ANNEXURE - I

QUESTIONNAIR FOR THE SAMPLE SURVEY
(SUBJECT: POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY)

Topic: "Emerging Geo-political Dimensions in North West Bengal"

Details of the respondents

1. Age .................. 2. Religion ........ 3. Cast ...........
4. Literacy .................. (Literate/Illiterate)
5. Qualification ..................
6. Living Area - (Urban/Rural) ........
7. Name and Address of the Urban/rural area.

8. Income group (High/Moderate/Low)
9. Occupation (Detail) ................

Note: Summaries of the respondent answers.

Investigator: SANDIPAN GHOSH DASTIDAR
S/O M.K. GHOSH DASTIDAR
JATESWAR - JALPAIGURI (W.B.)

Note: Information given by you will be used only for research work.
1. Do you understand to change the ruling party? Yes/No.
   (i) If yes, then why? .................................................................
   (ii) If No, then why? .................................................................

2. Do you agree with the present political system of our country?
   (a) If you disagree, then by what reason?
      (i) Prime Minister is not directly elected by the people.
      (ii) President is not directly elected by the people.
      (iii) Not any fixed qualification for the candidate.
      (iv) Misuses of Govt. money on the politicians.
      (v) Any other reason.

3. Do you want Presidential form of the Govt. Yes/No.
   (a) If yes, then why? .................................................................
   (b) If No, then why? .................................................................

4. Is your area affected by Terrorism? Yes/No

5. Do you feel Terrorism has affected economical Development of your region? Yes/No
6. Do you think that Terrorist demands are correct? Yes/No
   (a) If yes, then Why?

6. Do you think that Terrorist demands are correct? Yes/No
   (b) If No, then why?

7. Do you financially support to the Terrorist Organization? Yes/No
   (a) If yes, then why?

8. Do you understand shortage of Indian Currency? Yes/No

9. Do you feel any problem from the International Borders? Yes/No

10. Do you feel any boundary dispute in your region? Yes/No

11. What is your view about the free international boundaries?

12. Do you understand misuses of buffer zone? Yes/No
   (a) If yes, then explain in brief with local examples?
13. Do you know geo-political strategic importance of your region.
   (a) If yes, then why?

14. Whether the free international boundary creates political, social, economical, problems in your region? Yes/No
   (a) If yes, then explain briefly with the examples from your region.

15. Do you feel population of your region is increasing rapidly. If yes, then by which following reason.
   (a) High Birth Rate,  (b) Low Death Rate
   (c) From other countries Migration,  (d) All above.

16. You are living in India since (Approx) ................... Years
17. Do you want to live in Bhutan/Nepal/Bangladesh.  
Yes/No

18. Are you migrated from outside India?  
Yes/No

(1) If yes, then name the country and year

(2) Causes of migration

19. What were problems (Religious/Political/Social/ Economical/others) in your previous country?

20. Do you have any problem here after your migration?  
Yes/No

21. Are you refugee?  
Yes/No

22. Present Economic conditions (High/Moderate/Low/ Economical weaker) of the migrant family?

23. Present Social condition of the migrant family: Low Status/High Status/High Medium Status.

24. Political condition of the migrant family:

A-V
25. Is your family enrolled in voter list? Yes/No.

   (a) Write year of enrolment

FOR LOCAL PEOPLE:

26. What is your view about Indo – Bangladesh border fencing?
Annexure – II

Author taken 600 (six hundred) respondents personal interview through afro-side questioners in North West Bengal districts like - Jalpaguri, Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda for 100 respondents each district. Out of that 70 percent respondents author taken from rural areas and 30 percent in urban areas. That means 420 respondents in urban areas and 180 in rural areas. In case of objective analyses author had used total respondents percentage inside of the thesis.

Annexure – III

Validity the name of the study region.

Our study region is locally known North Bengal. Due to geographical location and administrative stating in West Bengal State, author had called North West Bengal.
Annexure – IV

Variety of Administration Setting in North West Bengal.

In the Year of 1951 the Coochbehar District had joint in our study region.

In the Year of 1952 Islampur sub-division origin and joint in west Dinajpur District of North West Bengal.

In 1992 West Dinajpur district had divided into two part such as – Uttar Dinajpur district and Dakshin Dinajpur district.

In 1992, 26th June Tin Bigha Corridor created by govt. of India and Bangladesh.
Annexure – V

Nehru –Noon Agreement

Dated :-10\textsuperscript{th} Sept./1958

Disputed Zones
West Bengal – East Pakistan.

2. As a result of the discussions, the following agreements were arrive at:-

(i) Bagge. Awards in disputes I & II
   It was agreed that the exchange of territories as result of demarcation should take place by 15 Jan. 1559.

(ii) Hilli
   Pakistan Govt. agrees to drop this dispute. The position will remain it is at present in accordance with the Award made by sir Cyril Rad Cliffe and in accordance with the line drawn by him on the map.

(iii) Berubari union No. 12
   This will be 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.

3. The Secretaries also agreed that the question of giving effect to the exchange of territory as a result of the demarcation already carried out, should be given early consideration.

4. Demarcation of Indo- Pakistan frontier, So as to include the two chhit lands of old Coochbehar State adjacent to Red Cliffe line in West Bengal and the Radcliffe line should adjusted accordingly.
5. 24 – Parganas – Khulna } Boundary Disputes.
   24- parganas - Jessores }
6. Pakistan Govt. agrees to drop their claim on Bholaganj.
10. Exchange of enclaves of the old Cooch Behar State in Pakistan enclaves in India. claim to territorial compensation for extra area going to Pakistan.

M.S.A. Bagi.
M.J. Desai
Common Wealth Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Secretary.
External Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Govt. of India.
And Common Wealth Relation.
Govt. of Pakistan
New Delhi, 10th Sept., 1958.
Annexure - VI

TREATY OF PERPETUAL PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

Darjeeling, 8 August 1949

The Government of India on the one part, and His Highness The Druk Gyalpo's Government on the other part, equally animated by the desire to regulate in a friendly manner and upon a solid and durable basis the state of affairs caused by the termination of the British Government's authority in India, and to promote and foster the relations of friendship and neighbourliness so necessary for the well-being of their peoples, have resolved to conclude the following treaty, and have, for this purpose named their representatives, that is to say Sri Harishwar Dayal representing the Government of India, who has full powers to agree to the said treaty on behalf of the Government of India, and Deb Zimpon Sonam, Tobgye Dorji, Yang-Lop Sonam, Chho-Zim Thondup, Rin-Zim Tandin and Ha Drung Jigmie Palden Dorji, representing the Government of His Highness the Druk Gyalpo, Maharaja of Bhutan, who have full powers to agree to the same on behalf of the Government of Bhutan.

A-XI
Article I

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article II

The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

Article III

In place of the compensation granted to the Government of Bhutan under Article 4 of the Treaty of Sinchula and enhanced by the treaty of the eighth day of January 1910 and the temporary subsidy of Rupees one lakh per annum granted in 1942, the Government of India agrees to make an annual payment of Rupees five lakhs to the Government of Bhutan. And it is further hereby agreed that the said
annual payment shall be made on the tenth day of January every year, the first payment being made on the tenth day of January 1950. This payment shall continue so long as this treaty remains in force and its terms are duly observed.

Article IV

Further to mark the friendship existing and continuing between the said Governments, the Government of India shall, within one year from the date of signature of this treaty, return to the Government of Bhutan about thirty-two square miles of territory in the area known as Dewangiri. The Government of India shall appoint a competent officer or officers to mark out the area so returned to the Government of Bhutan.

Article V

There shall, as heretofore, be free trade and commerce between the territories of the Government of India and of the Government of Bhutan; and the Government of India agrees to grant the Government

A-XIII
of Bhutan every facility for the carriage, by land and water, of its produce throughout the territory of the Government of India, including the right to use such forest roads as may be specified by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article VI

The Government of India agrees that the Government of Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of the Government of India, from or through India into Bhutan, whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike material or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Bhutan, and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the Government of India is satisfied that the intentions of the Government of Bhutan are friendly and that there is no danger to India from such importations. The Government of Bhutan, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals.
Article VII

The Government of India and the Government of Bhutan agree that Bhutanese subjects residing in Indian territories shall have equal justice with Indian subjects, and that Indian subjects residing in Bhutan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Government of Bhutan.

Article VIII

1) The Government of India shall, on demand being duly made in writing by the Government of Bhutan, take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (of which a copy shall be furnished to the Government of Bhutan), for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act who may take refuge in Indian territory.
2) The Government of Bhutan shall, on requisition being duly made by the Government of India, or by any officer authorised by the Government of India in this behalf, surrender any Indian subjects, or subjects of a foreign power, whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangements made by the Government of India with the said power, accused of any of the crimes, specified in the first schedule of Act XV of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bhutan, and also any Bhutanese subjects who, after committing any of the crimes referred to in Indian territory, shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article IX

Any differences and disputes arising in the application or interpretation of this treaty shall in the first instance be settled by negotiation. If within three months of the start of negotiations no settlement is arrived at, then the matter shall be referred to the
Arbitration of three arbitrators, who shall be nationals of either India or Bhutan, chosen in the following manner:

(1) One person nominated by the Government of India;
(2) One person nominated by the Government of Bhutan;
(3) A Judge of the Federal Court, or of a High Court in India, to be chosen by the Government of Bhutan, who shall be Chairman. The judgement of this Tribunal shall be final and executed without delay by either party.

Article X

This treaty shall continue in force in perpetuity unless terminated or modified by mutual consent.

DONE in duplicate at Darjeeling this eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, corresponding with the Bhutanese date the fifteenth day of the sixth month of the Earth-Bull year.
WHEREAS a Treaty relating to the promotion of, and fostering the relations of friendship and neighbourliness was signed at Darjeeling on the 8th day of August 1949 by representatives of the Government of India and of the Government of His Holiness the Druk Gyalpo, Maharaja of Bhutan, which Treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The Government of India, having considered the treaty aforesaid, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake faithfully to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF this instrument of ratification is signed and sealed by the Governor-General of India.

DONE at New Delhi, the 22nd day of September, 1949.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Governor-General of India.

WHEREAS a Treaty relating to the promotion of, and fostering, relations of friendship and neighbourliness was signed at Darjeeling on the eighth day of August, 1949 by Representatives of my Government and of the Government of India, which Treaty is, word for word, as follows:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

My Government, having considered the treaty aforesaid, hereby confirm and ratify the same and undertake faithfully to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have signed this instrument of ratification and affixed hereto my seal.

DONE at Tongsa the fifteenth day of September, 1949.

J. WANGCHUK Druk Gyalpo
Seal.
Annexure – VII

Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Kathmandu, July 31, 1950

THE government of India and the Government of Nepal, recognising the ancient ties which have happily existed between the two countries for centuries; Desiring still further to strengthen and develop these ties and to perpetuate peace between the two countries; Have resolved therefore to enter into a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with each other and have, for this purpose, appointed as their plenipotentiaries the following persons, namely,

The Government of India:

His Excellency Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Singh, Ambassador of India in Nepal.

The Government of Nepal:

Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, who, having examined each other's credentials and found them good and in due form have agreed as follows:
Article I

There shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal. The two Governments agree mutually to acknowledge and respect the complete sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of each other.

Article II

The two Governments hereby undertake to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with any neighbouring state likely to cause any breach in the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments.

Article III

In order to establish and maintain the relations referred to in Article I the two Governments agree to continue diplomatic relations with each other by means of representatives with such staff as is necessary for the due performance of their functions. The representatives and such of their staff as may be agreed upon shall enjoy such diplomatic privileges and immunities as are customarily granted by international law on a reciprocal basis.
Provided that in no case shall these be less than those granted to persons of a similar status of any other State having diplomatic relations with either Government.

Article IV

The two Governments agree to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other consular agents, who shall reside in towns, ports and other places in each other's territory as may be agreed to. Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and consular agents shall be provided with exequaturs or other valid authorisation of their appointment. Such exequatur or authorisation is liable to be withdrawn by the country which issued it, if considered necessary. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be indicated wherever possible. The persons mentioned above shall enjoy on a reciprocal basis all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities that are accorded to persons of corresponding status of any other State.

Article V

The Government of Nepal shall be free to import, from or through the territory of India, arms, ammunition or warlike material and equipment
necessary for the security of Nepal. The procedure for giving effect to this arrangement shall be worked out by the two Governments acting in consultation.

Article VI

Each Government undertakes, in token of the neighbourly friendship between India and Nepal, to give to the nationals of the other, in its territory, national treatment with regard to participation in industrial and economic development of such territory and to the grant of concessions and contracts relating to such development.

Article VII

The Governments of India and Nepal agree to grant, on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature.

Article VIII

So far as matters dealt with herein are concerned, this Treaty cancels all previous treaties, agreements and arrangements entered into on
behalf of India between the British Government and the Government of Nepal.

**Article IX**

This treaty shall come into force from the date of signature by both Governments.

**Article X**

This Treaty shall remain in force until it is terminated by either party by giving one year's notice.

(At a Press Conference in New Delhi on 3rd December 1959 Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru disclosed that letters were exchanged along with the signing of the Treaty which have been kept secret - Editor)

(Foreign Policy of India, Text of Documents; Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi: 1966: 56-58)
Annexure - VIII

Indira Mujib Treaty of 1974:

The Indira Mujib Treaty was signed between Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Mubur Rahman in 1974, to ensure a comprehensive settlement of outstanding border issues like Bangladeshi citizen's access to an enclaves through a corridor called Tin Bigha, transfer of enclaves, demarcation of six and a half kilometers of land border (mainly at Muhirchar), and sea and maritime boundaries and adverse possessjon. It has been 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 of the boundary.
Annexure - IX

Major incidents

2003

- December 18: Reports suggest that KLO chief Jibon Singha has been killed in the anti-insurgency operations in Bhutan.

- December 17: KLO senior leaders, Milton Burman and Tom Adhikary, are arrested by the Royal Bhutan Army (RBA) during operations against Indian terrorists based in Bhutanese territory.

- December 3: Security forces recover the body of a surrendered KLO cadre from Balapasa near the Assam-Bengal border.

- November 1: The Jalpaiguri district police in North Bengal kill two suspected KLO terrorists inside the Buxa Tiger Reserve near the Indo-Bhutan border. Two AK-56 rifles and 59 rounds of ammunition are recovered from the incident site.

- August 6: Northeast terrorist groups including ULFA, NDFB, NLFT and KLO call for the boycott of Independence Day (August 15) celebrations.

- July 23: Media reports say that the 81st National Assembly of
Bhutan adopted a resolution for 'the last attempt' to persuade ULFA, NDFB and the KLO to close down their camps within this year 'peacefully' failing which terrorists would face 'military action'.

- July 11: Media reports from Bhutan indicate that Bhutan National Assembly was unable to reach a consensus over the issue of the way to tackle NDFB, ULFA and the KLO.

- May 17: Bhutanese King Jigme Singhye Wangchuk calls upon the people to volunteer for the formation of a 'militia force' to counter Indian insurgent groups—ULFA, NDFB and the KLO on its soil.

- May 9: Chief of the Indian Army, General N C Vij discusses the activities of ULFA, NDFB and KLO with the Bhutanese authorities.

- May 3: Report indicates that the Bhutanese Government has asked Indian terrorist groups, including NDFB and ULFA and the Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO), operating in parts of Assam and West Bengal to leave by June 15.
• February 15: Two KLO terrorists are killed in an encounter at Kherabari, Gossaigaon police station limits, Kokrajhar district.

2002

• December 5: A KLO terrorist is arrested in Siliguri, West Bengal, while returning to India from Nepal.

• November 18: Two KLO terrorists are arrested from a place under Bakshirhat police station-limits, Cooch Behar district of West Bengal.

• October 11: Terrorists of the KLO kill a leader of the Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI) in Bankachumari, Haat, Jalpaiguri district.

• October 9: Two terrorists of the KLO and a security force personnel are killed in an encounter at Punki village, Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal.

• October 1: A KLO terrorist, who had received arms training in Bhutan, is arrested from Baxirhat, Cooch Behar district, in West Bengal.

• August 31: Two KLO terrorists are killed in an encounter at Beltoli village, Cooch Behar district, West Bengal.
West Bengal police arrest a timber dealer in Takura forests of Haldibari, Cooch Behar district, for allegedly supplying arms to KLO terrorists.

- August 29: A KLO terrorist is arrested from his Nazijote hideout in West Bengal’s Siliguri district.

- August 28: A front-ranking terrorist of the KLO, Rohini Adhikari, allegedly involved in the August 17-Dhuppuri massacre, is killed in an encounter in Hamuktala, Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal.

- August 26: Six persons, including an employee of the Cooch Behar district collectorate, is arrested in the district for alleged links with the KLO.

- August 24: Inspector General of Police (IGP) (North Bengal) Bhupinder Singh says terrorists belonging to the ULFA and KLO have jointly carried out the August 17-terrorist attack in Dhupguri.

- August 17: Terrorists of the KLO kill five activists of the Communist Party of India—Marxist [CPI-M] and injure 14 others at its local office in Dhupguri town, Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal.

- August 5: Three KLO terrorists, including its women’s wing
chief Bharati Das, are arrested from Shaltali village, Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal.

- May 26: Six Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel are injured in a landmine blast triggered by terrorists of the KLO at Kajulibasti, near the India-Bhutan border, Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal.

- May 24: Two KLO terrorists are killed and a police personnel injured in an encounter in Dhumpara forests, Jalpaiguri district in North Bengal.

- May 14: A KLO terrorist is killed in an encounter near Siliguri in West Bengal. Two more terrorists manage to escape.

- January 31: Speaking at the Assam State conference of the CPI-M in Guwahati, West Bengal Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharya accuses the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan of backing terrorist outfits like the KLO to engage in subversive activities in the region.

2001

- October 22: Terrorists of the KLO kill a leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) in Madhya Haldibari village, Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal.
• October 4: Union Ministry of Home affairs convenes a joint meeting of officials from Assam and West Bengal to review threats emanating from the increasing nexus between the ULFA and the KLO.

• July 22: Bomb explosion is reported at the Jalpaiguri railway station

• July 19: Speaking in the West Bengal State Legislative Assembly, Chief Minister Buddhadev Bhattacharjee says the KLO is receiving arms training from the ULFA, and if they join with the Maoists in Nepal, a deadly situation could arise in North Bengal.

• July 15: Buddhadeb Bhattacharya says the State government is prepared to talk on development issues in North Bengal with the KPP if it leaves the path of militancy and gives up its links with the KLO. He criticises the KLO for extorting money in North Bengal for use by the KPP and for its linkages with the ULFA.

2000

• October: A joint team of KLO and ULFA terrorists abduct a tea garden owner.
• August 7: KLO terrorists kill a local leader of the CPI-M in Jalpaiguri.

• May 4: Terrorists of the KLO kill a local leader of the CPI-M at Ghogsapara, near the Assam-West Bengal border.

1999

• November: KLO and ULFA terrorists loot a railway cash counter near Siliguri.

• July 1999: In the first reported KLO-ULFA joint-armed operation, a tea garden owner is abducted from the Latabari tea estate, Dooars region, North Bengal. Also, it is the first time that militants in north Bengal have used sophisticated arms like AK-47s.

1995

• December 28: KLO is founded.
Annexure – X

Decadal growth rate (in Percentage) of Population in North West Bengal.

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Annexure - XI

Indo – Bangladesh international boundary represent in our study region has 769 K.M.

Calculation of 0-150 Yards cover areas in Indo-Bangladesh boundary fencing.

1093.6 x 150 = 164040 sq.Yards = 13.72 hect.

13.72 x 769 = 10550.68 hect. = 105.51 sq.K.M.