CHAPTER – 6
EMARGING GEO- POLITICAL DIMENSION OF NORTH WEST BENGAL

A mix of scenarios are likely to emerge so far as North West Bengal geo-political dimension are concerned on issues such as – boundary dispute, open international boundary related problem and prospect, Indo- Bangladesh boundary fencing related problems, enclaves problem, geo-political movement, terrorism and insurgency (cross border terrorism and urban terrorism) and international migration. No doubt, there is a congenial political climate in our study region. Which can prompt their leadership to translate the conceptual level of commonality. Both these emerging geo-political dimensions described in through the chapter - six (VI).

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Emerging Scenario of Boundary dispute (International) in North West Bengal.

The emerging scenario of boundary dispute depends only on river related issues. Rivers of our study region changed their courses within short time due to erosion or cutting the river side in the near frontier international boundary. Due to such type of landscape cutties and changing routes creating new dispute for example – Mahananda river in Panchanagar in Malda district had started cutting in the line of Indo – Bangladesh boundary regarding such type of cutting India loss their territory. That point create a dispute, B.S.F. and B.D.R are also started their fearing. Photograph no. shows the disputed zone of Indo-Bangladesh. Total 38 times cross the river in Indo- Bangladesh border line of our study region. The rivers of our study region 10 time cross in Indo – Bhutan boundary line. In Indo- Nepal boundary line Mechi river also represents the same changed their flows and created boundary dispute. Another causes of Indo – Nepal boundary dispute are re-posting boundary pillar by the joint boundary commission.

Disputed land native are always puzzled in case of their national identity. In case of Indo – Bangladesh boundary line disputed zones
River crossing Indo-Bangladesh International Boundary
River crossing Indo-Bhutan
International Boundary

Legend

- River crossing

Fig. No. 5.2

River crossing Indo-Nepal
International Boundary

Legend

- River crossing

Fig. No. 5.3
native are puzzled by B.S.F and B.D.R. through their inquiry.
Criminals, terrorist took shelter in these types of areas of our study region. Smuggler are easily used these type of area. Development of these type of area has never been seen. These type of area are also neglected in case of education, hospital and police facilities.

In case of Indo-Bangladesh border disputed area are not fenced. So, native of these areas are easily moved across the Indo-Bangladesh border in our study region.

Figure No. 5.1, 5.2 & 5.3

In case of emerging scenario of Open International boundary of our study region every object has its aspects are every coin bears two faces. Every time it has a prospects and problems impact in our study region. Similarly, Indo-Nepal and Indo – Bhutan open international boundary has its positive prospects and problems impact in both the nations. But Nepal and Bhutan has experienced a large percentage of negative impact in many case, as compared to India. If we make an inventory, negative impact outnumbers the positive one for Nepal and Bhutan. Following are the prospect and problems are described in below.

Positive prospect of Open International Boundary: As we make a list of positive impact, it may be the followings:

1. Easy access: The most positive aspect of open boundary system is the easy movement of people of both the countries.
2. **Strengthens Relationship** :- People to people relation on the frontiers of both sides has been maintained and strengthened due to free movement of people on either side of the border.

3. **Health Service** :- When there is an epidemic, health services can be offered from both the sides.

4. **Rescue Operation** :- Prompt services have been offered and provided on either side during calamities and disasters.

5. **Instantly supply of labour** :- When there is a shortage of local labour in one side it can be supplied instantly from other side.

6. **Competitive Market** :- There is always a competition between the businessmen of the cross-frontier towns to be benefited to the consumers.

7. **Prompt Supply Of Food Grains and Daily Stuff** :- Unrestricted border has made comfortable for the prompt supply of food grains and daily foodstuffs from either side of territory, when there is a shortage.

8. **Open Roof Market** :- Open boundary has economically benefited the inhabitants of both side of the border from the sell and purchase of livestock products, vegetables and daily kitchen stuff.
in Hat Bazars taking place regularly in various day of week in
different part on either past on either side.

Emerging Problems of Open International Boundary :- Current
open and unrestricted border system between India and Nepal and
India and Bhutan has created so many adverse impact and which
given birth to many problems. Some of the important issues have
been mentioned as follows:-

1. Border Encroachment :- Aggression of boundary line
   encroachment on the Nepalese and Bhutanese territory is the by –
   product of the open border system. People are free to cross the
   border with out any restriction. Some of the inhabitants who reside
   in the frontier areas do not hesitated to destroy and pull off the
   main boundary pillars.

2. Cross - Border Terrorism :- Open border has provided as safe
   passage to the terrorists. India has been blaming Nepal that
   Pakistani ISI agent are infiltrating into India via Nepalese territory.
But it is a fact that Pakistanis have to cross India at first to come to Nepal, if they use the land route through in our study region. Nepal Maoist terrorist are creating havoc and waging war with the Nepalese army. In case of Indo-Bhutan border, K.L.O. terrorist have made a training camp. After Flash Out Operation by Indo-Bhutan Joint army, the terrorist grouped have moved down in Bangladesh territory and recently. They have converted their Camp in Nepal territory in Jhapa district, reported by 9th 10th January 2005, Statement Newspaper. So, cross-Border terrorism are moved cyclic nature in through our study region.

3. Trafficking of Girls :- More than five thousand Nepalese girls have been sold annually in the Indian brothels. U.N. Women Development fund, UNICEF Nepal field mention that there are near about two hundred thousand Nepalese girls and women total in India. They are as the consuming commodity in the red-light and prostitution areas of Siliguri, Darjeeling and some other cities in our study region.
4. Illegal Import of Arms and Ammunitions :- Various types of guns, fire arms, gun-powder, grenades and its raw-materials used by the Maoist and K.L.O. terrorists have been confiscated by the army men, especially in the Nepal western hill of the district. These unregistered and unlicensed arms and ammunitions might have been transported illegally because of the weakness of unrestricted border.

5. Smuggling Of Goods, Materials and Machinery :- There is always a possibility to be transported market goods and merchandise through the illegal entry points of the border, where there is no custom or police post. In case of Indo-Bhutan open border exit point area Bhutan Wine and Bhutan currency are smuggled.

6. Smuggle of Archeological Artifacts :- Archeological materials of Nepal and India such as ancient bricks and materials of Lumbini area (Birth place of Lord Buddha) have been smuggled through in our study regions.
7. **Cross Border Crime**: Criminal activities such as murder, theft and rape cases have increased on the frontier of the nation (India, Bhutan and Nepal).

8. **Kidnapping**: Kidnapping by terrorists and criminals of businessmen and children's of well to do family is due to unrestricted movement in the boundary line.

9. **Robbery and Theft**: Like terrorists, robbery and theft group are also enjoying these open international border system. The most important theft materials are motorcycle, foreign goods, wine and livestock etc.

10. **Infiltration of Bhutanese Refugees**: Nearly 100,000 Bhutanese refugees infiltrated into Nepalese territory five year ago via our study region. Few Bhutanese Nepalese receiving in our study region in the area of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts. It was the causes and effect of open border between Nepal and India and India and Bhutan.
11. **Deforestation and Exploitation Of Medicinal Plants and Herbs** :- Smugglers have exploited Nepalese forest resources illegally due to open border.

12. **Peace And Security** :- General people of Nepal and Bhutan are experiencing that peace and security in the nation is being weak due to free movement of people on either side of the frontier. It is creating problems to maintain peace and national security in both the nations.

13. **Migration** :- Density of population in the adjoining districts of our study region is higher than in the frontier areas of Nepal and Bhutan. So, some of the Indian people resembling with the Nepalese faces have migrated to Nepalese territory, being benefited by the unmanaged open border.
Emerging Scenario Of Indo- Bangladesh Border Fencing In North West Bengal.

The emerging issues of Indo-Bangladesh border fencing are – frontier native problems, farmer problems, border disputed area not fenced, India losses there territory in our study region, rivers covered areas not fenced, non-stop criminal activities, B.S.F. and B.D.R. clashed and non-stop international migration. These emerging issues are describe in below.

Frontier native problems: - In Indian point of view, after completing Indo-Bangladesh border fencing 254 number of villages with their 62000 peoples lies in frontier within 150 yards, reported on 6th May 2005, Uttar Bango newspaper are directly effect ed, out of that approximately 74 villages with 24000 peoples in our study region. These peoples livelihood back bone depends on their agricultural land. Which is entered within 150 yards and their agriculture product directly depends on B.D.R.
Farmer Problems: In our study region Indo-Bangladesh frontier zone economy depends on their agriculture. In Indo-Bangladesh border fencing, the barbed wire gate seen in regular intervals. But these gates are fully controlled by the B.S.F. The gates opening hours are 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., 12 Noon to 1.00 P.M. and in evening 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. in case of summer 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. During these time farmer enter their agricultural land. Which presently lies within zero zone to 150 yards in Indo-Bangladesh border. The major problem of these farmers are - shortage of irrigation facility, Bangladeshi cattle eat agricultural product and ready product Bangladeshi shrift cutting in front of B.S.F. and B.D.R. But BS.F. are not replying. So, farmers are suffering. According to author sample survey, our study region has more than 10000 farmers with their family directly effected these types of fencing. Approximately 8218.28 hectares of agricultural land lies in zero line to 150 yards buffer zone of Indo-Bangladesh boundary (detail calculation seen in appendix No).

Indo - Bangladesh Border Disputed Area: In disputed boundary area of Indo-Bangladesh border fencing are not
completed. In our study region disputed areas like Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district are not fenced in Indo-Bangladesh boundary.

**Nation (India) Losses it's Territory:** The 150 yards left of zero line fencing had been done by govt. of India. Our nation, India has also lost its territory. In case of our study region nation had lost 105.51 sq. K.M. The loss land came from the buffer of Indo-Bangladesh boundary that mans 0 to 150 yards (Calculation seen in Appendix No).

**River Covered Area:** In Indo-Bangladesh boundary line is represented in our study region land and river (water bodies) boundary. The total length is of about 170 KM which represents Indo-Bangladesh boundary line. But river covered areas of Indo-Bangladesh boundary line are not fenced with barbed wire.

**Non Stop Criminal Activities:** Cattle theft, criminals and terrorist activities are not stopped after Indo-Bangladesh boundary fencing. So, problems still lies in Indo-Bangladesh border fencing areas of our study region.
B.S.F. and B.D.R. Classed :- During the Indo – Bangladesh border fencing related matter B.S.F. and B.D.R. are classed from time to time in the places of Sitalkuchi in Coochbehar district, Panchandapur in Malda district, Islampur sub-division, in Uttar Dinajpur district, Sadar sub-division area of Dakshin Dinajpur district and Barubari area of Jalpaiguri district. Both the incidents took place in the period of February 2002 to July 2005.

Migration :- After near completing border fencing, the Bangladeshi migrant came to our study region regularly. So, Indo-Bangladesh border fencing did not stop the Bangladeshi migrant.
Emerging Scenario of Enclave In North West Bengal (India and Bangladesh Enclave).

Emerging issues of enclave are – people holding dual nationality and demanding extension of Tin Bigha corridor hours. According to author sample survey in enclaves of Bangladesh and India about 90 (ninety) percent of respondent voted that, though enclaves lies in those country their 90 percent peoples are holding both the nation nationality. Like that, Indian enclave ninety percent people are holding Bangladesh’s nationality. Similarly, Bangladesh enclave people also holding Indian nationality. They hold ration card, voting card and have also purchased land in Indian territory. These Bangladeshi enclave peoples taken education, hospital facility in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district of our study region. Those people who lies in Indian enclave, their also take these type of facility from Bangladesh. Due to these causes both the nations has had changed in the field of demography.

Fencing in Indo-Bangladesh border, these enclaves population undocumented cross the border movement are not easy. Due to the cause both the nation enclaves receding people are offended in both
the nation government. Socio-economically, the enclave people holding their background in generally weak. The major causes of these type of weakness are—there agricultural product sold in low cost in the market of opposite nation. Due to nationality crisis, the number of bridegroom are higher from the bride. So, shortage of bride and identity crisis, the native of enclaves one bride married several time.

The total population of the enclave has been the subject of increasingly exaggerated estimates, but this study has shown that figures for Indian and Bangladeshi enclave of about 12000 and 10000 respectively in 1951 are likely to have risen to no more than 30000 and 25000 by 1991—according to Whitly in his thesis “Weating for the Eskimo”. In the period of authors sample survey March to December 2004, the population of these enclave increased with the little growth rate. There are still certainly less than 100000 persons with both the nation in total today.

The Tin Bigha corridor was created in 26th June 1992, to solve the Angarpota and Dahagram enclaves peoples problem. In that time the Tin Bigha corridor gate use to open from certain time to time.
Laterly in 2001, the opening hour increased 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. in general day and Sunday these time are changed such as 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Now the peoples of Angarpota and Dahagram enclave in Bangladesh are demanding the Tin Bigha gate opening hours to be increased or converted in 24 hours. (Photo Image No.12, Fig. No.5.4,5.5)

The terrorism, crimeless and smugglers are shelters in that enclaves. The major causes of these type of shelter are no extradition agreement between Indo - Bangladesh government. According to author sample survey, the K.L.O. terrorist moved their activities in through the enclaves during their cross border terrorism activities.
Emerging Dimension Of Geo-Political Movement Of North West Bengal

Movement can not stop for the long time, movement can changed there supporter or type of movement origin and there activities. So, movement is an immortal thing. Geo-political movement means those movement which deals with land territory, peoples and also historical background. Our study region has faced these type of movement from 1949 onwards. In very recent Greater Coochbehar Peoples Association and G.N.L.F. – such type of organization restarted their movement in our study region. There emerged to present their new aim or demands and recycle cadres movement attitudes. The emerging scenario of these organization and their demands are described below.

Greater Coochbehar Peoples Association :- After their organization came into existence and doing long time campaigning in their area i.e. total Coochbehar district created cadres for their organization. These organization had started their mass movement in the 2004 onwards (20th September 2005). During these period, the organization through there movement – gave mass pitision in A.D.M., D.M., Govt. of West Bengal; called strike; Mass movement;
etc. i.e. four (4) hour useless in Coochbehar district headquarter on 19th July 2005 reported by Anando Bazar Daily News paper. On 20th September 2005, the organization again with their movement in Coochbehar district headquarter. During this time Govt. of west Bengal and Their police force ante were in these movement. The West Bengal police were trying to stop the movement this led to clash between West Bengal police force and cadres. The result according to govt. sources 3 police and 2 organizations members died these date and public sources more than 10 to 12 parsons (Organizations members) dies in the incident (Witnessed by 21st September, 2005 Uttar Bango and Anando Bazar Daily news paper).

In the date of 7th and 8th November 2005, Uttar Bango news paper reported – the organization member (Leaders) were called by central govt. of India to discuss and try to solve their problems and give Coochbehar autonomous council.

G.N.L.F. Movement:- G.N.L.F. chief Subash Ghesing also restarted their movement in June 2005, reported by Uttar Bango News papers for the demand of 6th Topsail based areas. Ghesing new demands were:- 1) control law of power. 2) facilitated revenue collections power. 3) Health, education and road Construction.
improvement power (.4) power in handling police force and 5) like federal state, there region directly connected by the Central Govt. of India. These demands are collected from 2\textsuperscript{nd} July 2005 Uttar Bango News paper. The movement by Subash Ghishing is again going to be a success.

**K.P.P. Movement** - There movement emerging scenario are – the cadres and leaders trying to create a new cadres in all through the study region during the period of 2004 onwards. They declared that, their participation in West Bengal state election which will be held on 2006, according to Nikhil Roy (K.P.P. Leader) personal interview taken by author in May, 2004.

**U.T.J.A.S. Movement** :- These organization are trying to literately prove the linguistic identity of Kamtapuri or Rajbanshi language through the conferences. Which was held in 2003, December in Siliguri and 2005 March in Jalapiguri headquarter.
Emerging Geo-Political Dimension Of Migration (International) in North West Bengal

Our study region has had a demographic checkered history, during the last fifty years. The population had incised up to third fold due to rapid migration from Bangladesh, Nepal, Tibet and Bhutan, etc counties. The major percentage of migrant received in our study region from Bangladesh, Bhutan Nepal and Tibet. The emerging geo-political dimension of migration related issues are — demographic characteristics changed, land used changed, increased voter in election, property loss by the son of the soils and increased unemployment youth in the region and non stop migration. All these issues are described in below.

Demographic Characteristics Changed:— The demographic profile within a 5 – kilometer belt of the international border with Bangladesh has undergone rapid changes. According to intelligence sources, in Jalpaiguri district, while the population of Hindu and Muslim has been 135938 and 163522 respectively in 1981, in 1991 it rose to 190805 and 235733 respectively. In Coochbehar, the figure in 1981 was...
217588 and 141001 respectively; while in 1991 it was 294038 and 185528 respectively. In the Siliguri sub-division of Darjeeling district, the number were 48110 and 71215 respectively, in the 1981; while in 1991, they were 72518 and 112302, respectively. In the Islampur and Raiganj sub-divisions of Uttar Dinajpur district, there were 178583 and 260507, respectively, in 1981; rising to 251472 and 341325, respectively, in 1991. In Malda district has 1107132 and 919978 in 1981. Which increased up to 1377844 to 1252292 in 1991.

Table No. 25 shows the Religious changing nature of North west Bengal in 1981-1991.

Table No. 25 Religious changing Nature Of North West Bengal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of The Places</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1991</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalpaiguri District</td>
<td>135938</td>
<td>163522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coochbehar</td>
<td>217588</td>
<td>141001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siliguri Sub-Division</td>
<td>48110</td>
<td>71215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islampur + Raiganj sub-divisions</td>
<td>178583</td>
<td>260507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malda District</td>
<td>1107132</td>
<td>919978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram No. 15

Religious changing Nature Of North West Bengal .(Hindu)

Person

Diagram No. 15.1

Religious changing Nature Of North West Bengal .(Muslim)
Property: According to authors sample survey property of son of the soils are reducing day after day. Because the son of the soils in these region are economically looser comparatively than migrants. Per person land holding 0.59 hectares in 1951, which can reduced up to 0.15 hectares in 2001. Detailed calculation seen in appendix no.

Non stop Migration: According to author sample survey, the international undocumented migration have yet not stopped in our study region. Persons are migrated from Bangladesh, Bhutan Nepal and Tibet to our study region. Total No. 25. About 65 percent respondent voted that per day 100 to 150 parsons migrated from aforesaid countries.

Election Voter Increased: Author assumption (Sample survey), due to migration the number of voter increased rapidly for example in case of Assembly election in 1996 and 2001, the region had 7536099 number of voters and which increased 7951804 numbers of voters (sources: reports Published by General election, Home (Constitution and Election) Department Govt. of west Bengal).
Unemployment :- Due to rapid migration the number of unemployment increased from 1950 onwards. At present according to employment exchanged our study region has 11 lack unemployed youth. But the number of unemployment youth are more than these number according to authors sample survey more than 65 percent respondent response that.

Land used Changed :- Our study region has 2184970 hectares reporting areas in 2003. Out of that 1556202, 318238 and 310530 hectares are divided in cultivable area, area net available for cultivation excluding forest and forest area. Due to rapid migration district Coochbehar reporting area also reduced 341.35 (in thousand hectares) to 331.38 (in thousand hectares) and also forest land reduced 5.70 to 3.77 (in thousand hectares). Table No. 25.1 shows the land utilization of the study region.

Table No. 25.1 Land Utilization of North West Bengal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Reporting area</th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Land put to Non Agricultural use</th>
<th>Baran and Uncultivable waste</th>
<th>Permanent Pasture and Greasing land</th>
<th>Misc., Tree Crops and Groves</th>
<th>Cultivable Waste</th>
<th>Fallow Land (other than current fallow)</th>
<th>Current Fallow</th>
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<tr>
<td>Uttar Dinajpur</td>
<td>534.62</td>
<td>312.47</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>47.09</td>
<td>29.72</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>180 to81</td>
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266
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dakshin</th>
<th>Dinajpur</th>
<th>Malda</th>
<th>Jalpaiguri</th>
<th>Darjeeling</th>
<th>Coochbehar</th>
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<td>221.91</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>24.13</td>
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<td>360.51</td>
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Sources: - Directorate of agriculture (Evaluation), Govt. of West Bengal. Bureau of Applied Economics and statistics, Govt. Of West Bengal. # - Siliguri Sub-Division of Darjeeling.
Emerging Geo-Political Dimension Of Terrorism In North West Bengal

The terrorism is created by a group of foresights less selfish people who lust for more and want to control the world according to their own way. In other word terrorism is the out bust of long deprivation and terrible power system. Terrorism is an attempt to use means of violence by a group of idea less peoples to create fear insurgency and to disturbed the system. In our study region, the emerging geo-political dimension are divided into two part such as –

I) Cross Border terrorism and II) urban terrorism. These types of terrorism are present in our study region by K.L.O. terrorist group.

Cross Border Terrorism :- Cross border terrorism is not a new phenomena of our country. During 1974 –75, the terrorist activities started from Madras with the help of Pakistan. During the period of 1980s onwards, the cross border terrorism increased rapidly in our nation India as well as in our study region. Cross border terrorism activities by K.L.O. terrorist group described in below. (Fig. no.5-6)
K.L.O. started their terrorist activities with the help of U.L.F.A terrorist group in Assam. Due to terrorist operation in our study region the K.L.O. terrorist made their camp in Bhutan. The K.L.O. terrorist camp in Bhutan is — Piping, Kalikhola, Bukka and Tading areas just cross the Indo-Bhutan boundary of our study region (source: 27 Sept. 2003, Anando Bazar newspaper). After 'Flash out' operation by Indo-Bhutan joint army, the K.L.O. terrorist group changed their camp from Indo-Bhutan boundary to Bangladesh territory. Indian concerns of existence of terrorist camp in Hobiganj, Mulovibazar, Chittagong and Satcherri district of Bangladesh. Following the Royal operations, Bangladesh hub of anti Indian terrorist group is likely grown. According to Statesmen newspaper dated 9th and 10th January 2005, K.L.O. group shifted their camp to Bangladesh territory to Nepal territory through our study region. In Nepal territory the K.L.O. terrorist camps seen in Jhapa and Ilam district. Figure No. shows the Cross border terrorism in our study region. The terrorist moved their camp and activities in these countries in cyclic wader.
Urban Terrorism: Emerging scenario of terrorism activities seen in present time such as urban terrorism. Terrorist are interested doing their activities in urban areas due to their worked first propaganda through the media and creating terror in general peoples mind. In our study region, these type of activities started by K.L.O. terrorist in 22 July 2001 of Bomb explosion in New Jalpaiguri railway station. After these incident a K.L.O. terrorist was killed in an encounter near Siliguri and two terrorist escaped (2002). In 2002, another incident are doing by the K.L.O. terrorist in Dhupguri Urban areas of our study region. In the year 2004, Mathabanga urban centre of our study region K.L.O. again did their operation. Another incident done by K.L.O terrorist in Mainaguri urban areas in our study region. Bakshir hat kidnapping incident took able by K.L.O in 2005.

Fig. No. 5.7

In case of emerging scenario of Siliguri Corridor, used by terrorist in the field of cross border terrorism and urban terrorism. The Siliguri corridor is an areas of 12203 sq. K.M. connecting mainland India with the outside border state of the North East. An Intelligence report of security forces operating in the area states, "As geographical configuration puts the North Eastern States of our country at a
disadvantage for a lack of strategic depth, considered necessary to provide a buffer, the tenuous lines of communication (that run through this corridor) connect mainland India to the north East. The corridor's dimensions exited lengthwise approximately 200 K.M. with a width varying between 20 to 60 K.M. The forest and open boundary of the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan and Nepal North West Bengal also prove ample space for the insurgent group to operate. K.L.O. terrorist used these area to move from Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. They also operate these area and create a urban terrorism.
INDIA - BANGLADESH BOUNDARY FENCING

Open International Border India - Bhutan in Chamorchi between Sums-Bhutan

Bangladesh Enclave in Indian Territory (Coochbehar Distt.)

Indo- Bhutan boundary in Goumtu, Bhutan & Makrapara, India. Location of these house 50% in India & 50% in Bhutan

Panbari BDR post at Tin Bigha looking east from Tin Bigha gates.

BSF TOWER IN INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER