CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY OF THE DOOARS REGION
CHAPTER-I

GEOGRAPHY OF THE DOOARS REGION

Introduction

Dooars is one of the important geographical regions of West Bengal, India. The region spreads on entire territory of the district of Jalpaiguri and not outside the administrative boundary of the district. The district of Jalpaiguri is located on the northern border of the state touching the boundary of Bhutan in the north, Assam in the east, Kochbehar in the south and Darjeeling district in the west. The tea growing area in Jalpaiguri district is known as Dooars and the plains of Darjeeling district known as Terai. The Dooars lies between 26°16’ and 27°0’ North latitude and between 88°4’ and 89°53’ East longitude. Looking like an irregular rectangle, Dooars Region is bounded in the north by Bhutan and the district of Darjeeling, in the south by the district of Rangpur of Bangladesh and the district of Koochbehar in the west by the district of Darjeeling and Bangladesh and on the east by the Eastern Dooars in Assam which forms part of the district of Goalpara, the right bank of river Sankosh from the demarcation line. The name Jalpaiguri is said to have derived from ‘Jalpai’ or olive tree and ‘guri’ or place meaning thereby, the place abounded with the olive trees. The names Jalpaiguri might as well be associated with ‘Jalpes’ i.e. ‘Siva’ the
presiding deity of the entire region from the time immemorial. Total area of the region is 6227 sq. kms.

![Dooars Region Administrative Divisions 2001](image)

**Fig.: 1.1**

The Dooars not so much known to the world, the Dooars valley stretching from river Teesta, Taursha, Raidak, Kalajani and Sankosh over a span of 30 kms forms major part of Jalpaiguri district. This region also forms a gateway to the hill stations of North Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and North-Eastern States. The dense natural forests interwoven with lush green tea gardens are crossed by the above rivers and their innumerable tributaries trotting and rolling down from the hills. The entire region is connected with a network motorable roads running through the deep forests and tea gardens. A meter gauge rail service
connects Siliguri and KoochBehar via Alipurduar. A journey itself by rail or on road through this region gives immense delight to both the mind and the eyes.

The region lies under the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal and the administrative unit of the state came into being on 1st January 1869. The present district is comprised of the Western Dooars since 1865 and the then police stations Jalpaiguri and Rajganj of Rangpur district since 1869. It may be noted that a portion of present Jalpaiguri was a subdivision in the Rangpur district now in Bangladesh (from 1854 to 1869). Historically, the development of the district started only after the growth of the tea plantations which begun in 1874-75. The Western Dooars which had been once a very thinly populated forest area, became gradually populated with the development of inhabited villages, tea gardens and small factories.

**Geological Structure and Relief**

To the north of West Bengal stand the East-Himalayas as a natural backdrop. A vast texture of dense forests teeming with wildlife, unending tea gardens, Babbling rivers, interspersed with sleepy or busy settlements, constitute a fascinating tourist destination.

The great alluvial plain occupies a synclinal depression between the Peninsular India and the eastern front of the Himalaya. It is
Source: District Planning Map Series, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal (NATMO, Kolkata)

Fig. 1.2
not totally buried underneath the alluvium which is composed of the sediments borne down by the rivers of the Himalayan system. The huge network of these rivers and their tributaries has been working together, since the uplift of the Himalayas, to give the plain in present form. Topographically, it is rather homogenous and featureless strength of level land which gradually and gently slopes down from west to east. The monotony of the plain is only occasionally broken by isolated patches of low hills which crept out in the form of islands from the surrounding deficient spread of alluvium.

The Dooars region may be divided into two major zones (i) the zone of older alluvium known as Bhangar (ii) The zone of newer alluvium known as Khadar, belonging respectively to pleistocene and recent times of the quarternary era. The alluvial deposits of the Dooars consist of sediment, silts and clays occasionally intercepted by gravel belts mostly in the region of stiff clay. The bhangar deposits as a rule occupy higher ground than the Khadar lands. The former forms the greater part of the region and occupies a level land which is free from river floods, while the latter occupies the flood plains of the rivers and is always liable to inundation during the rains.

The Dooars valley is specially noted for its wild life sanctuaries, the most notable of which are the National Park of Gorum (75 km from Siliguri), Chapramari forests (68 km from Siliguri). The Buxa Tiger
Reserve (200 km from Siliguri) and the Jaldapara Sanctuary (124 km from Siliguri). These sanctuaries abound in a fascinating diversity of flora and fauna. The vast texture of massive trees sheltering varieties of orchids and resounded with echo of birds and wild animals make its a veritable paradise for lovers of nature and eco-tourism. Jaldapara wildlife sanctuary and Garumara National Park are habitats of the rare-one-horned rhinoceros, the mighty bison, leopar spotted deer, sambar, log deer, reptiles, huge wild tuskers, wild boars and the revest variety of animals and birds including plenty of peacocks. Elephant riding through the Jaldapara forest in search of wild animals, particularly the one horned rhinos, become a craze among the tourists to this area. The region includes Layanti (30 km from Alipurduar) a beautiful spot encircled by Jayanti River and hills around, Bhutanghat (45 km from Alipurduar) famous for scenic beauty beside river rade bordering Bhutan; Buxa fort (30 km from Alipurduar) famous for the ruins of the detention camp used by the British Government detaining freedom fighters of our country. Rajabhatkhawa (15 km from Alipurduar), attractive for the nature information center, Murti (72 km from Siliguri) beside Murti river, attractive for the forest resort. Malbazar (52 km from Siliguri) attractive for tea gardens and scenic spots around and as a base of starting package tours to the hills and other places around Chalsa (61 km Siliguri) famous for scenic beauty and the star category resort.
Teesta Barrage (57 km from Siliguri) emerging and being Samsing (81 km from Siliguri via Chalsa) beside Jalδhaka river, attractive for scenic beauty, orange plantation and forest resort. Toto Para (22 km from Jaldapara), a small village on the bank of river Torsha near Bhutan Border, famous for the Dooars aboriginals. The Tots, Phuntsholling 161 km from Siliguri via Jaldapara on the border of Bhutan a major gateway to Bhutan.

The Drainage System

The drainage of Dooars Region comprises the Teesta, Taursha, Raidak, Jalδhaka, Kaljani rivers in the Brahmaputra basin. But in all over the state of West Bengal falls under the 3 major river basins.

1. Brahmaputra Basin
2. The Ganga Basin
3. The Subarnarekha Basin

These rivers are rising in the Himalayas and pass through the Siwalik ranges, enter the plain from North East to South direction. Both of them are known as the master streams because they possess sufficient water through out the year. Most states in India are fortunate to have one hill resort, but West Bengal the gateway to the eastern Himalaya is surrounded by may resorts.

The principal rivers of the region are the Mahananda, the Teesta, the Jalδhaka, the Torsha, the Kaljani, the Raidak and the Sankosh, but
DOOARS REGION DRAINAGE

Source: District Planning Map Series, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal (NATMO, Kolkata)

Fig. 1.3
the minor belts canals and water ways are the Saun, the Karatoa, the Chaol, the Talma, the Jamuna, the Panga, the Karala, the Chukchuka, Rukruka, the Gadadhar, the Dhardhara, the Dharla, the Lish, Gish, Chitijhora, the Murti, Chel, Jiti, the Galandi, the Duduya, the Dam Dima, the Tusati, the Mujnai, the Buritorsha, the Sanjal, the Sili Torsha and the Janti deserve mention.

The region in the north comprising the district of Darjeeling is cut through by deep gorges of the Teesta which flows from north to south between mountainous banks rising two to three kilometers above the stream. The Teesta on debouching into the plains in the south of Darjeeling at Sevoke, flows in a mighty stream on straight line towards the southeast until it pours its waters into the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh. Other rivers, smaller than the Teesta rising in the Himalayas are Jaldhaka, the Torsha, the Sankosh and the Raidak.

Of these the Taursha is the most turbulent. These rivers, carrying the back of the monsoon waters of the huge catchments area of the Himalayas. During the dry season they are navigable in the plains below. The Mahananda rises from springs in the Dow Hill forest, below Darjeeling town falls in the spectacular cascade named Pagla-Jhora in the sloping plains of southern Darjeeling district and fed by three other similar rivers the Mahanadi, the Balason, and the Machi runs a zig-zag course through Malda district in to the Padma in Bangladesh. This
region, the Dooars, is the gateway of mountains. Western Dooars is the part of the tract which falls within the district of Jalpaiguri. There are eleven duars or passes to Bhutan from India. This region has been a crucible for numerous ethnic groups.

Soils

Soil is the thin surface-layer on the earth, comprising mineral particles formed by the breakdown of rocks, decayed organic materials, living organisms, water and air. Soil is formed under specific natural conditions and each of the elements of the natural environment contributes to this complex process, described by the soil scientists as the process of pedogenesis.

The soils of Dooars Region are mainly acidic and alluvial in nature and fall into two distinct divisions:

1. The Old Alluvium
2. The New Alluvium

The soil of the region is alluvial and forms almost a uniform topography and lithology. The former is found in narrow ribbon like flood plains of the rivers and the latter occupies the higher grounds of the various interfluves which traverse the Dooars. The occurrence of different soils in the region is often followed either by lack of one property or the other. The minor variation in certain properties provides the basis for the classification of soil types. Despite the broad
APPROXIMATE TRADITIONAL NOMENCLATURE
AQUEPTS - Brown soils (Hydromorphic)
OCHRREPTS - Shallow black, brown
and alluvial soils of northern region
ORTHENTS - Recently formed soils
FLUVENTS - Alluvial soils (Recent Alluvial)
UDALFS - High base status soils of humid regions


Fig. 1.4
uniformity of soil types all over the Dooars, there are certain notable
inter district variations of texture and chemical properties of the soils. In
the district of upper part of Jalpaiguri soils are mainly acidic, and in
some places sandy, giving rise to crops not requiring retention of a great
deal of moisture. The soil of major portion of the Central part consists of
loam. However, the soil is occasionally interrupted by dominant
alkaline soil content mainly in Dhupguri, Falakata, Bhakti Nagar,
Kalchini subdivision. The soils possession with main characteristics
features of the acid type are found in Malbazar subdivision. The soils of
Dooars have been classified into three broad zones, namely:

(a) Light texture, soil generally found in the western and upper
Jalpaiguri district.
(b) Medium texture soils commonly found in the central part of the
region and
(c) Heavy soils mainly found in the lower part of Dooars.

Here the sands are predominantly of a finear nature. Broadly the
soils can be put under four categories.

1. Dark clay soils
2. Clayey soils
3. Loamy soils and
4. Sand soils
Climate

The climate of Dooars Region is characterized by a seasonal rhythm, which is produced by the reversal of prevailing winds which takes place twice in a year. In one part of the year when the Northeast monsoon is prevalent, the air is generally cold and dry as compared to the other part. When the southwest monsoon is prevalent, the circulation of the air over the plain is experienced from East to West being moisture laden and brings copious rain.

During the season of Northeast monsoon, the pressure gradient is not very steep and the velocity of wind does not exceed from 3 to 4 km/hr. During the season of Southwest monsoon, the pressure gradient is sharp and winds below with considerable force. The seasonal rhythm of monsoon reversal is well marked and a slightest variation has an adverse impact on agricultural operations. With comparatively greater incidence of winter rain, the region distinguishes itself from eastern plain. The Dooars area receives from 250 cm to 300 cm rainfall annually of which about 90 per cent occurs during the months of July to August.

The climate of the Dooars Region is characterized with four distinct seasons:

1. The cold weather season (December to February)
2. The hot weather season (March to mid-June)
3. The season of rains (mid June to September)

4. The season of retreating monsoon (October to November)

Winter Season

Winter season is marked by a fall in temperature and prevalence of dry and chilly westerly winds with clear skies. The months of December and January are the coldest in which the maximum and minimum temperatures some times fall as low as 30.9°C and 10.8°C for a short period. The cold waves coming from the Himalayas also bring a fall in temperature. The winds flow normally from West and Northeast to East and Southeast. These winds are dry and light and generally blow at an average speed of about 32 km per hour. During the months of January and February Western depressions enter India through Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan and more eastwards up to West Bengal.

The total rain occurring during winter season does not exceed from 100cm to 170 cm and the amount of rain decreases from West to East. The winter rains are not sufficient for the crops grown in Rabi season especially the high yielding variety of wheat, which requires at least 4 or 5 waters through irrigation.
Frost and hail sometimes occur during these months. Frost is locally known as *pala*, usually occurs early in the month of January, when the *rabi* crops are immature and liable to injury. Hail may occur and it can damage the plants when they are the stage of flowering. In these months' heavy mist and fog locally known as *Kohra* often occurs at night and lasts until the sun rise. Occasionally, the fog becomes so intensive and prolonged may damage the *rabi* season crops that there is a greater possibilities of crops damage in the *Rabi* season.

**Summer Season**

The hot weather season is characterized with an increasing temperature and lowering of pressure. The hot weather season extends over the months of March to June. Since the beginning of the increase continuously and the nights still remain cool. The months of May and
June record exceptionally high temperatures as high as 31°C and even more than 35°C. The days are characterized with intensive heat, dry air and low humidity. In hot season winds blow from west, northwest to east, southeast. In the months of May and June a hot wind known as loo originates as a result of the heating of the surface air and rapid increase of temperature. The occurrence of dust storms associated with the thunderstorm locally known as aandhi usually occurs in the afternoons and are accompanied by squally winds, thunder storms blending dust and sometime associated with rains. The average rainfall in the hot weather season is very meager ranging between 110cm and 130cm. The rainfall in the hot weather season if it occurs helps in the early ploughing and sowing of land for some kharif crops.

**Rainy Season**

The season of general rain generally commences from the second week of the month of June and continues up to October. Due to excessive heat over the land area, a low pressure develops in the northern part of India and by the middle of June; it brings a complete reversal in the air movement. The winds begin to move from the Indian Ocean to landmass in the southeasterly direction. The moist winds originating in the Indian Ocean bring heavy downpours which reduce the temperature from 35°C to 25°C in the month of June to about 32°C.
and recorded to about 26°C in the month of July. The relative humidity increases and is recorded about 82 per cent in the month of August. The average rainfall received is recorded to the extent of 275 cm and the amount decreases in the West and Southwards. In the month of September, the rains normally slacken and rainless intervals become longer. The relative humidity still remains high.

Cultural Setting

Under the system of 'verna' the people of Dooars were divided into 4 castes viz. Brahmins, Kchatriya, Vaishya and Sudras. Brahmins were considered to be the most sublime. The bulk of the population is still ignorant, illiterate, superstitious and old taboos are overwhelming in the society. The masses, particularly those living in villages, regard innovations, even today with skepticism, suspicion and dislike. The Aryan settlement was followed by the development of ancient Hindu civilization which later on, was much influenced by the religious philosophies of Budhism and Jainism. The elements of Muslim culture began to appear on the social scene of the area and by the close of 18th century they became widely and strongly deep rooted in the socio-cultural setup of the region.

After having attained freedom from the British rule it was felt and badly realized that ignorance and poverty and existing in the roots
of society. Thereafter it was claimed that steady birth rate, shortages of basic of food stuffs as well as growing unemployment are grinding the whole society. It is also gradually lowering the already poor standards of living in the Dooars consequently elsewhere in the country. The Dooar has composition of multi-religious society. The followers of all principal religions, namely, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism.

Buddhism and Jainism are found in various proportions in the population of the region. Hindus are by far the most numerous. The caste system is still strongly practised among Hindus and it plays an important role everywhere, more especially in rural areas. Family alone stands as a basic component of the society. In major parts of the region joint family system plays a pivotal role in both rural and urban societies, but in the latter, individual family system is gradually gaining ground, while in the former, joint family still holds principal place in the society. Still joint family is the main characteristic feature in the Dooars Region. In average, family it plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the village community. Marriage is regarded as natural and necessary, and usually arranged by the head of the family or the elders.

But in urban areas marriage is somewhat quite lately performed, often maintained primarily on personal choice. In general, the early marriages are very common among the village communities. The region
is agriculturally self sufficient but by world standards it is nutritionally poor and backward. Owing to a large stagnation in the economy the region is quite poor in the standard of living of the people. As a consequence of regional disparity there exists a sharp contrast between the rural and urban standards of living. Poverty is very common among different ethnic classes and in various groups of the population of the Dooars consequently food grains constitute nearly 82 per cent of the total food consumption, the total intake of calories hardly exceeds 2000 mark. Majority of the people are highly conservative and superstitious.

Fortunes and misfortunes to them are the reflections of the pleasure and wrath of the gods and goddesses.

The most significant outcome of the impact of Muslim culture was the emergence of a new Hindustani language known as “URDU” later the elements of western society entered into the cultural set up with the establishment of British rule over India. After having attained freedom from the British rule it was felt and badly realized that ignorance and poverty and existing in the roots of society.

The problem of the Dooars Region is rooted in the rapid and accelerating growth of its population. These regions with a population of 3403204 persons according to Census of India,2001 and an area about 6227 sq. kms is conspicuous on the population of India as regards the incidence of very high density which is of the order of about 547
persons per sq. km as compared to that of West Bengal 904 persons per sq. km.

The extensive rural base creates a very serious economic problem, particularly for there is little scope of reducing the existing and ever increasing pressure of population on agricultural land. Though the overall density of population is high and it is not even. With an agrarian base of economy this region is now passing through dynamic stage of demographic evolution owing to a precipitous decline in mortality due to improved health measures and sanitary conditions during mid-century and thereafter in recent decades.

Growth of population in any area has to be seen in the context of its vital rates. The growth of population has followed a three phased course: The first phase of progressive decline in line with all India pattern listed for two decades from 1901 to 1921 and was characterized by widespread attacks of epidemics and famines. Then during the twenties the population entered the stage of recovery and by 1931 it not only made up the losses of the past decades but also emerged to get a slight edge over the population of 1901. The result of improved health services and elimination of semi-famine conditions, laid down the foundations of the third phase of relatively fast growth. Continued improvements in health services, especially after independence, caused the death rates to decline steadily while, despite family planning
campaigns, the birth rates continued to be high. Consequently, the population went on increasing rapidly and steadily during the third phase. It had wide range of variations from 1901 to 2001.

The decadal growth rate of Dooars Region is 21.52% during 1991 to 2001 where the state decadal growth rate is 17.84%. Generally very high percentage occurred in those areas which had big urban centers, whereas low percentage occurred in small urban centers.

**Rural Settlements**

The distributional pattern of rural settlements and their types in the region are intimately related to its dominantly alluvial morphology and the predominantly agrarian economy. The nature of terrain, types of soils, facilities of water supply and means of transport have also an important role in the development of settlements. In the Dooars high fertility of soil, more *bhanger* lands, adequate irrigational facilities and well developed means of transport have given rise to almost uniform distribution of settlements. On account of over flooding and changes in the river courses, villages are mostly hamleted and are often located at the points of geographical advantage. The distributional pattern of villages is governed by the availability of the level nature of the plain. The large ravine tracts are almost devoid of any settlement. In the Matiali subdivision, the settlement sites generally follow the drainage lines and the nature and degree of slope. Compact types of settlements
are widely distributed and are most dominant in the Banarhat region. Such settlements are common in the North Western level plains and most part of the Matiali region. The semi-compact settlements are new additions due to jungle grants or extension of agriculture. Newly built roads have also contributed to the growth of these hamlets. Besides these, the linear settlement along Nagrakata Block and circular pattern of settlement in the Dhubguri region are noticeable. Because of the favourable combination of level topography, fertile soil and sufficient water supply in the inter fluvial uplands, rural dwellings are collectively grouped into large compact villages. In the central part of the region, the margins of the usar lands are also studded with large and medium compact and semi-compact settlements.

Though the region as a whole is predominantly rural with 2484338 persons or 73.2% of the total population, living in 792 villages of varying sizes (Census 2001). Most of the people lives in overgrown villages is also considerable. As compared to the previous decades, the remarkable feature of the growth of the rural population in this region is that the percentage of population living in small size village has decreased very much. The villages of this size suffered a heavy loss in all the Panchayats of the districts of the region. The total rural population is higher in the subdivision such as Mal, Dhupguri, Maynaguri.
Urban Settlements


During the 18th and 19th centuries, the area witnessed rise and fall of a number of local chiefs resulting into an atmosphere of war and horror. All this accounted for the region of compact villages grouped along defence points which, in due course of time, developed into local markets. Later on, the development of railway network, irrigation canals and the electric grid paved the way for an economic prosperity of the area and thus these urban nuclei got impetus to grow.

In Jalpaiguri, the head quarters of the district is having the highest urban population. It is mainly because of the presence of administrative head quarters. The medium urban populated towns are Alipurduar, Mainaguri, Dhubguri, Falakata. The low urban populated towns are Gairkata Sobhaganj, Uttar Kamakhyaguri, Jaygaon. Most of
the towns and cities of the region are multi-functional. In several towns like, Alipurduar, Falakata Mainaguri etc. services come next to industries in employment. Rest of the large urban centers is multi-functional where trade and commerce are prominent.

**Rural Urban Relation**

Rural urban relation is a phenomenon of great significance where about 75% populations reside in villages, which are dependent upon the towns and cities for different needs. It is the task of our cities to provide infrastructure at all levels in the villages. Most of the population of Dooars Region is residing in villages so they are directly or indirectly engaged in agricultural activity. Therefore, there is a close relationship between villages and towns for their requirements. So there is a need to take off the pressure of population from the agricultural sector and divert it to other sectors of economy like secondary and tertiary activities.

**Agriculture and Land Used Pattern**

Physiography of the Dooars Region has made agricultural conditions extremely diverse. Agriculture is greatly influenced by altitude and slope aspect. On account of cold no crops are grown above 500 feet above sea level. Such situation in Dooars has made cultivation extremely difficult and needs considerable input of human labour.
Nonetheless, the topography of the Dooars is fit for tea plantation. The land use pattern of Dooars Region has also been changing from natural land to man made structure. The total net sown area in the region is about 54 per cent (33,7460 hectares) which includes 70,200 hectares under tea cultivation, while forest area covered 25.69 per cent, area under non agriculture use 10.68 per cent, vested land 5.69 per cent, fallow land 3.36 per cent and barren & uncultivable land is 0.39 per cent.

Besides tea, other major crops of the area are Rice and Jute. Rice occupies a lion share in the net sown area of the study area. Rice is grown in more than 70 per cent (240200 hectare) grossed cropped area of the region, followed by tea (70200 hectare) and jute (39400 hectare). Only 27 per cent (94280 hectare) net sown area comes under irrigation. Most of irrigation is done by government canals (61.9 per cent). Because of un-harnessed irrigational potential the area is dominated by the *Kharif* crop while *Rabi* crop contributes lesser in the total food grain production of the Dooars Region.
Area under Tea Plantation

Block wise analysis of area under tea cultivation reveals that the area adjoining to Assam State; major tea producing state, has large number of tea gardens and consequently has larger area under tea cultivation. Generally the northern portion of the area has higher concentration of tea plantation than the southern portion. Fig.1.9 shows that three blocks namely Nagrakata, Kalchini and Kumargram lies in the maximum area of tea in the region and its categorized with simple percentage method. The ranging between 6.34 to 8.82 falls under the medium category of tea area namely Malbazar, Matiali, Mainaguri, Dhupguri, Madarihat and Alipurduar-I. Similarly three blocks were comes under the low level of tea area and the blocks are Rajganj, Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar-II.
Industries

The district is conspicuous for the absence of mines. The rocks founded in the district are mainly the slates, quartzites and dolomites. The dolomite limestone bands founded in the Buxa Duars form the most important mineral deposit of the area. It is found all along in the hill range from near Lapchaco to Raidak. The lignite is found in patches
**Table 1.1**
List of Registered Working Factories in the Dooars Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Name of the Industries</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Flour milling (by power machine)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rice milling (by power machine)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bread making</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Manufacture of biscuits, cake etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Manufacture of mustard oil, ground nut oil etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>TEA Processing</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Manufacture of ice</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other food processing &amp; activities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Manufacture of readymade garments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Manufacture of plywood and veneer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Manufacture of plywood chest for tea etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Manufacture of baskets made from bamboo, cane, reed and grass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bamboo, cane and reed furniture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing etc.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Manufacture of lime</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Manufacture of structural</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Manufacture of drums, tanks, rails and metal containers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Manufacture of utensils</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Manufacture of general items of no-electrical machinery etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manufacture of general jobbery engineering etc.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Generation and transmission of electric energy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Pipeline transport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Storage and warehousing not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

throughout the entire stretch of the west side of Jayanti river. The iron ores of low to medium grade are found near Gaopota. The lime obtained from dolomite is of superior quality and having adequate tensile strength. Deposits of magnesium, sulphate are found at some localities in the foothills region.

Varieties of small scale and cottage industries are found in the district. They are rice and oil milling, wheat and species grinding, stone-crushing, saw mills, automobile workshops, engineering workshops, carpentry, hosiery, leather works, bakery making of steel trunks, manufacture of candles, brick and tiles, suitcase making, bidi making, pottery, toy making cane and bamboo works, clay modeling, tea-chest manufacturing etc.
References


Ibid., pp. 315-16.


