CHAPTER - 5
Temporal Aspects Of Geo-Political Dimensions In North West Bengal.

The region North West Bengal geo-political dimension has been described into eight part through these chapter. The Seven units are – temporal analyses of boundary dispute (international), temporal analyses of Indo-Bangladesh Enclave, temporal analyses of Open boundary of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan, temporal aspect of Indo-Bangladesh Boundary Fencing, temporal analyses of migration (International), temporal analyses of geo-political movement and temporal analyses of terrorism.

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Photo image of international border pillars of India between Bhutan, India between Bangladesh & India between Nepal

INDIA NEPAL, Boundary Pillar in Kakarbhitta (NEPAL) Between Panitanki (INDIA)

INDIA Bangladesh Boundary Pillar in Lalmonir hat Distt. (BANGLADESH) between Coochbehar Distt. (INDIA)

INDO-Bangladesh Enclave Pillar in Lalmonir hat Distt. (BANGLADESH) between Coochbehar Distt. (INDIA)

INDIA Bhutan Boundary Pillars in Gumtu Bhutan (BHUTAN) between Makrapara (INDIA)
Temporal Analyses of Boundary Dispute (International)
In North West Bengal, India.

"...boundaries are as interfaces between adjacent state sovereignties, intersecting the surface of the earth as radial plains from its central". (R. Muir).

Boundaries have been described as being linear between nation to nation. But few time creates some conflict between nation to nation. In that point of view same territory demands for both the nation create a dispute so called boundary dispute. Boundary dispute is not new phenomena in case of our study region. During the period of British, 1947 independent India and onwards, our study region had north western and north western side boundary line represents Himalayan Mountains and there Tarai region (Indo-Bhutan Boundary and Indo-Nepal boundary). In south and south–eastern side boundary has represent Indo-East Pakistan or Indo-Bangladesh Boundary. The contemporary strategic environment has border dispute through international pressure for example – Indo Bangladesh boundary dispute in the area of South Berubari (Jalpaiguri District) in
our study region. So, our study region triangular international boundary disputes temporal analyses described in below.

**Indo-Bangladesh Boundary Dispute**: During the period of independents Sir Cyril Radecliffe divided Bengal through boundary commission in the dated of 17\textsuperscript{th} August, 1947. The boundaries demarcated are devoid of any natural and geographical features and continue to be afflicted with unsettled border disputes. In course of demarcation of boundary between Jalpaiguri district, a dispute was raised regarding South Berubari union no. 12 of Jalapiguri police station, claiming that the entire Union should be included in Pakistan as per Radecliffe Award. The dispute was trying to solve by Nehru – Noon Agreement of September, 1958 which says:

Berubari Union No. 12.

"This will be so divided as to give half the area to Pakistan the other half adjacent to India being retained by India. The division of Berubari Union No. 12 will be horizontal, starting from the north-east corner of Debijanj thana. The division should be made in such a manner that the Coochbehar enclave between Pachagar thana of East Pakistan and Berubari Union No. 12 of Jalapiguri thana of West Bengal will remain connected as at present with Indian territory and will remain with India. The present with India territory
and will remain with India. The Cochberhar enclaves lower down between Boda thana of East Pakistan and Berubari Union No 12 will be exchanged along with the general exchange of enclave and will go to Pakistan". 

However, as per agreement signed between India and Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) on 16 May 1974, India will retain the southern half of south Berubari Union No12 and the adjacent enclave.

In 1947, another dispute created in case of boundary demarcation such as District Darjeeling 50 acres areas gone through under East Pakistan territory. In the area of Fashidawa (Siliguri sub-division, Darjeeling district) to Pachgram (district of Bangladesh) boundary.

According to author sample survey and secondary sources of information regarding Indo-Bangladesh boundary dispute are not solved. Because, when Nehru Noon Agreement are appalling that time local people of that areas are antig these agreements and that's resulted dispute is yet not solved.

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Indo- Nepal Boundary dispute: During the period of 1995 which created boundary dispute between India and Nepal in our study region. In the area of Panitanki (Siliguri sud division of Darjeeling) between Kakarbhitta (Illam district of Nepal) at Mechi riverin sector. After seven years later 8th July - 2002, another boundary dispute was created in the area of Pashupatinagar (Illam district, Nepal) between Siman Basti of Darjeeling district of our study region (India). Both the dispute are created due to responding of Indo- Nepal boundary pillars an exchanged of old Indo–Nepal boundary pillar.

Indo-Bhutan boundary dispute — During 1989 to 1999, the Govt. of Bhutan made a drain the zero line of international boundary towards Indian territory due to water out letting. According to Alipurduar A.D.M. Mr. Barman, these dispute were solved in the period of 25th December, 2004. But these drained still lies in Indo-Bhutan boundary in the area of Jaigon–Punshiling, Makrapara – Gumtu and Chamurchi – Sumsi Bhutan in our study area (India).
Temporal Analyses of Enclaves in North West Bengal

Enclave emerged in the period of 1661, in that time Mughal General Mir Jumla Conquers Coochbehar but died soon after. In 1685 again Mughal occupy Chaklas, Fatepur, Kazirhat and Kakina. In 1711, Coochbehar Cedes Fatehpur, Kazirhat and Kakina to Mughal Empire by treaty. During these period the enclave of Coochbehar lies in Kingdom were known as Rajgir and those lies in Mughal dynasty were known as Mughalam. In 1713 Mugalal demand Boda, Patgram and Purvabhag Coochbehar rejected this, but were defeated in short campaign new Treaty forces Maharaja to hold them in farm the Mughals started creating the enclave. In 1757, Clive defeats Bengal Nawab Siraj ud Daula at Plassey. In the year of 1765, East India Company granted diwani of Bengal by the Mughal Emperor. In 1769, first time determination of boundary between Coochbehar and East India company came in 1787, Coochbehar acknowledge East India company suzerainty in return for east India company said against Bhutan.
In 1817, Maraghat (Baishchala) enclave formed when East India Company moved forward Bhutanese boundary southward, but retaining certain lands for Coochbehar. In 1827, East India Company conquers Assam from Burmese. In 1858, British government replaced east India Company after Indian Mutiny. In 1865, British conquered the Duars from Bhutan, British India now encircled Coochber. In 1870, Jalpaiguri district was formed from north western part of Rangpur district and western duars areas.

During the year of 1905 to 12, British were trying to partition Bengal Province. Although enclave by Eastern Bengal and Assam Province Coochbehar Under Bengal province's administration. During 1912-1914, Coochbehar - Assam main boundary and enclave were demarcated. During 1917-1947, Coochbehar - Assam enclaves 'exchanged' for excise purposes. During the period of 1933-1936, Coochberhar - Rangpur enclave were demarcated. In 1936, Coochbehar administration passed from Bengal to Eastern State Agency. Again in 1937-39, Coochbehar - Jalpaiguri enclave was demarcated.

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In 1947, India and Pakistan became independent but due to Bengal partition Rangpur and Southern Jalpaiguri fell into Pakistan. Coochbehar was left between them with enclave in and out both. In 1949, Coochbehar merged with India, becoming a chief Commissioner’s province. In 1950, Coochbehar became a district of West Bengal State of Union Indian territory. In 1950s, Chaklajat estates was nationalized under East Pakistani land reforms. In 1952, Pakistan first time claims Berubari. India transfers several formed Coochbehar enclave along the Pakistani border to Jalpaiguri district. In 1958, Nehru–Noon agreement to exchange all international enclaves and give half of Berubari to Pakistan, probable Pakistani rectification of agreement. During 1958-1971, in these period peoples of that area are doing Court Cases, Vocal opposition and poor relations obstruct Indian Implementation of Nehru Noon.

In 1960, India amends constitution to legitimise Nehru–Noon agreement. Two Jalapiguri enclave were transferred to Coochbehar. In 1965, Dahagram incident in Indo-Pakistan war held in these area. In 1971, East Pakistan independent as Bangladesh but still showed enclaves problem. In 1974, Indira- Mujib agreement to exchange all
enclave, except Dahagram and Angarpota. India to retain Berubari and lease Tin Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh. Bangladesh counter challenge dismissed: Bangladesh amends constitution and ratifies agreement. India court challenges continue until 1992. In 1982, Indo-Bangladesh both the Government had agreement on Tin Bigha lease terms. In 1992-26th June, the Tin Bigha leased to Bangladesh. In the period of 2001, the opening hours are extent in Tin Bigha corridor.

In time of author sample survey (January, 2004 to October, 2005), authors sample survey results regarding enclaves problem are not solved. Peoples of enclave faced varies problems like shortage of administration, education and health related problem and most important their movement. Still some enclaves are not exchanged both the nation.
Temporal Analyses Of Open Boundary (International) In North West Bengal

Open international boundary means everything freely moved in trance border. In Between Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan international boundary open due to both the nation peace and friendship treaty. Before the signing of the Sugauli Treaty between Nepal and India and subsequent demarcation of the Nepal India boundary, there existed free and unrest movement of people of Nepal and India across the border. The first treaty are signed in 1860 between India and Nepal. The temporal analysis of Indo-Nepal Open boundary described below.

The Treaty of 1860 and the India Nepal Open border: In recognition of the supply of Nepalese army at the disposal of the British East India Company to quell the Sepoy Mutiny, the Treaty of 1 November 1860 signed between India and Nepal restored the territory ceded to India under the 1816 Treaty of Sugauli. Prime Minister Jung Badhur tried to develop the far Western Tarai restored to Nepal by the British as his family property.
The British Government kept the Nepal – India border open primarily for two purposes. The first was to maintain unrestricted migration of the Nepalese hill people to India and to procure them for recruitment in the Indian army. The second important factor for maintaining open border by the British was to have easy and free access of British and Indian manufactured goods into Nepal as well as to Tibet wherein Nepal was the only easy and accessible route from India before the discovery of Chumbi valley route from Sikkim.

The India – Nepal Treaty Of 1950 and the Open Border:

The India Nepal peace and Friendship Treaty which was signed on July 31, 1950 agreed to grant, on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territory of the other the same privilege on matters of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature. It became a major turning point in the movement of Indians into Nepal and Nepalese into India and was further reinforced by the Nepal India open border.
Indo-Bhutan Treaty in 1949 of Peace and Friendship:

Relation between India and Bhutan are governed by the 1949 Treaty of peace and friendship. Due to these treaty India and Bhutan international boundary has opened.
Temporal aspects of Indo –Bangladesh Boundary Fencing In North West Bengal.

Indo –Bangladesh international boundary are fenced . These dissection were taken in the period of 1974 . In 1974 , the Indo –Bangladesh government singed Treaty ( Indria –Mujib Treaty ) . In these treaty both the nation had agreed by both sides that no construction can be done within 30 yards of the no man’s land or 150 yards from the zero line . Bangladesh opposed to erection of the fence , saying it is a defensive and violates the 1975 bilateral border agreement . The border guards of that country have even fired 10 times in an attempt to stop fencing . After signing the treaty , the work of fencing have not started long time . Long interval after the work of fencing started during the period of 1990 decades .

During 1990 decades , the work of fencing started in our study region . The work in fencing has been going onwards . But it is still not completed works are going on . The Indo –Bangladesh boundary are fenced in only land boundary but not in river covered areas . All India Forward Block leaders oppose fencing, as it is inimical to their long term desire for a confederation of India , Pakistan and Bangladesh ( Ghosh ,2000) . According to Whitly , in his thesis
named "Weating for Eskimos" write regarding Indo- Bangladesh Border fencing. "Not unexpectedly, it proved impossible to find a map of the current extension of India-Bangladesh border fencing" (2002).
Temporal analyses of Geo-Political Movement in North West Bengal

Our study region (North West Bengal) has two types of geo-political movement related demand like Gorkha Land and Separatist regional demand i.e. separate North West Bengal state demand by K.P.P. and U.T.J.A.S. Demand of Gorkha land and Separatist demand are not new phenomena in our study region. Demand for Gorkhaland state or union territory of India had started in 1907. After independence of India, these demand became a strong position which is described in below.

On 30th October 1949, leaders of different parties from Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Sikkim, and Darjeeling met in a conference at Darjeeling and resolved to demand the creation of a Separate province comprising the above areas and committee called uttarakhand Persedh sangha was formed to place the demand before the proper authorities. A memorandum to the effect was submitted to the Honble prime Minister.
It was only after 1947 that the region was arbitrarily put under the rule of West Bengal. The sorry plight of hill people fast aggravated. Hence, until 1947 Darjeeling was administratively not fully integrated with West Bengal.

The demand made by different bodies of Darjeeling at different times during these years (1907-52) one fast stands out clearly: that the hill people of the district of Darjeeling have never been willing to remain in Bengal.

Historically speaking, the district of Darjeeling never formed a part of Bengal and no king who ruled the plains of Bengal ever had any suzerainty over these areas. It was the fate of British imperialism, which embodied it in Bengal, then a large administrative realism, which embodied it in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and part of Uttar Pradesh.

Even after 1947, the district of Darjeeling, Jalapiguri and Coochbehar were physical amalgamation of Darjeeling with the rest of Bengal took place only the year 1956 by Virtue "The Bihar-West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act" as per the suggestion made in its 300 pages report by the state Reorganization Commission.
that time the Undivided communist Party of India Under the leadership of Sri Jyoti Basu, who was the then Leader of opposition in Bengal Assembly was in favour of reorganization of states on the basis of language and who were making a demand of separate area for the Gorkhas in Darjeeling.

The Darjeeling District Congress Committee, in its meeting held on August 25, 1968 at Kalimpong also passed a unanimous resolution demanding an "autonomous administrative set-up" for the hill areas of the district.

The earlier demand of gorkhaland movement started by Gorkhalige in the period of May, 1943 under the leadership of Late Dambor Singh Gurung. After Gorkhalige movement G.N.L.F. had emerged in 1984 under the leadership of Subhas Ghising. During these movement Ghising had little bit of success in his hand. After nearly two years of frightening nightmare, and at the enormous cost of human lives eventually the G.N.L.F. settled on 22nd August, 1988 for an agreement for an autonomous council which was signed in a Tri-Partie accord. After G.N.L.F. movement All Gorkha Student Union emerged in 1996 under the leadership of Roshan Gir. Their tiring to development in student facilities and joint movement for demand
gorkhaland. The result of Accord or G.N.L.F. movement for statehood did not produce any gain to the people. Besides exhibition of the name of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council in the signboards of offices and on vehicles of elected members of the council, the experiment of a model council failed in all spheres. Much before the completion of their first elected term, Subhash Ghishing, Chairman of D.GH.C., declared the council as a "Dead". After A.G.S.U., G.N.L.F.(C) had emerged in November, 2002 under the leadership of C.K. Pradhan. These organizations had emerged due to failure of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council and separate statehood demand.

Separate statehood demand of North West Bengal and Regional Problems Demand:

The earlier separate statehood demand by Uttarakhand named geo-political organization. These organizations had emerged in 5th July, 1969 under the leadership of Panchan Mallik. During these movements, the organization had doing few meeting and strike place to place in our study region. During the period of 1980-86, these organizations were very effective. After Uttarakhand organization, Uttar Bango Taposari Jatyi and Adivashi Sangathan (U.T.J.A. S.)
had emerged in 1979. The name of these organization founders are Narayan Das, Sattan Barman, etc. Previously these organization had emerged due to S.C. and S.T. students' demand on their socio-economic and political livelihood improvement. During 1980 to 1990 these organization had worked very successfully. After U.T.J.S. K.P.P. emerged in 17th January 1996 as a non-political organization. The name of the founder are Nikhil Kumar Roy and Atul Roy etc. According to Panchanan Mallik K.P.P. is a new form of Uttarkhand movement. After K.P.P., Transferred area Suryapur Organization had emerged in 5th January, 1997. The Name of the founders was Dr. C. Sinha, Golam Hamid and Pasarul Islam. The main causes of their emerging – the Islampur sub-division of Uttar Dinajpur district and 19 Mouzas of Darjeeling district had been transferred from Bihar state to West Bengal State in 1956 as per recommendation of state Re-Organization Commission (S.R.C.). The native of these areas faced varies problem in that type of territory exchanged. After T.A.S.O., Greater Coochbehar Peoples Association had emerged due to protection of State identity in 1998. According to these organization, Coochbehar is a C category state of our nation India. As per agreement of kingdom of Coochbehar and Indian Prime Minister.
Temporal Analysis of International Migration In North West Bengal.

The world urgently needs effective, generous and humane way of the vast movements of people across borders that is a defining feature of globalization. A world Migration organization would be a crucial satp in the process. Migration of the people may be considered as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration that results into more meaningful distribution of population. Human history has been marked by migration from densely populated areas to spaces, from regions of low resources to regions more plentifully endowed, from persecution and oppression to supposed freedom and peace. In the past before the system of states crystallized, whole ethnic communities or cultural diffusion and social integration that result into more meaningful distribution of population. In our study region migration also started from later period of 18th century to early period of 19th century. When Govt. of British introduced their new business 'tea cultivation'. The international migration has been explained in below.

Temporal International Migration Of North West Bengal

After independence the study region had received migrant from the different countries such as East Pakistan or Bangladesh, China,
Bhutan, Tibet, Nepal, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Singapore, Malaya, British Borneo, U.S.S.R., and Iceland. Both the countries migrant came in our study region during 1951 to 1961 decades. During last fifty years 1951 to 2001, the region had received 306,176 number of migrants. Which represent 21.77 percent in total population of our study region in 2001 census. During 1941 to 1951 the region has 444,745 persons migrant from different countries with the 13.87 percent of total migration of our study region. In 1951 to 1961, the region had received 821,531 persons migrant with 25.62 percent of total migrant. After these decades the region had received migrant from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet. During the year of 1961 to 1971, the region had received 618,075 persons migrant 19.62 percent share of total migrant. In 1971 to 1981 decades, the region had received 376,908 persons migrant with the total region migrant share of 11.76 percent. During the 1981 to 1991 decades, the region had received 488,852 migrant from different countries with the share of 15.25 percent of total region migration. In 1991 to 2001 decades, the region had received 456,065 persons migrant with share of 14.22 percent of total migration. Table No. 24 and Diagram No. show the temporal international migration.
### Table No. 24: Temporal International Migration in North west Bengal (1951-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANT</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MIGRATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941-1951</td>
<td>*444745</td>
<td>13.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>*821531</td>
<td>25.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1971</td>
<td>618075</td>
<td>19.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>376908</td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>488852</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2001</td>
<td>456065</td>
<td>14.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3206176</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES:** *Census District Hand Book, Published by Govt. of India and West Bengal, Author Sample Survey*

**Diagram No. 14**

**Temporal International Migration in North west Bengal (1951-2001)**
Country wise Temporal International Migration In North West Bengal :-

Bangladesh or East Pakistan migrant in our study region :-
The total number of Bangladeshi migrant 275499 persons migrant with 85.93 percent share of total study region migration. The highest number of 745967 persons migrant with 27.08 percent share of total study region Bangladeshi migrant. Where as the lowest number of 309065 persons migrant with 11.22 percent o total study region Bangladeshi migrant came in our study region. During 1941 to 1951, 1961 to 1971, 1981 to 1991 and 1991 to 2001 the region had received 388147, 562448, 45301 and 324071 number of Bangladeshi migrant with the share of total region Bangladeshi migrant in 14.08 percent, 20.42 percent, 15.44 percent and 11.76 percent. Table No. 24.1 and Diagram No. show the study region Bangladeshi migrant scenario.

Nepalese Migrant of North West Bengal :-

In case of migration, the second position had optioned second migrant figure with the number of 352383 persons and share of 10.99 percent of total study region migration. The higheht Nepalese migration seen during 1991 to 2001. During these period, the region
had received 104409 persons migrant from with the 29.63 percent share of total study region Nepalese migrant. Where as lowest number of 37084 migrant came our study region during 1961 to 1971 with the share of 10.52 percent of total Nepalese migrations. during the period of 1941 to 1951, 1951 to 1961, 1971 to 1981 and 1981 to 1991 – the region had received 55577, 70976, 45229 and 39108 persons migrant with the share of 15.77 percent, 20.14 percent, 12.84 percent and 11.10 percent of total region Nepalese migration.

Table No. 24.1 show the Nepalese Migration of Our study region.

Table No. :- 24.1 Countries Wise Migrant Recived By North West Bengal (1951-2001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Countries (Migrant)</th>
<th>Total Migrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1951</td>
<td>388147</td>
<td>55577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>745967</td>
<td>70976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-1971</td>
<td>562448</td>
<td>37084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>309065</td>
<td>45229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>425301</td>
<td>39108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2001</td>
<td>324071</td>
<td>104409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bhutanese Migrant in North West Bengal :- The total number of 64070 persons Bhutanese migrant came in our study region with the share of 2 percent total study region migration. The highest number of 18845 persons Bhutanese migrant came from our study region during 1971-1981 with the share of 29.41 percent of total Bhutanese migration. Whereas 2186 Bhutanese migrant came during 1951-1961 with the 3.41 percent share of total region Bhutanese migration. During 1961 to 1971, 1981 to 1991 and 1991 to 2001, the region had received 12362, 14666 and 16011 number of Bhutanese migrant with the share of total region Bhutanese migrant in 19.30 percent and 24.99 percent.

Tibetan Migrant in North West Bengal :-

The region has 32035 number of total Tibetan migrant with the share of 1 percent total region migration. The lowest number of 734 person Tibetan migrant seen during 1951 to 1961 with the share of 2.29 percent total region Tibetan migration. Where as the highest
number of 11574 persons had received during 1991 to 2001 with the share of 36.13 percent of total region Tibetan migration. During the period of 1961 to 1971, 1971 to 1981 and 1981 to 1991, the region had received 6181, 3769 and 9777 persons of Tibetan migrant with the share of 19.29 percent, 11.77 percent and 30.52 percent of total region Tibetan migrant.

Other Countries Migrant in North West Bengal:

Other countries are referred as China, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Singapore, Malaya, British Borneo, Europe, and Iceland. The total number of 2689 persons migrated came in our study region. During 1941 to 1951, the region had received 1021 persons migrant with the share of 37.97 percent total region other migration. During 1951 to 1961, the region had received 1668 persons migrant with 63.03 percent the share of total Other Countries migration. Table No. 24.1 Shows the temporal other countries migration scenario.
Temporal Analyses Of Terrorism in North West Bengal

Terrorism is an attempt to instill by violent means extreme fear in a class of people in order to coerce them to do something they would not otherwise do. KL.O. and G.L.O. terrorist organization in our study region has been creating terrorism last few years (1999 to 2001). K.L.O. terrorist are doing their activities in plain areas of our study region. G.L.O. terrorist are doing their activities in Hill areas of our study region. Both the organizations temporal activities described in below.

**K.L.O. Terrorist Major Incidents**: These organization are emerged in 28 December, 1995. The K.L.O. terrorist related major incident shows in Appendix No. and Diagram No. After formation these organization cadres are trained from U.L.F.A. in Assam during the period of December 1995 to June 1999. After trained these organization cadres are started terrorist activities in our study region (Appendex No.-ix).

In the year of 1999, K.L.O started their terrorist activities in our study region. In these year month of July, their doing first armed operation, a tea garden owner abducted from the Latabari tea estate, Dooars region in our study region. These year another operation militants have used sophisticated arms like AK-47s in November, 1999. In these operation K.L.O. terrorist loot a railway cash counter near Siliguri.
In the year of 2000 month of 9th May, K.L.O. terrorist kill a local leader of the C.P.I.- (M) at Ghogsapara near Assam West Bengal border. In month of 7th August, the K.L.O. terrorist kill a local leader of the C.P.I.- (M) in Jalpaiguri. In month of October, the organization had abduct a tea garden owner.

In the year of 2001 month of July dated 15th, Buddhadeb Bhattacharya says the state government is prepared to talk to development issues in North West Bengal with K.P.P., it leaves the path of militancy its links with the K.L.O.. He criticises the K.L.O. for extorting money in North West Bengal for K.P.P and for its linkage with the U.L.F.A. In 19th July, speaking in the West Bengal State Legislative Assembly, Chief Minister B.Bhattacharjee says the K.L.O. is receiving arms training from U.L.F.A. and Maoists. In 22nd July, bomb explosion is reported at the Nuw Jalpaiguri railway station. In October 4th, Union Minister of Home affairs convenes a joint meeting of officials from West Bengal to review threats emanating from the increasing nexus between the K.L.O.. In 22nd October, terrorist of K.L.O. Kill a leader of the revolutionary socialist party in Madhya Haldibari Village, Jalpaiguri district in our study region.

In the year of 2002, 31st January, speaking at the Assam state Conference of the C.P.I.- (M) in Guwahati, West Bengal Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharya accuses the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) Pakistan of backing terrorist outfits like the K.L.O. to engage in subversive activities. In 14th May, A K.L.O. terrorist is killed in an
encounter near siliguri in North West Bengal, two terrorist manage to escape. In 24th May, two terrorist are killed and a police is personal are injured in Dhumpara forest, jalpaiguri district in north West Bengal. In 26th May, six Central Reserve police Force (CRPF) personnel are injured in a land triggered by terrorists of the K.L.O. at Kajulibasti, near the India-Bhutan border Jalpaiguri district of our study region. In 5th August, three K.L.O. terrorists, including its women's wing chief Bharati Das are shaltali Village, Jalpaiguri district in our study area. In 17th August, terrorist of K.L.O. kill five activists of the Communist Party of India (CP.I-(M)).and injure 14 other at its local office in Dhupguri town, Jalpaiguri district in our study region. In 26th August, six persons, including an employee of the CoochBehar district collector arrested in the district for alleged links with the K.L.O.In 9th October, two terrorist of K.L.O. and a security force personnel are killed in Punki village, Jalpaiguri district in our study region. In 11th October, terrorist of the K.L.O. kill a leader of the democratic Youth Federation (DYFI) in Bankachumari, Haat, Jalpaiguri district in our study area.

the body of a surrendered K.L.O. cadre in Balapasa near the Assam Border. In 17th December, K.L.O. senior leaders, Milton Burman and Tôm Adhikari are the Royal Bhutan Army (RBA) during operations against Indian terrorist in Bhutan territory. In 18th December, Reports suggest that K.L.O chief Jibon Singha has been killed in insurgency operations in Bhutan.


Except that incidences both the terrorist organization had demanding money to solvent families in our study region. If demand are not full fill than terrorist are started torturing these families in regular interval.