town a metalled road (the Raniganj-Suri road) turns north to Toposi R. S., and thereafter almost due west and west by north to Baidyanathpur (16 miles). Alternatively R. S. Pandaveswar on the Ondal-Sainthia Branch of the E. I. R. Bhimgarh is on the north bank of the river in district Birbhum.

There are a number of small, uninteresting temples called Panch Pandaveswar. The five Pandavas are said to have established five lingams. All the temples are comparatively modern, and built of stone and brick. To the east of the road is a large tank with the remains of a Muslim dargah and of a Hindu temple close to it. They are not very ancient.

D—*Kanksa P. S.*

1 Kanksa (J. L. 86). One mile due north of mile 102½ from Howrah on the G. T. Road and 1¼ mile north of R. S. Panagarh.

The remains of the tiny fort at Kanksa or Kankeswar can still be seen, and in the small tank below it figures of Hindu deities carved in basalt are still occasionally found. In addition much stonework of Hindu workmanship may be traced in the ruins of the mosque which is known as the Raja's mosque close to the fort. Kanksa was the seat of the Sadgop dynasty which, according to tradition, formerly ruled in Gopbhum and Senpahari.

2 Rajgarh (J. L. 69-70—Tilakchandrapur Garadaha). Four miles north of Kanksa up the road to Illambazar lies the fort of Rajgarh, which was constructed by Chitra Sen Rai of Burdwan to overawe his conquest of Gopbhum.

The Rajgarh fort is a handsome ruin forming a rectangular fortification without a moat, standing just clear of the forest and surrounded by a rampart, which on the west side is still about 40 feet high, with bastions at the corners and along the faces. Much of the masonry of the southern and northern gateways, and also of an interior residence, still remains. Outside the southern gate are the remains of an outwork or barbican, with polygonal towers at the corners built of small excellently moulded bricks. It commanded both the highway along the Ajay and the road from Suri or Nagar *via* Illambazar to Bishnupur.

3 The temple of Ichhay Ghosh at Gourangapur (J. L. 28) 6 miles west of the Ajay river ferry point on the Illambazar-Panagarh road. Fork left from Illambazar ferry point on the Ajay through Bankati. A jeep can go in fair weather to within half a mile of the monument.

The beautifully built brick temple, a landmark for miles far and wide, still in fine preservation though deserted and evidently more than two centuries old, is known as the temple of Ichhay Ghosh, said to have been killed in battle by a Raja called Lau Sen. Ichhay Ghosh is reputed to be the architect and artificer of the temple.

The temple is a survival of the ancient Rekha type in a period when it appears to have been replaced by other styles. It is probable that Lau Sen is no other than the Burdwan Raja Chitra Sen Rai, who conquered Gopbhum in the middle of the 18th century. (Cf. Temple of Bhandeswara Siva in Rajnagar, Birbhum.)

4 Garh killa Kherobari (J. L. 27). Contiguous west of Gourangapur on a small tableland overlooking the Ajay stands the fort constructed by Chitra Sen Rai to overawe Gopbhum and Senpahari, in which his cannon with his name in Persian characters deeply engraved on them lie. Popularly known as the Bistupur Syamarupar Garh. It is best approached from Malandighi, which is about 6 miles north-east off mile 110 G. T. Road.

5 Bankati (J. L. 33). About a mile east of Gourangapur. There is a superb metal *ratha* in this village of exquisite workmanship.

6. Temple of kaleswar or Ratheswar Siva in mauza Ajra (J.L. 93) on the junction of the road to Malandighi and Gopalnagar about 2 miles north-east of mile 110 G. T. Road. This is an interesting old laterite with a big lingam in the cella.

III Kalna Subdivision

A—*Kalna P. S.*

1 Ambika Kalna. Railway station 26 miles from Bandel on the E. I. R. Bandel-Barharwa Loop Line. Alternatively fork to the north at mile 42 from Howrah on the G. T. Road to Inchhura (9 miles) and then north-west to Kalna (9 miles).

(*a*) There are traces of an old Muslim fort in the south-eastern part of the town.

(*b*) The tomb of Majlis Saheb and the ruins around it. These are very ancient dating back to the 16th century. Majlis Saheb and Badar Saheb, according to tradition, were brothers who came to Kalna some 400 years ago to spread the creed of Islam.

(*c*) The ruined mosque south of Majlis Saheb tomb. This mosque is of a great antiquity and must be of the age of the Tribeni mosque. The superstructure is of brick but the basement is of basalt stone work, which bears manifest traces of having been carved for Hindu uses. The bricks are large and coarse [similar to the bricks found at Mahanand (Hooghly) and Bangarh (West Dinajpur)] and great antiquity is attributed by tradition to the mosque.

(*d*) The tomb of Badar Saheb, a plain tomb near the court houses.

(*e*) Within the palace compound there is a group of brick temples in the Bengal style, one to Siva, two to Krishna. They belong to the late 18th and early 19th century.

2 Bagnapara (J. L. 93—Uttar Goora). One mile to the north-west of Kalna courts.

There is a temple to Ramkrishna Jiu and a Siva lingam temple known as Gopeswar.

B—*Manteswar P. S.*

1 Manteswar (J. L. 41). 22 miles north up the Manteswar road from Memari, mile 55 from Howrah on the G. T. Road.

There are a few very old temples here, one of which is dedicated to Siva under his name Manteswar.

2 Denur (J. L. 66). 4 miles north-east of Manteswar. An old temple consecrated by Brindaban Das, author of "Chaitanya Bhagabat".

IV Katwa Subdivision

A—*Katwa P. S.*

1 Agradwip (J. L. 112). Railway station Patuli on the Bandel-Barharwa Loop Line, 57 miles from Bandel. Agradwip is 3 miles to the north.

The temple of Gopinath contains an idol of Gopinath consecrated by Gobinda Ghosh, contemporary and disciple of Chaitanya Deva (16th century). The temple is old.

2 Dainhat (J. L. 90). 61 miles from Bandel, the railway station Dainhat is on the Bandel-Barharwa Loop. Dainhat is a mile to the north.

(*a*) The remains of the Rajas of Burdwan, from Abu Rai, the founder of the house, to Jagat Ram Rai, are preserved here in a building called Samajbari.

(*b*) The tomb of Badar Shah. The entrance to the Dargah is marked by beautiful carvings in stone, suggesting their use from the remains of a Hindu temple.

3 Katwa town. Katwa is 65 miles from Bandel on the Bandel-Barharwa Loop and 36 miles by tarred road from Burdwan.

(*a*) The old fort which was a simple earthwork and mounted 14 guns, now lies in the heart of the town. It is situated on a tongue of land on the confluence of the Ajay and Bhagirathi and is still distinctly defined by a deep and wide moat except on the north side.

(*b*) A large mosque in very fair preservation still exists within it. It was built by Jafar Khan, better known as Murshid Kuli Khan (1702-1725).

(*c*) The place where Chaitanya Deb had his head shaven and was initiated.

B—*Mangalkot P. S.*

1 Khirgram (J. L. 128). About 26 miles from Burdwan on the Burdwan-Katwa road lies Kaichar village (R. S. Kaichar on the Burdwan-Katwa railway). Khirgram is 3 miles south-east of Kaichar along a local board road.

Khirgram is a Pithasthan and the Sati's left breast fell here. The Pithasthan is called Jogadhya, Bhairab Khirkhandak.

A quaint and touching legend is attached similar to those at Chhatna and Raipur (Bankura), Dihi Bayra (Hooghly) and Kalyaneswari (Burdwan).

2 Mangalkot (J. L. 64). At Balgana (also R.S. Balgana on the Burdwan-Katwa railway) about 13 miles from Burdwan on the Burdwan-Katwa road a metalled road goes west to Muralipur (3 miles) and turns due north (5½ miles) to Mangalkot.

Mangalkot was formerly a great Muhammadan settlement and there are many ruined mosques in the village and in those adjoining it. There are several tombs of Fakirs, the chief being that of Francis Bernier's patron Danesmand who lived in Aurangzeb's time. The principal ruins are (*a*) the tomb of five gazis called Golam Panjatan, (*b*) the Koar Saheb Masjid, (*c*) the mosque of Maulana Hamid Danesmand, (*d*) the tomb of Maulana Hamid Danesmand and (*e*) the ruins of Hussain Shah mosque.

3 Kogram or Ujani (J. L. 58—Kogram) on the river Kunur is directly north of Mangalkot.

(*a*) It is a Pithasthan where the Sati's right elbow fell. The idol is called Sarvamangala, Bhairab Kapilambar. It is cast in brass. Kapilambar Bhairab is of black basalt. There are ancient places called Bhramarar Daha and Srimantadanga.

(*b*) Kogram is the birth place of Lochan Das, the author of "Chaitanya Mangal". It contains his tomb which is in the shape of a small pyramid.

C—*Ketugram P. S.*

1 Ketugram (J. L. 85). Railway station Ambalgram on the Katwa-Ahmadpur railway. Ketugram is 3 miles west of this station.

This is a Pithasthan where the Sati's left arm fell. Ancient name Bahula. Bahula and Bhairab Bhirum are worshipped.

The temple is of no great distinction.

There used to be a temple of Billeswar or Billanath [J. L. 76—Billeswar Rasui 6 miles due west of Katwa on the road to Sajpur (Birbhum)]; this is the Bhairab temple to Fullara, Attahasa at Maliha (J. L. 75). It will be recalled that the famous stone image of "Chamunda or Mahananda Attahasa" or "Dantura Attahasa" was discovered in a pond in Maliha.

TABLE 10.2 A—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND MELAS

Serial 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 (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SUBDIVISION—SADAR				
		THANA : BURDWAN				
1	58	Tubgram	June-July	Dasahara	2	500
2	103	Kaligram	Do.	Jaydurga	3	2,000
3	66	Mirzapur	Do.	Do.	3	4,000
4	61	Sonpur	May-June	Kali puja	3	5,000
5	136	Hat Gobindapur	Do.	Manasa	2	2,000
6	106	Kurman	April	Charak	7	6,000
7	..	Sadar Ghat	December-January	Pous Parban	1	5,000
8	16	Nababhat	February-March	Sivaratri	1	8,000
9	..	Mahanta Asthal	July-August	Jhulan	5	2,000
10	26	Kanchannagar	June-July	Rath	1	1,000
11	In 68	Hutudewan	February	Oras mela	2	500
12	In 68	Nerodighi	Do.	Garib Newaj Pir mela	4	300
13	68	Rayan	Do.	Sivaratri mela	4	500
14	9	Alampur	March	Buropir mela	4	300
15	19	Matial	February	Satyapir mela	2	300
		THANA : AUSGRAM				
16	90	Suata	December	Mahaprabhur Asthana	3	3,000
17	122	Beranda	February	Radha Krishna	3	1,500
18	158	Guskara	March	Sivaratri	3	1,800
19	132	Budra	Do.	Manasa	1	100
20	38	Ramchandrapur	May	Didi Thakurani	3	3,000
21	90	Suata	January	Bamanpirer mela	2	2,000
22	121	Beluti	Do.	Kalidaha mela	6	1,000
23	169	Dignagar	July	Rath	1	500
24	170	Bhota	February	Maghi purnima	3	600
25	179	Kairapur	April	Debi mela	3	1,000
26	..	Bagrai	Do.	Sa-sahiba mela	2	800
27	..	Dharapara	May	Dharmaraj mela	1	400
28	171	Takipur	October	Kali puja	2	1,000
		THANA : GALSI				
29	37	Mankar	February	Bhawani puja	3	500
30	16	Chak Tentul	March	Charak	5	300
31	20	Kasba	January	Behula Bhasan	7	1,500
32	63	Ramgopalpur	March	Ananda mela	3	700
33	85	Pursha	January	Pir Saheb	4	1,000
34	70	Gohagram	March	Charak	1	500
35	103	Irkona	February	Sri panchami	7	2,000
36	137	Ura	January	Paus Sankranti	3	500
37	..	Baradighi	February	Pirerdarga	2	400
38	..	Barsona	Do.	Barsona mela	4	600
39	..	Baradighi	Do.	Pirer mela	4	500
40	48	Paraj	April	Paraj mela	5	1,000
41	37	Mankar	February	Bhaba mela	5	600
		THANA : KHANDAGHOSH				
42	..	Daspukur	February	Pirsaheb	3/4	500
43	35	Bonwai	June	Ambubachi	2/3	3,000
44	45	Onari	February	Onari Purbapara mela	12	2,000
45	..	Baheragara	January	Pirsaheb	7/8	1,000
46	65	Gaitanpur	Do.	Gouranga Thakur	1	1,000
47	..	Nasika	June	Dharmaraj	3	1,000
48	..	Khetkuri	March	Gajan	3/4	1,000
49	..	Nowhat	February	Oras mela	8	1,500
50	82	Aladipur	Do.	Baruopir mela	2/3	500
51	78	Sagrai	May	Gajan	3/4	700
52	107	Gopalbera	January	Pirsaheb	1	2,000
53	68	Kesabpur	March	Pirsaheb mela	4	1,200
		THANA : MEMARI				
54	93	Bohar	April	Pir Gadai Sahaber mela	4	20,000
55	132	Keja	June	Manasa puja (Jhapan mela)	2	8,000
56	215	Chot Khanda	August	Manasa puja	3	25,000
57	..	Gayeshpur	March	Pir Aulia Saheb mela	2	500
58	4	Sargachhi	April	Rangila Saheber mela	3	500
59	In 167	Gopeganter	May	Chandi mela	2	700
60	39	Palsit	Do.	Mahatsav mela	4	500
61	116	Patra	Do.	Sasti mela	1	500
62	44	Dadpur	June	Mamdotala Gajan mela	2	700
63	7	Mandalgram	August	Jagatgouri mela	2	3,000
64	152	Memari	July	Jhapan mela	1	700
65	208	Kalsi	August	Do.	1	1,500

TABLE 10.2 A—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND MELAS—contd.

Serial 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 (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SUBDIVISION—SADAR—concld.				
		THANA : JAMALPUR				
66	114	Jaugram	February	Sivaratri mela	7	5,000
67	..	Rankindaha	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
68	72	Siali	January	Kali puja	7	300
69	118	Kulingram	January to February	Madangopal Thakur mela	20	800
		THANA : BHATAR				
70	33	Mahata	January	Gobindajee's mela	4	300
71	68	Muratipur	February	Fakir's mela	4	200
72	38	Eruar	July	Kali puja	3	300
73	38	Do.	January/February	Sarswati puja	30	1,000
74	67	Bamsor	February	Pirer mela	4	1,000
75	36	Mandardihi	March	Maulavi Saheber mela	4	500
76	48	Nunari	Do.	Fakir Saheber mela	4	1,000
		THANA : RAINA				
77	57	Bora	February	Makari Saptami mela	2	1,000
78	200	Daminya	Do.	Kalpataru mela	2	6,000
79	184	Madhabdihi	February to March	Ahar Chandi mela	5	1,000
80	57	Bora	May	Nrishingha Chaturdashi mela	2	800
		SUBDIVISION—ASANSOL				
		THANA : ASANSOL				
81	..	Ghagarbari	January	Kali puja	1	5,000
82	23	Asansol village	April	Siva puja (Charak)	3	2,000
83	15	Dhadka	February	Kali puja (Naibari)	1	2,000
		THANA : JAMURIA				
84	44	Darbardanga	January	Dhamasala	1	2,000
85	31	Benali	February	Kenduli mela	3	5,000
86	31	Do.	March	Ramraja puja	3	5,000
87	19	Nandi	Do.	Saraswati puja	3	600
88	18	Shibpur	Do.	Sivaratri mela	1	500
89	..	Shikpur	April	Pir-saheber mela	2	200
90	41	Kumardiha	Do.	Do.	2	200
91	21	Jamuria village	Do.	Dharmarajer Gajan	2	500
92	20	Damodarpur	September	Chata Parab (Santals' Festival)	2	4,000
93	..	Saltor	April	Dharmarajer Gajan	2	500
94	23	Pariharpur	September	Chata Parab (Santals' Festival)	2	2,000
		THANA : HIRAPUR				
95	61	Aluthiya	February	Saraswati puja	1	400
96	.	Thunut	February and October	Mankeswari mela	3	3,000
97	57	Purushottampur	March	Chaitra Sankranti mela	1	500
98	33	Kalajhariya	February	Oras mela	1	1,000
		THANA : RANIGANJ				
99	..	Narayanbari	February	Dharmaraj	7	4/5 thousand
100	23	Ronai	February	Pir Saheb	5	7/8 thousand
101	17	Siarsol	June	Rathajatra	7	3/4 thousand
		THANA : ONDAL				
102	36	Dakshin Khanda	April	Siva puja	4	2,000
103	32	Khandra	March	Kali puja	2	1,000
104	18	Ukhra	June	Rathajatra	1	5,000
105	18	Do.	July	Jhulanjatra	4	10,000
106	10	Mahal	January	Rayani puja	7	5,000
107	..	Pandaveswar	Do.	Siva puja	1	1,000
108	41	Kajoragram	March	Siva Gajan	3	5,000
109	51	Ramprasadpur	Do.	Do.	2	1,000
110	52	Ondal South Bazar	April	Mahabirjhanda	3	700
		THANA : FARIDPUR				
111	..	Durgapur	June	Rathajatra	1	1,000
112	42	Kataberia	Do.	Do.	1	500
113	42	Do.	November	Gostha mela	7	1,000
114	..	Oyaria	Do.	Do.	3	1,000
115	50	Ichhapur	May	Ganga puja	3	1,000
116	35	Sarpai	Do.	Do.	3	2,000
117	..	Sagarbhanga	April	Gajan	2	1,000
118	65	Mejedihi	Do.	Dharmaraj	2	1,000
119	92	Nadiha	Do.	Gajan of Siva	2	500

TABLE 10.2 A—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND MELAS—contd.

Serial 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 (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SUBDIVISION—ASANSOL—concld.				
		THANA : FARIDPUR—contd.				
120	74	Faridpur	April	Dharmaraj	2	500
121	42	Kataberia	October	Gostastami mela	2	300
		THANA : KANKSA				
122	65	Gopalpur	March	Sivaratri mela	1	2,000
123	65	Do.	February	Maghi saptami	1	2,000
124	65	Do.	March	Chaitra Sankranti	4	2,000
125	63	Babnabera	January	Pous Sankranti	4	1,000
126	90	Silampur	Do.	Makar Sankranti	3	1,000
		THANA : KULTI				
127	30	Barakar Shibmandir	February	Sivaratri	2	5,000
128	52	Neamatpur	Do.	Do.	2	3,000
129	..	Paltandanga	January	Pous Sankranti	1	5,000
		Kalyaneswari	February	Saraswati puja	1	5,000
130	39	Dishergrah	April	Pirer mela	15	2,000
		THANA : BARABANI				
131	50	Domohani Chati	November	Goshala mela	3	5,000
		THANA : SALANPUR				
132	55	Jitpur	February	Sivaratri	1	1,000
133	..	Jemihari	Do.	Do.	3	2,000
		SUBDIVISION—KALNA				
		THANA : KALNA				
134	..	Chanditolahat	July	Ashar Nabami	3	1,500
135	34	Medgachhi	February	Dharmaraj puja	3	1,550
136	46	Goparghat Malatipur	Do.	Uttarayana	1	500
137	53	Sargaria	May	Sitala puja	2	1,000
138	56	Maslandapur	June	Sidhyeswar puja	1	500
139	58	Atgharia	August	Manasha puja	1	300
140	57	Simlon	September	Do.	1	200
141	51	Krishnapur	October	Do.	1	300
142	54	Briddhapara	April	Chaitra Sankranti	1	200
143	66	Sultanpur	Do.	Kalimata puja	2	500
144	71	Gopalpur	August	Manashamata	1	200
145	..	Belerhat	September	Durga puja	1	100
146	64	Uplati	August	Manashamata	1	150
147	62	Bhatra	July	Bastu puja	1	200
148	..	Marteswar	March	Dolejatra	2	300
149	..	Birulia	July	Lalimata	1	200
150	..	Do.	November	Bastu puja	1	100
151	130	Narikeldanga	July	Jhapan	1	1,500
152	128	Baidyapur	June	Rakhiday	7	1,500
153	128	Do.	October	Rash Festival	3	500
154	128	Do.		Nabami puja	1	500
155	134	Udaypur	July	Jhapan	3	1,200
156	153	Kadipara	Do.	Do.	1	200
157	106	Akalpaush	August	Do.	1	200
158	74	Tehata	Do.	Manasha	1	300
159	107	Narenga	Do.	Do.	1	300
160	110	Jhikra	January	Dewan mela	1	500
161	162	Koyaldanga	July	Manasha puja	1	500
162	95	Dharmadanga	September	Do.	1	200
163	95	Dharmadanga	February	Bagdebi puja	1	200
164	..	Puranhat	September	Gajalakshmi puja	1	500
165	..	Do.	May	Manasha puja	1	500
166	102	Ekchari	April	Charak puja	1	200
167	..	Jamurtola	May	Jhapan	1	100
168	..	Sarbamangala	Do.	Sarbamangala puja	1	200
169	171	Satgachi	March	Dolejatra	1	200
170	..	Kanchragoriah	April	Jatadhari puja	1	200
171	138	Kumarpara	May	Sitala puja	1	200
172	139	Singarkon	April	Jagatgouri puja	1	500
173	51	Krishnapur	Do.	Gostha Bihar	1	300
174	145	Kola	August	Jhapan	1	150
175	143	Bara Bahar	September	Do.	1	150
176	..	Chaugram	Do.	Do.	1	150
177	146	Kulti	Do.	Do.	1	125
178	139	Singarkon	March	Dolejatra	12	150
179	46	Malatipur	January	Gopal mela	1	2,500
180	..	Bagnapara	February	Mahatsav mela	4	3,000

TABLE 10.2 A—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND MELAS—concld.

Serial 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 (number of days)	Average total attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SUBDIVISION—KALNA—concld.				
		THANA : KALNA—contd.				
181	34-35	Medgachi or Manikhar	January	Jatmela	1	2,000
182	46	Malatipur	February	Makari saptami mela	1	..
183	48	Gramkalna	Do.	Do.	1	1,500
184	139	Singarkon	March	Dole mela	3	2,500
185	67	Isabpur	April	Kali mela	2	1,000
186	53	Sargaria	May	Sitala mela	1	2,500
187	128	Baidyapur	June/July	Rathajatra mela	9	1,500
188	28	Ranibund	July	Ashar nabami mela	2	2,000
		THANA : PURBASTHALI				
189	46	Jamalpur	May	Siva puja	30	10,000 to 12,000
190	46	Jamalpur	February	Siva puja	2	4,000-5,000
191	87	Bhandartikuri	August	Manasha puja	1	4,000-5,000
192	81	Palashpuli	March	Sitala puja	1	2,000-3,000
193	.	Sibnagar	February	Sivaratri mela	3	3,000
194	46	Jamalpur	May	Buroraj mela	3	10,000
195	..	Polerhat	August	Brahmani mela	3	5,000
		THANA—MANTESWAR				
196	29	Kharampur	January	Oras mela (Muslim Festival)	4	1,200
197	104	Joshu Bhagra	May	Buroraj Thakur	4	2,000
198	93	Raigram	February	Gorachand mela	5	5,000
199	71	Kusumgram	Do.	Pir Saheber mela	5	2,000
200	24	Susuni	May	Tarikhya puja	5	4,000
201	41	Manteswar	April	Charak puja	2	500-600
202	..	Ichudanga	February	Buroraj mela	1	2,000
203	..	Ichudanga	May	Do.	3	2,000
204	..	Raigram	February/March	Gorachand mela	7	1,000
205	..	Kuley	February	Pir Saheber mela	2	500
206	..	Bhelia	March	Ronza Sarif mela	4	500
		SUBDIVISION—KATWA				
		THANA—KATWA				
207	37	Karajgram	January	Panchanantala mela	1	400
208	48	Kaithan	Do.	Kaithan Hattala mela	1	200
209	47	Karulia	Do.	Panchanantala	1	300
210	123	Chanduli	June	Ganga puja	1	500
211	74	Mulgram	January	Panchanan'ala	1	500
212	74	Mulgram	June	Ambubachi	1	150
213	112	Agradwip	March	Baruni	7	1,000
214	..	Gopalpur	January	Panchanan Thakur mela	4	800
215	..	Khajurdihi	February	Bhairabnath mela	2	800
216	121	Singi	July	Khotralal puja mela	3	1,000
217	7	Srikhanda	November	Srikhanda Bardanga mela	3	1,000
		THANA—KETUGRAM				
218	118	Uddharanpur	January	Pous Sankranti	15	25,000
219	14	Berugram	Do.	Gopaldas Babaji's death	3	2,000
220	69	Dakshindihi	Do.	Ratanti Chaturdashi	1	10,000
221	48	Dadhia	February	Bairagithala	15	70,000
222	11	Ankhona	Do.	Piror mela	3	3,000
223	117	Naihati	April	Gajan mela	3	60,000
224	49	Aiyapur	February	Saraswati puja	3	5,000
225	75	Billeswar	Do.	Billwanath mela	2	500
226	36	Kanara	March	Sha-Saheber mela	2	200
227	37	Komarpur	June	Kala Chandtala mela	2	500
228	30	Amgaria	December	Amgaria mela	5	1,000
		THANA—MANGALKOT				
229	33	Kasiara	February	Bairagitola mela	6	4,000
230	68	Babladihi	Do.	Sivaratri mela	3	5,000
231	129	Kharija Kshirgram	March	Kshirgram mela	6	20,000
232	64	Mangalkot	February	Pir Saheber mela	7	3,000
233	115	Sitalgram	January	Dhananjoy Pandit's death	3	1,000
234	112	Chaitanyapur	March	Sivaratri	3	2,000
235	59	Nutanhat	April	Basanti puja	4	1,000
236	58	Kogram	January	Ujjaini puja	3	2,000
237	36	Jhilera	Do.	Do.	3	500
238	81	Palisgram	February	Musafir mela	2	600
239	128	Kshirgram	May	Jogadya mela	1	5,000
240	59	Nutanhat	February	Jatindra mela	3	500

Source :—By courtesy of the chairman, District Board, Burdwan and the Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

TABLE 10.2 B—LIST OF HATS (MARKETS)

Serial No.	Name of the Hat or Market	Location	Main items of business	Days of operation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gopalpur Hat	Kanksa P. S.	Vegetable	Thursday, Sunday
2	Rajbanda Hat	Do.	Do.	Friday, Monday
3	Panagar Bazar	Do.	Rice, fish, egg, vegetable	Daily
4	Kanksa Hat	Do.	Do.	Thursday, Sunday
5	Ajoduya Hat	Do.	Vegetable	Monday, Friday
6	Memari	Memari P. S.	Paddy, rice, vegetable, potato, pulses	Daily
7	Satgachia	Do.	Do.	Twice a week
8	Bahar	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Mondalgram	Do.	Fish, vegetable, rice	Do.
10	Dalui Bazar	Do.	Fish, vegetable, rice and paddy	Do.
11	Bijur	Do.	Rice, fish, vegetable	Do.
12	Sankari	Khandaghosh P. S.	Vegetable	Saturday, Tuesday
13	Sagrai	Do.	Do.	Wednesday and Sunday
14	Berugram	Do.	Do.	Tuesday and Saturday
15	Kaiyou	Do.	Potato, brinjal, etc.	Wednesday and Saturday
16	Khandaghosh	Do.	Do.	Wednesday and Sunday
17	Bhanara	Barabani P. S.	Vegetable	Sunday and Monday
18	Charanpur	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Raina Hat	Raina P. S.	Vegetable, fish, rice	Saturday and Wednesday
20	Sahajpur	Do.	Do.	Tuesday and Friday
21	Bora	Do.	Do.	Monday and Friday
22	Sehara Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday and Wednesday
23	Chakchandan	Do.	Do.	....
24	Gopalpur	Do.	Do.	Monday and Thursday
25	Baralihati	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	Barabainan	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	Pasanda	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	Palason	Do.	Do.	Tuesday and Saturday
29	Uchalan	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	Kaitya	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	Pachandi	Ketugram P. S.	Green vegetable, cattle, fruits	Thursday
32	Ketugram	Do.	Fish, vegetable	Tuesday and Saturday
33	Baharam Hat	Do.	Poultry, vegetable	Sunday and Wednesday
34	Ankhona	Do.	Do,	Monday, Friday
35	Uddhanpur	Do.	Do.	Daily
36	Khandra	Do.	Rice, paddy, vegetable	Wednesday and Sunday
37	Gopalpur	Do.	Vegetable	Tuesday and Saturday
38	Konarpur	Do.	Do.	Monday and Friday
39	Belar Hat	Purbasthali P. S.	Rice, paddy, fish, fruits, vegetable	Thursday
40	Jamalpur Goghat	Do.	Cattle	Sunday
41	Sreekhanda	Katwa P. S.	Paddy, rice, fish, vegetable	Sunday and Wednesday
42	Panchheria	Do.	Do.	Daily
43	Katwa Bazar	Do.	Rice, paddy, fish, vegetable, pulses, potato	Daily
44	Dain Hat	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	Patuli	Purbasthali P. S.	Do.	Do.
46	Kasthasali	Do.	Rice, paddy, vegetable, fish	Every week day except Monday and Friday
47	Chanpi	Do.	Do.	Monday, Friday
48	Purbasthali	Do.	Do.	Daily
49	Ray Dagachia	Do.	Rice, fish, vegetable, tobacco	Monday, Friday
50	Bhaturia Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday and Wednesday
51	Paler Hat	Do.	Do.	Tuesday and Saturday
52	Bibir Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Thursday
53	Nandanghat	Do.	Rice, fish, vegetable, tobacco and pulses	Sunday, Wednesday
54	Kalna Bazar	Kalna P. S.	Vegetable, fish, fruits, pulses, potato	Daily
55	Mahismardinitola	Do.	Potato, jute, rice, pulses and dals	Do.
56	Nibhuzi Bazar	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Bagnapara	Do.	Potato, jute, rice, pulses, dals and miscellaneous	Do.
58	Baidyapur Bazar	Do.	Vegetable, fish, etc.	Do.
59	Dhatrigram	Do.	Vegetable, fish, miscellaneous	Wednesday, Saturday
60	Hat Bela	Do.	Do.	Monday, Wednesday
61	Atpara Hat	Jamalpur P. S.	Vegetable, fish	Monday, Friday
62	Suri Kalna Daily Bazar	Do.	Vegetable, fish, rice, oil	Daily
63	Jamalpur Hat	Do.	Do.	Tuesday, Saturday
64	Chanberia Hat	Do.	Vegetable, fish, rice, oil, cloth and stationery	Do.

TABLE 10.2 B—LIST OF HATS (MARKETS)—concld.

Serial No.	Name of the Hat or Market	Location	Main items of business	Days of operation
1	2	3	4	5
65	Ajhapur Hat	Jamalpur P. S.	Vegetable, fish, rice, oil, cloth and stationery	Tuesday and Saturday
66	Jourgram Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Thursday
67	Station Bazar Hat	Do.	Rice, vegetable, fish	Sunday, Wednesday
68	Kulingram Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Thursday
69	Jemari Bazar	Salanpur P. S.	Paddy, vegetable	Twice a week
70	Bonpar Bazar	Bhatar P. S.	Vegetable, fish	Daily
71	Mankarhattola	Galsi P. S.	Rice, cloth, oil-cake, vegetable, fish	Sunday, Thursday
72	Raudia Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Friday
73	Budbudh Gati Market	Do.	Do.	Daily
74	Ramgopalpur Hat	Do.	Do.	Saturday, Tuesday
75	Kaitara Hat	Do.	Rice, cloth, oil-cake, vegetable, fish and potato	Sunday, Wednesday
76	Galigram Hat	Do.	Vegetable	Daily
77	Galsi Market	Do.	Paddy, rice, fruits	Do.
78	Galsi Hat	Do.	Vegetable, fish, potato	Sunday, Thursday
79	Guskara	Ausgram P. S.	Rice, paddy, vegetable	Tuesday, Friday
80	Dighagar	Do.	Mainly vegetable	Wednesday, Saturday
81	Bhedia	Do.	Rice, paddy, vegetable	Monday, Friday
82	Ondal Market	Ondal P. S.	Rice, vegetable, fish, meat	Daily
83	Kajoragram Hat	Do.	Fruits, vegetable and essential commodities	Wednesday and Sunday
84	Ukhra Hat	Do.	Do.	Tuesday, Saturday
85	Behula Hat	Do.	Do.	Thursday
86	Siduli Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Friday
87	Banboal Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Thursday
88	Pandaboswar Hat	Do.	Do.	Monday, Friday, Hat Daily Market
89	Kendra Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Thursday
90	Asansol Market	Asansol P. S.	Do.	Daily
91	Domna Hat	Do.	Fish, vegetable	Sunday, Thursday
92	Burnpur	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday
93	Ballavpur	Raniganj P. S.	Do.	Daily
94	Raniganj Bazar	Do.	Fish, vegetable, rice, paddy	Do.
95	Jamuria Market	Jamuria P. S.	Vegetable, rice, wood	Do.
96	Jamuria Hat	Do.	Rice, vegetable	Thursday, Sunday
97	Sreepur	Do.	Do.	Do.
98	Pariharpur	Do.	Do.	Do.
99	Charulia	Do.	Do.	Do.
100	Hizalgar	Do.	Do.	Do.
101	Singaron	Do.	Do.	Do.
102	Haripur	Do.	Do.	Do.
103	Durgapur	Faridpur P. S.	Fish, vegetable	Wednesday, Saturday
104	Bhirengi	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Tuesday and Friday
105	Mojedohi	Do.	Do.	Wednesday, Saturday
106	Ichapur	Do.	Do.	Tuesday, Saturday
107	Kantaberia	Do.	Do.	Monday, Friday
108	Natundanga	Do.	Do.	Tuesday, Saturday
109	Gaur Bazar	Do.	Do.	Wednesday, Saturday
110	Manteswar Hat	Manteswar P. S.	Do.	Monday, Thursday
111	Maldanga Hat	Do.	Do.	Do.
112	Kusumgram Hat	Do.	Do.	Do.
113	Rauthgram Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Wednesday
114	Raigram Hat	Do.	Do.	Tuesday, Saturday
115	Putsuri Hat	Do.	Do.	Do.
116	Natun Hat	Mangalkot P. S.	Do.	Daily
117	Kulti	Kulti P. S.	Do.	Do.
118	Barakar	Do.	Do.	Do.
119	Gangapur Bazar	Burdwan (Gangapur) P. S.	Vegetable	Tuesday, Saturday
120	Saktigara Bazar	Do.	Rice	Daily.
121	Borsul Hat	Do.	Vegetable	Sunday, Wednesday
122	Bhandardihi Hat	Do.	Do.	Do.
123	Samamti Hat	Do.	Do.	Sunday, Wednesday
124	Natun Bazar	Do.	Vegetable, fruits, fish, meat, rice, spices	Daily
125	Tentultola	Do.	Do.	Do.
126	Barabazar	Do.	Vegetable, rice, spices	Do.
127	Natunganj	Do.	Do.	Do.
128	Monganj	Do.	Rice, paddy, oil	Do.
129	Bagipratapur	Do.	Do.	Do.

(By courtesy of the Deputy Director of Agricultural Marketing, West Bengal). List incomplete.

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. Hospital
D	,,	Dispensaries
Rh	,,	Rural Health Centres
PO	,,	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
SADAR SUBDIVISION													
	P.S. Burdwan												
31	Alamganj	314·89		—	Included in Urban Area								
9	Alampur P.	434·05	139	571	33	353	94	39	..	21	13	29	22
77	Alisa	167·57	32	137	..	32	34	25	..	9	11	..	26
13	Amar	1,202·95	168	754	146	381	74	143	5	30	19	36	66
85	Amirpur	444·56	7	34	11	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	22
156	Amra P.	837·22	272	1,105	245	185	159	272	1	185	114	43	146
92	Aswatthagaria	155·38	70	300	46	11	46	138	..	3	..	..	102
149	Ataghar	402·21	23	112	18	46	42	5	17	..	..	2	..
40	Baburbag	100·70			Included in Urban Area								
11	Baghar D, PO, Rh, P.	945·15	285	1,214	296	273	217	377	32	112	39	10	154
22	Baharpur	1,717·02	124	477	113	183	185	41	..	19	33	..	16

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
	P. S. Burdwan—contd.												
42	Bahir-Sarbamangala.	804·507	45	208	8	14	26	10	..	40	22	88	8
91	Baikunthapur .	719·76	161	666	158	304	140	167	7	22	2	..	24
161	Baje-Salepur .	148·20	22	101	9		26	38	..	29	3	..	5
128	Bakalsa .	590·02	134	585	182	289	61	174	..	5	20	3	33
133	Balgana PO, P. .	1,319·30	385	1,339	429	436	344	48	113	69	99	8	222
35	Balidanga .	376·11				Included in Urban Area							
111	Baman-Sirajpur	113·65	16	76	4	40	26	10	..	..	..	..	..
74	Bam-Chandaipur	793·37	168	674	180	50	357	110	..	127	8	15	7
137	Banagram .	130·16	45	187	27	82	36	62	..	7	..	..	..
113	Bandul .	418·52	139	613	91	263	60	290	..	..	..	..	..
32	Bangpur .	673·79				Included in Urban Area							
140	Baraichak .	129·87				Uninhabited							
57	Barasati P. .	919·09	67	295	74	132	41	81	..	30	5	..	6
163	Barsul P. .	797·92	208	833	315	152	110	306	34	23	114	2	92
96	Basatpur .	914·15	37	279	90	127	83	35	1	21	..	1	11
79	Becharhat .	933·07	141	617	87	35	152	134	3	181	28	2	82
21	Belkas .	1,013·49	82	388	51	149	7	164	..	21	27	13	7
157	Belna .	740·76	154	583	191	119	75	201	26	44	19	..	99
114	Bhandardihi PO., P.	1,355·02	246	1,057	291	555	131	255	..	29	15	4	68
37	Bhatchhala .	119·95				Included in Urban Area							
63	Bhita S, PO, P.	739·65	161	621	191	319	52	95	..	28	16	..	111
45	Bidchhala .	135·77	24	97	8	23	34	40	..	..	..	..	..
27	Birutikri .	365·13	54	237	48	113	27	78	..	3	6	..	10
30	Burdwan .	773·201				Included in Urban Area							
84	Chaitpur .	492·60	73	341	78	162	45	85	..	6	3	2	38
119	Chak Dhalia .	174·76				Uninhabited							
56	Chamardighi .	232·47	27	125	5	44	36	40	..	..	..	..	5
14	Chandul .	905·22	131	577	105	255	70	172	2	44	6	8	20
102	Chandutia .	684·77	117	523	131	427	27	54	..	7	..	..	8
107	Chhotabelun P.	1,377·52	223	981	132	741	64	159	1	4	..	..	12
165	Dakshingopalpur	649·38	84	339	80	111	63	106	2	26	17	..	14
73	Dangachha .	176·84	18	70	6	22	19	23	..	2	4	..	..
59	Daspur P. .	355·33	143	630	190	460	52	111	..	..	3	..	4
132	Debagram P. .	647·48	118	529	166	265	28	107	..	52	26	12	39
48	Diuri .	189·23	21	98	20	47	14	37	..	..	..	..	..
90	Durgabati .	434·51	49	201	39	41	80	67	13	..	..	..	..
99	Ekbalpur .	199·32				Uninhabited							
25	Fakirpur P. .	405·76	81	370	75	126	3	93	.	90	32	..	26
127	Faridpur P. .	1,252·41	186	804	175	474	155	104	..	48	8	..	15
88	Gangpur .	693·68	119	439	65	23	383	31	1	..	1	..	..
153	Ghatsila P. .	313·08	116	473	114	256	130	77	..	10	..	..	..
41	Goda .	1,123·84				Included in Urban Area							
51	Gopalbati .	314·90	19	89	5	50	19	4	..	8	..	6	2
78	Gopalnagar .	159·00	75	333	11	25	42	3	..	158	23	..	82
7	Gopalpur .	928·27	147	631	90	261	182	171	..	9	1	..	7
4	Haldi .	858·88	214	882	288	205	255	240	60	45	14	..	63
124	Hariharpur Chak	269·51				Uninhabited							
136	Hatgobindapur S, P.	1,661·54	389	1,634	348	523	368	407	..	87	100	..	149
138	Hatkanda .	409·20	47	235	48	96	80	43	..	3	..	..	13
81	Hatsimul .	763·97	48	202	18	103	66	22	..	..	7	..	4 2
108	Ichharambati .	131·72	6	20	..	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	.. 9
75	Ichhalabad .	662·98				Included in Urban Area							
24	Idilpur .	547·80				Included in Urban Area							
17	Isufabad .	779·53	257	1,120	267	467	166	300	..	102	37	9	39
159	Jafrabad .	428·09	25	96	11	4	..	87	..	4	1	..	..
2	Jagadabad P. .	1,161·39	293	1,261	271	575	304	132	11	88	88	..	63
34	Jagatber .	128·77				Included in Urban Area							
100	Jamalpur .	312·94	37	168	17	108	25	11	..	1	11	..	12
87	Jamar Rh, P. .	911·71	242	1,019	281	540	161	235	..	63	5	..	15
151	Jarur .	112·57	16	80	10	25	19	13	2	2	3	..	12
15	Jhinguti P. .	207·40	74	316	115	168	58	47	4	2	17	..	20
8	Jiara P. .	1,134·89	187	779	257	439	155	73	..	57	10	6	39
44	Jotgoda .	130·82	82	329	35	35	63	72	..	136	6	..	17
89	Jotram P. .	368·34	83	367	103	114	160	29	..	19	15	..	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
	P. S. Burdwan—contd.												
62	Kadigachha	241·04	55	242	73	193	7	30	..	..	..	..	12
121	Kadra P.	647·67	139	524	148	322	65	119	..	2	2	..	14
103	Kaligram P.	1,723·77	216	955	312	491	93	92	2	33	15	..	229
160	Kalinagar	239·41	16	96	62	20	41	35	..	..	..	..	..
71	Kalyanpur	148·32	58	225	48	49	70	99	..	..	2	..	5
118	Kamarkita P.	494·46	123	558	162	352	184	16	1	..	5	..	..
49	Kamnara P.	1,053·35	135	551	101	331	125	63	1	24	3	..	4
76	Kanainatsal	260·03			Included in Urban Area								
26	Kanchannagar PO.	789·23			Included in Urban Area								
86	Kandarsona	653·01	129	578	109	207	256	71	..	5	22	..	17
83	Kanthalgachhi	387·45	51	250	66	115	67	46	1	2	9	..	10
95	Kantia	429·88	52	216	33	43	88	69	..	1	3	..	12
129	Karori	807·96	327	1,541	506	797	122	230	..	16	31	2	343
123	Kashthakuramba P.	395·53	162	623	256	463	..	160	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Kasiara PO, Rh, P.	723·48	148	644	180	273	110	42	12	60	..	..	147
18	Kasimpur P.	226·75	38	163	19	146	..	11	..	..	1	5	..
28	Katrapota	184·94			Included in Urban Area								
64	Khaidya	304·98	47	184	11	74	33	75	..	..	..	..	2
36	Khaje-Anwarber	126·15			Included in Urban Area								
23	Khargeswar	409·74	180	785	155	..	56	97	..	276	260	6	90
55	Kharjuli	1,356·04	272	1,168	227	729	184	241	..	4	1	..	9
52	Khotia D, P.	282·37	209	902	266	574	94	98	..	45	14	6	71
98	Korar P.	486·51	159	740	196	491	..	234	..	5	..	..	10
139	Korarchak	122·77			Uninhabited								
43	Krishnapur P.	140·14	118	386	40	138	136	65	5	3	4	..	35
106	Kurman S, PO. P.	3,175·85	665	2,930	889	1,299	583	569	12	126	69	..	272
97	Kusa	289·54	26	126	3	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Lakurdi PO.	237·59			Included in Urban Area								
3	Mahinagar P.	811·33	135	603	92	204	117	188	..	50	32	..	12
142	Mahipal	290·33	22	96	31	49	43	4	..	..	..	..	..
54	Malkita	632·42	143	667	150	383	111	80	8	21	6	..	58
158	Manikhati	514·76	21	128	35	100	..	19	5	..	..	..	4
19	Matial	208·48	121	514	23	196	32	196	..	58	..	26	6
33	Mirchhoba	337·38	60	279	24	30	39	..	..	174	22	..	14
66	Mirzapur P.	2,871·88	336	1,502	386	731	336	241	..	49	71	..	74
16	Nababhat	169·41	119	543	83	110	204	156	11	20	9	4	29
112	Nabagram	203·20	49	190	8	23	41	126	..	..	..	..	..
20	Nala P.	1,814·25	245	1,051	151	477	76	355	24	65	7	..	47
72	Nandara	163·12	46	198	87	113	7	52	..	5	5	..	16
87	Nandur	570·06	211	952	99	227	269	51	..	397	..	..	8
93	Naopara	249·05	39	177	58	80	48	35	..	3	6	..	5
70	Nari P.	1,192·43	159	682	178	111	56	391	..	54	5	13	52
125	Nathpur	291·08			Uninhabited								
115	Neragohalia P.	515·92	189	870	202	571	143	149	..	..	6	..	1
116	Nityanandapur	288·73	65	283	25	141	75	26	.	16	4	3	18
12	Nutangram	563·56	137	553	54	185	114	164	..	32	..	32	26
SAI 105	Palasi PO, P.	1,460·96	264	1,101	370	602	40	444	..	8	2	..	5
47	Palitpur P.	1,218·19	157	711	159	250	225	124	5	40	17	6	44
82	Pamra	459·55	118	510	92	126	133	63	..	185	..	..	3
104	Parui P.	853·01	275	713	148	523	52	114	20	..	..	..	4
31 6	Patikirtipur	200·13	15	68	7	..	..	53	..	..	8	..	7
9 4	Pilkhuri	514·69	99	409	17	143	113	125	..	24	..	..	4
147	Purbakasiara	281·06	100	428	120	141	214	73	..	..	..	..	..
145	Purbakrishnapur	416·57	125	593	153	232	198	92	..	34	10	..	27
134	Purba Malkita	413·93	87	396	134	258	24	6	1	19	13	5	70
117	Pure Balisa	425·64	131	601	57	304	57	117	..	85	3	..	35
154	Putunda P.	1,079·23	330	1,518	470	177	665	264	99	68	49	20	176
39	Radhanagar	347·33			Included in Urban Area								
141	Raipur P.	614·19	148	651	164	189	247	106	..	35	15	..	59
109	Ramchandrapur	1,077·49	181	807	293	563	132	37	14	3	10	..	48
48	Ramnagar	309·49	30	129	55	60	16	28	..	2	2	..	21
68	Rayan D, P.	2,684·44	499	2,245	227	743	688	531	29	17	25	17	195
65	Raypur	202·31	34	164	38	60	20	75	..	1	7	..	1
89	Sadhanpur	481·606			Included in Urban Area								
130	Sadya S, PO, P.	320·58	204	901	114	566	41	161	1	14	46	9	63

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
	P. S. Burdwan—concld.												
131	Sahapur	186·37	2	11	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8
152	Saiyadpur Chak	157·59				Uninhabited							
155	Saktigar, PO, P.	588·51	488	1,767	454	382	360	185	..	151	356	111	222
122	Samanti 2P.	1,945·03	343	1,437	540	784	268	133	..	22	91	..	139
120	Samantichak	146·35				Uninhabited							
38	Sankharipukur	174·61				Included in Urban Area							
101	Sapar P.	408·18	98	459	93	284	46	113	..	7	..	..	9
143	Sehara	326·39	62	228	17	75	43	110	..	..	..	..	..
46	Saraitikar P.	1,025·15	70	309	46	114	17	132	..	16	4	13	13
126	Sialdaha	189·26	10	51	..	7	4	40	..	..	..	..	..
50	Simdali P.	1,698·16	432	1,654	704	634	570	269	..	38	72	8	63
110	Sirajpur	706·19	111	495	159	453	16	12	..	3	2	1	8
144	Sonakur P.	458·74	91	402	92	203	77	90	..	7	..	..	25
61	Sonpur P.	694·90	129	581	219	93	260	179	..	5	12	..	32
80	Srirampur	557·22	47	214	32	151	13	28	..	5	1	2	14
150	Suhari	146·92	116	505	121	273	73	121	..	22	3	..	13
135	Sukur P.	636·04	142	639	169	460	87	87	..	3	..	..	2
94	Syamsundarpur	216·10	76	354	85	128	124	65	..	10	2	..	25
146	Tajpur	161·88	40	170	37	78	46	36	10	..	..	..	..
10	Talit PO, P.	1,741·84	310	1,321	376	352	738	123	25	18	9	6	50
164	Tatkhanda	175·04	54	190	38	18	93	63	..	6	2	5	3
53	Tentral P.	361·24	57	243	49	207	16	..	1	1	..	7	11
60	Tentulia	482·76	76	330	138	180	31	90	..	12	2	..	15
162	Totpara	550·87	40	173	58	26	79	5	..	2	..	..	61
58	Tubgram P.	986·10	97	448	102	210	122	50	32	6	2	..	26
	Burdwan Municipality 6S, 3H, 2D, 4PO, 2IP, M.A.												
	Ward I	..	3,119	17,890	4,012	306	373	578	96	8,180	1,689	2,037	4,631
	Ward II	..	2,695	14,891	3,723	143	456	107	159	2,174	3,988	795	7,069
	Ward III	..	3,188	15,111	4,011	406	1,072	52	685	2,420	3,202	548	6,726
	Ward IV	..	2,492	10,605	3,127	481	755	957	418	1,596	2,444	267	3,687
	Ward V	..	1,567	5,310	1,958	176	125	336	6	1,554	1,075	77	1,961
	Ward VI	..	2,257	11,569	4,226	318	719	1,059	113	1,872	1,772	201	5,515
	Total	..	15,318	75,376	21,057	1,830	3,500	3,089	1,477	17,796	14,170	3,925	29,589
	Rural	..	18,266	77,822	18,595	32,875	15,921	15,550	654	4,546	2,430	606	5,240
	Urban	..	15,318	75,376	21,057	1,830	3,500	3,089	1,477	17,796	14,170	3,925	29,589
	Total	100,535·754 acres or 157·09 sq.miles	33,584	153,198	39,652	34,705	19,421	18,639	2,131	22,342	16,600	4,531	34,829
	P.S. Khandaghosh												
71	Aima Kheger	136·34				Uninhabited							
82	Aladipur	446·11	112	373	72	242	59	55	4	8	..	..	5
52	Alipur	405·66	107	418	108	146	166	101	..	..	..	..	5
98	Amba	297·67	62	251	52	160	83	..	..	6	..	..	2
93	Amilia	196·09	46	260	99	187	29	..	..	13	18	13	..
109	Amra	315·93	106	475	160	321	73	37	16	10	2	..	16
31	Amral P.	543·88	185	755	144	457	124	160	1	5	4	..	4
88	Angram	203·51	63	287	115	227	21	1	..	6	..	..	32
16	Aradanga	632·92	101	411	42	159	112	109	..	22	..	..	9
101	Arin	483·55	74	325	48	172	117	20	..	10	..	..	6
64	Atkulya	446·68	101	420	68	226	46	21	2	31	31	..	63
79	Badulia P.	903·59	330	1,287	370	702	224	233	9	61	5	..	53
100	Balabati S.	167·84	119	322	101	145	126	40	..	2	5	..	4
24	Baman Ari	81·15	98	413	26	243	78	72	..	14	..	..	6
5	Banamalipur	379·12	31	127	26	25	15	28	..	44	8	..	9
102	Bara Gopinathpur P.	604·03	147	637	201	369	243	11	..	..	..	..	14
23	Barisiali P.	1,153·89	205	898	161	384	263	191	..	26	5	..	29

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
P.S. Khandaghosh—contd.													
27	Bayda	203·77	32	126	..	..	96	19	..	4	..	..	7
1	Boldanga	48·57				Uninhabited							
26	Berugram PO, P.	3,490·35	531	2,192	484	1,016	600	397	11	86	10	1	71
6	Bichkhara	214·13	72	289	46	51	76	56	..	60	20	2	24
35	Bonwai PO, P	1,371·78	353	1,458	433	866	179	205	..	77	38	18	75
84	Chagram P.	2,112·20	262	1,073	136	475	261	283	1	24	3	..	26
77	Chak Badulia	122·99				Uninhabited							
61	Chak Sultan	134·40	19	81	10	43	34	..	..	3	..	..	1
55	Chandipur	364·37	37	167	33	41	76	32	5	5	..	..	8
89	Chintamanipur	311·63	42	181	44	71	55	35	..	7	9	..	4
30	Daiyar	105·55	40	185	12	87	65	29	..	4	..	..	..
11	Dharmapur	173·18	14	70	21	43	14	2	..	5	3	..	3
108	Doargan	316·44	54	227	34	103	24	83	1	..	6	..	10
25	Dubrajhat P.	993·32	256	1,041	120	356	241	278	..	79	7	4	76
47	Enayetnagar	240·04	75	299	72	145	101	28	..	10	5	..	10
65	Gaitanpur	257·57	119	488	90	174	64	114	16	56	38	..	26
46	Gayespur	583·46	89	392	111	301	..	45	7	10	14	..	15
12	Gharkura	148·98	48	190	27	60	71	47	3	4	3	..	2
107	Gopalbera	1,892·87	256	1,090	364	619	189	107	69	16	8	..	82
87	Gopalpur	190·91	58	246	59	82	129	11	..	12	2	..	10
97	Gopinathpur D.	227·37	49	227	19	95	88	30	..	9	..	1	4
86	Guir P.	1,478·35	348	1,492	281	728	555	121	..	51	7	..	30
17	Hamirpur	223·02	41	184	51	149	19	11	..	..	..	..	5
73	Huria P.	191·48	119	511	64	360	56	47	30	12	..	..	6
105	Induti	1,302·38	334	1,365	369	634	307	165	22	..	..	..	237
92	Jarul	261·90	74	330	60	178	73	42	..	25	7	..	5
44	Jot Dharmadas	115·59	12	48	14	23	6	5	..	8	5	..	1
21	Jot Nowazi	105·65				Uninhabited							
76	Jubila PO, P.	2,113·88	485	2,445	691	1,102	586	350	69	149	41	16	132
96	Kaiar PO, P.	822·32	282	1,221	450	813	236	53	7	15	19	1	77
28	Kalna	1,021·11	138	575	110	237	98	116	82	9	..	..	33
95	Kamadebpur	599·61	65	271	59	146	73	44	..	8	..	..	..
74	Kamalpur	2,601·51	553	2,329	284	1,274	421	397	54	58	39	33	53
94	Kantapukur	177·09	99	479	199	203	53	8	1	21	62	76	55
42	Karimpur	235·00	64	280	51	150	..	94	..	22	7	..	7
20	Kapsit	325·06	89	344	48	128	104	49	..	..	..	..	63
8	Keleti	308·27	64	257	35	86	129	28	..	9	1	..	4
111	Kendur PO.	1,050·97	416	1,675	546	809	848	5	..	..	1	..	12
68	Kesabpur P.	272·02	139	590	121	356	155	23	..	12	2	..	42
75	Keudia	345·55	142	545	28	224	267	41	..	4	..	..	9
18	Khandaghosh D, PO.	2,599·13	533	2,175	462	607	704	289	8	186	102	..	279
41	Khantikar	214·92	123	553	64	339	29	124	..	22	18	..	21
15	Khejurhati P.	435·28	156	634	185	213	147	190	..	50	6	..	28
69	Khudkuri P.	994·25	113	416	161	361	20	35	..	..	..	..	..
51	Krishnanagar	764·55	83	337	88	166	158	13	..	..	..	..	..
83	Krishnapur Kukra P.	395·99	91	415	104	278	54	54	..	9	..	..	20
72	Kulchaura P.	113·41	87	363	49	217	51	76	..	9	6	..	4
39	Kulo	557·68	140	587	158	389	60	81	..	32	6	10	9
9	Kumirkola	467·47	62	283	82	166	17	76	12	1	8	..	3
4	Lodna P.	1,586·84	182	733	85	271	302	121	..	22	..	1	16
14	Maladharpur	99·69				Uninhabited							
57	Masila P.	427·56	117	479	104	231	121	108	..	1	..	..	18
53	Maur	133·64	34	184	13	47	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Metedanga	404·24	92	389	24	204	80	83	1	12	1	..	8
106	Muidhara P.	499·66	118	472	122	230	137	41	22	7	7	..	28
43	Munsabpur	325·38	139	126	12	51	2	67	..	5	..	..	1
7	Nabagram	213·76	75	300	28	101	103	60	..	18	..	..	18
56	Napara	1,074·62	107	467	80	217	134	54	2	25	8	2	25
38	Narayanpur	153·08	65	288	43	170	68	39	..	5	..	..	6
36	Narayanpur Chak	137·27				Uninhabited							
13	Naricha P.	886·90	138	983	134	425	183	185	2	34	28	2	64
3	Nikunjapur	173·90	21	81	9	45	13	14	..	5	2	..	2
54	Nischintapur P.	189·72	90	371	109	198	87	45	22	4	..	..	15
45	Onari PO, P.	1,902·94	137	2,206	192	1,239	456	275	..	96	20	42	78
62	Padua	264·11	27	116	2	68	39	..	..	9	..	..	..
60	Palasdanga	153·00	49	217	7	146	53	14	4	..	..	..	..
99	Pitambarpur	260·69	76	350	40	97	204	18	..	9	2	..	20

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
P.S. Khandaghosh—concld.													
80	Punia	148·05	41	120	7	49	52	19	..	..	..	..	..
33	Punsur	360·40	89	356	95	205	47	57	1	12	12	..	22
90	Puriha P.	200·48	62	262	69	183	58	7	..	6	4	2	2
110	Rautara	965·12	102	430	26	74	290	15	..	20	8	..	23
67	Raypur	142·66	23	87	8	8	..	73	..	..	6	..	..
10	Rupsa	604·26	169	666	141	71	302	112	45	38	23	..	75
32	Sadhanpur	678·49	81	355	89	254	44	47	..	8	..	..	2
78	Sagrai P.	511·62	113	462	126	312	11	80	..	7	14	..	38
63	Salun P.	691·84	249	964	170	409	281	93	5	88	21	2	65
70	Sankari S, PO, P.	2,672·86	545	2,236	605	1,011	487	684	1	..	5	5	43
103	Sankarpur	545·83	107	451	67	290	43	3	..	16	..	..	99
85	Saranga PO.	699·07	276	1,203	461	756	137	45	..	43	51	3	168
19	Sarifpur	118·52				Uninhabited							
58	Sasanga PO.	923·53	177	723	308	124	298	171	9	48	15	..	58
34	Sibarambati	166·65	65	262	58	145	44	53	..	2	14	..	4
50	Sikarpur	276·68	63	257	42	68	114	47	..	12	2	..	14
29	Sultanpur	483·93	99	405	49	224	55	77	12	3	3	..	31
91	Sunia	330·60	74	282	37	130	86	42	..	6	..	..	18
22	Syamadanga P.	273·81	58	262	62	217	16	17	..	..	..	..	12
81	Taraposh	409·90	77	268	30	61	120	45	7	8	4	..	23
37	Tarul	209·18	44	188	20	74	49	25	..	7	..	..	33
49	Telua P.	462·00	152	629	165	158	220	86	75	33	1	..	56
66	Tildanga	115·83	13	49	13	29	7	3	..	4	1	..	5
104	Torkona PO, P.	711·78	153	645	339	456	72	28	..	36	16	9	38
40	Ukhrid P.	1,447·14	395	1,663	233	685	439	312	..	91	32	..	104
48	Ulkunda	107·96	86	377	46	243	12	82	3	6	8	..	23
59	Wania P.	191·03	77	346	39	287	50	..	..	1	..	..	8
Total (entirely rural)		64,331·50 acres or 100·52 sq. miles	14,002	60,095	13,025	29,390	14,821	8,764	641	2,248	889	243	3,099
P.S. Raina													
112	Adampur P.	1,189·65	119	706	367	635	28	12	7	..	10	..	14
133	Agarpara	527·57	49	246	41	5	241	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Syamsundar S, D, P	1,871·32	243	1,476	166	446	492	219	..	20	..	..	299
21	Ahladipur	177·91	21	294	22	62	232	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Akhina P.	570·79	82	528	130	332	95	61	..	21	5	..	14
101	Alalpur P.	157·90	44	243	55	131	52	30	..	13	1	2	14
183	Alampur P.	567·11	44	181	16	111	46	17	..	3	1	..	3
87	Anguna	1,148·67	311	1,865	826	934	258	186	19	116	101	..	191
182	Arui P.	1,513·96	263	1,105	330	647	21	419	..	9	1	..	8
86	Astikur	259·03	37	229	43	123	76	23	..	6	1	..	..
207	Atapur	1,021·40	194	676	62	471	115	25	14	7	6	..	38
69	Ausara P.	513·20	69	360	119	305	13	16	10	10	..	..	15
2	Babarakpur	568·75	78	265	6	103	130	18	..	9	1	..	4
137	Babla	663·24	35	215	30	131	59	25	..	..	..	..	..
50	Baharampur	528·90	202	851	213	686	140	..	..	12	4	..	9
196	Baidyapur	882·77	117	484	106	219	186	38	..	14	5	..	22
102	Baira P.	231·86	86	541	200	159	181	79	22	19	31	..	50
66	Baithari P.	295·69	65	416	36	270	117	9	..	8	..	..	12
154	Baje Kowarpur P.	682·66	214	1,421	331	1,137	34	174	..	25	7	..	44
60	Bajitpur P.	1,113·76	125	684	58	324	299	14	..	24	5	..	18
84	Balagar	566·56	169	1,042	436	375	310	198	9	69	36	..	45
45	Baliarpur P.	772·84	120	420	77	234	46	78	..	15	17	..	30
43	Balla	660·97	149	546	63	182	213	107	..	11	17	..	16
32	Bamunia P.	607·29	185	820	261	396	222	115	5	23	3	..	56
34	Banagram	841·68	115	406	112	169	173	1	52	..	..	..	11
5	Bandgachha	940·84	222	965	189	468	156	214	7	57	9	..	54
122	Bansa P.	316·01	113	438	142	229	147	62	..	..	..	..	..
30	Bantir PO, 2P.	1,702·57	361	1,623	840	780	374	355	..	56	21	..	37
195	Bara Bainan PO.	2,395·40	832	1,721	1,029	816	330	206	4	123	75	..	167
198	Barati	416·11	80	274	56	110	117	20	..	8	7	..	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
P.S. Raina—contd.													
188	Barpur	254·42	42	147	33	102	32	10	..	3	..	..	..
24	Basudebpur	248·47	61	272	37	255	5	11	..	..	..	..	1
203	Bataspur P.	242·46	96	471	113	383	56	9	..	..	..	..	23
149	Belar	489·96	224	1,196	168	639	..	475	..	11	..	..	71
11	Belsar P.	1,094·70	271	1,052	322	304	317	320	3	36	10	..	62
89	Belur P.	303·20	64	400	46	148	154	70	..	2	2	..	24
61	Bondua	223·42	61	304	115	108	164	4	..	24	..	..	4
158	Bhadiara	333·79	49	163	20	122	32	9	..	..	..	..	..
123	Bhagabatipur	417·95	44	174	24	84	..	90	..	..	..	..	..
179	Bhanjapur	362·88	61	325	62	171	127	11	1	13	..	..	2
23	Bhimpur	105·61	31	105	17	76	28	..	..	1	..	..	..
150	Bhurkunda P.	114·18	54	291	59	214	..	62	..	..	..	..	15
98	Bidyanidhi	332·73	61	356	56	191	109	30	..	..	..	..	26
108	Bijipur	300·19	54	318	64	295	..	11	..	..	..	..	12
170	Binodpur	738·45	104	544	69	324	146	42	..	..	2	..	30
105	Birampur	206·35	32	187	39	94	53	11	..	1	16	..	12
189	Birpur	567·75	35	128	12	21	77	7	1	6	..	..	16
119	Bisweswarbati	122·24	27	75	7	16	6	6	.	11	16	..	20
96	Bokra P.	522·09	189	968	318	435	151	59	9	14	10	..	230
83	Bora	708·45	299	1,545	134	171	316	334	54	169	180	26	295
57	Bora	282·79	62	339	134	133	116	35	25	13	..	..	17
165	Borajpota	490·48	62	328	71	167	112	26	..	17	..	..	6
162	Brahmandanga	280·03	83	375	78	230	91	26	..	15	..	..	13
62	Bujrukdighi PO.	1,022·41	96	403	110	207	140	19	3	19	5	..	10
144	Bul Chandrapur P.	796·77	207	1,054	135	716	104	118	2	16	15	..	23
51	Burar P.	454·07	93	443	58	150	142	90	25	7	6	2	21
192	Chabukpur	420·00	70	357	16	75	282	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Chak Basantabati	199·95			Uninhabited								
161	Chak Bhrua P.	404·64	112	506	180	391	26	60	..	9	..	..	20
64	Chak Chandan P.	826·97	116	499	61	376	34	57	..	16	..	..	16
153	Chak Fakirpur	142·46			Uninhabited								
125	Chak Kaiti	242·94			Uninhabited								
76	Chak Kiampur	123·15	18	70	11	16	41	11	..	2	..	..	..
157	Chak Mastafa	332·88	28	174	13	138	33	2	..	1	..	..	..
204	Chak Narasinhapur	185·95			Uninhabited								
1	Chak Purohit	441·61	38	147	23	25	38	13	..	34	19	10	8
54	Chandipur	285·63	36	139	36	60	65	..	8	2	1	..	3
176	Chhota Dighi	299·69			Uninhabited								
167	Chhota Bainan PO.	1,504·33	511	2,223	1,019	1,362	322	187	6	92	54	10	190
171	Chhota Fakirpur	424·46	10	39	3	34	4	..		..	..	..	1
8	Chhota Kairapur	131·69	36	162	37	33	45	8		55	..	..	21
145	Chuadanga	147·67	6	45	..	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Dakshin Gopalpur	417·47	116	635	142	495	19	77	..	10	9	..	25
82	Dakshinkul P.	499·08	54	194	42	92	60	28	..	9	..	..	5
169	Dakhin Mohanpur P.	911·53	89	478	105	394	19	56	..	..	..	..	9
200	Daminya P, PO.	1,036·50	246	1,374	179	1,011	23	166	..	41	57	..	76
151	Darbespur	144·65	66	398	132	278	..	109	..	..	..	..	11
49	Debibarpur	397·39	114	364	30	116	134	46	18	19	7	..	24
111	Deno P.	631·21	125	602	175	362	85	110	..	41	2	..	2
85	Deriapur P.	486·23	184	952	535	517	63	257	..	14	46	4	51
39	Dhamas P.	510·71	120	890	207	440	98	280	11	30	1	..	30
113	Dhamnari	518·79	140	770	122	556	103	25	..	9	..	..	17
124	Dharan P.	1,946·17	294	1,165	230	586	266	133	85	11	10	5	69
190	Dighra	184·27	93	331	100	148	70	48	17	16	5	..	27
163	Durgabati	178·76	44	265	73	109	35	70	..	10	11	5	25
135	Eklakshmi P.	345·68	116	586	20	78	20	35	..	65	32	1	355
18	Fakirpur	423·20	89	464	128	175	195	7	36	5	..	1	45
110	Fatepur	111·40	25	143	11	83	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
126	Gobindapur	684·31	25	128	37	104	7	..	..	9	..	..	8
29	Golgram P.	741·64	98	503	65	352	74	75	..	..	..	..	2
47	Golgram Nurpur	339·75	34	179	30	123	43	3	1	8	..	..	1
13	Gopalpur P.	1,038·63	128	639	117	424	85	75	..	21	2	11	21
52	Gopinathpur	757·34	162	734	61	429	146	75	12	12	6	..	54
202	Gotan D.	1,003·99	312	1,427	584	548	295	255	15	61	126	5	122
156	Guagare	156·02			Uninhabited								
91	Gunar P.	444·40	111	586	138	367	39	56	2	11	53	3	55

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
P.S.Raina—contd.													
93	Harkrishnapur	1,334·28	152	677	302	248	77	104	13	61	100	..	74
109	Hariharpur	118·30	75	410	71	170	24	99	..	80	7	..	30
36	Haripur P.	1,588·92	307	1,535	500	621	586	197	..	35	26	..	70
146	Hatpuskarini	122·13			Uninhabited								
33	Hijalna PO, P.	768·78	160	707	211	274	132	196	25	28	6	..	46
95	Ibidpur P.	240·72	75	347	131	84	44	50	11	24	57	..	77
81	Jagatpur P.	410·38	72	374	38	259	29	17	..	13	33	..	23
6	Jakta	113·04	36	193	55	87	34	39	..	..	10	..	23
79	Jamaipota P.	378·52	39	202	52	51	144	2	1	..	..	..	4
4	Jamna	161·82	47	186	7	56	46	58	..	26	..	..	..
17	Jamui	138·77	32	175	14	153	2	..	..	..	1	..	19
197	Jasapur P.	539·29	152	525	76	232	188	35	..	22	26	..	22
180	Jot Raghab	603·18			Uninhabited								
107	Jot Rajaram	191·09	83	307	92	17	25	101	42	10	36	..	76
25	Jot Ram	199·36			Uninhabited								
10	Jot Sadi P.	732·78	351	1,396	302	650	334	352	..	30	9	..	21
9	Jot Silam	246·97	75	168	15	138	8	2	..	2	..	..	18
164	Kaiti S, PO.	513·02	182	921	136	266	156	311	..	47	32	..	109
141	Kalui	285·38	24	119	28	98	9	5	..	..	..	..	7
193	Kamargaria P.	410·28	109	761	390	305	34	279	8	22	3	..	110
174	Kamarhati P.	1,816·60	352	1,437	860	864	444	..	..	76	5	..	48
148	Kanaichatra	241·64			Uninhabited								
129	Katnabil P.	528·93	52	280	107	262	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
142	Kounta P.	1,189·78	342	1,463	445	985	101	322	..	9	16	..	30
75	Khalina	300·90	45	254	40	153	65	20	..	7	..	..	9
19	Khemta P.	715·37	96	380	61	199	133	5	17	9	2	..	15
56	Kona Krishnapur P.	743·57	112	448	66	248	187	6	..	2	..	1	4
186	Konarpur P.	332·52	76	360	114	202	115	14	..	25	1	..	3
208	Kot Simul	755·72	129	570	122	300	135	34	19	33	28	..	21
16	Kukra P.	274·02	114	615	130	431	44	82	..	27	11	..	20
46	Kulia	270·06	54	295	92	162	85	18	9	8	..	..	13
166	Kurchigare	234·83	19	171	57	144	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
185	Lohai P.	1,073·81	175	608	155	272	114	74	3	3	3	..	139
3	Machhkhara P.	1,014·13	229	1,013	390	549	244	177	..	20	14	..	9
78	Madanagar P.	411·25	187	931	352	371	268	61	6	39	63	6	117
184	Madhabdihi	388·65	138	525	138	308	116	94	..	6	1	..	..
106	Mahesbati	212·84	37	139	40	4	54	33	8	..	23	..	17
134	Makarkola	166·51	18	86	28	39	6	2	..	..	..	..	39
143	Mandarpur	353·43	24	128	17	74	45	..	..	6	..	..	3
138	Maniari	326·78	35	147	22	110	29	7	..	..	..	..	1
127	Maszidpur	229·92	62	402	50	217	127	36	..	9	4	..	9
70	Math Nurpur	425·35	74	268	17	170	88	8	..	..	..	..	2
80	Meral S,D,Po,P.	682·46	277	1,779	231	943	407	230	..	32	56	..	111
130	Mirpur P.	429·80	103	550	65	478	1	38	..	8	4	5	16
73	Mirzapur	105·98	21	95	22	39	33	6	1	..	..	..	16
59	Mogalmari	494·33	62	313	112	206	67	3	6	12	13	..	6
168	Momrejpur	403·69	72	366	70	164	106	70	..	12	..	..	14
88	Mugura P.	838·68	218	1,171	350	813	137	128	..	13	20	..	60
74	Muktipur P.	265·04	57	294	39	190	50	19	..	10	1	..	24
178	Nalo	173·56	82	430	30	226	21	170	..	2	..	..	11
22	Nandal	757·16	120	397	79	98	154	5	..	62	10	..	68
132	Nandanpur P.	2,263·38	244	1,295	72	935	114	215	..	7	7	2	15
206	Narasinghapur P.	230·99	91	473	104	294	57	97	14	8	..	..	3
97	Narayanpur P.	225·56	76	394	120	207	46	38	..	15	29	..	59
136	Narottambati	868·04	152	767	150	281	147	148	..	57	67	..	67
14	Narugram PO.	2,278·03	289	1,218	237	565	373	164	..	39	8	..	69
128	Nasipur	407·73	45	243	18	131	60	47	..	2	1	..	2
37	Natu	338·33	113	559	82	187	45	225	..	83	7	..	12
116	Neor	708·86	128	511	124	154	122	98	..	36	28	12	61
120	Netrakhanda	1,291·58	120	719	126	719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Nilut	411·09	75	247	78	42	82	31	23	53	1	..	15
199	Nizampur	682·47	131	564	16	198	4	30	..	5	1	..	326
172	Pahalanpur	1,126·50	342	1,842	378	1,303	238	192	2	37	14	..	56
159	Painta PO.	1,059·47	333	1,955	544	1,050	435	233	1	14	8	1	207
71	Palasan PO.	1,332·26	354	1,334	78	647	65	238	18	72	121	29	144
68	Paschimpara	508·26	96	333	66	228	56	21	3	4	..	..	21
187	Pashanda PO.	701·21	162	582	194	398	116	48	..	45	5	17	13
115	Pasra	211·25	40	271	80	234	26	11	..	..	..	..	..
94	Pipila P.	229·72	67	308	138	10	53	71	..	26	49	1	98

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P. S. Raina —concld.													
114	Pipuldaha	392·75	57	219	3	13	126	11	..	38	15	..	16
35	Pirijpur	309·69	12	68	19	44	20	4	..	..	..	..	..
20	Pursuna	274·10	62	244	50	46	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Ramanandapur	97·91	17	67	4	..	62	4	..	..	..	..	1
121	Rambati P.	754·84	134	1,132	215	630	307	52	..	18	13	..	112
63	Ramchandrapur	486·42	22	98	25	58	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Ramkrishnapur	709·40	67	353	71	205	31	69	8	..	7	13	20
140	Rampur	113·34	54	280	78	188	54	23	..	13	2	..	6
100	Rasulkhanda	792·10	144	702	238	214	114	126	..	65	97	..	86
77	Rasulpur	234·41	34	152	12	68	74	1	5	..	..	..	4
104	Raina S, PO, P.	980·64	384	1,372	415	624	169	109	..	82	126	..	262
118	Raynagar P.	656·23	219	857	111	251	185	82	5	79	80	59	116
173	Rupsara	328·96	65	340	78	236	73	10	..	11	..	..	10
103	Rupsona P.	518·37	164	864	175	429	174	122	..	38	44	..	57
99	Sahajpur P.	483·97	121	642	160	374	145	15	..	27	1	..	80
147	Sahlalpur	1,484·70	1	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Sakita	345·40	192	987	111	621	82	214	..	22	12	..	36
7	Salgachha	291·02	37	166	15	151	5	..	..	3	..	..	7
117	Saknara D, PO.	190·62	54	214	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
12	Samaspur P.	116·77	91	510	102	260	27	166	..	17	..	..	40
26	Sankarpur P.	257·67	29	144	27	56	37	44	..	6	1	..	..
139	Sanko Narayanpur	786·24	66	305	143	159	78	18	6	4	24	..	16
55	Schara S, PO, P.	1,405·98	326	1,469	759	735	304	86	128	59	38	9	110
44	Sekhpur	195·57	7	46	2	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Sherpur P.	596·55	128	705	401	299	1	17	1	..	3	..	384
48	Sibarampur P.	499·67	76	379	95	176	146	25	..	3	..	..	29
31	Sibpur	324·24	15	59	5	48	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
205	Singarpur	154·01	63	285	..	179	14	12	..	50	..	..	30
15	Sipta	391·07	101	447	..	180	87	89	29	6	10	..	46
27	Sripur	369·00	73	239	31	204	8	2	14	1	1	..	9
65	Srirampur	1,048·12	99	493	48	147	201	50	69	15	..	1	10
194	Subaldaha P.	936·63	294	1,161	311	174	352	107	2	11	..	..	515
41	Sukur P.	660·91	124	496	52	269	62	99	..	34	4	..	28
152	Sundarpur	272·36	74	286	36	36	13	17	..	7	..	..	213
160	Sundhipur	455·75	37	248	46	212	21	15	..	..	..	..	..
28	Shyamdasbati	392·47	63	313	68	151	29	34	..	51	18	5	25
201	Tailara	393·09	92	468	..	112	13	17	3	6	1	..	316
40	Teandul P.	1,431·51	172	838	98	271	214	136	..	7	14	..	196
131	Uchalan PO.	2,128·96	372	1,885	506	957	258	262	2	69	87	9	241
92	Uchitpur P.	829·93	122	684	125	226	218	134	..	50	15	..	41
67	Udgara	721·39	75	450	85	319	76	34	10	5	5	..	1
58	Ujirhati	205·25	25	108	40	18	27	18	16	2	..	..	27
38	Uttarmohanpur	988·05	119	677	401	185	222	180	..	44	20	..	26
Total (entirely rural)		119,760·50 acres or 187·13 sq. miles	23,666	111,169	27,812	57,363	21,853	14,860	1,011	3,845	2,732	255	9,250
P. S. Jamalpur													
111	Abujhati, PO, P.	1,261·03	272	1,230	220	289	558	186	38	41	16	29	73
120	Ajapur	591·22	209	798	354	406	176	201	..	..	9	..	6
20	Ajhapur, S, D, PO, P.	1,608·07	685	2,419	665	439	631	485	1	145	128	164	426
73	Amarpur S, D, P.	321·39	155	605	162	329	25	137	5	17	17	..	75
112	Amra	567·72	124	516	109	213	182	81	..	12	12	1	15
76	Antpara	528·70	180	745	206	512	111	70	..	14	19	1	18
106	Astai	553·27	159	639	180	165	190	118	..	42	51	19	45
98	Bag Kalapahar	284·84	54	259	28	165	16	52	..	18	6	..	2
95	Bahadurpur P.	227·40	151	585	167	195	117	273	..	..	..	..	..
33	Balarampur	1,069·75	245	1,239	249	567	178	301	..	52	31	11	99
12	Ballabhbati	170·99	8	29	7	8	6	15	..	..	..	..	..
63	Baratikra	389·73	82	428	70	198	174	11	..	20	..	..	25
54	Basantapur P.	460·96	155	656	174	183	239	118	10	2	18	1	85

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
P. S. Jamalpur—contd.													
17	Basishtapur P.	225·49	80	358	100	207	5	43	..	47	15	6	35
32	Berugram PO, P.	860·17	356	1,431	189	686	295	288	..	97	26	..	39
51	Betragar	493·80	120	569	95	185	140	160	..	4	46	..	34
92	Bhairabpur	311·32	115	446	45	104	70	68	..	168	..	3	33
82	Bidyabatipur	285·43	65	307	89	122	105	105	..	24	6	..	5
88	Bishnubati	153·38	60	362	80	103	102	72	12	60	3	..	10
14	Biswambharpur	107·48	13	54	6	20	5	7	..	7	6	..	9
59	Chak Dighi S, H, PO, P.	193·99	153	615	259	115	79	37	54	144	55	24	107
121	Chak Muzafarpur	483·50	118	514	84	164	178	165	3	..	..	..	4
2	Chakshanjadi, S, D, P.	1,226·10	205	823	228	293	350	91	..	27	16	..	46
5	Chalbalpur	299·17	42	169	31	150	6	12	..	..	..	..	1
11	Chauberia	334·46	62	228	36	85	20	21	..	68	25	..	9
9	Dadpur P.	324·88	105	361	85	35	171	47	1	44	45	..	18
74	Dakshin Mohanpur	430·73	251	975	176	368	161	280	10	82	18	2	54
75	Daspur	514·09	175	679	135	489	78	67	..	35	9	..	1
108	Dastanpur	460·39	102	500	81	229	108	151	..	5	..	..	7
122	Dattapara P.	488·06	157	625	177	195	255	80	..	28	12	6	43
23	Dattapur	508·63	205	790	72	93	240	70	..	4	3	1	379
64	Dhapdhara	372·25	115	511	69	149	144	149	5	47	3	..	14
24	Dhuluk P.	1,132·13	160	885	277	251	359	136	7	29	16	..	87
105	Dogachhia	464·79	149	838	262	295	206	201	5	32	28	25	46
81	Dumo	110·58	38	185	24	94	33	49	..	3	..	..	6
25	Faimpur	200·84	26	122	14	35	42	28	..	2	..	..	15
119	Gangarambati	271·56	12	60	1	6	25	29	..	..	..	..	..
94	Gohaldaha	323·91	37	184	39	94	81	7	..	2	..	..	..
113	Gopalpur S, PO, P.	683·80	144	819	190	233	235	153	..	28	17	1	152
56	Gopikantapur P.	795·69	160	780	142	192	387	159	..	20	2	..	20
83	Gureghar P.	418·27	140	669	114	331	68	156	..	58	19	..	37
10	Habaspur	494·02	40	332	152	72	175	72	2	7	1	..	3
4	Haibatpur P.	343·89	42	327	114	187	20	52	..	33	25	5	5
50	Halara	150·69	69	422	114	110	135	50	..	22	16	4	85
40	Haragobindapur	287·82	110	516	41	194	165	123	7	9	5	3	10
53	Harekrishnapur	323·95	62	321	74	228	55	38	..	..	..	..	..
28	Hiranyagram P.	584·48	220	1,068	230	207	284	293	201	23	28	..	32
91	Ilampur	178·07	60	292	99	117	79	56	..	2	6	1	31
116	Ilsara	563·06	77	333	65	125	90	78	1	5	1	..	33
99	Itla	817·80	215	849	127	207	328	137	4	83	11	5	74
115	Jajanpur	249·65	24	173	9	42	91	21	..	..	..	4	15
3	Jamdaha	966·75	212	1,025	202	257	411	215	..	59	46	1	36
96	Janakibati	261·47	49	245	29	108	46	83	..	..	..	..	8
61	Jargram PO, P.	607·20	148	740	230	293	232	114	33	12	7	..	49
114	Jaugram PO, P.	2,196·78	672	2,813	846	846	969	352	11	118	152	77	288
38	Jot Dakshin	473·87	100	450	142	205	109	49	..	43	16	7	21
48	Jot Krishtai	288·50	74	283	15	14	91	164	..	1	..	..	13
46	Jot Raghab	186·21	190	858	343	110	66	222	5	78	168	9	205
37	Jot Sriram PO,P.	349·82	145	735	227	23	165	108	3	37	25	9	365
57	Jot Subal	406·45	72	305	63	147	59	80	..	27	27	..	25
34	Kalera	1,787·07	473	1,831	253	845	316	434	7	97	57	5	70
43	Kalna 2P.	542·84	324	1,069	301	325	75	119	16	40	265	47	182
123	Kamalpur	173·18	49	247	24	77	145	15	..	6	..	..	4
6	Kanakpur P.	975·87	100	479	50	238	43	125	1	35	14	..	23
44	Kansra	619·73	195	962	126	399	112	184	..	47	88	27	105
18	Keliri	181·28	83	361	49	233	29	69	..	..	..	..	30
109	Keotara, PO, P.	199·37	100	457	17	230	142	26	..	13	11	4	31
45	Khanpur	443·98	120	574	166	208	74	105	..	49	67	26	45
97	Khord Palasi	173·75	12	50	7	20	18	12	..	..	..	..	..
71	Kora	184·00	52	258	61	126	..	84	..	3	12	21	12
29	Krishnachandrapur	310·99	60	276	66	126	73	27	1	22	11	..	16
8	Krishnapur	284·80	80	389	18	225	79	75	..	5	..	..	5
41	Kubajpur	310·78	60	306	27	97	106	77	..	12	3	..	11
118	Kulingram PO.	1,984·09	869	2,688	285	823	769	628	..	176	77	43	172
80	Madhabpur P.	650·16	150	645	78	114	154	182	..	97	10	43	45
104	Mahindar	777·55	147	738	139	202	202	232	..	11	17	..	74
85	Mahishgaria P.	356·43	160	756	166	181	156	114	3	258	21	..	23

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
P. S. Jamalpur—concld.													
117	Maina	476·31	80	405	124	224	71	51	4	7	2	..	46
13	Masagram PO, P.	944·15	440	1,537	200	352	506	284	20	79	64	..	232
87	Mathurapur	303·13	52	236	52	66	26	53	..	87	1	..	3
78	Mirzapur P.	281·67	40	204	25	79	53	51	..	..	..	..	21
67	Muidipur	468·26	75	348	93	137	49	48	18	45	11	..	40
16	Nabagram PO, Rh, 2P.	1,136·08	595	1,822	494	508	387	359	2	122	94	61	289
68	Nandanpur P.	408·04	115	535	160	227	154	82	..	39	13	..	20
101	Napara	188·69	42	186	26	40	111	6	..	9	2	..	18
86	Narayanpur	412·67	55	272	21	83	78	90	..	11	..	..	10
66	Paikpara P.	153·07	95	449	73	372	..	..	..	57	11	6	3
107	Panch Simul	343·52	115	532	160	111	162	102	..	59	36	18	44
55	Paratal PO, P.	795·75	211	808	137	422	122	157	..	12	14	..	81
26	Parbbatpur P.	829·18	213	819	135	270	301	147	..	41	9	..	51
93	Pirijpur	156·04	45	216	34	8	80	96	7	1	..	..	24
79	Pranballabhpur	829·53	255	1,283	167	434	294	240	43	131	17	35	89
21	Purbba Sadipur	264·02	25	131	34	19	54	14	30	5	5	2	2
47	Radhaballabh-bati S.	145·29	129	637	361	125	178	260	..	2	3	..	69
35	Rajarampur P.	816·97	135	654	215	340	120	88	31	8	9	6	52
58	Ramchandrapur	243·98	65	276	39	44	111	97	..	3	13	..	8
77	Ramkrishna-pur P.	747·66	128	593	21	318	174	88	..	6	..	..	7
70	Resalatpur	565·38	125	589	53	260	217	102	..	2	1	4	3
27	Ruda	233·13	75	357	72	214	75	53	..	..	7	..	8
15	Ruppur	1,969·46	595	2,362	736	740	984	452	13	33	19	1	120
100	Sadarpur	116·94			Uninhabited								
7	Sadipur PO, P.	591·53	252	1,235	225	374	191	431	28	74	32	8	97
102	Sahapur	779·95	149	763	140	123	307	164	..	79	20	4	66
39	Sah Hosenpur PO, 2P.	836·97	409	1,538	320	437	480	147	..	441	14	..	19
52	Sajipur	115·30	30	147	11	40	37	70	..	..	..	..	..
22	Salmula	1,027·62	230	1,143	202	422	476	236	..	.	4	..	5
1	Sambhupur	627·34	185	795	203	479	35	266	..	3	..	..	12
19	Sanchra P.	1,242·22	302	1,439	428	555	364	335	21	67	31	17	49
31	Sarangpur	649·47	92	427	33	299	45	74	..	2	..	..	7
62	Satgharia	220·67	22	95	13	38	39	7	..	5	4	..	2
30	Selimabad P.	845·61	239	1,208	237	232	157	193	1	367	157	9	92
72	Siali P.	565·20	129	634	110	479	4	78	..	6	..	2	65
90	Siptai P.	347·63	136	637	180	344	95	146	..	38	3	..	11
110	Siromani	141·10	62	293	85	135	38	68	..	25	9	..	18
103	Sitalpur P.	191·46	42	221	91	84	12	41	..	14	10	2	58
65	Sonargaria P.	355·73	105	507	44	135	126	190	..	7	29	6	14
36	Srikrishnapur	738·89	165	792	128	301	144	281	..	51	..	..	15
89	Srimanpur	308·01	69	352	77	114	31	100	..	51	6	..	50
60	Sukpur	202·67	102	500	50	85	208	62	15	25	35	20	50
42	Sura PO, P.	1,037·49	509	1,903	513	304	257	268	49	320	224	33	448
84	Tilkuria	157·73	50	257	46	120	53	51	..	5	9	..	19
69	Ujirpur	222·76	132	640	109	377	118	63	..	45	20	..	17
49	Uttar Mohanpur	232·21	11	29	5	9	6	9	..	..	..	..	5
Total (entirely rural)		64,971·79 acres or 101·52 sq. miles	18,586	80,106	17,328	27,832	20,153	15,900	728	5,242	2,797	869	6,585
P. S. Memari													
166	Adityapur	128·35			Uninhabited								
80	Ahira P.	487·95	77	338	131	186	1	51	..	4	28	..	68
63	Akalia	121·06	26	109	12	44	53	12	..	..	..	..	..
216	Alipur P.	453·70	328	1,148	124	106	43	69	53	90	145	59	583
128	Amadpur D, PO, 2P.	1,148·48	450	1,926	611	628	198	180	21	94	133	7	665
206	Amudpur P.	714·55	135	677	156	231	130	69	1	49	49	24	124
168	Andur	494·56	77	345	68	133	123	72	..	8	..	..	9

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
P. S. Memari—contd.													
70	Asapur .	176·52	25	101	17	94	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
28	Ausa .	908·15	103	441	73	73	136	135	..	27	17	7	46
154	Bagila D, PO, P.	593·44	259	1,006	359	351	166	107	4	94	153	1	130
159	Bahabpur PO. .	423·26	75	286	57	63	119	56	..	4	13	..	31
140	Bahara .	509.38	95	363	58	57	182	84	4	3	5	12	16
156	Baharampur .	224·29	152	594	114	56	231	214	2	13	50	..	28
135	Baidyadanga P.	181·08	105	410	150	69	93	56	..	46	19	13	114
59	Baje Rasulpur .	160·98	19	98	18	80	..	15	..	2	..	..	1
113	Balidanga .	175·08	28	140	44	82	13	27	..	3	2	..	13
3	Bamuna P. .	586·95	209	837	157	183	148	285	..	106	30	1	84
79	Bamunpukur .	288·76	79	304	48	171	36	60	7	9	9	..	12
16	Banagram .	603·77	82	322	71	121	64	128	..	..	..	..	9
96	Banoswarpur .	229·29	62	237	26	107	50	71	..	5	2	..	2
183	Bansipur .	195·51	28	144	10	47	64	33	..	..	.	..	..
60	Baragram .	405·52	49	181	18	123	42	6	..	6	..	..	4
8	Bara Palasan S, PO, 2P.	2,259·70	679	3,101	689	1,248	210	1,030	21	104	85	..	343
148	Barar P. .	900·14	259	1,252	201	484	273	156	..	121	40	..	178
14	Barari .	683·88	175	679	164	499	97	10	4	2	3	3	61
184	Barasat .	237·72	14	59	14	38	18	..	..	3	..	..	..
126	Barea .	322·82	34	134	19	28	46	35	..	8	3	..	14
21	Barkona P. .	763·99	109	437	156	306	9	86	..	20	1	..	15
25	Barsua P. .	775·04	152	525	93	266	102	146	..	4	5	..	2
99	Barwa PO, P. .	874·05	309	1,200	315	565	222	289	35	18	10	..	61
32	Basatpur .	705·50	88	353	82	134	66	105	2	22	2	2	20
73	Begunia .	991·18	259	1,448	221	554	260	130	1	236	118	..	149
30	Begut P. .	805·27	218	870	119	419	167	221	..	16	19	1	27
69	Belui .	186·93	44	173	4	26	41	93	..	8	..	..	5
54	Belut P. .	691·48	189	827	249	401	127	132	..	34	70	35	28
220	Benapur .	477·68	151	594	73	105	313	126	8	9	..	..	33
2	Bhagabanpur .	208·35	69	270	77	103	79	68	6	4	4	..	6
40	Bhaita S, PO, P.	494·26	179	715	250	167	117	132	..	60	52	..	187
17	Bhandul .	136·85	28	154	44	79	41	26	..	3	2	1	2
51	Bharpota .	227·91	21	81	2	37	30	14	..	..	..	..	..
164	Bijra D. .	551·08	179	742	168	176	274	197	1	24	23	5	42
12	Bijur PO, 2P. .	1,773·04	506	1,907	395	608	580	386	14	134	106	..	169
75	Bilbari .	117·49	26	104	15	59	22	4	..	1	..	..	18
221	Birsimul .	478·90	68	264	48	99	84	71	..	..	..	..	10
84	Bishnupur .	1,161·94	289	1,069	567	437	214	332	..	61	7	5	13
72	Biskopa .	264·10	78	291	72	190	46	50	..	2	..	..	3
89	Bitra PO, Rh, P.	625·22	152	608	114	196	188	166	..	14	7	..	37
27	Bodhpur .	299·44	45	181	36	66	66	33	..	15	..	..	1
93	Bohar PO, 2P. .	2,215·74	559	2,322	469	845	368	357	21	355	179	10	187
129	Brahmanpara .	114·14	27	106	54	40	8	2	..	9	18	1	28
95	Chak Balaram .	1,165·28	212	834	113	329	345	137	..	20	..	..	3
134	Chaknara .	335·11	229	1,062	359	314	433	221	12	4	50	2	26
106	Chak Narayan .	134·41	12	42	..	..	38	4	..	..	..	..	..
22	Chakundi P. .	513·63	185	773	208	504	114	119	..	12	..	..	24
46	Chanchai PO, P.	1,591·33	472	1,894	512	639	367	297	69	155	170	16	181
64	Chandipur .	340·86	79	300	51	126	112	62	..	..	..	..	..
194	Chanpira .	231·62	18	65	14	22	23	18	..	1	..	..	1
185	Chhilinda .	208·77	115	443	77	157	121	136	12	11	..	..	6
192	Chhota Dhamas	251·26	55	215	39	61	63	41	7	3	15	..	25
215	Chot Khanda PO.	1,105·78	305	1,106	148	426	39	508	1	52	3	..	77
44	Dadpur P. .	502·82	93	465	76	197	12	27	..	59	52	49	69
74	Dakhalpur .	207·66	52	210	24	122	49	17	..	19	2	..	1
130	Dakshin Radhakantapur	210·55	155	602	83	149	67	129	..	49	41	9	158
55	Daluibazar S, P.	322·16	200	787	142	145	137	242	2	75	74	19	93
149	Dandur .	188·14	32	126	16	72	..	54	..	..	..	..	..
193	Debipur PO, P.	824·35	228	872	237	156	289	103	38	93	95	2	96
118	Debpur P. .	358·99	114	458	130	210	147	51	3	11	1		35
174	Deha .	562·13	55	220	14	67	91	44	..	14	..	..	4
137	Deule P. .	749·48	287	1,214	234	655	184	359	..	8	4	..	4
199	Dharma Simla .	256·15	69	276	39	80	115	60	..	11	..	..	10
68	Dhunai S. .	289·81	40	138	13	53	32	38	..	8	..	..	7
9	Dihi Palasan P.	339·86	109	436	150	357	12	21	8	8	4	26	..
150	Dilalpur .	663·07	155	600	68	70	289	128	..	45	27	..	41
160	Durgadanga .	220·29	105	423	114	178	133	82	..	21	..	..	9

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
P. S. Memari—contd.													
214	Durgapur Rh, P.	797·71	142	662	167	504	72	41	..	6	2	..	37
83	Farakpur	105·94	22	98	21	65	10	14	..	5	4	..	..
67	Gaggeswar	208·52	27	102	12	25	30	37	..	8	1	..	1
119	Gandharpur	465·44	78	307	31	110	..	197	..	..	..	..	..
24	Gangua	455·59	18	64	..	..	52	12	..	..	..	..	..
167	Gantar P.	311·15	247	968	234	393	179	247	5	53	24	..	67
121	Ganti	333·64	88	379	84	256	..	119	..	4	..	..	..
198	Gauripur	514·22	148	590	119	266	83	80	3	107	33	..	18
47	Genraghata	367·18	79	319	104	173	69	45	1	19	9	..	3
175	Ghosh D, P.	418·82	115	438	86	171	104	80	..	29	14	..	40
71	Ghoshpur	167·95	19	76	4	28	21	23	..	1	1	..	2
102	Goaldingi	162·17	46	187	56	106	32	14	11	2	15	..	7
195	Gobindapur	234·56	148	600	219	350	184	64	2	..	..	..	..
131	Gopinathpur	186·97	16	61	5	19	15	25	..	..	1	..	1
11	Gorapur	155·11	28	100	1	9	4	45	..	4	..	..	38
26	Hairgram P.	960·54	138	530	139	296	77	114	..	7	7	..	29
5	Haladharpur	414·15	136	515	152	280	116	51	..	20	14	1	33
177	Harirambati	97·77	28	123	20	85	14	13	..	4	1	..	6
103	Harkala P.	621·12	119	490	112	246	75	131	..	28	1	..	9
176	Hat Baksa	217·17	40	168	1	90	64	12	..	..	1	..	1
145	Hingalgaria	123·94				Uninhabited							
189	Ichhabacha	261·03	98	397	33	170	52	169	..	..	..	.	6
161	Ichhapur P.	458·02	195	761	170	127	148	231	110	91	34	..	20
212	Ilamdanga	106·24	55	221	59	91	57	50	..	11	4	..	8
163	Iswampur	112·64	32	127	14	72	39	8	..	2	..	..	6
66	Jabui 2P.	1,451·60	255	1,050	286	318	335	184	..	42	4	1	166
100	Jakra	527·04	119	461	101	124	115	119	..	44	7	..	52
203	Jayrampur	315·31	68	239	37	110	104	25	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jhikra	175·36	62	252	23	71	128	37	..	3	7	..	6
153	Joanpur	165·69				Included in Urban Area							
191	Jot Chaitanya	129·18	54	219	41	107	77	27	..	..	8	..	..
142	Jot Kanu	326·87	59	223	10	59	66	51	25	3	..	..	19
65	Kabastikri	398·14	71	282	27	119	70	36	11	5	..	..	41
204	Kabirpur	318·16	42	186	35	95	80	7	..	..	3	..	1
147	Kailaspur	492·89	145	583	45	186	36	350	..	1	4	..	6
20	Kaleswar D.	881·21	152	596	294	177	198	136	23	2	2	..	58
196	Kali Bele	464·18	150	559	164	289	48	88	..	17	19	..	98
208	Kalsi P.	544·48	155	610	104	158	121	152	..	99	3	17	60
13	Kalyanpur	374·79	68	276	52	93	116	67	..	..	..	..	..
110	Kamalpur	145·46	32	119	21	54	31	27	..	4	..	..	3
120	Kanpur	310·94	52	194	55	111	..	75	..	..	..	..	8
10	Kantabari	321·92	39	147	36	119	10	2	2	..	..	..	14
143	Kanthalgachhi P.	344·41	148	591	141	384	21	124	3	30	5	..	24
15	Kantipur	189·00	60	221	24	125	85	6	..	..	..	..	5
36	Karanda P.	1,091·28	295	1,185	255	426	254	338	2	71	9	5	80
108	Kasiara P.	320·73	129	525	87	211	181	119	4	1	..	..	9
125	Kasipur P.	566·12	156	622	156	307	189	86	..	24	..	..	16
219	Katapur	756·53	182	721	124	337	151	179	7	16	..	..	31
105	Kathalia	178·25	65	245	37	17	35	21	..	1	..	..	171
114	Katna	226·14	51	202	42	109	12	42	..	24	4	..	11
132	Keja P.	678·81	179	764	203	289	158	202	11	28	12	5	59
139	Kenna P.	936·07	305	1,213	332	454	282	323	..	84	5	..	65
38	Khanrgram P.	1,302·97	185	1,144	200	355	422	80	6	56	50	4	171
151	Khanro S, P.	456·16	85	332	55	124	84	42	..	46	3	..	33
181	Khayerpur	212·20	38	149	15	71	38	34	..	..	..	..	6
158	Kiskinda P.	410·59	128	512	266	212	11	195	1	5	25	..	63
107	Kole	236·15	46	184	41	122	43	13	..	5	..	..	1
41	Konarpara	547·37	119	472	120	162	35	201	..	38	9	..	27
222	Krishnajibanpur	430·87	58	235	39	113	41	44	..	15	1	..	21
157	Krishnapur	190·24	79	307	128	162	34	24	..	24	14	1	48
33	Kuchut PO, P.	1,719·00	380	1,529	313	556	320	424	..	68	53	4	104
201	Mabarakpur	639·64	255	1,004	174	218	172	176	5	262	53	7	111
123	Madhupur	217·40	30	120	7	21	29	11	..	..	..	..	59
218	Maglampur	575·81	95	371	30	195	128	48	..	..	..	..	..
173	Magra	161·67	84	345	44	85	159	5	9	72	8	..	7
141	Mahesdanga	461·86	121	486	92	208	143	108	..	6	8	..	13
205	Mahespur	189·18	47	183	66	48	72	43	..	1	7	..	12
85	Mahishdanga P.	559·91	150	593	68	361	180	43	..	7	..	..	2
86	Mahishpur	494·23	35	143	4	29	110	4	..	..	..	..	..
92	Makra	425·09	169	673	130	343	130	170	..	26	..	..	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
P. S. Memari—contd.													
1	Malamba .	516·54	159	626	118	363	164	46	13	9	3	..	28
109	Mallikpur P. .	229·85	85	367	105	76	140	146	..	1	..	..	4
50	Mamudpur .	113·18	75	276	50	70	59	80	..	47	11	..	9
7	Mandalgram S, PO, P.	3,271·95	903	3,577	859	1,426	978	559	11	243	102	7	251
169	Mandaljana P. .	502·78	190	754	164	267	245	242	..	..	..	..	..
34	Masagaria P. .	894·32	159	652	96	256	121	160	33	26	40	..	16
19	Melna P. .	591·91	55	222	80	149	47	10	..	9	..	1	6
152	Memari D, PO, Rh, P.	877·37				Included in Urban Area							
162	Merua .	276·82	29	170	19	46	61	58	..	1	..	..	4
94	Mosra .	197·80	52	198	35	76	44	68	..	5	2	..	3
98	Mutra .	583·49	118	477	30	233	83	129	..	9	6	..	17
52	Nabagram PO. .	757·96	205	794	237	291	114	137	2	58	29	87	76
31	Nabastha PO, P.	743·64	229	920	270	449	133	287	..	12	7	2	30
48	Nagarkona .	241·65	34	236	53	149	8	58	2	3	7	5	4
197	Nalsara P. .	275·52	86	340	48	170	82	88	..	..	..	..	..
178	Nandiara P. .	406·13	52	211	38	102	41	58	..	..	8	..	2
77	Nanna .	377·17	83	325	80	203	62	34	..	5	14	..	7
61	Naohati .	678·63	145	693	77	136	183	190	..	1	..	..	183
76	Naopara .	138·52	29	118	8	55	27	23	..	13	..	..	..
127	Nihsanka P. .	277·26	152	581	82	123	173	77	19	44	27	3	115
144	Nimo D, P. .	661·40	242	955	265	433	..	189	..	213	33	34	53
200	Nisiragar Rh, P.	618·44	188	846	220	184	287	139	4	66	30	10	126
209	Nudipur D, P.	726·92	181	832	193	254	218	217	..	30	22	8	83
35	Paikara .	160·27	40	142	27	36	21	29	..	5	1	..	50
45	Palla D, PO, P.	898·29	283	1,138	226	459	295	326	..	21	10	..	27
29	Palsa .	572·72	159	639	159	338	18	221	..	34	..	..	28
39	Palsit .	1,005·64	322	1,265	423	578	247	246	..	67	17	8	102
190	Palta .	592·93	109	418	54	152	95	140	..	12	8	..	11
172	Panchkhea .	250·88	38	151	5	34	78	35	..	..	1	..	3
122	Parhati Rh, P. .	298·65	89	390	71	212	35	67	11	..	17	..	48
171	Partona .	104·50	42	163	54	136	1	13	..	..	1	..	12
37	Paschim Chandipur	127·72	18	66	27	48	3	9	..	6	..	..	..
42	Paschim Memari	244·68	59	255	17	54	107	53	..	23	11	..	7
62	Paschim Sriram-pur	173·81				Uninhabited							
56	Paschim Tajpur	184·29	47	246	80	61	4	96	..	27	21	..	37
116	Patra .	160·61	33	130	20	55	51	24	..	..	..	..	..
43	Pingur .	120·53	37	149	31	68	24	50	..	4	..	..	3
202	Punyagram P. .	756·96	228	932	215	366	294	177	..	68	5	..	22
187	Purbba Kasiara	158·34	35	153	32	88	24	27	..	6	4	..	4
115	Purbba Sriram-pur	102·46	16	58	15	41	..	15	..	1	..	..	1
82	Ranihati .	457·08	55	219	40	94	39	63	3	11	..	..	9
136	Rasulpur PO. .	700·15	139	523	196	107	67	75	32	37	57	24	124
101	Raybati .	272·53	82	332	60	144	85	38	..	59	2	..	4
18	Rean .	269·04	29	161	24	11	69	78	..	3	..	..	..
117	Rokanpur .	232·79	50	196	22	115	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
87	Rukaspur .	173·30	34	135	18	87	46	..	..	..	..	..	2
112	Sahanagar .	188·59	8	29	2	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	8
49	Sahapur .	133·81	39	143	38	15	14	65	..	18	6	..	25
90	Sahazadpur .	207·13	62	258	44	99	138	12	..	9	..	..	..
138	Salda P. .	296·16	86	321	53	102	139	59	4	2	..	..	15
23	Saligram P. .	549·76	205	815	246	574	27	199	..	15	..	..	..
165	Sankarpur P. .	794·94	115	432	153	139	174	60	..	8	15	1	35
133	Sanui P. .	573·65	159	628	191	257	126	75	3	48	19	1	99
4	Sargachhi P. .	109·48	25	99	35	38	22	33	..	..	..	..	6
180	Sarra .	159·23	34	146	20	97	13	31	..	4	..	..	1
207	Sasinara P. .	468·90	328	1,299	353	315	318	208	2	377	23	..	56
81	Satgachhia D, PO, P.	1,639·02	489	1,891	481	198	284	238	89	62	92	3	925
58	Sekhpur .	284·21	93	370	22	109	69	118	..	11	9	32	22
97	Senpur P. .	580·94	140	545	202	174	85	132	..	3	..	..	151
91	Siddharia .	395·53	40	188	34	56	46	68	..	5	2	..	11
88	Sikarpur .	173·88	22	88	10	87	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
210	Simla P. .	894·35	195	787	92	366	277	118	..	5	10	..	11
186	Sitarambati .	197·50	28	108	38	94	6	7	..	..	..	..	1
211	Sonara .	262·27	54	212	18	112	50	43	4	..	..	..	3

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P. S. Memari—concld.													
104	Sridharpur S, PO, P.	939·61	258	1,030	625	316	284	180	1	94	45	11	99
170	Sriharipur	102·01	34	127	35	97	14	16	..	..	..	..	..
213	Sura	245·99	68	268	65	59	120	39	39	..	..	..	11
217	Syamnagar	351·11	78	305	32	169	88	38	4	..	2	..	4
188	Taharpur	234·63	101	397	115	268	16	106	..	..	..	..	7
124	Tajpur	352·80	84	354	293	186	29	85	..	47	..	..	7
155	Talchini P.	229·76	105	421	36	162	87	156	..	5	1	..	10
179	Tantibaksa	129·22	34	138	15	75	37	19	..	6	1	..	..
182	Taralpur	173·98	33	138	25	105	32	..	..	1	..	..	..
146	Tatarpur P.	555·79	152	766	143	309	200	217	..	20	10	..	10
58	Telsara	101·01	52	190	22	25	77	57	..	3	..	16	12
57	Ulara P.	608·48	159	607	117	96	201	189	..	35	51	4	31
6	Unto P.	474·35	180	711	250	361	54	224	..	28	29	..	15
111	Uttar Radhakantapur	204·77	245	902	330	218	200	135	..	104	178	6	61
Memari (non-municipal Town)		..	1,330	5,005	2,077	601	335	513	157	356	1,365	391	1,287
Total		..	1,330	5,005	2,077	601	335	513	157	356	1,365	391	1,287
Rural		..	27,104	110,218	25,338	42,508	23,839	23,133	874	6,209	3,425	618	9,612
Urban		..	1,330	5,005	2,077	601	335	513	157	356	1,365	391	1,287
Total		105,526·75 acres or 166·89 sq. miles	28,434	115,223	27,415	43,109	24,174	23,646	1,031	6,565	4,790	1,009	10,899
P. S. Galsi													
78	Adra D, PO, P.	1,634.03	261	1,280	231	341	431	457	..	11	4	..	36
25	Amarpur	542.05	157	664	46	181	221	141	3	41	29	..	48
13	Amur	490.77				Uninhabited							
8	Arjunpur	554.93				Uninhabited							
91	Askaran	160.12	108	454	54	271	29	7	..	14	12	110	11
118	Atusi	275.57	11	49	2	4	44	..	..	..	..	..	1
98	Babla P.	574.48	138	587	193	142	351	68	1	3	..	4	18
96	Bahirghariya P.	1,769.23	296	1,685	398	765	390	381	..	64	20	12	53
112	Bakia P.	327.49	126	526	123	225	43	188	..	28	3	..	39
132	Balna	166.91	39	163	15	126	29	8	..	..	..	..	..
59	Bamunara P.	536.49	121	513	86	275	85	136	..	12	..	..	5
14	Banagram	299.75				Uninhabited							
79	Bandutia P.	504.25	242	1,009	250	211	101	676	..	8	..	..	13
90	Ban-Sujapur P.	361.81	115	491	145	292	133	61	..	1	..	2	2
28	Bara Chatra	312.34	32	139	12	62	19	58	..	..	..	..	..
108	Belan P.	1,229.66	214	914	119	309	312	176	100	1	8	..	8
152	Belgram P.	1,193.33	296	1,276	223	726	16	486	..	22	..	21	5
36	Bhagabanpur	412.81	99	419	56	128	180	62	..	23	..	..	26
2	Bharatpur P.	1,434.99	329	1,591	235	674	249	356	14	212	30	25	31
104	Bharichha	261.94	84	354	21	224	42	69	..	19	..	..	..
84	Bhasapur	245.40	39	185	18	127	31	10	..	4	8	2	3
50	Bhin sara	257.62	35	144	34	94	10	40	..	..	..	..	..
129	Bhuri P.	859.17	196	839	123	434	143	156	..	41	32	4	29
66	Bikran pur	274.98	43	185	10	15	170	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Biringpur	148.55	36	151	8	47	38	53	..	10	..	..	3
52	Bolpur	178.35	49	206	36	140	14	33	..	13	3	..	3
94	Brindabanpur	418.01	89	383	52	195	52	19	..	2	13	..	102
11	Budbud PO.	979.30	283	1,206	542	152	34	217	..	19	41	..	743
126	Chak Alam	197.79	3	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Chak Khandajuli	188.29				Uninhabited							
138	Chak Muria	181.72	358	1,702	367	885	269	62	11	139	4	83	249
16	Chak Tentul	1,282.31	317	1,542	121	600	228	493	13	41	61	3	103
151	Chandanpur P.	243.62	104	485	101	244	88	99	..	7	2	8	37
7	Chandara	427.73				Uninhabited							
15	Chandra Chak	331.36				Uninhabited							

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P. S. Galsi—contd.													
146	Channa P.	1,374.19	208	869	123	226	361	231	..	12	9	..	80
140	Chhota Mure	459.02	104	433	70	171	53	135	..	41	..	4	29
123	Dadpur	990.67	122	519	64	253	96	109	..	19	8	..	34
114	Dakshin Bhasapur	1,126.22	2	8	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
34	Dakshin Khara	639.43				Uninhabited							
130	Dalimgarya	107.55	54	231	70	168	31	25	..	..	..	..	7
135	Dalpur	236.27	18	74	28	72	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
105	Darbarpur	438.25	97	413	43	124	186	41	26	14	..	..	22
100	Dayalpur	263.90	96	410	131	95	221	38	21	11	..	..	24
57	Dharmapur	728.74	367	1,739	254	1,074	56	322	..	48	19	..	220
120	Dumur	510.30	28	121	16	41	75	3	..	..	..	..	2
32	Durgapur	1,161.18				Uninhabited							
17	Fatepur	718.86	74	314	35	75	99	140	..	..	..	..	..
99	Galsi S, PO, Rh, P.	2,169.77	804	4,040	1,808	342	1,059	1,221	3	245	428	66	676
113	Garamba	327.23	99	413	63	47	256	85	..	20	2	..	3
29	Garibbati	510.41	122	508	79	69	139	87	9	29	6	8	161
30	Ghagra P.	502.24	112	476	47	300	53	98	..	18	1	..	6
156	Ghoshkamalpur	669.53	71	298	40	161	104	11	6	8	4	4	..
70	Gohagram PO, P.	1,646.14	104	437	36	133	192	100	2	2	..	..	8
89	Golgram P.	3,179.09	407	1,931	225	525	884	352	..	36	25	18	91
106	Gomai	618.62	171	717	116	369	118	227	..	..	..	..	3
121	Gopalpur	405.59	178	827	158	266	196	306	8	28	2	..	21
69	Gopdal	129.12	64	268	23	81	30	127	..	24	1	..	5
6	Hansoa	979.38				Uninhabited							
12	Haora	1,557.67	137	695	26	301	143	174	..	15	10	..	52
102	Haripur	155.16	70	285	46	154	59	53	..	12	..	5	2
147	Hitta	947.85	187	780	123	460	24	250	..	7	6	6	27
103	Irkona P.	1,041.17	166	887	185	386	115	338	..	21	4	..	23
127	Itaru	334.82	81	339	37	105	137	65	19	4	..	..	9
55	Jagulpara P.	771.16	178	743	142	380	58	210	..	53	4	..	38
21	Jaykrishnabati	272.35	60	251	29	81	79	89	..	..	2	..	..
142	Jaykrishnapur P.	1,460.23	304	1,507	400	807	170	483	..	23	7	..	17
46	Jharul	742.78	131	542	58	121	267	61	..	36	..	53	4
47	Jotkolkol	474.60				Uninhabited							
158	Jajuti	1,273.95	79	330	56	101	94	46	..	..	17	..	72
74	Kaitara P.	943.78	264	1,097	222	791	75	126	..	66	19	..	20
131	Kalna P.	552.16	66	273	49	78	108	62	.	8	..	..	17
43	Kalyanpur P.	366.98	104	477	52	98	355	2	1	12	..	..	9
53	Karakdal	413.51	81	335	52	103	101	97	..	3	..	1	30
58	Karkona P.	972.33	176	747	139	127	214	207	68	38	17	..	76
20	Kasba P.	864.33	197	818	82	75	693	37	..	5	3	..	5
64	Kaspur	280.16	39	189	12	76	25	74	..	3	..	..	11
22	Kenduatikuri	358.47	55	229	16	84	80	65	..	..	..	..	..
157	Ketna	527.44	87	360	20	97	174	49	28	..	..	..	12
39	Khamargram	396.03	58	240	27	73	17	93	..	4	..	51	2
109	Khanhati	278.35	22	90	8	46	24	20	..	..	..	..	..
139	Khano PO, 2P.	2,399.34	370	1,885	618	752	178	445	..	177	29	135	169
40	Khanpara P.	229.56	82	340	26	54	148	138	..	..	.	..	..
72	Khanrjuli	268.35	37	158	8	27	124	7	..	..	..	..	..
101	Khetura P.	662.47	258	1,072	157	265	443	277	..	24	8	..	55
82	Khuraj	793.09	91	392	38	162	41	174	..	10	2	..	3
148	Kisorkona S, P.	1,054.63	226	1,075	334	431	66	426	..	15	11	34	92
86	Kolkol P.	1,289.64	225	1,185	193	240	572	176	..	46	15	92	44
24	Komarband	250.72	26	106	20	52	34	13	7	..	..	..	..
161	Konarpur	711.58	65	270	48	89	93	31	..	20	10	..	27
41	Kondaipur	569.29	93	388	55	61	181	145	..	..	..	..	1
18	Krishnarampur P.	566.93	170	710	193	503	54	133	..	..	..	..	20
97	Kurkuba D, P.	585.33	239	996	242	562	63	279	..	26	30	7	89
150	Kurmuna	490.90	210	868	240	446	155	157	..	35	59	..	16
93	Kutruki P.	994.41	101	486	105	317	96	60	..	8	..	..	5
56	Loa	1,849.62	269	1,109	187	157	522	353	..	33	3	..	41
26	Loapur	509.23	171	720	86	14	446	188	..	22	2	4	44
110	Mahara	641.85	191	799	208	271	235	290	1	1	..	1	..
92	Mahulara	354.97	32	180	52	163	9	..	..	4	..	..	4
76	Mallasarul P.	2,062.07	285	1,273	250	569	578	141	133	34	1	..	17

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
P. S. Galsi—concld.													
54	Mallatikari	260.63	37	149	30	108	11	22	..	6	2	..	..
38	Mallikpara	308.02	81	339	109	49	79	69	3	12	14	4	109
111	Mallikpur	599.59	112	464	110	80	322	49	..	..	..	..	13
37	Mankar S, PO, 2P.	1,847.52	649	2,686	600	528	504	720	..	330	137	41	426
9	Maro P.	1,837.97	289	1,214	141	306	290	201	1	63	1	11	341
119	Maszidpur P.	1,067.50	161	610	104	191	218	126	..	21	..	..	54
19	Maugram	425.51	74	308	52	149	39	120	..	..	..	..	..
144	Mauri	134.23	29	121	26	52	15	45	..	..	4	..	5
159	Merual	957.93	185	755	125	264	170	223	..	58	..	..	40
115	Mithapur P.	574.32	114	475	171	228	53	34	..	13	3	..	144
155	Mohanpur	1 040.85	149	609	136	295	204	85	..	10	2	..	13
125	Nabagram	183.29	37	186	11	62	72	33	10	..	..	..	9
60	Nabakhanda P.	614.82	179	739	80	341	153	168	3	14	16	..	44
67	Naldanga	111.14	17	67	7	2	64	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	Narayanpur	241.09	44	177	8	55	94	28	..	..	..	..	..
1	Naskarbandh	320.13	143	571	57	188	215	104	..	5	..	41	18
42	Nurkona	544.12	62	256	39	75	94	87	..	..	..	..	..
124	Omarpur	330.48	85	332	48	170	65	87	6	1	..	..	3
48	Paraj PO, 3P.	2,328.39	519	1,875	523	733	302	476	1	114	67	25	157
33	Pardaha	659.06	83	334	37	218	..	116	..	..	..	..	..
128	Parsura P.	970.20	131	530	80	128	122	279	..	..	..	..	1
5	Patihar	276.15			Uninhabited								
75	Patrahati	230.85	63	264	43	162	48	54	..	..	..	..	..
141	Pilgram	563.36	147	605	104	403	15	142	8	22	7	6	2
81	Potna P.	1,139.07	181	743	141	388	134	130	3	24	..	2	62
87	Purandargar	666.35	86	285	50	184	62	30	..	..	1	..	8
68	Purangan P.	872.98	907	4,843	548	1,743	1,198	1,245	19	147	234	101	156
85	Pursha P.	317.86	354	1,662	407	1,106	245	280	11	5	4	..	11
10	Raipur P.	889.42	429	1,975	662	248	492	395	1	134	181	33	491
45	Rakona	612.07	51	202	44	66	75	25	..	22	..	5	9
63	Ramgopalpur S, PO, P.	880.53	342	1,455	337	541	194	201	24	115	168	13	199
80	Rampur P.	1,199.93	243	1,004	141	589	140	251	..	1	5	2	16
51	Ranadi	180.62	31	128	10	54	35	35	..	..	..	..	4
4	Randiha PO, P.	795.87	161	660	202	93	65	148	2	46	26	15	265
3	Saldanga P.	1,037.30	301	1,241	208	411	204	426	..	92	16	..	92
31	Sandhipur P.	1,110.60	176	754	167	295	213	103	..	42	6	..	95
133	Sanota	146.73	41	162	23	18	124	11	..	2	..	..	7
154	Sanko S, PO, 2P.	2,679.27	591	2,368	1,000	1,089	188	900	1	80	..	1	109
145	Sahkrai 2P.	763.93	128	525	100	311	38	148	4	17	6	..	1
136	Sarul P.	816.76	195	812	152	221	98	177	..	17	4	1	294
153	Sasanga	142.17	126	518	101	293	104	68	..	25	9	..	19
149	Satinandi PO, P.	2,380.39	531	1,920	531	878	32	677	20	101	4	134	74
49	Sihigram	371.29	57	231	60	130	31	67	3	..	..	..	..
117	Sikarpur	1,177.10	75	312	36	43	77	57	..	47	..	88	..
62	Silla	405.80	116	480	100	256	66	112	..	..	23	..	23
65	Simasimi	370.71	91	374	25	258	38	78	..	..	..	..	..
44	Simnari P.	1,001.10	221	909	140	391	197	196	..	101	2	..	22
77	Sirarai PO, 2P.	2,085.68	510	1,978	453	945	411	386	34	80	..	..	122
23	Sodpur	409.72	10	31	3	5	17	9	..	..	..	..	..
116	Sonda P.	243.68	126	520	91	363	36	35	..	67	5	..	14
134	Sridharpur P.	334.23	99	408	83	167	64	138	..	23	8	..	8
95	Srirampur	501.26	39	168	33	70	41	41	..	7	1	2	6
83	Sujapur	441.40	139	649	128	418	103	100	2	7	4	..	15
35	Sukdal	1,128.64	690	1,414	739	238	86	169	..	183	91	35	612
73	Sundalpur P.	394.86	190	744	111	396	272	66	..	9	..	..	1
160	Syamsundarpur PO.	597.05	227	724	143	164	261	238	6	22	27	..	6
122	Taherpur P.	502.42	33	131	20	118	3	3	..	..	5	..	2
143	Taranagar	406.79	71	294	35	98	79	114	..	..	..	..	3
107	Tentulmuri	343.99	131	542	127	19	32	127	..	10	18	3	333
88	Uchchagram P.	1,962.64	308	1,277	145	484	365	388	2	23	..	5	10
137	Ura P.	1,150.18	353	1,463	352	529	222	483	3	101	59	..	66
Total (entirely rural)		117,731.65 acres or 183.96 sq. miles	24,955	107,001	22,182	40,307	24,223	25,532	641	4,276	2,194	1,331	8,497

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
P. S. Bhatar													
99	Amarun PO, 2P.	1,615.99	221	1,052	306	413	284	230	1	12	15	..	97
20	Ambana ·	802.46	127	430	80	232	27	171	..	..	..	..	..
58	Arra 2P. ·	1,262.45	189	913	292	496	6	291	19	27	49	1	24
71	Balgana S, P. ·	2,227.32	404	1,927	733	799	536	449	..	32	40	9	62
60	Balsidanga ·	750.00	105	492	52	270	90	102	..	19	3	..	8
67	Bamsor PO, 2P.	985.32	578	2,760	690	1,457	345	594	5	136	53	..	170
27	Bamunara P. ·	756.73	197	797	144	241	208	296	..	16	23	..	13
9	Banagram ·	129.29	11	58	..	18	27	13	..	..	..	..	..
21	Banpas S, PO, P.	1,734.04	977	3,229	937	789	521	466	21	880	311	11	230
93	Bara Balun S, PO,3P.	4,391.06	421	4,378	1,541	1,617	761	840	128	253	158	42	579
1	Basatpur ·	282.60	44	212	26	48	54	110	..	..	..	..	..
45	Basuda P. ·	962.85	126	600	110	389	124	75	4	..	..	..	8
53	Bazar Mahammadpur	582.95	48	223	54	106	88	27	..	..	..	..	2
61	Belenda P. ·	1,015.56	231	1,103	300	610	128	225	..	61	16	..	54
4	Berana P. ·	310.29	68	340	83	219	73	46	2	4	..	1	4
75	Bhairabpur ·	902.30	89	445	71	236	27	182	..	..	..	..	..
82	Bhatakul P. ·	1,666.21	368	1,747	345	912	296	361	3	67	31	..	77
66	Bhatar D, PO, P.	636.47	179	854	211	268	166	236	..	47	41	11	85
16	Bigra P. ·	757.71	137	648	177	238	207	124	..	21	27	..	31
105	Bijaypur ·	203.79	109	521	108	313	113	50	30	13	..	..	2
52	Bijipur 2P. ·	329.50	95	467	61	231	153	83	..	..	..	..	..
23	Chandai ·	394.18	49	232	..	5	202	24	1	..	..	..	..
94	Chandibati P. ·	271.30	63	295	73	88	153	22	..	9	2	..	21
41	Chandipur ·	1,175.34	78	475	170	299	22	137	..	6	3	..	8
92	Chhatini ·	546.16	79	378	98	219	98	50	..	1	..	..	10
2	Dangsara P. ·	218.69	38	188	36	73	45	67	..	3	..	..	..
7	Daura ·	655.23	137	658	117	304	113	140	24	21	22	5	29
35	Debpur ·	1,424.38	289	1,383	243	181	351	289	2	147	168	..	245
24	Dhandalsa ·	625.83	99	476	61	106	343	22	..	3	2	..	..
85	Dhenria P. ·	876.37	164	781	238	488	150	78	..	34	10	..	21
57	Eora ·	332.81	90	422	180	281	11	58	..	7	6	2	57
59	Eora Chak ·	573.28	36	178	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..
104	Erachya P. ·	766.31	202	928	161	484	135	241	5	14	18	1	30
38	Eruar S, D, Rh.	5,098.87	663	3,163	629	794	702	1,064	291	56	64	..	192
102	Ghugia ·	534.35	17	83	10	46	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Gholada P. ·	350.64	91	433	27	266	83	63	..	14	.	..	7
70	Gopinathbati ·	501.39			Uninhabited								
17	Gramdihi P. ·	1,002.78	112	543	96	170	148	189	..	14	12	..	10
98	Hargram P. ·	1,373.26	326	1,573	540	616	387	376	..	22	13	..	159
22	Haribati ·	723.73	14	28	..	..	21	7	..	..	..	..	..
78	Haripur ·	203.36	52	239	49	77	41	62	..	7	16	19	17
3	Jaladgram ·	290.48	27	122	13	15	67	26	..	7	..	..	7
34	Jharul ·	533.13	155	736	74	388	274	55	1	..	..	..	18
50	Jhikardanga ·	265.40	36	172	37	142	13	16	..	1	..	..	..
44	Jhujkadanga ·	365.44	51	241	18	86	100	44	..	8	..	..	3
97	Kachgaria ·	116.66	42	205	33	139	18	35	..	2	11	..	..
74	Kalapahari P. ·	1,046.45	238	1,160	210	545	293	202	2	59	5	..	54
6	Kanpur ·	213.19	23	110	15	60	7	39	..	4	..	..	..
81	Kanpurhat P. ·	168.06	74	345	123	216	17	69	..	16	11	..	16
40	Kapsor P. ·	839.67	230	925	313	216	270	345	..	37	7	..	50
56	Karjjana P. ·	935.63	170	811	72	249	67	254	6	45	48	5	137
86	Kasigram P. ·	606.51	99	470	132	324	39	73	..	11	..	..	23
31	Kasipur P. ·	2,916.37	389	1,853	345	583	379	366	1	117	42	7	358
96	Katari ·	329.75	49	234	53	31	96	70	..	20	10	2	5
91	Kherur P. ·	1,406.34	288	1,367	306	773	297	142	..	59	49	2	45
46	Khurul P. ·	1,724.16	206	981	86	149	634	198	..	..	..	..	..
107	Kubajpur PO, P.	1,301.15	236	1,126	289	433	223	273	9	55	48	3	82
65	Kulchanda S, P.	774.40	154	735	273	291	30	194	..	25	52	..	143
95	Kulnagar P. ·	712.39	162	777	349	396	133	133	..	21	34	..	60
51	Kurumba ·	655.06	86	411	29	195	141	74	..	..	..	..	1
28	Kumarun ·	626.71	70	463	90	362	..	27	..	..	..	..	74
88	Madhpur P. ·	900.93	222	1,064	248	182	474	335	..	45	14	..	14
49	Mahachanda PO, P.	1,892.32	289	1,389	703	631	336	319	11	27	5	7	53
33	Mahata, D, PO, P.	2,253.27	338	1,612	479	289	1,251	24	17	7	2	..	22
14	Mandarbati ·	565.24	88	418	65	212	44	149	5	..	..	..	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
P. S. Bhatar—concld.													
36	Mandardihi	234.72	195	931	107	455	228	213	..	11	7	..	17
103	Mitrapur	327.83			Uninhabited								
19	Mohonpur P.	1,103.27	234	1,115	520	344	243	236	6	136	54	..	96
83	Mukundapur	247.07	50	238	24	91	62	80	..	5	..	..	..
90	Muraripur	617.94	117	554	135	376	96	65	..	17	..	..	..
68	Muratipur P.	798.08	394	1,879	349	765	485	317	1	129	76	5	101
25	Narayanpur P.	1,202.34	151	717	312	312	158	200	..	30	..	..	17
54	Narjja	981.64	91	434	116	235	107	85	..	2	..	..	5
55	Nabasta	850.62	85	404	57	213	109	82	..	..	..	..	..
89	Nasigram, S, PO, 3P.	5,637.75	794	3,786	1,403	1,777	916	589	151	121	63	4	165
100	Nawada	105.47	23	109	9	21	4	82	..	2	..	..	..
72	Nityanandapur PO.	773.51	263	1,256	272	650	141	197	..	41	118	..	109
29	Nrisinhapur	699.33	35	167	10	24	126	3	..	6	..	..	8
48	Nunari	1,109.20	122	584	77	319	138	90	..	22	2	..	13
32	Nurpur	814.73	75	362	27	130	86	76	..	17	1	..	52
10	Nuta D, P.	337.40	34	165	37	83	33	33	..	9	..	..	7
62	Nutangram 2P.	314.45	107	549	130	312	36	124	..	62	..	..	15
11	Orgram P.	7,261.82	616	2,934	304	711	984	957	3	173	20	17	69
63	Palar	767.03	137	653	270	182	106	175	..	5	67	..	118
106	Palsana	269.22	140	648	52	335	195	104	..	4	4	..	6
43	Panoa	1,141.57	147	698	81	83	64	551	..	..	..	..	..
47	Parhat P.	701.19	203	966	125	524	142	198	..	48	23	1	30
76	Pashala PO, P.	1,117.95	161	770	232	338	185	185	..	15	18	..	29
5	Poalkura	784.38	49	233	6	153	22	15	..	25	..	..	18
80	Purba Ramchandrapur	162.82	50	240	62	172	30	34	..	4	..	..	..
42	Rajipur P.	377.89	101	566	69	207	236	104	..	14	..	..	5
8	Ramchandrapur P.	1,116.63	210	1,043	281	481	256	213	11	28	14	..	40
37	Rampur P.	1,342.46	152	722	173	220	233	118	42	93	2	..	14
26	Ratanpur	230.83	148	576	98	155	170	147	20	18	41	..	25
12	Salkani	624.27	99	473	25	49	312	79	..	21	2	..	10
87	Salun	283.78	67	320	40	281	..	39	..	.	..	..	..
73	Santoshpur	590.92	149	708	252	333	165	149	..	41	..	..	20
84	Selenda P.	796.40	140	670	158	367	185	79	..	12	15	1	11
39	Serua P.	1,427.01	162	721	57	298	174	157	42	29	2	..	19
77	Sikartor P.	468.84	142	671	121	312	139	158	.	12	24	..	26
13	Silakot P.	576.06	126	594	81	200	102	172	..	87	3	..	30
15	Sonchalida P.	399.21	150	714	150	221	250	119	8	24	20	4	68
64	Sotkhali	288.58	49	237	99	40	32	88	..	2	22	..	53
30	Sripur	1,116.29	78	374	44	149	141	11	..	22	..	..	51
101	Sunur P.	889.77	217	1,037	149	504	261	220	..	32	3	..	17
79	Tulsidanga P.	897.27	154	734	203	432	72	185	7	10	11	2	15
69	Usha P.	1,222.43	147	693	205	295	202	138	..	30	4	..	24
Total (entirely rural)		102,401.92 acres or 160.00 sq. miles	17,618	84,633	20,326	34,471	20,105	18,367	879	3,871	2,057	162	4,721
P. S. Ausgram													
98	Abhirampur	718·96	90	318	64	133	135	16	..	18	9	..	7
14	Aduria P.	964·85	130	559	105	216	91	179	..	32	11	..	30
3	Akulia	520·94	46	176	13	84	34	52	..	5	..	..	1
58	Alefnagar P.	2,503·47	180	743	122	337	202	105	10	20	16	..	53
165	Aligram	876·34	140	739	184	268	186	281	..	3	1	..	..
154	Alutia P.	1,152·34	252	911	217	371	154	159	..	195	9	5	18
15	Amarpur PO.	1,204·53	181	699	78	130	218	184	..	119	9	..	39
88	Amrargar P.	2,890·28	480	1,875	430	503	729	512	94	26	..	..	11
134	Aogram	375·57	40	183	14	87	70	26	..	..	..	..	..
28	Arjuri	375·34	70	138	13	57	31	43	..	4	..	..	3
173	Asinda	447·78	78	315	52	191	31	90	1	..	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
P. S. Ausgram—contd													
111	Ausgram D, PO, P.	2,550·44	460	1,492	631	639	127	523	..	43	..	..	160
56	Ausgram Chak	99·89			Uninhabited								
63	Babuisol P.	1,104·58	75	318	61	107	176	9	.	16	..	..	10
118	Baburbandh	554·92	62	261	36	113	103	35	.	4	1	..	5
135	Bagbati	152·71	50	268	43	119	51	41	.	34	15	..	8
99	Bahadurpur	1,134 22	210	747	138	273	233	171		54	..	..	16
59	Bahmanpur	570 74	17	56	6	28	9	19	.		..	..	..
129	Baksibad Pogram	889 95	64	267	25	101	48	102		10	..	..	6
35	Balarambati	634 02			Uninhabited								
81	Balarampur	446·98	55	310	11	14	147	143		6	..	..	..
50	Banktara	164 30	3	12	1			12		.	..	..	..
49	Bankul	1,004 28	150	624	122	217	195	159		26	4	..	23
40	Ban-Naba gram PO, P	2,341 48	340	1,305	160	408	348	394	17	35	30	..	73
178	Bara	281 55	67	261	23	135	8	96	.	11	.	..	11
37	Bara Chatra	848·22	73	353	40	101	80	172	..	..	.	..	—
67	Bara Doba	2,170 41	113	321	70	115	31	175	.	..	.	.	..
139	Batagram P	1,785 66	230	981	186	552	194	175		35	13	..	12
177	Belari P	1,281 44	270	1,042	214	519	99	341		14	3	30	36
168	Belgram D, P	2,537 28	428	1,618	389	603	348	366	12	191	1	..	97
121	Beluti P	572 76	115	478	127	203	84	157		23		..	11
122	Beranda P	670 17	212	830	144	421	120	180	4	47	20	..	38
175	Bhada P	579 94	150	446	74	246	24	156		4		..	16
101	Bhalki P.	2,335 51	250	844	142	235	267	174	.	89	8	..	71
164	Bhatgonna	412 13	49	209	63	115	39	30	.		19	..	6
34	Bhatkunda P	1,300 72	236	887	197	323	100	339	5	66	13	.	41
131	Bhedia D, PO, P	1,552·79	468	1,895	427	522	520	349	1	207	104	48	144
136	Bhiti	533 50	82	360	44	123	131	81				14	11
170	Bhota P	1,157 89	297	1,439	200	777	341	296		1	2	5	17
7	Bhuyera P	1,948 83	349	1,194	172	473	28	563		72		.	58
97	Bijaypur	275 18	48	187	37	77	64	41		..	.	.	5
70	Bilaspur	918 96	41	150	18	73	9	55		5		..	8
127	Bilshanda	482 14	29	130	16	11	98	18		3	.	..	..
8	Bishnupur P	727 89	210	865	333	460		379		10	.	..	16
130	Brahmandihi P	529 35	305	1,213	172	486	328	309	6	57	5	.	22
174	Brajapur	360 78	68	332	71	204	71	27		8	..	6	16
132	Budra	462 55	46	189	20	54	64	54		8	.	8	1
24	Chak Piarigan]	159 39			Uninhabited								
108	Chak Radha mohanpur	353 33	40	259	25	158	84	6	..	..	..	..	11
31	Chak Tilang	94 70	38	73	5	42	.	28	..	..	..	..	3
100	Chandipur	1,035 98	129	547	63	166	277	65	..	29	..	..	10
124	Chandradwip	531·94			Uninhabited								
6	Chhora	1,947·00	154	604	152	117	4	399	.	53	11	..	20
20	Chhota Ram chandrapur	456 80	166	350	29	110	43	131	38	12	..	..	16
172	Chonari	394 67	59	208	25	60	45	87		2	8	..	6
166	Deasa P	823·29	198	722	175	276	151	205		51	6	..	33
27	Debsala P	2,442·17	367	1,212	253	581	115	494	15	..	..	..	7
21	Dhantor	283·40	60	105	11	72	24	8		1	..	..	..
78	Dharala P	535·64	44	187	35	62	89	30		..	..	4	2
145	Darampur	126 63	43	132	18	49	35	29		18	..	..	1
41	Dhonkora P	807 50	155	555	132	245	64	186		37	1	1	21
144	Digha PO.	436 40	110	350	73	157	62	104	..	14	5	..	8
169	Dignagar S, D, PO.	3,880 83	740	2,388	668	915	321	665	88	199	66	6	128
89	Dombandi	714 11	43	233	..	.	84	149	.	..	..	..	..
156	Donaipur	182·19	20	100	2	85		8	..	..	..	..	7
162	Dwarnapur PO, P.	2,512·77	434	1,651	309	529	286	477	..	265	29	..	65
93	Eral P.	2,011·05	476	1,146	193	494	225	278	15	105	..	..	29
140	Gangarampur	996·66	230	893	154	350	149	245	.	80	1	6	52
9	Genrai P.	439·23	172	697	139	481	17	153	..	20	14	..	12
106	Goalpota	323·38	40	177	8	73	.	104		.	..	..	..
71	Gobindapur	960·09	62	207	20	73	45	49	..	14	..	..	26
142	Gobindapur Purba	484·63	114	448	45	131	144	140	20	7	..	..	1
10	Gohalara	310·62	56	214	36	142	5	52	..	6	1	..	8
163	Gonna P.	1,047·23	130	471	101	273	74	110	..	..	4	—	10

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
P. S. Ausgram—contd.													
83	Gopalnath P.	615·29	82	425	71	170	164	80	..	..	10	..	1
46	Gopalpur	362·93	135	565	92	195	50	222	..	65	..	..	33
42	Goswamikhanda Mallikpur	869·05	149	433	122	163	33	161	..	22	..	..	54
158	Guskara S, D, 2P.	1,200·81	1,251	4,534	1,518	438	150	782	11	856	1,202	357	738
19	Harinarayanpur	759·82			Uninhabited								
4	Harinathpur	1,421·99	27	776	88	162	147	367	..	24	2	..	74
2	Harispur	450·48	93	323	54	107	48	47	1	22	5	..	93
12	Hedogarya P.	2,097·55	95	411	96	175	43	134	4	19	12	..	24
159	Itachanda P.	516·46	92	465	66	244	33	161	..	8	..	..	19
104	Jadabganj	1,689·56	173	882	46	233	106	538	..	..	..	..	5
53	Jalalpur	123·59	14	56	7	26	17	10	..	3	..	..	..
11	Jalikandar	1,319·12	75	317	57	157	30	123	..	4	..	..	3
91	Jamtara P.	883·87	200	942	149	361	333	213	..	18	6	..	11
123	Jaykrishnapur	1,034·20	175	688	180	278	147	252	..	7	1	..	3
92	Jayrampur P.	801·63	132	488	120	184	120	156	..	10	5	3	10
68	Jinjra	572·65	59	217	28	100	..	115	..	2	..	..	..
179	Kairapur P.	1,289·28	170	706	113	285	232	136	..	11	6	..	36
25	Kakra P.	209·76	65	231	85	143	3	77	..	3	3	..	2
96	Kalaijhuti	560·04	97	374	89	208	76	57	4	18	4	..	7
138	Kalyanpur P.O.	748·58	105	475	56	211	166	44	..	27	7	..	20
157	Kamalnagar	218·07	15	52	16	35	6	9	2	..	..	..	..
155	Kantatikuri	332·62	63	219	12	45	68	94	..	10	..	..	2
176	Karanji	435·42	85	363	38	133	138	65	..	10	8	..	9
109	Karatia P.	2,282·43	280	1,253	135	441	248	539	1	12	4	..	8
147	Koleti	293·82	32	158	4	72	6	11	..	69	..	..	..
84	Khandari	1,838·28	185	800	79	187	240	255	27	14	..	29	48
44	Khatnagar	368·27	109	144	27	62	..	57	..	19	..	..	6
54	Khorda Dwariapur	495·64	75	260	34	129	105	..	..	19	1	..	6
80	Kotachandipur	2,020·86	664	2,374	548	395	141	758	38	277	52	63	650
64	Kuldiha	1,131·41	64	272	17	66	98	83	..	3	13	..	9
105	Kumarganj	129·58	33	90	24	60	11	13	..	5	..	..	1
112	Kunjanagar	230·56			Uninhabited								
45	Kural	682·65	10	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Kurumba P.	1,737·64	280	1,102	214	391	248	459	..	..	..	..	4
62	Lachhminarayanpur	899·79	41	169	..	28	64	75	..	..	..	..	2
66	Lachhminarayanpur Chak	758·06	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
152	Lakshmiganj	834·52	129	759	4	196	289	263	..	..	..	..	11
107	Madanmohanpur	166·16			Uninhabited								
110	Majhergram P.	880·13	180	641	141	324	83	176	..	23	3	..	32
18	Majuria P.	650·25	97	343	69	169	47	81	..	28	..	..	18
48	Malacha	868·78	75	399	49	149	136	80	..	17	9	..	8
47	Maliara P.	968·17	87	379	42	140	37	194	..	8	..	..	..
120	Mallikpur	260·33	30	97	6	30	39	28	..	..	..	..	..
1	Maukhira	1,489·62	250	760	111	244	192	164	23	100	14	..	23
33	Mokota	1,450·35	91	315	25	104	99	108	..	..	..	..	4
116	Nabagram	293·59	58	183	35	78	26	72	..	6	..	..	1
167	Naoda P.	239·95	158	674	114	364	103	123	..	31	7	19	27
5	Nawapara P.	656·06	100	297	39	150	5	140	..	..	..	..	2
115	Nripatigram	207·79	43	180	12	64	84	32	..	..	..	..	..
125	Nrisinhapur P.	444·49	96	453	73	153	175	110	..	9	..	..	6
69	Paduma	734·26	80	299	30	66	96	106	..	4	..	..	27
87	Panchamahali P.	206·02	63	234	47	36	154	28	..	5	..	..	11
52	Panduk P.	1,191·28	225	877	140	209	242	278	..	111	12	..	25
151	Parasurampur	234·03	28	102	6	15	56	13	1	16	1	..	..
30	Parisa P.	639·42	132	423	63	143	49	210	..	..	..	..	21
26	Paschim Chandipur	261·18	17	62	1	7	18	25	..	2	..	..	10
16	Phanrijangal	1,182·29	19	74	..	..	55	11	..	8	..	..	..
149	Pichkuri P.	502·90	171	669	99	284	83	254	12	9	15	9	3
77	Pondali	1,234·23	169	579	128	133	180	236	..	5	..	10	15
61	Pratappur P.	1,622·09	156	551	108	329	75	103	..	30	..	..	14
65	Premganja	683·24	123	369	53	91	61	174	..	28	3	..	12
51	Pubar P.	564·57	212	1,054	257	444	316	196	4	46	6	..	42
146	Punnagar P.	110·65	23	88	3	51	28	3	..	6	..	..	..
39	Purbatati P.	362·96	109	435	70	247	..	188	..	..	..	..	..

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
P. S. Ausgram—concld.													
126	Purucha .	412 25	33	143	37	55	47	26		7	2	..	6
86	Radhaballabh-pur	1,533 76	78	353	5	92	107	150	..	3	..	..	1
60	Radhamohan-pur P	965·48	2	8	..	..	8	..		..	..	..	..
79	Raghunathpur	335·26	62	253	63	113	64	35	.	3	1	18	19
38	Ramchandra pur PO	2,006·90	186	679	142	349	53	182	1	42	1	..	51
36	Rambaripur	1,020 85	65	246	38	126	69	46	.	.		.	5
85	Ramnagar P	1,052 52	59	354		2	236	114		2		.	..
76	Ramnagar Chak	48·88			Uninhabited								
43	Ramnagar Uttar	509·67	159	462	140	170	36	184	5	25	4	1	37
29	Rangakhila P. .	536·04	234	491	47	199	121	164	..	7	.	..	..
128	Reora .	336·30	65	245	38	70	125	30	..	18	.	..	2
117	Sahapur	311 71	114	400	52	138	85	168	..	8		.	1
13	Salko	322·57			Uninhabited								
102	Samantapara	1,151 59	69	299	81	210	44	17	3	6	4	.	15
95	Sar P	1,333 71	397	1,476	243	444	379	532	.	76	2	6	37
133	Satla P	281·87	110	468	62	153	96	188		16	5	.	10
161	Sibada PO, P	1,916·81	427	1,517	317	413	205	365	.	101	44	5	384
143	Sibbati P	228·75	51	220	45	88	81	23	..	11			17
119	Silut P	451 84	167	582	115	291	89	164		27			11
141	Sitalgram	324 48	42	161	34	117	42	1	.	..			1
94	Siuli	370·48	59	291	49	160	51	79	.	..	..	1	.
148	Soara	563 04	47	180	57	101	51	2		10	1	5	10
152	Somapur P	1,596·13	200	742	180	320	185	186	.	13	13	.	25
73	Sonai	1,720 54	346	1,359	350	474	308	400	5	82	17		73
74	Sonai-Aima	131·05			Uninhabited								
75	Sonai-Aima Purba	266 18			Uninhabited								
17	Srichandrapur	293 60	65	230	35	100	15	80		8	15	..	12
114	Srikrishnapur	635 69	147	660	122	428	157	56	.	11		..	8
55	Srinagar	152 26			Uninhabited								
90	Suata P	878·21	145	521	119	186	196	104	..	20		..	15
137	Sundalpur .	189·94	41	185	10	23	81	57	3	10		..	11
82	Syamsundar pur P.	879 56	204	883	219	390	200	193		55	2	..	43
171	Takipur P .	1,047·81	212	823	187	317	117	253		37	11	..	88
103	Telata P.	576·25	116	433	100	285	21	108	..	.	3	..	16
32	Tilang .	348·97	2	7		..	..	7	.			..	..
160	Turukdanga .	143·63			Uninhabited								
150	Ukta	877 59	246	1,033	215	388	302	237		68	6	15	17
57	Warispur	606·48	161	561	110	241	141	136		16	14	..	13
Total (entirely rural)		148,375·91 acres or 231·83 sq. miles	23,749	90,632	17,498	33,458	18,420	25,773	471	5,145	1,996	674	4,695
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION													
P. S. Salanpur													
69	Achhra S, P .	645·67	166	660	209	236	.	191	6	146	42	.	39
71	Alkusha .	312·74	149	769	63	201	.	13	.	493	1	4	57
16	Alladi .	200 71	129	529	104	104	.	13	2	294	33	22	61
39	Amjharia	186·32				Uninhabited							
48	Amladahi	856·65				Included in Urban Area							
85	Angariya	229·76	53	313	56	206	26	50	..	5	2	..	24
35	Banbirdi P. .	136·57	152	654	80	101	17	58		292	155	4	27
6	Banskatia .	264·17	72	300	5	98	202	..	.	..		..	..
21	Barabai .	511·39	89	316	12	244	15	.		50		..	7
31	Bara Pattabara .	214·19				Uninhabited							
82	Barbakpur .	293·64				Uninhabited							
36	Basudebpur P. .	399·25	283	1,188	128	448	255	289	..	85	53	..	58
4	Bathanbari .	559·86	85	352	8	271	..	18	6	49	2	5	1
42	Benagarya .	117·18	38	168	98	93	..	4	3	1	25	5	37
80	Bolkunda .	791·56	110	697	94	354	20	149	18	121	20	..	45

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P. S. Salanpur—contd.													
9	Brindabani S.	212·00	50	/226	8	31	162	14	4	9	..	..	6
47	Barmuri	558·37				Included in Urban Area							
66	Chayenpur	206·14	39	187	26	77	27	51	..	..	13	..	19
70	Dabar P.	633·30	73	391	100	207	..	6	..	138	11	5	24
10	Damdaha	338·24	85	355	14	342	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
20	Dendua P.	262·77	85	354	93	248	61	13	..	5	..	2	25
38	Dhaminberia	256·12				Uninhabited							
11	Dhanguri P.	582·96	131	574	96	563	8	..	1	1	..	..	1
22	Dhanudi	247·32	26	111	20	97	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
62	Dharaspur	261·43	56	202	31	29	121	13	..	7	19	..	13
30	Dharmma	267·74				Uninhabited							
34	Dhundabad	414·12	194	1,064	221	270	8	143	..	536	49	2	56
52	Durgadi	337·41				Included in Urban Area							
83	Ethora PO, 2P.	1,273·92	475	2,651	565	917	579	358	27	296	139	22	313
51	Fatepur	826·52				Included in Urban Area							
2	Gamarkuri	503·71	71	300	21	250	..	2	..	47	..	..	1
1	Ghatkul	363·44	42	189	3	180	..	..	1	8	..	..	..
57	Ghiadoba	302·25	88	353	2	244	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Hadla	927·58	46	191	17	18	53	..	17	78	..	..	25
40	Harishadi	340·25	87	355	80	283	56	1	..	11	..	..	4
37	Jemari	372·52	286	1,213	194	82	389	4	..	556	20	86	76
55	Jitpur	681·54	131	575	61	442	32	26	..	5	..	..	70
46	Jorebari	390·91	121	484	25	199	248	18	2	4	8	..	5
17	Kaladabar	107·96	30	124	..	..	..	1	..	109	2	2	10
8	Kalipathar P.	442·65	89	368	93	313	..	52	..	..	..	..	3
58	Kalisanko	369·85	76	302	31	218	20	42	..	10	1	..	11
60	Kalya	214·25	30	78	15	12	17	15	29	3	..	..	2
68	Kankur Kunda	109·80	24	96	13	54	36	2	..	1	..	..	3
63	Keshardi	172·20	17	179	1	106	36	16	..	15	2	..	4
28	Khudka P.	852·66	277	1,460	370	433	290	316	..	197	93	18	113
59	Kirtanshala	256·58	43	163	32	97	20	20	..	11	1	..	14
45	Kusumkanali	229·66	69	260	22	128	98	..	..	9	11	1	13
74	Lahat	218·82	52	271	24	203	43	25	..	..	..	..	..
81	Madhaichak	205·40	45	277	6	64	84	28	..	101	..	..	..
24	Maheshpur	416·39	88	365	6	192	6	83	..	75	..	..	9
32	Mahishmura	354·68	73	541	18	336	46	155	..	..	..	..	4
13	Majhladi	261·71	19	88	14	14	10	13	..	27	5	..	19
44	Malbahal	213·19	23	113	2	29	73	..	..	6	..	5	..
29	Maliyakola P.	309·69	83	469	58	255	58	135	..	8	3	2	8
67	Malladih	255·39	56	221	36	128	17	52	..	20	3	..	1
65	Manahara	461·25	51	309	21	156	25	26	..	85	..	..	17
78	Mohanpur	270·95	16	93	15	18	60	7	..	..	..	..	8
14	Muchidi	264·11	97	412	20	95	..	..	..	261	30	..	26
54	Namakeshia	535·81	54	216	30	208	..	6	..	..	..	..	2
26	Nekrajuria	546·20	83	554	7	88	..	2	3	405	13	..	43
77	Pahargora	405·47	105	490	51	107	..	238	..	142	..	..	3
64	Paharpur	212·49	38	163	24	9	119	9	14	6	3	..	3
79	Parbbatpur	307·70	81	359	44	201	5	121	4	..	2	..	26
33	Patal	523·58	102	553	23	407	8	107	..	11	..	..	20
72	Phulberya	218·68	161	796	83	108	70	127	13	301	29	13	135
12	Pithakiari	507·10	108	454	141	55	260	39	..	77	6	3	14
15	Protappur	131·89	46	193	..	26	4	4	..	..	..	..	159
75	Radhaballavpur	149·01	15	108	..	71	28	7	..	2	..	..	..
7	Ramchandrapur	362·80	73	300	13	62	237	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	Ramdi	135·94	31	128	19	92	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Rangameta	356·76	77	326	11	161	119	5	..	25	..	..	16
41	Rupnarayanpur PO.	189·87	51	205	44	109	94	..	..	..	2	..	..
73	Sadhana	234·60	17	100	20	67	..	24	..	1	..	..	8
3	Sarkuri	847·97	138	578	84	419	..	27	..	100	2	3	27
61	Seakulberia P.	178·35	84	190	20	24	17	33	5	67	7	4	33
27	Shalanpur PO, P.	938·89	194	1,351	232	552	29	174	..	513	18	8	57
18	Shirishberya	177·48	39	135	6	36	29	19	1	23	4	6	17
76	Shyamdi PO, P.	402·75	153	830	170	207	25	362	18	97	73	..	48
5	Shidhabari	527·83	104	434	60	128	266	20	..	1	13	..	6
50	Simjuri	676·06	104	425	39	273	85	32	..	17	3	..	15
25	Srirampur	182·16	48	194	..	49	106	39	..	..	..	..	..
49	Sundarpahari	939·67				Included in Urban Area							
84	Talberiya P.	355·72	5	13	..	...	9	..	..	4	..	..	..
53	Uparkeshia	661·61				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 literates	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P. S. Salanpur—concld.													
56	Uttar Rampur .	285 34	39	187		126	..	59		..	1	..	1
	Chittaranjan S (non-municipal Town)	.	3,232	16,162	4,292	3	14		35	9,773	665	589	5,083
	Rural	.	6,620	31,192	4,352	13,241	4,884	3,879	174	5,981	919	222	1,892
	Urban .		3,232	16,162	4,292	3	14		35	9,773	665	589	5,083
	Total	33,349 10 acres or 52·11 sq miles	9,852	47,354	8,644	13,244	4,898	3,879	209	15,754	1,584	811	6,975
P S. Kulti													
45	Asanbani	208 92	780	3,263	341	401	268	532	66	1,233	131	70	562
23	Badir Chak	321 10				Uninhabited							
13	Baltara P	153 04	848	3,430	735		8			2,704	205	47	466
9	Barara	498 70	311	1,842	139		284	11	2	1,127	45	4	369
33	Boldi	202·47	21	168	20	17	10	30	2	70	5	4	30
19	Chalbalpur P	707 60	143	839	111	317	164	90	44	157	10	20	37
6	Chanptaria	107 35	15	85		67	1			11	2	4	.
42	Chhota Dhemua	278 70	224	1,003	102	123	85	164	20	418	38	24	131
31	Chungari	168 06	64	439	46	57	32	74	6	174	18	9	69
4	Damagaria	189 12	248	949	115	5		2		906	16		20
1	Dobipur P	643·72	112	604	15	255	21	20		272	20		16
20	Dodi	333 86	34	213	3		45	29		139			
7	Digari	142·46	24	97			10			87			
2	Duburdi	215 63	49	251	11	39	43	11		142	15		1
28	Gangutia P	832 15	429	2,071	258	259	161	403	31	840	82	30	265
35	Hatinal .	563 23	156	929	102	107	68	134	19	369	33	16	183
3	Indkata	289 42	35	165	1			4		149	4		8
30	Barakar D, PO, 3P.	800 77				Included in Urban Area							
5	Jamaldi .	128 17				Uninhabited							
37	Jasaidi S, P	312 44	179	992	100	119	75	161	16	443	34	16	128
21	Kultara P	305 72	257	1,400	232	139	117	268	6	676	43	10	141
17	Lachhmanpur	587 18	142	1,032	461	166	572	109		51	19		115
10	Lalbazar P	496 97	789	3,796	122	129	64	16		2,273	162	70	1,082
32	Mahatadi	427 70	25	178	22	18	19	30	5	71	9		26
12	Manberia S	134 00	366	1,985	248	232	155	310	39	785	78	38	348
41	Manoharchak	101 68	42	132	16	16	15	21	5	42	8	1	24
34	Narayanchak	166 67	17	109	11	12	7	15	1	46	5	3	20
36	Parra	219 33	58	120	13	11	8	19	3	40	4	3	32
15	Petana	111 16	401	1,842	388	212	140	299	42	778	83	39	249
44	Radhanagar P	446·65	575	2,615	347	23	125	605	2	685	207	20	948
18	Rampur	152 45	1	9	5				..		8	..	1
29	Raydi	160 46	34	481	55	55	45	10		181	100	50	40
8	Sabanpur P	187 26	154	836	349	64	234	85	.	348	41	4	60
25	Shipur	171 39	122	622	329	223	15	69		285	1		29
40	Shitalpur PO	456 54	847	4,811	710	810	587	604		1,661	894	192	63
24	Mahutdi	312 39	111	535	29	77	76	66		194	46	15	61
11	Ramnagar P	412 21	568	3,068	294	369	244	486	61	1,320	125	64	399
43	Sodepur 2P	409 39	142	1,441	440	75	95	159	8	942	41	10	111
54	Aldihi P	508 07	715	3,197	285	290	33	20		2,516	92	10	236
58	Bejdihi P .	674 30	635	3,887	125	364	295	130		2,957	26		115
53	Bamandiha	193 26	124	583	41	4	14	5		382	63	47	68
49	Belrui .	294 11	320	1,890	735	319	326	272	156	233	56	65	463
60	Chinakuri .	517·62	810	3,527	541	348	54	13		1,603	93	1,047	369
57	Henrelgaria .	179 08	30	176	10		39	1		135		.	1
56	Kamalpur S	273 51	118	548	142	52	169	59		221	5	5	37
51	Kumardiha S	306 96	420	459	78	204	39	17		161	1	4	33
50	Lachhipur .	311 81	360	1,429	44		5	90		1,021	126	8	179
55	Methani 2P, PO.	250 12	368	2,117	517	182	34	27		1,683	50	3	138
59	Paidi .	140·28	166	646	98	10	21	3		561	1	..	50
14	Kendua 2P, PO.	413 80											
26	Kuldi P. .	254·39				Included in Urban Area							
16	Kulti S, PO, 2P.	769 98											
27	Namagarara .	96·36											

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
P. S. Kulti—concld.													
22	Punuri	511·30	Included in Urban Area										
38	Sanktorya 2P.	615·07											
39	Dishergarh PO, P.	572·16											
46/19	Bhanrra	786·76											
47	Kalikapur	112·94											
48	Sitarampur D, PO, P.	157·24											
52	Niamatpur D, PO, 2P.	497·69											
Kulti (non-municipal Town)		..	6,968	31,363	5,642	612	1,267	745	89	18,909	2,590	739	6,412
Disergarh (non-municipal Town)		..	1,520	7,842	964	634	563	156	43	5,341	115	112	878
Neamatpur (non-municipal Town)		..	2,599	11,756	1,320	220	588	365	121	2,930	2,475	2,617	2,440
Barakar (non-municipal Town)		..	1,811	10,440	1,923	197	112	138	72	5,153	2,045	423	2,300
	Total	..	12,898	61,401	9,849	1,663	2,530	1,404	325	32,333	7,225	3,891	12,030
	Rural	..	12,389	60,811	8,787	6,170	4,822	5,473	534	31,092	3,045	1,952	7,723
	Urban	..	12,898	61,401	9,849	1,663	2,530	1,404	325	32,333	7,225	3,891	12,030
	Total	20,792·96 acres or 32·48 sq. miles	25,287	122,212	18,636	7,833	7,352	6,877	859	63,425	10,270	5,843	19,753
P. S. Hirapur													
61	Aluthiya P.	175·77	215	1,106	193	351	81	38	..	479	60	3	94
54	Bara Digari	521·20	60	390	18	22	84	11	..	195	16	11	51
62	Bharat Chak	191·59	76	292	39	118	14	21	..	109	19	..	11
66	Bhaladi	187·18	358	721	203	94	4	22	..	338	83	32	148
59	Bidyanandapur PO.	320·93	153	1,832	115	257	40	23	..	525	28	959	..
30	Bangram	285·62	23	111	10	66	..	13	..	9	..	15	8
35	Bara Thol	460·45	94	639	14	101	155	298	..	28	37	6	14
67	Chapradi	813·21	247	1,465	292	249	262	44	..	809	59	1	41
53	Chhota Digari	228·16	40	324	15	36	63	26	..	108	3	74	14
37	Dhenua P.	761·90	139	797	59	521	22	61	..	153	7	..	33
31	Dihika	903·88	418	1,821	306	610	58	131	..	366	54	342	260
29	Hirapur 3P.	2,199·32	1,360	5,878	663	777	527	610	16	2,407	250	133	1,158
26	Ismail	1,199·62	290	1,659	80	98	148	274	9	886	85	23	136
63	Jamdiha	226·44	35	199	4	9	15	..	..	115	..	44	16
64	Junut	324·81	136	607	53	101	14	9	..	387	15	57	24
58	Kuilapur	175·99	85	432	162	68	16	126	..	115	3	22	82
33	Kalajhariya	624·01	132	823	84	117	80	124	..	283	50	19	150
56	Lakrasata P.	360·77	196	1,032	120	336	25	43	..	508	40	..	80
65	Namabara	193·12	Uninhabited										
34	Nabaghanadi	404·02	102	796	201	80	58	146	..	328	26	8	150
27	Narasinhaband 28, 2P.	1,245·82	1,010	9,996	1,102	1,230	580	1,419	4	5,132	477	204	950
60	Patamohana	505·95	540	2,446	306	52	76	214	..	1,928	43	14	119
57	Purushottampur P.	572·55	140	796	196	86	334	237	..	82	19	..	38
55	Shanrmara	188·95	48	234	46	..	..	51	..	137	..	..	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
P. S. Hirapur—concld.													
28	Santa P.	1,359·15	1,384	5,989	650	384	282	631	20	3,744	143	381	404
32	Shyamdihi	713·17	96	571	25	199	3	..	..	277	22	5	65
36	Talkunri	582·22	86	491	37	254	95	71	..	71	..	..	..
	Burnpur 2PO. (non-municipal Town)	3·00 sq. miles	3,913	18,487	6,436	714	1,022	392	..	9,652	877	505	5,325
	Rural	..	7,463	41,447	4,993	6,216	3,036	4,643	49	19,519	1,539	2,353	4,092
	Urban	..	3,913	18,487	6,436	714	1,022	392	..	9,652	877	505	5,325
	Total	15,725·80 acres or 24·57 sq. miles	11,376	59,934	11,429	6,930	4,058	5,035	49	29,171	2,416	2,858	9,417
P. S. Asansol													
23	Asansol	830·23	134	727	166	7	6	3	2	161	36	35	477
48	Barachak	259·00	121	565	51	85	55	76	..	196	49	..	104
50	Bara Dhemo P.	838·01	1,173	5,020	535	700	474	432	..	2,138	525	15	736
52	Bartaria	422·72	78	616	146	69	53	95	..	172	36	114	77
19	Ban Bishnupur	161·32	115	650	78	135	107	3	..	329	36	..	40
10	Bansarakdi	191·73	103	522	109	169	21	47	..	121	49	..	115
12	Bara Pukhuriya	398·33	88	516	3	15	170	165	..	105	25	9	27
22	Chak Keshabganja	172·45	49	248	..	35	17	31	2	98	10	5	50
15	Dakshin Dhadka	459·52	249	1,018	173	23	468	85	2	90	103	37	210
41	Damra P.	851·65	314	1,658	201	163	..	141	..	1,192	37	11	114
43	Gopalpur	166·96	17	206	42	25	18	37	3	67	10	6	40
3	Ganrui	650·73	115	703	146	323	9	35	4	137	10	..	185
13	Garparira	424·13	114	479	26	62	41	54	5	201	19	13	84
40	Ghoshik P.	652·49	414	1,791	280	169	23	10	1	1,183	4	113	288
7	Gobindapur	407·37	123	725	75	88	71	88	8	328	29	20	93
4	Gopalpur P.	371·62	185	1,057	207	83	9	45	14	547	140	29	190
42/3	Hatgarui	212·42	7	61	7	9	3	13	..	22	2	1	11
51	Jagatdi	120·58	100	485	50	59	63	57	3	173	13	16	101
39	Kalipahari S.	610·98	396	2,012	431	40	64	54	..	614	231	41	968
16	Kalla P.	643·59	209	952	112	206	82	92	..	329	57	45	141
18	Kankhaya P	677·92	618	2,389	514	262	255	128	..	1,380	163	11	190
21	Koshabganja	148·60	34	191	..	65	1	12	..	93	..	10	10
38	Kotaldihi	1,039·16	242	1,539	124	432	181	193	..	485	74	14	160
6	Kumarpur	216·59	153	899	219	38	4	39	..	80	16	12	710
44	Marichkata P.	395·05	62	527	50	113	39	57	.	193	28	13	84
11	Mahujuri	192·83	97	530	34	131	100	109	..	45	4	..	141
25	Mohishila S, PO, 2P.	1,343·96	879	4,580	696	816	101	279	..	1,401	500	457	1,026
2	Nadiha	141·05	6	90	12	69	..	..	..	9	..	..	12
5	Narasamuda P.	374·40	440	1,804	165	298	122	237	..	815	73	31	228
20	Nischinta	984·45	402	2,000	266	850	223	96	6	571	36	111	107
49	Phatepur P.	186·57	99	476	54	59	39	61	6	184	21	7	99
9	Palashdiha P.	306·34	100	495	129	154	..	84	..	163	2	11	81
46	Raghunathbati P.	211·38	120	569	63	41	54	73	5	226	59	68	43
47	Ramjibanpur	222·94	40	156	16	18	12	25	2	74	1	1	23
45	Sudi	475·64	121	513	60	129	24	28	..	252	14	31	35
1	Sarakdi	163·63	49	279	21	130	..	49	..	34	7	13	46
17	Satpukhuriya	448·07	170	611	56	207	..	220	..	127	28	1	28
8	Shitala	449·04	207	949	112	240	291	235	..	74	27	16	66
14	Uttar Dhadka	225·47	152	600	88	13	13	220	..	32	17	9	296
	Asansol Municipality 2D, 4H, 7S, 4 PO, M.A, 19P.												
	Ward I	..	934	7,165	2,418	101	138	57	..	1,189	955	2,982	1,743
	Ward II	..	2,127	12,807	5,387	217	128	227	4	1,273	2,760	1,479	6,719
	Ward III	..	2,166	12,989	5,512	829	985	385	16	1,318	3,772	1,021	4,663
	Ward IV	..	1,645	11,684	5,265	1,175	1,306	349	6	1,161	2,883	536	4,268
	Ward V	..	2,916	13,774	6,550	98	113	52	..	1,690	3,298	6,520	2,003

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
P. S. Asansol—concld													
	Ward VI		439	4,846	1,426	83	68	61		415	945	1,911	1,363
	Ward VII		2,539	13,012	2,857	157	131	122		2,937	3,673	3,130	2,862
	Total . .		12,766	76,277	29,415	2,660	2,869	1,253	26	9,983	18,286	17,579	23,621
	Rural		8,095	39,208	5,517	6,530	3,213	3,708	63	14 441	2,491	1,326	7 436
	Urban		12,766	76,277	29,415	2,660	2,869	1,253	26	9,983	18,286	17,579	23,621
	Total	19,641 49 acres or 30 69 sq miles	20,861	115,485	34,932	9,190	6,082	4,961	89	24,424	20,777	18,905	31,057
P S Barabani													
11	Ahganja	835 02	121	620	40	272	70	140		96	3		39
8	Alipur	562 20	94	481	8	18	269	115		47	3		29
24	Amdiha	427 41	61	298	16	133	53	57		41			14
26	Amlala	482 94	113	432	99	274	98	11		18	2	3	26
16	Amuha	349 76	31	228	42	142		42		40			1
25	Bahapur P	724 25	261	1 047	194	402	36	294		130	24	16	145
45	Barabani PO, P	728 21	308	1 332	92	218	195			712	79	33	95
7	Baradang P	786 76	123	628	181	299	74	123		50	31	4	47
44	Bhanowara P	1,016 01	1,260	6 037	307	460	35	13	1	4,903	119	247	226
42	Bhaskajuri .	287 80	119	642	74	115	172	51		277	5		22
37	Bijari	405 48	99	391	35	253	36	46		29	14		13
23	Bila	366 18	14	70	6	70							
52	Charanpur PO, 2P	650 62	790	3,764	419	324	12	49	3	2,583	114	504	175
5	Chhotkara P	850 38	141	720	73	407	29	284					
36	Chinchuriya	820 67	198	1 068	116	304	288	16	9	385	34	5	27
3	Daskiari P	1,394 13	277	1,238	470	578	257	179		171	10		43
50	Domohani S, PO, 2P	1,576 26	1 115	4,301	858	1,484	659	338	30	827	400	104	159
49	Gopalbaid	200 22	52	207	1	5		44		156			2
14	Gour Bazar	332 97	42	219	16	109	35	29		44			2
12	Hosenpur	428 47	48	300	42	228	11	40			7		11
22	Itapora P	115 27	159	635	146	310	15	207		71	25		7
20	Jamgram 2P	4,011 98	487	2,623	447	1,488	435	315		296	12		57
31	Janardansair	204 99	39	141	56	100	1	16		6			18
41	Jayramdanga	258 54	73	392	22	40	53	3	3	268	2	6	17
4	Kanskuli	803 05	70	412	59	53	38	73	17	122	17	12	80
9	Kantapahari	380 20	117	460	174	91		138		216			15
32	Kanyapur P	490 53	95	578	158	302	60	214		.	2		
39	Karrabaid	210 91	47	174	8	129	21			8		5	11
19	Kapistha	700 87	143	871	90	99	66	139	17	353	32	13	152
46	Kelejora P	1,673 86	671	2,208	463	802	266	371		556	68	5	140
6	Khaerbad	615 88	83	470	176	207		228		35			
48	Khamra	291 18	15	63				4		59			
47	Khoshnagar	285 68	174	668	119	280	188	112	2	64	6	2	14
30	Lalganja P	536 00	199	803	104	344	114	151	7	120	23	1	43
17	Madanpur P	1,192 78	209	1,068	134	533	33	354		49	27		72
43	Majiyara P.	1,776 26	624	3,364	422	767	398	784	102	943	74	47	249
35	Manoharbahal P	623 79	160	937	95	267	283	74	3	209	14	6	81
40	Napara	577 10	51	360	41	163	92	59		43			3
33	Nuni P	733 69	207	1,100	194	512	53	203	8	188	59	13	64
34	Panchgechhiya	302 67	189	1,152	72	80	69	54		659	20	203	67
38	Pamphala .	288 24	46	203	13	65	42	33		45		14	4
10	Panuria S, P .	1,286 71	289	1,583	398	665	26	168	3	256	229	56	180
1	Parulbaria .	940 25	151	795	88	567	40	109	18	37	20		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
P S Barabani—concld													
21	Puchra P	2,006 16	334	1,647	331	662	435	191	..	293	15	1	50
13	Putulia	734 98	60	304	81	143	114	28		11	3		5
28	Raghunath Chak	257 63	112	397	46	161	117	36	4	75		.	4
27	Raniganja	536 99	139	651	58	217	178	100	2	106	31	1	16
16	Rasunpur	1,030 24	94	613	54	388	17	54		140	2	6	6
2	Roshna P	1,078 44	119	533	165	322	74	103		11	1	.	22
18	Sarshatali	66 68	32	194	23	23	25	40	3	68	4	1	30
51	Shyamsundarpur	403 26	107	896	44	285	25	10		510	24	17	25
29	Taldanga	456 35	53	212	10	32		168	..	7	.		5
Total (entirely rural)		38,636 89 acres or 60 37 sq miles	10,615	50,530	7,400	16,192	5,610	6,430	235	16,333	1,585	1,325	2,820
P S Jamuria													
1	Andharia	752 35	135	579	147	387	.	145		8	19	6	14
64	Bagdiha P	302 81	224	1,131	133	576	8	351	.	181	7		8
30	Bagna P	841 22	509	2,030	299	575	39	109	58	1,051	76	9	113
2	Baguli	466 14			Uninhabited								
57	Bahadurpur P	616 85	138	670	72	289	9	300		65	4		3
36	Balanpur	414 69	81	458	82	142	17	59		208	9	8	15
71	Bamanband	118 21	9	109	10		8			101			.
31	Banah P	1,144 23	736	3,069	260	647	588	298		1,244	157	3	132
43	Barul	538 03	145	775	130	518	91	98	3	31	12		22
61	Bataspur	311 92			Uninhabited								
63	Benasol	264 91			Ditto								
60	Bhaterdaha	730 70	113	696	271	399	97	179		6	5	6	4
65	Bhuri P	1,275 86	206	1,176	424	540	106	331	45	61	45		48
49	Bijoynagar	229 36	123	755	41	416	9	119		201	4	.	6
35	Bijpur P	644 70	156	776	162	290	74	79		222	44		67
15	Birkulti S, P	1,600 13	295	1,428	284	630	278	349		113	8	.	50
58	Chakdala P	1,053 60	156	803	82	105	75	128	18	303	35	14	125
29	Chanda	285 47	54	321	58	112		65		97	28		19
67	Chhatrishganda	515 65	212	617	102	317	37	12		193	20	6	32
5	Chichurbil	1,194 34	142	767	83	102	71	126	12	301	29	14	112
69	Chichuria P	1,861 98	231	1,932	319	880	127	447	53	330	15		80
6	Churulia S, 2P	2 573 98	242	3,133	409	396	271	509	53	1,251	114	59	480
70	Dahuka	483 30	71	310	50	142	60	80		23	5	.	
20	Damodarpur	321 77	212	1,206	151	124	54	..	6	480	356	46	140
44	Darbardanga P	1,305 43	147	578	75	154	15	306	..	40	32	3	28
14	Deshermohan	481 52	46	309	31	38	24	30	7	138	17	3	52
56	Dhasala	1,028 73	90	327	48	78	106	56		51	13	.	23
50	Dhasna	364 90	53	332	38	96	185	51		..			.
72	Dobrana	485 05	169	840	103	243	47	147	.	356	25	2	20
40	Hijalgara 2P	2,147 82	448	2,171	302	590	282	219	9	561	217	14	249
38	Ikra S, PO, P	889 29	374	1,805	427	457	180	91	11	542	66	97	361
48	Jamsol	904 28	217	1,133	126	141	87	194	9	472	47	18	165
21	Jamuria, PO, 4P	1,534 95	3,140	15,940	2,008	770	636	994	8	10,448	1,445	354	1,285
11	Jayantipur	486 59			Uninhabited								
13	Jaynagar	234 91	81	466	275	62	40	74	7	178	17	16	72
17	Jhila	171 31			Uninhabited								
26	Joba	335 91	139	674	13	367	18	6	..	266	4	5	8
55	Jote Janaki P	680 62	266	1,222	99	47	4	22	..	1,028	71	3	47
22	Kaithi	543 45	512	2,492	402	4	3	2	..	1,735	27	137	584
34	Katagaria	429 18	97	466	108	156	214	42		35	7	5	7
73	Kenda P	1,963 79	723	3,169	441	170	741	38	.	1,987	62	.	171
62	Khamarsol	120 91			Uninhabited								
27	Khosh Khula	294 79	53	251	3		53	1	..	186	.	..	11
41	Kumardiha	317 68	105	419	4	258	16	115	..	30		..	..
25	Kundalia	305 30			Uninhabited								
54	Kunustara	784 11	68	411	31	178	15	101		73	1	6	37
46	Lalbazar	330·03	78	413	36	202	21	107	.	68		..	15
8	Madantor P	1,527 21	273	1,490	156	194	132	245	20	619	50	21	209

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
P. S. Jamuria—concld.													
3	Madhabpur	238·23	31	182	18	62	1	31	..	77	2	..	9
7	Madhudanga	243·05	128	513	61	83	132	286	..	10	..	1	1
51	Mamudpur	368·40	78	311	9	21	50	16	..	222	..	2	..
37	Mandalpur P.	1,597·79	1,090	5,557	619	481	135	166	..	4,562	97	30	86
12	Manpur	206·95			Uninhabited								
32	Mithapur	165·19	58	430	24	14	..	30	..	378	1	..	7
19	Nandi D, PO, P.	2,002·54	792	4,017	535	1,116	553	109	..	1,826	131	15	267
9	Naykapur	503·40	67	369	45	236	14	73	..	5	8	..	33
68	Nunsa	994·94	312	1,285	131	454	153	213	..	349	55	10	51
28	Ninga	954·72	163	825	111	103	40	85	..	486	13	..	98
74	Parasia	1,110·66	200	1,804	115	198	57	24	10	1,417	43	5	50
23	Pariharpur 2P.	1,306·49	2,452	11,267	1,226	322	209	203	3	9,279	193	332	726
45	Patharchur	846·21	163	941	36	641	..	258	..	29	8	..	5
4	Rakhakura	577·77	85	435	41	59	38	71	6	164	22	14	61
59	Sarakdihi	384·77	69	368	33	49	30	56	4	134	17	8	70
52	Sarthakpur P.	220·04	118	517	75	146	14	75	..	276	..	..	6
33	Satgram P.	958·44	825	3,298	367	364	183	74	..	2,492	64	7	114
10	Sattar	646·86	148	813	85	97	63	110	14	310	33	21	165
39	Sekpur	156·97	78	398	49	130	6	4	..	249	5	2	2
66	Semalya	1,301·47	146	1,319	156	417	51	268	18	353	76	11	125
42	Shankheri	542·99	48	277	19	29	190	29	..	17	12	..	..
18	Shibpur 2P.	1,644·61	1,007	5,808	501	1,610	718	250	2	2,538	123	105	462
47	Sidhpur	1,250·75	157	823	25	556	59	105	..	64	13	..	26
24	Sripur PO, 2P.	1,017·42	1,460	9,286	985	979	1,055	646	..	4,712	725	391	778
16	Talbor P.	1,638·79	285	1,820	341	742	240	166	7	421	36	..	208
53	Tapasi PO, P.	534·64	300	1,238	218	434	23	242	..	412	25	76	26
Total (entirely rural)		57,954·25 acres or 90·55 sq. miles	21,529	111,550	14,120	21,135	8,852	10,215	383	56,065	4,825	1,885	8,190
P. S. Raniganj													
14	Amkula	743·59	41	277	52	88	..	9	..	151	27	1	1
18	Amrasota	754·97	105	451	33	195	79	51	2	27	19	6	72
30	Baktarnagar P.	1,041·74	474	1,938	343	447	152	159	..	814	141	14	211
27	Ballavpur PO, 2P.	409·51	796	3,613	404	93	149	138	..	2,838	127	25	243
20	Banshra P.	743·48	258	941	58	148	103	69	..	457	13	20	131
9	Belebathan	729·69	290	1,443	298	198	19	..	..	1,121	42	5	58
29	Chak Brindaban-pur	154·21	62	282	3	..	41	61	..	150	..	..	30
19	Chak Janadhara	94·22	..		Uninhabited								
7	Chal Balpur	547·38	594	2,062	136	159	..	380	..	1,311	71	..	141
3	Chapui P.	292·39	348	1,754	292	140	46	59	..	1,383	58	4	64
5	Chelad P.	970·67	541	2,468	247	415	5	22	3	1,687	55	31	250
11	Damalia	525·45	90	397	51	72	8	43	..	177	11	40	46
/13	Egara P.	918·52	654	2,947✓	1,196	264	88	140	13	1,693	192	60	497
10	Harabhanga	649·14	94	526	48	140	8	28	..	235	28	66	21
8	Jemeri P.	1,047·65	1,484	4,850	970	354	169	235	..	3,634	220	79	159
28	Kumarbazar	316·69			Uninhabited								
4	Kumardiha	202·46	240	1,005	596	126	24	49	..	620	76	75	35
22	Mangalpur	1,204·87	52	193	77	20	71	44	46	3	..	..	9
15	Murgathaul	538·60	89	386	51	40	..	2	..	310	27	..	7
31	Napur P.	1,317·78	276	1,122	300	348	149	42	..	426	23	21	113
12	Narankuri P.	284·97	274	1,007	116	93	127	..	1	628	52	1	105
16	Nimcha P.	951·24	759	3,047	335	286	92	63	..	2,262	55	56	233
26	Raghunath Chak	214·63	678	2,506	361	19	10	17	..	1,570	282	49	559
24	Raniganj	1,184·57			Included in Urban Area								
2	Ratibati P.	341·52	262	1,356	105	287	207	134	..	608	16	6	98
23	Ronai	528·17	245	991	239	410	94	74	40	308	13	7	45
25	Sahebganj	410·22	380	1,468	400	91	37	66	..	897	62	15	300
1	Saora	542·02	41	206	102	40	..	..	..	92	33	..	41
17	Siarsol D, PO, 2P.	2,104·63	1,341	7,115	2,018	590	305	265	32	3,702	119	87	2,015
21	Sonachora	276·43	16	42	29	..	1	36	..	5	..	..	..
6	Tirat P.	974·90	278	1,163	91	352	183	88	3	420	40	15	62

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
P. S. Raniganj—concld.													
Raniganj Municipality 4S, 2H, PO, 14P, M.A.													
	Ward I	..	1,052	4,638	1,435	65	89	172	23	1,500	1,615	292	882
	Ward II	..	1,131	4,877	1,497	35	16	27	9	2,119	1,195	261	1,215
	Ward III	..	1,085	3,903	272	395	372	481	28	1,491	276	105	755
	Ward IV	.	923	4,565	278	726	322	366	35	1,782	174	103	1,057
	Ward V	..	990	4,195	394	112	95	60	.	2,408	808	145	567
	Ward VI	.	726	3,761	639	55	154	169	.	1,809	429	524	621
	Total	.	5,907	25,939	4,515	1,388	1,048	1,275	95	11,109	4,497	1,430	5,097
	Rural . .		10,762	45,556	8,951	5,415	2,167	2,274	140	27,529	1,802	683	5,546
	Urban . .	..	5,907	25,939	4,515	1,388	1,048	1,275	95	11,109	4,497	1,430	5,097
	Total .	. 21,016·31 acres or 32·84 sq miles	16,669	71,495	13 466	6,803	3,215	3,549	235	38,638	6,299	2,113	10,643
P. S. Ondal													
52	Andal P	2,000 76	433	2,077	273	441	179	286	9	441	168	328	225
46	Babuisol .	825 64	64	234	24	48	6	31		83	13	8	45
30	Bahula P	886 99	1,268	6,330	395	832	486	919	6	2,703	288	202	894
5	Bandyanathpur S, P	597 99	618	2,983	304	1,037	431	150		534	266	94	471
23	Bajari P	976 16	83	463	55	251	76	77	2	28	2	1	26
26	Banbahal	566·36	302	1,044	60	117	8	53		733	54	31	48
50	Baska	480 90	151	1,150	103	137	10	61		370	18	76	478
42	Bhadur	396 41	214	1,168	334	539	507	86	16				20
21	Bhaluka	234 92	46	270	19	95	9	66		60	13		27
13	Bhatinura .	311 68	52	228	17		60	18	.	135	2	7	6
2	Bilpahari	1,007 76	63	314	36	191	54	21		24	5	.	19
17	Chak Banbahal S.	468·52	249	1,117	236	155		235		299	156	..	272
19	Chak Bankola	439 35	256	991	123	10	17			869	3	4	88
15	Chak Jharia	344 55	72	169	5	7				162			..
11	Chak Karala	474 59	11	46	6					46		.	.
45	Chak Rambati	163 40				Uninhabited							
29	Chhora PO, P	1,393·02	951	4,501	820	647	75	345	34	2,590	214	23	573
36	Dakshin Khanda PO, P.	1,930 46	797	3,833	445	1,250	320	689	17	915	144	153	345
4	Dalurband	1,964 89	26	63	7			16		43		..	4
9	Danya P.	403 23	140	738	406	332	36	109		220	11	8	22
8	Deshlopa	610 81	28	176	22	23	60	20		58		4	11
39	Dhandadihi P.	863 34	249	1,213	420	359	67	116	87	370	90	..	124
43	Dignala P.	900·18	311	1,646	641	960	109	296		26	23	104	128
55	Dubchuruna	317·75	49	277	93	183		94					..
37	Gaidhoba	392 44	188	906	58			2		760	.	..	144
6	Gobindapur	304·59	262	959	142	204	18	13		556	79	2	87
54	Gopalmath .	481·80				Uninhabited.							
27	Hansdiha	437 89	49	247	19	132	1	47		9	..	.	58
24	Haripur .	618 28	171	659	218	164	19	173		161	48	7	87
44	Harishpur .	604 03	215	738	116	26	23		11	270	19	2	387
12	Joal Bhanga .	1,002·33	116	601	133	329	32	123	.	32	20	3	62
41	Kajora PO, P .	2,551·68	2,233	11,591	301	494	801	1,531	18	6,152	218	148	2,229
1	Kendra Khottadi P.	2,042·08	723	3,635	360	517	144	190	30	2,168	101	65	420
32	Khandra P. .	1,837·34	411	1,835	431	156	.	394	..	230	99	2	954
14	Konardihi .	1,756·06	301	2,162	690	799	95	502	.	257	140	..	369
7	Konda P. .	411·36	119	501	96	177	41	62	2	109	26	..	84
25	Kumarkhala .	188·27	22	35	11	.		.	.	34	.	..	1
48	Madanpur P.	943·80	361	2,195	200	674	134	211	52	711	58	126	229
40	Madhabpur .	282·61	9	30	..	..	..	..	..	27		..	3
34	Madhusudanpur	361·18	192	981	196	104	191	134	..	360	4	..	188
10	Mahal .	878·00	182	854	130	252	167	94	7	272	18	2	42
35	Mahira .	332·15	248	833	88	19	134	331	..	205	2	..	142

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
P. S Ondal—concld.													
33	Mukundapur	385 23	115	440	32	238		199			2		1
20	Nabagram P	1,113 82	232	977	94	311	13	113	25	424	34		57
47	Palashban P	699 44	160	1,053	191	432	20	16		63	162	2	358
38	Parashkol	1,679 17	1,050	3,831	1,100	159	149	6		3,257	89	33	138
3	Ramnagar P	1,468 11	381	2,049	99	207	40	97	3	1,540	28	4	70
51	Ramprasadpur S, P	687·31	314	1,617	200	113	54	52	1	816	85	416	50
28	Sankarpur P	818·20	317	1,239	210	280	56	30	..	791	28	9	45
56	Shrirampur P	1,098·27	407	2,198	320	202	125	363	1	694	55	361	397
16	Shyamsundarpur	234·42	66	342	149	99	28	11	.	181	7		16
31	Sidhi	457·89	568	2,401	317	282	23	105	.	1,218	114	4	625
22	Sonpur	1,275 45	199	1,060	403	797	114	121	10	3			15
53	Tamla	300·16	78	473	26	302		171					
49	Tiarmana	123 41				Uninhabited							
18	Ukhra D, PO, 2P	1,342 77	898	4,247	1,677	1,268	267	405	67	600	576	59	1,005
	Ondal D, PO, P (non-municipal Town)		930	4,288	437	13	32	45	1	1,540	550	1,650	457
	Rural		17,020	81,720	12 854	16 441	5,199	9,184	398	32,609	3,512	2,288	12,089
	Urban		930	4,288	437	13	32	45	1	1,540	550	1,650	457
	Total	45,729 20 acres or 71·45 Sq miles	17,950	86,008	13,291	16,454	5,231	9,229	399	34,149	4,062	3,938	12 546
P.S. Faridpur													
25	Amdahi	442 31	75	344	43	231	23	76		4	.	.	10
51	Amlauka P	395 83	128	502	158	238	69	130		27	2	5	31
58	Amrai PO, 2P	1,218·33	431	2,055	254	855	254	515		123	65	3	240
89	Angadpur P	508 47	132	706	195	443	53	91	2	37	9	4	67
54	Arati P	641 53	186	775	119	587	48	48		47	7	4	31
72	Arjunpur	279 49	58	263	16	78	39	47	4	1	26	20	48
16	Bahjuri	1,273 34	191	799	310	530	40	110		51	22	5	41
73	Banagram P	321 19	69	410	67	198	52	48	23	22	9	9	49
1	Bangram	542 54	240	994	404	360	16	86	7	379	77	2	67
52	Banguri	426·57	66	287	22	186	35	60					6
38	Banshgara	1,199·19	44	209	51	111	48	30		2	8	7	3
31	Bansia P	1,104 46	114	508	184	342	5	103		36	2		20
49	Bansol	348·59	10	55	6		15	5		35			
41	Bara Garia	906 22	113	414	54	287	4	105		9			9
67	Benachiti	1,050 96	110	490	93	196	81	88		60	22	12	31
11	Benebandhi	218 64	35	151	11	50	33	25	2	7	1	..	33
5	Bhaburia	670 58	1	1				..	.	..		.	1
34	Bhadrapur	248 72				Uninhabited							
68	Bhirangi S, PO, P.	1,499 25	278	1,104	438	514	40	224	14	133	62	12	105
57	Bijupora	552 37				Uninhabited							
91	Birbhanpur P.	1,225 59	301	1,162	373	456	79	205	7	205	92	62	56
60	Chak Agar	151·25											
77	Chak Bhabani	153 11				Uninhabited							
45	Chak Gopaldebpur	309·08											
22	Chak Laudoha	288·95	6	26		..	4	4	..	18	.		..
37	Chapabandi	332 70	4	38	1	33	5	.					
43	Dhabani PO, P.	1,151·52	131	543	95	335	57	80	7	15	1		48
66	Dhandabag	676·41	68	266	25	157	19	61	4	12		.	13
70	Dhunara	460·90	41	1,049	96	416	56	16	3	62	62	181	253
74	Faridpur D, P	2,830·59	300	1,140	198	561	340	100		22	58	..	59
78	Goalara	600 89	12	66	4		42	14				..	10
14	Gogla P.	473 95	61	287	110	184	3	58		17	1	..	24
85	Gopinathpur S, P.	6,552·16	1,159	4,848	1,123	1,429	871	1,175	131	414	131	104	593
81	Hari Bazar	357·19	30	164	13	113	16	19	8	5	..	..	3

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
P. S. Faridpur—concld.													
48	Hetedoba	911·13	51	278	50	80	55	96	..	41	5	..	1
60	Ichhapur P.	625·77	372	1,201	219	299	172	247	2	290	87	3	101
55	Jabuna	408·19	59	272	57	170	33	61	..	6	..	..	2
26	Jagannathpur P.	1,011·66	213	869	168	462	55	262	2	36	7	14	31
62	Jagurband	268·10	119	594	148	181	81	162	66	74	9	14	7
23	Jamgara P.	1,438·65	247	920	65	327	111	280	..	80	11	6	105
80	Jemua P.	1,076·48	370	1,642	235	599	230	548	..	83	61	7	114
33	Jhanjra	944·46	194	897	85	545	25	138	8	89	5	21	66
8	Jote Balaram	329·88	67	292	20	102	59	93	..	21	2	..	15
83	Kaliganj	490·76	122	461	44	145	125	94	22	50	..	..	25
30	Kalikapur P.	538·79	65	290	32	190	23	48	..	19	7	..	3
27	Kalinagar	120·96	23	73	5	43	5	23	..	2	..	..	..
47	Kamalpur P.	1,936·83	164	550	89	246	8	119	1	106	26	..	44
6	Kamardanga	246·20	39	179	35	126	17	23	..	1	..	1	11
59	Kanrsar P.	246·06	128	590	193	312	25	143	..	58	24	..	28
42	Katabora P.	610·77	181	677	88	118	101	113	1	194	118	..	32
36	Kendua	173·49	47	263	18	144	24	92	..	..	..	..	3
28	Kendula	382·82	32	119	32	57	14	36	..	7	..	..	5
29	Khatgaria	397·28	17	88	13	63	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
56	Kururia	791·74	129	511	95	277	64	159	..	..	..	..	11
13	Laskarbandh	584·79	121	525	52	266	29	82	4	130	2	..	12
21	Laudoha PO, Rh.	488·22	106	502	120	159	30	179	14	38	6	4	72
24	Madhaiganja	1,771 80	92	420	130	253	15	110	..	9	3	17	13
4	Madhapur P.	1,309·08	187	727	83	382	59	96	..	164	6	1	19
12	Maheshpur	160·96	21	131	14	75	37	7	..	9	1	..	2
75	Mahishkhapuri	1,313·78	112	459	118	184	155	56	2	21	16	..	25
86	Mamra	502·62	37	109	19	26	12	48	..	9	1	..	13
15	Mandarbani	955·07	339	1,242	187	227	54	194	..	644	10	12	101
65	Mojedhi P.	701·85	177	654	95	174	75	105	184	35	36	2	43
61	Mohanpur	197·75	40	231	20	150	50	..	4	7	..	4	16
19	Nabaghanapur	768·16	140	570	64	209	122	138	3	39	6	2	51
39	Nachan P.	544·00	134	456	165	290	49	52	.	18	.	3	44
92	Nadiha P.	822·21	157	737	256	45	107	200	155	37	12	6	175
18	Nakrakonda	366·68	66	285	29	70	..	187	..	19	.	..	9
93	Narayanpur	241·10	113	479	84	175	94	92	..	30	7	38	43
2	Nutandanga	361·31	183	725	242	348	46	55	6	194	11	..	65
3	Pansiuli	376·31	105	664	60	269	25	85	..	189	..	..	96
79	Paranganj	266·10	90	401	41	239	86	31	..	15	..	..	30
76	Pardar	866·71	26	94	..	12	47	34	..	..	..	..	1
88	Par Radhamadhabpur	255·67				Uninhabited							
44	Paruha	2,396·83	268	1,016	380	511	175	251	7	41	3	3	25
53	Patsaora P.	1,023·49	130	618	125	408	11	139	1	28	.	..	31
82	Phuljhari P.	1,139·35	122	632	112	404	97	85	..	20	11	2	13
40	Pratappur P.	719·28	124	773	103	544	32	77	..	71	32	..	17
69	Punabad	902·18	58	255	23	108	22	66	8	14	2	15	20
71	Pursha P.	425·28	129	560	162	258	23	85	25	66	4	55	44
87	Radhamadhabpur	1,246·57	105	726	65	574	8	15	7	22	17	1	82
10	Ranganatia P.	362·73	80	394	56	231	97	48	..	12	5	..	1
90	Raturia	1,010·03	142	849	55	645	..	101	..	52	1	1	49
35	Sarpai P.	1,341·88	386	1,715	318	764	177	241	2	331	51	9	140
7	Shyamsundarpur	1,960·44	707	2,844	434	1,594	95	456	..	448	61	3	187
32	Shyampur	161·71				Uninhabited							
17	Sirsha	1,336·48	189	789	118	460	114	123	27	39	4	..	22
46	Sobhapur	2,152·90	265	946	71	438	219	207	14	21	31	1	15
9	Srikrishnapur	1,617·71	134	670	100	495	8	80	8	39	9	2	29
63	Sujara	690·42	168	640	20	200	115	168	24	31	33	28	41
20	Tilabani P.	489·36	103	482	123	278	17	166	..	12	..	..	9
64	Waria PO.	521·81	98	507	54	360	8	19	29	22	20	43	6
94/28	Gopedanga	892·45	40	177	35	126	..	20	..	21	2	..	8
95/83	Sankarpur	253·53	18	80	..	69	2	3	..	..	..	..	6
96	Tetikhala	143·41				Ununhabited							
Total (entirely rural)		76,904·90 acres or 120·2 sq. miles	12,545	54,506	10,287	25,396	5,896	10,376	838	5,797	1,422	748	4,033

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
P. S Kanksa													
47	Akandara P	787 50	113	560	117	218	68	193		25	2	.	54
64	Amlajora P	1,807 53	240	1,300	539	298	199	219	7	119	38	259	161
89	Anandapur	265 99	89	457	176	101	179	85		22		39	31
63	Balnabera P	538 97	228	1,139	365	378	278	217	1	159	29	26	51
58	Bamunara P	1,235 40	213	1,061	223	422	366	133		58	2	5	75
29	Banagram	242 47	25	119	2	56	18	40			4	.	1
74	Bandra P	1,059 73	165	804	80	406	147	223		9	7	2	10
33	Bankati PO	367 01	65	301	32	109	39	139		2			12
61	Banskopa	976 08	162	814	151	218	118	127	1	54	38	227	31
5	Basudebpur P	333 94	92	456	57	310	20	126					
35	Basudha P	1,669 46	221	1,026	102	243	307	311		103	6		56
12	Bedbehar	108 68	17	64	2	7		57					
62	Beharpur	623 79	120	594	138	224	46	157	9	50	3	11	94
6	Binodpur	319 64	85	441	49	204	.	177		48	3	3	6
45	Bhagabanpur	242 93	8	22	7		5	2	.	2			13
76	Birudiha P	1,868 50	201	968	122	284	147	155		90	50	81	152
44	Bistupur P	8,619 03	251	1,216	602	347	223	524	2	51	10	..	59
82	(Ayman) Biswanathpur	305 03	121	597	129	216	111	161		33	19	..	57
38	Brahmangram	251 15	42	203	23	91	45	67		.	..	..	
75	Brindabanpur	261 99	35	140			81	57		2	.	.	
17	Chak Bishnupur	252 68				Uninhabited							
60	Chak Narayanpur	165 66											
43	Chua	614 91	40	168	25	100	11	55			1		1
46	*Chuamudafa*	539 70				Uninhabited							
11	Dandeshwar	111 57	20	75	14	43		32					
87	Debipur	216 10	325	1,783	456	315	481	682	10	31	74	19	171
21	Dihibeta	381 23	42	213	27	93		104		4			12
68	Domra	1,367 84	128	657	71	289		272		24	6		66
9	Dubrajpur	163 35	6	26		13		13					
83	Gangbil	1,232 36	92	442	35	296	50	61		17		5	13
70	Garadaha	805 96	45	225	58	116		107				.	2
27	Garkilla Khorabari	334 95	15	53	7		20	25			5	..	3
65	Gopalpur S, PO, P	3,488 53	702	3,562	672	1,651	331	406	52	556	219	20	327
28	Gourangapur	367 43	21	101	3	34	17	33		5	2		10
50	Hariki	203 50	28	133	32	49	29	43		2			10
71	Ijjatganj	1,107 26	9	39	1		20	16					3
18	Jamban	382 39	82	412	95	239	17	113	1	15	2		25
40	Jamdoba	853 68	40	190		35	56	98		1			
19	Jatgaria	711 76	75	385	42	123	86	100		17	17		42
26	Kajladiha	392 28	43	211	24	142	33	25		10			1
2	Kanchanpur	219 05	89	433	32	206	1	155					71
51	Kandarkona	664 63	82	398	34	94	90	155		31		1	27
86	Kanksa S, D, P	2,140 94	526	2,704	964	572	271	157	8	177	511	617	391
66	Keshabpur	1,085 96	42	223	20	79	43	77		15		.	9
59	Khatpukur P	466 54	82	425	123	149	108	67		36	13		52
30	Kotalpukur	373 53	15	77	16	14	32	31					
23	Krishnapur	251 80	17	80	4	30	12	31		3	3		1
53	Kuldiha P	1,441 98	215	1,037	246	394	82	411		36	16		98
84	Mahalchandra	284 46	17	72	20	1	2			29	3	6	31
10	Majhdanga	120 10	8	42			42						.
48	Malandighi D, PO, P	1,726 68	175	885	257	333	103	295		81	17	6	50
77	Manikara	1,040 58	81	401	81	139	40	100		35	7	36	44
31	Masna	503 15				Uninhabited							
80	Mobarakganja P	427 96	135	653	94	184	139	164		46	32	66	22
22	Nabagram	308 17	43	210	5	86	21	102		1	..		
81	Napara	558 35	112	540	182	156	185	160		16	6	3	14
78	Natungan P	608 86	128	645	185	451	29	137		6		17	5
32	Nimtikri	461 34	28	116	12	41	10	56		4			5
85	Panagar 2PO, P.	1,498·32	392	1,960	471	599	228	598	.	256	42	55	182
55	Panchpukhuria	269 61				Uninhabited							
52	Pathardiha	256·42	10	40	7	24	8	7	.	1	.		..
15	Phuljhuri	341 66	55	265	122	114	36	72		13			30
88	Prayagpur	638·94	152	778	85	210	64	185		77	51	108	83
36	Radhamohanpur	244 84	11	54			41	13	.	.			
24	Radhanagar	168·39	17	81	1	37	4	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
P. S. Kanksa –concld													
39	Raghunathpur	1,352 38	52	282	32	48	32	197		3	2	.	.
7	Rajhat	584 52	63	332	25			325		5	2	..	..
72	Rajkusma P	1,141 16	205	1,010	210	438	119	362	2	35			54
42	Rakshitpur P	1,185 36	121	606	137	204	139	263					.
13	Ramipur	277 28	9	48	5	23	4	21		.			..
25	Rautdihi	311 84	25	121	3	26	24	66	1				4
54	Rupganj	1,146 42	92	457	52	238	34	181		1	1		2
73	Sadhumara	138 52	8	30		6	17	2		5			.
49	Saraswatiganja	332 95	37	187	37	78	10	87	12				
8	Sasipur P	158 89	73	359	42	183	40	113		9			14
34	Satkahania	529 48	42	219	27	42	9	111		1	2		54
37	Shyambazar	1,462 31	165	946	192	466	94	293		58	4	10	21
20	Sibpur P	535 10	121	592	121	282	23	250		17	3	4	13
90	Silampur PO, P	966 61	225	1,201	181	475	180	407		75	11	8	45
79	Sokna	753 36	93	479	59	162	92	198					27
1	Srirampur	792 13	32	162	5	65	38	55		3		.	1
67	Sundiara	755 04	75	365	158	130		202		14	5		14
4	Sundipur	211 29	2	8	2		4	4					
3	Talbahari	259 82				Uninhabited							
41	Telipara	829 64	78	386	56	161	56	114		23	4		28
14	Thakurani Bazar	233 71	25	120	17	71		49					
69	Tilakchandrapur PO, P	1,428 68	138	679	47	217	77	205	8	38			134
91/84	Arra P	931 81	162	807	160	382	163	207		11	3		41
92/10	Paschim Gana garampur	853 00	43	238	9	101	68	50		6		3	10
93	Phuliganj P	323 00	95	484	59	120	168	157		26	5		8
94/70	Bhagabanbati or Dhobaru	472 00				Uninhabited							
This bears no number in J L	Panagarh Airfield	*	1,320	6,997	4,248	1		18		21	56	34	6,867
	Total (entirely rural)	69,636 52 acres or 108 87 sq miles	9,939	50,191	13,323	15,502	6,530	12,303	114	2,732	1,336	1,071	10,003

*Figures relating to area not available.

KALNA SUBDIVISION

I S Kalna

109	Agradaha P	381 09	134	485	147	180	167	22	5	33	13		65
106	Akalpaush D, PO, P	751 60	150	756	239	275	364	14	8	59	8	1	27
77	Alagari	501 26	157	662	172	228	274	120	12	13		1	14
131	Amdabad	214 14	86	324	121	32	87	64	33	13	39		56
135	Anakha	241 93	66	200	39	61	91	19		2	9	1	27
213	Angarson D	236 82	148	472	51	356	67	19			9		21
104	Anukhal D, PO	561 22	181	708	48	371	91	116		16	16	1	97
179	Ara	257 17	41	159	51	39	62	55		2			1
152	Arbelia P	466 93	126	575	164	280	8	222	2	16	16		31
209	Arjuna P	401 44	116	430	269	247	100	60			19		4
58	Atgharia PO, P	457 72	149	544	83	143	163	95	2	34	43		64
113	Atkatia	446 57	92	375	23	1	244	127					3
86	Badhagachhi S	381 46	82	369		72	181	42		40	9	2	23
148	Badla S, P	357 26	151	583	381	173	141	124	23	8	28	3	83
1	Baghadanga	267 57	48	94	7	27	43	19		4			1
198	Bahara	189 24	54	236	43	70	80	69		3		1	13
128	Baidyapur D, S, PO, P	579 13	531	1,980	902	173	44	511	309	133	183	24	603
75	Baitpara	445 91	91	324	41	39	130	139		11			5
108	Bajitpur	135 25	34	146	13	59	58	24		2		.	3
105	Balia	1,103 43	238	876	102	199	246	252		76	54	6	43
125	Balindar P	642 19	192	765	325	273	126	296	8	21	8	.	33
186	Bansai	389 97	101	372	96	168	168	36				..	..
143	Bara Baharkuli P.	1,291 08	208	785	362	287	277	205	.	.		..	16

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
P. S. Kalna—contd.													
122	Bara Dhamas D, P.	711 46	171	639	13	250	167	210	..		4		8
175	Barasat	237 31	3	15		11		4					
114	Bardaha	114 21	21	108	5	6	102		.				
6	Baruha	348 05	57	258	66	106	21	114		3	3		11
76	Basatpur	588 39	114	539	20	292	176	29	..	10	19	4	9
190	Bazar Krishnapur	122 74	22	122	42	106	8	8					.
15	Begpur S	131 59	117	1,631	453	465	144	408	31	75	110	6	392
183	Begum	150 44	21	128	50	80	38	10					
49	Belkuh P	510 49	112	535	61	284	76	60	1	14	7	1	92
7	Besbati	163 28	8	27	6	20	7						
155	Bhabanandapur	619 18	123	465	67	153	193	96		3	6		14
89	Bhabanipur	479 22	154	535	34	193	62	141	7	69	13		50
62	Bhatra P	619 49	123	532	104	166	104	210	5	21	8		18
21	Bherua	128 41	58	224	21	45	102	65		1			11
119	Bhurkunda	369 46	87	386	12	186	59	143		3			5
101	Bijra P.	399 29	143	600	139	453	36	84		20	2		5
116	Biruha P.	568 14	157	634	36	283	101	119	10	58	21		42
188	Boalia	457 30	76	311	55	169	87	55					
54	Briddhapara	1,032 01	423	1,526	230	422	319	299	14	43	310	1	118
174	Bundebaj	373 65	132	805	86	81		68		324	153		179
197	Burumpara	305 88	32	125	35	94	23			2			6
149	Chagram D, P	402 63	171	825	293	512	1	227		10	13	1	61
185	Chak Simla	166 36	12	44	2	16		20	3	5			
22	Chaugharia	438 68	120	471	65	137	168	117	1	15	1		32
207	Chhota Bahadurkuh P	622 35	214	900	270	417	75	86	25	38			259
196	Dafarpur	583 12	108	462	12	299	52	51		30	7	2	21
203	Dakshin Durgapur	393 13	113	495	196	226	33	216		11	9		
150	Dakshin Goara	216 81	40	167	37	43	14	76	.	33			1
202	Dakshin Krishnpur	285 86	84	340	58	114	44	5		36	90		51
140	Dakhshin Nawapara	114 37	62	94	18	39	38	8	..	2	6	..	1
120	Damdama	291 37	58	282	49	92	125	44	2	1			18
204	Dampara	246 41	51	158	41	74		75	3				6
79	Deara P.	359 92	86	439	121	125	121	108	6	16	27		36
23	Dhaleswar	109 13				Uninhabited							
95	Dharmadanga	408 39	82	279	89	116	56	69	1	22			15
87	Dhatrigram D, S, PO	641 46	288	1,316	315	323	53	261	5	302	108	82	182
161	Digha	123 38				Uninhabited							
40	Dupsa	487 29	73	289	16	127	56	75		12			19
44	Durgapur P.	461 65	83	303	49	133	38	119		5			8
194	Dwaratan	642 42	104	504	166	290	60	102		20	2		30
192	Ekchaka	622 88	159	631	189	198	123	266	10	11	18		5
85	Faringgachhi	248 69	205	995	377	40	25	183		104	45	1	594
3	Ghanasyampur P.	316 98	67	329	89	201	41	79		7		.	1
156	Goda Gobindabati	422 31	140	526	122	125	124	107	..	79	35	..	56
118	Gopaldaspur	231 54	38	114	9	55	11	18		2	5	6	17
71	Gopalpur P	621 20	184	872	681	440	142	170		61	13		16
48	Gramkalna P.	1,476 68	359	1,920	620	908	132	328	1	303	86	59	103
29	Guptipur P	458 23	259	1,084	470	430	229	358		13	26		28
170	Hanspukur P	153 54	99	559	96	152	93	177		6	33		98
26	Harsuna	428 78	79	360	36	128	99	86		5	39		3
132	Hasanhati P	566·05	133	501	106	192	155	104		16			34
73	Hat Bele	471 19	174	809	144	339	178	237	1	37	9		8
189	Hatgachha P.	760·44	237	1,112	182	506	258	243	.	59	5		41
92	Hat Kalna	145 20	281	876	194	197	2	227		106	201	27	116
184	High	148 87	38	170		72	27	71	.	..	.	..	..
10	Hosenabad	175 28	82	302	52	149	123	21		9			.
72	Hridaypur	214 06	53	197	121	43	103	47		3			1
200	Ichhapur P.	208 62	103	411	69	129	112	128	12	5	1		24
8	Indrapur P.	483 94	70	294	82	146	73	57		7	7	2	2

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
P. S. Kalna—contd													
67	Isabpur	201 47	130	589	124	223	83	165	..	78	9		31
154	Jaypur	145 29	86	478	102	177	153	82	.	45	6	.	15
124	Jayrampur	158 25	35	152	7	34	101	15		1	.	.	1
195	Jharubati P	234 26	65	319	82	180	60	45	3	10	15		6
187	Jhero Jamirtala	158 45	39	138	22	36	45	49	.	2	..	..	6
110	Jhikra	121 23	82	367	52	242	82	41		2	..		..
167	Jindhara	612 64	124	525	69	255	232	18	..	7	9		4
13	Jot Syam	202 73	39	148	53	39	26	43	2	13	13		12
11	Jurepara	122 62	41	143	22	38	48	55		2			..
158	Kadamba P	516 58	146	638	136	242	250	139	1	1			5
153	Kadipara	558 69	140	608	136	306	42	184	12	46	11		7
36	Kadpur	157 91	72	242	63	146	53	22		9	5		7
210	Kaigaria	272 37	33	158		15	94	49					..
30	Kakuria P	790 70	243	1,242	346	580	148	381	2	21	28		82
164	Kalna	834 46	130	632	12	5				627			..
177	Kalyanpur	434 20	90	565		259	180	97		15	4		10
61	Kandarpabati	140 33	16	91	40	22	44	21		1			3
215	Kani Bamni	355 58	99	422	134	93	301	22		6		.	..
144	Kaparpur	107 79				Uninhabited							
16	Karpurdanga	248 56	109	453	17	164	111	146	5	23		.	1
63	Kasimpur	462 11	120	558	129	194	194	134		24	1		11
208	Kasipur	616 20	135	549	75	317	129	81		12	6		4
193	Kelenai P	383 88	65	334	64	143	158	21	.	1	3		8
83	Kesabpur	207 99	100	397	119	103	101	30		3	2		158
182	Khagrakur	238 19	67	286	36	171	31	51	5	19			6
27	Khalispur	159 77	33	143	13	87	27	23	..	1	3		2
42	Khanpur	530 42	99	368	105	81	224	23		24	2		14
37	Khamman	525 07	86	322	45	160	123	18	.	20	..		1
84	Khaspur	263 71	79	336	22	108	140	32		15			41
85	Khord Bitra	243 42	66	259	41	66	23	160		1			..
115	Kola	307 82	76	409	25	141	157	36		14	46		15
162	Koyaldanga P	148 96	63	284	59	202	20	54	1		4	1	2
91	Krishnadebpur D,P	1,576 06	1,334	4,109	904	1,028	140	889	8	645	1,028	37	334
51	Krishnapur	199 49	48	204	49	120	38	25		14	1	..	6
17	Kulara	288 68	50	185	13	40	77	52		5	3		8
169	Kuldaha	155 98	43	187	39	126		21		9	18		13
136	Kulpara	293 91	52	302	59	278	1	21		1	1	.	..
146	Kulti P	515 62	231	1,112	270	264	316	47		62	221	20	152
138	Kumarpara	175 42	73	282	65	88	46	47		75	14		12
178	Kusadanga	572 45	100	404	30	186	149	114		15			..
201	Kutabpur	132 40	9	46	3	46							..
39	Kutirdanga	540 41	187	543	195	205	68	135		57	63	2	13
69	Kutubpur	450 66	111	510	21	285	114	98		12		..	1
81	Madanhasa Rh	504 30	124	480	139	215	146	51		6	21	..	41
166	Madhuban	165 83				Uninhabited							
157	Madhubati	179 63	67	287	70	63	60	85		36	12	..	31
55	Madhupur D	323 44	120	468	70	205	114	147		.	.	..	2
191	MaheswarpurP	310 14	98	470	83	259	91	39	.	41	1	.	39
68	Mamagari	1,315 74	260	976	289	309	197	318		32	2	..	58
46	Malatipur	257 73	165	585	78	225	24	201	8	52	45	9	21
35	Manikhai	832 32	172	688	31	238	193	215	1	33	3	.	5
115	Masidpur	258 88	37	150	33	57	40	22	29		1	..	1
56	Maslandapur	302 15	92	505	31	195	69	226		.	15	.	..
34	Modgachhi P	1,005 85	210	927	310	226	272	275	19	75	29	..	31
172	Modgachhi Paikpara	152 17	622	2,654	91	1,243	550	486		279	63	..	33
129	Mirhat P	290 13	195	735	93	156	45	85	37	72	151	21	168
163	Mirpur	227 38	30	141	19	64	21	55			..	.	1
90	Mirzabati	68 84	41	178	27	144		27	.		..	5	..
97	Moktarpur	124 67	24	155	16	39	17	91		8	..	..	..
45	Mrijapur	844 13	201	806	228	442	60	170	55	63	10	..	6
33	Muragachha	310 19	60	216	50	136	30	30		18	..	..	2
47	Nagargachhi	169 75	75	341	24	195	50	87		..	9	..	..
43	Nandai P	1,262 43	323	1,177	1,019	461	124	272	58	203	32	1	26
32	Naopara	190 90	65	280	24	109	58	75	4	24	..	..	10
20	Narayanpur	331 82	51	176	21	71	29	64	..	..	..	..	12
107	Narenga P.	586 04	164	663	125	268	173	201	..	2	6	..	13
130	Narikeldanga	118 56	17	60	14	17	12	..	9	..	3	..	19

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
P. S. Kalna—contd													
65	Nawapara	424 44	127	474	256	183	139	143	..	4	1	..	4
159	Nepakuli	239 99	69	282	81	107	70	53	.	13	6	.	33
50	Niralgachhi	391 06	64	286	50	141	88	43	.	.	8	.	6
60	Nischintapur	309 13	72	361	35	203	57	78			23		.
151	Noara	372 18	115	532	169	202	139	63		3	32	6	87
205	Paharpur	114 09	28	142	52	72		70					
199	Panch Deuli	286 13	31	120	14	28	53	39					.
133	Panchrakhi P	435 50	288	822	197	315	373	30		29	44		31
38	Par Dupsa	319 46	51	277	22	201	39	13		8			16
2	Par Sahapur	192 23	35	178	3	47	78	41		12			
4	Paschim Sahapur	282 29	51	406	110	217	39	130	5	1	1	2	11
9	Pathardanga	465 59	129	536	78	230	107	98	1	69	5		26
206	Patharghata	814 38	206	977	491	584	129	214		21	17		12
142	Patilpara P	412 95	73	483	172	162	99	119	2	22	33	11	35
88	Piarinagar	630 55	227	1,002	235	289	34	126	8	86	355		104
212	Pindra	535 22	100	335	70	117	127	43	..		37		11
121	Potanai P	145 69	67	325	61	237	5	70			6		7
176	Purbba Sahapur P.	306 91	80	331	50	277	9	36		9		.	.
78	Radhanagar	1,487 19	614	2,360	305	622	458	321	32	110	345	18	454
181	Rahatpur	248 80	88	337		113	144	71		7		2	
18	Rajkhara	251 81	51	191	37	61	45	70	13				2
12	Ramanandapur	425 08	118	599	186	218	163	153	6	23	13	1	22
214	Rameswar	349 18	64	246	52	50	193						3
165	Rameswarpur	368 98	56	302	91	179	86	17	1	1	2		16
11	Rampur	260 55	46	204	40	99	58	41		6			
94	Rangapara	176 18	126	366	77	86	33	115		61	40		31
28	Ramband P	569 77	242	952	229	369	206	244		54	11		35
25	Rasulpur	491 59	95	411	382	158	142	87		14	6		4
103	Rukaspur	240 82	26	105	7	11	84	9					1
102	Rustumpur	134 77	46	222	58	127	71	9		11	4		
112	Sabidpur PO	649 02	179	740	52	327	218	95		32	16	10	42
96	Sadhpukharia	489 45	77	333	22	156	95	69		13			
141	Saidpur	110 36	8	51	27	9	42						
31	Sakati P	301 09	108	581	95	237	245	35		52	4		8
82	Salghara	338 69	101	736	232	395	41	166		73	24	7	30
117	Santoshpur	176 83	3	11			6	5					
53	Sargaria	315 35	83	286	35	77	128	19		7	8		17
168	Saspur	599 20	24	174	23	94	71	5					4
173	Satapati	397 79	277	1,173	406	153	34	82		506	100	7	291
171	Satgachhi	41 48	23	139	17	19			.	58	20		42
80	Sehara	114 60	20	76		13	44	15					4
123	Sibpur	177 61	13	75	8	75							
100	Sikarpur	455 79	118	493	72	190	173	90		8			32
147	Simla	280 05	39	173	81	14	104	54					1
57	Simlon S, PO, P	995 96	308	1,467	288	551	269	434	11	37	51	16	98
137	Singa	282 01	74	410	13	343	1	63		2			1
139	Singarkon PO, P	742 50	382	1,202	349	442	300	82	24	44	170	1	139
99	Singrail	174 82	55	239	59	121	19	84		8	7		..
52	Sondalpur	246 59	91	393	62	174	81	116		17	2		3
180	Srirampur	270 65	30	132	18	23	81	19	..	7			2
70	Supara	205 49	35	127	15	62	15	43		6			1
66	Sultanpur H	221 33	93	294	82	82	44	91	4	11	12		50
59	Suryapur	551 96	100	378	34	120	150	68		23	1		16
211	Suye	198 85	16	91	5		83	8					.
19	Taipara	119 50	24	92		59	8	25					..
127	Tala P.	294 76	134	524	117	176	191	71		35	21	2	28
98	Tamasapur	147 70	33	125	13	88	28	3	1		4		1
74	Tehata P	902 36	258	1,155	204	632	221	206	3	37	11		45
126	Tola P	310 58	155	600	140	257	86	204		21	18		14
134	Udaypur	261 08	75	364	113	219	40	47	3	6	16	1	32
160	Umarpur	341 56	85	468		350	66	14	1	12			25
64	Uplati P.	553 49	136	600	456	340	137	60		46	5		12
111	Usmanpur P	431 15	105	393	57	89	144	88		31	25	..	16
24	Utra P	469 04	106	368	238	95	110	115		28	10		10
93	Uttar Goara	397 46	328	912	161	90	4	194	3	182	308	5	126
41	Uttar Rameswarpur	497 00	230	670	154	208	67	56		206	62	5	66
	River Bhagirathi	858·40											

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P S Kalna—concld													
	Kalna Municipality 2H, 4S, 2PO, M A, 7P												
	Ward I		731	4,281	1,961	161	13	146	75	522	1,378	289	1,697
	Ward II		1,360	7,675	3,790	414	42	784	145	1,182	2,582	207	2,319
	Ward III		919	5,368	2,239	282	79	364	127	686	1,706	227	1,897
	Total		3,010	17,324	7,990	857	134	1,294	347	2,390	5,666	723	5,913
	Rural		25,312	105,210	24,681	40,021	21,372	21,539	917	7,477	5,732	425	7,727
	Urban		3,010	17,324	7,990	857	134	1,294	347	2,390	5,666	723	5,913
	Total	85,889 27 acres or 134 20 sq miles	28,322	122,534	32,671	40,878	21,506	22,833	1 264	9,867	11,398	1,148	13,640
P. S Purbasthali													
169	Akabpur	659 83	105	422	95	244	145	2		8			23
152	Arjunpukur	765 02	159	667	97	254	261	85		47	10		10
128	Atkadanga	124 71	12	49	6	48	1						
36	Atpara	1,026 54	175	1,091	78	239	70	246	33	87	94	81	241
147	Bachpur	220 13	59	218	8	202		16		.			
68	Bagachra	244 10	42	172	14	104		43		14	4	7	.
158	Bagnara P	303 85	79	314	76	83	108	25	1	46	1	3	47
160	Bagnara Chak	108 25			Uninhabited								
117	Bagpur	833 53	96	389	55	193	86	69	18	12			11
1	Bahara	842 74	98	402	49	89	91	149		30	14	1	28
96	Baidyapur	156 02	78	335	40	119	1	68		36	102		9
99	Balarampur	171 30	11	57	9	25	12	17		3			
112	Bamangarna PO P	206 48	225	836	133	150	16	122	10	186	188	1	163
113	Banki	174 90	40	186	31	23	14	67	2	6	74		
155	Baradhek P	464 46	120	460	114	177	170	73		30			10
67	Baragachhi	370 40	150	589	63	333		104		70	41		41
56	Bararpara P	145 14	152	598	54	319	258	20					1
25	Barati	384 15			Uninhabited								
28	Barea	212 23	30	115	25	72		25	17		1		
82	Belgachhi	300 05	79	340	71	11		51		9	17		252
122	Belgaria P	602 73	105	413	55	159	93	98			8		55
131	Betpukur	173 40	82	384	144	140	4	107		89	11		33
172	Bhaidarpara	292 14	28	110	3	8	31	53		5	4	1	8
87	Bhandartikuri	193 78	72	286	113	11	5	20		142	14		94
97	Bhatra	179 82	42	168	43	66		51		5	46		
129	Bhatsala	519 69	145	600	121	153	48	155	1	106	50		87
111	Bhaturia	325 24	158	686	176	16	85	175		132	222		56
140	Bidyanagar	268 46	103	418	57	89	11	157		78	36		47
70	Biswarambha	1,733 92	335	1,359	101	759	84	357		41	37		81
47	Bodhsah	734 85	62	254	53	132	26	61		7	17		11
3	Chak Bahara	332 38	52	213	53	151	12	12		20	3		15
137	Chak Rahatpur	103 91	65	289	75	20	11	32	2	136	73		15
2	Chandanpur Simuldanga	161 61	51	203	9	101	44	21	.	17		8	9
34	Chandipur P	923 48	111	449	64	322	28	71	19				9
134	Chandpur	231 14	256	892	167	128	16	135		94	294		225
136	Chanpahati P	701 92	465	1,859	690	270	7	667	7	600	133	2	173
35	Char Chuadanga	427 27	23	100	9	29		69	1		1		
30	Char Jhaudanga	39 99			Uninhabited								
12	Chhatni	1,212 27	179	730	90	452	66	97		76	17	11	11
79	Chupi P	514 55	646	2,948	301	720	132	451	55	804	494	3	289
26	Dafarpota	181 30	115	476	65	228	12	140	4	2	63		27
103	Dastipara	214 68	12	43	4	13		6	2	21			1
144	Dakshin Chandi pur	264 18	52	215	23	77	45	73		9	2	.	9
127	Damodarpara	410 37	54	219	39	132	8	77		..		..	2
177	Dakshinbati	723 46	120	434	56	298	32	104	.	..	.	..	..
159	Dhamai	475 11	110	467	129	277	114	31		2	31	6	6
39	Dhamas	267 79	40	156	33	138	4	14	..	..	..	..	..

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
P S Purbasthali —contd													
22	Dampal	557 44	81	380	20	270		51		28	12	.	19
125	Dharmatala	163 08	89	357	15	121	101	87		37	4	.	8
64	Dhitpur	533 05	34	127	17	88		23		8		3	5
189	Dhoba	181·66	60	252	15	26		197					29
156	Dighapara D, P	810 02	113	454	185	213	132	76	27				6
107	Dogachhia D, Rh	1,728 57	402	1,460	185	620	211	201	58	68	102	3	197
63	Dogharı	178 94	15	62		52		10	.				
61	Dubrajpur	284 87	11	47	6	29	.	15	.		2		1
89	Ekdala	506 63			Uninhabited								
73	Falea	812 35	375	1,480	245	956	8	356		54	58		48
8	Gachha	332 38	109	455	120	195	69	88		30	51		19
121	Gagra	286 06	59	247	8	104	77	57			9		
168	Gahak	578 47	45	169	21	101	35	14		4			15
139	Ganganandapur	183 24	80	379	123	157	25	127		19	5		16
175	Ghola	388 85	77	347	54	223	42	80		2			
52	Ghuni P	416 03	72	307	83	269	22			7	6		3
188	Goalpara	347 22	40	143	30	74	30	27	4	5		2	1
104	Gobindapur	248 37	35	171	16	149		16	6			.	.
123	Gokarna	314 75	79	315	22	204	67	39				.	5
94	Golahat	454 92	210	896	368	151	25	114		335	162	.	109
185	Gopinathpur	467 87	155	660	101	227	3	341	..	45	9		35
77	Gopipur	833 23	170	650	47	318		208		4	70		50
51	Haldipara P	466 16	150	586	127	157	42	145	7	114	71	2	48
6	Hapania PO	570 32	159	677	176	410	44	116		36	28		13
102	Haripur	339 79	50	208	12	97		83		13	11		4
10	Harispur P	132 97	42	175	15	116	11	38		8	2		
184	Hat Simla	537 20	75	324	49	163	26	19		95	16		5
9	Hat Suri P	427 44	120	498	65	242	87	129		17			23
72	Hrishi	1,035 13	152	635	61	463	54	69	4	21	4		20
54	Isabpur	551 10	52	237	21	101	97	33		1	4		1
163	Islampur P	338 57	80	371	63	186	71	94			7		13
91	Jahannagar	413 66	225	1,128	97	258		186	30	185	278	2	189
41	Jajneswarpur	347 14	115	496	208	71	19	58		32	71		216
171	Jakar P	605 70	69	296	94	208	27	37		4	5		15
182	Jalahati	389 32	140	680	255	102	48	231	14	50	160	3	63
183	Jalundanga P	425 16	275	1,170	235	346	8	80	21	457	83	7	168
46	Jamalpur	243 18	170	704	174	86	89	257		65	77	1	129
49	Jaykrishnapur	269 13	80	383	114	229	76	56		15	1		6
20	Jhaudanga P	807 56	359	1,519	235	657	213	162	7	186	105	9	180
165	Jhalgaria	212 48	26	105	15	74	17	8		.			6
118	Kachua	335 20	79	383	35	188	129	56		8			2
106	Kaibati	518 98	89	413	94	281	33	48		31	8		12
27	Kamalapur	149 09	42	162	17	36		112	1	9			4
32	Kamalnagar	486 96	129	571	9	560				10			1
153	Kamalpur	549 13	45	205	42	130	57	8		9	.		1
13	Kanknal	284 94	59	270	30	236	8	13		9	1		3
176	Kansaripur	184 53	8	29	5	17	7			5			
124	Karail	190 85	29	132		38	39	31			24		
18	Kasipur	535 33	145	557	82	291	42	190	1	10	5		18
78	Kashthasali PO, P	662·15	359	1,816	286	747		370	14	226	164	15	280
157	Kharashgram P	919 33	240	1,172	270	509	305	208	..	100	29		21
5	Khar Dattapara	307 06	151	665	126	520	25	62	1	13	16		28
105	Khord Kaibati	180 53	40	165	16	68	14	76		7			.
138	Kobla	588 31	331	1,392	270	449	43	425		350	36		89
142	Kobla Chak	117·01			Uninhabited								
120	Konrapur	368 13	56	264	30	126	63	25			7	.	43
4	Krishnabati	545 25	228	1,017	161	217	233	145		181	22		219
57	Kubajpur	169 65	34	166	10	30	18	108	9				1
60	Kuksimla	453 75	79	364	58	148	21	184	.				11
83	Kumrpara	216 76	28	114	18	92	3	1		7	5		6
167	Kundapara	173 51	59	287	45	129	57	34		25	6		36
115	Kurcha	264·51	54	277	40	.		276		..	.		1
126	Kusagaria P.	204 91	115	463	73	261	140	31		6	6		9
75	Kuturia	207 85	5	28	1	14	..	12	.	2		.	
110	Lakshmanpur	155 15	28	110	14	93	6	8	..	3	..	..	
170	Lakshmipara P.	335 49	48	188	90	91	46	14	..	..	..	25	12
69	Lohachur	420 12	76	320		170	150	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Madhupur P.	627 03	164	685	151	197	109	175	9	71	78	..	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
P. S. Purbasthali contd.													
48	Mahadebpur P.	450·78	212	884	102	317	197	250	..	78	29	..	13
90	Mahatapur	184·35	156	657	260	193	..	154	6	46	56	11	191
164	Mahesgaria	273·01	56	233	32	106	57	22	..	15	27	..	6
31	Majida PO, P.	3,011·50	654	2,419	331	1,246	83	465	98	117	28	..	382
145	Malatipur	317·28	105	411	138	285	83	6	..	16	9	..	12
148	Malgaria	427·05	122	435	135	183	80	75	..	19	45	19	14
16	Mamudpur	103·44	218	944	271	120	8	28	2	271	340	4	171
98	Mandra	230·73	80	336	114	110	17	88	..	31	42	..	48
132	Manganpur	399·36	223	979	181	290	74	278	..	45	89	..	203
150	Maruidanga	394·36	40	161	81	38	66	45	..	12	..	..	..
146	Masgaria	199·44	14	56	9	24	14	14	..	3	..	..	1
93	Maudanga	219·38	126	528	154	21	..	109	3	105	196	..	94
33	Mertala PO.	1,000·63	357	1,905	450	1,221	25	69	11	384	117	..	78
119	Minapur P.	359·61	155	657	36	191	103	174	2	59	3	..	35
66	Moail	525·82	62	253	..	87	21	21	..	..	..	..	124
109	Mudafar Falahari P.	656·86	210	850	193	310	149	129	72	41	46	..	103
55	Muksimpara P.	303·28	128	537	168	188	23	134	8	42	17	17	108
71	Muragachha	402·44	75	293	60	174	..	91	..	13	2	..	13
166	Nadanghat S.	468·88	368	1,069	595	36	161	129	8	94	196	64	381
44	Nakadaha	318·69	129	527	68	229	110	55	..	102	7	..	24
86	Nama Bhandartikuri	66·19	37	154	76	29	12	27	..	8	29	3	46
149	Naopara P.	537·84	278	1,160	329	312	317	261	27	47	55	1	140
21	Narayanpur P.	347·17	275	1,151	434	334	14	231	..	52	194	15	311
186	Nasaratpur	387·09	618	2,733	399	911	59	687	30	237	185	328	296
24	Nawapara	498·82	78	331	41	172	..	71	1	44	29	..	14
43	Nimdaha	1,579·77	220	943	114	352	93	235	1	148	43	..	71
181	Ningra	396·74	82	350	61	292	23	12	..	9	1	..	13
45	Palasberia	333·83	80	264	51	145	78	33	..	7	.	..	1
81	Palaspuli	483·10	352	1,622	576	102	27	239	8	93	195	57	901
190	Panchlaki	160·68	47	198	40	98	..	22	1	53	10	1	13
88	Paranpur	154·86			Uninhabited								
187	Paruldanga	133·47	82	370	64	147	34	55	13	55	7	..	59
7	Pathangram	197·81	78	340	24	205	49	75	..	7	..	..	4
17	Patuli S, D, PO, P.	860·15	590	3,825	557	425	46	190	11	437	1,800	48	778
101	Polgram	223·87	5	21	3	17	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
85	Parulia	556·10	369	1,934	428	509	226	337	6	80	269	..	507
80	Purbbasthali S, D, PO, Rh,2P.	936·76	309	1,373	531	212	56	192	11	134	343	8	417
178	Rabatpur	221·46	54	235	130	43	17	119	39	9	..	..	8
141	Rajapur	179·83	82	409	185	101	..	58	1	159	24	5	61
174	Rajibpur	183·02	42	250	17	155	36	32	..	3	16	..	8
133	Rajyadharpara	199·71	32	164	35	102	..	37	..	6	3	..	16
116	Ramchandrapur	129·56	4	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
161	Ranjapur Pati	121·61			Uninhabited								
29	Rukuspur	324·02	52	223	22	70	5	75	..	60	1	..	12
143	Sahapur	434·30	74	317	33	153	26	136	..	..	..	..	2
151	Sahazadpur	295·56	31	164	40	40	11	71	..	7	28	4	3
108	Saidpur	166·72	28	124	33	6	24	22	44	12	10	1	5
74	Sajiara	1,115·89	171	705	98	425	40	146	4	12	32	..	46
180	Samudragar D, P.	1,042·14	310	1,530	361	427	66	241	42	277	270	..	207
58	Sanghoshpara	508·30	51	227	18	52	83	57	21	7	7	..	..
162	Sankra	336·59	47	190	97	85	44	5	..	12	10	..	34
15	Santoshpur Pila	1,139·04	254	1,035	255	113	81	84	12	118	98	25	504
42	Sarangpur	653·71	103	404	38	209	81	72	..	38	..	..	4
65	Sardanga	529·35	78	309	57	209	15	51	..	3	8	19	4
19	Sarisha	800·88	28	138	16	52	14	19	..	5	24	2	22
114	Satgachhi	136·32	156	616	373	234	..	150	6	52	134	..	40
154	Satgaria	280·55	59	272	64	85	110	23	..	23	6	..	25
53	Satpota P.	279·86	109	451	104	279	..	11	..	150	6	..	5
173	Seoragaria	271·26	12	44	5	33	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
62	Sihipara	544·79	115	442	20	311	6	75	15	9	..	..	26
76	Simla	427·55	78	328	12	196	8	103	..	..	12	..	9
38	Sinhari	1,195·55	159	589	61	382	29	178	..	..	..	..	..
179	Sinjuli P.	424·67	128	542	67	356	99	93	..	..	..	..	..
100	Sonarudra	505·54	82	323	47	24	31	133	..	42	8	..	85
135	Srirampur P.	1,096·25	753	4,253	759	836	39	592	13	879	1,077	9	808

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
P. S. Purbasthali—concld.													
92	Sulantu	381·77	70	609	..	227	64	179	..	80	..	..	59
59	Sumuria	295·94	27	105	9	80	16	9	..	..	..	..	..
95	Shyambati	160·63	178	733	160	233	..	47	..	214	168	1	70
130	Shyampur	304·36	28	120	9	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..
23	Togachhi	83·90	18	81	8	36	..	8	..	27	6	..	4
84	Teli Naopara	207·25	156	614	54	68	20	27	7	19	13	..	460
40	Ukhra	836·80	221	904	350	268	35	155	9	165	95	4	173
37	Uttar Lakshmipur	446·29	295	1,285	197	472	3	281	..	336	93	14	86
50	Uttar Naopara	489·03	159	623	120	425	22	80	..	25	26	2	43
14	Uttar Srirampur	877·47	252	988	186	512	56	90	..	201	26	33	70
	River Bhagirathi	891·75											
	Total (entirely rural)	85,100·27 acres or 132·97 sq. miles	24,049	104,628	20,516	38,652	8,953	19,560	917	11,864	10,624	891	13,167
P. S. Monteswar													
73	Akbarnagar	165·93	94	333	59	305	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Asuri	674·25	58	251	2	229	..	22	..	.	..	..	..
9	Ataspur P.	350·61	116	506	70	54	372	50	..	4	13	..	13
2	Ausgram	463·50	95	414	78	186	128	76	13	3	2	..	6
7	Baghasan P.	1,144·53	331	1,884	394	849	209	378	..	38	215	7	188
37	Bairampur	188·37	10	37	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
124	Bamunia	358·06	59	258	65	48	6	167	..	31	4	..	2
54	Bamunpara P.	773·36	335	1,459	209	495	506	237	..	69	70	..	82
88	Bandhupur	291·26	58	242	29	128	104	7	..	..	3	..	..
123	Banpur P.	134·05	98	430	75	225	139	42	..	19	..	..	5
17	Bansi P.	515·38	127	541	197	370	103	58	..	4	..	1	5
61	Bara Kalmi	215·49	27	124	4	55	48	21	..	..	..	..	..
110	Barandala	418·05	109	484	67	200	232	43	..	..	9	..	..
91	Baruna	202·00	57	248	62	113	63	55	5	6	6	..	..
138	Basatpur	230·31	39	195	17	141	7	16	..	..	..	..	31
95	Basudebpur	611·33	58	225	91	112	35	20	12	28	12	..	6
3	Belonda P.	262·45	132	587	176	344	112	104	21	..	..	..	6
28	Bhadui	357·77	108	477	78	94	109	233	2	25	2	..	12
104	Bhagra	341·49	313	1,359	352	636	354	171	..	105	50	8	35
143	Bhandarbati	279·88	30	137	19	83	13	34	1	2	..	..	4
22	Bhandarpur P.	490·25	108	475	48	346	89	23	..	..	..	..	17
44	Bharucha P.	222·90	116	506	112	346	41	86	..	19	5	..	9
139	Bhelia	379·99	74	324	70	134	8	164	..	15	..	..	3
101	Bheti	221·16	13	53	3	9	30	14	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bhojpur P.	693·95	270	1,187	272	631	125	306	..	31	18	..	76
47	Bhurkunda	126·66	60	264	47	96	59	71	..	12	18	..	8
65	Bigha	673·77	129	556	132	120	108	233	4	17	48	..	26
106	Bishnupur Chak	192·79	18	85	28	31	44	1	..	..	..	..	9
80	Brahmapur	169·42	104	455	157	188	109	38	15	44	24	..	37
34	Budhpur P.	237·32	81	355	178	289	1	23	..	..	32	6	4
118	Chak Basupur	160·65			Uninhabited								
76	Chak Brahmapur	426·19	91	394	121	121	168	90	15	..	..	..	..
85	Chak Dhabari	218·74	27	119	5	50	36	20	..	13	..	..	..
53	Charkadanga	103·65			Uninhabited								
8	Chhota Dheria	228·52	26	113	1	10	100	1	..	..	..	..	2
116	Dalupur	233·88			Uninhabited								
45	Daukadanga	327·85	54	234	88	156	13	22	..	41	..	..	2
109	Debpur	1,270·65	158	674	217	50	146	468	..	..	..	..	10
66	Denur P.	1,327·45	280	1,214	329	434	318	267	7	26	62	21	79
142	Dewangadi P.	256·34	46	200	47	122	28	37	3	9	..	..	1
122	Dewani P.	1,317·94	297	1,290	295	826	186	223	..	30	..	..	25
129	Dhanya Khorur P.	578·53	100	438	95	233	5	148	..	6	6	..	40
48	Dhenua P.	1,044·71	259	1,127	132	614	243	224	..	33	6	..	7
98	Dheur Chanda	375·92	77	335	48	110	157	36	3	3	10	1	15
82	Dwari	293·90	97	423	112	234	85	50	6	4	9	..	35
100	Fazalpur	699·41	161	699	240	354	208	137	..	..	..	..	..

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
P. S. Manteswar—contd.													
144	Gabrupur	236·33	92	400	66	274	84	25	10	1	2	1	3
49	Galatun P.	1,066·75	254	1,106	235	610	167	221	3	41	15	..	49
111	Gangania	364·36	53	238	92	163	61	11	..	..	..	..	3
132	Ganguria	618·98	30	128	7	10	111	7	..	..	..	..	..
87	Gar Sonadanga P.	581·16	97	420	40	149	127	64	2	24	39	3	12
15	Ghoradanga	341·97	107	478	40	188	132	104	..	37	9	8	..
90	Gohaildanga	289·34	65	277	48	101	91	65	18	2	..	..	..
18	Gopalnagar	959·31	144	627	241	411	37	23	6	27	39	2	82
55	Gulitadaspur	231·32	100	437	176	153	81	98	6	28	24	..	47
75	Hatdanga	213·70	17	72	11	8	46	8	..	..	..	..	10
84	Hazrapur	269·45	69	301	44	110	91	73	..	12	..	..	15
16	Hosenpur P.	634·99	121	529	162	417	21	87	..	3	1	..	..
58	Hurkadanga P.	220·32	104	459	36	168	184	78	1	25	1	..	2
68	Ibrambad	535·10	256	1,120	133	592	301	173	..	23	..	1	30
5	Indrapur	403·08	63	272	28	3	269	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Isna Buzruk	183·04	59	259	29	70	169	12	..	2	2	..	4
108	Jamna D, PO, P.	278·02	124	537	108	111	148	93	..	28	18	..	139
10	Jaypur	197·22	26	115	7	17	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Jayrampur P.	266·77	99	485	157	177	199	69	..	24	16	..	..
30	Jhikra	113·51	35	144	45	83	32	21	5	2	..	..	1
79	Kaigram D.	543·83	131	581	143	179	136	63	33	52	34	..	84
36	Kalswar	311·14	49	213	109	201	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kalui D, P.	477·08	202	1,010	..	133	254	231	..	157	..	..	235
32	Kamra P.	533·05	137	846	152	416	202	204	..	3	2	..	19
74	Kanchandanga	131·78	28	108	16	98	9	..	..	1	..	..	..
103	Karanda P.	1,543·83	190	801	298	384	138	159	..	17	63	..	40
56	Kasa P.	943·94	166	608	133	204	113	117	12	24	92	2	44
99	Katsihi P.	295·33	46	175	67	95	64	15	..	..	.	..	1
125	Khandra P.	413·76	152	571	161	217	125	86	..	56	48	6	33
11	Khanpur S, PO.	717·60	203	780	137	169	253	276	..	1	57	..	24
29	Kharampur	336·87	68	207	72	129	28	26	..	3	15	..	6
134	Khorad	174·26			Uninhabited								
120	Khorda Isna	161·33	27	101	36	75	18	8	..	..	..	..	..
113	Kulo	1,075·57	191	792	148	548	208	18	3	6	2	..	7
35	Kuli P.	419·69	109	539	183	274	80	106	..	33	8	1	37
126	Kuljora P.	1,348·93	233	936	247	437	168	305	..	14	1	..	11
72	Kulut 2P.	1,166·01	370	1,979	386	391	1,057	439	36	26	14	..	16
71	Kusumgram S, PO, P.	2,675·29	493	2,314	531	196	747	659	292	54	107	1	258
112	Laskarpur P.	376·06	58	231	61	204	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
59	Lohana	571·59	101	436	98	210	72	74	..	70	5	..	5
42	Lohar P.	793·06	246	1,063	186	302	561	165	..	12	3	..	20
133	Majhergram S, PO, P.	1,421·26	303	1,318	462	575	11	416	20	46	65	105	80
97	Mamudpur PO, 2P.	1,148·87	153	665	111	174	179	235	..	44	19	..	14
117	Mangalpur P.	183·37	43	184	47	144	..	35	..	..	..	..	5
41	Manteswar, S, D, PO, 2P.	1,955·78	568	2,653	734	1,225	723	294	9	92	112	3	195
119	Maraipiri	249·01	36	152	52	125	17	4	..	6	..	..	..
78	Masdanga	198·75	104	442	92	149	72	221	..	..	..	..	..
83	Mathura	321·83	71	308	82	108	131	27	15	5	4	..	18
67	Mauka	277·14	132	574	56	171	261	106	..	23	8	..	5
89	Mirgahar P.	564·22	100	432	41	247	124	48	..	9	4	..	..
33	Mitani	111·05			Uninhabited								
25	Mulgram	1,139·28	308	1,335	315	523	533	222	..	9	15	..	33
140	Muruha	293·93	69	303	14	183	8	109	..	1	..	..	2
1	Nabagram P.	561·22	209	909	228	820	9	80	..	..	..	..	..
60	Nutangram	283·63	64	277	32	45	171	47	..	6	1	..	7
6	Pakurmuri	271·02	96	416	59	18	273	124	..	1	..	..	..
23	Panbarea	459·60	127	549	42	52	399	56	1	18	6	..	17
127	Parulia	272·23	37	156	57	77	13	27	..	10	22	..	7
20	Paschim Kharampur	296·69	131	567	127	382	93	69	..	1	..	..	22
19	Paschim Mamudpur	1,142·00	235	1,021	274	523	217	216	..	14	14	11	26
43	Patikhaldanga	201·60	28	120	30	96	4	15	..	..	..	..	5
46	Patun P.	663·83	151	651	167	344	172	88	..	19	3	..	25
4	Phulgram	469·01	179	670	196	375	121	118	..	26	12	..	18

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
P. S. Manteswar—concld.													
141	Piagram	348 23	41	172	15	94	13	58	.		.		7
105	Piplan PO, P.	1,222 50	243	1,043	254	433	175	198	118	45	6		68
137	Prasadpur	135 34			Unmhabited								
63	Purbba Balaram pur	141 74	36	157	30	87	11	26	..	11	14		8
52	Purbba Khanpur	378 97	53	228	49	58	76			19	38		37
114	Purbba Mitani	102 42	28	124	27	52	34	15		20			3
136	Purguna P	459 16	104	446	195	314	48	13		23	3	4	41
92	Purunia P	278 11	107	510	171	294	47	87		43	33		6
64	Putsuri S, D, P	2,091 86	455	1,974	247	256	851	298	37	132	101	17	282
51	Putsuri Chak	626 72			Unmhabited								
93	Raigram PO, P	1,257 21	506	2,195	370	667	533	539	6	180	122		148
81	Rautgram P	1,488 35	322	1,356	316	483	426	205	3	93	56		90
102	Ripi Chak	124 75			Unmhabited								
70	Rungaria	382 74	51	228	25	38	25	134		.			31
96	Safarda	109 98	64	252	17	238	14		.	..			..
69	Sahapur P	1,068 51	188	810	258	563	188	16		18	4		21
50	Sahazadpur P	954 77	186	760	132	332	260	67		61			40
94	Sanhati	160 71			Un nhabited								
57	Samaspur	424 19	64	269	8	10	1	2	1	75	146	2	32
115	Sel P	231 52	47	195	108	147	23	16		2	6		1
128	Singram	532 57	132	575	97	242	117	162	12	19	10	5	8
38	Sinhali	376 11	176	943	284	278	180	175	30	90	121		69
62	Sirajpur	115 54	15	62	6	17		39		2			4
130	Sonagachhi	355 27	36	156	9	17	129	10					
26	Sujna P	222 06	184	767	198	390	138	119		86	21		13
24	Susuni S, PO	642 89	323	1,377	376	499	171	278	12	158	93	4	162
86	Sutra P	1,380 22	289	1,221	408	548	237	308		25	57	6	40
31	Tajpur	239 58	313	1,353	323	636	166	312	3	60	106	2	68
131	Temohani	219 98			Unmhabited								
135	Tetulia	111 63	29	125	11	22	67	28		4	2		2
21	Tulla	1,166 76	145	631	126	170	320	98		18	6		19
27	Ujna	451 51	179	775	138	436	198	126			12		3
77	Uttardihi P	437 50	48	210	34	90	53	63	4				
39	Bahjuri	171 40	63	265	44	97	105	55	1	5			2
14	Susuna	1,267 38	209	1,302	286	644	218	363	2	33	7		35
	Total (entirely rural)	75,428 83 acres or 117 86 sq miles	17,894	78,589	17,470	33,356	19,917	15,037	808	2,997	2,490	228	3,756
KATWA SUBDIVISION													
P. S Katwa													
112	Agradwip PO, Rh, P	3,312 58	704	3,180	332	1,695	180	590	66	328	217	9	95
99	Akhra P	514 11	263	1,255	156	1,017	35	129		33	18	..	23
40	Alampur D, PO, 2P	888 70	287	1,372	364	624	116	197	9	167	133	4	122
77	Amdanga	378 93	110	509	100	180	52	89		114	55	..	19
135	Amul P	880 05	197	917	213	360	132	316	1	30	15	.	63
34	Arangabad	93 56	57	280	27	155	25	58	.	20	19		3
45	Arjundihi P	244 64	95	536	47	132	206	146	.	36	.	.	16
119	Atuhat Chak	178 97	14	61	15		1			30		29	1
62	Auna P	1,353 62	548	2,354	553	946	402	348	11	236	208	5	198
5	Baghtona P	692 10	122	579	70	398	97	63	4	7	5	.	5
87	Baghtikari	154 99			Unmhabited								
73	Baikunthapur	407 98											
58	Bamchi P.	461 47	159	728	279	371	173	123		7	13	1	40
39	Bandmura S, P	2,089 54	561	2,573	417	1,253	288	568	6	188	103	3	164
16	Bandra	332 94	187	855	129	476	74	255	..	28	12	3	7
84	Barakhanja	314 15	49	224	71	102	9	41		24	19	..	29
116	Barakulgachhi	619 73	134	613	54	267	85	150	11	58	.	..	42
130	Bara Meigachhi	327 34	51	234	16	111	68	46		3		..	6
43	Barampur	400 19	215	961	240	508	149	163	.	72	16	..	53
4	Baura P.	836 77	143	656	167	331	133	133	..	29	7	1	22

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
P. S. Katwa—contd.													
97	Benga	396 48	41	185	32	75	34	..	..	27	29	1	19
27	Bera	324 97				Uninhabited							
46	Bhalsuni	963 63	127	602	71	369	108	55	..	37	5	..	28
133	Bhatnapekua	657 66	165	735	109	533	96	90	..		2	..	14
91	Bhausing	121 30				Uninhabited							
26	Bikihat	220 64	78	370	91	144	22	99	.	34	20	12	39
96	Bir Vegun	53 77	15	66	10	8	28	5	.	19	..	3	3
100	Bishnupur P.	358 05	63	300	47	149	57	49		24	10	..	11
135	Chandpur P.	583 59	121	654	90	337	209	76	.	14	7	..	11
57	Chandrapur S, P.	501 30	170	781	278	199	194	71	106	4	103	..	104
123	Chanduli PO, P	863 03	521	2,384	816	525	179	353	14	765	270	4	274
94	Char Brajanathpur	168 23	67	316	8	255		61	..	.	..	..	..
189	Char Patalhat	1,641 96				Uninhabited							
31	Chaudhak	159 36	41	187	9	81	13	50	.	20	22	..	1
114	Chhota Kulgachhi P.	288 19	119	654	173	192	86	156	57	28	38	3	94
119	Chhota Meigachha P.	211 79	153	683	125	475	65	66	..	22	12	..	43
3	Churpuni PO, P	1 552 67	441	2,004	483	970	266	514	27	20	48	..	159
90	Damhat	121 93				Included in Urban Area							
102	Deasin P	753 23	242	1,104	266	488	176	60	16	173	107	3	81
44	Debagram	548 37	144	605	97	319	12	224	2	32	.	.	16
8	Debkunda P	314 90	89	415	77	334	6	45			24	..	6
80	Depara	219 58	81	388	72	204	74	95		7			8
68	Deriapur	179 04	191	903	293	679	35	159		7	1	.	22
64	Dona P.	360 87	111	515	260	269	118	60		7	23	..	38
38	Durga P	417 20	201	951	302	273	157	162		141	103	14	101
25	Ekaihat	141 41	107	467	187	76	56	68	5	84	116		62
55	Elgram	305 25				Uninhabited							
41	Ganfulia P	1,016 92	427	1,972	314	818	387	377	.	257	54	..	79
16	Garagachha	314 12	33	141	2	72	41	19	..	..	..		9
131	Gaurdanga	696 06	177	805	153	471	182	105	1	31	4		11
113	Gazipur	594 35	167	764	85	306	71	169	4	50	51	54	59
122	Ghoranas P	378 98	218	992	192	396		271	.	165	116		44
22	Ghoshhat	282 36				Uninhabited							
138	Ghumuria	377 77	64	290	52	170	32	37	4	28	9	..	10
51	Gidhgram D, P	1,996 47	431	1,934	71	896	260	521		106	75	..	76
15	Goai P	320 84	116	531	138	502	2	24				2	1
83	Gopkhanji	453 71	71	324	75	50	79	32	16	52	56	10	29
42	Gusumba P.	713 13	358	1,921	502	934	286	310	1	130	180		80
93	Islampur	199 31	37	178	14	81	21	44	.	13	7	7	5
79	Jagadanandapur P.	385 14	104	425	148	81	117	64	8	47	40	18	50
17	Jajigram	892 11	269	1,291	212	353	296	359	2	132	43	23	83
60	Jamra PO, P	908 40	234	1,063	186	643	29	390			1	..	
104	Jamunapatai	315 78	38	163	7	112	11	35	..	4	..	.	1
109	Kabirajpur	81 30				Uninhabited							
48	Kathan PO, P	1,387 97	525	2,373	462	724	506	654	62	176	138	1	112
111	Kalikapur PO, P.	1,494 27	445	2,089	443	1,007		496	15	113	121	8	329
50	Kalsa P.	666 23	181	816	252	436	181	154	..	13	5		27
36	Kalyanbati	156 03	18	89	35	26	.	22	..	4	2	12	23
59	Kamal P.	547 17	221	1,015	354	604	235	166	4	..	1		5
37	Karajgram D, 2P.	1,577 14	726	3,337	657	1,573	456	1,079	1	50	95	1	82
49	Karui PO, P.	3,781 84	238	1,087	311	411	220	220		108	54	.	7
47	Karuha P.	510 29	184	697	170	384	147	156		8			
9	Kasigram D, P.	1,006 09	311	1,418	265	749	189	437	10	11	1	1	
52	Katari	277 66	99	460	48	154	155	117	.		7	1	26
21	Katwa	559 80				Included in Urban Area							
20	Kesia	168 44	225	951	171	694	41	76	1	21	15	91	12
28	Khajurdihi D, P.	1,173 20	563	2,578	538	1,288	207	469		93	394	28	99
10	Khanerhat	106 72	37	161		9	73	71		5	3	..	.
118	Khaspur P.	246 86	218	993	233	584	61	42		178	47	18	63
110	Kshetpur Palasi	622 33	108	495	65	206	86	130	20	18	26	..	9
61	Kuara P.	755 36	562	2,573	413	1,782	412	235	11	42	44	5	42
105	Kumri	122 12	67	309	20	148	58	70	1	8		1	23
71	Kurchi P.	902 16	266	1,265	234	671	191	332		32	28	..	11
67	Majhiari	360 52	76	369	109	147	203	3	1	7			8
107	Makhaltor P.	290 10	109	499	87	146	7	158	12	29	35	6	106
120	Malancha	446 36	69	314	48	125	90	97	..	..	..	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
P. S. Katwa—contd.													
134	Malikpur	259 05	44	200	16	46	46	43	.	10	.	..	55
24	Mandalhat	474 42	187	831	120	98	3	90		321	230	1	88
32	Mera	211 03	91	483	40	176	68	99		82	46	..	12
33	Mostafapur P.	154 37	82	454	97	248	24	49	6	25	42		60
74	Mulgram	570 02	183	733	103	171	211	110		200	18		23
127	Multi Krishnanagar P.	1,723 87	275	1,244	391	425	233	201	19	83	101	31	151
78	Musthuli PO.	517 90	319	1,409	340	262	74	303	..	359	152	8	251
101	Musthuli Chak	205 91				Uninhabited							
6	Nahata	260 79	61	284	26	170	40	45	2	20	2	5	
85	Nalahati	263 24	113	515	126	40	197	40	21	48	38	32	90
11	Nanagar P.	450 58	156	712	198	190	117	236	86	34	24	1	24
72	Nandigram P.	638 74	126	584	223	306	41	174		8	23	1	31
81	Narayanpur	228 47	157	721	104	317	113	85		17	162		27
56	Narsana	326 10	67	305	88	187	110		2				6
86	Nasipur	131 85	37	163	57			16		73	66		8
98	Nawpara	175 51	56	255	14		49	155		8	15	8	20
125	Nutangram P.	186 55	70	320	38	105	115	66		13	7		14
129	Okarsha S, P.	349 73	165	755	254	219	212	167		28	38	12	79
139	Okidattapur	308 98	6	24	10	1	12			6			5
92	Paikpara	226 91	41	170	6	28	10	61		5		46	20
63	Palasan P.	1,983 09	204	926	75	779	17	90		13	12		15
76	Panchberia	380 52				Uninhabited							
18	Panchghara	343 11	121	554	60	257	175	52		17	15		38
65	Panjoa P.	896 50	210	914	246	408	227	277	2				
23	Panuhat P.	553 87	491	2,379	674	179	661	298		608	404	86	113
106	Parasurampur	110 88	49	220	14	102	4	54		33	7		20
13	Paruha	207 43	20	98	16	91		7		..			
34/140	Paschim Bijnagar	126 87	77	357	45	286	9	21	4	20	17	.	
88	Patalhat	535 04				Uninhabited							
124	Postgram P.	1,169 60	135	616	155	146	161	147	6	33	59	3	61
53	Puni P.	1,104 74	179	819	221	467	23	325	4				.
35	Purbba-Bijnagar P.	144 07	169	786	183	392	71	100		115	48		60
29	Radhakrishnapur P.	117 68	67	309	75	63	35	141	..	4	37	..	29
108	Raghunathpur	168 62				Uninhabited							
103	Ramdaspur P.	263 53	97	448	35	265	65	82	3	14		.	19
14	Rautara	188 89				Uninhabited							
70	Ronda	202 05	161	737	128	260	305	151		6	2		13
128	Sagarpur	534 00	95	438	49	149	208	59			..	.	22
95	Sahapur	596 87	65	301	43	149	5	62		40	27		18
2	Sahapur	564 16	59	276	66	164	39	23		46	4		.
54	Sargram P.	612 21	227	1,037	232	494	152	252		43	44	7	45
69	Sila P.	731 65	157	877	135	210	57	207		152	135		116
132	Simulgachhi	322 89	73	343	47	169	82	62	10	7			13
121	Singi D, PO, P.	1,327 34	403	2,377	721	732	303	516	14	264	178	9	361
126	Sribati PO, P.	460 64	231	1,154	329	314	259	207	42	100	79	14	139
7	Srikhanda S, D, PO, 4P.	4,802 16	929	4,470	1,340	1,196	654	1,385	35	433	285	16	466
75	Srirampur	144 68	37	178	33	110	33	24	..	5	2		4
12	Srisurura P.	457 28	159	720	128	323	151	130	..	53	11		52
117	Suagachhi	368 70	81	381	76	198	13	84	.	22			64
30	Sudpur PO, P.	1,159 84	421	1,964	464	730	212	280	8	214	251	2	267
1	Suna	666 45	31	154	20	80	38	22	..	9	..	5	..
137	Tantpara	133 84				Uninhabited							
82	Tikarkhanji P.	312 19	146	678	110	289	158	139	..	40	10	.	42
66	Ulastikri	166 88				Uninhabited							
	River Bhagirathi	519·50											
Katwa Municipality 2S, H, PO, 10P, M A.													
	Ward I	..	635	1,466	602	195	23	206	8	154	504	26	350
	Ward II	..	1,575	7,035	5,970	736	606	105	305	854	2,542	195	1,692
	Ward III		875	3,767	1,762	401	73	156	49	496	1,238	77	1,277
	Ward IV	..	611	3,265	1,238	1,061	190	556	57	606	435	19	341
	Total		3,696	15,533	9,572	2,393	892	1,023	419	2,110	4,719	317	3,660

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
P. S. Katwa—concld.													
Dainhat Municipality S, H, D, 2PO, 6P, M.A.													
	Ward I . .	..	274	1,050	210	14	14	25	77	449	223	45	203
	Ward II . .	..	883	3,122	610	224	64	68	10	921	957	182	696
	Ward III . .	..	258	918	198	16	10	12	1	537	217	33	92
	Ward IV . .	..	861	3,059	622	225	63	23	10	1,793	358	80	507
	Total . .	..	2,276	8,149	1,640	479	151	128	98	3,700	1,755	340	1,498
	Rural . .	..	22,506	104,511	22,183	45,624	15,340	21,020	773	8,437	6,023	670	6,624
	Urban . .	..	5,972	23,682	11,212	2,872	1,043	1,151	517	5,810	6,474	657	5,158
	Total .	84,037·96 acres or 131·31 sq. miles	28,478	128,193	33,395	48,496	16,383	22,171	1,290	14,247	12,497	1,327	11,782
P. S. Mangalkot													
40	Amdoh P. .	588·10	106	486	84	178	159	130	..	11	..	..	8
48	Aogram P. .	932·16	161	738	134	458	166	43	..	43	5	..	23
54	Atghara P. .	493·51	154	692	144	366	191	106	..	6	15	..	8
68	Babladihi P. .	142·17	80	494	204	325	116	15	..	1	2	..	35
83	Bakulia P. .	276·35	155	702	141	204	21	324	68	75	3	..	7
110	Balarampur P. .	610·42	72	337	101	168	78	49	..	11	13	..	18
16	Balidanga .	582·35	55	245	27	107	93	40	..	2	..	..	3
44	Bamunara P. .	187·99	64	289	118	185	68	3	13	3	3	..	14
126	Bamungram .	701·21	61	271	61	182	35	44	..	2	4	..	4
107	Bankapasi PO, P.	2,416·70	512	2,321	441	1,083	289	603	86	102	43	7	108
63	Banpara P. .	164·92	151	750	221	482	..	226	27	3	3	..	9
28	Barupara .	243·58	18	62	5	15	23	15	..	8	..	..	1
20	Baruha P. .	311·84	88	397	40	260	99	26	..	6	.	..	6
71	Bebucha .	149·20	47	240	34	140	42	48	..	6	3	..	1
122	Belgram P. .	631·60	223	1,011	240	419	216	364	..	..	1	..	11
94	Bhalugram PO, P.	1,116·68	275	1,250	395	698	149	319	..	28	14	..	42
72	Bhatpara .	320·77	70	406	89	295	64	32	..	9	..	..	6
31	Bhinbhina .	176·85	26	115	31	61	28	13	..	2	..	..	11
76	Brahmapur .	193·56	45	180	8	16	20	120	..	17	2	..	5
105	Buinchi P. .	729·61	238	1,082	208	475	307	219	..	43	..	1	37
112	Chaitanyapur P.	431·94	145	667	193	282	4	224	4	17	79	2	55
39	Chakdaha .	164·40	44	196	38	52	68	59	11	5	..	..	1
127	Chak Kharija Kshirgram S.	116·90	10	38	8	1	6	28	..	..	1	..	2
13	Chak Parag .	111·26	13	57	9	50	..	3	..	4	..	..	
57	Chak Pratappur	136·60				Uninhabited							
90	Chakulia P. .	394·72	113	516	98	285	58	100	22	13	19	..	19
27	Chanak P. .	573·85	154	708	135	124	174	131	17	133	4	28	97
47	Chandra .	128·83	12	43	19	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Chhota Poshla .	206·05	68	326	57	112	197	17	..	..	..	..	..
5	Debagram P. .	297·89	74	386	122	320	9	32	..	25	..	..	..
51	Deulia P. .	1,643·43	192	909	103	255	265	317	17	15	..	..	40
100	Dhanyarukhi .	602·46	106	472	123	305	68	39	..	28	13	7	12
106	Durmut P. .	310·04	231	1,056	159	528	150	252	3	68	20	8	27
131	Dharsona P. .	335·88	207	943	75	346	260	313	..	8	..	..	16
45	Dwarsini .	149·09	33	152	28	105	33	14	..	..	..	..	..
32	Gatistha P. .	1,174·85	236	1,072	169	271	343	234	4	91	58	3	68
124	Gobardhanpur P.	2,038·87	337	1,533	320	388	474	603	..	22	35	..	11
24	Gobindapur .	150·05	18	79	12	53	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
121	Gohagram P. .	923·03	152	690	93	166	207	274	1	19	1	..	22
26	Gopalbera S. .	161·24	19	87	28	51	23	6	..	5	2	..	..
61	Halimpur .	584·59	147	593	41	157	130	215	34	20	14	..	23
113	Haripur .	384·31	75	341	91	118	90	56	47	25	..	..	5
80	Ichhabargram P.	1,231·59	221	1,000	239	739	60	142	..	19	..	..	40
130	Ita P. .	644·17	182	824	240	344	140	97	..	66	62	2	113
125	Jabagram S, P.	882·73	282	1,272	297	642	228	292	..	41	16	2	51
118	Jagadispur .	489·58	99	451	75	205	98	108	4	2	5	..	29

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
P S Mangalkot—contd													
111	Jageswardihi P	1,501 59	306	1,389	251	763	304	219	6	33	11	1	52
15	Jalpara P.	829 00	143	631	125	232	158	162	.	38	10	5	26
75	Jartha	239 40	2	14	4	11	2				1		.
85	Jaykrishnapur	346 29	55	250	37	177	18	45	10				
29	Jayrampur	324 48	46	225	51	129	72	17		7			
30	Jhilera	323 70	77	351	50	86	221	38		3	1		2
62	Jhilu P.	1,948 24	488	1,931	154	1,015	158	523	5	117	22	.	91
114	Kaichar D, PO, P	2,106 01	429	1,951	307	755	412	668	88	4	2		22
18	Kalaipara	164 98	40	171	24	118	31	21		1			
53	Kalyanpur P	749 13	204	924	109	309	243	123	123	55	25		46
116	Kanaidanga	415 23	172	780	178	458	35	287					
84	Kankora P	1,122 59	192	874	187	551	120	197		2			4
33	Kasiara	460 09	182	834	287	354	255	118		13	10		84
88	Kootsa	181 77	50	222	25	131	52	27		3			9
6	Kesabpur	224 64	52	221	31	106		114					1
129	Kharija Kshir gram	200 75	40	188	51	80	35	38	5	4	4		22
97	Khorua P	572 50	142	656	162	229	87	150	13	89	25		63
79	Khudrun P	1,058 02	204	925	223	352	210	137	5	57	21		143
50	Khurtuba	1,045 42	133	611	101	180	236	183	5				7
58	Kogram P	141 92	84	382	77	36	260	28		16			42
96	Konarpur S, 2P	1,020 75	250	1 135	375	678	175	226		21	8		27
37	Kotal Ghosh	678 87	88	398	50	242	12	105	8	16	5		10
77	Krishnabati P	485 73	194	873	127	562	73	203		2	6		27
25	Krishnapur	304 66	62	289	99	35	132	71	45				6
128	Kshirgram PO, 2P	2,815 71	320	1,461	488	736	371	182	1	43	24	4	100
104	Kulsuna P	1,007 56	275	1,256	311	611	329	265	.	33	9		9
74	Kunda P	359 83	114	563	225	321	50	82		36	20	4	50
35	Lakhuria P	535 32	215	987	263	84	719	106	68				10
102	Lakshmipur	1,318 85	308	1,409	139	649	200	501		41	12		6
86	Madhpur	325 29	121	547	85	94	320	125	1	6			1
49	Maharituba P	874 02	209	954	161	362	402	110	2	52	4		22
91	Majgram PO, P	3,153 23	414	1,868	656	780	577	209	23	58	87		134
1	Majkhanra P	1,040 31	209	960	76	539	147	191	8	26	43		6
89	Mahara	431 63	34	154	36	108		5		24			17
10	Mallikpur	115 47	37	156	9	52	22	68		13			1
64	Mangalkot S, D, PO, P	4,634 46	692	3,147	470	667	1,251	929	176	65	8	4	47
119	Masaru P	503 27	84	370	120	204	47	92		6	1	1	19
93	Mathrun S, PO	1,547 22	248	1,127	212	298	164	523	4	56	29	11	42
82	Mukha	225 12				Uninhabited							
108	Murulia P	349 02	91	412	102	198	114	90		5	2	.	3
60	Nabagram	229 83				Uninhabited							
23	Narayanpur	200 14	56	250	57	128	91	23	.		7		1
19	Nawapara Irsanda P	650 57	128	587	125	216	173	127		44	13	14	
30	Nayapara	851 47	54	240	26	94	116	11		11			8
117	Nigan PO, P	2,757 38	550	2,504	721	1,405	548	440	30	7	38	6	30
59	Nutanhat PO, P	277 34	264	1,203	369	624	105	167		38	132	10	127
132	Palasi P	956 76	152	693	134	403	161	109		2	2	1	15
21	Palgram PO, P	2,050 99	304	1,368	403	612	551	140		37		4	24
81	Palsgram PO, P	1,024 73	530	2,412	722	1,136	281	310	9	90	85		501
8	Palpara	496 75	162	739	78	216	447	26	.	20	10		20
69	Palsona P	624 04	98	457	111	196	205	55					1
41	Paschim Gopal pur	840 26	111	515	74	202	82	191		34			6
2	Paschim Naba gram	443 70	165	753	82	268	347	73		38	12		15
46	Pilsoan P.	764 82	110	491	61	248	129	94	.	8			12
101	Pindra P.	586 22	282	1,289	143	418	316	505		12	20		18
55	Puratan Kur-gram	196 18	27	129	16	65	28	29		4	3		.
109	Purbba Gopal-pur	1,294 52	462	2,141	227	1,179	382	248	.	145	94	.	93
65	Purbba Naya-para	605 23	365	1,726	185	990	187	454	.	47	7	.	41
42	Radhanagar P	622 22	93	417	51	190	90	95		22	20	.	.
7	Raghunathpur	179 77	22	99	11	2	58	28	.	3	.	.	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
P. S. Mangalkot—concld.													
9	Ramnagar	636·92	121	562	186	236	109	67	3	62	27	..	58
56	Sagira P.	384·29	110	502	106	320	76	87	..	12	..	..	7
66	Sakona	168·69	62	314	53	283	..	24	..	1	..	..	6
17	Salanda	467·34	57	263	40	125	45	53	..	19	14	..	7
67	Sankarpur	189·48	58	313	85	151	19	23	3	32	7	..	78
95	Sanri P.	809·40	150	686	173	524	17	132	..	9	..	..	4
123	Saota P.	926·57	154	698	221	461	138	89	..	1	1	1	7
11	Sarangapur	158·50	4	18	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sarulia	418·90	42	183	21	130	34	14	..	3	..	..	2
78	Simulia PO, P.	1,334·37	392	1,789	493	924	288	516	..	37	5	..	19
92	Singat	414·59	91	414	109	139	115	113	..	17	1	..	29
73	Sinut P.	294·33	103	467	118	262	106	66	..	3	..	..	30
52	Sitahati PO.	838·44	106	485	60	318	150	11	..	6	..	..	..
115	Sitalgram P.	1,028·07	216	965	226	758	45	67	..	39	12	5	39
38	Siur	361·17	67	307	87	145	109	18	..	28	..	..	7
43	Sukhpukhuria	440·60	40	178	36	76	67	35	..	..	..	..	..
99	Syambazar P.	742·71	216	976	241	435	204	255	13	34	22	..	13
34	Taldanga	895·19	143	656	153	353	174	80	..	18	9	..	22
3	Tantbandi	105·20				Uninhabited							
70	Thengapara P.	535·23	240	1,092	126	527	..	489	..	37	15	..	24
22	Tikuri	124·01	18	90	3	13	49	27	..	..	..	..	1
14	Ujirpur	352·67	78	353	51	141	135	31	..	11	..	..	35
4	Unia Tatarpur P.	772·67	154	703	105	388	137	97	..	20	53	..	8
87	Uttar Banpara	237·40	28	121	21	56	47	10	2	..	..	..	6
103	Uttar Belgram	642·43	110	494	135	263	92	114	..	6	19	..	..
98	Uttar Brahmapur	352·13	34	154	34	140	11	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total (entirely rural)	90,203·71 acres or 141·26 sq. miles	19,506	88,871	18,418	41,111	19,735	19,026	1,014	2,932	1,458	131	3,464
P. S. Ketugram													
19	Agardanga PO, P.	726·08	254	1,046	223	422	265	127	93	36	39	7	57
49	Aiyapur Chak	259·97				Uninhabited							
90	Ambalgram	835·28	480	937	234	372	218	95	18	23	37	67	107
30	Amgaria S, P.	2,478·91	448	2,028	540	844	490	402	8	131	41	6	106
100	Anantapur	230·03	77	342	133	292	16	..	..	7	2	..	25
11	Ankhona D, PO, P.	1,476·17	508	2,258	423	780	266	693	1	108	29	230	151
44	Argun P.	428·67	263	987	76	614	181	119	..	18	32	..	23
40	Bahara	498·76	80	398	98	284	19	71	..	14	..	..	10
98	Baharan S, PO, P.	2,169·17	402	1,838	482	748	207	576	27	98	49	15	118
64	Bakalsa P.	586·47	107	472	105	211	79	108	..	46	2	1	25
96	Balutia	544·28	174	797	164	547	6	101	3	17	9	27	87
38	Bamundi	524·32	244	990	68	232	218	446	..	6	32	..	56
53	Bankui	146·11	56	217	23	94	16	107	..	..	..	..	..
121	Begunkola P.	575·87	140	637	166	245	89	23	4	194	53	..	29
28	Beninagar P.	357·69	80	356	122	243	61	4	..	48	..	..	..
14	Berugram P.	902·00	348	1,559	407	813	353	226	4	68	15	4	76
63	Bhandargaria	179·81	59	276	46	146	36	88	..	1	4	..	1
75	Billeswar Rasui D, 2P.	1,580·51	186	1,400	219	1,002	8	347	..	22	10	..	11
52	Bira	152·15	71	323	51	278	16	21	..	8	..	..	..
97	Birahimpur P.	816·23	281	1,285	208	784	47	276	6	98	6	11	57
111	Bishnupur	231·57	30	176	17	19	..	8	..	133	15	..	1
16	Biruri	408·53	102	462	6	143	48	174	..	20	8	20	49
84	Brahmadanga	209·55	24	105	22	74	22	..	..	1	..	..	8
55	Chakdaha	199·94	39	180	31	97	79	..	..	4	..	..	..
89	Chak Kharulia	121·35	47	209	2	46	43	26	..	2	49	43	..
2	Chakta P.	1,243·16	385	1,748	359	521	289	507	3	180	84	27	137
76	Charkhi	873·48	200	806	98	357	223	131	..	46	6	13	30
104	Char Narayanpur	53·23				Uninhabited							
105	Char Sujapur P.	787·60	132	1,153	30	815	213	115	..	8	..	..	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
P.S. Ketugram—contd.													
1	Chechuri P.	552·29	244	1,026	144	363	224	229	..	93	53	..	64
15	Chinispur P.	596·90	132	555	69	345	39	171	..	..	..	..	..
79	Chitahati	201·57	14	55	2	30	4	21	..	..	..	..	..
48	Dadhia P.	1,416·00	312	1,321	224	674	137	305	2	91	36	15	61
69	Dakshindihi	603·62	154	702	126	487	119	73	..	17	..	..	6
113	Duttabati	192·58	49	501	77	410	33	51	..	..	4	..	3
46	Ehiapur	978·37	370	1,682	139	988	201	312	181	..	..	..	..
119	Enayetpur	221·78	42	196	19	38	74	52	..	9	..	..	23
62	Ganful	145·73	25	155	18	145	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
95	Gangatikuri P.	1,505·78	316	1,438	271	690	181	242	17	190	67	1	50
61	Ghatkuria	127·38	25	91	14	35	18	29	..	6	..	..	3
88	Gomai P.	921·68	242	1,097	257	332	369	227	3	34	53	23	56
29	Gopalpur P.	844·01	380	1,603	437	182	1,137	9	1	69	74	7	124
80	Gurpara P.	774·03	183	747	111	365	117	224	5	18	..	..	18
6	Haldi PO.	380·21	44	191	41	116	2	25	..	27	..	..	21
71	Hatpara	605·42	67	276	35	98	44	112	.	14	..	..	8
9	Ichhapur P.	264·57	72	354	60	152	48	103	3	..	..	..	48
60	Jamalpur	176·14	48	211	51	132	..	67	..	11	..	..	1
59	Jamalpur Chak	112·68				Uninhabited							
99	Jhamatpur P.	341·97	123	563	138	321	41	104	10	46	..	1	40
21	Kachutia	500·89	257	1,024	286	404	39	560	..	11	..	..	10
110	Kalyanpur P.	140·52	47	187	30	115	7	48	..	..	5	..	12
107	Kamalabari	763·12	23	98	3	1	7	71	..	17	..	..	2
47	Kanchra	454·79	144	675	46	391	47	214	..	19	..	..	4
26	Kandanag	282·72	69	311	80	162	47	74	..	7	..	..	21
36	Kandara D, PO, 2P.	2,724·14	839	3,376	905	1,496	359	702	..	343	240	..	236
120	Kankurhati	497·26	66	296	19	85	112	70	..	23	3	..	3
33	Kantadihi P.	771·02	160	730	196	459	40	197	..	..	5	..	29
24	Katandidanga	234·24	38	212	50	163	9	19	.	5	..	5	11
72	Kauri	269·84	50	200	55	140	4	42	12	.	..	..	2
18	Kechunia P.	767·46	242	954	187	181	604	152	1	11	2	..	3
85	Ketugram D, S, PO, P.	2,099·20	712	3,233	770	1,577	331	868	14	148	64	24	207
101	Kenguri P.	1,546·56	211	1,584	237	694	206	465	14	76	36	2	91
67	Khalipur P.	544·29	196	776	73	406	107	207	.	18	13	..	25
43	Khanji P.	1,740·96	242	1,315	156	532	467	159	..	75	4	27	51
45	Khaspur P.	1,196·57	214	980	214	519	142	179	1	33	7	..	99
66	Khatundi PO, P.	777·49	270	1,236	306	660	213	140	..	89	50	..	84
73	Khonaibanda P.	637·38	152	626	157	449	..	127	38	..	..	..	12
17	Kojalsa P.	503·70	162	733	150	381	112	79	..	52	14	73	22
37	Komarpur P.	1,526·72	315	1,460	349	499	612	298	1	5	9	..	36
77	Komdanga	152·77	19	96	12	78	14	2	..	2	..	..	..
82	Kopa	601·01	99	496	69	235	218	18	..	20	..	..	5
65	Kulai PO, P.	743·75	196	803	137	361	76	280	2	9	29	..	46
57	Kulun	355·91	54	235	40	155	32	47	..	1	..	..	..
32	Kulutia	424·67	120	542	71	297	21	113	1	21	66	5	18
34	Kurmadanga	1,561·53	198	881	110	535	85	186	..	28	..	13	34
5	Kusutia	447·30	78	397	52	243	28	85	1	12	3	16	9
25	Loharundi P.	374·00	66	311	75	19	221	14	3	20	18	..	16
10	Mahuta	287·43	93	350	52	156	55	103	..	16	..	..	20
4	Majhina	316·70	116	524	88	257	50	150	..	24	12	13	18
22	Malagram P.	637·34	155	657	161	446	139	41	..	21	6	3	1
78	Maliha P.	651·05	135	647	155	494	113	..	4	22	..	..	14
39	Masundi PO, P.	1,035·74	340	1,647	385	874	19	560	33	95	25	..	41
102	Maugram D, PO, P.	1,996·06	616	3,151	582	1,306	465	642	15	296	180	91	156
3	Mauri	260·22	40	177	40	70	1	21	..	26	2	..	57
70	Mitratikuri P.	498·18	105	465	58	269	52	129	..	12	..	..	3
13	Morgram P.	1,114·89	341	1,549	240	761	126	418	..	68	43	33	100
23	Murgram P.	1,537·55	417	1,818	256	908	296	443	..	126	16	1	28
87	Murundi P.	612·87	165	783	225	282	121	167	11	120	25	10	47
12	Murutia P.	758·26	138	626	167	423	26	83	..	21	20	..	53
93	Nabagram P.	2,178·84	181	817	156	344	214	132	..	51	16	10	50
117	Naihati	918·88	198	854	54	798	23	19	1	13	..	..	..
114	Naliapur	395·26	197	866	127	183	146	186	7	186	100	..	58
108	Narayanpur	324·11	65	207	1	185	6	3	5	6	2	..	..
54	Narenga	249·62	74	483	62	438	12	27	1	4	..	..	1
27	Nirol Po, P.	1,763·98	581	2,656	656	1,207	440	332	4	478	112	21	62
56	Nospara	270·29	23	139	27	112	11	12	..	2	1	..	1
103	Nutangram P.	713·22	203	993	41	381	334	256	..	3	7	..	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
P.S. Ketugram—concld.													
86	Pachandi P.	1,100 96	236	1,072	248	492	112	214	1	81	47	57	65
51	Pahta P.	2,204 68	304	1,252	223	475	185	396		120	9	.	67
58	Pandugram P.	2,167 93	340	1,526	231	970	44	347	.	93	34	4	34
8	Panpara	180 29				Uninhabited							
20	Panpara Chak	169 21											
115	Paschim Sujapur	479 03	19	91	6	35	18	29		6		.	3
83	Puruha P.	1,016 45	193	864	228	263	236	179	48	44	18	10	66
109	Raghupur	312 85	39	357	5	307	8	3	16	16	4	.	3
42	Raikhan P.	281 80	140	732	108	349	100	142		43	56		42
41	Rajur S, PO, P	1,123 37	264	1,929	419	951	309	567		48			54
122	Sankhai	412 79	119	461	58	148	42	144		49	41	2	35
91	Senpara	400 14	44	191	15	43	138	4	5				1
50	Serandi P.	805 38	313	1,221	246	585	190	360	76			.	10
94	Siblun D, P	1,262 38	242	1,100	375	607	215	108	11	39	57		63
112	Siruli P.	434 88	110	521	119	256	71	148	10	18			18
110	Sitahati D, P.	172 77	90	423	119	144	29	89	17	34	43	7	60
7	Sugram P, PO	445 36	210	930	280	466	217	132	6	36	7	..	66
35	Sripur P	581 59	265	1,229	257	590	141	322		72	32		72
68	Srirampur P	631 43	255	1,173	194	366	427	139	15	47	43	2	104
106	Sujapur	481 19	130	1,018	90	662	66	172	2	31	76	.	6
81	Tapur P	274 17	19	201	46	98	78	10					15
92	Talari	571 36	45	205	37	75	115		8		1	1	5
74	Teora	392 88	75	333	84	189	93	38		10			3
118	Uddharanpur P.	679 47	270	1,047	305	241		375	17	235	73		106
31	Ujalpur P.	657 01	159	729	124	331	34	234		61	25	8	33
	River Bhagirathi	503 60											
	Total (entirely rural)	87,765 90 acres or 137 13 sq miles	21,382	97,530	18,771	46,703	15,977	20,139	823	5,683	2,510	956	4,439

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