

Chapter II

GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC TREND OF DARJEELING HILLS : A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Darjeeling is the northernmost district in the State of West Bengal. It lies between 26.31 and 27.13 north latitude and between 87.59 and 88.53 east longitude. The northern boundary commences on the west at the peak of Phalut (12,000 ft. high). Phalut is the tri-junction of the boundary of Nepal, Sikkim and India. This boundary goes east from Phalut through a ridge and descends on Rammam river. The boundary from these reaches in the Kumai forest of Jalpaiguri district following the course of the river Rammam and Teesta. The district is bounded by Nepal on the west. The western boundary from Phalut ran the southward ridge until it joins the Mechi river which continues as the boundary right upto plains - thence by the boundary of Nepal upto the south western corner of the district. On the south lies the district of Purnea and West Dinajpur intercepted by the Mahananda river and on the east the district is bounded by Bangladesh and Jalpaiguri district.(1) The total area of this district is 3106 sq.km. and the population according to 1981 census is 10,06,4334.

The name Darjeeling has come from 'Dorjeeling'. Ling means place and Dorje means Vajrah or thunderbolt in Tibet, it also stands for the ecclesiastical sceptre which during service a lama holds on his hand.(2) According to 1961 Census report Mahakal temple situated at the top of the observatory hill was known by the name. Mother Mary Colmcille, I.B.V.M. had beautifully described the place "Darjeeling stretched out 7,000 feet above the plains and dowered with matchless beauty, hold for many an added charm of mystery and awe. For its mighty forests and sunsteeped - valleys are dominated by eternal snows of Kanchanjunga whose

dazzling massif seems not so much to rest on earth as to float, suspended from the heaven, its base-being invisible among the clouds.(3)

Darjeeling is a creation of the nineteenth century and is a result of almost accidental involvement of the British Indian Government in the affairs of Sikkim. The hill district once was part of the kingdoms of Sikkim and Bhutan. “The present territory of Darjeeling came under British Occupation during the nineteenth century in three stages.”(4) Darjeeling was a part of the place of the Raja of Sikkim at the beginning of the 18th century. He was a small ruler and was engaged in continuous warfare with the Gurkhas. Gurkhas invaded Sikkim in 1780 and the king was driven out and later he sought British help. The war broke out between the East India Company and the Gurkhas. British won and the king of Sikkim was brought back and the area between the Mechi and the Teesta was restored to him and also his sovereignty was guaranteed through a treaty in 1817 at Titalya.(5) However, Sikkim was maintained as a buffer state between Nepal and Bhutan.

After ten years of treaty again disputes arose on the Sikkim and Nepal frontiers and were referred to Governor-General. In 1828 General Lloyed (then Captain) who was to deal with disputes and bring a settlement was accompanied by J.W. Grant the commercial resident (agent) at Malda went into the hills north Rinchinpong in the Kulhait valley in Sikkim. From a report Darjeeling by H.V. Bayly, dated 18th June 1823, we learn that General Lloyed was attracted by “the old Gurkha station called Dorjeeling”.(6) The place was a large village and the residence of one of the principal Kazis. However, its position was of great strategic importance because its entrance into Nepal, Bhutan, its advantage as an important trade centre, also its position as a health resort. General Lloyed was also helpful of converting a small number of Lepcha population who were unhappy due to tyranny of the king of Sikkim. These informations were conveyed to Lord Bentinck.(7)

Lord Bentinck gave responsibility to Captain Herbert then Deputy Surveyor General, to do the survey of the country with Mr. Grant, General Lloyed was given instructions to start negotiations with the king of Sikkim for the cession of Darjeeling in return for an equivalent money or land. Ultimately the king of Sikkim had signed a deed of grant on the first of February 1835 in return for an allowance of Rupees Five thousand which raised to 6,000/-. The area covered all the land south of the great Rangeet river, east of Balason Kahel and little Rangeet rivers and west of the Rangnu and Mahananda rivers.

After the cession in 1836 General Lloyd was appointed as a local agent to deal with applications for land which began to come from the residents of Calcutta.(8) A difficult task was then undertaken through the dense forest to link the hill area with plains, "a road was being cut through the virgin forest --- a fiftysix miles of it through the tiger infested Terai area and forty miles more up the hills to link the new settlement with the plains."(9)

In 1839 Dr. Campbell, a British resident and a member of Indian Medical Service was transferred from Nepal to Darjeeling as Superintendent. He was given charge of maintaining political relations with Sikkim and civil, criminal and fiscal administration also the duty of marriage registrars and post master.

Dr. Campbell devoted himself to the task of developing the station attracting immigrants to cultivate the mountain slopes and stimulating trade and commerce. All the settlers were given grant of forest land for encouragement and the fact proved his success because population rose from 100 souls in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849 - chiefly by immigration from the neighbouring states of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim where slavery was prevalent. During 1836 to 1859 Lepcha refugees of Nepal were also invited to return, labourers from the Indigo concern in Rangpur and Ramgarh were also imported.(10) The second stage of British occupation followed war with

Sikkim which resulted in the annexation of "Sikkim Morang" or "Terai" at the foot of the hills which was for a time (1788-1816) conquered and ruled by Nepal, but following the war with Nepal during 1814-16 this tract was ceded to the British Government which in turn returned it to the Raja of Sikkim."(11) The war with Sikkim broke out because of Prime Ministers who tried to spread false news against the British. Sikkim Government even kidnapped British subjects. He even kidnapped Sri Joseph Hookar and Dr. Campbell.

Again trouble started in the adjoining state of Bhutan because of Bhutanese aggression. "So the third stage was marked by a war between British India and Bhutan which led to the annexation of the hill tract to the east of Teesta, west of Nechu and Dechu rivers and south of Sikkim."(12) So in 1864 the tract lying on the eastern bank of Tista was added to the district of Darjeeling was known as Kalimpong.

After the settlement Lord Napier of Magdala, a young Lieutenant in Royal Engineers were given responsibility of laying out the station of Darjeeling and in preparing a road through the virgin forest of Terai between 1839-1842. This road later known as Hill Cart Road, is a beautiful piece of Engineering work. In 1861 construction of railway also started and at the sametime a broad metalled road from Ganges to Siliguri was started.(13)

Historically the present territory of Darjeeling belonged to Sikkim and Bhutan, later it included in India following wars and agreement with these two countries. "The year 1866 may be taken as marking an epoch in the history of Darjeeling. Peace was established within its borders and thence onward began march of progress and civilisation."(14)

Darjeeling District was formed with four sub-divisions - Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong and in the plains Siliguri. Darjeeling at first included in the Rajshahi Division until October, 1905. Because of the talk of partition of Bengal

it was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division again re-transferred to Rajshahi Division in March, 1912. The partition of Bengal in August 1947 left the boundaries of the district intact and it came under the state of West Bengal. The district was placed thereafter in the Presidency Division. (15)

Demographic Trend

The hill region of Darjeeling was almost entirely under forest before the British annexation. A very small group of people was settled when the British first acquired the land in 1835. "It was in fact estimated that the whole of this tract, comprising 138 square miles, contained only 100 souls." (16) The first regular census of the district in 1871-72 showed a total population of 94,712 persons, the average density of the population, being 81 per square mile. When the next census was taken in 1881, the population had increased to 155,179, or by more than 63 per cent, but there can be no doubt that a large proportion of this increase was due solely to the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the first census. However, what may be the fact the expansion of the population was almost equally remarkable during the next 10 years, at the end of which i.e. in 1891, it amounted to 223,314 showing an increase of 434 per cent.

The Census of 1901 shows little increase in population, the number was 2,49,117. The reason for this increase was the development of the tea-industry and settlers-intention to exploit the district's waste land. (17)

The early settlers were mostly agriculturists so Campbell (the then Superintendent of Darjeeling) encouraged them to settle in reclaimed forest land. Slowly, the population increased because of the establishment of the sanatorium in

the newly established town, development in this sphere increased employment opportunities.(18)

The immigration of plantation labour was due to the opening of the tea-gardens. 'A rough census in 1869 of the district shows it contain ever 22,000 inhabitants. Within 1931, the garden labourers formed about 47.25 of the total working population of the district.'(19)

Beginning of the tea plantations in the 1850 shows it increased to "74 estates covering 14,000 acres in 1872, 153 estates and 30,000 acres in 1881, and 177 estates and 45,000 acres in 1891 while the labourers for the tea-estates in the Terai plains were mostly tribals from Bihar, in the hills the great majority of the workers were from Nepal."(20)

With the increase of tea-plantation economic activities began and created demand for more immigrants and gradually improved agriculture forestry, mining, quarrying, hunting, orchards etc. started in the district.

In the three hills-sub-divisions in 1971 population constituted in all these above sectors was 27 per cent out of the total working group.

Darjeeling or Sadar sub-division is the most overpopulated area of the three hill sub-division. It covers an area of 935.5 sq.km. (361.2 sq.miles) and had a total population of 2,45,207 persons, in 1971 of whom 1,25,441 were male and 1,19,766 female. The reason for the increase of population in this hill area is that it is the most attractive tourist resort of the state, had a good communication net-work and job opportunities.(21)

Kalimpong is the largest sub-division territory wise having 1,056.5 sq.km.(407.9 sq.miles) with a population of only 1,34,538 of whom 71,539 were male and 62,999 female in 1971. The reasons for low density were bad communications, less attention to forest clearance, humid climate and flood in the

lower area during monsoon period.

The Kurseong sub-division area is 425.3 sq.km.(164.2 sq.miles) and contains 1,00,233 persons. Out of this number 51,372 are male and 48,861 female. This area covers 13% of the district and its population accounts for 12.2%. This area is also deeply populated because its condition is the same as Darjeeling Sadar Sub-division.(22)

A visible point of immigration definitely indicated that the Nepalese people are always in the majority. It was found out in 1891 Census that out of district population of 2,23,314 persons 88,000 were born in Nepal. Though this figure did not include those Nepali speaking persons whose parents or grand-parents were born in Nepal.

About the European settlers it is noted that in 1872, the district contained more than 419 Europeans and 32 urasians, whereas the number of the former has risen to 1,309 and the number of the latter to 329. This is due to the development of the tea-industry, in which the supervising staff was almost entirely Europeans, and to the establishment of town of Darjeeling and Sanatorium. "In some ways, it is surprising that the number is not greater. At one time optimistic hopes were entertained that a large European colony would be established in the district."(23) The population increase was less in the Terai, because of the unhealthy climate. It was greater in Kalimpong because of the availability of cultivated land. Kurseong also gave many job opportunities beside tea-plantations. But Darjeeling attracts more population due to healthy climate, tea-plantation, tourism etc.

From 1931 gradually Siliguri Sub-division began to attract more and more immigrants. The important group of people were traders, white-collar - employees and transport workers from the plains of India, "who came in the wake of urbanization of Siliguri, an entre-pot market and the most important transport node

in north-eastern India.... The unprecedented growth of population in Siliguri town was mainly due to urbanization and expansion of the tertiary sector.”(24)

It is to be mentioned that the influx of refugees has helped Darjeeling as a whole and especially - Siliguri town to grow in many ways because the town got constant help from the refugee rehabilitation centre which made various donations. Most of the Bengali Hindu refugees have settled in the plains portion of the district.

In 1951 an exodus of Tibetans to India began because of annexation of Tibet by China. A Central Relief Committee under the direct supervision of the ministry of External Affairs took the responsibility of rehabilitating the Tibetan refugees. It undertook the work of running the colonies and the self-help centres and also giving opportunities to the Tibetan refugees.(25) “It will be seen that the urban populations of Kalimpong Sadar and Kurseong Sub-divisions (in that order) fall below the district average, while that of Siliguri is well above it Kalimpong and Siliguri growing as urban centres by virtue of their being the headquarters of the respective Sub-divisions as also important entre-pot markets served. In the case of Siliguri, by several railways and radiating roads, and in the case of Kalimpong, by a communication network with Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. The waning of trade between India and Tibet has affected Kalimpong adversely but Siliguri has not only retained its position but has actually enhanced its rate of growth. The development of this region shows the sign of population explosion.(26) Data based on 1971 Census presented in the table no.1.1 in the appendix.

So it is very clear that immigrants have come here from different parts of India and Nepal for a variety of reasons such as to seek employment, to engage in trade and commerce, for philanthropic service etc. The main reason for leaving their homeland was economic opportunity. In this regard we could mention America, known as the ‘melting pot’ because of large number of immigrants from different nations. “After 1680, a large number of immigrants came from Germany, Ireland,

Scotland, Switzerland and France, and England ceased to be the chief source of immigration. Again the new settlers came for various reasons. Thousands fled from Germany to escape the path of war. Many left Ireland to avoid the poverty induced by Government oppression and landlordism, and from Scotland and Switzerland too people came fleeing the specter of poverty.”(27)

According to *J.F.Kennedy* migration is difficult involving risk hardship and uncertainty. It means coming away from the safety and security of one's homeland learning new ways and new language and living or surviving in a totally different environment.(28) However, it is found that sometimes united ethnic feeling can work wonders. Immigrants help the nation where they have taken refuge inspite of ethnic conflict, identification with homeland, religion. In Darjeeling also persons of different races, nations religion sought refuge and contributed for development. In the District Gazetteer, A.J.Dash, observes - the Marwaris dominate most of the exporting trades such as cardamom, oranges, potatoes, and practically all the import trade of consumer goods. About the services this was observed 60% of the gazetted services are manned by Bengalis and Biharis and 60% by hillmen; in the legal profession Bengalis represent 40% and hillmen 40% while Biharis account for 20%. The 40% of the medical profession is manned by Bengalis, 40% by Europeans and 20% by hillmen. In the Educational profession - Bengalis and Biharis represent 20% Europeans and Anglo-Indians 30%.....(29) However, after independence the occupation pattern has changed. The number of Nepalese has increased in different Government and Semi-Government sectors and also in the Educational field. A good number of Nepali people are engaged in commerce, business and transport and other service sectors. The Darjeeling hill area have the lowest density of population in West Bengal and the density of population in the hills has a peculiar pattern. On eastern side of the river Tista the density is low, whereas in the Western side it is

high. The density of population in Darjeeling hills depends to a great extent on the location of the tea-gardens and most of the tea-gardens in the hills are located on the western side of the Tista river.

A very widespread caste and clan system exists in India and Nepal. Nepalese settled in India also divided into different castes, sub-castes and clans or Thars. With demographic trend ethnic characteristics should be mentioned though in this field data is difficult to get.

According to Dr. Wilson the word caste is not of Indian origin but is derived from Portuguese 'casta' which means race, mould and quality.(30) Caste means "an endogamous group or collection of such groups bearing a common name, having the same traditional occupation, claiming descent from the same source and commonly regarded as forming a single homogenous community.(31)

There was also many exogamous group known as clan or Gotra. Clan literally means 'roots'. "All persons belonging to the same gotra are descended from the same male ancestor and so related."(32)

The system came to India with the Aryans when the conqueror race wanted to enslave the original inhabitants of India, "The Sudras or 'Ghor' which means dark."(33)

In Darjeeling many ethnic group are to be found among Nepali and tribal group such as Mangar, Gurungs, Sunwar, Rais, Limbus and in the lower hill area the Terai people. In spite of strong influence of Buddhism, many of the Nepali ethnic groups embraced social value caste system, social festivals, funeral, wedding procedures of Hindu Brahmin and Kshatryas. In this discussion it can be said Lepchas, the original inhabitants of this place is also profoundly influenced by Nepali and Tibetan language and culture. It is said "The Lepchas are one of the tribes that have been recipients of dominant culture contact living in the Himalayan

state of Sikkim and Darjeeling district in West Bengal. They have been dominated by Tibetan and Nepalese culture.”(34) Table no.1.2 on approximate Ethnic group-wise composition of the population 1951 presented in the appendix. As no recent data is available on different language group few table on total scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population included, data was taken from 1981 and 1991 Census report presented in the appendix in the table no.1.3, Table 1.4, Table 1.5 and the Table 1.6. Analysis of the growth and development of Darjeeling district shows British India’s accidental involvement in the affairs of Sikkim brought Darjeeling, once a small village, into the limelight. General Lloyd while visiting a small village realised the position of the village which had great strategical importance because of its entrance to Nepal and Bhutan, also the possibility of developing the place as health resort and as a trade centre. Gradually in Darjeeling rapid economic growth observed Rich flora and fauna of the area were discovered. Agricultural activities were already introduced possibility of developing the place as tourist centre and tea plantation area was realised by the British. The development of this place came as a result of various circumstances. “Production in all societies has certain common characteristics. It requires, first of all the existence of the basic productive agents or factors of production, as they are commonly called. There must be natural labour, natural resources, and certain tools, implements and other capital goods. It also requires that these factors of production be organized into some kind of producing units and that there be minimum of technological knowledge to direct the society’s productive efforts.”(35)

Step by step economic development took place in Darjeeling because of natural resources and development of tea industry, forestry, mining, quarrying, horticulture and animal husbandry, Cinchona plantation etc. Immigrants from different parts of the country and neighbouring Nepal flocked here due to these productive activities.

Later on partition of India in 1947 and Chinese aggression in Tibet in 1950 brought many Bengali refugees in Siliguri and many Tibetan refugees in Darjeeling hill area. Because of them the District received frequent financial help from the refugee rehabilitation centre.

Certain factors are necessary for development such as (1) Population growth (2) natural resources (3) accumulation of capital (4) increase in the scale or specialization of production (5) Technological progress.(36) Actually basic factor of production is labour, which is related to population growth. Though population growth is having both positive and negative factors. But for the newly discovered place a great number of people are required to take part in various developmental programme. So an isolated place like Darjeeling District required population and early immigrants really-helped to develop the area in different fields.

Another major factor helped in the development was capital or investment. "A country's capital is its stock of produced or man-made means of production, consisting of such items as buildings, factories, machinery, tools, equipment and inventories of goods in stock."(37) Growing wealthy population of Darjeeling did invest for the development of the area, Government investment was no less.

Gradually increased specialization brought division of labour and increased product. At present in Darjeeling hill area out of 2,41,725 hectares of geographical area about 54 per cent is covered by forest, another 14 per cent is devoted to agriculture, while tea and cinchona plantation account for 6.62 and 10.75 per cent of land respectively. Approximately one third of the total working population are engaged in agricultural activities. About one-third are engaged in activities connected with plantations, orchards, forestry and livestock, another 8 per cent are engaged as agricultural labourers, while the rest of the workers are involved with manufacturing construction, mining, trading and various service activities.

In 1984-85, tourism yielded an income of Rs.23 crores first products yielded Rs.7 crores. Cinchona Rs.2.43 crores while tea production 12 million kgs accounted for Rs.32 crores. The milk production of 82 million tons, while meat production of 10.5 million kilograms and egg production of 16 million is considerably higher on a per capita basis than the figures for the rest of the state. About workers if compared with the figures for the rest of West Bengal, the proportion of non-agriculturists is much higher. The proportion of workers in the total population, at 35.33 per cent is low, but higher than the state average of 30.22 per cent.”(38) Darjeeling is now marching towards progress and peace.

The reason of progress was living of so many people together as social units and aspiring for higher and better life. The people wanted to improve the economical social and cultural matters of the District and also contributed to this end.

In this discussion we can quote B.Mukherji “community development has been described as a process of change from the traditional way of living, as a method by which people can be assisted to develop themselves on their own capacity and resources; as a programme for accomplishing certain activities in fields concerning the welfare of the rural people; and as a movement for progress with a certain ideological content.”(39)

Moreover, if we look back to the old isolated Darjeeling then we observe beside economic development social and educational development also took place. Educational system was first developed by the Christian Missionaries for their own interest. Later on Government and private enterprises also came to the forefront. In the next Chapter, this issue would be discussed in the context of the historical perspective.

SUMMARY

Growth and Development of Darjeeling Hills. A Historical Perspective and Demographic Trend.

Darjeeling is the northernmost district in the state of West Bengal. The total area is 3106 sq.kms. and the population according to 1981 Census is 10,06,433.

The name Darjeeling has come from Dorjeeling. Ling means place and Dorji means Vajrah or thunderbolt in Tibet. It also means the ecclesiastical sceptre which during service a lama holds in his hand. Historically the district was parts of the kingdom of Sikkim and Bhutan. This territory came under British Control following wars and treaties with those two countries. During the 19th century the present area of Darjeeling came under the rule of the British Government. In 1935, by a deed of grant which was signed on 1st February, the Sikkim King had given a portion of the hills to the British to help them to set up a sanatorium. The area given was all the land south of the great Rangit river, east of Balason, Kahel and Little Rangit rivers and west of the Rangnu and Mahananda rivers. Then was with Sikkim, which resulted in the annexation of Sikkim Morang or Terai at the foot of the hills, and portion of the Sikkim hills bounded by the Rammam rivers on the north, by the great Rangeet and the Tista on the east and by Nepal Frontier on the west. It is to be noted that Terai was conquered and ruled by Nepal in 1788-1816 but following the war with Nepal during 1814-16 the tract was ceded to the British Government which in turn returned it to the Raja of Sikkim. Again there was war between British India and Bhutan which led in 1864 to the annexation of the hill tract to the east of Teesta, West of Ne-Chu and De-Chu rivers and south of Sikkim known as Kalimpong. The present territory of Darjeeling historically belonged to Sikkim and Bhutan and were included in the then British India following wars and agreement with these two

countries. With the four sub-divisions Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong and in the plains Siliguri the Darjeeling at first included in the Rajshahi Division until October 1905. Because of the talk of partition of Bengal it was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division but re-transferred to Rajshahi Division in March, 1912, after the re-arrangement of the provinces. The partition of Bengal in August 1947 left the boundaries of the district in tact and the district was included under the state of West Bengal.

It was totally a forest land by 1869, with a population of not more than 22,000. According to the first Census of India 1872, the population had rapidly increased to 94,712 and in 1901 it was 2,49,117 following the development of tea-industry and the opportunities for wasteland cultivation.

It is also to be noted that agriculture also played an important role in population growth. Gradually because of the development of tea-industries further economic activities came up and created demand for more workers or immigrants and this way population increased in Darjeeling District. Gradually tourist industries also developed and helped developing the hill area of Darjeeling.

Since the inception of immigration it was found the people of Nepali origin constituting the vast majority of the population. In the plains also there was population explosion due to the growth of the towns in Jalpaiguri and Siliguri sub-division largely owe their origin to tea-industry, but whereas in Darjeeling the migrant labourers were mostly from Nepal. In the plains, they were from the tribal areas of Bihar. Many Bengalis were brought mainly for clerical and administrative work and for different types of professional activities. After the partition of the country, large number of refugees from East Pakistan came to the plains of Siliguri and Jalpaiguri.

In the middle of 1951 an exodus of Tibetans to India began because of annexation of Tibet by China. A great bulk of them came to Darjeeling Hill area.

However, the major communities in the hills and plains such as the Nepalis, the Tribals, the Bengalis and the original inhabitants such as Mech, Rajbansi, Lepcha, Bhutia etc. all living peacefully and perfect communal harmony is always maintained in Darjeeling District

In Darjeeling hill area among Nepalese many ethnic group are found such as Mangar, Gurung, Sunwar, Rais, Limbus, High caste Hindus such as Brahmans, Chettris and the Khasas, Newaris Sanayasis are another high caste group. Many Tibetan Barman group are found such as Tibetan, Sikkim Bhotia, Bhutanese, Bhutia, Sherpa Bhutia and the Sherpa community, Lepchas the original inhabitants. The remaining people are made up of people belonging to upper and lower Hindu caste from other communities such as Bengali Behari Kasmiri etc. Muslims and non-tribal Christians from the plains and a few Europeans.

The Darjeeling hill areas have the lowest density of population in West Bengal. further, the density of population in the hills has a peculiar pattern. On the eastern side of the river Tista the density is low, whereas in the Western side it is high. The density of population in Darjeeling hills depends to a great extent on the location of the tea-gardens. Most of the tea-gardens in the hills are located on the western side of the Teesta river.

Progress in literacy is slower in Darjeeling hills in comparison to the other hill areas like Mizoram and Manipur. However, the literacy rates of hill people are higher than those of Nepalese of Nepal. In Nepal the literacy rate is only 13.9 per cent but in Darjeeling hills it is more than 42%.

The spread of education in Darjeeling was mainly due to attempt by the Christian Missionaries. In the next chapter this issue was discussed according to the context of historical perspective.

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Table 1.1 : *Data based on 1971 Census presented in the Table no.1.1 in the appendix.*

Table 1.2 : *An approximate Ethnic groupwise composition of the population, 1951 presented in the Table 1.2 in the appendix.*

Table 1.3 : *Page 146/ Census Report 1981.*
Total scheduled castes population.

Table 1.4 : *Page 146/ Census report 1981*
Total Scheduled Tribes Population.

Table 1.5 : *Total Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population Urban Blockwise.*

Table 1.6 : *Census of India 1991 Series Final Population Total - Paper 1, of 1992 - Vol.1.*

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