

CHAPTER 3:

GROWTH OF RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Introduction

“Change in the size of a population, whether positive or negative is called ‘growth’. Growth of population comes from only three source- births, deaths and migration" (George W. Barday, 1958). Population growth is the term used to describe changes in population size that are accompanied by a numerical increase. Basically, three key factors—births, deaths, and migration within the time period under consideration—are the main causes of population growth in a region. The pattern of population distribution in a region is mostly determined by changes in population characteristics such as location, distribution, density, growth, and movement throughout the past. Additionally, the factors affecting population change play a crucial role in determining the demographic characteristic of "place," and the population growth pattern in a given area beautifully illustrates the economic potential and evolving character of various sub-areas within a region. The changes in population trends, whether positive or negative, represent the history of man's adaptation to the environmental options available in the location.

3.2 Population growth in India

About the demographic characteristics of the ancient era, little is known. Of course, contemporary scholars have given numerous estimates based on the size of the troops and the amount of arable land. Around the year 1600 AD, Kingsley Davis estimated the population of India to be 125 million, and he said that it stayed there until around the year 1750 AD. After 1871, systematic decennial censuses were carried out, which provided for accurate population calculation. The census data is available over the past 100 years, which offer largely accurate projections of the population and growth rate. Even though the numbers are always shifting, India currently accounts for about 17.5% of the world's population with just 2.4 percent of its total land area. India's population in 2011 was estimated to be 1.21 billion. India has the second largest population in the world, only after China.

Census years	Population (In Million)	Decadal Growth Rate (In %)
1901	238.4	-
1911	252.1	5.7
1921	251.3	-0.3
1931	279.0	11.0
1941	318.7	14.0
1951	361.1	13.3
1961	439.2	21.5
1971	548.2	24.8
1981	683.3	24.6
1991	846.3	23.8
2001	1024.8	20.2
2011	1210.1	17.7

Source: Census of India 2011, Calculated by the Researcher

The population growth pattern in India during the course of the 20th century is depicted in the above table. It is evident that population growth fluctuated up until 2011. The table makes it abundantly evident that, except during 1911–21 when the "Influenza Epidemic" occurred in 1918, the decadal population growth rate has been rising steadily since 1901. Therefore, the population growth rate between 1911-21 was negative. After 1921, the population grew quickly as a result of government initiatives to promote the development of healthcare facilities and combat sickness (Cholera, Malaria, Small pox, etc.). The rapid population expansion is mostly the result of a declining death rate rather than an abrupt increase in birth rates. Moreover, the partition of the country resulted in waves of migrants coming from both East and West Pakistan which also accounted for a rapid expansion of population in India during this time. The population growth rate had slightly increased from 1931 to 1941 but had barely changed from 1941 to 1951. Thereafter, the decadal growth rate of population was high up to 1981. After this period, the rate of population growth in India began to show a downward trend as a result of advancements in the medical field, birth control measures, public awareness of social issues and governmental policies etc.

3.3 Population growth in West Bengal

According to 2011 census, West Bengal had a population of 9.13 crores. The state had 17.54 percent of the total population of the country with 88,752 sq. km area. It is the fourth most populous state in India and the fourteenth-largest Indian state by area. The population which was 26.30 million just after independence has grown to 91.35 million in 2011. Because half of the state was ceded to Bangladesh after partition, only the post-independence period of West Bengal's population growth information has been taken into account here. The decadal

population growth from 1951 to 1981 is definitely an unprecedented one that corresponds with a period of tremendous growth, as seen by the significantly lower death rate brought on by improved health condition and influx of migrants from Bangladesh.

Because more health institutions have been established, more people are aware of population explosion, and better government population policies, the decadal population growth between 1981 and 2011 appears to have decreased compared to the previous period. Therefore, even if the state's absolute population is increasing, the rate of population growth is dropping during the last two decades. The death rate was quite low throughout this time, and the fertility rate was stable and average. Since 1951, West Bengal's population growth rate can be compared to the national average. Table no. 3.2 shows that the population growth rate is not uniform.

Census years	Population (In Million)	Growth Rate (In %)
1951	26.30	13.22
1961	34.93	32.80
1971	44.31	26.87
1981	54.58	23.17
1991	68.08	24.73
2001	80.18	17.77
2011	91.35	13.93

Source: Census of India 2011, Calculated by the Researcher

3.4 Population growth in the study area during 1991-2011

Explanation for the variations in population growth in each of the 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 decades is presented below, on the basis of data obtained from the census report of India 1991, 2001, 2011 (table 3.3 & 3.4). The table reveals that there is significant difference in the decadal growth of population in each of the 4 blocks in the study area. The decadal change in population from 1991-2001 was 43.81 percent for Matigara, 54.60 percent for Naxalbari, 22.46 percent for Phasidewa and 37.83 percent for Kharibari. Steady development in economy, along with increased incidence of migration, improvement in educational facilities, infrastructural development and improved health and medical facilities are some of the important factors that accelerated the population growth during this period. Although in the following decade i.e. 2001-2011, the rate of growth of rural population witnessed a decline in all the four blocks of the study area, there was a positive growth in the total population. The highest growth rate in population during 2001-2011 was recorded at Matigara, followed by Kharibari, Phansidewa and Naxalbari respectively. Matigara block which is located nearest to Siliguri Municipal Corporation witnessed a growth in population over 50 percent during 2001-2011. The decline in the rural population can be attributed to development of rural health care centres, along with

active participation of N.G.Os in spreading awareness about family planning and measures of population control.

Sl. No.	Blocks/ Municipal Corporation	Population			% of Decadal Variation	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Matigara	89927	129326	197278	43.81	52.54
2	Naxalbari	93731	144915	165523	54.60	14.22
4	Phasidewa	140045	171508	204522	22.46	19.24
3	Kharibari	64012	88230	109251	37.83	23.82
5	Siliguri	216950	472374	513265	117.73	8.66

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

The table 3.4 shows the decadal variation in the growth rate of rural and urban population in the study area. The table shows that rural population in each of the four blocks increased from 1991 to 2011. However, the rural population growth was not uniform in all the decades. In some decade growth was low while in some decades the growth was high. The decadal change in rural population of Matigara in 2001-2011 was 9.41 percent, which was 45.40 percent during the previous decade. The sharp decline in rural growth rate was due to the conversion of rural villages into census towns. Similarly, the decadal change in rural population of Naxalbari in 2001-2011 was negative at -24.33 percent owing to conversion of rural villages into census towns. The decadal change in rural population for Phasidewa and Kharibari in 2001-2011 remained at 19.24 percent and 10.39 percent respectively. These figures are significantly lower than their decadal change of rural population for the previous decade.

According to the table 3.4, urban population of the region witnessed a steady increase in growth rate. The urban growth in each of the four blocks however is not uniform and show block wise decadal variation. Infact the blocks of Phasidewa and Kharibari did not have any urban centre so their urban population was nil during 1991 and 2001. For the other two blocks, the decadal growth rate of urban population recorded has either been very low in some cases while very high in other. During 1991-2001, Matigara block experienced growth of urban population of 14.92 percentage with a single census town namely Bairatisal. Naxalbari Block on the other hand witnessed an urban population growth rate of 30.75 % with the single census town namely, Uttar Bagdogra. During the same period, Siliguri Municipal Corporation also witnessed a very high population growth rate. This high growth rate was due to the emergence of Siliguri as one of the most important urban centre in the entire North Bengal. Along with this easy availability of basic infrastructural facilities and the extension of municipal boundary also contributed towards high growth rate of urban population. Consequently, Siliguri Municipal Corporation experienced 117.73 percent decadal growth rate in 1991-2001 which is

far more than the national and state urban decadal growth rate. The following decade of 2001-2011 also saw a rise in the urban population growth rate with Matigara block experiencing a massive increase of (1041.44%) due to conversion of 5 big villages into census towns. Similarly, the urban population of Naxalbari block increased rapidly with 329.85 percent, as a result of rural-urban migration. This decade was marked by growth of industries which attracted rural population towards urban centres because of the increased employment opportunities. Easy access to infrastructural facilities, better education and health facilities and increased opportunity of trade and commerce and other services also resulted in influx of rural population into towns. Kharibari block in 2011 saw emergence of two urban centre namely Shyamdhan, Kharibari. During 2001-2011, Siliguri Municipal Corporation experienced a growth of 8.66 percent indicating a balanced urban growth, which is far lower than the previous decade.

Table No. 3.4 Decadal variation of rural & urban population in the study area

Sl. No.	Blocks	Population						Percentage of decadal variation			
		1991		2001		2011		1991-2001		2001-2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Matigara	85224	4703	123921	5405	135583	61695	45.40	14.92	9.41	1041.44
2	Naxalbari	81667	12064	129141	15774	97717	67806	58.13	30.75	-24.33	329.85
3	Phansidewa	140045	-	171508	-	204522	-	22.46	-	19.24	-
4	Kharibari	64012	-	88230	-	97399	11852	37.80	-	10.39	-

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

3.5 Size class classification of rural settlements in the study area

The census of India classifies rural settlements on the basis of their population size into seven categories. These are less than 200 populations, 200-499 population, 500-999 population, 1000-1999 population, 2000-4999 population, 5000-9999 population and more than 10000 populations. Accordingly, all the villages in the study area has been classified for 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Table No. 3.5 C.D. block wise number of inhabited villages, 1991

Category	Matigara	Naxalbari	Phasidewa	Kharibari	Total
<200	4	15	10	5	34
200-499	14	16	12	22	64
500-999	17	27	32	25	101
1000-1999	27	22	26	18	93
2000-4999	6	12	16	5	39
5000-9999	1	-	3	-	4
>10000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69	92	99	75	335

Source: Census of India 1991, Calculated by the Researcher.

From the above table 3.5 it can be seen that in the year 1991, there were 335 villages situated in Siliguri sub-division consisting of 69 villages in Matigara block, 92 villages in Naxalbari block, 99 villages in Phasidewa block and 75 villages in Kharibari block. The population size of villages in each of the blocks varied. The villages have therefore been categorized into seven categories. i.e., below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999 and above 10000 on the basis of their total population. In the year 1991 there were total 34 villages having population below 200, with 4 villages in Matigara block, 15 villages in Naxalbari block, 10 villages in Phasidewa block and 5 villages in Kharibari block. There were 64 villages having population between 200-499, out of which 14 villages are in Matigara block, 16 villages in Naxalbari block, 12 villages in Phasidewa block and 22 villages in Kharibari block. In the category of population size 500-999 there were 101 villages, consisting of 17 villages in Matigara block, 27 villages in Naxalbari block, 32 villages in Phasidewa block and 25 villages in Kharibari Block, respectively. In the category of population size 1000-1999, there were 93 villages, with 27 villages from Matigara block, 22 villages from Naxalbari block, 26 villages from Phasidewa block and 18 villages from Kharibari block. In the category of population size 2000-4999, there were 39 villages, consisting 6 villages from Matigara block, 12 villages from Naxalbari block, 16 villages from Phasidewa block and 5 villages from Kharibari block. In the category of population size 5000-9999, there were 4 villages, consisting 1 village in Matigara block and 3 villages in Phasidewa block, respectively. There isn't any village with population above 10000 in any of the four blocks. In terms of the total number of villages in 1991, the highest was in Phansidewa block and lowest was in Matigara block. From the above discussion is clear that the number of villages and their distribution is different from one block to another.

Table No. 3.6 C.D. block wise number of inhabited villages, 2001					
Category	Matigara	Naxalbari	Phasidewa	Kharibari	Total
<200	10	12	12	3	37
200-499	6	9	12	22	49
500-999	14	19	30	16	79
1000-1999	18	24	23	24	89
2000-4999	17	12	19	9	57
5000-9999	2	5	6	1	14
10000>	2	1	1	-	4
Total	69	82	103	75	329

Source: Census of India 2001, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.6 shows the total number of inhabited villages in the study area in 2001. There were 329 villages situated in Siliguri sub-division in the year 2001 consisting of 69 villages in

Matigara, 82 villages in Naxalbari, 103 villages in Phasidewa and 75 villages in Kharibari. The size of population in these villages varies. These villages are further divided according to their total population size into seven categories. i.e., total population below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999 and above 10000. In the year 2001 there were total 37 villages having population below 200, consisting of 10 villages in Matigara block, 12 villages in Naxalbari block, 12 villages in Phasidewa block and 3 villages in Kharibari block. There were 49 villages with population between 200-499, with 6 villages in Matigara block, 9 villages in Naxalbari block, 12 villages in Phasidewa block and 22 villages in Kharibari block. Similarly, there were 79 villages with population size 500-999 out of which 14 villages were in Matigara block, 19 villages in Naxalbari block, 30 villages in Phasidewa block and 16 villages in Kharibari block. There were 89 villages with the population size of 1000-1999, with 18 villages in Matigara block, 24 villages in Naxalbari block, 23 villages in Phasidewa block and 24 villages in Kharibari block. In the population size category of 2000-4999, there were 57 villages consisting of 17 villages in Matigara block, 12 villages in Naxalbari block, 19 villages in Phasidewa block, 9 villages in Kharibari block respectively. Similarly, there were 14 villages with the population size of 5000-9999, consisting of 2 villages in Matigara block, 5 villages in Naxalbari block, 6 villages in Phasidewa block and 1 village in Kharibari block respectively. Finally, there were 4 villages having population above 10000, with 2 villages in Matigara block, 1 village in Naxalbari block and 1 village in Phasidewa block respectively. It can be seen that the number of villages in each block along with their respective population size and their distribution differ from one block to another in the study area.

Table No. 3.7 C.D. block wise number of inhabited villages, 2011					
Category	Matigara	Naxalbari	Phasidewa	Kharibari	Total
<200	7	7	7	5	26
200-499	10	13	11	11	45
500-999	6	21	24	21	72
1000-1999	10	24	29	22	85
2000-4999	18	13	22	13	66
5000-9999	8	0	8	1	17
10000>	0	0	2	-	2
Total	59	78	103	73	313

Source: District Census Hand Book, Census of India 2011, Calculated by Researcher

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of villages according to their size class in the study area for 2011. From the above table it seen that in the year 2011 there are 313 inhabited villages in Siliguri sub-division consisting of 59 villages in Matigara, 78 villages in Naxalbari, 103 villages in Phasidewa and 73 villages in Kharibari. The size of population in these villages is

non homogenous and differ from village to village. The villages are divided according to their total population size into seven categories of total population i.e., below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999, above 10000. In the year 2011 there were total 26 villages having population below 200, consisting of 7 villages in Matigara block, 7 villages in Naxalbari block, 7 villages in Phasidewa block and 5 villages in Kharibari block. Likewise, there were 45 villages having population between 200-499, with 10 villages in Matigara block, 13 villages in Naxalbari block, 11 villages in Phasidewa block and 11 villages in Kharibari block. In the category of population size 500-999 there were 72 villages consisting 6 villages in Matigara block, 21 villages in Naxalbari block, 24 villages in Phasidewa block and 21 villages in Kharibari block respectively. In the category of population size 1000-1999, there were 85 villages consisting of 10 villages in Matigara block, 24 villages in Naxalbari block, 29 villages in Phasidewa block and 22 villages in Kharibari block respectively. In the category of population size 2000-4999, there were 66 villages consisting of 18 villages in Matigara block, 13 villages in Naxalbari block, 22 villages in Phasidewa block and 13 villages in Kharibari block respectively. In the category of population size 5000-9999, there were 17 villages consisting of 8 villages in Matigara block, 8 villages in Phasidewa block and 1 village in Kharibari block, respectively. There were 2 villages having population above 10000 which belongs to Phasidewa block. Thus it is seen that the number of villages and their distribution differ from block to block in the study area.

It is worth mentioning that in 1991 and 2001, there were only 2 census towns viz. Bairatisal (Matigara block) and Uttar Bagdogra (Naxalbari block) however, in 2011 census the number of census towns rapidly increased to 14. Out of the total number of newly formed census towns, Matigara block consisted of 6 census towns namely, Bairatisal, Tari, Jitu, Kalkut, Mathapari and Bara Mohonsingh. Naxalbari block consisted of 6 census towns namely Lalman, Uttar Bagdogra, Dakshin Bagdogra, Dumriguri, Geni and Bhimram. Kharibari block consisted 2 census towns viz. Shyamdhan and Kharibari. One interesting fact is from 1991 to 2011 the total number of villages in the smallest four size class categories has declined while the same in largest three size class categories has increased in the study area.

3.6 Population growth across the villages and census towns of the study area

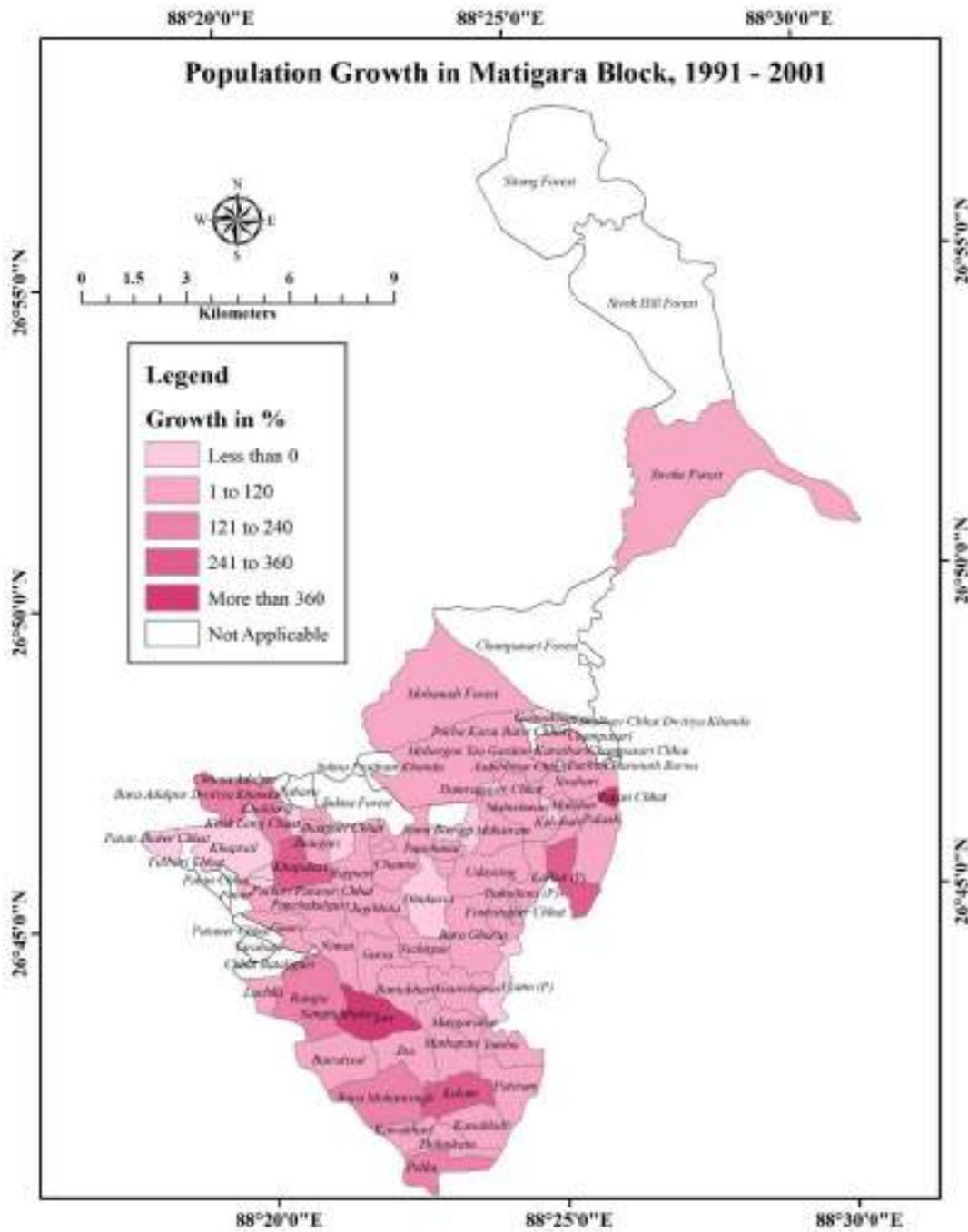
In the previous section, temporal trend of population growth in Siliguri sub-division and Siliguri Municipal Corporation has been analyzed and it is observed that the growth of population in different parts of the study area cannot be assumed to be uniform. Hence, spatial analysis of population growth becomes necessary. In this context the present part deals with

the trend of population growth at village level for the time of period 1991-2011. With the present study being geographically diverse and spread over an area of 819.61 sq. km, differences in population growth becomes a natural phenomenon. Attempts will therefore be made to identify and give a detailed account on the inter-block difference in population growth during the decades of 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively. Since it has been found that the total number of villages has changed in different years of census (1991-335, 2001-329, and 2011-313) only those villages which were present in two consecutive census year have been taken into consideration to show the change in population.

Sl. No	Name	Distance from S.M.C in km.	Population			Decadal Growth Rate (%)	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Bairatisal	11.4	6996	—	—	—	—
2	Bairatisal(C.T)*	11.4	4703	5405	4916	14.93	-9.05
3	Baniakhari	8.4	1984	3555	5088	79.18	43.12
4	Bara Adalpur Dwitiya	16.6	677	1858	419	174.45	-77.45
5	Bara Gharia	6.6	1393	1979	3744	42.07	89.19
6	Bara Mohansingh**	9.8	3242	11006	15616	239.48	41.89
7	Bataliguri	15.8	289	265	362	-8.30	36.60
8	Champasari Chhat	11.5	—	88	96	—	9.09
9	Chamta	9.9	1060	1305	3446	23.11	164.06
10	Chmamtataguri	10.1	382	713	1267	86.65	77.70
11	Daknikata	6.9	1321	1669	4497	26.34	169.44
12	Damra Gayer Chhat	11.2	1164	21	—	-98.20	—
13	Dhukuria	8.7	1275	1147	1783	-10.04	55.45
14	Dumriguri Chhat	16	627	768	950	22.49	23.70
15	Duramarir Chhat	11.5	993	147	—	-85.20	—
16	Foutsingher Chhat	5.8	440	713	—	62.05	—
17	Fulbari Pataner Chhat	15.2	151	170	234	12.58	37.65
18	Gal Makhari	11.2	242	73	45	-69.83	-38.36
19	Gaur Charan	6.8	1054	1889	4124	79.22	118.32
20	Gouri	16.6	347	399	428	14.99	7.27
21	Guria	10.7	1547	2008	2913	29.80	45.07
22	Jadu Bhitar Chhat	10.2	445	799	1242	79.55	55.44
23	Jhauguri	12.4	354	677	767	91.24	13.29
24	Jhauguri Chhat	11.8	1770	1745	147	-1.41	-91.58
25	Jitu**	8.4	2534	5004	5892	97.47	17.75
26	Jugi Bhita	13.5	942	1153	1528	22.40	32.52
27	Kala Bari	8.5	575	784	1482	36.35	89.03
28	Kalam	8.1	528	2146	5664	306.44	163.93
29	Kalkut**	6.8	1278	4356	9184	240.85	110.84
30	Kamala Barir Chhat	12.7	207	236	264	14.01	11.86
31	Karai Bari	10.7	765	841	1183	9.93	40.67
32	Kauakhali	5.4	1838	3917	6615	113.11	68.88
33	Kawakhari	8.3	1210	2048	3676	69.26	79.49
34	Khaprul	15.9	2402	1671	4004	-30.43	139.62

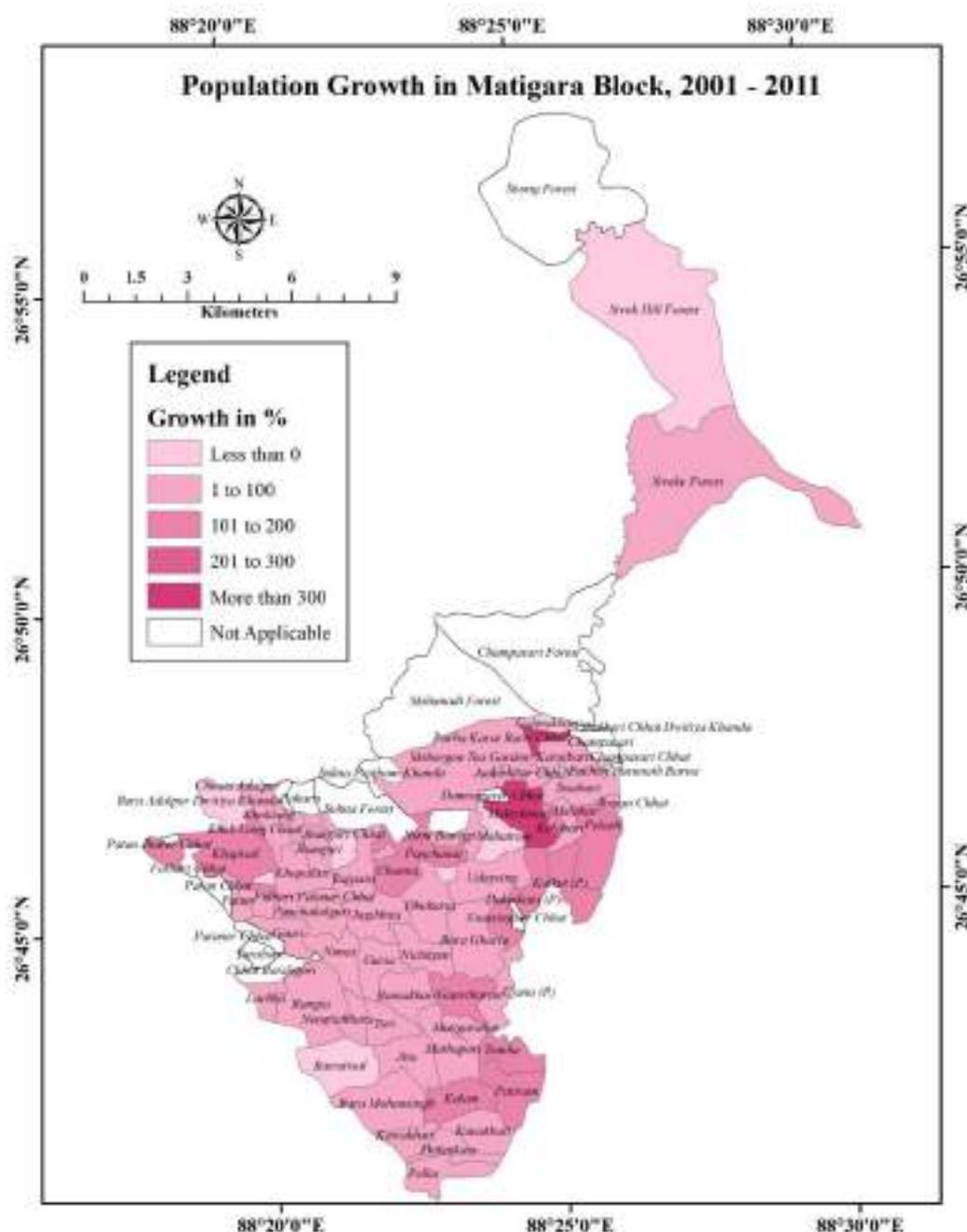
35	Kho Palasi	14.1	633	2764	5284	336.65	91.17
36	Khok Long	16.3	1275	3359	737	163.45	-78.06
37	Khoklong Chaat	16.2	344	47	52	-86.34	10.64
38	Lachka	14.5	806	1035	1126	28.41	8.79
39	Lalsara Chhat	18.5	328	430	551	31.10	28.14
40	Mahatram	8.6	1767	2531	1299	43.24	-48.68
41	Mahish Mari	9.4	831	1306	6010	57.16	360.18
42	Malahar	8.3	451	127	376	-71.84	196.06
43	Mathapari**	7	3144	6689	11529	112.75	72.36
44	Matigara Hat	6.1	1990	3828	4710	92.36	23.04
45	Mohandi Forest	12.8	502	556	_	10.76	_
46	Mohorgon Tea Garden	13.3	1801	2873	3169	59.52	10.30
47	Nengti Chhara	10	344	1994	3182	479.65	59.58
48	Nichitpur	9	542	688	990	26.94	43.90
49	Nimai	11	1349	2172	3816	61.01	75.69
50	Nunu Bairagi Chhat	8.9	32	_	_	_	_
51	Nunubairagi	12.9	1088	218	364	-79.96	66.97
52	Palash	7.9	1052	1525	4204	44.96	175.67
53	Pancha Kulguri	12.4	814	1715	2485	110.69	44.90
54	Panchanai	9.1	1257	2446	5105	94.59	108.71
55	Patan	15.7	_	125	142	_	13.60
56	Patan Jharer	17.6	825	693	_	-16.00	_
57	Patiram	4	2450	3232	8315	31.92	157.27
58	Pelku	8.6	656	1802	3112	174.70	72.70
59	Purba Karai Barir Chhat	10.9	_	22	314	_	1327.27
60	Rajpauri	11.1	994	1526	2018	53.52	32.24
61	Rangia	10.5	1163	2876	3682	147.29	28.03
62	Ruhinir Chhat	14.3	1917	1850	98	-3.50	-94.70
63	Rupan Chhat	10	19	119	238	526.32	100.00
64	Salbari Chhat Pratham	8	257	312	107	21.40	-65.71
65	Shal Bari Chhat Dwitia	12.2	54	_	_	_	_
66	Sisa Bari	9.8	441	684	1085	55.10	58.63
67	Sivok Hill Forest	23.2	_	510	321	_	-37.06
68	Sivoke Forest	17.4	595	632	1045	6.22	65.35
69	Sukna Pratham Khanda	12.2	1576	_	_	_	_
70	Tari**	8.8	1671	10037	14558	500.66	45.04
71	Thiknikata	7.1	1216	2438	3294	100.49	35.11
72	Tomba	3.5	1874	3687	9632	96.74	161.24
73	Uday Sing	8.1	1038	1362	2092	31.21	53.60
74	Ujanu	4.3	2929	561	660	-80.85	17.65
*village declared as census town in 2001							
**village declared as census town in 2011							
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011, Calculated by the Researcher							

Map No. 3.1 Population growth in Matigara block, 1991-2001



Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

Map No. 3.2 Population growth in Matigara block, 2001-2011



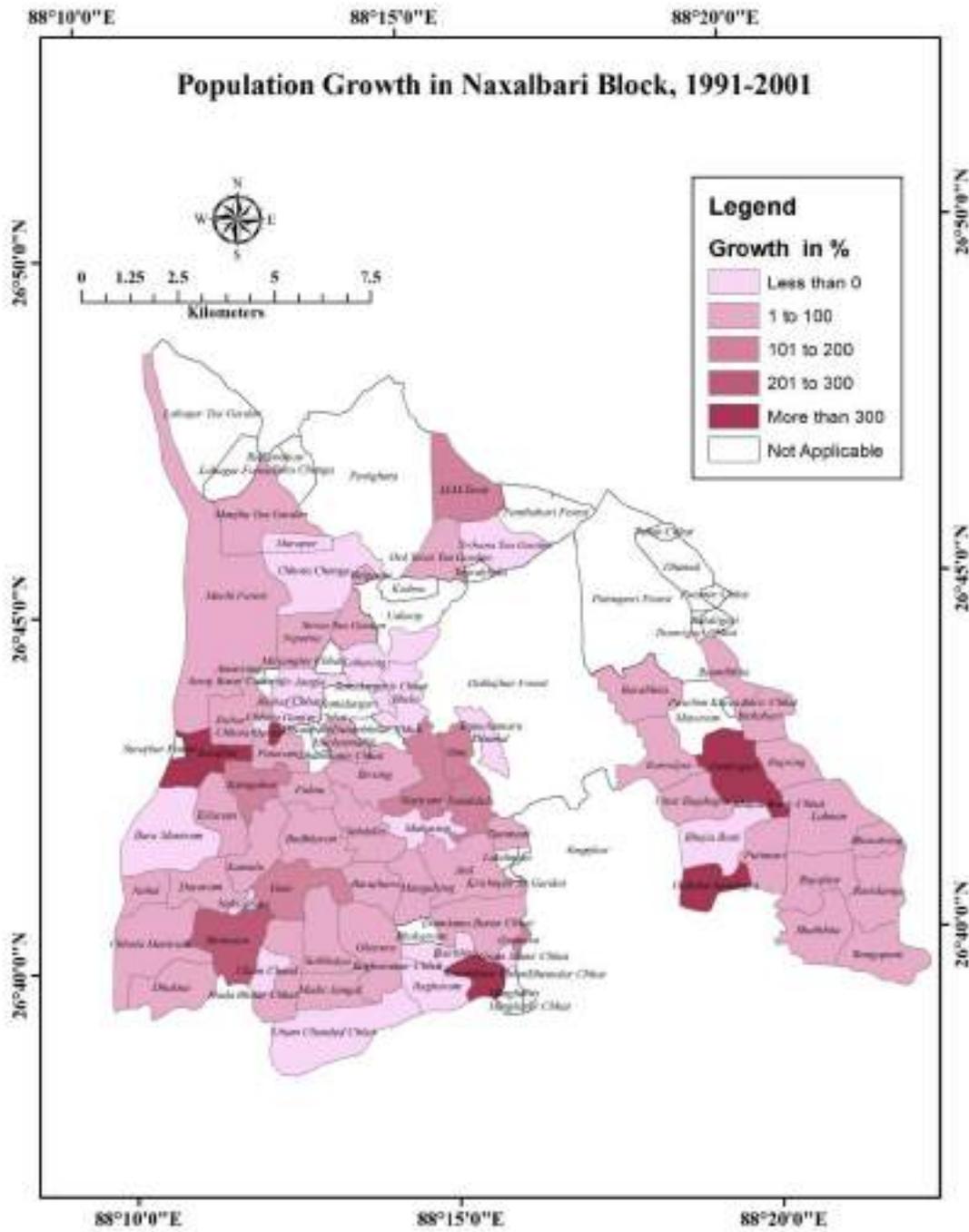
Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

During 1991-2001 the highest growth rate in Matigara block was found in Rupan Chhat village, recording a population growth of 526% whereas the lowest growth rate was observed in Damragayer Chhat recording a growth of -98%. On the other hand, in the following decade of 2001-11, highest population growth was observed in Purba Karai Barir Chhat recording a growth rate of 1327% while the lowest growth was witnessed in Jhauguri Chhat, recording a growth rate of -91.58%.

Sl. No	Name	Distance from S.M.C in km.	Population			Decadal Growth Rate (%)	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Atal	21.5	928	1542	1487	66.16	-3.57
2	Bair Bhita	24.9	128	116	111	-9.38	-4.31
3	Bara Bhita	17.7	110	199	176	80.91	-11.56
4	Bara Chenga	32.5	2292	—	—	—	—
5	Bara Maniram	28.3	771	644	886	-16.47	37.58
6	Baraj Haru	24.3	639	1063	1465	66.35	37.82
7	Batlabari	12.9	1158	1488	1813	28.50	21.84
8	Bauni Bhita	15.1	514	811	932	57.78	14.92
9	Belgachi	28.5	1312	1788	1947	36.28	8.89
10	Bhakat Ram	23.9	295	—	—	—	—
11	Bharat Sing	10.4	333	533	700	60.06	31.33
12	Bhelu	24.1	87	85	564	-2.30	563.53
13	Bhimram**	27.1	3028	9310	11058	207.46	18.78
14	Bhujia Bani	15.5	1276	1047	1487	-17.95	42.02
15	Bhujia Banir Chhat	13	453	2846	2248	528.26	-21.01
16	Birsing	23.7	1099	1289	1380	17.29	7.06
17	Budh Karan	24.8	1417	1608	1632	13.48	1.49
18	Chhota Chenga	29.9	1127	820	754	-27.24	-8.05
19	Chhota Ganja	28.5	5	101	96	1920.00	-4.95
20	Chhota Ganjer Chhat	29.2	146	31	68	-78.77	119.35
21	Chhota Maniram	32	1131	1497	1999	32.36	33.53
22	Dakshin Bagdogra**	16.4	1213	5744	2647	373.54	-53.92
23	Dalkajhar Forest	21.8	—	8318	512	—	-93.84
24	Damdama	23.1	625	1198	1294	91.68	8.01
25	Dayaram	29.3	2498	2505	3182	0.28	27.03
26	Deoan Bhitir Chhat	25.5	41	—	—	—	—
27	Deoani	19.1	850	1088	1735	28.00	59.47
28	Dhakna	29.7	1875	2406	3537	28.32	47.01
29	Dhani Bani	25.7	656	—	—	—	—
30	Dhani Banir Chhat	27.8	—	91	509	—	459.34
31	Dhemal	18	229	338	459	47.60	35.80
32	Dumri Guri**	17.1	2233	10947	13416	390.24	22.55
33	Fakna	27.7	687	1092	1424	58.95	30.40
34	Gaziram	24.2	446	1053	579	136.10	-45.01
35	Geni**	26.6	2805	7080	8747	152.41	23.55
36	Ghusuru	25.2	1126	1389	1373	23.36	-1.15
37	Grammani	24.1	205	484	340	136.10	-29.75
38	Grammanir Chhat	24.3	573	344	476	-39.97	38.37
39	Hoda Bhitir Chhat	28.7	609	979	980	60.76	0.10
40	Huchai Mallik	25	559	698	616	24.87	-11.75
41	Jamidar Guri	26.4	—	716	790	—	10.34
42	Jamidar Gurir Chhat	26.1	123	85	209	-30.89	145.88
43	Jhabar Chhat	29.9	225	164	243	-27.11	48.17
44	Kamala	28.7	2304	3505	4908	52.13	40.03
45	Kamalpur	16	1388	2370	3022	70.75	27.51
46	Ketugabur	28.6	648	1405	1814	116.82	29.11
47	Kilaram	28.4	1285	1584	1931	23.27	21.91
48	Lakshman	19.2	633	—	—	—	—
49	Lakshmaner Chhat	20.6	415	—	—	—	—
50	Lalman**	11.4	2927	5001	6894	70.86	37.85
51	Lohagar Forest	33.2	171	—	—	—	—
52	Lohagar Tea Garden	36.6	1513	—	—	—	—
53	Lohasing	31.5	2152	1339	1363	-37.78	1.79
54	M.M.Terai	25.5	444	1090	1204	145.50	10.46
55	Maha Sing	22.1	529	500	662	-5.48	32.40

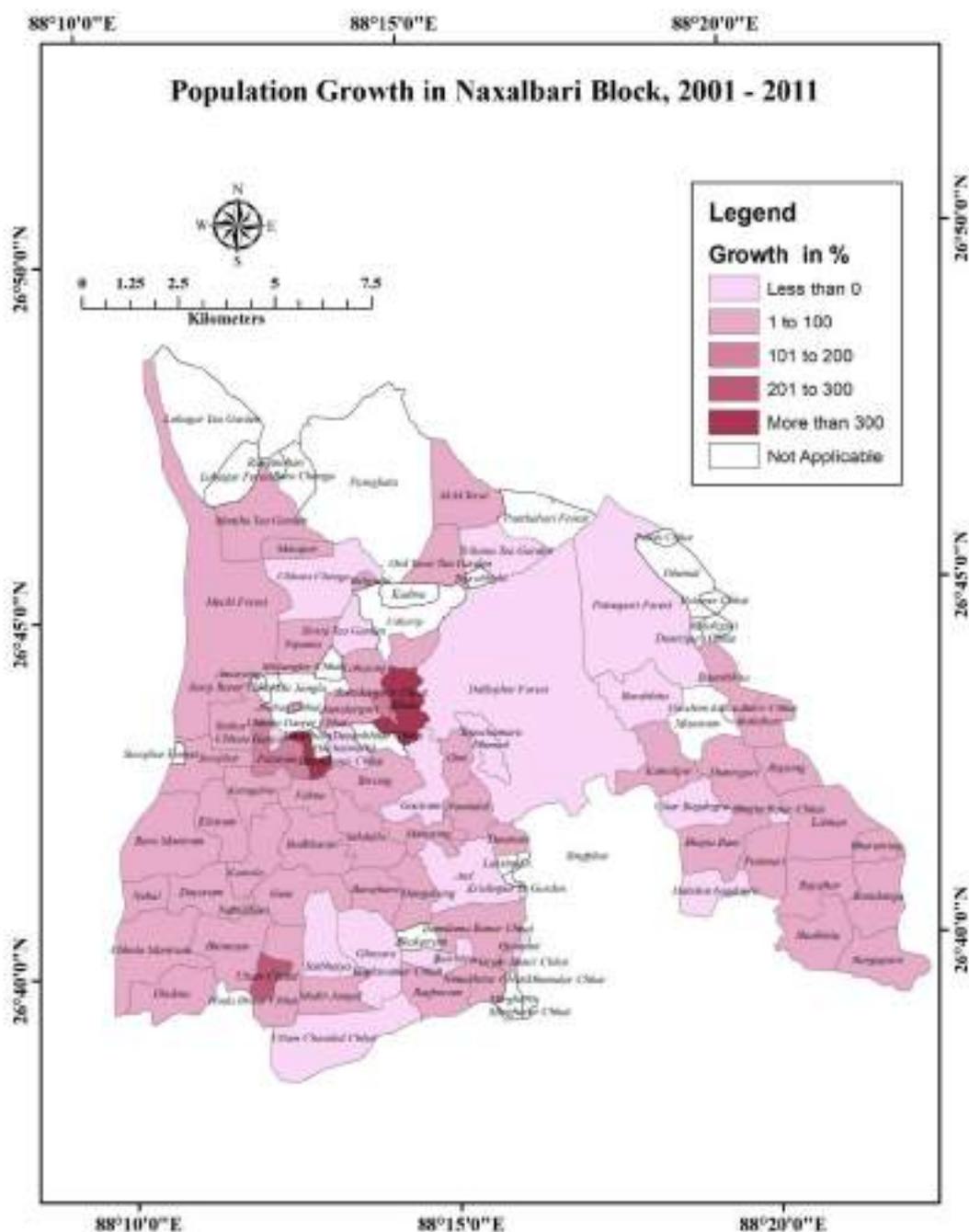
56	Mangal Sing	22.1	1300	1859	2327	43.00	25.17
57	Manjha Tea Garden	32.2	968	1145	1323	18.29	15.55
58	Marapur	31	1122	679	738	-39.48	8.69
59	Maya Ram	15.5	89	—	—	—	—
60	Mechi Forest	31.4	118	208	225	76.27	8.17
61	Minghara	25.5	215	—	—	—	—
62	Mingharar Chhat	25.9	190	229	787	20.53	243.67
63	Mir Jangla	29.3	1683	1571	—	-6.65	—
64	Mir Jangler Chhat	31	700	669	—	-4.43	—
65	Mudir Jangal	27.8	686	772	845	12.54	9.46
66	Naksal Bari	28.2	4612	1763	1618	-61.77	-8.22
67	Nandalal	21.6	513	1070	1522	108.58	42.24
68	Nehal	30.5	300	522	731	74.00	40.04
69	Nimu Bhitara Chhat	24.3	37	173	274	367.57	58.38
70	Nipania	30.8	1835	2477	2908	34.99	17.40
71	Omi	23.1	410	1230	1410	200.00	14.63
72	Ord Terai Tea Garden	25	1310	2166	2748	65.34	26.87
73	Panighata	30.4	4036	—	—	—	—
74	Panta Pari Forest	21.3	—	691	434	—	-37.19
75	Pata Ram	40.4	200	213	252	6.50	18.31
76	Putimari	12.7	767	879	1217	14.60	38.45
77	Raghuram	25.7	493	461	481	-6.49	4.34
78	Raghuramer Chhat	25.5	310	119	109	-61.61	-8.40
79	Raja Jhar	13	1534	2126	2590	38.59	21.83
80	Rang Mohan	33.1	794	—	—	—	—
81	Ranga Pani	10.6	1575	2729	3619	73.27	32.61
82	Rani Danga	10.3	3181	3944	4655	23.99	18.03
83	Rupsing	12.8	1838	2573	3499	39.99	35.99
84	Sat Bhaia	25.5	823	950	655	15.43	-31.05
85	Sebdela	24.1	859	866	1276	0.81	47.34
86	Shai Bhita	13.1	1242	1534	1851	23.51	20.66
87	Sirsia Tea Garden	29.5	764	886	245	15.97	-72.35
88	Siubar	29.4	761	879	1052	15.51	19.68
89	Surajibar	30	12	204	235	1600.00	15.20
90	Tarabari	15.9	148	151	163	2.03	7.95
91	Tarabarir Chhat	18.3	17	2	10	-88.24	400.00
92	Teprabhola	23.4	630	—	—	—	—
93	Tepuchamaru	24.5	598	—	—	—	—
94	Trihana Tea Garden	22.9	2431	2039	2016	-16.13	-1.13
95	Udiarip	26.7	—	—	663	—	—
96	Uttam Chand	28	491	457	569	-6.92	24.51
97	Uttam Chanded Chhat	33.1	645	574	538	-11.01	-6.27
98	Uttar Bagdogra (Ct)*	14.8	12064	15774	12064	30.75	-23.52
*village declared as census town in 2001							
**village declared as census town in 2011							
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.							

Map No. 3.3 Population growth in Naxalbari block, 1991-2001



Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

Map No. 3.4 Population growth in Naxalbari block, 2001-2011



Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

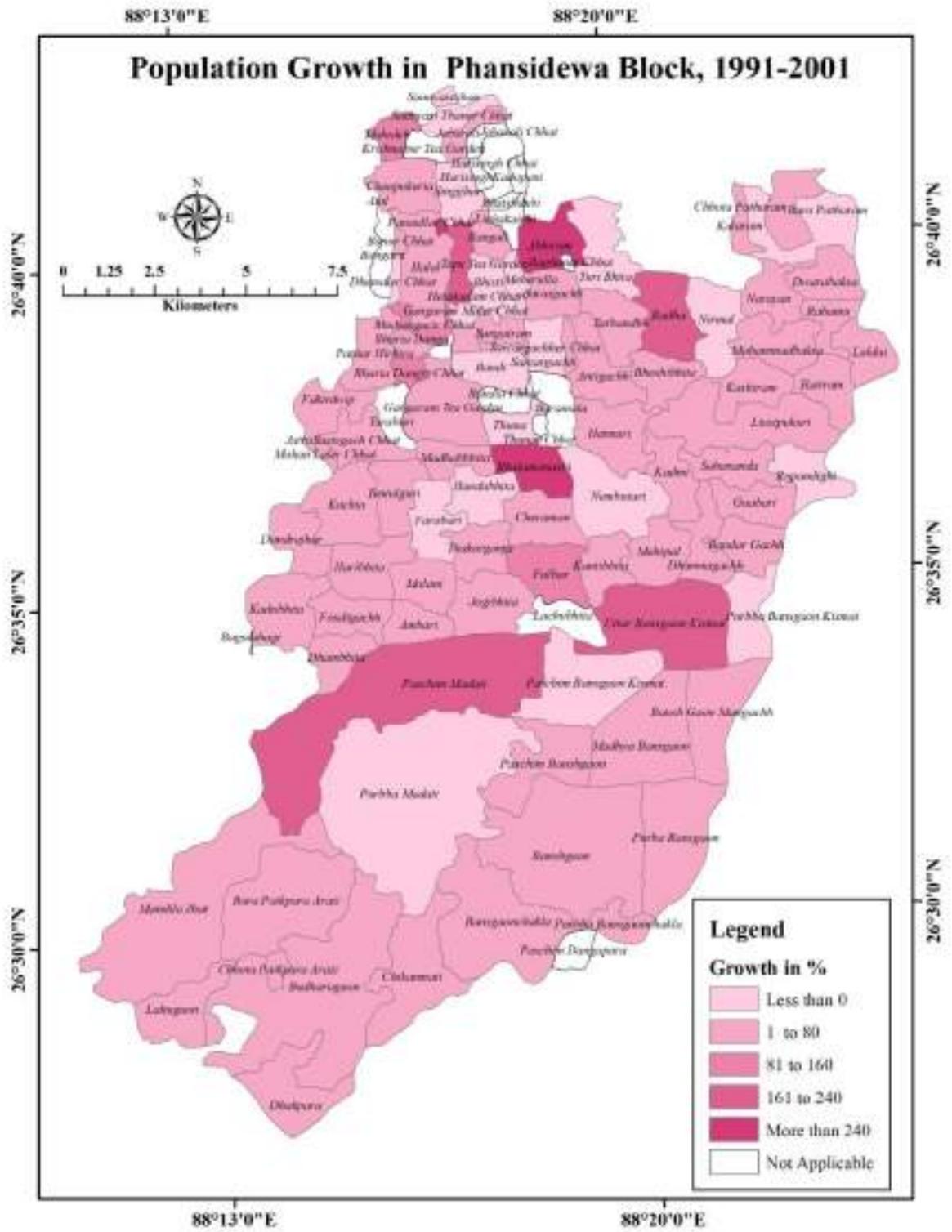
During 1991-2001, the highest growth rate of population in Naxalbari block was observed in Chhota Ganja village recording a population growth of 1920% whereas the lowest growth rate was observed in Chhota Ganja Chhat recording a growth of -78.77%. On the other hand, in 2001-11 decade the highest population growth was observed in Bhelu recording a growth rate of 564% and the lowest growth was found in Dalkajhar Forest recording a growth rate of -93.84%.

Sl. No	Name	Distance from SMC in km.	Population			Decadal Growth Rate (%)	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Abhiram	18.1	497	1976	1773	297.59	-10.27
2	Ambari	12.1	933	1041	1371	11.58	31.70
3	Anti Gachh	16.9	778	820	2027	5.40	147.20
4	Bandar Gachh	22	2941	3825	3891	30.06	1.73
5	Bandi	21.8	1709	685	493	-59.92	-28.03
6	Bandia Chhat	22.7	—	124	961	—	675.00
7	Bangaru	23.1	1819	—	—	—	—
8	Bans Gaon	30.6	3515	4615	5958	31.29	29.10
9	Bansgaon Chakla	34.8	3031	3940	3876	29.99	-1.62
10	Bansh Gaon Mangachh	25.9	589	614	724	4.24	17.92
11	Banur Chhat	21.5	259	313	446	20.85	42.49
12	Bara Paikpara Arazi	41.2	4075	5123	6899	25.72	34.67
13	Bara Pathu Ram	9.5	2557	2247	2728	-12.12	21.41
14	Barai Gachh	19.7	617	875	427	41.82	-51.20
15	Baramala	24.2	—	368	1799	0.00	388.86
16	Bhala Manashi	25.3	855	3135	2951	266.67	-5.87
17	Bharia Danga	24.5	137	153	—	11.68	0.00
18	Bharia Dangir Chhat	24.8	88	175	190	98.86	8.57
19	Bhisti	23.1	1994	400	459	-79.94	14.75
20	Bhuban Gurir Chhat	23	328	694	870	111.59	25.36
21	Bhushi Bhita	17.1	717	876	1011	22.18	15.41
22	Budharu Gaon	42	3901	5317	6841	36.30	28.66
23	Chaupukuria	20.5	2252	2778	1724	23.36	-37.94
24	Chhota Paikpara Arazi	40.7	482	712	763	47.72	7.16
25	Chhota Pathu Ram	8.3	888	1476	1918	66.22	29.95
26	Chikan Mati	44.7	536	738	2480	37.69	236.04
27	Churaman	25.9	607	948	842	56.18	-11.18
28	Dalur Chhat	20.7	433	560	786	29.33	40.36
29	Dandra Jhar	33.3	519	663	1050	27.75	58.37
30	Dhak Para	47.4	1990	2682	3322	34.77	23.86
31	Dhakna Gachh	32.7	146	133	184	-8.90	38.35
32	Dham Bhita	32	173	232	728	34.10	213.79
33	Dhamna Gachh	20.9	1500	1790	2356	19.33	31.62
34	Dhemaler Chhar	23.3	474	337	644	-28.90	91.10
35	Dwara Baksa	12	562	726	1161	29.18	59.92
36	Fakir Dwip	29.1	589	813	948	38.03	16.61
37	Farabari	29.5	1594	1488	1405	-6.65	-5.58
38	Foudi Gachh	30.3	627	949	787	51.36	-17.07
39	Fulbar	23.7	804	1487	1279	84.95	-13.99
40	Ganga Ram Tea Garden	24.1	2338	2792	2793	19.42	0.04
41	Gangaram Maler Chhat	21.1	405	104	109	-74.32	4.81
42	Guabari	19.2	1111	1816	2203	63.46	21.31
43	Halal	21.5	1195	1532	1511	28.20	-1.37
44	Haoda Bhita	27.3	2849	931	736	-67.32	-20.95
45	Hari Bhita	30.1	855	1084	1042	26.78	-3.87
46	Hatiram	14	820	980	1421	19.51	45.00
47	Hela Kadam Chhat	25.1	50	6	289	-88.00	4716.67
48	Hetmuri	19.4	1726	2141	2124	24.04	-0.79
49	Jabarali	16.6	796	1004	1836	26.13	82.87
50	Jogi Bhita	29.1	1671	2089	2221	25.01	6.32
51	Kadmi	20.5	817	991	1256	21.30	26.74
52	Kadopani	16	—	357	1206	—	237.82
53	Kadu Bhita	33.7	416	446	205	7.21	-54.04
54	Kalaram	10.4	1624	2105	2463	29.62	17.01
55	Kanti Bhita	30.7	560	915	645	63.39	-29.51

56	Kashi Ram	15.2	1959	2009	2372	2.55	18.07
57	Krishnapur Tea Garden	17.4	—	84	405	—	382.14
58	Kuchia	29	940	1270	1360	35.11	7.09
59	Lachubhita	25.3	-	764	1260	—	64.92
60	Lahu Gaon	44	7056	9959	12710	41.14	27.62
61	Laldas	12.1	640	752	738	17.50	-1.86
62	Liusi Pukuri	16.5	3967	4378	5185	10.36	18.43
63	Madhab Bhita	25.1	690	912	1090	32.17	19.52
64	Madhya Bansaon	25.6	6014	7411	9132	23.23	23.22
65	Mahammad Baksa	13.7	1396	1779	2913	27.44	63.74
66	Mahideb	18.1	84	158	40	88.10	-74.68
67	Mahipal	23.1	1044	1549	1887	48.37	21.82
68	Mandila Jhar	44.5	4307	6444	6642	49.62	3.07
69	Meherulla	19.8	1071	214	1501	-80.02	601.40
70	Mohan Laler Chhat	34.3	152	220	307	44.74	39.55
71	Molani	28.5	1778	1956	3020	10.01	54.40
72	Muktar Chhat	21.9	17	24	18	41.18	-25.00
73	Narayan	13.2	1119	1566	695	39.95	-55.62
74	Nembutari	27.4	1181	725	776	-38.61	7.03
75	Nirmmal	13.2	2311	2227	2557	-3.63	14.82
76	Nitu Bhita Chhat	22.2	443	—	—	—	—
77	Panaullar Chhat	19.9	47	193	309	310.64	60.10
78	Paschim Bansaon Kismat	26.9	3728	2560	1644	-31.33	-35.78
79	Paschim Bansh Gaon	28	1665	1993	1313	19.70	-34.12
80	Paschim Madati	37.1	3916	10772	13523	175.08	25.54
81	Pathar Hir Hira	27.2	431	497	502	15.31	1.01
82	Pathar Hir Hira Chhat	26.2	980	3342	4039	241.02	20.86
83	Purba Bans Gaon	28.5	2224	2907	3859	30.71	32.75
84	Purbba Bansaon Chakla	31.8	976	1302	1756	33.40	34.87
85	Purbba Bansaon Kismat	22.1	2465	882	2184	-64.22	147.62
86	Purbba Madati	35.5	8926	6571	6424	-26.38	-2.24
87	Radha	14.4	596	1653	1932	177.35	16.88
88	Rahamu	11.8	557	709	702	27.29	-0.99
89	Rangali	31.4	368	455	617	23.64	35.60
90	Rupandighi	18.3	1488	1099	724	-26.14	-34.12
91	Sahananda	18.3	991	1212	1916	22.30	58.09
92	Sanga Tram	21.6	125	135	85	8.00	-37.04
93	Sannyasi Thaner Chhat	16.9	1424	915	930	-35.74	1.64
94	Sarcar Gachh	20.8	509	689	808	35.36	17.27
95	Sarcar Gachher Chhat	21.1	988	32	664	-96.76	1975.00
96	Sastu Gachh	32.5	448	552	634	23.21	14.86
97	Singi Jhor	18.1	966	643	1066	-33.44	65.79
98	Tarabari	15.5	-	—	289	—	—
99	Tar Bandha	15.7	1001	1271	1415	26.97	11.33
100	Tentul Guri	31.1	586	772	916	31.74	18.65
101	Tepu Tea Garden	22.2	660	2182	2438	230.61	11.73
102	Thakur Ganja	27.8	1441	1926	2571	33.66	33.49
103	Thuna	22.7	1150	1145	1070	-0.43	-6.55
104	Thunar Chhat	23.1	-	447	319	—	-28.64
105	Turi Bhita	20.4	1147	931	69	-18.83	-92.59
106	Uttar Bansaon Kismat	23	1324	4199	5064	217.15	20.60

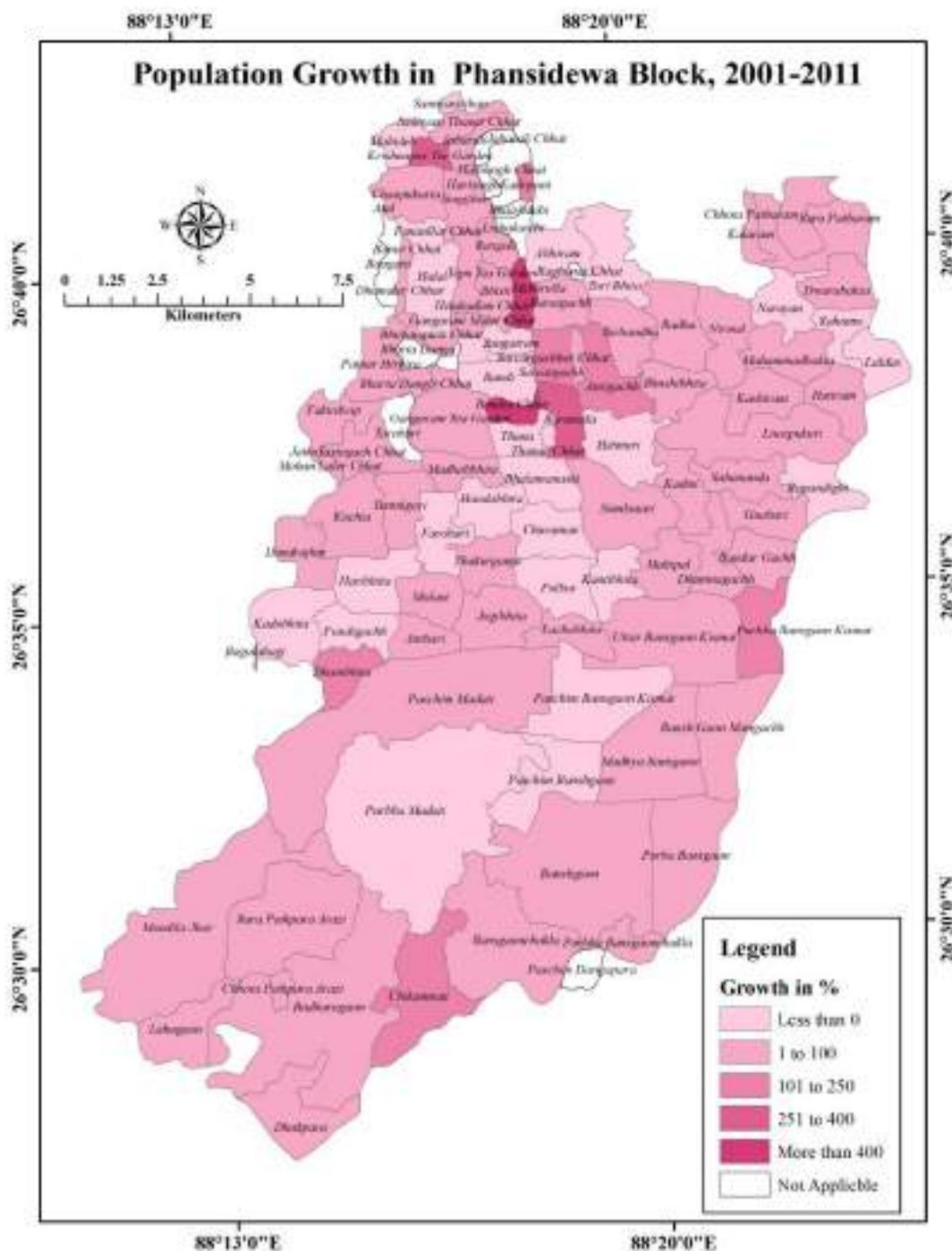
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Map No. 3.5 Population growth in Phansidewa block, 1991-2001



Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

Map No. 3.6 Population growth in Phansidewa block, 2001-2011



Source: Prepared by the Researcher.

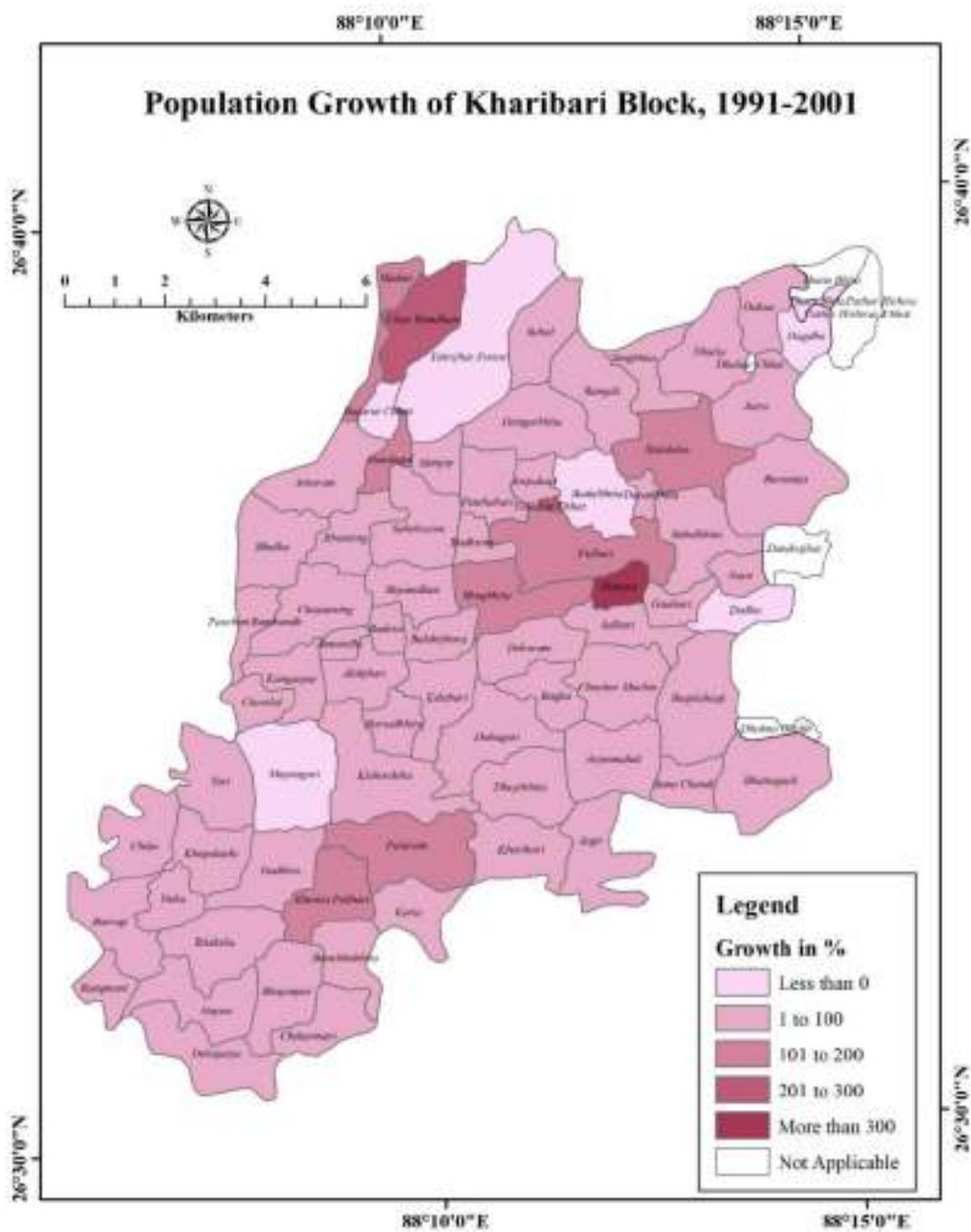
During 1991-2001 the highest growth rate in Phansidewa block was found in Panaullar Chhat village recording a population growth of 310.64% whereas the lowest growth rate was observed in Sarcargachher Chhat recording a growth of -96.76%. On the other hand, in 2001-11, the highest population growth was observed in Helakadam Chhat with a growth rate of 4716.67 % and the lowest growth rate of -74.76% was recorded in Mahideb.

Sl. No	Name	Distance from SMC in km.	Population			Decadal Growth Rate %	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	Alokhari	38.5	279	395	529	41.58	33.92
2	Antaram	36.3	251	276	536	9.96	94.20
3	Arjanmahal	35.3	1016	1136	1488	11.81	30.99
4	Badal Bhita	35.7	785	501	408	-36.18	-18.56
5	Badora	37.6	209	264	329	26.32	24.62
6	Bagha	39.8	587	846	943	44.12	11.47
7	Bagula Hagi	35.2	586	692	813	18.09	17.49
8	Bairagi	47.8	1312	1514	1961	15.40	29.52
9	Bajarur Chhat	33.6	114	95	192	-16.67	102.11
10	Balahi Jhora	37.6	923	1301	1398	40.95	7.46
11	Banchha Bhita	42.4	710	1045	1463	47.18	40.00
12	Barsad Bhita	41.3	1781	2208	2671	23.98	20.97
13	Bhajanpur	44.2	1213	1774	2401	46.25	35.34
14	Bhatta Gachh	34.1	427	459	601	7.49	30.94
15	Bhog Bhita	36.4	1127	2535	2991	124.93	17.99
16	Bhulka	39.5	230	273	306	18.70	12.09
17	Bilakshu	45	361	454	762	25.76	67.84
18	Budh Sing	35.4	325	641	824	97.23	28.55
19	Bura Ganja	30.5	475	649	616	36.63	-5.08
20	Chayan Sing	37.4	1369	1871	2158	36.67	15.34
21	Chchur Muchur	38.4	997	1467	1682	47.14	14.66
22	Chekar Mari	43.8	630	709	876	12.54	23.55
23	Chiku	46.2	246	344	435	39.84	26.45
24	Chunilal	44.8	854	950	1192	11.24	25.47
25	Dagdhu	27.7	899	109	29	-87.88	-73.39
26	Dakua	27.3	318	447	508	40.57	13.65
27	Dangar Bhita	32.4	1327	1661	2207	25.17	32.87
28	Debi Ganja	47.1	1216	1837	2042	51.07	11.16
29	Debu Ram	38.3	890	1020	968	14.61	-5.10
30	Deoan Bhita	34.5	281	455	857	61.92	88.35
31	Dhulia	34.2	884	1126	1303	27.38	15.72
32	Dhupi Bhita	38.2	2179	3059	3518	40.39	15.00
33	Doha Guri	39.5	963	1135	1405	17.86	23.79
34	Duba	46.7	354	513	695	44.92	35.48
35	Dudha	34.3	621	322	379	-48.15	17.70
36	Ful Bari	36.7	125	266	810	112.80	204.51
37	Ful Barir Chat	34.9	84	260	171	209.52	-34.23
38	Gadhira	43.9	772	948	1164	22.80	22.78
39	Gandagal	34.4	1553	3120	4363	100.90	39.84
40	Gayen	45.9	997	1203	1469	20.66	22.11
41	Gua Bari	37.3	225	274	343	21.78	25.18
42	Hati Doba	33.5	853	1779	1962	108.56	10.29
43	Jagir	37.4	1108	1434	1662	29.42	15.90
44	Jama Tulla	38	400	442	506	10.50	14.48
45	Jatru	29.2	544	694	1008	27.57	45.24
46	Jiban Sing	37.1	516	866	1471	67.83	69.86

Chapter 3: Growth of Rural and Urban Settlement within the Study Area

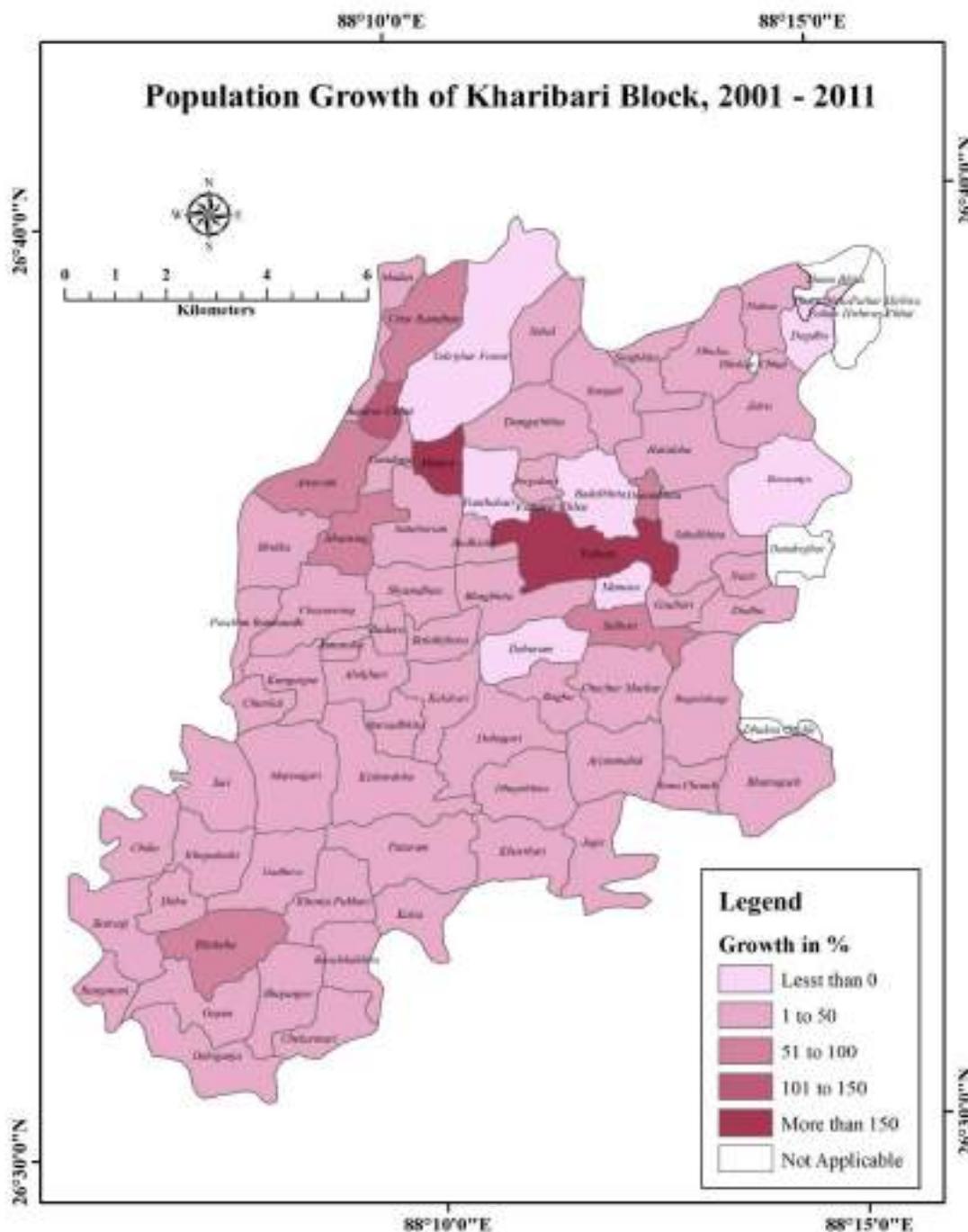
47	Jor Pakari	35.5	237	367	431	54.85	17.44
48	Katia	41	965	1592	1736	64.97	9.05
49	Kelabari	37.7	1520	2010	2562	32.24	27.46
50	Khari Bari	37.3	3943	5442	6660	38.02	22.38
51	Khopalashi	45.9	656	675	779	2.90	15.41
52	Khunia Pukhari	42	824	1955	2275	137.26	16.37
53	Kishor Doba	41.2	2427	2995	3653	23.40	21.97
54	Kungar Pur	39.8	403	444	498	10.17	12.16
55	Madan	32.2	82	213	236	159.76	10.80
56	Manasa	39.5	72	963	600	1237.50	-37.69
57	Manjaya	33.9	466	621	1906	33.26	206.92
58	Mayna Guri	42.8	2080	1325	1704	-36.30	28.60
59	Nazir	38.2	277	280	313	1.08	11.79
60	Pantha Bari	34.6	828	1000	607	20.77	-39.30
61	Paschim Ram Bandh	41	339	600	763	76.99	27.17
62	Pata Ram	40.4	1325	3276	4141	147.25	26.40
63	Rang Muni	48	693	1086	1411	56.71	29.93
64	Rangali	31.4	1536	1842	2425	19.92	31.65
65	Saheburam	35.9	1501	1724	1897	14.86	10.03
66	Salbari	38.9	268	344	538	28.36	56.40
67	Shyamdhan	37	2616	4708	5192	79.97	10.28
68	Sing Bhita	32.8	414	489	536	18.12	9.61
69	Sona (Chalani) Chandi	34.5	1450	1488	1751	2.62	17.67
70	Subal	30	246	280	394	13.82	40.71
71	Subal Bhita	35.6	677	959	1022	41.65	6.57
72	Tari	44.6	1064	1319	1736	23.97	31.61
73	Tharu Bhita	25.6	1216	242	89	-80.10	-63.22
74	Tukriajhar Forest	34.3	709	94	89	-86.74	-5.32
75	Uttar Ramdhan	32.3	1262	4528	6892	258.80	52.21
**village declared as census town in 2011							
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.							

Map No. 3.7 Population growth of Kharibari block, 1991-2001



Source: Prepared by the Researcher

Map No. 3.8 Population growth of Kharibari block, 2001-2011



Source: Prepared by the Researcher

During 1991-2001 the highest growth rate in Kharibari block was experienced by Manasa village recording a population growth of 1237.50% whereas the lowest growth rate was observed in Dagdhu recording a growth of -87.80%. On the other hand, in 2001-11 decade the highest population growth was observed in Manjaya recording a growth rate of 206.92 % and the lowest growth rate was found in Dagdhu recording a growth rate of -73.39%.

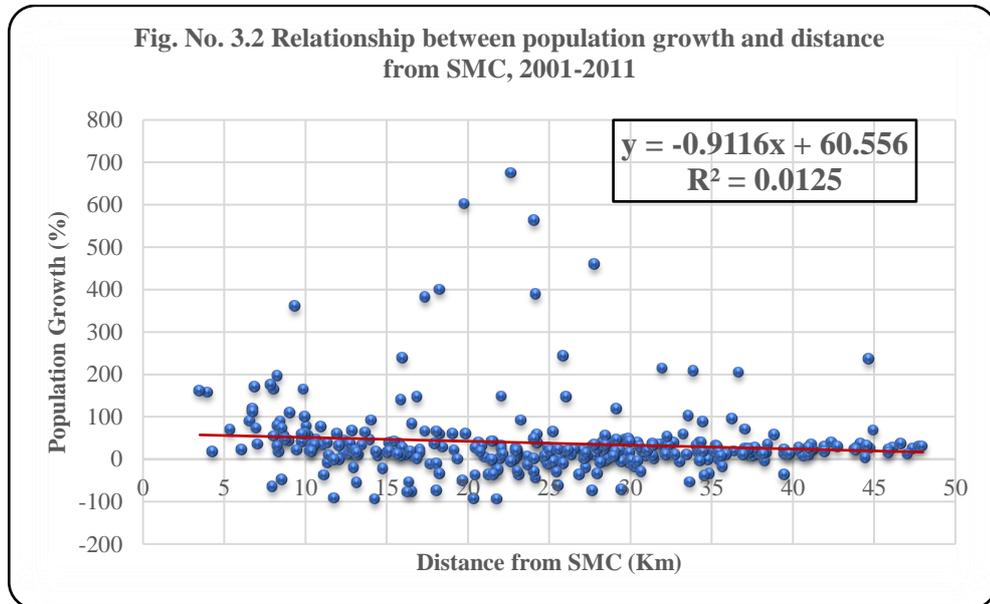
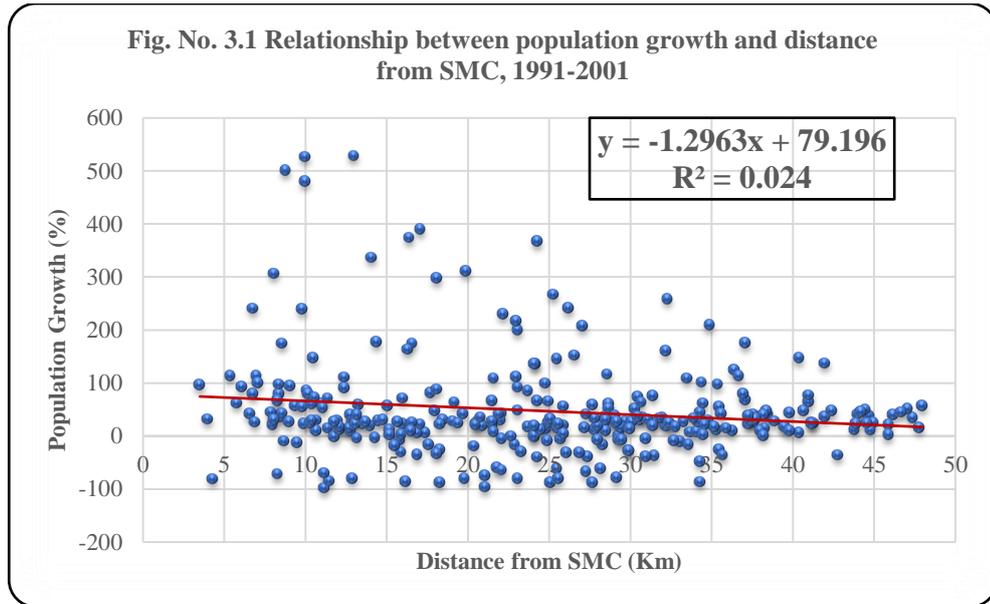


Figure 3.1 and 3.2 shows the relationship between distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation and decadal growth rate of population for each village within the study area during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 respectively. While calculating the regression equation and determining the R^2 value some villages with abnormally high decadal population growth has been left out deliberately. From the figures it can be observed that in Siliguri sub-division during 1991–2001 and 2001-2011, the distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation and decadal growth rate of population for each village in the study area are independent of one another. The regression coefficient between these two variables validates the inference. Moreover, the coefficient of determination calculated was less than 2%, which means that less than 2% of variation in the decadal growth rate of population for each village can be explained

by variation in distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation. Therefore, other factors are more important in determining the decadal growth rate of population among the villages of the study area and distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation does not have any significant influence in determining the population growth. Therefore, the first hypothesis taken for this study that with an increase in distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation the population growth in rural settlements decrease is rejected and it can be said that distance from Siliguri Municipal Corporation does not have any influence in determining the decadal growth rate of population of the rural settlements in the study area.

3.7 Literacy rate across the villages and census towns of the study area

Education plays a very big role in the process of rural-urban interaction. A highly literate population will be more mobile and ready to interact with the nearby urban centre. In the following section an attempt has been made to demonstrate the changes in the literacy rate in the four blocks across Siliguri sub-division from the year 1991 to 2011.

Sl. No.	Name	Literacy Rate (%)		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Bairatisal	49.36	—	—
2	Bairatisal(CT)	87.61	88.28	93.02
3	Baniakhari	24.86	49.93	66.04
4	Bara Adalpur Dwitiya Khanda	84.26	86.47	51.64
5	Bara Gharia	30.10	52.26	78.79
6	Bara Mohan Singh	72.45	84.74	89.83
7	Bataliguri	37.07	51.77	73.91
8	Champasari Chhat	—	58.90	86.59
9	Chamta	23.23	53.52	73.27
10	Chmamtaguri	12.63	49.49	66.91
11	Dakni Kata	55.81	58.88	68.41
12	Damra Gayer Chhat	25.49	100.00	—
13	Dhukuria	17.99	48.45	75.98
14	Dumriguri Chhat	14.07	39.52	59.39
15	Dura Marir Chhat	45.35	14.41	—
16	Fout Singher Chhat	45.09	71.50	—
17	Fulbari Pataner Chhat	31.90	39.29	46.80
18	Gal Makhari	40.30	79.66	72.22
19	Gaur Charan	25.06	42.38	64.81
20	Gouri	7.12	27.74	59.94
21	Guria	30.23	69.90	70.15
22	Jadu Bhitari Chhat	36.19	62.85	85.39
23	Jhauguri	19.86	40.40	62.12
24	Jhauguri Chhat	44.03	47.01	74.17
25	Jitu	69.88	78.24	84.84
26	Jugi Bhita	32.35	46.47	67.05

27	Kala Bari	22.25	43.81	83.14
28	Kalam	34.43	58.80	84.80
29	Kalkut	24.50	57.09	78.31
30	Kamala Barir Chhat	21.79	50.00	69.57
31	Karai Bari	41.27	58.22	70.59
32	Kauakhali	59.99	69.29	74.36
33	Kawakhari	73.88	87.39	89.70
34	Khaprul	34.86	54.30	66.59
35	Kho Palasi	62.57	72.44	85.10
36	Khok Long	45.80	89.95	62.23
37	Khoklong Chaat	38.28	29.41	38.64
38	Lachka	25.08	58.01	70.60
39	Lalsara Chhat	6.51	49.19	72.44
40	Mahatram	38.22	50.07	59.57
41	Mahish Mari	26.97	46.58	67.13
42	Malahar	38.90	73.50	80.86
43	Mathapari	63.66	71.49	77.32
44	Matigara Hat	56.21	65.80	68.57
45	Mohandi Forest	68.27	81.95	—
46	Mohorgon Tea Garden	46.46	27.28	62.03
47	Nengti Chhara	48.95	90.75	69.55
48	Nichitpur	27.17	56.91	58.03
49	Nimai	31.59	55.20	68.19
50	Nunu Bairagi Chhat	0.00	—	—
51	Nunubairagi	32.73	43.09	69.81
52	Palash	54.53	52.79	58.60
53	Pancha Kulguri	11.53	49.55	65.81
54	Panchanai	60.83	56.58	82.11
55	Patan	—	50.50	56.20
56	Patan Jharer	50.98	60.03	—
57	Patiram	45.93	49.57	66.18
58	Pelku	35.71	64.58	85.65
59	Purba Karai Barir Chhat	—	72.22	75.09
60	Rajpauri	5.52	49.64	60.99
61	Rangia	60.78	85.83	64.21
62	Ruhinir Chhat	62.48	93.92	61.54
63	Rupan Chhat	92.31	23.40	50.23
64	Salbari Chhat Pratham Khanda	38.12	63.16	61.22
65	Shal Bari Chhat Dwitia Khanda	31.82	—	—
66	Sisa Bari	20.42	55.75	67.67
67	Sivok Hill Forest	—	75.63	83.15
68	Sivoke Forest	49.17	74.86	80.31
69	Sukna Pratham Khanda	69.10	—	—
70	Tari	14.89	47.18	69.25
71	Thiknikata	45.79	84.21	87.05
72	Tomba	33.31	61.68	73.85
73	Uday Sing	32.50	43.53	59.77
74	Ujanu	55.50	47.14	89.27

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.12 shows the literacy rates for Matigara block from 1991 to 2011. It is seen that Rupan Chhat recorded the highest literacy rate of 92.31 percent while Rajpairi recorded the lowest level of literacy at 5.52 percent in 1991. Likewise, 100 percent literacy rate was recorded in Damra Gayer Chhat, whereas Rupan Chhat witnessed lowest literacy of 23.40 percent in the year 2001. It is interesting to note that Rupan Chhat experienced a drastic fall in the literacy level from 1991 to 2001 as it had recorded the highest literacy rate in 1991. For the year 2011, Bairatisal recorded the highest literacy rate of 93.02 percent while on the other hand Khoklong Chaat recorded the lowest literacy rate at 38.64 percent in the same year.

Sl. No	Name	Literacy Rate (%)		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Atal	32.74	53.07	62.93
2	Bair Bhita	19.59	48.00	45.74
3	Bara Bhita	35.42	62.92	76.58
4	Bara Chenga	48.12	—	—
5	Bara Maniram	33.49	54.81	74.59
6	Baraj Haru	51.82	60.43	58.50
7	Batlabari	34.11	66.93	72.58
8	Bauni Bhita	34.79	65.58	74.88
9	Belgachi	65.16	57.92	65.29
10	Bhakat Ram	21.48	—	—
11	Bharat Sing	49.09	59.95	76.43
12	Bhelu	22.06	60.27	53.54
13	Bhimram	63.22	69.51	77.59
14	Bhujia Bani	54.91	77.34	79.30
15	Bhujia Banir Chhat	31.73	68.16	74.36
16	Birsing	10.34	42.75	58.14
17	Budh Karan	50.17	56.33	72.94
18	Chhota Chenga	35.46	49.27	64.40
19	Chhota Ganja	0.00	33.33	50.00
20	Chhota Ganjer Chhat	15.57	23.08	60.71
21	Chhota Maniram	22.30	55.85	69.50
22	Dakshin Bagdogra	44.51	89.46	78.24
23	Dalkajhar Forest	—	89.94	80.17
24	Damdama	16.12	34.51	63.72
25	Dayaram	61.02	76.70	82.77
26	Deoan Bhitari Chhat	18.75	—	—
27	Deomani	21.05	36.58	57.31
28	Dhakna	23.64	55.54	66.37
29	Dhani Bani	18.35	—	—
30	Dhani Banir Chhat	—	14.86	50.35
31	Dhemal	46.02	67.94	76.21
32	Dumri Guri	65.33	80.00	86.33
33	Fakna	18.94	31.93	67.60

34	Gaziram	6.09	42.16	64.15
35	Geni	65.58	73.75	80.38
36	Ghusuru	26.36	56.99	61.65
37	Grammani	71.43	43.48	78.86
38	Grammanir Chhat	65.73	49.16	61.03
39	Hoda Bhitari Chhat	17.12	31.30	57.82
40	Huchai Mallik	22.96	52.74	56.62
41	Jamidar Guri	—	66.83	65.71
42	Jamidar Gurir Chhat	29.13	12.31	46.99
43	Jhabar Chhat	31.89	59.31	77.63
44	Kamala	33.87	48.55	62.59
45	Kamalpur	48.51	61.28	79.23
46	Ketugabur	13.13	48.46	61.26
47	Kilaram	34.92	49.66	63.09
48	Lakshman	69.87	—	—
49	Lakshmaner Chhat	11.89	—	—
50	Lalman	51.75	74.05	80.06
51	Lohagar Forest	6.35	—	—
52	Lohagar Tea Garden	98.62	—	—
53	Lohasing	23.81	33.36	49.58
54	M.M.Terai	20.16	49.39	78.96
55	Maha Sing	28.34	55.39	63.73
56	Mangal Sing	50.53	69.26	72.48
57	Manjha Tea Garden	23.03	52.58	65.06
58	Marapur	16.70	41.57	62.80
59	Maya Ram	54.79	—	—
60	Mechi Forest	15.12	43.33	68.14
61	Minghara	26.47	—	—
62	Mingharar Chhat	19.02	49.72	75.78
63	Mir Jangla	40.94	41.72	74.55
64	Mir Jangler Chhat	32.28	74.35	78.50
65	Mudir Jangal	66.55	28.30	57.72
66	Naksal Bari	58.99	77.95	87.09
67	Nandalal	26.35	44.35	68.35
68	Nehal	40.08	55.51	71.61
69	Nimu Bhitari Chhat	31.43	37.32	39.50
70	Nipania	46.14	64.73	75.46
71	Omi	26.18	26.08	61.31
72	Ord Terai Tea Garden	74.77	55.51	63.24
73	Panighata	42.21	—	—
74	Panta Pari Forest	—	66.32	59.85
75	Pata Ram	25.45	53.22	55.61
76	Putimari	31.32	56.26	73.63
77	Raghuram	16.97	41.58	52.64
78	Raghuramer Chhat	47.81	52.58	64.42
79	Raja Jhar	41.50	60.58	68.54
80	Rang Mohan	50.00	—	—

81	Ranga Pani	48.08	66.43	75.32
82	Rani Danga	63.42	80.01	83.39
83	Rupsing	47.22	67.86	80.34
84	Sat Bhaia	15.92	21.02	43.66
85	Sebdela	25.87	56.02	62.59
86	Shai Bhita	61.58	62.03	71.79
87	Sirsia Tea Garden	27.80	44.44	59.82
88	Siubar	36.95	57.30	70.53
89	Surajibar	0.00	44.52	56.73
90	Tarabari	43.22	57.38	79.58
91	Tarabarir Chhat	77.78	0.00	66.67
92	Teprabhola	51.64	–	–
93	Tepuchamaru	68.84	–	–
94	Trihana Tea Garden	33.12	48.91	61.40
95	Udiarip	–	–	60.28
96	Uttam Chand	20.46	50.78	47.28
97	Uttam Chanded Chhat	25.66	39.83	55.35
98	Uttar Bagdogra (Ct)	68.40	84.22	90.11

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.13 shows the literacy rate from 1991 to 2011 for Naxalbari block. From the table it can be observed that the highest literacy rate in Naxalbari block for the year 1991 was recorded in Lohargar Tea Garden at 98.62 percent, followed by Dalkajhar Forest with 89.94 percent literacy rate for the year 2001 and 90.11 percent literacy rate was recorded in Uttar Bagdogra in 2011. On the other hand lowest literacy rate for the year 1991 in Naxalbari block was recorded in Gaziram with 6.09 percent literacy rate; similarly Jamidar Gurir Chhat recorded the lowest literacy rate of 12.31 percent for the year 2001, followed by Nimu Bhtar Chhat with the lowest recorded literacy rate of 39.50 percent for the year 2011.

Table No. 3.14 C.D. block wise village level Literacy rate: Phansidewa block				
Sl. No	Name	Literacy Rate (%)		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Abhiram	20.91	31.36	65.07
2	Ambari	54.08	69.87	84.75
3	Anti Gachh	32.38	28.49	68.99
4	Bandar Gachh	64.50	76.78	80.46
5	Bandi	47.53	57.70	72.35
6	Bandia Chhat	–	78.38	63.75
7	Bangaru	23.45	–	–
8	Bans Gaon	24.13	44.75	62.82
9	Bansgaon Chakla	19.51	34.28	54.47
10	Bansh Gaon Mangachh	23.87	52.61	63.41
11	Banur Chhat	39.51	60.46	64.65
12	Bara Paikpara Arazi	39.86	55.12	65.15
13	Bara Pathu Ram	41.53	46.88	68.76
14	Barai Gachh	6.26	32.03	48.77

15	Baramala	—	52.42	53.36
16	Bhala Manashi	81.40	67.98	74.10
17	Bharia Danga	27.59	19.17	—
18	Bharia Dangir Chhat	12.33	17.36	32.70
19	Bhisti	17.34	25.99	40.85
20	Bhuban Gurir Chhat	16.99	20.10	45.31
21	Bhushi Bhita	37.66	59.81	77.65
22	Budharu Gaon	27.68	42.19	62.93
23	Chaupukuria	45.18	59.47	74.04
24	Chhota Paikpara Arazi	48.98	51.58	61.69
25	Chhota Pathu Ram	41.80	54.97	76.40
26	Chikan Mati	17.16	13.50	49.47
27	Churaman	52.67	64.64	69.15
28	Dalur Chhat	51.59	62.53	74.75
29	Dandra Jhar	30.41	57.93	56.42
30	Dhak Para	35.37	60.78	69.91
31	Dhakna Gachh	50.48	52.68	52.83
32	Dham Bhita	52.41	62.71	66.03
33	Dhamna Gachh	41.97	67.23	74.37
34	Dhemaler Chhar	24.65	41.54	55.11
35	Dwara Baksa	45.20	46.07	73.88
36	Fakir Dwip	15.92	38.75	44.09
37	Farabari	49.24	51.42	71.42
38	Foudi Gachh	53.55	67.13	62.16
39	Fulbar	38.08	41.23	65.83
40	Ganga Ram Tea Garden	32.38	49.70	61.93
41	Gangaram Maler Chhat	20.78	43.02	51.06
42	Guabari	42.14	59.57	69.16
43	Halal	27.38	47.72	68.80
44	Haoda Bhita	38.93	71.37	81.62
45	Hari Bhita	27.96	57.32	64.37
46	Hatiram	40.78	49.88	66.53
47	Hela Kadam Chhat	28.21	0.00	57.20
48	Hetmuri	43.25	52.46	62.47
49	Jabarali	36.36	50.54	66.27
50	Jogi Bhita	49.89	60.37	65.73
51	Kadmi	58.48	66.42	75.09
52	Kadopani	—	46.10	62.89
53	Kadu Bhita	40.06	48.06	65.93
54	Kalaram	53.08	74.63	71.42
55	Kanti Bhita	54.07	63.28	79.65
56	Kashi Ram	34.03	62.40	72.80
57	Krishnapur Tea Garden	—	47.14	58.17
58	Kuchia	34.89	60.81	73.24
59	Lachubhita	—	54.73	66.21
60	Lahu Gaon	41.58	59.41	70.66
61	Laldas	36.98	64.86	69.54
62	Liusi Pukuri	46.27	49.49	66.91
63	Madhab Bhita	22.72	50.61	63.86

64	Madhya Bansaon	29.93	41.08	55.30
65	Mahammad Baksa	38.60	62.55	72.03
66	Mahideb	40.85	34.13	42.86
67	Mahipal	49.22	62.99	71.46
68	Mandila Jhar	23.72	37.88	52.55
69	Meherulla	21.69	54.10	43.32
70	Mohan Laler Chhat	35.04	33.33	65.93
71	Molani	43.13	63.80	67.64
72	Muktar Chhat	0.00	14.29	38.89
73	Narayan	16.89	57.70	67.23
74	Nembutari	35.36	58.89	70.57
75	Nirmmal	47.17	57.71	67.44
76	Nitu Bhita Chhat	15.14	—	—
77	Panaullar Chhat	7.89	15.65	64.75
78	Paschim Bansaon Kismat	40.50	41.11	70.23
79	Paschim Bansh Gaon	39.20	48.03	72.63
80	Paschim Madati	36.80	43.29	59.97
81	Pathar Hir Hira	23.96	38.86	53.55
82	Pathar Hir Hira Chhat	49.26	44.13	60.39
83	Purba Bans Gaon	26.02	30.29	54.52
84	Purbba Bansaon Chakla	24.96	36.16	54.04
85	Purbba Bansaon Kismat	15.80	32.99	60.69
86	Purbba Madati	17.60	45.91	61.69
87	Radha	32.40	54.29	72.98
88	Rahamu	31.22	59.13	65.31
89	Rangali	9.27	33.05	52.76
90	Rupandighi	37.64	56.95	64.36
91	Sahananda	47.77	58.70	73.30
92	Sanga Tram	55.14	60.50	90.54
93	Sannyasi Thaner Chhat	48.21	50.64	58.55
94	Sarcar Gachh	11.48	22.42	60.64
95	Sarcar Gachher Chhat	33.93	26.92	52.02
96	Sastu Gachh	17.63	35.67	45.16
97	Singi Jhor	17.47	18.74	62.81
98	Tarabari	—	—	40.32
99	Tar Bandha	47.71	40.45	57.24
100	Tentul Guri	32.02	32.70	61.52
101	Tepu Tea Garden	55.66	43.25	59.43
102	Thakur Ganja	60.31	64.43	72.48
103	Thuna	56.45	66.28	59.29
104	Thunar Chhat	—	—	76.95
105	Turi Bhita	21.47	57.07	61.40
106	Uttar Bansaon Kismat	13.07	41.67	65.31

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by Researcher

The above table lists out the literacy rate in Phasidewa Block from 1991 up till 2011. It is seen that Bhala Manashi with 81.40 percent recorded the highest literacy rate while Muktar Chhat recorded zero percent literacy rate in 1991. In the year 2001, the highest literacy rate

was recorded at Bandia Chhat with 78.38 percent and zero literacy rate was recorded at Helka Kadam Chhat in Phasidewa block in 2001 and the year 2011 saw highest literacy rate at Sanga Tram with 90.54 percent and lowest literacy of 32.70 percent was recorded at Bharia Dangir Chhat. It can be seen that the value of highest literacy rate for the year 2001 was lesser than the highest literacy rate recorded in 1991 however the highest literacy rate for the year 2011 remained higher than 2001. While the lowest literacy rate with zero percent was recorded in 1991 and 2001, the year 2011 saw a positive change with the lowest recorded literacy rate of 32.70 percent.

Sl. No	Name	Literacy Rate (%)		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Alokjhari	23.47	60.74	57.76
2	Antaram	32.37	50.70	65.06
3	Arjanmahal	14.43	42.92	58.18
4	Badal Bhita	45.32	31.99	73.06
5	Badora	50.88	70.70	83.04
6	Bagha	13.17	31.74	63.94
7	Bagula Hagi	26.25	48.29	58.94
8	Bairagi	43.59	68.73	71.52
9	Bajarur Chhat	50.00	67.86	66.88
10	Balahi Jhora	42.95	69.30	78.63
11	Banchha Bhita	25.00	51.48	69.46
12	Barsad Bhita	38.46	68.86	76.81
13	Bhajanpur	35.71	49.36	63.59
14	Bhatta Gachh	28.33	42.46	50.49
15	Bhog Bhita	45.20	49.43	74.28
16	Bhulka	21.43	34.25	57.20
17	Bilakshu	24.10	16.41	40.53
18	Budh Sing	29.25	40.46	68.58
19	Bura Ganja	20.88	52.29	57.61
20	Chayan Sing	40.09	63.24	66.88
21	Chchur Muchur	22.54	31.99	60.87
22	Chekar Mari	27.59	45.63	64.63
23	Chiku	0.00	32.06	47.28
24	Chunilal	20.78	36.30	68.61
25	Dagdhu	71.01	23.53	64.29
26	Dakua	26.82	46.54	66.90
27	Dangar Bhita	19.31	45.87	60.49
28	Debi Ganja	41.29	61.70	59.37
29	Debu Ram	39.33	50.58	71.78
30	Deoan Bhita	29.39	43.89	57.68
31	Dhulia	29.91	49.02	58.21
32	Dhupi Bhita	56.25	59.64	68.41
33	Doha Guri	52.49	54.04	71.91

34	Duba	24.82	37.98	56.50
35	Dudha	16.63	63.32	77.88
36	Ful Bari	29.41	58.70	63.47
37	Ful Barir Chat	1.47	41.90	48.65
38	Gadhira	26.19	43.21	48.47
39	Gandagal	32.93	55.57	70.94
40	Gayen	28.43	69.73	77.02
41	Gua Bari	27.72	62.77	65.53
42	Hati Doba	27.95	44.08	61.17
43	Jagir	13.33	53.26	60.88
44	Jama Tulla	32.38	62.70	61.06
45	Jatru	27.92	40.00	64.21
46	Jiban Sing	43.95	54.17	66.92
47	Jor Pakari	29.10	67.98	53.66
48	Katia	40.75	56.90	66.78
49	Kelabari	57.11	68.52	74.32
50	Khari Bari	68.08	74.07	79.16
51	Khopalashi	13.70	36.63	56.28
52	Khunia Pukhari	64.32	59.77	64.27
53	Kishor Doba	49.85	60.76	69.20
54	Kungar Pur	37.43	55.08	55.17
55	Madan	28.99	41.38	64.65
56	Manasa	28.00	39.27	56.65
57	Manjaya	30.10	56.81	66.89
58	Mayna Guri	41.76	58.41	66.04
59	Nazir	27.48	54.78	76.62
60	Pantha Bari	19.55	51.48	55.93
61	Paschim Ram Bandh	21.11	32.69	53.73
62	Pata Ram	41.94	61.48	69.03
63	Rang Muni	8.59	53.58	60.05
64	Rangali	21.66	41.58	60.94
65	Saheburam	34.55	47.19	80.12
66	Salbari	0.94	11.74	50.00
67	Shyamdhan	52.74	72.86	80.38
68	Sing Bhita	13.79	40.87	42.51
69	Sona (Chalani) Chandi	28.67	32.13	54.58
70	Subal	14.36	57.08	72.24
71	Subal Bhita	10.70	48.84	52.18
72	Tari	23.25	50.33	66.62
73	Tharu Bhita	51.92	18.42	21.92
74	Tukriajhar Forest	38.35	60.26	73.42
75	Uttar Ramdhan	34.08	53.42	69.92
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher				

Table 3.15 lists the literacy rates for Kharibari block for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that with 71.01 percent Daghdu recorded the highest literacy rate while the lowest

was recorded at Chiku with zero percent and Salbari recorded 0.94 percent of literacy rate in 1991. In the year 2001, the highest literacy rate was recorded at Kharibari with 74.04 percent while Salbari recorded the lowest literacy rate of 11.74 percent in 2001. Likewise, the year 2011 saw highest literacy rate at Shyamdhan with 80.38 percent and lowest literacy of 21.92 percent was recorded at Tharu Bhita. Therefore, the literacy rate is not uniform across the villages in the study area. Some villages saw a rapid improvement in literacy rate in 2011 compared to 1991. However, a number of villages were also present where literacy rate deteriorated with the passage of time. The most disturbing part of the story is even in 2011 there were a number of villages with a total literacy rate below 50 percent in the study. This needs for immediate attention given the overall low level of socio-economic development in North Bengal compared to other parts of West Bengal and India.

3.8 Sex ratio across the villages and census towns of the study area

Sex ratio denotes the total number of females per 1000 male in a given population and is one of the important aspects of socio-economic development of any given community. High sex ratio reflects better status enjoyed by female in the society while low sex ratio is indicative of the females being treated as the sub-ordinate sex. The tables below illustrate the village level sex ratio for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011 for each of the four blocks of Siliguri sub-division.

Sl. No	Name	Sex Ratio		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Bairatisal	942	—	—
2	Bairatisal(CT)	796	876	1005
3	Baniakhari	884	963	964
4	Bara Adalpur Dwitiya Khanda	1142	646	1074
5	Bara Gharia	954	927	997
6	Bara Mohan Singh	1002	936	1003
7	Bataliguri	877	893	936
8	Champasari Chhat	—	1256	1133
9	Chamta	945	936	875
10	Chmamtataguri	863	866	940
11	Dakni Kata	876	934	959
12	Damra Gayer Chhat	956	909	—
13	Dhukuria	998	984	1022
14	Dumriguri Chhat	889	984	951
15	Dura Marir Chhat	825	793	—
16	Fout Singher Chhat	803	852	—
17	Fulbari Pataner Chhat	798	932	902
18	Gal Makhari	921	1281	1647
19	Gaur Charan	872	910	972

20	Gouri	886	966	869
21	Guria	864	938	938
22	Jadu Bhitari Chhat	902	963	1010
23	Jhauguri	945	985	1101
24	Jhauguri Chhat	993	990	986
25	Jitu	897	1019	1042
26	Jugi Bhita	805	922	1024
27	Kala Bari	873	889	935
28	Kalam	934	956	727
29	Kalkut	828	904	927
30	Kamala Barir Chhat	917	950	970
31	Karai Bari	903	938	952
32	Kauakhali	1185	952	979
33	Kawakhari	906	939	838
34	Khaprul	872	916	904
35	Kho Palasi	918	976	801
36	Khok Long	903	549	1094
37	Khoklongchaat	1191	1043	733
38	Lachka	1030	1006	1014
39	Lalsara Chhat	918	963	1026
40	Mahatram	974	982	995
41	Mahish Mari	988	991	981
42	Malahar	856	841	958
43	Mathapari	871	930	953
44	Matigara Hat	904	902	952
45	Mohandi Forest	839	878	–
46	Mohorgon Tea Garden	922	1083	1108
47	Nengti Chhara	773	576	945
48	Nichitpur	957	994	1050
49	Nimai	856	946	988
50	Nunu Bairagi Chhat	1286	–	–
51	Nunubairagi	895	1000	978
52	Palash	913	986	988
53	Pancha Kulguri	1000	940	1017
54	Panchanai	778	1003	993
55	Patan	–	1155	1058
56	Patan Jharer	813	1038	–
57	Patiram	882	900	929
58	Pelku	778	965	742
59	Purba Karai Barir Chhat	–	692	903
60	Rajpauri	926	903	954
61	Rangia	876	479	992
62	Ruhinir Chhat	980	487	1333
63	Rupan Chhat	583	750	817
64	Salbari Chhat Pratham Khanda	932	926	1019
65	Shal Bari Chhat Dwitia Khanda	929	–	–
66	Sisa Bari	943	890	973
67	Sivok Hill Forest	–	855	957
68	Sivoke Forest	803	853	876

69	Sukna Pratham Khanda	881	—	—
70	Tari	980	989	985
71	Thiknikata	888	985	984
72	Tomba	863	892	912
73	Uday Sing	981	1006	1061
74	Ujanu	764	1070	1006

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.16 shows the sex ratio across the villages and census towns for Matigara block in 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in 1991, the highest sex ratio of 1286 was recorded at Nunu Bairagi Chhat while the lowest sex ratio of 583 was recorded at Rupan Chhat in Matigara block. In 2001, Gal Makhari recorded the highest sex ratio of 1281 and the lowest sex ratio of 479 was recorded at Rangia. Similarly in the year 2011, Ruhinir Chhat recorded the highest sex ratio of 1333 and Kalam recorded the lowest sex ratio of 727.

Sl. No	Name	Sex Ratio		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Atal	958	908	972
2	Bair Bhita	939	1148	1362
3	Bara Bhita	897	932	1146
4	Bara Chenga	916	—	—
5	Bara Maniram	1003	900	991
6	Baraj Haru	984	965	959
7	Batlabari	946	925	929
8	Bauni Bhita	985	860	910
9	Belgachi	843	931	1005
10	Bhakat Ram	844	—	—
11	Bharat Sing	982	1011	1047
12	Bhelu	1071	932	918
13	Bhimram	820	915	943
14	Bhujia Bani	916	1006	1074
15	Bhujia Banir Chhat	961	901	930
16	Birsing	959	947	1020
17	Budh Karan	892	935	964
18	Chhota Chenga	946	929	974
19	Chhota Ganja	1500	836	745
20	Chhota Ganjer Chhat	947	938	1125
21	Chhota Maniram	914	895	907
22	Dakshin Bagdogra	838	740	1035
23	Dalkajhar Forest	—	626	977
24	Damdama	923	990	1104
25	Dayaram	864	920	969
26	Deoan Bhitari Chhat	464	—	—
27	Deomani	932	915	1017
28	Dhakna	898	945	926

29	Dhani Bani	924	—	—
30	Dhani Banir Chhat	—	978	1103
31	Dhemal	1045	954	953
32	Dumri Guri	869	912	930
33	Fakna	980	971	1040
34	Gaziram	1037	1029	1024
35	Geni	964	930	962
36	Ghusuru	1149	1016	1040
37	Garm Manir Chhat	1292	966	1024
38	Grammani	434	1017	1017
39	Hoda Bhitari Chhat	977	1070	1000
40	Huchai Mallik	821	939	1081
41	Jamidarguri	—	946	1068
42	Jamidar Gurir Chhat	662	932	1010
43	Jhabar Chhat	815	952	913
44	Kamala	903	923	953
45	Kamalpur	912	1026	1060
46	Ketugabur	1077	914	905
47	Kilaram	898	951	954
48	Lakshman	798	—	—
49	Lakshmaner Chhat	886	—	—
50	Lalman	837	910	920
51	Lohagar Forest	839	—	—
52	Lohagar Tea Garden	1025	—	—
53	Lohasing	918	1089	1113
54	M.M.Terai	1037	1022	1003
55	Maha Sing	938	1000	982
56	Mangal Sing	940	947	1029
57	Manjha Tea Garden	984	961	969
58	Marapur	975	1109	1079
59	Maya Ram	618	—	—
60	Mechi Forest	967	857	974
61	Minghara	387	—	—
62	Mingharar Chhat	919	1120	885
63	Mir Jangla	943	1019	992
64	Mir Jangler Chhat	961	1052	1018
65	Mudir Jangal	943	916	961
66	Naksal Bari	845	916	995
67	Nandalal	865	985	997
68	Nehal	714	933	1031
69	Nimu Bhitari Chhat	850	966	1141
70	Nipania	958	1066	1095
71	Omi	952	1013	997
72	Ord Terai Tea Garden	885	1022	1027
73	Panighata	954	—	—
74	Panta Pari Forest	—	702	982
75	Pata Ram	1020	1009	938
76	Putimari	894	898	995
77	Raghuram	1054	921	909

78	Raghuramer Chhat	771	1125	703
79	Raja Jhar	952	972	924
80	Rang Mohan	890	—	—
81	Ranga Pani	888	903	901
82	Rani Danga	914	883	953
83	Rupsing	931	920	895
84	Sat Bhaia	946	1088	1053
85	Sebdela	922	955	1006
86	Shai Bhita	843	896	940
87	Sirsia Tea Garden	934	939	842
88	Siubar	884	975	1047
89	Surajibar	1000	1170	1043
90	Tarabari	850	888	1038
91	Tarabarir Chhat	700	0	1000
92	Teprabhola	869	—	—
93	Tepuchamaru	917	—	—
94	Trihana Tea Garden	970	991	1010
95	Udiarip	—	—	1015
96	Uttam Chand	1098	1004	929
97	Uttam Chanded Chhat	997	1118	1110
98	Uttar Bagdogra (CT)	876	915	817

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.17 shows the sex ratio across the villages and census towns for Naxalbari block in 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in 1991, the highest sex ratio of 1500 was recorded at Chhota Ganja while the lowest sex ratio of 387 was recorded at Minghara in Naxalbari block. In 2001, Surajibar recorded the highest sex ratio of 1170 and the lowest sex ratio of 626 was recorded at Dalkajhar Forest. Similarly in the year 2011, Bara Bhita recorded the highest sex ratio of 1362 and Chhota Ganja recorded the lowest sex ratio of 725.

Sl. No	Name	Sex Ratio		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Abhiram	1115	1109	944
2	Ambari	916	935	902
3	Anti Gachh	921	990	962
4	Bandar Gachh	844	892	926
5	Bandi	951	968	1089
6	Bandia Chhat	—	938	1131
7	Bangaru	975	—	—
8	Bans Gaon	925	972	948
9	Bansgaon Chakla	874	926	974
10	Bansh Gaon Mangachh	852	919	881
11	Banur Chhat	811	994	973
12	Bara Paikpara Arazi	874	954	953
13	Bara Pathu Ram	864	909	901

14	Barai Gachh	893	1069	1073
15	Baramala	–	1140	1003
16	Bhala Manashi	998	993	958
17	Bharia Danga	734	821	–
18	Bharia Dangir Chhat	1047	989	959
19	Bhisti	930	1010	1022
20	Bhuban Gurir Chhat	763	944	1005
21	Bhushi Bhita	907	908	876
22	Budharu Gaon	904	921	956
23	Chaupukuria	951	972	950
24	Chhota Paikpara Arazi	920	1023	956
25	Chhota Pathu Ram	873	847	933
26	Chikan Mati	914	907	934
27	Churaman	801	1039	1019
28	Dalur Chhat	835	972	1005
29	Dandra Jhar	736	1034	1047
30	Dhak Para	938	963	984
31	Dhakna Gachh	780	985	1091
32	Dham Bhita	880	902	968
33	Dhamna Gachh	940	954	934
34	Dhemaler Chhar	866	948	1000
35	Dwara Baksa	867	1022	945
36	Fakir Dwip	919	895	931
37	Farabari	918	938	954
38	Foudi Gachh	1069	921	992
39	Fulbar	865	959	1073
40	Ganga Ram Tea Garden	955	1012	1063
41	Gangaram Maler Chhat	947	600	879
42	Guabari	906	940	969
43	Halal	975	979	996
44	Haoda Bhita	894	896	984
45	Hari Bhita	896	1007	955
46	Hatiram	957	948	895
47	Hela Kadam Chhat	613	5000	853
48	Hetmuri	909	945	1013
49	Jabarali	1025	1000	1051
50	Jogi Bhita	996	993	1003
51	Kadmi	909	958	984
52	Kadopani	–	972	1037
53	Kadu Bhita	953	948	934
54	Kalaram	926	964	896
55	Kanti Bhita	892	830	859
56	Kashi Ram	876	949	941
57	Krishnapur Tea Garden	–	909	985
58	Kuchia	1000	1045	1064
59	Lachubhita		798	938
60	Lahu Gaon	880	941	965
61	Laldas	839	889	902
62	Liusi Pukuri	910	909	910

63	Madhab Bhita	938	957	975
64	Madhya Bansaon	889	945	928
65	Mahammad Baksa	915	897	895
66	Mahideb	1211	859	905
67	Mahipal	828	924	982
68	Mandila Jhar	862	949	971
69	Meherulla	1088	712	1093
70	Mohan Laler Chhat	727	1115	1117
71	Molani	736	861	935
72	Muktar Chhat	1125	2429	1571
73	Narayan	871	862	986
74	Nembutari	936	959	940
75	Nirmmal	867	895	884
76	Nitu Bhita Chhat	831	—	—
77	Panaullar Chhat	741	874	981
78	Paschim Bansaon Kismat	915	932	986
79	Paschim Bansh Gaon	869	893	900
80	Paschim Madati	851	962	1030
81	Pathar Hir Hira	842	775	953
82	Pathar Hir Hidar Chhat	992	1005	1049
83	Purba Bans Gaon	899	929	988
84	Purbba Bansaon Chakla	976	982	1035
85	Purbba Bansaon Kismat	914	922	911
86	Purbba Madati	951	993	1013
87	Radha	1048	942	940
88	Rahamu	908	948	950
89	Rangali	947	912	946
90	Rupandighi	973	908	978
91	Sahananda	936	891	928
92	Sanga Tram	712	731	1125
93	Sannyasi Thaner Chhat	1000	959	1053
94	Sarcar Gachh	921	946	1010
95	Sarcar Gachher Chhat	1008	778	1121
96	Sastu Gachh	939	964	1045
97	Singi Jhor	967	1094	1038
98	Tarabari	—	—	1094
99	Tar Bandha	840	961	938
100	Tentul Guri	940	1064	1022
101	Tepu Tea Garden	1012	982	1042
102	Thakur Ganja	1021	1013	995
103	Thuna	1095	1132	1046
104	Thunar Chhat	—	1032	1262
105	Turi Bhita	964	956	1556
106	Uttar Bansaon Kismat	862	931	977

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.18 shows the sex ratio across the villages and census towns for Phasidewa block in 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in 1991, the highest sex ratio of 1211 was recorded at

Mahideb while the lowest sex ratio of 613 was recorded at Hela Kadam Chhat in Phasidewa Block. In 2001, Muktar Chhat recorded the highest sex ratio of 2429 and the lowest sex ratio of 600 was recorded at Gangaram Maler Chhat. Similarly in the year 2011, Muktar Chhat recorded the highest sex ratio of 1571 and Hela Kadam Chhat recorded the lowest sex ratio of 853.

Sl. No	Name	Sex Ratio		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Alokjhari	993	908	981
2	Antaram	916	1091	978
3	Arjunmahal	910	986	995
4	Badal Bhita	967	980	1030
5	Badora	900	1015	1031
6	Bagha	1017	954	1032
7	Bagula Hagi	890	922	927
8	Bairagi	907	916	949
9	Bajarur Chhat	810	439	882
10	Balahi Jhora	968	971	986
11	Banchha Bhita	878	953	1004
12	Barsad Bhita	869	903	885
13	Bhajanpur	855	881	944
14	Bhatta Gachh	865	897	1037
15	Bhog Bhita	901	991	970
16	Bhulka	901	1084	1068
17	Bilakshu	951	1036	1011
18	Budh Sing	970	1028	990
19	Bura Ganja	1047	1022	1007
20	Chayan Sing	1049	923	956
21	Chekar Mari	981	986	930
22	Chiku	809	1000	1023
23	Chuchur Muchur	951	951	949
24	Chunilal	911	975	980
25	Dagdhu	1057	946	1071
26	Dakua	1013	1108	1153
27	Dangar Bhita	888	938	888
28	Debi Ganja	971	908	925
29	Debu Ram	926	965	992
30	Deoan Bhita	938	953	930
31	Dhulia	926	982	1046
32	Dhupi Bhita	883	920	929
33	Doha Guri	957	988	976
34	Duba	806	996	868
35	Dudha	929	988	1060
36	Ful Bari	894	970	1051
37	Ful Barir Chat	867	831	988
38	Gadhira	979	967	1067

39	Gandagal	908	955	968
40	Gayen	895	1002	974
41	Gua Bari	907	723	844
42	Hati Doba	926	985	952
43	Jagir	924	915	926
44	Jama Tulla	951	1056	992
45	Jatru	985	896	884
46	Jiban Sing	876	942	941
47	Jor Pakari	896	844	977
48	Katia	994	975	991
49	Kelabari	924	900	951
50	Khari Bari	878	931	965
51	Khopalashi	970	1009	1111
52	Khunia Pukhari	839	915	956
53	Kishor Doba	843	893	957
54	Kungar Pur	928	842	901
55	Madan	864	954	919
56	Manasa	1000	1036	1013
57	Manjaya	1178	1098	1065
58	Mayna Guri	900	940	900
59	Nazir	910	818	920
60	Pantha Bari	930	942	1010
61	Paschim Ram Bandh	937	1013	961
62	Pata Ram	882	932	950
63	Rang Muni	863	909	912
64	Rangali	896	880	902
65	Saheburam	888	909	871
66	Salbari	901	922	985
67	Shyamdhan	898	922	956
68	Sing Bhita	800	859	1054
69	Sona Chalani	962	1055	1031
70	Subal	907	867	867
71	Subal Bhita	923	1036	1073
72	Tari	1004	901	1035
73	Tharu Bhita	936	1000	854
74	Tukriajhar Forest	891	918	1023
75	Uttar Ramdhan	936	927	966
Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by the Researcher.				

Table 3.19 shows the sex ratio across the villages and census towns for Kharibari block in 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in 1991, the highest sex ratio of 1178 was recorded at Manjaya while the lowest sex ratio of 806 was recorded at Duba in Kharibari block. Similarly, in the year 2001, Dakua recorded the highest sex ratio of 1108 and the lowest sex ratio of 439 was recorded at Bajarur Chhat. Likewise, Dakua recorded the highest sex ratio of 1153 and Gua Bari recorded the lowest sex ratio of 844 for the year 2011. Therefore, there is a lot of

variation in sex ratio among the villages and census towns of the study area. In some villages the sex ratio is abnormally high while there are a number of villages with very low sex ratio.

3.9 Workers category across the villages and census towns of the study area

Working population is one of the most potent asset for the socio-cultural and economic development of a region. The census of India has divided the workers into three broad categories of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. In this section the total population of each village and census town within the study area will be divided into these three categories.

Sl. No	Name	Main Workers (%)			Marginal Workers (%)			Non-Workers (%)		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Bairatisal	36.55	—	—	0.00	—	—	63.45	—	—
2	Bairatisal(CT)	26.30	26.81	33.62	0.00	1.72	2.16	73.70	71.47	64.22
3	Baniakhari	37.35	42.50	41.37	0.05	2.56	1.47	62.60	54.94	57.15
4	Bara Adalpur Dwitiya Khanda	32.64	42.36	43.20	0.00	3.50	1.67	67.36	54.14	55.13
5	Bara Gharia	28.50	31.73	27.14	0.00	0.15	1.92	71.50	68.12	70.94
6	Bara Mohan Singh	22.61	26.19	29.99	0.09	2.53	4.17	77.30	71.28	65.84
7	Bataliguri	25.95	37.74	34.25	0.00	5.28	1.10	74.05	56.98	64.64
8	Champasari Chhat	—	17.05	11.46	—	6.82	10.42	—	76.14	78.13
9	Chamta	37.92	34.79	36.54	0.00	5.44	13.15	62.08	59.77	50.32
10	Chmamtaguri	40.58	21.46	24.78	0.00	15.43	11.29	59.42	63.11	63.93
11	Dakni Kata	30.13	32.89	38.05	0.00	5.27	3.65	69.87	61.83	58.31
12	Damra Gayer Chhat	48.37	42.86	—	0.00	0.00	—	51.63	57.14	—
13	Dhukuria	46.75	17.00	32.36	0.08	18.48	5.05	53.18	64.52	62.59
14	Dumriguri Chhat	22.17	20.18	30.32	0.00	29.69	9.47	77.83	50.13	60.21
15	Dura Marir Chhat	35.55	31.97	—	0.00	2.04	—	64.45	65.99	—
16	Fout Singher Chhat	31.14	33.38	—	0.00	0.56	—	68.86	66.06	—
17	Fulbari Pataner Chhat	43.05	42.94	47.01	0.00	2.35	0.00	56.95	54.71	52.99
18	Gal Makhari	42.15	38.36	2.22	0.00	2.74	24.44	57.85	58.90	73.33
19	Gaur Charan	31.88	26.79	30.84	4.08	5.45	6.50	64.04	67.76	62.66
20	Gouri	45.82	42.61	27.10	0.00	0.50	14.95	54.18	56.89	57.94
21	Guria	52.10	31.92	32.58	3.49	1.84	2.81	44.41	66.24	64.61
22	Jadu Bhitari Chhat	16.40	21.40	25.12	13.03	0.25	6.12	70.56	78.35	68.76
23	Jhauguri	33.33	25.26	35.07	0.00	11.82	1.30	66.67	62.92	63.62
24	Jhauguri Chhat	38.53	31.46	31.97	0.06	12.15	0.00	61.41	56.39	68.03
25	Jitu	31.65	34.95	34.30	0.08	1.22	1.27	68.27	63.83	64.43
26	Jugi Bhita	37.69	24.80	26.70	0.00	21.25	3.01	62.31	53.95	70.29
27	Kala Bari	26.78	8.93	24.97	0.00	16.71	5.13	73.22	74.36	69.91
28	Kalam	35.80	26.14	38.47	0.00	4.75	2.63	64.20	69.11	58.90
29	Kalkut	28.48	26.86	31.47	0.00	0.85	3.70	71.52	72.29	64.83
30	Kamala Barir Chhat	33.33	29.24	6.44	0.00	0.42	25.38	66.67	70.34	68.18
31	Karai Bari	46.14	18.19	19.02	0.00	15.10	8.79	53.86	66.71	72.19
32	Kauakhali	27.48	29.67	35.45	0.00	3.55	0.76	72.52	66.79	63.79
33	Kawakhari	25.79	26.17	36.07	0.00	4.54	1.99	74.21	69.29	61.94
34	Khaprul	44.17	26.39	35.49	0.00	8.14	5.44	55.83	65.47	59.07
35	Kho Palasi	34.60	21.53	32.12	0.00	0.47	4.41	65.40	78.00	63.47
36	Khok Long	27.69	45.94	25.24	0.00	0.30	5.83	72.31	53.77	68.93
37	Khoklongchaat	36.05	8.51	0.00	0.00	17.02	34.62	63.95	74.47	65.38

38	Lachka	27.79	26.28	26.29	17.99	4.54	2.84	54.22	69.18	70.87
39	Lalsara Chhat	39.63	18.37	29.22	0.00	9.53	5.81	60.37	72.09	64.97
40	Mahatram	35.77	42.39	35.10	0.00	1.82	6.47	64.23	55.79	58.43
41	Mahish Mari	50.30	39.74	37.02	0.24	4.36	4.88	49.46	55.90	58.10
42	Malahar	28.38	17.32	22.34	0.00	4.72	6.91	71.62	77.95	70.74
43	Mathapari	30.95	31.54	37.80	0.03	2.78	3.66	69.02	65.67	58.54
44	Matigara Hat	28.94	29.70	31.87	0.00	5.30	4.93	71.06	64.99	63.21
45	Mohandi Forest	25.90	12.95	—	0.00	26.26	—	74.10	60.79	—
46	Mohorgon Tea Garden	47.14	48.94	47.37	0.00	0.14	1.80	52.86	50.92	50.84
47	Nengti Chhara	34.01	41.88	40.26	0.00	0.75	8.01	65.99	57.37	51.73
48	Nichitpur	51.66	46.22	37.78	0.00	0.15	7.47	48.34	53.63	54.75
49	Nimai	29.13	31.91	36.95	0.00	0.92	3.22	70.87	67.17	59.83
50	Nunu Bairagi Chhat	56.25	—	—	0.00	—	—	43.75	—	—
51	Nunubairagi	49.63	40.37	35.99	0.00	4.13	0.00	50.37	55.50	64.01
52	Palash	47.91	25.05	30.95	0.00	12.92	3.69	52.09	62.03	65.37
53	Pancha Kulguri	53.56	39.30	31.63	0.00	3.21	2.25	46.44	57.49	66.12
54	Panchanai	40.41	24.94	31.09	0.00	3.23	2.98	59.59	71.83	65.94
55	Patan	—	45.60	34.51	—	0.00	0.00	—	54.40	65.49
56	Patan Jharer	29.82	47.91	—	0.12	0.87	—	70.06	51.23	—
57	Patiram	30.65	31.37	37.70	0.00	3.16	1.80	69.35	65.47	60.49
58	Pelku	33.99	29.80	34.61	0.00	2.39	3.02	66.01	67.81	62.37
59	Purba Karai Barir Chhat	—	27.27	5.73	—	0.00	25.80	—	72.73	68.47
60	Rajpauri	23.04	25.49	35.98	0.00	23.92	6.00	76.96	50.59	58.03
61	Rangia	29.75	49.27	41.85	0.00	0.76	1.11	70.25	49.97	57.03
62	Ruhinir Chhat	28.12	55.84	20.41	0.52	0.32	13.27	71.36	43.84	66.33
63	Rupan Chhat	31.58	30.25	28.15	0.00	0.00	13.03	68.42	69.75	58.82
64	Salbari Chhat Pratham Khanda	32.30	19.87	27.10	0.00	3.85	2.80	67.70	76.28	70.09
65	Shal Bari Chhat Dwitia Khanda	44.44	—	—	0.00	—	—	55.56	—	—
66	Sisa Bari	17.01	26.32	30.41	6.58	0.15	5.81	76.42	73.54	63.78
67	Sivok Hill Forest	—	15.69	18.38	—	14.31	22.12	—	70.00	59.50
68	Sivoke Forest	28.24	26.42	7.08	0.00	2.85	30.62	71.76	70.73	62.30
69	Sukna Pratham Khanda	25.25	—	—	0.89	—	—	73.86	—	—
70	Tari	57.87	39.19	35.72	0.00	5.20	6.40	42.13	55.61	57.88
71	Thiknikata	29.77	29.49	33.03	0.49	4.27	2.03	69.74	66.24	64.94
72	Tomba	34.58	30.24	30.32	0.00	1.90	4.98	65.42	67.86	64.70
73	Uday Sing	51.25	19.16	30.64	0.19	10.35	6.12	48.55	70.48	63.24
74	Ujanu	18.85	31.37	46.52	0.07	5.35	14.39	81.09	63.28	39.09

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by Researcher

Table 3.20 shows the distribution of workers into three categories of Matigara block for 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. In Matigara block, the highest percentage of population in the category of main workers was 57.87 percent recorded at Tari in 1991, followed by 55.84 percent at Ruhinir Chhat in 2001 and a total of 47.37 percent of total population were under main workers category in Mohorgon Tea Garden in the year 2011. While the lowest percentage of main workers for the year 1991 was recorded at Sisabari at 17.01 percent, followed by Khoklong Chhat with 8.51 percent of main workers for 2001 and finally a lowest of 2.22 percent of main workers was recorded at Gal Makhari for the year 2011. In case of marginal workers category, the highest percentage of 17.99 percent of marginal workers was recorded at Lachka village in 1991. In the year 2001, 29.69 percent was the highest recorded marginal

workers at Dhumriguri Chhat while Khoklong Chhat recorded 34.62 percent which is the highest percentage of marginal workers recorded for the year of 2011. 70.27 percent of the total number of villages in Matigara block recorded zero marginal workers in 1991. On the other hand a total of only four villages recorded zero marginal workers in Matigara block for the years 2001 and 2011 respectively. The change in the number of villages with zero marginal workers is indicative of increase in the number of marginal workers in the villages of Matigara block. Table 3.20 also shows the percentage of non-workers at each village in the Matigara block. In the year 1991, Ujanu village recorded 81.09 percent of non-workers which was the highest in the block and in 2001 the highest percentage of non-workers, which was 78.35 percent, was recorded at Jadu Bhitari Chhat village in Matigara block. Finally, Champasari Chhat recorded 78.13 percent of non-workers which was the highest for the year 2011. On the other hand the villages that recorded the lowest percent of non-workers for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 in Matigara block were 42.13 percent at Tari, 43.84 percent at Ruhinir Chhat and 30.09 percent at Ujanu respectively.

Sl. No	Name	Main Workers (%)			Marginal Workers (%)			Non-Workers (%)		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Atal	31.79	41.63	29.66	0.00	0.06	19.10	68.21	58.30	51.24
2	Bair Bhita	48.44	40.52	30.63	0.00	1.72	0.00	51.56	57.76	69.37
3	Bara Bhita	48.18	37.19	40.34	0.00	0.00	2.84	51.82	62.81	56.82
4	Bara Chenga	44.42	—	—	0.09	—	—	55.50	—	—
5	Bara Maniram	44.62	20.50	27.99	0.00	7.45	1.35	55.38	72.05	70.65
6	Baraj Haru	33.96	26.81	24.98	0.00	1.69	10.65	66.04	71.50	64.37
7	Batlabari	71.85	30.24	31.66	0.00	2.49	6.07	28.15	67.27	62.27
8	Bauni Bhita	31.13	25.40	28.65	0.78	2.47	3.43	68.09	72.13	67.92
9	Belgachi	26.45	48.99	29.74	0.00	0.34	15.56	73.55	50.67	54.70
10	Bhakat Ram	29.83	—	—	0.00	—	—	70.17	—	—
11	Bharat Sing	32.73	31.71	23.14	10.81	3.38	8.57	56.46	64.92	68.29
12	Bhelu	52.87	16.47	34.93	0.00	37.65	6.38	47.13	45.88	58.69
13	Bhimram	32.36	28.05	32.34	0.23	1.66	3.36	67.40	70.29	64.30
14	Bhujia Bani	29.94	22.54	17.15	0.31	4.39	13.18	69.75	73.07	69.67
15	Bhujia Banir Chhat	46.80	27.02	25.89	0.00	2.14	6.23	53.20	70.84	67.88
16	Birsing	54.50	45.31	29.28	0.18	4.27	9.64	45.31	50.43	61.09
17	Budh Karan	35.57	26.24	28.62	0.00	7.34	2.51	64.43	66.42	68.87
18	Chhota Chenga	45.16	34.27	24.40	0.00	7.93	31.17	54.84	57.80	44.43
19	Chhota Ganja	40.00	17.82	22.92	0.00	8.91	6.25	60.00	73.27	70.83
20	Chhota Ganjer Chhat	40.41	22.58	30.88	0.00	3.23	23.53	59.59	74.19	45.59
21	Chhota Maniram	44.21	16.50	32.17	0.00	4.07	4.40	55.79	79.43	63.43
22	Dakshin Bagdogra	31.08	32.76	28.52	1.65	3.26	4.61	67.27	63.98	66.87
23	Dalkajhar Forest	—	38.03	21.68	—	2.36	8.59	—	59.62	69.73
24	Damdama	54.72	49.17	31.53	0.00	0.17	11.28	45.28	50.67	57.19
25	Dayaram	30.10	28.22	32.06	0.00	0.88	4.27	69.90	70.90	63.67
26	Deoan Bhitari Chhat	53.66	—	—	0.00	—	—	46.34	—	—
27	Deomani	54.24	46.05	38.44	0.00	1.93	4.55	45.76	52.02	57.00
28	Dhakna	51.68	22.36	33.16	0.00	8.98	4.41	48.32	68.66	62.43

29	Dhani Bani	43.45	—	—	0.00	—	—	56.55	—	—
30	Dhani Banir Chhat	—	59.34	44.79	—	0.00	0.00	—	40.66	55.21
31	Dhemal	23.14	25.44	25.71	0.00	0.00	0.65	76.86	74.56	73.64
32	Dumri Guri	27.05	26.41	26.31	0.00	3.18	7.55	72.95	70.41	66.14
33	Fakna	31.30	27.11	22.89	0.00	3.11	9.97	68.70	69.78	67.13
34	Gaziram	45.96	29.63	34.89	0.00	3.51	5.35	54.04	66.86	59.76
35	Geni	35.97	29.75	31.71	0.00	3.67	4.41	64.03	66.58	63.87
36	Ghusuru	34.90	43.41	29.42	5.86	1.22	11.43	59.24	55.36	59.14
37	Grammani	35.61	45.04	53.36	0.00	4.34	2.10	64.39	50.62	44.54
38	Grammanir Chhat	27.40	45.93	52.35	0.00	0.00	1.18	72.60	54.07	46.47
39	Hoda Bhitari Chhat	42.04	43.72	39.90	0.00	0.20	8.57	57.96	56.08	51.53
40	Huchai Mallik	55.81	26.22	30.36	0.00	9.74	5.84	44.19	64.04	63.80
41	Jamidar Guri	—	34.78	24.43	—	5.17	10.51	—	60.06	65.06
42	Jamidar Gurir Chhat	56.10	10.59	31.58	0.00	41.18	6.22	43.90	48.24	62.20
43	Jhabar Chhat	49.33	19.51	43.21	0.00	3.66	0.00	50.67	76.83	56.79
44	Kamala	37.59	23.57	25.57	0.00	1.77	2.36	62.41	74.66	72.07
45	Kamalpur	30.69	30.17	28.79	0.00	1.35	4.96	69.31	68.48	66.25
46	Ketugabur	40.43	25.12	18.80	0.00	2.14	17.70	59.57	72.74	63.51
47	Kilaram	39.30	21.97	26.41	0.00	6.69	6.94	60.70	71.34	66.65
48	Lakshman	28.44	—	—	0.00	—	—	71.56	—	—
49	Lakshmaner Chhat	30.60	—	—	0.00	—	—	69.40	—	—
50	Lalman	33.17	27.89	32.39	0.07	2.00	2.97	66.76	70.11	64.64
51	Lohagar Forest	49.12	—	—	0.00	—	—	50.88	—	—
52	Lohagar Tea Garden	55.32	—	—	0.13	—	—	44.55	—	—
53	Lohasing	43.49	41.97	43.43	0.00	8.36	3.45	56.51	49.66	53.12
54	M.M.Terai	42.79	26.61	24.00	0.00	17.43	11.46	57.21	55.96	64.53
55	Maha Sing	25.71	23.40	28.40	0.00	1.00	1.81	74.29	75.60	69.79
56	Mangal Sing	42.38	29.10	28.28	0.00	6.24	13.79	57.62	64.66	57.93
57	Manjha Tea Garden	48.66	43.93	26.00	0.00	0.00	23.20	51.34	56.07	50.79
58	Marapur	47.24	57.58	37.80	0.00	0.74	13.82	52.76	41.68	48.37
59	Maya Ram	26.97	—	—	0.00	—	—	73.03	—	—
60	Mechi Forest	43.22	11.06	21.33	0.00	40.87	25.33	56.78	48.08	53.33
61	Minghara	33.49	—	—	6.05	—	—	60.47	—	—
62	Mingharar Chhat	49.47	20.52	34.69	0.00	3.06	14.69	50.53	76.42	50.61
63	Mir Jangla	43.79	40.29	25.71	0.12	3.25	18.78	56.09	56.46	55.51
64	Mir Jangler Chhat	40.43	11.81	23.51	0.00	18.54	11.82	59.57	69.66	64.68
65	Mudir Jangal	27.11	48.58	50.18	0.00	2.46	0.24	72.89	48.96	49.59
66	Naksal Bari	31.24	29.04	30.22	0.09	1.36	1.85	68.67	69.60	67.92
67	Nandalal	53.80	23.36	33.11	0.00	6.73	1.97	46.20	69.91	64.91
68	Nehal	19.00	24.90	22.98	0.00	3.07	5.75	81.00	72.03	71.27
69	Nimu Bhitari Chhat	67.57	25.43	33.58	0.00	2.89	1.46	32.43	71.68	64.96
70	Nipania	45.94	24.14	16.02	0.00	6.30	8.91	54.06	69.56	75.07
71	Omi	26.34	30.00	25.89	0.00	6.59	5.96	73.66	63.41	68.16
72	Ord Terai Tea Garden	25.88	22.62	25.33	0.00	24.79	15.65	74.12	52.59	59.02
73	Panighata	44.28	—	—	0.00	—	—	55.72	—	—
74	Panta Pari Forest	—	26.77	35.02	—	1.74	12.90	—	71.49	52.07
75	Pata Ram	36.00	21.13	24.60	0.00	2.35	1.19	64.00	76.53	74.21
76	Putimari	27.51	30.94	28.84	0.00	0.68	9.37	72.49	68.37	61.79
77	Raghuram	52.74	20.82	34.51	0.00	6.94	14.55	47.26	72.23	50.94
78	Raghuramer Chhat	40.32	29.41	33.03	0.00	9.24	0.00	59.68	61.34	66.97
79	Raja Jhar	29.92	27.75	25.21	10.95	2.96	5.48	59.13	69.29	69.31
80	Rang Mohan	54.66	—	—	0.00	—	—	45.34	—	—
81	Ranga Pani	33.52	23.82	27.60	0.00	5.53	7.88	66.48	70.65	64.52
82	Rani Danga	27.85	29.01	30.14	1.29	3.83	4.73	70.86	67.17	65.13

83	Rupsing	35.47	29.34	29.95	0.00	0.97	4.03	64.53	69.69	66.02
84	Sat Bhaia	33.41	40.32	38.93	0.85	4.32	11.91	65.74	55.37	49.16
85	Sebdela	35.04	23.44	23.43	0.00	2.42	25.71	64.96	74.13	50.86
86	Shai Bhita	31.16	23.27	27.50	1.45	10.23	8.21	67.39	66.49	64.29
87	Sirsia Tea Garden	54.97	39.16	4.08	0.00	4.63	34.69	45.03	56.21	61.22
88	Siubar	31.93	15.24	32.98	0.39	9.56	8.56	67.67	75.20	58.46
89	Surajibar	33.33	20.59	20.85	0.00	3.92	5.11	66.67	75.49	74.04
90	Tarabari	31.08	12.58	40.49	0.00	13.25	4.91	68.92	74.17	54.60
91	Tarabarir Chhat	17.65	0.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	20.00	82.35	0.00	30.00
92	Teprabhola	25.24	–	–	0.00	–	–	74.76	–	–
93	Tepuchamaru	27.09	–	–	0.00	–	–	72.91	–	–
94	Trihana Tea Garden	49.86	44.58	36.06	0.00	1.67	17.66	50.14	53.75	46.28
95	Udiarip	–	–	26.09	–	–	15.84	–	–	58.07
96	Uttam Chand	48.68	34.35	22.14	0.00	7.22	18.63	51.32	58.42	59.23
97	Uttam Chanded Chhat	36.12	48.95	46.28	0.00	0.17	0.00	63.88	50.87	53.72
98	Uttar Bagdogra (Ct)	26.44	26.30	34.57	0.29	1.85	2.70	73.27	71.85	62.73

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011. Calculated by the Researcher

Table 3.21 shows the distribution of workers into three categories of Naxalbari block for 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. In Naxalbari Block, Batlabari recorded 71.85 percent of main worker which was the highest in the category of main workers for the year 1991, followed by 59.34 percent at Dhani Banir Chhat in 2001 and a total of 53.36 percent of total population were under main workers category in Grammanir Chhat in 2011. While the lowest percentage of main workers for the year 1991 was recorded at Tarabarir Chhat at 17.65 percent, followed by Jamidar Gurir Chhat with 10.59 percent of main workers for 2001 and finally a lowest of 4.08 percent of main workers was recorded at Sirsia Tea Graden for the year 2011. With regards to the percentage of marginal workers in Naxalbari Block, Rajajhar recorded highest percentage of population in the category of marginal workers for the year 1991 at 10.95 percent which was followed by 100 percent of total marginal workers at Tarabir Chhat in 2001 and a total of 34.69 percent of total population were under the category of marginal workers in Sirsia Tea Garden in 2011. On the other hand, 75.5 percent of the total number of villages in Naxalbari block recorded zero marginal workers followed by only 5 villages each in 2001 and 2011 with zero marginal workers. Table 3.21 also lists the percentage of population under the category on non-workers in Naxalbari block for 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in the year 1991 Tarabarir Chhat recorded 82.35 percent of non-workers which was the highest for that year followed by 79.43 percent of non-workers at Chhota Maniram for the year 2001. In 2011, Nipania recorded the highest percentage of non-workers at 75.07 percent. While the lowest recorded percent of non-workers for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 were 28.15 percent at Batlabari, 40.66 percent at Dhani Banir Chhat and 30 percent at Tarabarir Chhat respectively.

Sl. No	Name	Main Workers (%)			Marginal Workers (%)			Non-Workers (%)		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Abhiram	35.21	44.53	21.09	0.00	1.21	9.42	64.79	54.25	69.49
2	Ambari	21.11	35.73	30.85	0.00	0.96	5.18	78.89	63.30	63.97
3	Anti Gachh	33.42	29.51	24.03	0.00	4.15	13.96	66.58	66.34	62.01
4	Bandar Gachh	31.32	29.23	30.71	0.00	2.64	7.53	68.68	68.13	61.76
5	Bandi	46.05	23.21	36.31	0.00	12.70	3.45	53.95	64.09	60.24
6	Bandia Chhat	—	30.65	32.88	—	10.48	10.51	—	58.87	56.61
7	Bangaru	38.26	—	—	0.00	—	—	61.74	—	—
8	Bans Gaon	26.69	20.61	23.28	0.00	6.39	5.62	73.31	73.00	71.10
9	Bansgaon Chakla	27.42	23.78	34.88	0.00	7.59	1.65	72.58	68.63	63.47
10	Bansh Gaon Mangachh	30.05	31.43	37.98	0.00	0.00	3.04	69.95	68.57	58.98
11	Banur Chhat	32.43	25.56	14.35	0.00	1.92	17.26	67.57	72.52	68.39
12	Bara Paikpara Arazi	38.09	27.84	35.76	0.00	3.73	1.65	61.91	68.44	62.59
13	Bara Pathu Ram	31.60	27.06	32.07	0.00	3.65	2.05	68.40	69.29	65.87
14	Barai Gachh	53.00	28.00	40.98	0.00	7.77	4.92	47.00	64.23	54.10
15	Baramala	—	32.07	32.30	—	22.55	16.18	—	45.38	51.53
16	Bhala Manashi	22.46	32.09	30.40	0.00	3.09	5.73	77.54	64.82	63.88
17	Bharia Danga	31.39	35.29	—	0.00	20.26	—	68.61	44.44	—
18	Bharia Dangir Chhat	27.27	30.29	24.21	0.00	33.71	24.21	72.73	36.00	51.58
19	Bhisti	49.70	44.75	46.62	0.00	3.50	0.00	50.30	51.75	53.38
20	Bhuban Gurir Chhat	33.23	31.99	28.28	0.00	0.00	16.67	66.77	68.01	55.06
21	Bhushi Bhita	29.29	32.08	32.44	0.00	15.30	11.37	70.71	52.63	56.18
22	Budharu Gaon	34.79	24.68	26.05	1.44	6.47	3.89	63.78	68.85	70.06
23	Chaupukuria	31.04	37.72	35.73	0.00	2.02	3.31	68.96	60.26	60.96
24	Chhota Paikpara Arazi	27.39	28.37	33.55	0.00	30.62	3.15	72.61	41.01	63.30
25	Chhota Pathu Ram	12.73	18.50	23.93	0.00	27.03	10.79	87.27	54.47	65.28
26	Chikan Mati	45.71	19.78	29.11	0.00	12.47	5.73	54.29	67.75	65.16
27	Churaman	29.32	43.57	28.15	0.00	0.00	17.10	70.68	56.43	54.75
28	Dalur Chhat	37.88	28.57	23.16	0.00	6.43	15.90	62.12	65.00	60.94
29	Dandra Jhar	25.24	24.13	28.76	0.00	11.46	8.48	74.76	64.40	62.76
30	Dhak Para	32.51	25.84	29.14	0.15	17.56	3.70	67.34	56.60	67.16
31	Dhakna Gachh	22.60	42.11	33.70	0.00	0.00	8.15	77.40	57.89	58.15
32	Dham Bhita	35.84	36.64	37.36	0.00	0.00	2.47	64.16	63.36	60.16
33	Dhamna Gachh	25.33	29.44	28.06	0.00	0.95	3.69	74.67	69.61	68.25
34	Dhemaler Chhar	28.90	28.19	11.65	0.00	0.00	24.69	71.10	71.81	63.66
35	Dwara Baksa	5.34	27.96	27.48	0.00	1.10	3.70	94.66	70.94	68.82
36	Fakir Dwip	33.79	23.00	26.90	0.00	20.54	20.68	66.21	56.46	52.43
37	Farabari	40.46	37.43	29.18	0.00	6.32	10.32	59.54	56.25	60.50
38	Foudi Gachh	26.79	31.93	34.69	0.00	2.74	0.89	73.21	65.33	64.42
39	Fulbar	33.96	32.82	22.36	0.00	10.96	26.04	66.04	56.22	51.60
40	Ganga Ram Tea Garden	49.66	46.10	36.31	0.00	2.11	12.03	50.34	51.79	51.66
41	Gangaram Maler Chhat	55.06	48.08	31.19	0.00	0.96	19.27	44.94	50.96	49.54
42	Guabari	28.35	33.48	26.46	0.00	0.83	15.66	71.65	65.69	57.88
43	Halal	26.78	27.81	27.20	0.00	1.57	3.38	73.22	70.63	69.42
44	Haoda Bhita	39.35	35.34	28.40	0.00	1.61	2.85	60.65	63.05	68.75
45	Hari Bhita	46.20	32.47	43.47	0.00	3.32	5.57	53.80	64.21	50.96
46	Hatiram	31.34	24.49	43.63	0.00	1.33	3.66	68.66	74.18	52.71
47	Hela Kadam Chhat	42.00	33.33	37.72	0.00	0.00	3.46	58.00	66.67	58.82
48	Hetmuri	29.61	28.44	20.20	0.00	10.70	30.93	70.39	60.86	48.87
49	Jabarali	46.48	43.43	12.85	0.00	0.80	22.66	53.52	55.78	64.49
50	Jogi Bhita	30.76	36.86	26.65	0.00	2.20	16.79	69.24	60.94	56.55
51	Kadmi	24.36	29.97	26.11	0.00	5.35	6.21	75.64	64.68	67.68
52	Kadopani	—	43.14	35.49	—	0.56	5.06	—	56.30	59.45
53	Kadu Bhita	30.77	29.37	21.95	0.00	19.73	5.85	69.23	50.90	72.20
54	Kalaram	27.96	29.74	30.21	0.00	3.04	4.55	72.04	67.22	65.25
55	Kanti Bhita	32.86	24.37	27.29	0.00	11.26	7.13	67.14	64.37	65.58

56	Kashi Ram	35.43	25.49	30.56	0.00	0.70	1.69	64.57	73.82	67.75
57	Krishnapur Tea Garden	—	39.29	29.63	—	2.38	14.57	—	58.33	55.80
58	Kuchia	29.89	27.48	28.31	0.00	22.76	5.88	70.11	49.76	65.81
59	Lachubhita	—	10.86	12.62	—	21.34	24.05	—	67.80	63.33
60	Lahu Gaon	32.04	29.41	29.76	0.03	2.40	3.19	67.93	68.19	67.05
61	Laldas	37.19	29.26	36.59	0.00	3.46	0.68	62.81	67.29	62.74
62	Liusi Pukuri	28.89	26.08	31.63	0.00	4.98	8.06	71.11	68.94	60.31
63	Madhab Bhita	28.84	28.95	38.17	0.00	5.37	5.96	71.16	65.68	55.87
64	Madhya Bansaon	32.97	20.77	23.06	0.13	4.93	6.21	66.89	74.31	70.73
65	Mahammad Baksa	29.01	23.10	31.62	0.00	5.00	2.88	70.99	71.89	65.50
66	Mahideb	30.95	43.04	37.50	0.00	0.63	0.00	69.05	56.33	62.50
67	Mahipal	35.06	24.60	27.82	0.00	8.84	5.19	64.94	66.56	66.98
68	Mandila Jhar	45.62	29.64	32.54	0.12	11.36	8.22	54.26	59.00	59.24
69	Meherulla	47.99	36.92	40.31	0.00	0.47	10.66	52.01	62.62	49.03
70	Mohan Laler Chhat	24.34	38.64	30.62	0.00	7.73	2.61	75.66	53.64	66.78
71	Molani	28.52	36.40	36.13	0.56	2.51	1.62	70.92	61.09	62.25
72	Muktar Chhat	35.29	50.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	77.78	64.71	33.33	22.22
73	Narayan	29.31	36.97	23.88	0.00	5.43	8.35	70.69	57.60	67.77
74	Nembutari	36.41	28.83	31.06	3.64	12.97	8.25	59.95	58.21	60.70
75	Nirmmal	29.90	31.66	29.02	0.00	1.30	1.37	70.10	67.04	69.61
76	Nitu Bhita Chhat	57.56	—	—	0.00	—	—	42.44	—	—
77	Panaullar Chhat	36.17	36.79	32.69	0.00	2.59	0.32	63.83	60.62	66.99
78	Paschim Bansaon Kismat	36.00	27.27	27.74	0.00	0.16	11.80	64.00	72.58	60.46
79	Paschim Bansh Gaon	30.75	23.08	31.53	0.00	9.68	2.21	69.25	67.24	66.26
80	Paschim Madati	46.58	34.93	30.43	0.00	8.51	13.40	53.42	56.55	56.17
81	Pathar Hir Hira	39.21	24.95	33.47	0.00	2.62	2.39	60.79	72.43	64.14
82	Pathar Hir Hidar Chhat	46.84	45.24	31.44	0.00	3.05	14.90	53.16	51.71	53.65
83	Purba Bans Gaon	29.54	28.83	21.04	0.00	3.82	6.63	70.46	67.35	72.32
84	Purbba Bansaon Chakla	29.30	19.82	23.69	0.00	3.30	3.25	70.70	76.88	73.06
85	Purbba Bansaon Kismat	29.66	25.51	27.43	0.20	0.57	1.42	70.14	73.92	71.15
86	Purbba Madati	48.95	42.00	29.34	0.00	2.77	15.78	51.05	55.23	54.87
87	Radha	23.32	27.71	27.07	0.50	3.75	6.37	76.17	68.54	66.56
88	Rahamu	28.37	26.94	29.77	0.00	0.28	3.99	71.63	72.78	66.24
89	Rangali	36.68	14.95	26.58	0.00	32.09	6.97	63.32	52.97	66.45
90	Rupandighi	29.50	30.39	33.43	0.00	6.46	5.52	70.50	63.15	61.05
91	Sahananda	25.93	19.14	29.28	0.00	14.85	4.91	74.07	66.01	65.81
92	Sanga Tram	40.80	47.41	15.29	0.00	0.74	16.47	59.20	51.85	68.24
93	Sannyasi Thaner Chhat	40.03	46.34	46.56	0.00	0.22	0.97	59.97	53.44	52.47
94	Sarcar Gachh	55.60	45.72	25.25	0.00	0.00	13.74	44.40	54.28	61.01
95	Sarcar Gachher Chhat	46.26	34.38	20.33	0.00	0.00	20.03	53.74	65.63	59.64
96	Sastu Gachh	38.17	42.75	40.38	0.00	16.67	5.99	61.83	40.58	53.63
97	Singi Jhor	34.16	20.53	27.11	0.00	4.82	16.14	65.84	74.65	56.75
98	Tarabari	—	—	30.10	—	—	19.72	—	—	50.17
99	Tar Bandha	45.75	16.52	22.12	0.00	12.27	22.12	54.25	71.20	55.76
100	Tentul Guri	29.01	41.32	26.86	0.00	9.20	19.65	70.99	49.48	53.49
101	Tepu Tea Garden	38.48	25.48	24.65	0.00	24.29	19.93	61.52	50.23	55.41
102	Thakur Ganja	44.00	31.15	25.59	1.46	10.96	17.50	54.55	57.89	56.90
103	Thuna	50.17	35.55	24.58	0.00	8.73	21.68	49.83	55.72	53.74
104	Thunar Chhat	—	24.61	35.11	—	21.03	10.97	—	54.36	53.92
105	Turi Bhita	37.49	28.79	20.29	0.00	1.29	27.54	62.51	69.92	52.17
106	Uttar Bansaon Kismat	37.08	28.91	25.99	0.00	0.67	4.60	62.92	70.42	69.41

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011. Calculated by the Researcher.

Table 3.22 shows the distribution of workers into three categories of Phansidewa block for 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. In Phansidewa Block, Nitu Bhita Chhat recorded 57.56 percent of main worker which was the highest in the category of main workers for the year

1991, followed by 50 percent at Muktar Chhat in 2001 and a total of 46.62 percent of total population were under main workers category in Bhisti in 2011. On other hand the lowest percentage of main workers for the year 1991 was recorded at Dwarka Baksa at 5.34 percent, followed by Lachu Bhita with 10.86 percent of main workers for 2001 and finally a zero percent of main workers was recorded at Mukta Chhat in the year 2011.

With regards to the percentage of marginal workers in Phasidewa Block, Nembutani recorded a highest of 3.64 percent in the category of marginal workers for the year 1991 which was followed by 33.71 percent of marginal workers at Bharia Dangir Chhat in 2001 and for the year 2011, the highest percentage of marginal workers was recorded at Muktar Chhat at 77.78 percent. 83.96 percent of the total number of villages in Phasidewa block recorded zero marginal workers in the year 1991 followed by 8.49 percent of total number of villages with zero marginal workers in 2001 which denotes a significant change from 1991 to 2001. Consequently, in the year 2011 only two villages (Bhisti and Mahideb) recorded zero marginal workers thereby indicating a significant fall in the total number of villages under Phasidewa block with zero percentage of marginal workers during the period of study. Table 3.22 also lists the percentage of population under the category of non-workers in Phasidewa Block for 1991, 2001 and 2011. It is seen that in the year 1991 Dwarka Baksa recorded 94.66 percent of non-workers which was the highest while Nitu Bhita Chhat recorded 42.44 percent of non-workers which was the lowest for that year. Similarly in the year 2001, Purbba Bansgaon Chakla recorded 76.88 percent of non-workers which was the highest while lowest percentage of non-workers was recorded at Muktar Chhat which was 33.33. In 2011, Purbba Bansgaon Chakla recorded the highest percentage of non-workers which was 73.06 percent and on the other hand Muktar Chhat recorded only 22.22 percent of non-workers which was the lowest for the year. It is thus seen that with each passing decade the value of the highest as well as the lowest percentage of non-workers has declined in Phasidewa block.

Sl. No	Name	Main Workers (%)			Marginal Workers (%)			Non-Workers (%)		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Alokjhari	37.28	18.73	28.54	0.00	10.13	0.38	62.72	71.14	71.08
2	Antaram	35.46	28.62	21.64	0.00	22.46	10.45	64.54	48.91	67.91
3	Arjunmahal	29.23	24.65	31.12	5.31	13.91	2.08	65.45	61.44	66.80
4	Badal Bhita	32.99	21.56	28.43	0.00	14.37	0.25	67.01	64.07	71.32
5	Badora	29.19	26.14	39.51	0.00	1.14	0.61	70.81	72.73	59.88
6	Bagha	27.60	37.12	24.39	21.29	17.97	16.97	51.11	44.92	58.64
7	Bagula Hagi	51.37	28.61	44.16	6.48	12.72	4.06	42.15	58.67	51.78
8	Bairagi	24.92	40.22	30.24	0.00	9.45	7.80	75.08	50.33	61.96
9	Bajarur Chhat	36.84	54.74	23.44	0.00	6.32	10.42	63.16	38.95	66.15
10	Balahi Jhora	28.39	24.06	31.12	0.11	6.61	9.73	71.51	69.33	59.16

11	Banchha Bhita	23.52	26.22	27.48	0.00	17.13	18.73	76.48	56.65	53.79
12	Barsad Bhita	23.81	20.20	30.03	0.00	10.55	3.67	76.19	69.25	66.30
13	Bhajanpur	29.68	28.13	30.32	0.00	8.17	8.41	70.32	63.70	61.27
14	Bhatta Gachh	46.84	42.27	18.80	0.94	19.83	22.46	52.22	37.91	58.74
15	Bhog Bhita	29.81	33.81	31.46	0.00	4.46	9.53	70.19	61.74	59.01
16	Bhulka	28.70	30.40	38.89	0.00	27.84	0.65	71.30	41.76	60.46
17	Bilakshu	25.48	36.56	23.23	0.00	23.79	26.64	74.52	39.65	50.13
18	Budh Sing	30.46	31.83	34.83	0.00	1.09	3.16	69.54	67.08	62.01
19	Bura Ganja	26.53	37.75	31.66	0.00	9.40	10.23	73.47	52.85	58.12
20	Chayan Sing	24.11	30.20	33.04	0.00	2.41	10.80	75.89	67.40	56.16
21	Chekar Mari	32.38	42.31	42.35	0.00	9.03	2.40	67.62	48.66	55.25
22	Chiku	78.86	30.52	29.43	0.00	0.29	21.38	21.14	69.19	49.20
23	Chuchur Muchur	44.23	27.40	35.67	1.00	14.11	9.81	54.76	58.49	54.52
24	Chunilal	58.08	27.47	28.36	0.00	25.26	24.92	41.92	47.26	46.73
25	Dagdhu	21.69	22.02	65.52	0.00	30.28	10.34	78.31	47.71	24.14
26	Dakua	52.83	9.40	32.48	0.00	34.23	11.61	47.17	56.38	55.91
27	Dangar Bhita	31.05	23.84	42.68	5.43	15.83	4.12	63.53	60.33	53.19
28	Debi Ganja	34.21	22.59	31.83	0.00	24.88	6.07	65.79	52.53	62.10
29	Debu Ram	33.48	33.82	28.00	4.61	15.00	12.29	61.91	51.18	59.71
30	Deoan Bhita	29.54	24.18	27.42	0.00	7.25	3.85	70.46	68.57	68.73
31	Dhulia	48.19	38.28	26.71	0.00	20.78	23.64	51.81	40.94	49.65
32	Dhupi Bhita	29.23	24.42	26.61	0.05	5.30	18.19	70.72	70.28	55.20
33	Doha Guri	36.76	41.06	28.61	0.00	3.79	10.82	63.24	55.15	60.57
34	Duba	26.55	23.20	25.18	0.00	3.51	6.62	73.45	73.29	68.20
35	Dudha	38.65	15.22	24.80	0.00	13.04	3.96	61.35	71.74	71.24
36	Ful Bari	38.40	44.74	41.98	0.00	2.26	9.14	61.60	53.01	48.89
37	Ful Barir Chat	29.76	45.00	27.49	0.00	4.23	19.88	70.24	50.77	52.63
38	Gadhira	45.60	24.26	18.13	0.00	15.61	19.76	54.40	60.13	62.11
39	Gandagal	29.81	29.26	25.17	0.00	3.72	8.43	70.19	67.02	66.40
40	Gayen	36.51	35.33	22.12	0.00	19.95	10.28	63.49	44.72	67.60
41	Gua Bari	26.67	40.15	31.78	0.00	10.95	11.08	73.33	48.91	57.14
42	Hati Doba	43.02	26.03	29.00	0.00	9.05	17.23	56.98	64.92	53.77
43	Jagir	33.66	33.33	33.69	0.00	13.74	7.58	66.34	52.93	58.72
44	Jama Tulla	34.00	23.30	34.19	0.00	2.04	6.92	66.00	74.66	58.89
45	Jatru	27.76	45.82	22.82	0.00	7.78	27.18	72.24	46.40	50.00
46	Jiban Sing	25.97	26.56	36.71	0.00	3.58	1.16	74.03	69.86	62.13
47	Jor Pakari	32.49	27.52	12.53	0.42	6.81	25.99	67.09	65.67	61.48
48	Katia	20.21	32.35	31.85	0.00	4.59	11.12	79.79	63.07	57.03
49	Kelabari	28.36	35.27	22.95	0.00	2.29	11.98	71.64	62.44	65.07
50	Khari Bari	29.52	28.10	27.18	0.05	2.90	5.08	70.43	69.00	67.75
51	Khopalashi	73.02	26.37	24.65	0.00	15.85	26.06	26.98	57.78	49.29
52	Khunia Pukhari	28.28	30.28	28.13	0.00	12.63	11.56	71.72	57.08	60.31
53	Kishor Doba	32.39	31.65	25.65	0.00	6.58	10.40	67.61	61.77	63.95
54	Kungar Pur	43.42	32.21	19.48	0.00	23.87	15.26	56.58	43.92	65.26
55	Madan	46.34	9.86	33.05	0.00	15.96	6.78	53.66	74.18	60.17
56	Manasa	27.78	34.58	43.00	0.00	13.50	10.50	72.22	51.92	46.50
57	Manjaya	30.26	24.48	11.33	0.43	6.44	33.16	69.31	69.08	55.51
58	Mayna Guri	25.24	19.09	20.72	1.92	9.96	12.50	72.84	70.94	66.78
59	Nazir	27.44	22.86	32.91	0.00	0.36	3.83	72.56	76.79	63.26
60	Pantha Bari	34.42	32.60	52.55	0.00	9.70	3.13	65.58	57.70	44.32
61	Paschim Ram Bandh	57.52	15.00	14.81	0.00	37.67	25.43	42.48	47.33	59.76
62	Pata Ram	30.11	26.56	31.90	0.00	13.40	7.34	69.89	60.04	60.76
63	Rang Muni	49.49	21.64	12.69	0.00	20.17	26.93	50.51	58.20	60.38
64	Rangali	33.53	25.24	28.45	0.13	9.07	13.86	66.34	65.69	57.69

65	Saheburam	44.50	23.96	22.77	0.40	16.18	18.34	55.10	59.86	58.88
66	Salbari	25.00	27.91	44.24	23.51	18.02	1.30	51.49	54.07	54.46
67	Shyamdhan	26.26	26.38	29.85	0.11	5.35	4.64	73.62	68.27	65.50
68	Sing Bhita	32.61	36.81	41.60	0.24	12.27	8.77	67.15	50.92	49.63
69	Sona Chalani	35.24	34.88	38.21	0.00	7.39	5.48	64.76	57.73	56.31
70	Subal	32.52	31.43	38.07	0.00	25.00	19.04	67.48	43.57	42.89
71	Subal Bhita	31.02	44.42	31.21	0.00	4.59	0.68	68.98	50.99	68.10
72	Tari	29.89	30.86	30.88	0.00	3.87	9.79	70.11	65.28	59.33
73	Tharu Bhita	27.71	25.62	33.71	0.00	23.97	12.36	72.29	50.41	53.93
74	Tukriajhar Forest	29.48	34.04	34.83	0.00	10.64	23.60	70.52	55.32	41.57
75	Uttar Ramdhan	33.12	27.92	24.19	0.48	2.47	6.65	66.40	69.61	69.17

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 and 2011, Calculated by Researcher

Table 3.23 shows the percentage of population in different categories of workers in the villages and census towns of Kharibari block for 1991, 2001 and 2011. The highest recorded percentages of main workers for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 were 78.86 percent at Chiku, 45.82 percent at Jatru and 52.55 percent at Pantha Bari respectively. The lowest recorded percent of main workers for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 were 20.21 percent at Katia, 9.4 percent at Dakua and 11.33 percent at Manjaya respectively. It is observed that the change in the percentage of main workers over the period of three decades in Kharibari block has remained rather inconsistent. In relation to the percentage of marginal workers, 23.51 percent was the highest recorded percentage of marginal workers at Salbari in 1991. In 2001, 37.67 percent was the highest recorded percentage of marginal workers at Paschim Ram Bandh and Manjaya village recorded the highest percentage of marginal workers which was 33.16 percent in 2011. On the contrary, 74.66 percent of the total number of villages recorded zero marginal workers in 1991 while lowest recorded percent of marginal workers for the years 2001 and 2011 remained at 0.29 percent at Chiku and 0.25 percent at Arjun Mahal village respectively. The values are thus indicative of increase in the overall percentage of marginal workers in the villages of Kharibari block. The table above also shows the percentage of non-workers at each village in the Kharibari Block. In the year 1991, Katia village recorded 79.79 percent of non-workers which was the highest in the block and in 2001 the highest percentage of non-workers which was 76.79 percent which was recorded at Nazir village in Kharibari block. Finally, Badal Bhita recorded 71.32 percent of non-workers which was the highest for the year 2011. On the other hand the villages that recorded the lowest percent of non-workers for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 in Kharibari block were 21.14 percent at Chiku, 37.91 percent at Bhatta Gachh and 24.14 percent at Daghdhu respectively. Therefore, the distribution of population according to workers category across the villages and census towns in the study area shows lot of variation. In 1991, majority of the villages in the study area recorded zero marginal worker, but subsequently in 2001 and 2011, the number of village with zero marginal worker declined.

3.10 Summary

Therefore, the major objective of this chapter was to analyze the growth of rural and urban settlement within the study area. To full fill this objective, the population growth was analyzed from 1991 to 2001 based on census data. The analysis was done for the four blocks, i.e. Matigara, Naxalbari, Phansidewa, Kharibari as well as Siliguri Municipal Corporation. The analysis shows that population growth in the study area has been very rapid from 1991 to 2011. However, the decadal growth of population was not uniform for all the blocks. Matigara block located closest to Siliguri Municipal Corporation witnessed very high population growth both during 1991- 2001 and 2001 -2011. This is due to the fact that population spillout from Siliguri Municipal Corporation to its surrounding areas has been taking place very rapidly from 1991 onwards. On the other hand, Phansidewa and Kharibari block located farthest from Siliguri Municipal Corporation have recorded relatively less population growth. Siliguri Municipal Corporation during 1991- 2001 more than doubled its population due to addition of adjoining area within its boundary but during the next decade it witnessed a very moderate population growth.

The size class classification of rural settlements within the study area was also done for each blocks. It was seen that Matigara and Naxalbari block saw a decrease in their total number of villages from 1991 to 2011, because during this period many villages were converted to census towns in these two blocks. However, for Phansidewa and Kharibari, the total number of villages from 1991 to 2011 did not change very much. Another interesting fact which requires attention is that the number of villages in the lowest four size classes have declined considerably in the study area in 2011 compared to 1991, but for the largest three size classes an opposite trend was visible.

At the village level there is a lot of variation in decadal population growth. Therefore, to analyze the growth of population for villages in the study area, decadal population growth of individual villages was computed for 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. While calculating the decadal population growth of villages, there was problem with some village which existed in one or two of the three census years under consideration. The village level population data shows there are some villages with very high decadal growth (over 1000%) in the study area. Negative population growth in villages of the study area is not uncommon. Some villages with very less population size has witnessed nearly 100% negative population growth which may be the result of a combination of factors like out migration and natural calamity. However, there is no significant relation between the distance of any village from Siliguri Municipal Corporation and their decadal population growth.

With respect to other parameter of socio-economic characteristics a diverse picture emerged. In general, the literacy rate of villages located close to Siliguri Municipal Corporation is high compared to the villages located at remote location. The literacy rate for most of the villages has seen improvement in 2011 compared to 1991. Moreover, the villages with very low literacy rate in 1991 witnessed the highest improvement in 2011, with a few exceptions. Like literacy rate, the sex ratio also varies among the villages. There are many villages in the study area where the sex ratio is in favour of female. Most of the villages where sex ratio was considerably low in 1991 witnessed a rapid improvement in sex ratio in 2001 and 2011. In terms of distribution of population according to worker's category, the most noticeable observation is an increase in the share of marginal workers in the villages. Most of the villages reported a share of marginal worker very low in 1991 (zero in nearly 50 % of villages) but in subsequent years this share has increased to about 5 to 15% of the total population in the villages. This increase in the share of marginal workers for most of the villages in the study area has taken place at the cost of main workers. This trend if continue in future, will have a catastrophic effect on the rural economy of the study area.

3.11 References

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