

**SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
VILLAGES IN THE METRO-PERIPHERIES :  
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DELHI UNION  
TERRITORY AND KOLKATA METROPOLITAN AREA  
( 1981 – 2001 )**

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Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "Socio- Economic Development of the villages in the Metro-peripheries : A Comparative Analysis of D.U.T and K.M.A (1981 - 2001 )" , is my bonafide work for the degree of Master of Philosophy and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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## Contents

<b>Titles</b>	<b>Page No .</b>
<b>Aknowledgement</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>List of Maps</b>	<b>iii-iv</b>
<b>Chapter I: Introduction</b>	<b>1- 19</b>
<b>Chapter II: Socio-Economic Development of the rural areas of D.U.T and K.M.A. ( 1981 to 2001 )</b>	<b>20-54</b>
<b>Chapter III: Villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A</b>	<b>55-70</b>
<b>Chapter IV: Analysis of Socio-economic Development of the identified villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A 1991-2001</b>	<b>65-128</b>
<b>Chapter V: Conclusion</b>	<b>129-133</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>134-136</b>
<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>vi-vii</b>
<b>Appendix II –Table Nos: 4.1 - 4.48</b>	<b>viii-lvi</b>



## **List of Maps**

- **Map No. 1** : Villages in D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 2** : Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 3** : Villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 4** : Villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 5** : Villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 6** : Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 7** : Villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 8** : Villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 9** : Population Distribution in the villages of D.U.T satiafying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 10** : Population Distribution in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 11** : Population Density in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 12** : Population Density in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 13** : Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 14** : Sex Ratio in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 15** : Total Literacy Rate in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 16** : Total Literacy Rate in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 17** : Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 18** : Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991

- **Map No. 19** : Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 20** : Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991
- **Map No. 21** : Population Distribution in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 22** : Population Distribution in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 23** : Population Density in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 24** : Population Density in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 25** : Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 26** : Sex Ratio in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 27** : Total Literacy Rate in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 28** : Total Literacy Rate in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 29** : Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 30** : Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 31** : Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001
- **Map No. 32** : Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001

**Chapter I**  
**Introduction**

# Chapter I

## Introduction

### **1.i . Statement Of Problem :**

Urbanization is occurring at a very rapid pace in the developing countries and is resulting in a massive transformation of the urban cities as well as their rural hinterlands. Specific forms of urbanization are evolving on the peripheries of the large developing metropolises which is not only influencing the rural peripheries but also affecting the urban metropolitan areas. In the present analysis, an attempt is made to identify the structural changes that have occurred in the villages of the two mega cities of Kolkata and Delhi in the 20 years period from 1981 to 2001. The choice of Delhi and Kolkata were made because both of them fulfill all the conditions of a metropolitan city and are the seats of central services of their respective areas of influence. But the levels or patterns of development in the peripheral rural villages of these two Mega cities are quite different from each other. The settlements in the Delhi Union Territory are experiencing physical, social and economic transformation at a much faster rate than the settlements in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area. Thus, a comparative analysis of the changes and transformations of the villages of the two regions and their specific impact and influence on the respective Metropolitan areas will be an important and interesting subject for an in depth study and analysis in this dissertation.

### **1.ii . Objectives :**

- 1) To make a comparative assessment of the socio-economic development of the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A for the years 1981 to 2001.
- 2) To identify the villages which satisfy
  - a) the urban criteria and
  - b) the features of the mixed rural-urban characteristics or Desakota zones<sup>1</sup> as proposed by McGee for the years 1991 and 2001. Due to non-availability of Data, three out of the five characteristic features as proposed by McGee, have

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<sup>1</sup> Areas of mixed urban and rural land use. 'Desa' meaning rural and 'Kota' meaning urban .

been considered :

- an increase in non-agricultural activities,
- an increase in participation of females in non-agricultural activities, and
- mixed land use pattern.

3) To study the socio-economic structure as well as the infrastructure and amenities available in the two sets of identified villages of Delhi Union Territory and Kolkata Metropolitan Area for the years 1991 and 2001.

### **1.iii . Database :**

- a) Census of India, Primary Census Abstract of West Bengal (XIII A) – districts Kolkata, Nadia, Haora, Hugli, S-24 Parganas, N-24 Parganas (i.e Kolkata Metropolitan Area), and Delhi Metropolitan Area ( XVIII A) for the years 1981, and 1991.
- b) Census of India, Primary Census Abstract CD of West Bengal and Delhi for 2001 PCA CD 7, No:19 and PCA CD 2, No:7 respectively.
- c) Census of India, Village Directory of West Bengal (XIII B) - districts Kolkata, Nadia, Haora, Hugli, S-24 Parganas, N-24 Parganas (i.e Kolkata Metropolitan Area), and Delhi Metropolitan Area (XVIII B) for the years 1981 and 1991.
- d) Census of India, Village Directory CD of West Bengal and Delhi for 2001 – VD series no: 19 and 7 respectively.
- e) The topographical sheets of Delhi (Nos: 53 D/14, 53 D/13, 53 H/1, 53 H/3, 53 H/2 , 53 H/5 , 53 H/6 ) and of West Bengal, No: 79 B/6 based on a scale of 1:50,000 are used as the base maps for the two respective study areas of D.U.T and K.M.A.
- f) The Census of India maps showing the administrative divisions of D.U.T and the six districts of K.M.A for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 are also used. The administrative boundary and divisions of the K.M.A area are obtained from the base map of Calcutta Metropolitan Standard Urban Area, published by the C.M.D.A, Directorate of Planning and Development, in the Experts from Report ‘Calcutta - 300 Plan for Metropolitan Development’, Fig:1.1, pg 183.

#### **1.iv . Methodology :**

The present study is based on a combination of reading and survey of various relevant literatures, mathematical and statistical calculations of extensive village level Census data, creation of numerous spatial digital thematic maps using GIS techniques and an in - depth study and analysis of those processed data and spatial maps.

The names of the villages of Delhi Union Territory were available from the District Census Handbook of Delhi (1981,1991,2001), while the corresponding names of villages for the Kolkata Metropolitan Area were assimilated from various K.M.A sources and the data were compiled from 5 District Census Handbooks of Nadia, Howrah, Hugli, N-24 Parganas and S-24 Parganas (1981,1991,2001).

The present study is based on the mixture of both statistical as well as some of the techniques of Geographical Information System. The SPSS 9 software has been used for all mathematical and statistical calculations of the Census data for the two points of time in the two study areas.

The Softwares used in the present analysis is Arc View 3.2 and Arc GIS 9.1. For doing a few operations, ERDAS Imagine 8.6 has also been used. All the toposheets have been geo-referenced initially to bring them to a common coordinate system by using Arc GIS . The total areal extent of Delhi comes in 7 toposheets, thus all of them have been clipped and joined together by the “mosaiqing technique” (available in the Arc GIS tool box ) and the exact boundary of Delhi have been digitized and clipped ( by the tool “extraction by mask” ,available in Arc GIS tool box). In case of K.M.A, however, only one toposheet ( Map No :79 B/6) was available (as K.M.A falls within the restricted boundary zone between India and Bangladesh, other 2 Topographical sheets were not available ).The Census maps of D.U.T and the C.M.D.A published map of K.M.A has been then geo-referenced by using Erdas with the help of geo-referenced toposheets of D.U.T (subsequently mosaiced and clipped to form a single map of Delhi), and georeferenced toposheet of Kolkata. The next step was to digitize the administrative boundaries of D.U.T and K.M.A for the years 1991

and 2001 (the major units being Municipal Corporation and Census towns -- merged together to represent the urban stretches, and the rural Villages .It is to be mentioned here that all of the 7 toposheets used in the analysis are not of the same year (i.e 2001 ) , although the difference between the years are not too large and thus have been used together for the analysis of 2001 .This can be treated as a limitation of the present study. The various aspatial Census data on the characteristics, infrastructure and ammenities available in each village of D.U.T and K.M.A for 1981 and 1991 were transferred into soft copy in Excel files and then processed and saved into DBF 4 format and then joined in Arc GIS with the spatially digitized administrative units obtained from the Census maps.

From the Census data various calculations on necessary parameters were done and villages were identified which satisfy the 3 Census criteria and the Desakota criteria in 1991 and 2001. For the identification of the first set of villages, the total population, density of population and male workers in non agricultural activities are the parameters chosen. For the identification of the desakota villages, the increase in 'female non agricultural workers', the increase in 'total non agricultural workers' and increase in 'land not used for agriculture' are the chosen parameters. Ideally all the McGee criteria should be taken for identifying of the desakota villages, but due to scarcity of availability of data, only the above mentioned are taken. The time period chosen for this analysis is 1981 to 2001, but in Chapter III the identification of the villages is done for the years 1991 and 2001 because the desakota villages are identified on the basis of increase of certain parameters from 1981 to 1991 and 1991 to 2001. Thus to keep the two identified sets of villages at par, the first set of villages satisfying the Census criteria are also identified for the years 1991 and 2001.

Maps have been created identifying these villages and the various characteristics, amenities and infrastructures available in these villages are depicted by categorization and choroplething method (available in ArcGIS ). Extensive overlaying of different maps have been done to depict a particular aspect , situation , or criteria.It is to be mentioned here , that data for some aspects were not available for different villages in

both the time periods , thus they have been automatically left out from the study , as the present study has been done with combining a variety of data and data sources. This may also be treated as a **limitation of the present study**, as some villages may have the capacity of fulfilling some criteria or may have a particular facility, but due to its non-inclusion in the study, the exact depiction of the ground reality may be hampered.

#### **1.v. Processes of Urbanization :**

Urbanization is a global phenomenon and it holds a special significance in the context of developing countries, as the latter have been experiencing rapid urban growth. Planned response to the process of urbanization has been a relatively recent phenomenon. Urban development programme attempt to address the various manifestations of the process of urban growth in an organized manner. The process of urbanization can be defined from 3 aspects:

1. the Behavioral aspect,
2. the Structural aspect , and
3. the Demographic aspect.

**The first** of these is concerned with the experience of individuals over time and with patterns of behavior. In this concept the sociologists define urbanization as a process which brings about social change, which is achieved by industrialization, division of labor and role differentiation. **The second** is related to the activities of the whole population and is primarily related to changes in economic structure. Thus according to the economists, urbanization is a process where people move out from agricultural communities to industrialized or/and tertiary communities and the process is brought about by industrialization and economic development. **The third** is the demographic concept where the process is seen primarily as one of population concentration. This process takes place through the process of migration from rural to urban areas and results in growth of individual cities as well as multiplication of cities.

Although the above concepts of urbanization, which were developed during the 1970's, are existent and important still today, the physical manifestation of the urbanization process have changed . In the recent years many new terms and concepts have emerged



and are developing in the realm of urban studies. Some of these terms are 'Desakota', 'Extended Metropolitan Areas', 'Peri-Urbanisation', 'Suburbanisation', 'Rurbanisation', etc. A few of these emerging concepts are briefly defined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter of this dissertation.

#### **1.vi . Chapterisation :**

The present dissertation has been divided into five chapters. The chapterisation is discussed briefly below :

- Chapter I is the introductory chapter which consists of the statement of problem, the major objectives of the dissertation, the methodology involved in the analysis, a brief idea about the two chosen study areas, and an extensive literature survey.
- Chapter II deals with the comparative assessment of the socio-economic development of the villages of the two study areas of D.U.T and K.M.A in general for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001. Spatial, demographic, social, economic, infrastructure and amenities are the five broad chosen parameters for the analysis. The various components of these broad parameters are discussed in this chapter .
- Chapter III deals with the identification of two sets of villages, the first set includes those villages which satisfy the three urban criteria as given by the Census of India, and the second set consists of the villages which satisfy the Desakota criteria as given by T.G.McGee.
- Chapter IV is on the detailed study of the Socio-economic Characteristics of the two sets of identified villages in D.U.T and K.M.A for the years 1991 and 2001.
- Chapter V is the concluding chapter which elaborates on the results of the study, and the probable reasons behind them.

#### **1.vii . Literature Review :**

The structure and function of villages surrounding a city has traditionally been an important area of geographical research as it helps us to know the impact of the city on

the rural economy, land-use and social structure. Rural and urban areas are interdependent on each other and development of one affects the other. Growing cities expand geographically whereby urban characteristics are introduced into the surrounding rural areas. Socio-economic changes take place, as subsistence agricultural production is replaced by market-oriented primary production and subsequently by industrial and service oriented economic-activities. These changes go hand-in-hand with corresponding changes in land use. New and space consuming industries tend to settle in peripheral areas where land is cheaper, while polluting industries tend to move to the peripheries, as environmental controls are less strictly enforced there. Recently, the IT and BPO sectors have rapidly expanded in outlying urban areas of a few Indian cities such as Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi. Furthermore, urban ways of life are introduced in the countryside, and distinct changes in the composition of the peripheral urban zone take place, as new residents start entering it. The phenomena of change affecting the rural spaces may transform only the way of life of the villagers and there may not be any change in the spatial characteristics of the villages. Thus the advent of the media in the form of newspapers, radio or television changes the villager's perception without necessarily changing the village itself.

### **The Concept of Peri-urbanization and 'Desakota' :**

Thus, "throughout Asia today the validity of this 'urban-rural distinction' is increasingly being blurred as the processes of economic and social growth transform both urban and rural economies. While these processes have an uneven spatial, social and economic impact, certain aspects of them, particularly the changes in mode and speed of transport, have a universal impact throughout the world system."<sup>2</sup> According to Tony Champion, the rural-urban dichotomy is increasingly becoming obsolete. "Around individual cities, for instance, suburbanization and urban sprawl are giving rise to partially built-up areas, called by various terms like 'semi-urban' and 'transitional'. Comparing individual settlements, no single threshold of population size or density clearly separates urban from rural ones, even within one society. And new forms of

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<sup>2</sup> McGee T G, 'The Urban Transition in Asia: The Emergence of New Regions of Economic Interaction in Asia'; Paper prepared for One Earth Forum, May 13-15, 1987, pp1.

urbanization have been evolving, such as 'edge cities', 'exurbia', 'polycentric urban configurations', 'extended metropolitan regions' and 'desakota' (literally village city)."<sup>3</sup>

'The process of urbanisation during the 1990s has been strongly linked with the growth of class I cities and not so much with the development of a balanced regional economy. These cities have attracted much of the infrastructural and industrial investment and consequently registered high demographic as well as economic growth. The process has failed in disseminating growth impulses in the region, resulting in low levels of employment outside agriculture in rural areas. People engaged in traditional occupations, such as artisans, craftsmen, carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, etc. seem to have been hit badly in the relatively urbanised or rapidly urbanising regions. The exceptions are the immediate periphery of metropolises and the corridors connecting major cities. It is observed that the incidence of rural non farm economy is high around a few large cities that seem to be pushing out existing industries in their peripheries. The land-use restrictions in Master Plans have discouraged growth of industries within the city but the entrepreneurs have shown strong reluctance to move very far away from the cities for reasons of accessing the city externalities. This has led to deceleration in urban growth in the city but rapid growth of population as also economic activities in the peripheries.'<sup>4</sup>

Much research has already been done on the specific forms of urbanization that emerge on the peripheral areas of metropolitan cities in various Asian countries. India's geographical diversity, however, calls for a comparison between regional studies.

In the recent years, the physical manifestation of the urbanization process have changed considerably and many new terms and concepts have emerged in the realm of urban studies. The peripheral areas of Metropolitan cities are variedly described as '**Desakota**', '**Extended Metropolitan Areas**', '**Peri-Urban Areas**', '**Suburbs**', etc in various literatures by different authors.

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<sup>3</sup> Champion Tony, "Are 'urban' and 'rural' outmoded terms?", Panel contribution to PERN Cyber seminar on Urban Spatial Expansion.

<sup>4</sup> Kundu Amitabh, 'Urbanisation and Urban Dispersal in India: An Analysis of Emerging City – Hinterland Relationship', [www.chs-delhi.com](http://www.chs-delhi.com)

In the developing countries of South and South-East Asia, the rural landscapes usually within the hinterlands of large cities, are rapidly urbanizing, not through the growth and expansion of the cities, but through a process of spontaneous change in which a majority of the rural population are transforming their lifestyles and activities into urban pursuits *in situ*. In these situations, the longstanding migration of the population to large cities which has historically marked third world urbanization is less significant than the transformations that are taking place as the rural population becomes urban without substantial movement to the cities. This phenomenon is called ‘**desakota**’ or ‘**desakotasi**’, as coined by T G McGee, joining ‘kota’ (town) and ‘desa’ (village). Desakota is a pattern of settlement characterized by an intensive mixture of agricultural and non-agricultural activities which reveal itself as a close ‘interlocking’ of villages and small towns. These patterns are neither urban nor rural, but demonstrate features of both. While describing the kotadesasi concept, Mc Gee have also dealt with the complex question of rural-urban relations which primarily rest upon definitions of rural and urban areas, in which rural is assumed to be agricultural and urban industrial and service. The author clears out the definition and distinction between rural and urban areas and states that the dual information on the contribution of agricultural and non-agricultural activities to the gross domestic product of a given spatial unit, and, the proportion of the working labor force employed in agricultural and non-agricultural work in a given spatial unit will help to develop a precise definition of urban and rural area.

“During the last 20 years, many countries in Asia while exhibiting an increase in urbanization levels have also been characterized by rapid increase in kotadesa zones.”<sup>5</sup> In his paper, McGee delineated five main features of the process, which are summarized in the 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter of the dissertation. The desakota paradigm has recently being empirically tested in several case studies, and there is a growing literature discussing the applicability of the concept.

One of the most visible urban forms that has emerged from the recent processes of globalization and urbanization is what has been called mega urban regions or **extended metropolitan regions (EMRs)** centered around large or mega-cities. Integrated rural-

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<sup>5</sup> Opcit, McGee T G, pg 5-7.

urban economic growth may stretch anywhere 50 to 100 km from the city centre. This new form of urban-region reconfiguration is often not well managed by traditional urban structures. 'Briefly, an EMR epitomizes a fast growing city responding to the challenges and opportunities of the global economy and the increasingly integrated and stable rural hinterland. Rural populations around an EMR tend to be stable, without being unduly attracted by the city to migrate, but they take up more non-farm jobs and have realized appreciable increases in personal income. Overall, the experience of EMRs in Pacific Asia is that it is in the urban fringe areas, where land-use controls are less stringent and opportunities for development more open, that have grown the fastest in terms of population and physical change.'<sup>6</sup> Yue-man Yueng in his article has tried to lay out the main elements that have significantly affected the nature and pace of urban-regional change in Pacific Asia which has, in turn, led to revolutionary societal and cultural changes in how governments are run, how businesses are transacted and how people lead their lives. Pacific Asia has been used here to denote East and Southeast Asia, or the western Pacific Rim inclusive of the countries stretching from the Korean Peninsula to Indonesia.

According to Hans Schenk, " Peri-urban developments are no autonomous processes but reflections of change and expansion in their urban cores. Empirical evidence in many Asian metropolitan cities shows, however, that, though the concept of a peri-urban area appears to be sustainable, actual peri-urban areas tend to be of a rolling nature. They 'eat' their way into the countryside, but are 'eaten up' by the expanding urban core area. Hence, the concept of **peri-urbanization** of expanding metropolitan cities is of a two-fold dynamism: it expands and shrinks geographically and it forms the stage of the transfer from a rural into an urban society. This two-fold dynamism seems to be the normal pattern for the major Indian cities."<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Yue-man Yeung, 'Asia Pacific Urbanism under Globalisation', (6-7,18-20)

<sup>7</sup> Schenk Hans, " India's Urban Fringe", [www.csh-delhi.com](http://www.csh-delhi.com)

The peri-urban is the locale where there is lot of action in the large and metropolitan cities in India. According to Darshini Mahadevia, "The study of peri-urban areas is to look at it not only with regard to urban transport and employment, but also with regard to urban infrastructure, amenities and services".<sup>8</sup> "An inquiry into the living conditions prevailing in peri-urban spaces thus enables us to contribute towards a more general reflection on the parameters of sustainable "human" development in the major metropolises of the South."<sup>9</sup> Her paper is about the methodological issues encountered in such a study and not actually measuring the quality of life in the segments of peri-urban areas of Ahmedabad, which is the seventh largest metropolitan city in India with Urban Agglomeration population of 4.5 million in 2001.

#### **Case studies of 'Desakota' :**

The spatial structure of cities in Southeast China has been changing under the condition of exo-urbanization stemming from the open policy since 1980s. In the first part of the study on spatial structure changes of Chinese cities, Yanguang Chen tried "to model urban-rural interlaced area (desakota) in China using multifractals dimension spectra. The second part is empirical analysis, and the object is to reveal the dynamic process of development and evolution of urban-rural interlaced area under the condition of exo-urbanization."<sup>10</sup> This project researches on the transformation of urban structure resulting from foreign direct investment (FDI) made by trans-national corporations (TNCs) and the social and cultural, geographical effects of the changes of urban spatial structure on the regional structure in China.

"The *desakota* land use pattern that is characteristic of Southeast Asia, China, and other rapidly urbanizing regions is notable for its urban-rural ambiguity. While much

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<sup>8</sup> Darshini Mahadevia, "An investigation into the quality of life in the different segments of the urban periphery:Methodological Issues based on case of Ahmedabad", [www.csh-delhi.com](http://www.csh-delhi.com)

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, Darshini Mahadevia

<sup>10</sup> Chen Yanguang, "Spatial Changes of Chinese Cities under the condition of Exo-Urbanisation"

work has been done by urban geographers to understand and to document this phenomenon, less has been accomplished by way of systematic measurement of peri-urbanization. Indeed, the very nature of the phenomenon defies ready categorization and measurement and renders conventional measures obsolete.”<sup>11</sup> The paper by Eric J. Heikkila, Ti-yan Shen, and Kai-zhong Yang addresses the measurement issue by drawing on the mathematical formulation of fuzzy sets. “Although urban geographers are well aware of the prevalence and significance of *desakota* urbanization patterns in China and elsewhere, urban economists have been much less inclined to focus on this phenomenon. One reason for this reluctance is that spatially complex diffusion patterns cannot be summarized or characterized succinctly, and therefore are not readily incorporated into the kinds of formal models that economists are accustomed to using.”<sup>12</sup> According to the authors, the urban geographers are moving more quickly from descriptive narratives of *desakota* phenomena to a range of computerbased modeling approaches. Over the past decade scholars have increasingly recognized the significance and extent of this phenomenon, but have been unable to measure it. The approach taken by the authors fill this void to some extent.

### **Studies on Delhi :**

The growth and transformation of the villages of Delhi have been studied a number of times, more recently by Tapash Biswas, who have selected a sample of 9 villages in the Delhi Metropolitan Area and analyzed their socio-economic structures. “With the improvement in communication and transportation, the social and economic opportunities of the city become more accessible to rural residents in the hinterland consequently their level of living rises and the urban impact radiates rapidly. Settlements having better transport facilities are more urbanized than those are located far away from the transport line. The rural areas being primarily agricultural areas, the land use pattern are also basically agricultural in nature. However the proximity to metropolitan city affects the land use pattern in two ways. Firstly, the conversion of land for industrial and

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<sup>11</sup> Eric J. Heikkila, Ti-yan Shen, Kai-zhong Yang, “Fuzzy Urban Sets: Theory and Application to Desakota Regions in China”, July 2002

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, Eric J. Heikkila et al.

commercial purposes and secondly, change in the pattern of land use within agricultural sector under the impact of the demand from the urban core. Though the expansion of urban area is a threat to the rural periphery in terms of losing their agricultural character at times they are found to get strengthened in agricultural activities due to urban demand for agricultural.”<sup>13</sup> In recently urbanized areas of Delhi, a mixed land-use pattern characterized by a rather haphazard pattern of the following types of built-up land are found. These are formal housing colonies, unauthorized settlements, squatter settlements or slums, planned industrial/commercial/institutional areas, unplanned or unauthorized industrial and commercial areas, and urban villages. The urban villages become incorporated in the urban extension but largely keep their original morphology. The transformation of the livelihood of these villages is much more radical, although some households retain agricultural activity in the form of dairy farming. The dispersal of urbanization into the rural-urban fringe causes substantial transformation in the villages beyond the urban limits as well. This is confirmed by many researchers working on the rural urban fringes of Delhi.

According to Véronique Dupont, “ the processes that underlie urban development in the metropolitan area of Delhi contribute to an interweaving of urbanized zones and countryside, as well as to a blurring of the distinction between rural and urban population categories. The continuous geographical expansion of the urban agglomeration of Delhi entails, first of all, a physical integration of urban and rural spaces through the incorporation of villages in the urbanized zone. The process of peri-urbanization and rurbanization around Delhi is also expressed by a functional integration of the metropolis and new residential neighbourhoods established in the rural fringes, without (necessarily) continuity of built-up space (at least during the initial phase of emergence of these outlying clusters). The daily commuting of the new dwellers in the rural-urban fringe between their decentralized housing estates and the centers of employment in the capital reflects the link of economic dependency between the different spaces. In the context of fast developing metropolises, as in the case of Delhi, the speed of urban spread and

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<sup>13</sup> Biswas Tapas, 'Structural Transformation of the villages in Delhi Metropolitan Region', [www.iussp2005.princeton.edu](http://www.iussp2005.princeton.edu)



transformations, especially in the urban-rural fringes, implies that the concept of peri-urban zone cannot be a static one. Consequently, the physical delimitation of the urban-rural fringe or a peri-urban zone around a metropolis at a given point of time is bound to become quickly obsolete.”<sup>14</sup>

### **Studies on Kolkata :**

With a population of approximately 14 million people, the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (previously called the Calcutta Metropolitan District ) faces many urban planning and development challenges associated with rapid population growth. Covering an area of 1,785 sq km that includes 3 municipal corporations, 38 municipalities, 72 non-municipal urban areas and 390 rural villages, the KMA is one of the biggest urban agglomerations in India. The concept of KMA was first introduced by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Area (Use and Development of Land) Control Act, 1965. KMA has two major components namely the conurbation i.e. the continuous urban complex stretching in a linear pattern along the east and west bank of river Hooghly; and the rural areas lying as a ring, round the conurbation and acting as a protective green belt. Over the decades, the geographical coverage of KMA has undergone changes a number of times.<sup>15</sup>

A lot of studies on the socio-economic, demographic, and infrastructural aspects of the urban municipalities of KMA have been done by the KMDA officials in their various reports. But the rural villages have been severely neglected. This is more so because of the non-availability of comparable data in sufficient details for all the rural mouzas of CMA. Thus , no literature on the rural villages or mouzas of the KMA is available.

While analyzing the spatial pattern of urbanization in CMA, it was observed that the built up land in CMA was stretched in a linear pattern on both bank of river Hoogly from south to north up to 1976, but afterwards this had changed to *Ribbon Development*

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<sup>14</sup> Dupont Véronique, ‘ Population Dynamics and Settlement Patterns in Delhi’s Peripheries’, [www.csh-delhi.com](http://www.csh-delhi.com)

<sup>15</sup> Halder Animesh, Chatterjee Nandita, Bhattacharya Nikhilesh, ‘Socio-economic Profile of Households in CMA:1996-97’,Chap:2,pg 423.

*pattern* along the major transportation corridors similar to other Metropolitan Cities of India. Moreover, the dynamics of urban sprawl over time and space could be assessed from the growth of built up land, and was noted to be 738.2 sq Km in 1990, experiencing an expansion of about 482 sq Km. over a span of 68 years from 1922 to 1990. Looking at this trend, a study has also been attempted to identify the relation between urban sprawl over time and space and decadal population growth. The projected views for the years 2001 to 2025, clearly indicates that the 'present limits of CMA may not be sufficient to accommodate future urbanization in spatial terms. Thus it is important to protect and conserve the existing rich agricultural land/plantation from the demand of urban sprawl in CMA likely to be caused due to future urbanization in terms of census requirement. Dispersal of population is therefore a must, and planning should be done accordingly through a settlement pattern that may even spill over the boundary of re-delineated CMA, to accommodate the projected population of 20.04 million in 2025. Alternatively, further re-delineation through extension of the boundary progressively cannot be ruled out which may not find any end.' <sup>16</sup>

While there has been industrial decline, especially in and around Kolkata, there has been a steady growth of the informal sector. A rural urban continuum has been established, with urban centres in the districts acting as supply point of material inputs for agricultural production in the rural areas. This integration of rural areas and urban centres, brought about by modern communications, improved economic infrastructure in the smaller towns. Greater job mobility is changing the rural West Bengal. This generates strong transport linkages as well. <sup>17</sup>

According to Vision 2025, Chap 7, the Linear Corridor Concept would provide the essential linkages through transportation and communication to the various "Growth Centres" within Kolkata Metropolitan Region including that within the re-delineated CMA. These would be major new urban growth areas where urban expansion would not

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<sup>16</sup> Vision 2025- Executive Summary (interim Draft), Perspective Plan of CMA-2025, Chap:4, Urbanisation in CMA, pg: 21-22, C.M.D.A.

<sup>17</sup> Vision 2025- Executive Summary (interim Draft), Perspective Plan of CMA-2025, CMDA, Chap:5, Economic Profile and Employment, pg 24

be at the cost of eliminating rural settlements but through judicious re-development and extension of village settlements into urban form and pattern, taking the benefit of the constitutional mandate through various Acts. The present study of the peripheral villages of the Kolkata Metropolis will throw some light on the spatial structure and transformations of the KMA in the recent years.

### **1.viii) Introducing the Study Areas :**

A brief description of the two chosen study areas for the present dissertation are discussed below :

Delhi, the capital of India, has an area of 1483 sq Km of which 798 sq. kms. are rural and 685 sq. kms. are urban. Delhi has observed a rapid urbanization, increasing population concentration (both by natural increase and migration), and an extremely high population density in the last few decades. The urban extension of Delhi have also changed and expanded from time to time; it was 200.52 sq Km in the 1951 which have increased to more than 658.34 sq Km in 2001. Although there has been inclusion or up gradation of villages into the urbanized areas, there still exists quite a large number of villages in the outskirts of the main urban agglomeration of Delhi, or adjoining the Census Towns. The National Capital Territory of Delhi had 231 villages in 1981, which decreased to 209 villages in 1991 and 165 villages in 2001.

The city of Kolkata ( or Calcutta ), the capital of West Bengal, is located in the eastern part of India. It has spread linearly along the two banks of the river Hooghly. Kolkata is the main business, commercial and financial hub of eastern India and is the dominant urban centre of a vast hinterland extending over Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. This hinterland covers an area of around 6.8 lakh sq Km with a population of about 220 million in 1991. The demographic dominance of Kolkata is also supported by its primacy in the economic scene. Kolkata's unique importance and primacy lies in the fact that a vast hinterland is closely bound to it. Kolkata witnessed an economic decline from the late sixties till the late nineties. The city's economic fortunes turned the tide as the early nineties economic liberalization in India reached Kolkata's shores during late nineties.

Kolkata is a multicultural, cosmopolitan city and is the second largest mega city <sup>18</sup> of India, after Mumbai (or Bombay ) Urban Agglomeration. Kolkata Urban Agglomeration had a population of 9.16 million in 1981, which increased to 11.83 million in 1991 , and 13.3 million in 2001.

In 2001, West Bengal was the most densely populated state in India with 904 persons/sq Km. The Kolkata Metropolitan Area stretching over an area of 1380 sq Km, accounts for the bulk of the urban population in West Bengal. "In 1991, the K.M.A accounted for nearly 73% of the population in class I towns, though 20 of the 23 class I towns were located outside the K.M.A. This merely points to the phenomenon of further concentration of urban population within the class I towns. This has given K.M.A a disproportionate demographic primacy in the urban scenario of the entire country. As a matter of fact, K.M.A was the largest urban agglomeration in the country until 1981 Census." <sup>19</sup> The K.M.A now occupies the second position , next to Bombay Metropolitan region, as already mentioned earlier.

The Kolkata Metropolitan Area ( previously called the Calcutta Metropolitan District ) has two major components :

- a) The conurbation meaning the continuous urban complex stretching in a linear pattern along the east bank and west bank of the river Hooghly.
- b) The rural areas lying as a ring, around the conurbation and acting as a protective green belt. The conurbation again is composed of the following kinds of administrative units:
  - i) Municipal Corporations: Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Howrah Municipal Corporation and Chandernagore Corporation;
  - ii) Municipalities;

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<sup>18</sup>The United Nations coined the term mega cities in the 1970s to designate all urban agglomerations with a population of eight million or more. In the 1990s, the United Nations raised the population threshold to 10 million, following the practice of institutions such as the Asian Development Bank. From this definition, the United Nations estimates that there are 19 mega cities at the world in the beginning of the 21st century."

<sup>19</sup> Urban Development Strategy for West Bengal, February 1994, Vol: 5, Chap: 2, pg 11, C.M.D.A, Institute of Local Govt. & Urban Studies for Govt. of West Bengal.

iii) Notified Areas;

iv) Non-municipal Urban units, which have developed urban characteristics but have not yet been formed into municipalities according to the Bengal Municipal Act;

v) Rural Mouzas.

The Kolkata Metropolitan area spreads over six districts of West Bengal and included around 395 villages in 1981 which have decreased to 322 villages in 1991, and 245 villages in 2001. "Over the decades the geographical coverage of the K.M.A has undergone changes a number of times. Such a change took place through the Government Notification in 1974 whereby some new area of 102 sq Km. was added by modifying the first Schedule of the Act of 1965 and consequently the total area was raised to 1482 sq Km. Later, The West Bengal Town and country ( Planning and Development ) Act 1979 came into operation on and from 16<sup>th</sup> January 1982 and the K.M.A was once again re-delineated by amending the First Schedule of the Act. It is worth noting that the total geographical coverage of K.M.A was thereby reduced to that of the original K.M.A area of 1380 sq Km ( as under, 1965 Act )."<sup>20</sup>

**Table 1.1 Total No. of villages in the two selected study areas:**

	<b>D.U.T</b>	<b>K.M.A</b>
<b>1981</b>	231	395
<b>1991</b>	209	322
<b>2001</b>	165	245

Source : Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001

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<sup>20</sup> Opcit 16, Chatterjee Nandita, Prof. Bhattacharya Nikhilesh, Dr. Halder Animesh, Chap:2, pg 423.

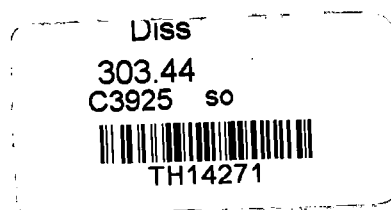
**Chapter II**  
**Socio-Economic Development of the rural areas of**  
**D.U.T and K.M.A.**  
**( 1981 to 2001 )**

**Chapter II**  
**Socio-Economic Development of the rural areas of D.U.T and**  
**K.M.A.**  
**( 1981 to 2001 )**

**2.i. Introduction :**

Development has been appropriately conceptualized as a process, which improves the quality of life of people. Economic planning has been used in the country as an instrument for bringing about uniform regional development because one of the main objectives of the developmental programmes has been a progressive reduction in regional disparities in the pace of development. Socioeconomic development is measured with indicators, such as Gross Domestic Product, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. Causes of socioeconomic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes. Socio-economic development of the villages or "rural development" depends on agricultural growth, economic and social infrastructural facilities, provision for public health, education, functional literacy and communication etc. More than 70 % of the population in India lives in rural areas. Comprehensive anti poverty programmes are being executed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people living in the rural areas. The industrial development of rural areas is also very important. Raising of the installed capacity of power generation is an essential measure for augmentation of industrial production. The development of science, technology and environment extends support to the process and quality of economic growth. Socio-economic development of an area depends on the levels of agricultural development and infrastructural facilities available in the area under study.

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## **2.ii . Demographic Characteristics –**

The total population of the villages of D.U.T in 1981 was 4,52098, which increased to 9,49019 in 1991, which considerably decreased in 2001 to 9,44727. In 1981, the villages of K.M.A had a population of 8,13100 which was higher as compared to that of D.U.T in the same year. But in the subsequent years, the rural population of K.M.A decreased to 8,08649 in 1991 and to 6,41997 in 2001. Thus in the 20 years period, K.M.A have shown steady and considerable decrease in its rural population , while D.U.T have shown signs of slight decrease very lately. Although in 1981, the rural population of D.U.T was less than that of K.M.A; in 2001, the scene is totally reversed.

### **2.ii.a ) Growth of population –**

The concept of population change or growth of population is often used to connote the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, irrespective of the fact whether the change is negative or positive. Such a change can be measured both in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage. In order to calculate the magnitude of population change in any area, it is essential to measure the three basic components of population growth i.e. fertility, mortality and migration precisely. But due to unavailability of such data at village level , such precise measurement of population growth could not be done in the current analysis.

In 1991, the rural D.U.T experienced a tremendously high population growth rate of 110%, while the rural K.M.A experienced a very marginal negative growth rate of population of -0.5%. In 2001, however, the D.U.T villages showed a declining and negative marginal growth rate of -0.5%, and K.M.A villages showed some positive increase in its growth rate over that of 1991, though it was a negative growth rate of 21%.

### **2.ii.b ) Density of Population –**

D. U.T on the whole has the highest density in India; 6352 persons /sq Km in 1991 and 9294 persons/sq Km in 2001. Among the states, West Bengal, the home state of K.M.A, has the highest density of 767 persons/ sq Km in 1991 which increased to 904 persons/ sq Km in 2001.



The density of population among the villages of both D.U.T and K.M.A shows considerably high variations in the twenty years period. The highest density among the villages of D.U.T in 1981 was 4086 persons/sq Km, while among the villages of K.M.A, the highest density was 4,05,000. In 1991, some variations is seen. The highest density of D.U.T have leaped to 24,952 persons/ sq Km, while that of the K.M.A have dropped to 11,790 persons/ sq Km. In 2001, the highest density of D.U.T have further increased to 1,02,840 persons/ sq Km, while that of K.M.A have further declined to 10,987 persons/sq Km. The lowest density of population in the two study areas for the two years have similar variations, but on a much smaller scale. Thus, in 1981, the lowest density in D.U.T was 2 persons/sq Km, while that for K.M.A was 56 persons/sq Km. In 1991, both the study areas showed some increase in their lowest densities; 16 persons/sq Km in case of D.U.T and 104 persons/sq Km in case of K.M.A. In 2001, the lowest density in K.M.A further increased to 137 persons/sq Km, while that of D.U.T declined to a nominal 1 person/sq Km.

### **2.iii. Social Characteristics :**

**2.iii.a ) Sex Ratio** — Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflects the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways. Sex ratio defined here as the number of females per 1000 males in the population, is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. It is mainly the outcome of the interplay of sex differentials in mortality, sex selective migration, sex ratio at birth and at times the sex differential in population enumeration. The ideal situation would be when the number of males and females in the total population become equal in a particular area. But due to various reasons, such ideal situation is hard to find. Generally in Indian villages, the sex ratio is very low i.e the number of females as compared to males, are very less, due to female foeticide, ignorance, oppression, mal nutrition and ill treatment towards females and girl childs in general, and lack of basic health amenities and awareness. But in some villages, the situations differ considerably due to many other factors like, out migration of males from

the villages for job requirements, or may be high level of education, awareness and socio-economic development.

The highest sex ratio among all the villages of D.U.T in 1981 was 989 females/1000 males, while it was 1176 females/1000 males among the K.M.A villages. The highest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T showed an increase in 1991 to 1086 females/1000 males, while that of K.M.A showed a decrease from 1981 to 1158 females/1000 males in 1991. In 2001, however, the highest sex ratio among the villages of both the areas, showed a decrease; 950 females/1000 males in case of D.U.T and 1108 females/1000 males in case of K.M.A. Thus it is seen that, among the villages of K.M.A, the highest sex ratio in all the years have shown an increasing proportion of females as compared to males in the population, while in case of D.U.T, similar situation was observed only in 1991.

The lowest sex ratio among the villages of both D.U.T and K.M.A in 1981 was extremely low i.e 31 females/1000 males in the first case and 85 females/1000 males in the second. Both of these increased, marginally to 47 females /1000 males in case of D.U.T and considerably to 206 females/1000 males in case of K.M.A in 1991. In 2001, however, the scenario has shown some positive improvements, where the lowest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T increased impressively to a level of 538 females/1000 males, while the same in case of the villages of K.M.A increased to a level of 474 females/1000 males. Thus it is observed, that although initially in 1981, the lowest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T was less than that of K.M.A, in 2001, the lowest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T became even higher than that of K.M.A.

**Table 2.1 Population Characteristics in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-2001)**

In the villages of :	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Total Population</b>	4,52,098	9,49,019	9,44,727	8,13,100	8,08,649	6,41,997
<b>Population growth</b>		(+) 110%	(-) 0.5%		(-) 0.5%	(-) 21%
<b>Density of Population (highest)</b>	4,086	24,952	1,02,840	4,05,000	11,790	10,987
<b>Density of Population (lowest)</b>	2	16	1	56	104	137
<b>Sex Ratio (highest)</b>	989	1086	950	1176	1158	1108
<b>Sex Ratio (lowest)</b>	31	47	538	85	206	474

Source: Calculated from the Census of India , PCA Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

### **2.iii.b ) Educational Attainments ( Literacy Rate ) :**

The concept of literacy, that varies from country to country, generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. The traditional definition of literacy is considered to be the ability to read and write, or the ability to use language to read, write, listen, and speak. In modern contexts, the word refers to reading and writing at a level adequate for communication, or at a level that lets one understand and communicate ideas in a literate society, so as to take part in that society.

“Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Illiteracy, on the other hand, takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free democratic processes and hampers social advancement ,economic growth and political maturity. Above all, literacy influences other such attributes of

population as fertility, mortality, mobility, occupations, etc.”<sup>21</sup> Thus the trends in literacy are considered as an index of the pace at which the socio-economic transformation of a society is taking place. Bulk of the illiterates is in the rural areas, where social and economic barriers play an important role in keeping the lowest strata of society illiterate. While India's economy booms, educational opportunities remain out of grasp for large numbers of rural poor, especially girls, according to international agencies and researchers. Government programmes alone, however well intentioned, may not be able to break barriers built over the centuries. Major social reformation efforts are required to bring about a change in the rural scenario.

**Table 2.2 Educational Attainments in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-2001)**

In the villages of:	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Male Literacy Rate (highest)</b>	100 %	98.0 %	100%	98.5 %	97.9 %	98.0%
<b>Male Literacy Rate (lowest)</b>	2 %	5.0 %	4.7%	7.4 %	17.9 %	14.5%
<b>Female Literacy Rate (highest)</b>	75 %	95.0 %	97.4%	88.2 %	96.6 %	87.9%
<b>Female Literacy Rate (lowest)</b>	0 %	0 %	11.4%	0 %	8.4 %	5.65%
<b>Total Literacy Rate (highest)</b>	76.5%	92.1%	100%	93.77%	92.75%	91.98%
<b>Total Literacy Rate (lowest)</b>	1.65%	3.2%	2.5%	4.02%	14.59%	11.92%

Source: Calculated from the Census of India , PCA Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

<sup>21</sup> Chandna R.C, “Geography of Population: Concepts, Deteminants and Patterns”, 2000, pg-254

Among the villages of D.U.T, the highest male literacy rate was 100% in 1981 while among the villages of K.M.A it was 98.5% . The highest literacy rate however declined slightly to 98% in 1991 for D.U.T villages and became almost at the same level of 97.9 % with that of the villages of K.M.A. In 2001, the highest male literacy rate of D.U.T villages once again touched the 100% mark, while the highest literacy rate among the villages of K.M.A remained constant at 98%. The lowest male literacy rate among the villages of D.U.T in 1981 was however only 2% while the case is better for all the years in case of the villages of K.M.A. In 1981, among all the villages of K.M.A , the lowest male literacy rate was 7.4%. Among all the three years, in 1991, the lowest male literacy rate increased in case of the two study areas, reaching 5% in case of the villages of D.U.T and 17.9 % in case of the villages of K.M.A. In 2001, The lowest male literacy rate among all the villages of D.U.T was 4.7% and in case of the villages of K.M.A is 14.5 %.

In case of females, the highest literacy rate among all the villages in D.U.T is less than that of K.M.A for the years 1981 and 1991, while in case of 2001, the reverse is observed. The highest female literacy rate was 75 % among the villages of D.U.T in 1981 while among the villages of K.M.A it was 88.2%. The highest female literacy rate increased to 95% in case of the villages of D.U.T and 96.6% in case of villages of K.M.A for the year 1991. In 2001, the highest female literacy rate among the villages of D.U.T have shown an increase to 97.4%, while that in case of the villages of K.M.A have shown a decrease to 87.9%. The lowest female literacy rate among the villages of D.U.T was 0% in the years 1981 and 1991, which increased to 11.4% in 2001. Among the villages of K.M.A, the lowest female literacy rate in 1981 was 0% which increased to 8.4% in 1991, which subsequently decreased to 5.65% in 2001.

The highest total literacy rate among all the villages of D.U.T was 76.55% in 1981, which was quite low if compared with that of the villages of K.M.A in that year, which was around 93.7%. In 1991, however the highest total literacy rate of the villages of D.U.T increased considerably up to 92.1% and became almost equal to that of the villages of K.M.A, which declined only marginally to 92.75% than that of 1981. The

highest total literacy rate among the villages of D.U.T increased to an optimum level, of 100%, while that of the villages of K.M.A still declined marginally to reach a level of 91.98% in 2001. The lowest total literacy rate was a nominal 1.65% among the villages of D.U.T which increased to 3.2% in 1991, but once again decreased to 2.5% in 2001. On the other hand, the lowest total literacy rate among the villages of K.M.A was 4.02% in 1981, which increased considerably to a level of 14.59% in 1991, but decreased to 11.92% in 2001. Thus it is seen that, the level of lowest total literacy rate is higher among the villages of K.M.A, than the villages of D.U.T for all the years.

### **2.iii.c) Educational Facilities :**

**2.iii.c.i) Primary Education**— The importance of primary education cannot be overstated. There are strong proven links between sustained primary education and better family health, slower population growth and increased productivity. The links between education and reduction in the rate of population growth, between education of women and family health, between education and equitable economic growth etc are by now well-documented in many third world countries. Elementary education is considered a basic developmental right of every child. Primary education, as all basic necessities for the poor in India, is inextricably bound up with the existing political and economic climate. In summary, education is a powerful tool for reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality, improving health and nutrition and promoting sustained human development led growth .

**Table 3.3 Educational Facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>No Primary School</b>	19	15	16	18	17	18
<b>1 Primary School</b>	43	47	39	68	70	62
<b>&gt;1 Primary Schools</b>	38	38	45	14	13	20
<b>No Middle School</b>	56	59	49	78	88	80

<b>1 Middle School</b>	33	30	31	21	12	17
<b>&gt;1 Middle Schools</b>	11	11	20	1	0	3
<b>No High School</b>	78	75	57	87	91	89
<b>1 High School</b>	19	21	29	11	8	9
<b>&gt;1 High Schools</b>	3	4	14	2	1	2
<b>No Pre University College</b>	87	78	100	95	98	100
<b>1 Pre University College</b>	12	16	0	4	1.6	0
<b>&gt;1 Pre University Colleges</b>	1	6	0	1	0.3 (1village)	0
<b>No College</b>	100	100	98.8	99.7	99.7	99.6
<b>1 College</b>	0	0	1.2 (2 villages)	0.3 (1village)	0.3 (1village)	0.4 (1village)

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

In 1981, 19% of the villages of D.U.T and 18% of the villages of K.M.A did not have a primary school. These percentages slightly declined or remained almost the same for the other years. Around 40% of the villages in D.U.T have 1 primary school in all the years, while in case of K.M.A, this was around 65%. Percentage of villages having 1 primary school have decreased from 1981 to 2001, in case of both D.U.T and K.M.A. 38% of the villages of D.U.T and 14% of the villages of K.M.A, in 1981 had more than 1 primary schools. These percentages remained almost the same for 1991, and increased marginally in 2001, for both the study areas. 56% of the villages of D.U.T and 78% of the villages of K.M.A have no middle schools in 1981. This percentage increased for 1991, and then declined once again in 2001 in case of both D.U.T and K.M.A. Around 30% of the villages of D.U.T and 20% of the villages of K.M.A have only 1 middle school in all of the years. A nominal 11% of the villages of D.U.T have more than 1 middle school in 1981, and 1991, while this percentage increased to 20% in 2001. In case of K.M.A only 1% of the villages had more than 1 middle school in 1981, no village having more than 1

middle schools in 1991 and 3% of the villages having more than 1 middle schools in 2001. 78% of the villages of D.U.T and 87% of the villages of K.M.A had no high school in 1981. This percentage decreased in case of the former to 75% and increased in case of the latter to 91% in 1991. In 2001, the percentages declined in both the study areas, to 57% in case of the former, and to a marginal decline of 89% in case of the latter. Around 20% of the villages of D.U.T and 11% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 high school in 1981. The percentages increased to 21% in case of the former and declined to 8% in case of the latter in 1991. In 2001, these percentages increased to 29% and 9% respectively. 87% of the villages of D.U.T and 95% of the villages of K.M.A did not have any Pre-University College in 1981. In 1991, 78% of the villages of D.U.T and 98% of the villages of K.M.A had no Pre-University College, while in 2001, none of the villages of D.U.T or K.M.A had any Pre-University College. 12% of the villages of D.U.T and 4% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 Pre-University college in 1981, while in 1991, 16% of the villages of D.U.T and 1.6% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 Pre-University College. In 1981, only 1% of the villages of both D.U.T and K.M.A had more than 1 Pre-University Colleges. In 1991, however, 6% of the villages of D.U.T and only 1.3% i.e only 1 village of K.M.A had more than 1 Pre-University Colleges. There was no college among the villages of D.U.T in the years 1981 and 1991, but the situation improved when at least 2 villages of D.U.T had 1 College each in 2001. In case of K.M.A, there was only 1 village in all the years which had 1 College.

### **2.iii. d ) Medical Facilities :**

Accessibility to health care facilities has been identified as a major indicator of development. The importance of adequate health care facilities in providing sustainable rural development can therefore not be over-emphasized. Convergence of opinions agreed that lack of basic health care facilities have led to inefficiency in production, declining productivity, reduced life expectancy and increased infant mortality rate.

In 1981, 80% of the villages of D.U.T and 96% of the villages of K.M.A had no dispensaries. This value increased to 83% in case of the former, and decreased to 93.8% in case of the latter in the year 1991. 19% of the villages of D.U.T and 4% of the villages



of K.M.A had only 1 dispensary in 1981, while only 1% of the villages of D.U.T and no village of K.M.A had more than 1 dispensary in 1981. In 1991, however, 15% of the villages of D.U.T and 5.9% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 dispensary, while 2% of the villages of D.U.T and 0.3% or only 1 village had more than 1 dispensary.

In 1981 and 1991 Censuses, the data on the availability of dispensaries and hospitals were given on a general basis. In 2001 Census, the data was further segregated into different kinds of dispensaries and hospitals. Thus the data on dispensaries and hospitals for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 are somewhat non-comparable in nature.

In 2001, 78% of the villages of D.U.T had no Allopathic Dispensary, 90% of the villages had no Ayurvedic Dispensary and 97% of the villages had no Homeopathic Dispensary. In case of K.M.A, the respective values were 66%, 97.2% and 68% in 2001. In 19% of the villages of D.U.T, there was only 1 Allopathic Dispensary, in 10% of the villages, there was only 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary, and only 3% of the villages had only 1 Homeopathic Dispensary. On the other hand, 16% of the villages of K.M.A had only 1 Allopathic Dispensary, 2% of the villages had only 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary, and 20% of the villages had only 1 Homeopathic Dispensary. 3% of the villages of D.U.T had more than 1 Allopathic Dispensary, while none of the villages of D.U.T had more than 1 Ayurvedic or Homeopathic Dispensary in 2001. In case of K.M.A, 18% of the villages had more than 1 Allopathic Dispensaries, 0.8% of the villages or only 2 villages had more than 1 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, and 125 of the villages had more than 1 Homeopathic Dispensaries.

More than 95% of the villages of both the study areas had no Health Centres in 1981 and 1991. In 2001, none of the villages of D.U.T had a Health Centre, while 94% of the villages of K.M.A had no Health Centre. In 1981, 6% of the villages of D.U.T and 2.5% of the villages of K.M.A had only 1 Health Centre, while in 1991, 1% of the villages of D.U.T and 2% of the villages of K.M.A had only 1 Health Centre. The villages of D.U.T did not have more than 1 Health Centre in any of the years. 0.3% of the villages or 1 village of K.M.A in 1981, and 1% of the villages of K.M.A in 2001 had more than 1 Health Centre.

93% of the villages in D.U.T and 98% of villages in K.M.A had no Primary Health Centre in 1981. In 1991, the respective values increased for the two study areas,(97.6% in case of the former and 99% in case of the latter), while in 2001, the values decreased to 96% and 95% respectively . In 1981, 7% of the villages of D.U.T and 2% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 Primary Health Centre, while in 1991, 1.9% of the villages of D.U.T and 1% of the villages of K.M.A had 1 Primary Health Centre. In 2001, these values were 4% and 5 % respectively. More than 1 Primary Health Centre was not available in any of the villages of K.M.A in any of the years.

**Table 2. 4 Medical Facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-1991)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>No Dispensary</b>	80	83		96	93.8	
<b>1 Dispensary</b>	19	15		4	5.9	
<b>&gt;1 Dispensaries</b>	1	2		0	0.3 (1village)	
<b>No Health Centre</b>	94	99	100	97.2	98	94
<b>1 Health Centre</b>	6	1	0	2.5	2	5
<b>&gt;1 Health Centres</b>	0	0	0	0.3 (1village)	0	1
<b>No Primary Health Centre</b>	93	97.6	96	98	99	95
<b>1 Primary Health Centre</b>	7	1.9	4	2	1	5
<b>&gt;1 Primary Health Centres</b>	0	0.5 (1village)	0	0	0	0
<b>No Registered Practitioner</b>	53	83	64	93	76	59
<b>1 Registered</b>	25	2	4	7	22	21

<b>Practitioner</b>						
<b>&gt;1 Registered Practitioners</b>	22	15	32	0	2	20
<b>No Hospital</b>	94	84		99.7	100	
<b>1 Hospital</b>	6	15		0.3 (1village)	0	
<b>&gt;1 Hospitals</b>	0	1		0	0	

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

53% of the villages in D.U.T and 93% of the villages in K.M.A had no Registered Medical Practitioner in 1981, while the situation worsened for the D.U.T villages and improved for the K.M.A villages in 1991 as 83% of the villages in D.U.T and 76% of the villages in K.M.A were devoid of any Registered Medical Practitioner in 1991. In 2001, the situation improved for both the study areas as 64% villages in case of D.U.T and 59% of the villages in case of K.M.A did not have any Registered Medical Practitioner. 25% of the villages of D.U.T and only 7% villages of K.M.A had only 1 Registered Medical Practitioner in 1981. This number declined drastically in case of the D.U.T villages, but increased in case of the K.M.A villages in 1991. In 2001, the situation was quite similar to that of the previous decade in both the study areas. In 1981, 22% of the villages of D.U.T had more than 1 Registered Medical Practitioner, while in 1991, this percentage declined to 15%. In 2001, however, 32% of the villages of D.U.T had more than 1 Registered Medical Practitioner. In case of K.M.A, no village in 1981 had more than 1 Registered Medical Practitioner, while the situation improved in 2001, when 20% of the villages had more than 1 Registered Medical Practitioner.

In D.U.T, 6% of the villages in 1981 and 15% of the villages in 1991 had 1 Hospital, while in K.M.A, there was only 1 village in 1981 and none in 1991, which had 1 hospital. In 1991, the situation was quite better for the D.U.T area, since 1% of the villages of that area had more than 1 Hospital. In 2001, the Hospitals were classified into Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Hospital categories. Thus, 2% of the villages of D.U.T had

1 Alopathic hospital, only 1 village of D.U.T had 1 Ayurvedic hospital and 1 village had 1 Homeopathic hospital in 2001. None of the villages of K.M.A had any category of Hospitals in 2001. 2% of the villages of both D.U.T and K.M.A had 1 Nursing Home, while 2% of the villages of D.U.T and only 1% of the villages ( or 3 villages) of K.M.A had more than 1 Nursing Home in 2001.

**Table 2.5 Medical Facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A in 2001**

<b>% of villages having</b>	<b>D.U.T</b>	<b>K.M.A</b>
<b>No Alopathic Dispensary</b>	78	66
<b>1 Alopathic Dispensary</b>	19	16
<b>&gt;1 Alopathic Dispensaries</b>	3	18
<b>No Ayurvedic Dispensary</b>	90	97.2
<b>1 Ayurvedic Dispensary</b>	10	2
<b>&gt;1 Ayurvedic Dispensaries</b>	0	0.8 (2 villages)
<b>No Homeopathic Dispensary</b>	97	68
<b>1 Homeopathic Dispensary</b>	3	20
<b>&gt;1 Homeopathic Dispensaries</b>	0	12
<b>No Health Centre</b>	100	94
<b>1 Health Centre</b>	0	5
<b>&gt;1 Health Centres</b>	0	1
<b>No Primary Health Centre</b>	96	95
<b>1 Primary Health Centre</b>	4	5
<b>&gt;1 Primary Health Centres</b>	0	0
<b>No Registered Practitioner</b>	64	59
<b>1 Registered Practitioner</b>	4	21
<b>&gt;1 Registered Practitioners</b>	32	20
<b>No Alopathic Hospital</b>	98	100
<b>1 Alopathic Hospital</b>	2	0
<b>&gt;1 Alopathic Hospitals</b>	0	0
<b>No Ayurvedic Hospital</b>	99.4	100

<b>1 Ayurvedic Hospital</b>	0.6 (1 village)	0
<b>&gt;1 Ayurvedic Hospitals</b>	0	0
<b>No Homeopathic Hospital</b>	99.4	100
<b>1 Homeopathic Hospital</b>	0.6 (1 village)	0
<b>&gt;1 Homeopathic Hospitals</b>	0	0
<b>No Nursing Home</b>	96	97
<b>1 Nursing Home</b>	2	2
<b>&gt;1 Nursing Homes</b>	2	1 (3 villages)

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

## **2.iv . Infrastructure and Amenities :**

### **2.iv.a ) Drinking Water Facility –**

One of the major crises affecting rural areas of India is clean drinking water. Non availability of clean drinking water impedes rural growth indirectly by creating tremendous health problems. Diseases due to contamination of drinking water constitute a major burden on health. Improvement in the quality of drinking water significantly benefits the health and well being of people.

In 1981, 91% of the villages of D.U.T had Well water facility, while in 1991, this figure got reduced to 25% of the villages, and in 2001, only 8% of the villages of D.U.T had Well water facility. In K.M.A, on the other hand, there were only 5% of the villages in 1981, 3% of the villages in 1991, and 7% of the villages in 2001, which had Well water facility. Thus Well water was more predominant in the villages of D.U.T , specially during the 1970s and 1980s.

Tank water facility was available in 71% of the villages of D.U.T in 1981, but in only 9% and 3% of the villages in the consequent decades. In K.M.A villages, Tank water facility was available in only a few villages in all the decades.

While Well and Tank water facilities were primitive in nature, and thus had a declining importance in the recent years, Tap water in the villages of D.U.T gained prominence in the consequent years. Thus in 1981, only 37% of the villages of D.U.T had Tap water facility available in them, while in 1991, 81% and in 2001, 88% of the villages of D.U.T had availability of Tap water facility. In the villages of K.M.A, however, Tap water facility was not a common option, and only 6% of the villages in 1981, 5% of the villages in 1991, and 14% of the villages in 2001, had such a facility.

Tubewell was one of the most common source of drinking water in both the study areas, specially in the villages of K.M.A. Thus, 71% of the villages of D.U.T in 1981, 47% of the villages in 1991, and 67% of the villages in 2001 had access to Tubewell water facility. In the villages of K.M.A, 96% of the villages in 1981, 85% of the villages in 1991, and 91% of the villages in 2001, had availability of Tubewell water facility.

Hand Pump water facility was another common means of drinking water in the villages of D.U.T. In 1981, 81% of the villages of D.U.T, in 1991, 74% of the villages, and in 2001, 66% of the villages of D.U.T had Hand Pump facility. Although, availability of drinking water by Hand Pump was unavailable in any of the villages of K.M.A in 1981 and 1991, 23% of the villages of K.M.A in 2001 had such a facility.

**Table 2.6 Availability of Drinking Water facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A (1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Well Water facility</b>	91	25	8	5	3	7
<b>Tank Water facility</b>	71	9	3	3	13	6
<b>Tap Water facility</b>	37	81	88	6	5	14
<b>Tubewell Water facility</b>	71	47	67	96	85	91
<b>Hand Pump Water facility</b>	81	74	66	0	0	23

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India, Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

#### 2.iv. b ) Communication Facility ( Post & Telephone services) –

In 1981, 40% of the villages of D.U.T and 19% of the villages of K.M.A had Post Office facility. In 1991, the percentages of villages having Post Office increased in case of D.U.T to 42% and decreased in case of K.M.A to 15%. In 2001, however, 41% of the villages of D.U.T and 14% of the villages of K.M.A had a Post Office.

The Telegraph Office facility is absent in the villages of K.M.A, while only 3% of the villages of D.U.T in 1981, and 2% of the villages of D.U.T in 2001 had a Telegraph Office in the village.

**Table 2.7 Availability of Communication Facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A (1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Post Office facility</b>	40	42	41	19	15	14
<b>Telegraph Office facility</b>	3	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Post &amp; Telegraph Office facility</b>	3	0.5 (1village)	2	0.5 (2villages)	0	0
<b>Telephone facility</b>	29	64	89	8	1	68

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

The Post and Telegraph Office facility was present in 3% of the villages of D.U.T in 1981, 0.5% of the villages (or only 1 village) in 1991, and 2% of the villages in 2001. In case of K.M.A, only 0.5% of the villages (or precisely 2 villages) in 1981 had the P.T.O facility. Such facility was unavailable in the K.M.A villages in the consequent decades.

The Telephone facility was available in 29% of the villages in D.U.T in 1981, 64% of the villages in D.U.T in 1991, and 89% of the villages in D.U.T in 2001. In case of K.M.A, only 8% of the villages had such a facility in 1981, a meager 1 % of the villages in 1991, and 68% of the villages in 2001. It can thus be concluded that, the communication

facilities are better available in the villages of D.U.T as compared to the villages of K.M.A in all the years.

#### **2.iv. c ) Transportation Facilities —**

Rural roads are an important sector in rural development, which deals in all aspects of development including agriculture, health, education, forestry, fisheries, small-scale industries, trade, commerce etc. that depends on good communication. Rural transportation network will give shape to the living environment of villagers; rather roads of rural transportation are the connectivity elements in our society. Appropriate combination of various links both technically and economically can generate rural traffic infrastructure, which should be prepared for the measure of land development. Rural road connectivity is not only the key component of Rural Development in India, it is also recognized as an effective poverty reduction programme. An improved accessibility to all quarters of a village is an indispensable prerequisite for the provision of adequate living conditions in rural areas. The interdependency in change of land use and transportation is not promoted in rural areas and this keeps the economic system inactive in these areas. The absence of roads in rural areas leads to stagnation of socio-economic conditions of the villagers. The network planning should promote the objectives like accessibility and connectivity to most of the places in the region. There is a wide difference in the development of land use system in rural and urban areas. The settlements in urban sprawl will place, irrespective of local road network, whereas in rural areas, the resources are to be connected to the marketing centers for promoting transitional changes in socio economic status of people. A proper skeleton of road network will create a promotional impact of land use activity. Village roads also meet the social needs of the villagers and are also a means for transportation of agriculture produce from the villages to nearby markets. Rural connectivity is a key component of rural development and contributes significantly to generating higher agricultural incomes and productive employment opportunities besides promoting access to economic and social services. Studies show that rural roads have a significant impact on poverty reduction as well.

An efficient transport system is a pre-requisite for sustained economic development. It is not only the key infrastructural input for the growth process but also plays a significant



role in promoting national integration, which is particularly important in a large country like India. The transport system also plays an important role of promoting the development of the backward regions and integrating them with the mainstream economy by opening them to trade and investment. In a liberalized set-up, an efficient transport network becomes all the more important in order to increase productivity and enhancing the competitive efficiency of the economy in the world market.

Of the various modes of transport that connect the cities and villages of the country, road transport constitutes the crucial link. Road infrastructure facilitates movement of men and material, helps trade and commerce, links industry and agriculture to markets and opens up backward regions of India. In addition, the road system also provides last-mile connection for other modes of transport such as railways, airports, ports and inland waterway transport and complements the efforts of these modes in meeting the needs of transportation.

**Table 2.8 Availability of Transportation facilities in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A (1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Bus stop</b>	80	95	100	30	39	44
<b>Railway station</b>	5	3	3	0.8 (3villages)	7	3

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India, Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

In 1981, 80% of the villages of D.U.T had a Bus stop, while it increased considerably to 95% in 1991, and in 2001, all the villages of D.U.T had a Bus stop. On the other hand, the situation in the villages of K.M.A portrays a bleak picture. Only 30 % of the villages of K.M.A in 1981 had a Bus stop, while in 1991 it increased to 39%. In 2001, the situation got slightly better with, 44% of the villages of K.M.A having a Bus stop facility.

While in case of short intra village transportation, the Bus stop facility is most important, in case of long distance transportation, the railway station emerges with prime importance. In 1981, thus 5 % of the villages of D.U.T had a railway station, while in 1991 and 2001, only 3 % of the villages had such a facility. In case of the villages of K.M.A, 0.8 % of the villages ( i.e only 3 villages) had a railway station in 1981. The situation got better in the following decades, as 7 % of the villages of K.M.A in 1991 had a railway station. In 2001, the percentages declined to 3% and the situation became similar to that of the villages of D.U.T.

#### **2.iv d ) Road Network –**

In 1981, 89% of the villages of D.U.T and 70% of the villages of K.M.A had Pucca or Metalled road. The situations got better for both the study areas for the consecutive decades, when 93% of the villages of D.U.T and 72% of the villages of K.M.A in 1991, and 97% of the villages of D.U.T and 82% of the villages of K.M.A had Pucca road. Villages with Kuchha or Non-Metalled road have decreased over the years in case of D.U.T , while have increased incase of K.M.A. Thus majority of the villages in K.M.A have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuchha roads, while majority of the villages of D.U.T have Pucca roads in them. Thus, it can be concluded that the overall transportation situation is far better in the villages of D.U.T as compared with that of the villages of K.M.A.

**Table 2.9 Type of Roads available in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Pucca Road</b>	89	93	97	70	72	82
<b>Kuchha Road</b>	37	23	12	75	57	95

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

### 2.iv. e ) Power Supply :

Shortage of electricity directly hampers rural economic growth. Over 150 000 villages in India lack access to electricity, causing life to come to a standstill after dusk. Inadequate lighting is not only an impediment to progress and development opportunities, but also has a direct impact on the health, environment, and safety of millions of villagers as they are forced to light their homes with kerosene lamps, dung cakes, firewood, and crop residue after sunset. It is recognized by many that one of the main causes of India's lack of progress in the rural areas is the inadequate and unreliable electricity supply and modern energy services. No non-traditional productive activities are possible without them.

**Table 2.10 Availability of Power Supply in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
(1981-2001)**

% of villages having	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
Electricity for Domestic purpose	14	37	20	40	53	86
Electricity for Agricultural purpose	14	31	16	5	2	5
Electricity for Other purposes	0	0	0	5	5	50
Electricity for All purposes	79	56	76	9	17	11

**Source:** Calculated from the Census of India ,Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

In the D.U.T, the majority of villages had electricity for all purposes in all the years. In 1981, 79% of the villages had power supply for all purposes, while this decreased when 56% of the villages had power for all purposes in 1991. In 2001, 76% of the villages had power for all purposes. There are no villages in D.U.T which had power supply for other

purposes. There were a nominal percentage of villages having electricity for Domestic purpose and electricity for Agricultural purpose respectively. In 1981, there were only 14% of the villages which had electricity for Domestic purpose, and electricity for Agricultural purpose respectively. In 1991, the percentages of villages increased to 37% and 31% respectively, while in 2001, they declined to 20% and 16% of the villages of D.U.T respectively. In case of K.M.A, the villages having electricity for all purposes are limited to a meager 9% of the villages in 1981, 17% of the villages in 1991, and 11% of the villages in 2001. Maximum villages of K.M.A had electricity for Domestic purposes in all the three decades, while in 2001, 50% of the villages had electricity for Other purposes too.

## 2.v. Economic Characteristics ---

**Table 2.11 Economic characteristics in the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A  
( 1981-2001 )**

In the villages of :	D.U.T			K.M.A		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
<b>Total Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Highest )</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.3%
<b>Total Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Lowest )</b>	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	22.2%
<b>Male Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Highest )</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Male Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Lowest )</b>	5.6%	1%	14.5%	0.0%	4.6%	21.1%
<b>Female Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Highest )</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Female Workers in Non Agricultural activities ( Lowest )</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%

Source: Calculated from the Census of India, Village Directory Data of D.U.T & K.M.A, 1981, 1991, 2001

The highest percentage of Total workers in non agricultural activities has been 100% in the villages of D.U.T for all the 3 decades, while in case of K.M.A villages, the highest value have decreased from a steady 100% in 1981 and 1991, to 99.3% in 2001. The lowest percentage of Total workers in non agricultural activities have been 0% for both the study areas in 1981, while it has increased in 1991 to 1.3% in case of D.U.T and to 4.6% in case of K.M.A. In 2001, the percentage have once again decreased to 0% in case of the former, but has increased to 22.2% in case of the latter.

The highest Male Non Agricultural Workers have been steady at 100% level for both the study areas in all the time periods, while the lowest percentage have shown some variations. In 1981, the lowest value in case of D.U.T was 5.6% which declined to 1% in 1991, and increased to 14.5% in 2001. In case of K.M.A, the lowest Male Non Agricultural Workers was 0% in 1981, 4.6% in 1991, and 21.1% in 2001.

The highest percentage of Female Non Agricultural Workers has been once again a steady 100% for both the study areas in all the 3 decades. The lowest percentage of Female Non Agricultural Workers has been 0% for all the years in case of the D.U.T villages. For the first two time periods for the K.M.A villages, it has been 0% while it increased to 14.9% in 2001.

## **2.vi. Conclusion :**

### **i) Demographic-**

In the 20 years period from 1981 to 2001, K.M.A have shown steady and considerable decrease in its **rural population** , while D.U.T have shown signs of initial increase and then slight decrease in the last decade. Although in 1981, the rural population of D.U.T was less than that of K.M.A; in 2001, the scene is totally reversed. This is perhaps because of

- the higher rates of natural increase of rural population in the D.U.T villages (reasons of which are to be assessed and explained in the later chapters) than the K.M.A villages,
  - higher available opportunities in different agricultural and technological sectors, and
  - high rates of in migration, even to the rural villages in the outskirts of D.U.T, due to the more efficient resource utilization, technological development and extreme primacy of the National Capital Territory.
  - High rates of out migration from the rural villages of K.M.A in search of better job opportunities and careers to the Metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai etc.
- ii) In 1991, the rural D.U.T experienced a tremendously high **population growth rate** of 110%, while the rural K.M.A experienced a very marginal negative growth rate of population of -0.5%. In 2001, however, the D.U.T villages showed a declining and negative marginal growth rate of -0.5%, and K.M.A villages showed some positive increase in its growth rate over that of 1991, though it was a negative growth rate of 21%.
- iii) The rural K.M.A is a much larger area than rural D.U.T, and the size of population is also much higher in the latter study area; therefore the **Density of Population** is much higher in D.U.T as a whole than K.M.A as a whole.
- The highest Density of Population among the villages of D.U.T have increased considerably from 1981 to 2001, while the lowest Density of Population among the villages of D.U.T have been very less and have remained more or less than same over the years.
  - In case of K.M.A villages, the highest Density of Population have decreased drastically over the years from 1981 to 2001, while the lowest Density of Population, which has been higher than that of the D.U.T villages, have increased over the years.

#### iv) Social-

##### **Sex Ratio :**

Among the villages of K.M.A, the highest **Sex Ratio** in all the years have shown an increasing proportion of females as compared to that of males in the population, while in case of D.U.T, similar situation was observed only in 1991. Moreover, it is to be mentioned that the highest **Sex Ratio** for both the study areas have declined from 1981 to 2001.

The lowest **Sex Ratio** in both the study areas has been extremely low in 1981, which increased considerably in 2001. Initially in 1981, the lowest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T was less than that of K.M.A, but in 2001, the lowest sex ratio among the villages of D.U.T became even higher than that of K.M.A.

#### v) Literacy Rate :

- The highest **Male Literacy Rate** among the villages of D.U.T was better in all the years, than the highest **Male Literacy** among the villages of K.M.A. But in case of lowest **Male Literacy Rates**, the situation is better in the K.M.A villages in all the years.
- In case of females, the highest **Literacy rate** among all the villages in D.U.T is less than that of K.M.A for the years 1981 and 1991, while in case of 2001, the reverse is observed. The lowest **Female Literacy Rate** increased from 0% in case of D.U.T villages in 1991 and 2001, while it increased in 1991, but decreased in 2001 for the K.M.A villages.
- In case of **Total Literacy Rates**, the highest value increased for D.U.T villages, while declined for K.M.A villages. The lowest **Total Literacy Rates** increased from 1981 to 1991, and then declined in 2001 for both the study areas. However, the level of lowest total literacy rate is higher among the villages of K.M.A, than the villages of D.U.T for all the years.

**vi) Educational Facilities :**

- More K.M.A villages have 1 Primary School, as compared to that of D.U.T, where mostly more than 1 Primary School is found in the villages.
- In case of Middle, Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools, more D.U.T villages have the facility, in contrast to the other study areas in all the years.
- There was no college among the villages of D.U.T in the years 1981 and 1991, but the situation improved when at least 2 villages of D.U.T had 1 College each in 2001. In case of K.M.A, there was only 1 village in all the years which had 1 College.

**vii) Medical Facilities :**

- Over the years, the situation of availability of Medical facilities have brightened in case of the K.M.A villages. This is evident from the fact that, villages of D.U.T with no Dispensaries, or no Primary Health Centre or No Registered Private Practitioner have increased , while the same in case of the K.M.A villages have decreased from 1981 to 2001.

**viii) Infrastructure and Amenities :**

- **Drinking Water** - Tube Well as the source of Drinking Water was more prevalent in the villages of K.M.A in all the three years, while the D.U.T villages had more options in 1981, and thus majority of villages accessed almost all the sources available i.e.Well, Tap, Tube Well and Hand Pumped water. In 1991 and 2001, however, the Tap water became more prevalent in the D.U.T villages.
- **Communication** – The communication facilities available in the D.U.T villages is comparably much better than the K.M.A villages specially in 1981 and 1991. In 2001, however, the Telephone facility have increased quite a lot in the villages of K.M.A, but is still lower than that of D.U.T villages.
- **Transportation** – The transportation facilities is much better in the D.U.T villages in all the years, and in 2001 all the villages of D.U.T had a Bus



Stop within the village. On the other hand, the K.M.A villages lack drastically in terms of availability of bus Stop facility.

- **Road Network** – The D.U.T villages have more of Pucca roads in all the years, while the K.M.A villages still have a majority of Kuchha roads in 2001.
- **Power Supply** – The majority of the D.U.T villages have power supply for all the purposes in all the years, while the K.M.A villages have a better scenario, when power supply for domestic purpose is only considered.

**ix) Economic –**

The highest Male, Female and Total Non-agricultural Workers among the villages for both the study areas for all the years is more or less close to 100 %. The lowest Male, Female and Total Workers among the villages of both the study areas for 1981 and 1991 has been extremely low. But in 2001, the scenario have improved considerably for the villages of K.M.A in case of Male, Female and Total Workers in non-agricultural activities, while in D.U.T villages this improvement is seen only in case of Male non-agricultural Workers. This once again makes it evident, that the condition of the females is not much better in the villages of D.U.T in terms of female literacy or females engaged in Non-agricultural work other than household activities. Thus the rural females of D.U.T would be mostly seen doing household activities, inside the houses than working in the outside areas.

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**Chapter III**  
**Villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in**  
**D.U.T and K.M.A**

## Chapter III

### Villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A

#### 3.i. Introduction :

Urbanisation is the process by which there is an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. Urbanization does not simply mean that more and more people will live in the towns and cities. It rather refers to the process in which the communication between the cities and non-urban areas are strengthened.<sup>22</sup>The rate of urbanization in India shows moderate progression (24 % in 1981, 26% in 1991 and 28 % in 2001). Although various demographic, economic and socio-cultural factors contribute to this situation, the evolution of the official percentages of the urban population also masks a much more powerful socio-economic urbanization concentrated in peri urban zones classified as 'rural'. This is called peri urbanization, which leads to greater commuting and other forms of circular mobility within the metropolitan region.

In this era of globalization, the Indian metropolises are expanding very rapidly. The expansion implies that urban characteristics are introduced into the peripheral or peri-urban area or urban fringes. Hence, there are significant changes in the socio-economic and socio-spatial characteristics in the metropolitan fringe or the zone of spatial contact between rural and urban areas. Although fringes have been neglected by policy makers and planners, they are increasingly becoming central in metropolitan developments. According to Bentinck (2000), the rural-urban fringe is the ultimate 'battlefield' of the environmental and socio-economic changes brought about by urbanization. He finds that 'urban studies' and 'rural/regional' studies prevail over 'fringe' studies and rural-urban fringe is ignored as a specific area within the study of urbanization.

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<sup>22</sup> Guldin, G.E.1992. Urbanizing China. Contributions in Asian Studies 2. Greenwood Press, 1992.

### **3.ii. New Forms of Urbanization associated with Rural-Urban fringe areas :**

#### **3.ii.a ) Peri Urbanization :**

Lying between cities and villages, the extreme peripheries of urban areas suffer from a lack of definition. Yet, in most regions of the world, these areas are expanding rapidly and an increasing number of people are occupying them. Researchers find it difficult to define these peripheral areas in terms of their society. They mostly define them by their spatial characteristics. Metropolitan peripheries are, in fact, complex structures resulting from a mix of planned operations and unplanned, uncontrolled processes and the flouting of regulations. The peri urban is an area outside the existing urban agglomeration where large changes are taking place over space and time. Peri-urbanization is a dynamic concept and the zones undergo a continuous evolution. For a sustainable development of the city, the area needs to be identified. The peri urban is also described as a mosaic of villages, which forms a sort of urbanized suburb on the fringes of urban areas, but still retaining the characteristics of a rural landscape. The concept of peri-urbanization of expanding metropolitan cities is of a two-fold dynamism, where the peri-urban area expands into the countryside as well as shrinks itself when is 'eaten up' by the urban core. These processes of peri-urbanization result in the formation of "mixed spaces", midway between urban centres and rural spaces -- transitional spaces subject to rapid and multiple transformations: physical, morphological, socio-demographic, cultural, economic and functional. Peri-urban developments are hence no autonomous processes but reflections of change and expansion in their urban cores.

#### **3.ii.b ) Formation of Extended Metropolitan Regions :**

The Extended Metropolitan Regions are however the product of the globalization of the world economy but refer more specifically to a pattern of urbanization and city structure that is claimed to be fundamentally different from earlier types of urbanization ( Mc Gee, Robinson, 1995). Essentially EMRs represent a fusion of urban and regional development in which the distinction between what is urban and rural has become blurred as cities expand along corridors of communication, by passing or surrounding

small towns and villages which subsequently experience *in situ* changes in function and occupation.

### **3.ii. c) Suburbanisation :**

The major difference between suburbs and peri-urban villages lies in their physical links with the city. Suburbs are the continuation of the built-up area from the main city and tend to administratively merge with the city in the long run, whereas periurban spaces are still physically separated from the city by agricultural land and/or natural open spaces and there is no continuity with the built-up area of the city. Many residents of larger cities no longer live and work within the central urban area due to extreme congestion, pollution and other associated problems of the city core and instead choose to live in satellite communities called suburbs and commute to work. This process is called Suburbanization, which has started in the Indian Urban agglomerations from the 1980s. In the recent years, with the rise in middle and upper middle class incomes, booming IT, BPO and real estates sectors, increasing demand for land have aggravated the suburbanization process in the Indian Metropolises.

### **3.ii d ) Rurbanisation :**

The term Rurbanisation is also used to emphasize the social transformation of rural areas, that is to say their integration into the urban value system, mainly due to the migration of the urban population to the rural areas as a return to one's roots or original homeland. The term 'counterurbanization' has been proposed to describe this phenomenon of city-dwellers settling down in the countryside.

### **3.ii e ) Kotadesasi or Desakotasi :**

In the developing countries of South and South-East Asia, the rural landscapes usually within the hinterlands of large cities, are rapidly urbanizing, not through the growth and expansion of the cities, but through a process of spontaneous change in which a majority of the rural population are transforming their lifestyles and activities into urban pursuits *in situ*. In these situations, the longstanding migration of the population to large cities which has historically marked third world urbanization is less significant than the

transformations that are taking place as the rural population becomes urban without substantial movement to the cities. While analyzing the Asian metropolitan growth, T McGee (1991) has pointed out the existence of a sustainable intermediate zone between town and countryside, which is a typical Asian expression of the urbanization process. This phenomenon is called '**desakota**' or '**desakotasi**'. Desakota is a pattern of settlement characterized by an intensive mixture of agricultural and non-agricultural activities which reveal itself as a close 'interlocking' of villages and small towns. These patterns are neither urban nor rural, but demonstrate features of both. The term desakota was first used by McGee(1989, 1991) who identified these morphologies with the Bahasa Indonesian word "desakota" from the words for village "desa" and town "kota".

McGee identifies **four dimensions of the changing spatial configuration of the Asian cities**. The first of these being the ongoing growth of city population within metropolitan boundaries which is most often labeled as **urbanization**; the second being the spreading out of the city conurbations in the surrounding countryside up to a distance of 30 kms which involves **suburbanization**, industrial decentralization, and other economic activities, often engulfing rural villages; the third is the emergence of **Kotadesasi** zones in the regions outside urban periphery in which there is a rapid growth of non-agricultural activity in conjunction with increasingly specialized agricultural production of cash crops; and the fourth being the persistent **rural areas** which experience rapid

"During the last 20 years, many countries in Asia while exhibiting an increase in urbanization levels have also been characterized by rapid increase in kotadesa zones."<sup>23</sup>

In his paper, McGee delineated five main features of the process, which are summarized below ----

- i. It is generally characterized by an increase in non-agricultural activities in areas which have previously been largely agricultural.
- ii. The Kotadesasi zones are generally characterized by extreme fluidity and mobility of the population. These zones are characterized both by commuting to the larger urban centres but also by intense movement of people and goods within the zones.

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<sup>23</sup> Opcit, McGee T G, pg 5-7.

- iii. The Kotadesasi zones are characterized by an intense mixture of land use with agricultural, cottage industry, industrial estates, suburban developments, and other uses existing side by side. On the whole, the Kotadesasi zones are much more intensely utilized than the Megalopolis.
- iv. Another feature of the Kotadesasi zones is the increased participation of females in non-agricultural labor.
- v. Finally, these Kotadesasi zones are to some extent “invisible” or “grey zones” from the point of view of the state authorities. Urban regulations may not apply in these ‘rural areas’ and it is difficult for the state to enforce them despite the rapidly changing economic structure of the regions. This lack of authority also permits the proliferation of squatter housing in these regions.

### **3.iii. Identification of villages of D.U.T and K.M.A in 1991 and 2001 :**

#### **3.iii a.i) Identification of Villages of D.U.T in 1991 :**

Delhi can be broadly divided into three major administrative divisions , namely Municipal Corporation ( including Cantonment Board ) , Census Town , and Villages . In 1991, there were 209 rural villages and 29 Census Towns in D.U.T. Out of the 209 villages, 10 were uninhabited.

**Table 3.2 The villages of D.U.T in 1991 satisfying all the 3 Census criteria :**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name
1.	2	Bankner	16.	97	Gharoli
2.	45	Khera Khurd	17.	140	Pooth Kalan
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar
4.	62	Siras Pur	19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar
5.	68	Burari	20.	147	Hastsal
6.	69	Libas Pur	21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastal
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	22.	150	Matiala
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	23.	151	Mirzapur
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	24.	152	Dabri
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur
11.	87	Mustafabad	26.	166	Chhawla

# Villages in D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991

77°00' E

77°5' E

28°45' N

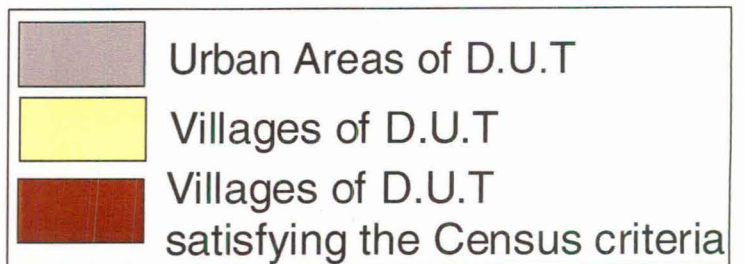
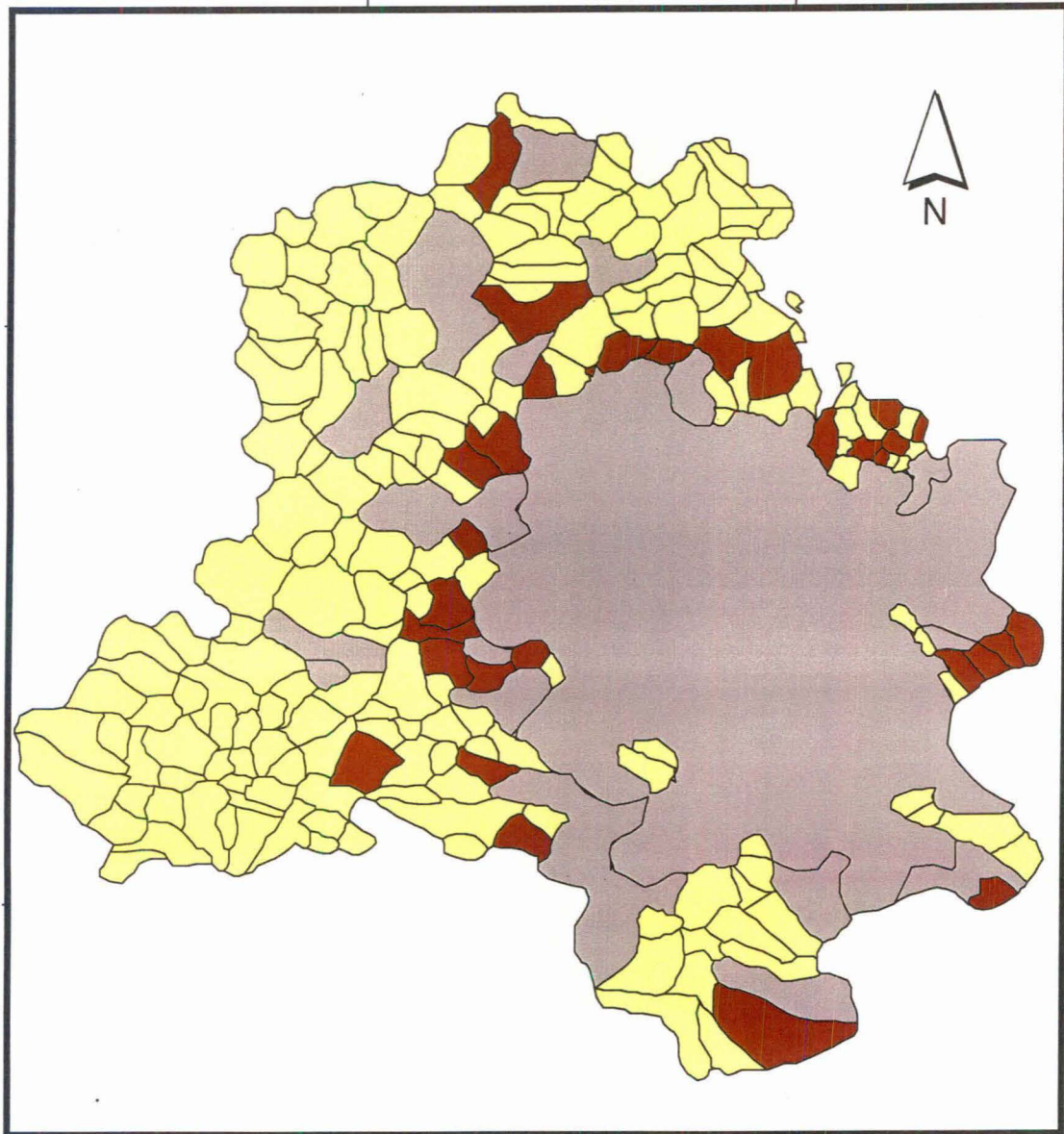
28°45' N

28°30' N

28°30' N

77°00' E

77°5' E



Kms20

0

20 Kms

Map No.1



12.	88	Mirpur Turk	27.	187	Kapas Hera
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	28.	203	Bhati
14.	95	Dallo Pura	29.	209	Mitthe Pur
15.	96	Kondli			

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of D.U.T, 1991

There are 29 villages ( ie. 13.9% of the total villages ) in DUT in 1991, which satisfy all the 3 Census criteria of being urban. The villages encircle the urban Municipal Corporation and the Census towns adjoining it. The villages in the east and south east of D.U.T are few , namely Chilla Saroda Bangar, Dallo Pura, Kondli, Gharoli, Bhati and Mithe Pur. In the north and central parts of D.U.T, there are scattered groups of villages. Some of these are Bankner, Khera Khurd, Saibabad Daulat Pur, Siras Pur, Burari, Libas Pur, Sadat Pur Gujran, Khajoori Khas, Qarawal Nagar, Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur in the north, while Pooth Kalan, Kirari Suleiman Nagar, Hastal, Nawada Majra Hastal, Matiala, Mirzapur, Dabri, Kapas Hera are some the villages in the west of D.U.T. All of these selected villages of D.U.T for 1991 have been urbanized in the 2001 census.

**Table 3.3 The villages of D.U.T in 1991 satisfying all the 3 Desakota parameters :**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages
1.	2	Bankner	33.	107	Neelwal
2.	3	Bhor Garh	34.	108	Jharoda Kalan
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	35.	112	Dindar Pur
4.	19	Bankauli	36.	113	Khar Khari Nahar
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	37.	117	Mundela Kalan
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	38.	124	Isa Pur
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	39.	125	Qazi Pur
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	40.	128	Goman Hera
9.	29	Qutub Garh	41.	129	Jhuljhuli
10.	33	Iradat Nagar	42.	132	Ghalib Pur
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	44.	137	Rani Khera
13.	37	Hiranki	45.	139	Begum Pur
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	46.	140	Pooth Kalan
15.	55	Lad Pur	47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar
16.	59	Pansali	48.	145	Qamruddin Nagar
17.	60	Sahidabad Daulat Pur	49.	146	Nilothi
18.	62	Siras Pur	50.	147	Hastal
19.	63	Nangli Poona	51.	150	Matiala



20.	68	Burari	52.	152	Dabri
21.	69	Libas Pur	53.	153	Sagar Pur
22.	71	Mukand Pur	54.	161	Bagrola
23.	73	Jharoda Majra	55.	163	Shahabad Mohd Pur
24.	74	Jagat Pur (Burari)	56.	164	Pochan Pur
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	57.	166	Chhawla
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	58.	174	Hasan Pur
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	59.	187	Kapas Hera
28.	92	Shamas Pur	60.	188	Sambhalka
29.	95	Dallo Pura	61.	189	Kusum Pur
30.	96	Kondli	62.	207	Aali
31.	101	Gheora	63.	208	Jait Pur
32.	104	Bapraula	64.	209	Mithe Pur

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of D.U.T, 1991

There are 64 villages ( ie. 30.6% of the total villages ) scattered all over of D.U.T in 1991, which satisfy the 3 Desakota parameters. The southern part of D.U.T is devoid of any such desakota village, while Shamas Pur, Dallo Pura, Kondli, Aali, Jait Pur, Mithe Pur are the few villages in the eastern part. The majority of villages are found in the north and central parts, adjoining the Municipal Corporation and encircling the Census towns of D.U.T. Some of these villages are Bankner, Bhor Garh, Taj Pur Kalan, Bankauli, Shah Pur Garhi, Raza Pur Kalan, Darya Pur Kalan, Madan Pur Dabas, Rani Khera, Pooth Kalan etc. There are some isolated clusters of villages in the north, north-west and extreme south-western part of D.U.T. These villages do not adjoin urban areas and are amidst the rural agriculture-dominated villages. Some of these villages are Isa Pur, Qazi Pur, Mundela Kalan, Galib Pur, Chhawla, Hasan Pur in the south-west, Mungesh Pur, Qutub Garh in the north-west, and Hiranki, Garhi Khasru in the north. There are many villages in D.U.T which satisfy both the Census and the Desakota criteria in 1991. Some of these villages are Bankner, Libas Pur, Siras Pur, Burari, Matiala, Hastasal, Pooth Kalan, Chhawla, Kapas Hera, Mithe Pur etc.

# Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991

77°00' E

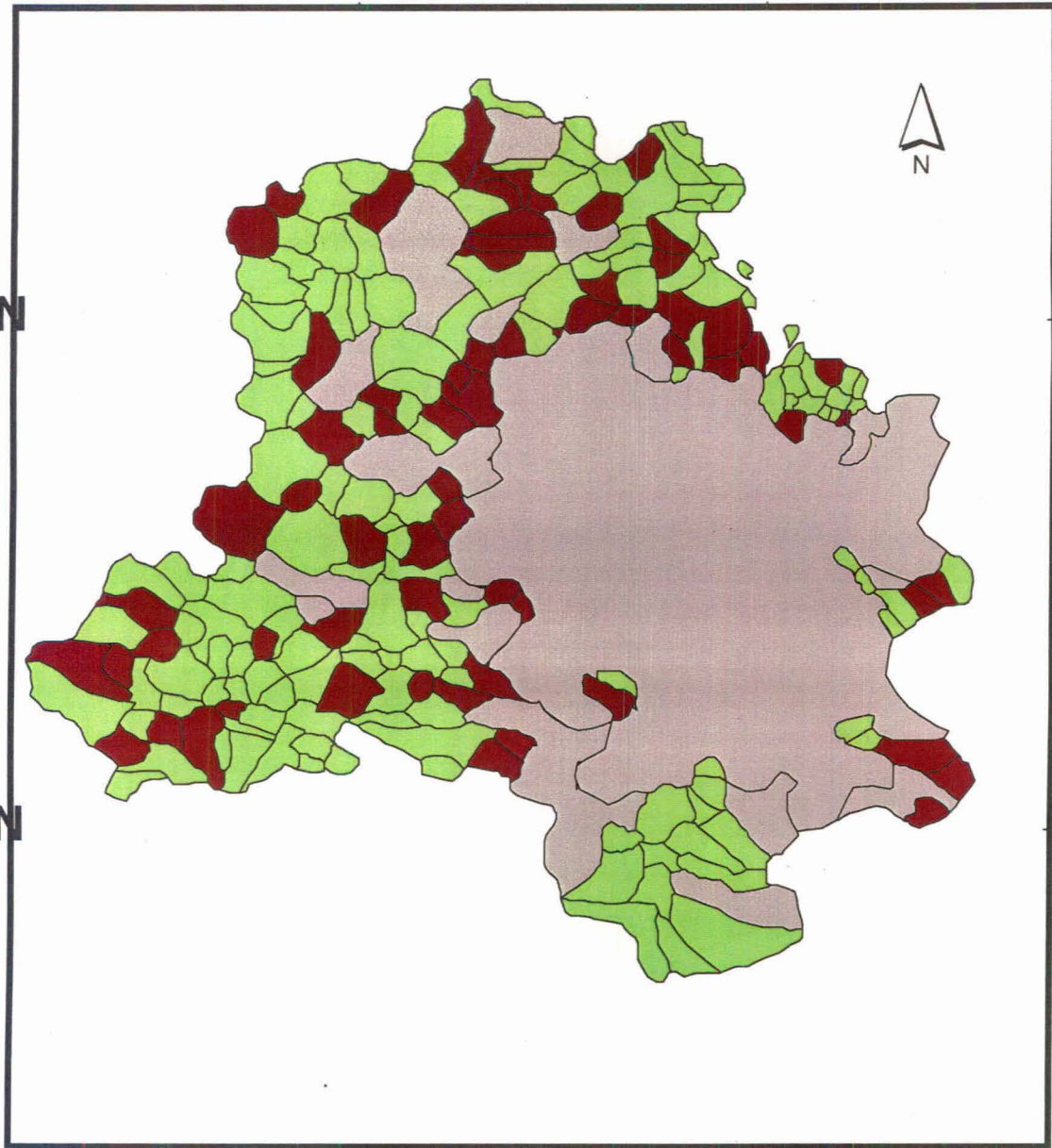
77°5' E

28°45' N

28°45' N

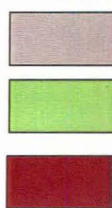
28°30' N

28°30' N



77°00' E

77°5' E



Urban Areas of D.U.T

Villages of D.U.T

Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria

Kms 20

0

20 Kms

Map No.2



### 3.iii a.ii ) Identification of Villages of K.M.A in 1991 :

The K.M.A is a larger area than the D.U.T, and spreads on both sides of the Hooghly river in West Bengal. The urban area of K.M.A spreads continuously on both sides of the river banks, while the rural villages are interspaced in between the urban areas at places or in the outskirts of the urban Municipalities or Census Towns.

**Table 3.4 The villages of K.M.A in 1991 satisfying all the 3 Census criteria :**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name
1.	38	Paniara	9.	155	Kora
2.	46	Khajuri	10.	188	Ruiya
3.	47	Amod Ghata	11.	197	Muragachha
4.	66	Simla	12.	199	Chand Pur
5.	67	Dharma Pur	13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar
6.	99	Raghunathpur	14.	261	Gorkhara
7.	111	Rishra	15.	263	Kamarabad
8.	154	Panihara			

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of K.M.A, 1991

Out of 395 villages in K.M.A, 15 villages were identified which satisfy the 3 Census criteria in 1991. This means that only 3.8% of the total rural villages of K.M.A satisfy all the 3 Census criteria in 1991. These identified villages are mainly found in the east central and west central parts of K.M.A (i.e, Panihara, Kora, Ruiya, Muragachha and Chand Pur in the district of N-24 Parganas and Raghunathpur, Rishra in the southern parts of the Hugli district respectively), in the south-western parts of K.M.A (i.e Paniari and Khajuri in the district of Haora), in the south-eastern parts of K.M.A (i.e Gorkhara, Kamrabad in extreme east of S-24 Parganas district), in the southern part of S-24 Parganas district( Sanpa Mirzanagar ), and in the north western parts of K.M.A (i.e Amod Ghata in the northern part and Simla, Dharma Pur in the central part of Hugli district. All of these villages have been urbanized in 2001.



88°00' E

88°15' E





88°30' E

88°45' E

# Identification of villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991



## Administrative Divisions of K.M.A

-  Urban Areas of K.M.A
-  Villages of K.M.A
-  Identified Villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria
-  Water Body of K.M.A

22°45' N

22°30' N

88°00' E

88°15' E

88°45' E

Kms 20

0 Kms

Map No.3



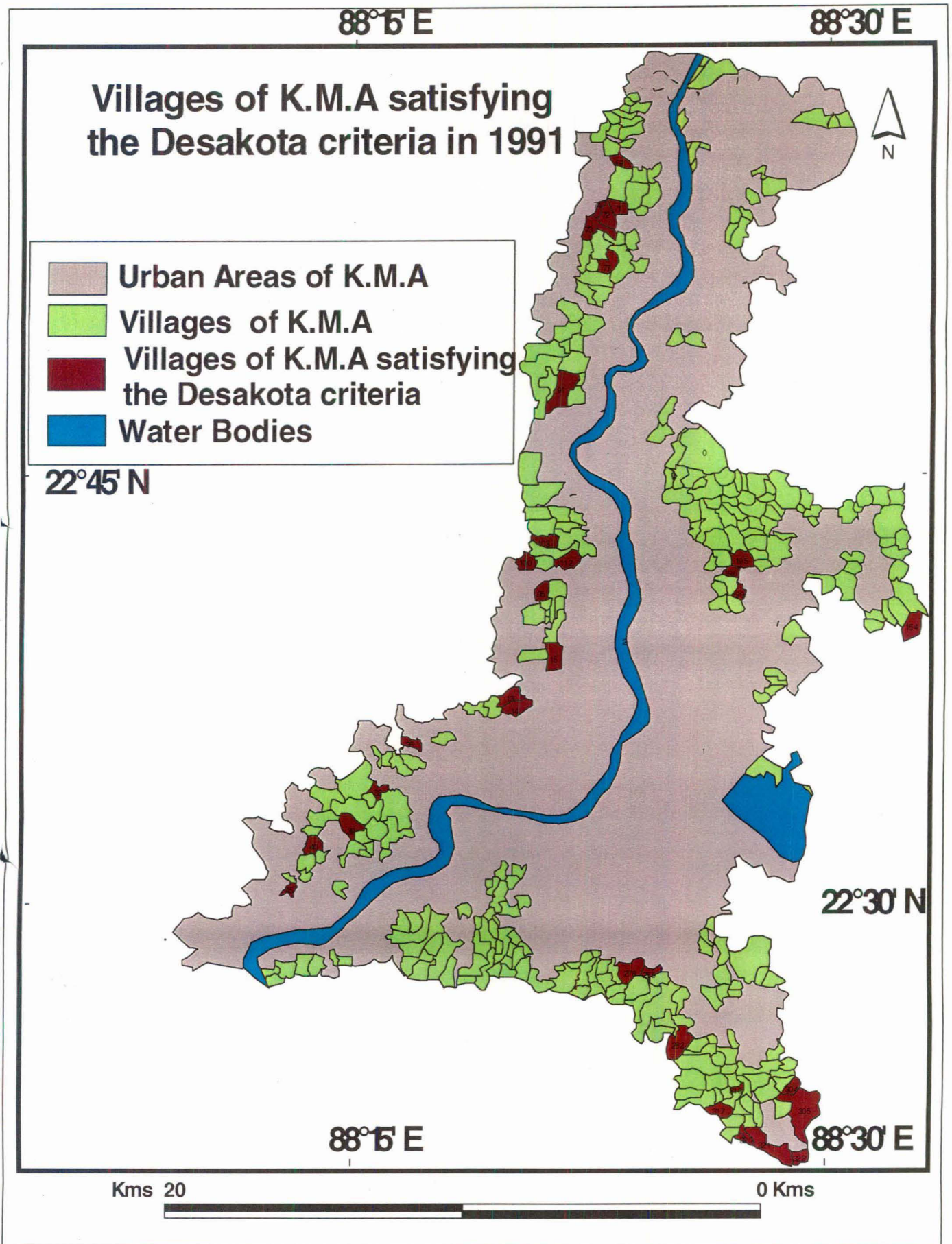
**Table 3.5 The villages of K.M.A in 1991 satisfying all the 3 Desakota parameters :**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages
1.	13	Eksara	18.	103	Jagannathpur
2.	14	Khalia	19.	112	Nawapara
3.	15	Jaypur Bill	20.	164	Bagband Saiberia
4.	33	Chatur Bhuj Kathi	21.	195	Badai
5.	36	Jangal Pur	22.	196	Jugberia
6.	39	Jala Kendua	23.	199	Chandpur
7.	40	Belkulai	24.	275	Boral
8.	45	Dasbhanga	25.	276	Rania
9.	69	Jhanpa	26.	282	Raghunathpur
10.	71	Barakpur Noapara	27.	304	Kapindapur
11.	72	Kalora	28.	305	Baruipur
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	29.	310	Baikunthapur
13.	74	Nadipur	30.	317	Dhopagachi
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	31.	319	San Pukuria
15.	91	Digramallickhati	32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur
16.	95	Satghara	33.	321	Sasan
17.	100	Bhadua	34.	322	Beliaghata

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of K.M.A, 1991

There are 34 villages out of 322 villages ( i.e 10.6% of the total villages) in K.M.A in 1991 which satisfy the Desakota criteria. The villages are found all over the K.M.A, mainly in the north-western parts of K.M.A (i.e Jhanpa, Barakar Noapara, Kalora, Panch Rakhi, Nadipur etc. ) in the district of Hugli, in the west central parts of K.M.A (i.e Satghara, Bhadua, Jagannathpur, Nawapara ) in the southern part of Hugli district and ( Eksara, Khalia and Jaypur Bill ) in the northern part of Haora district, in the east central parts of K.M.A (i.e Badai, Jugberia and Chandpur ) in the N-24 Parganas district, in the south-western parts of K.M.A ( i.e Chatur Bhuj Kathi, Jangal Pur, Jala Kendua, Belkulai, Dasbhanga ) in the district of Haora, and in the extreme southern parts of K.M.A (i.e Boral, Rania, Raghunathpur, Baikunthapur, Kapindapur, San Pukhuria, Paschim Madhabpur, Sasan, Beliaghata etc ) in the S-24 Parganas district.





Map No.4

### **3.iii b.i ) Identification of Villages of D.U.T in 2001 :**

In 2001, the urban stretch of D.U.T have expanded in all directions including both reclassification of villages into Census towns and incorporation of villages into the main Municipal Corporation area. Thus there have been 165 villages and 59 census towns in D.U.T in 2001. 17 villages of 1991, namely Kakrola , Matial , Dabri , Sagar Pur , Mirza pur , Bagrola , Nawada Mazda Hastaal etc have been urbanized and included in the Municipal Corporation ,while 35 of the villages of 1991 have been treated as Census Town ( some of them being Sambhalka , Kapas Hera , Nithari , Begum Pur , Siras Pur , Libas Pur , Bankner , Khera Khurd , Sahibabad Daulat Pur , Gharoli , Mithe Pur etc ) in 2001 . There has also been declassification of 2 Census Towns of 1991 to rural villages ( 2 , namely Aya Nagar and Malik Pur alias Rang Pur ) in 2001 ,while a remarkable change is observed in case of a north-eastern village ( Mandoli ) in 2001 , which was part of New Delhi Municipal Corporation in 1991. It is interesting to note that Mandoli , a Census Town of 1981 , was being urbanized and included in M.C in 1991 , but once again got transformed into a village in 2001 . But the reason behind it could not be traced out within the limits of the present study ,and needs further exploration and analysis . There have also been 5 newly formed villages in 2001 , 4 of which have stemmed out of existing villages of 1991 . These are ---

- Badar Pur Khadar and Badar Pur Majra Burari formed out of Badar Pur ;
- Pur Shahdara and Pur Delhi formed out of exsisting Pur Delhi ;
- Saba Pur Delhi and Saba Pur Shahdara formed out of Saba Pur ;
- Jagat Pur Shahdara and Jagat Pur Delhi formed out of Jagat Pur Burari ;
- And newly formed Sunger Pur Delhi .



**Table 3.6 The villages of D.U.T in 2001 satisfying all the 3 Census criteria :**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola
3.	21	Bhor Garh	26.	96	Nilothi
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	28.	98	Jharoda Kalan
6.	38	Qadi Pur	29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati
7.	43	Khera Kalan	30.	101	Dindar Pur
8.	46	Barwala	31.	102	Khera
9.	47	Qutub Garh	32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan
10.	53	Karala	33.	147	Moradabad Pahari
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	34.	148	Kusum Pur
12.	55	Nithari	35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	36.	150	Saidabad
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	37.	151	Aya Nagar
15.	72	Mukand Pur	38.	153	Chattar Pur
16.	78	Baqiabad	39.	154	Maidan Garhi
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	40.	155	Neb Sarai
18.	85	Mandoli	41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	42.	159	Chandan Hola
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	43.	160	FeteH Pur Beri
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	45.	164	Aali
23.	93	Bapraula	46.	165	Jait Pur

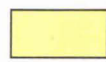
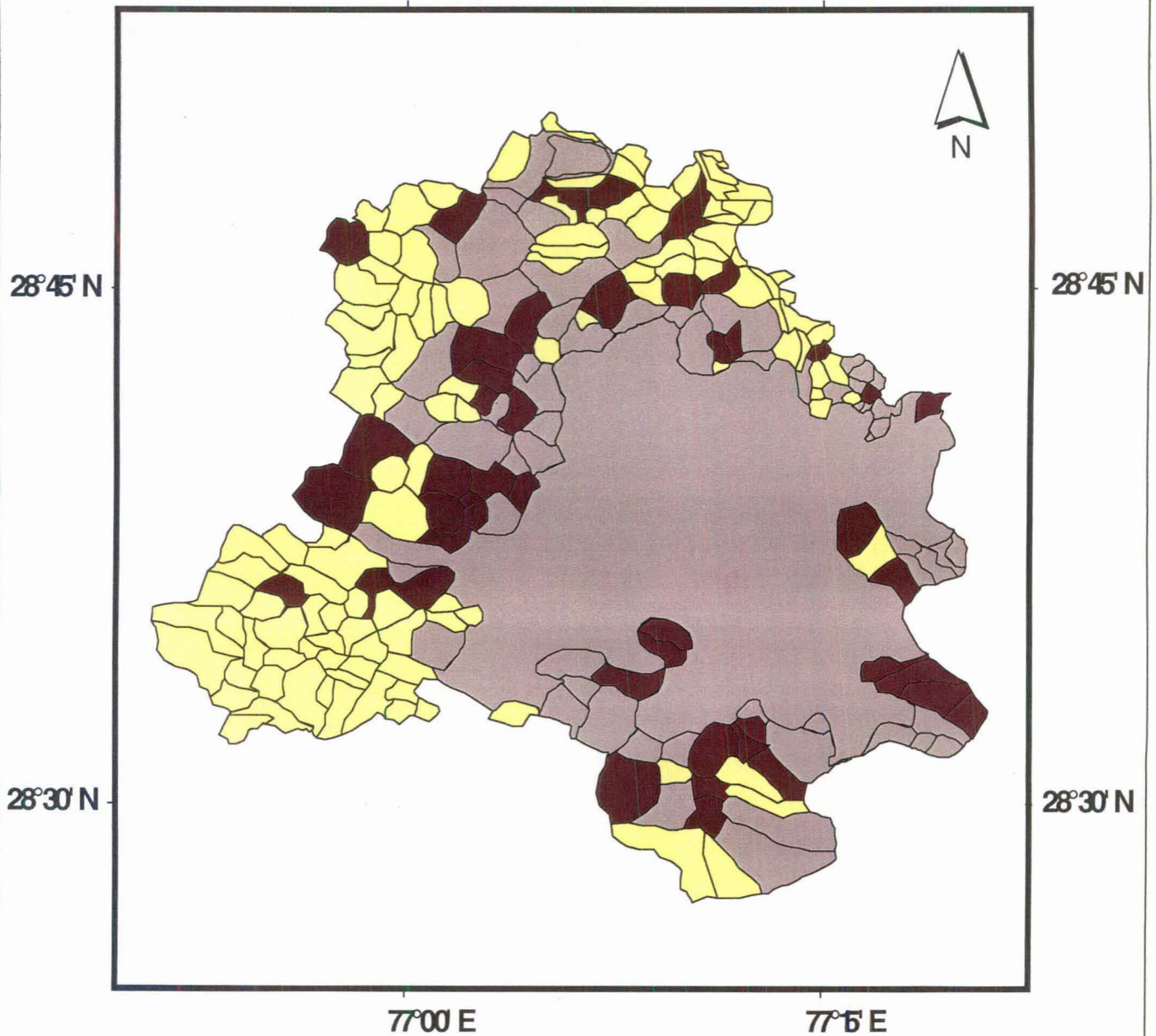
**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of D.U.T, 2001

There are 46 villages (i.e 12.8% of the total villages) of D.U.T in 2001 which satisfy all the 3 Census criteria. These villages are enmeshed in between the urban stretches of the D.U.T. The villages in the east are Khan Pur Dhani, Mandoli, Shakar Pur Baramad, Chilla Saroda Khadar, Kotla Mahigiran, Aali, Jait Pur. Some of the villages in the south are Moradabad Pahari, Kusum Pur, Raj Pur Khurd, Chandan Hola, Fateh Pur Beri. Cluster of villages are found in the west, some of these being Tikri Kalan, Jharoda Kalan, Dindar Pur, Khera, Barwala, Karala, Mubarak Pur Dabas etc. Isolated villages like Qutub Garh, Jaffar Pur Kalan are found in the north-west and south-west of D.U.T.

# Villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001

77°00' E

77°5' E



Villages of D.U.T



Urban Areas of D.U.T



Villages of D.U.T  
satisfying the Census criteria

Kms 20

0

20Kms

Map No.5



**Table 3.7 The villages of D.U.T in 2001 satisfying all the 3 Desakota parameters:**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	19.	72	Mukand Pur
2.	4	Singhola	20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar
3.	10	Jhangola	21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	22.	93	Bapraula
5.	17	Kham Pur	23.	99	Dichaon Kalan
6.	24	Hareoli	24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati
7.	25	Ochandi	25.	101	Dindar Pur
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	26.	109	Surera
9.	33	Zind Pur	27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	28.	130	Pindwala Khurd
11.	40	Qadi Pur	29.	135	Nanak Heri
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	30.	145	Raota
13.	46	Barwala	31.	147	Moradabad Pahari
14.	51	Budhan Pur	32.	154	Maidan Garhi
15.	53	Karala	33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd
16.	58	Rani Khera	34.	159	Chandan Hola
17.	59	Rasool Pur	35.	164	Aali
18.	61	Lad Pur			

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of D.U.T, 2001

There are 35 villages (i.e 9.7% of the total villages ) in D.U.T in 2001, which satisfy the Desakota criteria. The selected villages are scattered allover D.U.T in discontinuous or isolated patches. The villages in the east and south are few, namely Chilla Saroda Khadar, Aali, Maidan Garhi, Raj Pur Khurd, Chandan Hola and Moradabad Pahari. Some of the villages in the north are Mamoor Pur, Singhola, Jhangola, Bakhtawar Pur, Kham Pur, Hareoli, Ochandi while some in the west are Rani Khera, Rasool Pur, Bapraula, Dichaon Kalan etc.

# Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001

77°00' E

77°5' E

28°45' N

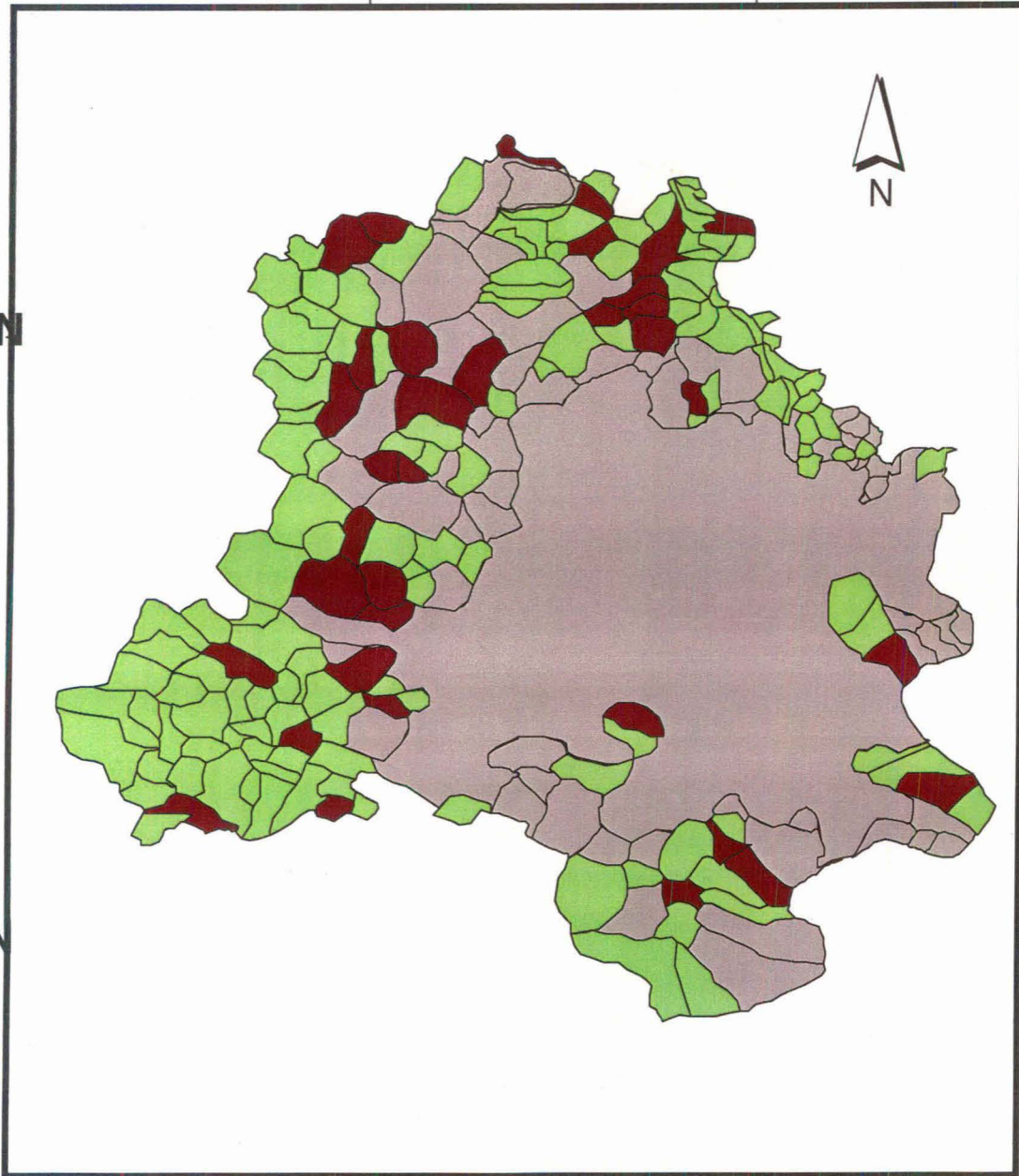
28°45' N

28°30' N

28°30' N

77°00' E

77°5' E



-  Urban Areas of D.U.T
-  Villages of D.U.T
-  Villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria

Kms 20

0

20 Kms



Map No.6



### 3.iii b.ii ) Identification of Villages of K.M.A in 2001 :

Table 3.8 The villages of K.M.A in 2001 satisfying all the 3 Census criteria :

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages
1.	7	Kulia	14.	155	Teghari
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	15.	135	Babanpur
3.	19	Kendua	16.	136	Chak Kanthalia
4.	20	Nabghara	17.	138	Mohanpur
5.	28	Sankrailjala	18.	139	Teleni Para
6.	53	Manushpur	19.	162	Asuti
7.	88	Belumilki	20.	186	Kalua
8.	94	Nawapara	21.	194	Ramchandrapur
9.	95	Basai	22.	200	Ramchandrapur
10.	77	Dankuni	23.	202	Danga
11.	99	Kokapur	24.	222	Mallikpur
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	25.	223	Hariharpur
13.	151	Bilkanda	26.	228	Baruipur

Source : Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of K.M.A, 2001

26 villages in K.M.A( i.e 10.6% of the villages of K.M.A ) in 2001 satisfy the 3 Census criteria. These villages are found in the extreme north-eastern part of K.M.A( i.e Kulia in the northernmost district of Nadia), in the north-western part of K.M.A (i.e Manushpur in the Hugli district), in the east central parts of K.M.A (i.e. Babanpur, Mohanpur, Chak Kanthalia, Telenipara, Chak Barbaria, Bilkanda, Teghari in the district of N-24 Parganas), in the west central parts of K.M.A (i.e Jaypur Bill in Haora district and Belumilki, Nawapara, Dankuni in the southern part of Hugli district ), in the south-western part of K.M.A(i.e Kendua, Nabghara, Sankrailjala in the Haora district), and in the extreme southern and south-eastern parts of K.M.A (ie. Asuti, Kalua, Ramchandrapur, Danga, Ramchandrapur, Mallikpur, Hariharpur, Baruipur, in the district of S-24 Parganas.



88°00' E

88°15' E

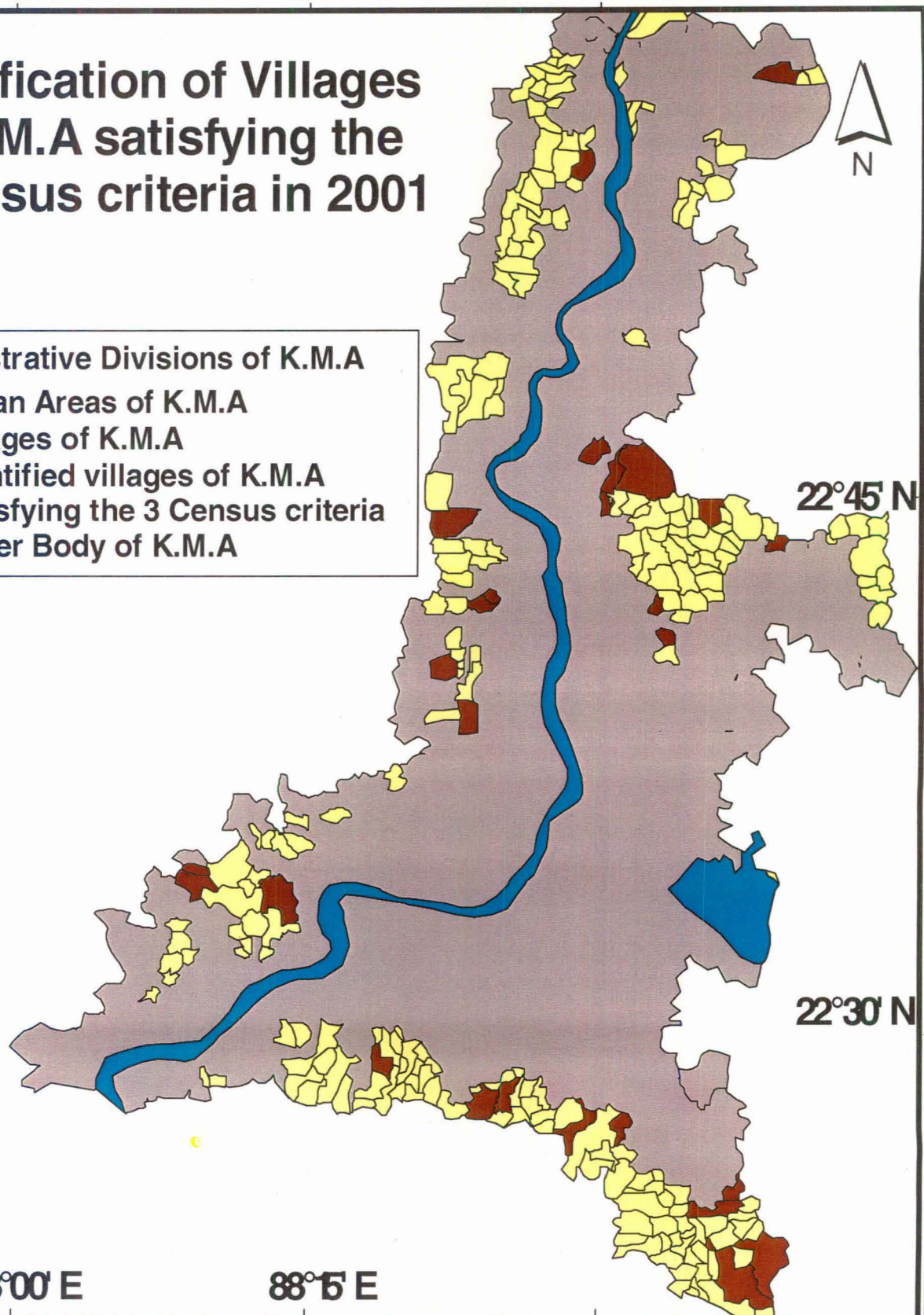
88°30' E

# Identification of Villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



**Administrative Divisions of K.M.A**

- Urban Areas of K.M.A
- Villages of K.M.A
- Identified villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria
- Water Body of K.M.A



88°00' E

88°15' E

22°45' N

22°30' N

Kms 20

0 Kms

Map No.7



**Table 3.9 The villages of K.M.A in 2001 which satisfy all the 3 Desakota parameters:**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages
1.	6	Raghunathpur	22.	133	Chendua
2.	7	Kulia	23.	145	Dopere
3.	14	Amre	24.	151	Bilkanda
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	25.	152	Manish Pota
5.	44	Saptagram	26.	154	Jugberia
6.	47	Tegharia	27.	157	Rameshwarpur
7.	48	Trish Bigha	28.	159	Chak Chhata
8.	49	Namajghar	29.	182	Sarsuna
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	30.	183	Shibrampur
10.	52	Debanandapur	31.	184	Paschim Barisha
11.	55	Kanagar	32.	185	Hasnpukuria
12.	56	Akna	33.	187	Purba Barisha
13.	77	Dankuni	34.	197	Ramjibanpur
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	35.	198	Magurkhali
15.	88	Belumilki	36.	200	Ramchandrapur
16.	94	Nawapara	37.	201	Joiykrishnapur Chairi
17.	99	Kokapur	38.	202	Danga
18.	127	Palladaha	39.	203	Banhugli
19.	129	Malancha	40.	207	Dingelpota
20.	130	Bishweshwar Bati	41.	208	Palghat
21.	131	Jadunath Bati			

**Source :** Calculated from the Census of India, P.C.A of K.M.A, 2001

Out of the 245 villages in K.M.A in 2001, only 41 villages i.e 16.7% of the total villages satisfy the Desakota criteria. The villages are scattered allover K.M.A, the two northernmost villages (i.e Raghunathpur and Kulia ) being in the Nadia district. The other villages are located in the north-western and north-eastern parts of K.M.A (i.e. Saptagram, Tegharia, Trish bigha, Namajghar, Kanagar etc ) in the district of Hugli, and ( Palladaha, Malancha, Bishweshwar Bati, Jadunath Bati ) N-24 Parganas respectively. Villages satisfying the Desakota criteria are also found in the west and east central parts of K.M.A ( i.e Dankuni, Kushaigachhi, Belumilki, Nawapara) in the southern parts of the districts of Hugli and (Kokapur, Dopere, Bilkanda Manishpota etc.) in the N-24 Parganas district respectively, in the south-western parts of K.M.A (i.e Amre, Jala Dhulagiri) in the district of Haora, and in the southern parts of K.M.A (i.e Rameshwarpur, Chak Chhata,



88°00' E

88°5' E

# Identification of Villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001



## Administrative Divisions of K.M.A

-  Urban Areas of K.M.A
-  Villages of K.M.A
-  Identified villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria
-  Water Body of K.M.A

22°45' N

22°30' N

88°00' E

88°5' E

88°30' E

Kms 20

0

20 Kms

Map No.8



Sarsuna, Shibrampur, Paschim Barisha, Hanspukhuia, Purba Barisha, Danga, Ban Hugli etc. ) in the S-24 Parganas district.

### 3.iv. Conclusion :

In this chapter, the identification of the villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A for the years 1991 and 2001 has been done.

**Table 3.1 No.of identified villages having urban characteristic features in D.U.T and K.M.A:**

	D.U.T	D.U.T	K.M.A	K.M.A
	Census criteria	Desakota criteria	Census criteria	Desakota criteria
<b>1991</b>	29	64	15	34
<b>2001</b>	46	35	26	41

Source : Compiled from Tables 3.2 - 3.9

- It is to be mentioned that all the villages of K.M.A and D.U.T which satisfy the Census criteria in 1991, have been urbanized in 2001 by the Census of India. But whether the villages of both the study areas which satisfy the 3 urban criteria of Census in 2001, will be urbanized or not in the next Census, is a matter of time and we can only wait and watch. But in the present chapter, an attempt has been made to identify those villages of both the study areas which are probable to get urbanized in future.
- Although the Desakota concept, identified by McGee, has been evident in many of the South East Asian countries, but in India, this type of study is still under much research and observation. Moreover, there has been some research works on the applicability of Desakota in the villages of D.U.T in the recent years, but researching on its applicability in the villages of Kolkata Metropolitan Area is a unique feature of this dissertation. Although the boundaries of K.M.A had changed a number of times over the years and included many new villages from outside the existing K.M.A boundaries, as well as urbanized and reclassified many of the villages into Census Towns or included in the urban Municipalities,

the Desakota villages have never been identified. The 34 and 41 Desakota villages identified in K.M.A in 1991 and 2001 respectively, do not form a sufficient cluster of contiguous villages, and thus the exact ' Mc Gee described Desakota zones ' are not observed in K.M.A. Due to the compactness and small size of D.U.T, such partial Desakota areas ( if not ideally contiguous zones ) can be more or less identified in both the years in the D.U.T villages. Another reason for not obtaining the contiguous Desakota zones is the non-availability of data on all the five Desakota parameters, which specifically needs extensive Primary Survey done at the village level of both K.M.A and D.U.T. The latter is a major limitation of the present chapter and the overall study.

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## **Chapter 4**

### **Analysis of Socio-economic Development of the identified villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A 1991-2001**

## Chapter 4

### **Analysis of Socio-economic Development of the identified villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A 1991-2001**

The villages of D.U.T and K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria and the Desakota criteria in the years 1991 and 2001 are already identified in the previous chapter. Now the detailed and comparative analysis between the two sets of villages in the two respective study areas for the two years will be done. The parameters chosen are Demographic, Social, Infrastructure and Amenities, Economic and Spatial. There are 4 sets of processed data which are analyzed in this chapter under the above mentioned parameters.

#### **4.A ) Villages with urban characteristics (Scenario in 1991) :**

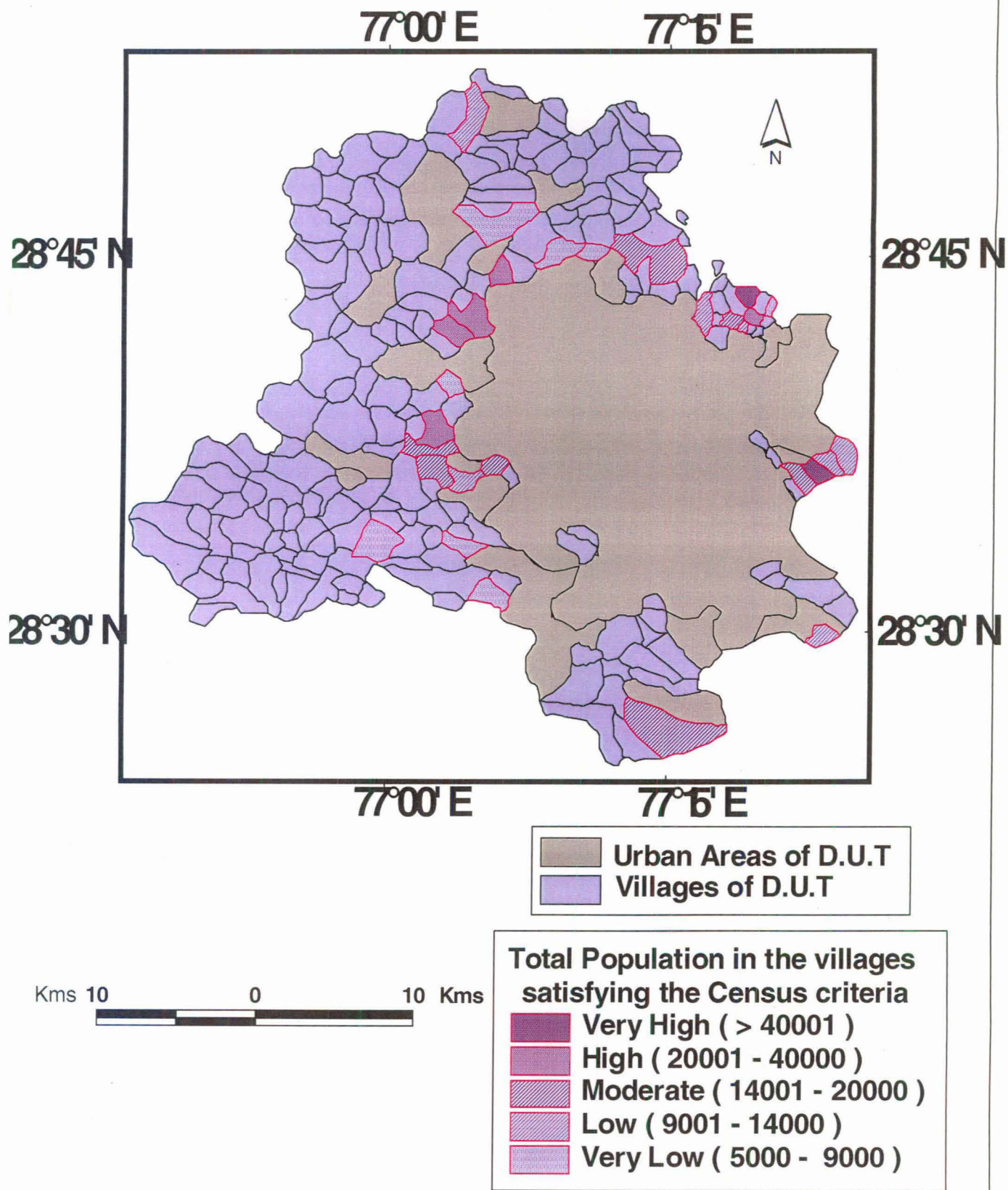
In 1991, 29 villages in D.U.T and 15 villages in K.M.A are identified which satisfy the 3 Census criteria, and thus are the villages with urban characteristics.

#### **4.A.i . Demographic Characteristics :**

##### **4.A.i.a) Total Population :**

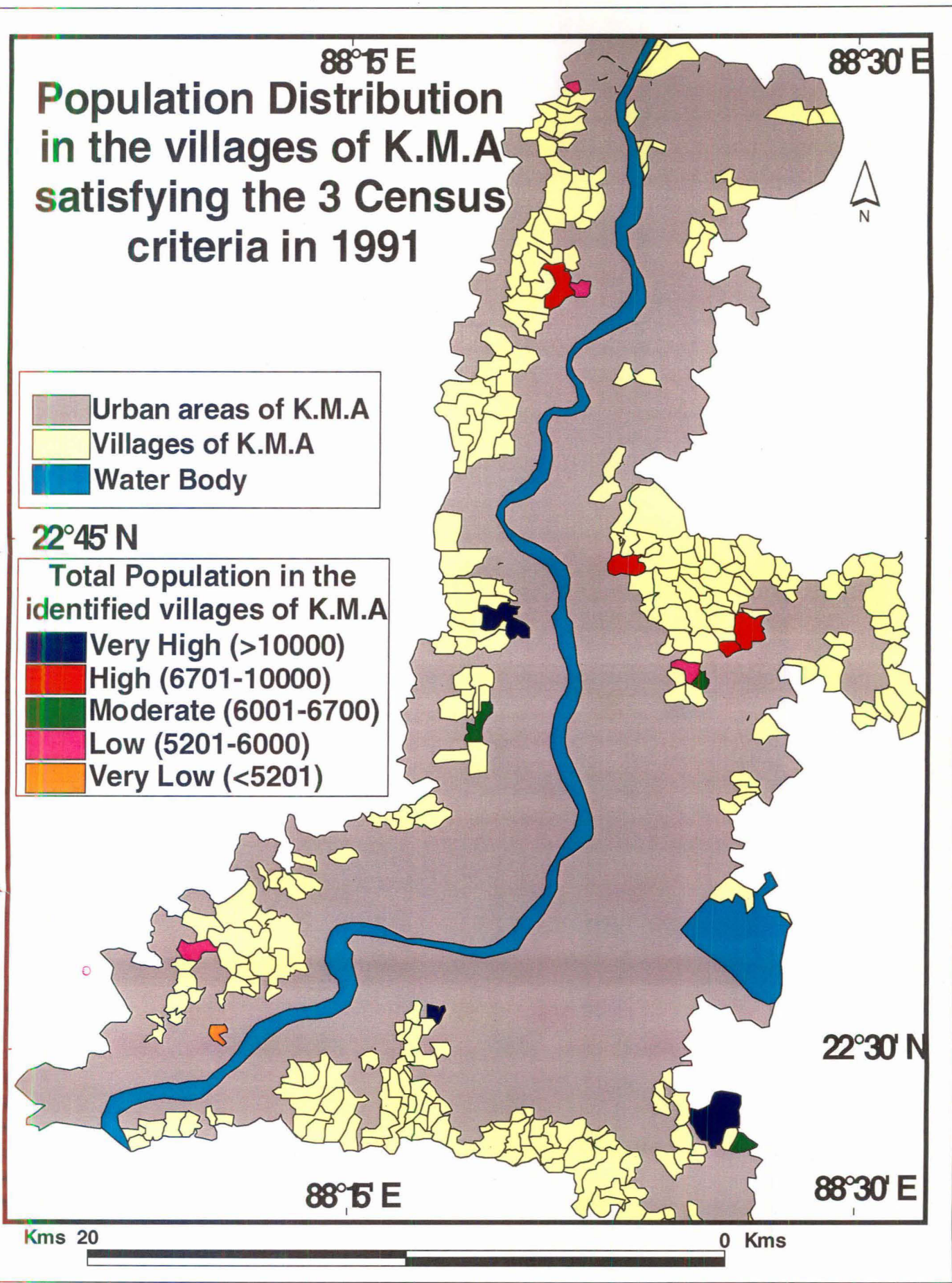
The **Distribution of Total Population of the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No. 9**. The highest population of 56,783 persons is found at Dallo Pura (in the south east of D.U.T), adjoining the urban stretch of D.U.T in 1991. Along with Qarawal Nagar (in the north east of D.U.T), they two belong to the Very High Total Population class of greater than 40,000 persons. Sahibabad Daulat Pur, Pooth Kalan, Kirari Suleiman Nagar, Hastsal in the central western zone of D.U.T, adjoining the urban areas of D.U.T and Mustafabad in the central eastern zone of D.U.T

# Population Distribution in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991



Map No.9





**Map No.10**



range between 20,001 and 40,000 total population and belongs to the High Total Population class. Burari ( in the north of D.U.T ), Matiala, Dabri, Nawada Majra Hastal ( in the west of D.U.T ), Chilla Saroda Bangar ( in the east of D.U.T ) and Bhati in the south of D.U.T belongs to the Moderate Total Population category, ranging from 14,000 to 20,000 persons. Kondli, Gharoli ( in the east of D.U.T ) , Mithe Pur ( in the south of D.U.T), Mirzapur ( in the west of D.U.T), Bankner ( in the north of D.U.T), and Sadat Pur Gujran ( in the north east of D.U.T ) have a population ranging from 9,001 to 14,000 persons and belong to the Low Total Population category. In the Low total Population category of population ranging from 5000 to 9000 persons, there are Khera Khurd, Libas Pur, Siras Pur ( in the north of D.U.T), Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur ( in the east of D.U.T ), Chawla, Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Kapas Hera ( in the south west of D.U.T ), and Qamuruddin Nagar ( in the west of D.U.T ) . It is to be mentioned here that Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur has the lowest population of 5937 persons among all the identified villages. Thus it can be concluded that the villages in the central eastern and western parts of D.U.T generally have a higher population size than the villages in the south west and north of D.U.T in 1991.

**The Distribution of Total Population of the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No.10** . The highest population of 14,697 persons is found at Kamarabad in the extreme southern part of K.M.A. Along with Rishra ( in the west central part of K.M.A) and Sanpa Mirzanagar ( in the southern part of K.M.A), Kamrabad belongs to the category of Very High Total Population, being greater than 10,000 people. Simla ( in the north west of K.M.A), Ruiya, Kora and Panihara ( in the central eastern part of K.M.A ) have total population ranging between 6701 and 10,000 persons and belong to the High Total Population category. Gorkhara ( in the south of K.M.A ), and Chand Pur, Raghunathpur ( in the central eastern part of K.M.A ) have Moderate Total Population ranging between 6001- 6700 persons. The Low Total Population category ranges between 5201- 6000 persons and consists of Paniara village in the south west of K.M.A, Muragachhia in the central eastern part of K.M.A and Dharmapur and Amodghata in the north western part of K.M.A. The lowest total population among the selected villages of the study area consists of 5034 persons and is



the only member of the Very Low Total Population category. Mix of different sizes of total population among the different selected villages of the study area in 1991 is observed.

#### **4.A.i.b) Density of Population :**

The **Density of Population of the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No. 11** . In 1991, the Density of population is highest at Mustafabad (24952 persons/sq Km ) in the central eastern part of D.U.T. Mirpur Turk (in the north eastern part of D.U.T) and Dallo Pura ( in the south eastern part of D.U.T ) also belongs to the Very High Population Density class of 10,001 to 20,000 persons/sq Km. Khajoori Khas with a population density of 17,390 persons/sq Km, in the eastern part of D.U.T, is the only member of the High Population Density class. The Moderate Population Density villages, having a population density of 5001 to 10,000 persons/ sq Km, are generally found in the south eastern part (eg: Kondli, Mithe Pur etc ), in the eastern part (eg : Qarawal Nagar, Sadat Pur Gujran etc ), and in the western part ( eg: Mirza Pur, Dabri etc ) of D.U.T. The Low Population Density villages , having a population density of 3000 to 5000 persons/sq Km, are mostly found in the western and northern parts of D.U.T bounding the urban Municipal Corporation in the centre. Some of these villages are Matiala, Pooth Kalan, Sahibabad Daulat Pur, Libas Pur, Gharoli etc. Kapas Hera, Chhawla (in the south west of D.U.T), Bhati (in the south of D.U.T), Burari, Siras Pur, Bankner (in the north of D.U.T) are some of the villages which have a population less than 3001 persons/sq Km and thus belongs to the Very Low Population Density category. With only 818 persons/ sq Km, Khera Khurd in the north of D.U.T have the lowest population density in 1991. Thus it can be concluded that the eastern and western villages of D.U.T generally have a higher population density as compared to the villages of the north, south and south western parts of the study area.

The **Density of Population of the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No. 12** . In 1991 the highest density of population of 11480 persons/sq Km in K.M.A is found at Sanpa Mirzanagar. Along with Chand Pur, both of them belong to the Very High Population Density category . The High Population



# Population Density in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991

77°00' E

77°5' E

28°45' N

28°45' N

28°30' N

28°30' N

77°00' E

77°5' E

Kms 10 0 10 Kms

Villages of D.U.T  
Urban Areas of D.U.T

Population Density  
( No. of Persons/sq Km )

> 20000
10001 - 20000
5001 - 10000
3001 - 5000
< 3001

Map No.11






88° 5' E  
**Population Density**  
in the villages of K.M.A  
satisfying the 3 Census  
criteria in 1991

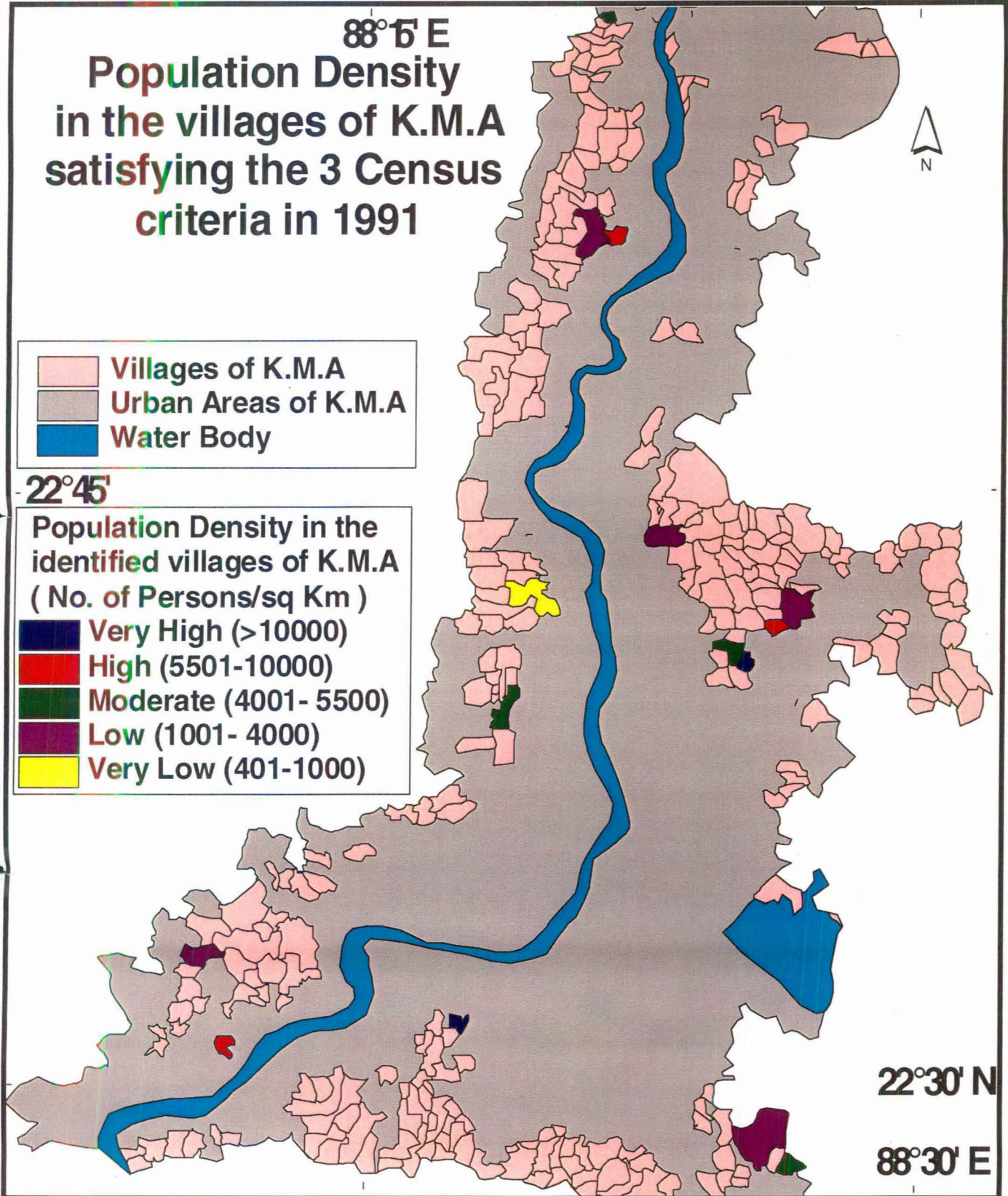


-  Villages of K.M.A
-  Urban Areas of K.M.A
-  Water Body

22° 45'

**Population Density** in the  
identified villages of K.M.A  
( No. of Persons/sq Km )

-  Very High (>10000)
-  High (5501-10000)
-  Moderate (4001- 5500)
-  Low (1001- 4000)
-  Very Low (401-1000)



Kms 20

0 Kms

Map No.12



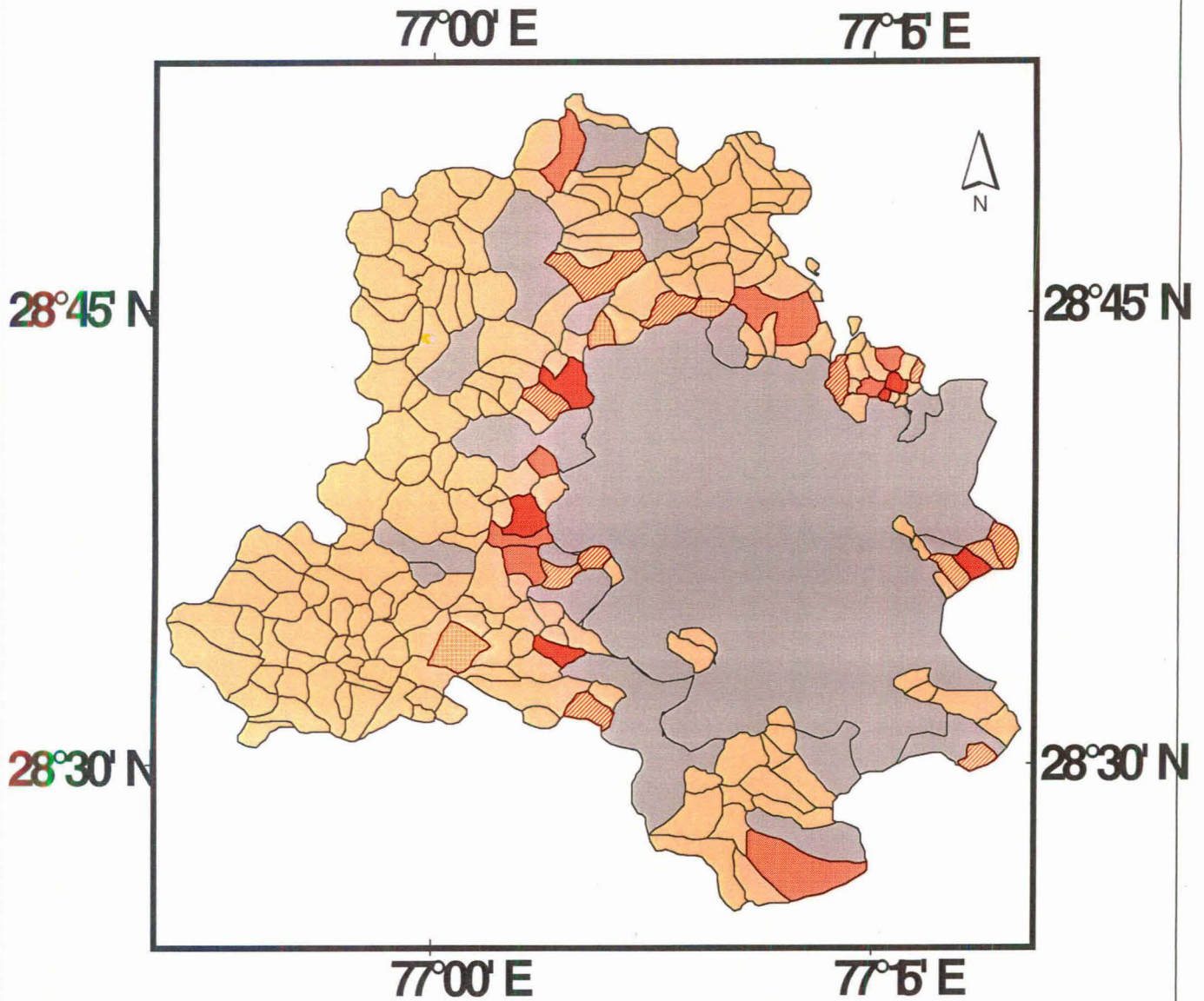
Density category with 5501-10,000 persons /sq Km consists of Khajuri, Dharma Pur and Panihara. Amodghata in the extreme north of K.M.A, Raghunathpur, Muragachhia and Gorkhara in the extreme southern corner of K.M.A belongs to the Moderate population Density category with a population density of 4001-5500 persons/sq Km. There are a number of villages like Paniara, Simla, Kora, Ruiya, Kamrabad which belongs to the Low population density category with 1001-4000 persons/ sq Km. Rishra has a very low Population density of 716 persons/ sq Km and thus is the only contender in the Very Low Population Density category.

#### **4.A.ii. Social Characteristics :**

##### **4.A.ii a ) Sex Ratio :**

The Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991 is shown in the Map No.13 . In 1991, the highest Sex Ratio is 848 females/1000 males which is found at Dallo Pura in the eastern part of D.U.T. Along with this, Pooth Kalan, Hastal and Shahabad Mohd. Pur in the western part of D.U.T, and Mirpur Turk and Mustafabad in the eastern part of D.U.T also belongs to the Very High Sex Ratio category of greater than 825 females/1000 males. Bankner, Burari ( in the north of D.U.T ), Qarawal Nagar, Khajoori Khas ( in the west of D.U.T ), Bhati ( in the south of D.U.T ), and Matiala, Nawada Majra Hastal and Quamruddin Nagar ( in the west of D.U.T ) have sex ratio ranging from 801 to 825 females/1000 males and belong to the High Sex Ratio Category. Khera Khurd, Kirari Suleiman, Siras Pur (in the north of D.U.T ), Dabri, Kapas Hera (in the south west of D.U.T ), and Gharoli, Sadat Pur Gujran (in the eastern part of D.U.T ) have sex ratio ranging from 771 to 800 females/1000 males and belongs to the Moderate Sex Ratio category. Kondli, Chilla Saroda Bangar and Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur ( in the eastern part of D.U.T), Mirza Pur ( in the west of D.U.T), Mithe Pur ( in the south of D.U.T) belongs to the Low Sex Ratio category having sex ratio of 701 to 770 females/ 1000 males. Sex ratio being less than 701 females/ 1000 males forms the Very Low Sex Ratio category in 1991. Chhawla ( in the west of D.U.T ) have the lowest Sex Ratio of 651 females/ 1000 males and along with Shahibabad Daulat Pur and Libas Pur ( in the north of D.U.T ) are the three members belonging to the Very Low Sex Ratio

# Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991



Urban Areas of D.U.T  
 Villages of D.U.T

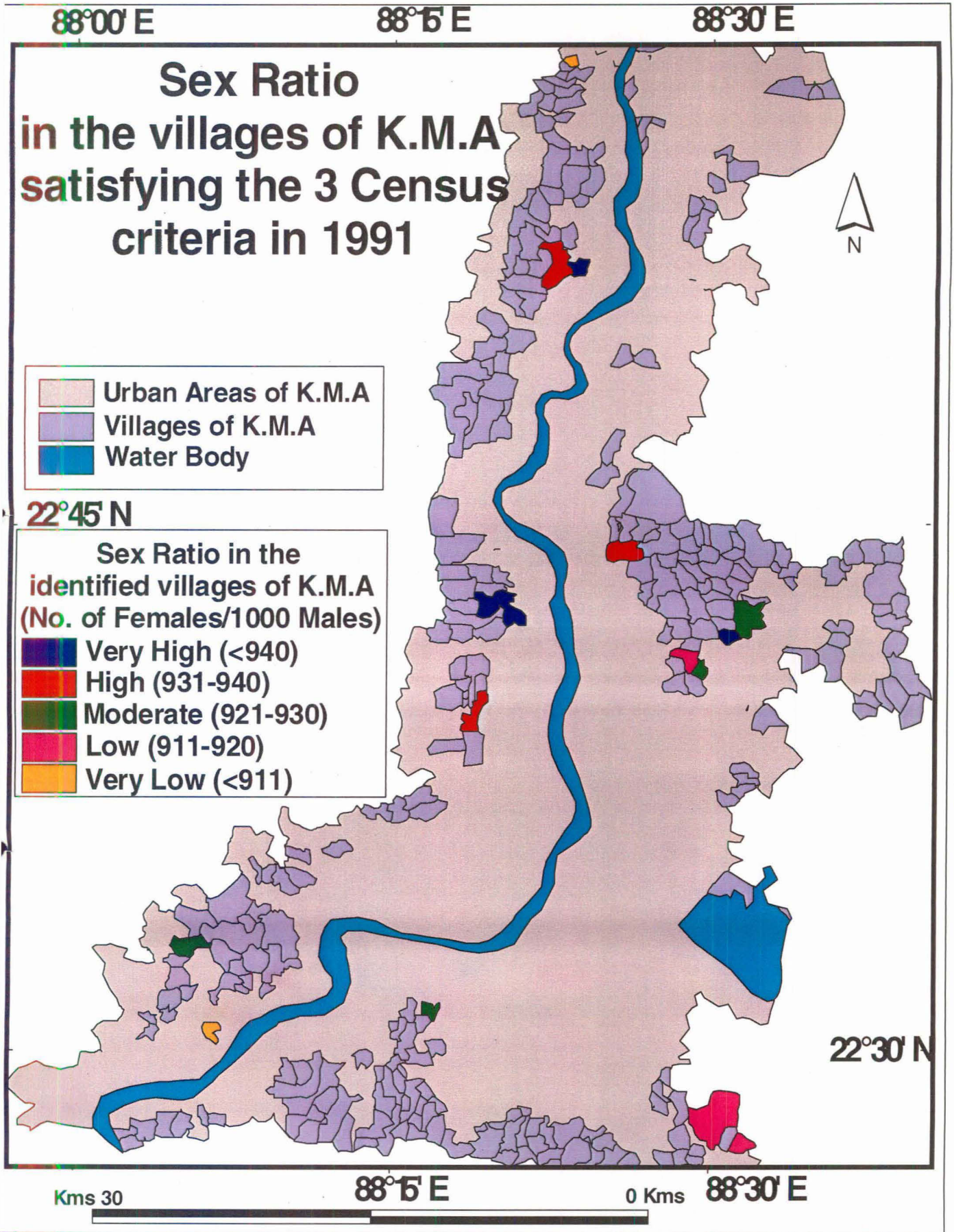
**Sex Ratio**  
 ( No. of Females/ 1000 Males )

	> 825
	801 - 825
	771 - 800
	701 - 770
	< 701



Map No.13





Map No.14



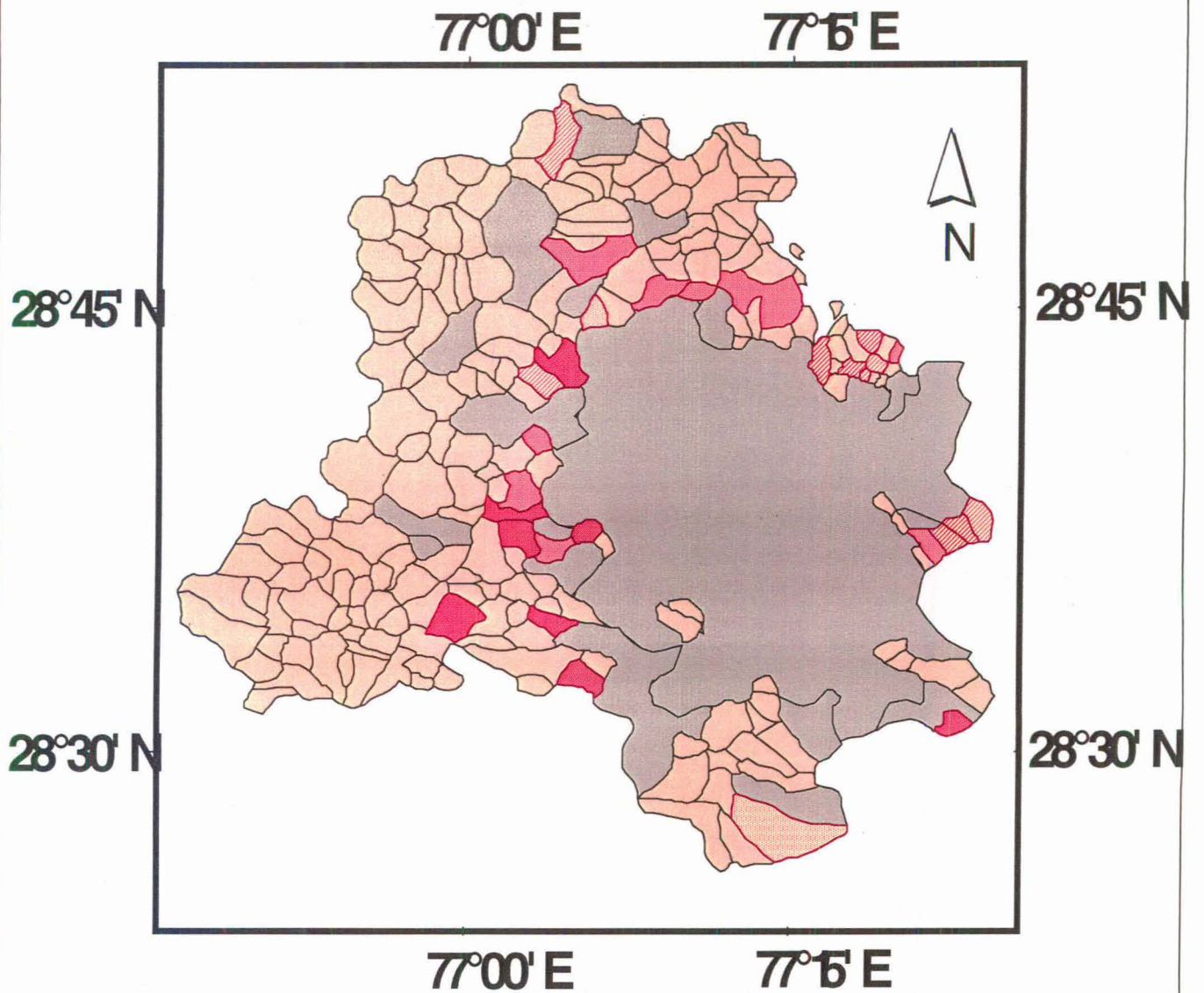
class. Villages with all ranges of Sex Ratio are found adjoining the urban stretch of D.U.T in 1991.

**The Sex Ratio in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991** is shown in the **Map No. 14** . The sex ratio in the identified villages of K.M.A in 1991 quite high as compared to that of the villages of D.U.T. The highest Sex Ratio of 964 persons/ 1000 males in 1991 is found at Panihara in the east central part of K.M.A. Along with Rishra in the west central part of K.M.A, and Dharmapur in the north western part of K.M.A, these three belong to the High Sex Ratio category with greater than 940 females/ 1000 males. The High Sex Ratio category with 931-940 females/1000 males consists of 3 villages, namely Simla, Raghunathpur, and Ruiya. Chand pur and Kora are the 2 members of the Moderate Sex Ratio category with 921-930 females/ 1000 males. The Low Sex Ratio category with 911-920 females/1000 males consists of Kamrabad and Gorkhara in the extreme south eastern part of K.M.A and Muragachha in the central eastern part of K.M.A in 1991. The Very Low Sex Ratio category with less than 911 females/1000 males consists of Khajuri in the south east and Amodghata in the North western part of K.M.A.

#### **4.A.ii.b ) Educational Attainments ( Literacy Rate ) :**

**The Distribution of Total Literacy in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No.15** . The highest Total literacy of 81.78% is found in Nawada Majra Hastal in the western part of D.U.T in 1991. Along with the latter, Matiala, Dabri, Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Kapas Hera, Chhawla ( in the west of D.U.T), Pooth Kalan (in the north western part of D.U.T) and Mithe Pur (in the south eastern part of D.U.T) belong to the category of Very High Total Literacy ranging above 75%. Khera Khurd, Siras Pur, Libas Pur, Burari (in the northern part of D.U.T ), Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur and Chilla Saroda Bangar (in the east of D.U.T ), Hastal, Mirza Pur and Qamuruddin Nagar ( in the western part of D.U.T ) belong to the High Total Literacy category ranging from 68.01% to 75%. The Moderate Total Literacy category ranges from 62.01% to 68% in 1991. Dallo Pura and Kondli (in the south east of D.U.T), and Sadat Pur Gujran, Qarawal Nagar and Khajoori Khas (in the north east of D.U.T )

# Total Literacy in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991



Urban Areas in D.U.T  
 Villages of D.U.T

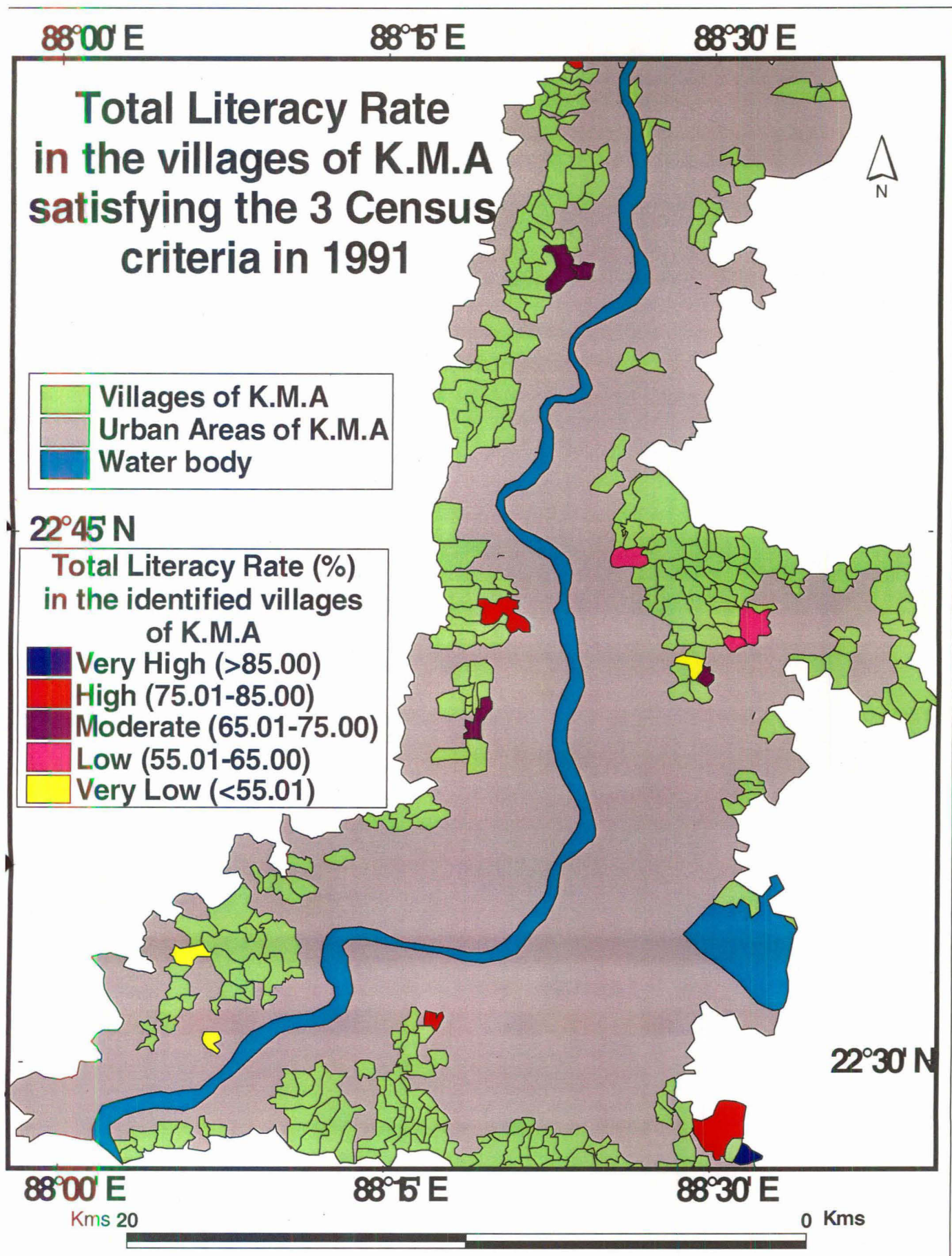
**Total Literacy Rate (%)**

- Very High ( > 75.00 )
- High ( 68.01 - 75.00 )
- Moderate ( 62.01 - 68.00 )
- Low ( 50.01 - 62.00 )
- Very Low ( < 50.00 )

Kms 8      0      8 Kms

Map No.15





Map No.16



belongs to the latter class. Kirari Suleiman (in the west of D.U.T ), Bankner (in the northern D.U.T), Mustafabad and Mirpur Turk ( in the north east of D.U.T ), Gharoli (in the east of D.U.T) belongs to the Low Total Literacy class of 50.01% to 62%. In the extreme south of D.U.T, Bhati with the lowest total literacy of 37.04% and Sahibabad Daulat Pur (in the north west of D.U.T ) belongs to the Very Low Total Literacy category. Thus, north, north west, west and south west of D.U.T are the areas of Higher Total Literacy rates, while south , and parts of east and north D.U.T are the areas of comparatively low Total Literacy rates in 1991.

The highest Male Literacy of 90.38% is found at Shahabad Mohd. Pur in the western part of D.U.T, while highest Female Literacy of 72.07% is also found in the western part of D.U.T at Nawada Majra Hastal in 1991. The lowest Male Literacy rate of 50.49% is found in the north of D.U.T at Sahibabad Daulatpur, while the corresponding Female Literacy rate is as low as 18.82% found in the extreme southern village of Bhati. Thus there is a sharp contrast between the male and female highest and lowest extremes of Literacy Rate in D.U.T, which evidently shows the extreme poor literacy level of females in the villages of D.U.T in 1991.

**The Distribution of Total Literacy in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No. 16** . With 87.60% total Literacy rate, Gorkhara in the extreme south eastern corner of K.M.A, is the only member of the Very high Total Literacy category in 1991. 4 villages, namely Amodghata ( in the north western corner of K.M.A), Rishra ( in the central western part of K.M.A ), Sanpa Mirzanagar (in the south western part of K.M.A ) and Kamrabad ( in the south eastern extreme of K.M.A ) has Total Literacy Rate between 75.01% to 85% and belongs to the High Total Literacy category. The Moderate Total Literacy category ranges between 65.01% to 75% Total Literacy Rate and the 4 members are Simla, Dharma Pur, Raghunath Pur, and Chand Pur. The Low Total Literacy Rate category extends from 55.01% to 65% and all the 3 members, namely Kora, Ruiya and Panihara are found in the central eastern part of K.M.A in 1991. Muragachhia in the east central part of K.M.A, and Paniara and Khajuri in the south western part of K.M.A belongs to the Very Low Total Literacy rate category with less than 55% of Total Literacy Rate in 1991.

Both the highest Male and Female Literacy Rate of 94.61% and 79.84% respectively is found at Gorkhara in the extreme south eastern part of K.M.A while the lowest Male and Female Literacy Rate of 59.09% and 39.95% respectively is found at Paniara in the south western part of K.M.A in 1991. When compared with the gender differentials in the Literacy scenario in D.U.T, although the female Literacy Rates are less than their male counterparts, the villages of K.M.A shows less contrast in Male and Female Literacy Rates in 1991.

The Table 4.1 and 4.2 displays the **Socio- Economic Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages with urban characteristics of D.U.T and K.M.A**, respectively in 1991. The Educational and Medical facilities are calculated in the 4th and 5th columns while, the rest of the corresponding columns shows the Infrastructure and amenities available in the selected villages. It is seen that various villages have different combinations of Educational or other facilities and thus the variables are weighted or valued based on subjective judgement, and a Total weighted Educational and Medical facilities and a Total valued Infrastructure and Amenities available for each selected village ( discussed in detail in the next subsection of this chapter) is obtained from the Tables 4.1 and 4.2.

#### **4.A.ii.c) Educational Facilities :**

Among the D.U.T villages, there are 6 types or categories of Educational facilities available, namely Primary School, Middle School, High School, Pre-university College, Adult Literacy Centre and Industrial School. Among the 29 selected villages in D.U.T, the highest Educational facilities are available in Chhawla, ( with 2 Primary school, Middle school and Pre-University college respectively ). Chhawla is followed by Khera Khurd ( having 3 Primary school, 1 Middle school, and 2 Adult Literacy Centre), Mustafabad and Mirpur Turk (each with 4 Primary and Middle school respectively ), and Shahabad Mohd. Pur ( with 2 Primary, Middle, and High school respectively and 1 Adult Literacy Centre ). The lowest Educational facilities are however available in 5 of the selected villages namely, Sadat Pur Gujran, Kirari Suleiman Nagar, Qamuruddin Nagar, Mirzapur and Mithe Pur ( each of them having only 1 Primary school in the

respective villages). Some of the other villages which also have very low Educational facilities are Dabri, Chilla Saroda Bangar, Kapas Hera and Bhati. It is to be mentioned here that the Industrial school is available only in Siras Pur village, while Adult Literacy centre is available in 6 of the 29 selected villages namely, Khera Khurd, Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Matiala, Nawada Majra Hastal, Pooth Kalan, and Qarawal Nagar. Primary school is available in all the villages ( in different numbers although ), while Middle, High and Pre-University Colleges are available in some of the selected villages are absent in many others ( the detailed analysis of all the parameters in all the villages is beyond the scope of the present study, and that's why the combined weighted value is calculated and analysed to have a clearer and compact picture of the exact scenario in the two sets of identified villages in the two study areas in the two years.

Among the K.M.A villages, there are 5 types of Educational facilities available, namely Primary School, Middle School, High School, Pre-university College and Graduate College in 1991. Among the 15 selected villages of K.M.A, the highest Educational facility is available in Amodghata ( with 1 Primary School, 1 High School and 1 Graduate College ) , followed by Paniara ( with 5 Primary Schools, 1 Middle and 1 High School ) and Kamarabad ( with 3 Primary Schools, and 1 Pre-university College ). Two villages of Muragachha and Sanpa Mirzanagar lacks any Medical facilities in 1991. It is seen that , apart from the last two mentioned, all the selected villages have atleast 1 Primary school, if not more, but Middle and High School is available separately only in 3 villages of K.M.A. Pre-university College and Graduate College is present separately in only 1 village of K.M.A in 1991.

Thus , it can be concluded that atleast a Primary school is available in all the selected villages of D.U.T in 1991, while 2 of the selected villages of K.M.A still lacks the basic Educational facilities in 1991.

#### **4.A.ii.d ) Medical Facilities :**

In 1991, in case of the D.U.T villages, there are 5 categories of Medical facilities among the 29 selected villages namely, Primary Health Centre, Dispensary, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Family Planning Centre, and Registered Practitioner. Among the D.U.T

villages, the highest Medical facilities are available in the village of Pooth Kalan ( with 1 Primary Health Centre, 1 Family Planning centre and 10 Registered Practitioners). Pooth Kalan is followed by Mithe Pur ( with 2 Maternity and Child Welfare centre and 8 Registered Practitioners ), Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur ( with 8 Registered Practitioners ) and Kondli ( with 6 Registered Practitioners ). In case of Medical facilities available in the selected villages of D.U.T, the situation is quite critical in 1991. There are 10 villages out of the selected 29 villages in D.U.T which do not have any sort of Medical facilities available in the villages itself. This is quite a grave situation. The villages with no Medical facilities are namely Sadat Pur Gujran, Khajoori Khas, Mustafabad, Mirpur Turk, Chilla Saroda Bangar, Gharoli ,Dallo Pura ,Mirzapur, Matiala , and Bhati. These villages are followed by 4 villages namely Bankner ( with 1 Registered Practitioner ), Burari, Qarawal Nagar, and Kirari Suleiman Nagar ( with 1 Dispensary each ), which have very low, but atleast some Medical facilities available within the village boundaries itself.

Among the selected villages of K.M.A, there are 4 categories of Medical facilities, namely Primary Health Centre, Dispensary, Child Health Welfare Centre and Registered Practitioner available in 1991. The highest Medical facilities are found in 5 among the selected 15 villages of K.M.A, namely Dharma Pur, Kora and Muragachha ( with 1 Primary Health Centre each ), and Gorkhara, and Kamrabad ( with 1 Dispensary, 1 Child Health Welfare Centre, and 1 Registered Practitioner each ). There are 5 villages among the selected set of 15 villages which do not have any medical facilities available within the village boundaries. These villages are Amodghata, Raghunathpur, Ruiya, Chand Pur and Sanpa Mirzanagar. It is seen that there are in total 3 villages which have a Primary Health Centre each , 2 villages each with a dispensary and a Child Health Welfare Centre and around 7 villages with atleast 1 Registered Practitioner in 1991.

#### **4.A.iii . Infrastructure and Amenities :**

##### **4.A.iii a ) Drinking Water Facility :**

There are in total 6 sources of Drinking Water facilities in the villages of D.U.T in 1991. The village which ranks the highest in case of Drinking Water facilities is Siras Pur, which has access to 5 out of the 6 Drinking Water sources namely the more traditional

Well, and Canal water as well as the comparatively modern means of Tap, Tube Well, and Hand Pumped water. Siras Pur is followed by Libas Pur, Hastal, and Kapas Hera each of which have access to Well water, as well as Tap, Tube Well and Hand Pumped water. It is to be mentioned here that access to Tank water facility is absent in all the selected villages of D.U.T in 1991 except Nawada Majra Hastal. The Drinking Water facility is really poor in villages like Khajoori Khas, Mirpur Turk, Mirzapur, and Shahabad Mohd. Pur, all of which has access to only Tap water as source of Drinking Water. Bhati also has access to only one source of Drinking water facility but, its situation is comparatively better than Khajoori Khas etc. as it has access to a more better and modern source of Drinking water i.e Tube Well water. Among the identified 29 villages in 1991, no village in D.U.T has absence of access to any source of Drinking water facility, which is surely a good sign.

Among the selected villages of K.M.A, there are 3 sources of Drinking water facilities namely Tap water, Tank water and Tube Well water. The highest Drinking Water facility is found in Khajuri ( with access to 5 Tubewells ), followed by Rishra ( with access to Tube Well and Tap water both ). It is to be mentioned that the Drinking Water facilities is available in all the selected villages of K.M.A in 1991, while Raghunathpur and Kamarabad has the lowest level of Drinking water facilities available as they have access to only Tank water.

#### **4.A.iii b ) Transportation Facility :**

There are only 2 types of Transportation facility, namely existence of a Bus Stop and a Railway Station within the selected villages of D.U.T in 1991. The highest forms of Transportation facilities are found in the 2 villages of Qamuruddin Nagar, and Shahabad Mohd. Pur ( both having a Railway Station and a Bus stop respectively ). All the other villages have only one means of transportation i.e a bus stop. It is definitely a positive sign of development among the selected villages of D.U.T in 1991, as all the villages have atleast access to a Bus Stop.

In case of the selected villages of K.M.A, Railway Station is available in only 1 village, Rishra, which thus has the highest Transportation facility in K.M.A in 1991. 6 other

villages of K.M.A namely, Amodghata, Raghunathpur, Muragachha, Sanpa Mirzanagar, Gorkhara and Kamrabad have access to a Bus Stop only. All the other remaining villages namely Paniara, Khajuri, Simla, Chand Pur etc have no Transportation facilities available within the village boundaries in 1991.

In case of Transportation facilities, it is seen that the situation is quite poor in the K.M.A villages when compared with the D.U.T villages as the latter have at least access to any one source of Transportation facilities for example the most common one i.e a Bus Stop, while all the 15 selected K.M.A villages lack even a Bus Stop in 1991.

#### **4.A.iii c ) Communication Facility ( Post & Telephone services ) :**

In 1991, there are 3 ways of communication available in the selected villages of D.U.T. These are the traditional Post Office facility, Post & Telegraph Office facility and the more modern Telephone facility. The village having the highest Communication facilities is Siras Pur, which has a Post & Telegraph Office and Telephone facilities available within the village boundary. The villages of Bankner, Khera Khurd, Sahibabad Daulat Pur, Qarawal Nagar, Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur, Chilla Saroda Bangar, Pooth Kalan, Hastsal, Matiala, Dabri, Shahabad Mohd Pur, Chhawla, Kapas Hera and Bhati ( each one having 1 Post Office and Telephone facility available within the village boundaries ) follows close by. There are 4 villages which do not have access to any type of Communication facilities in D.U.T in 1991. These villages are Dallo Pura, Kondli, Mustafabad, and Mirzapur. It is to be mentioned that Post & Telegraph Office is available in only one village, already mentioned i.e Siras Pur. There are villages like Libas Pur, Sadat Pur Gujran, Khajoori Khas, Mirpur Turk, Kirari Suleiman etc which lack any means of traditional Communication facilities but has at least the modern means of Telephone facility, which is definitely a positive sign of development of Communication facility in the villages of D.U.T in 1991.

There are only 2 types of Communication facilities available in the selected villages of K.M.A in 1991, namely Post Office and Telephone facility. It is seen that among the 15 selected villages in K.M.A, only 1 village (Kora) has access to Telephone connectivity, and along with the existence of a Post Office, this village has the highest level of

Communication facilities available among the villages of K.M.A. Apart from Kora, Post Office facility is available in Simla, Raghunathpur, Chand Pur and Kamarabad. The other villages namely Paniara, Khajuri, Amodghata, Dharma Pur, Rishra, Panihara, Ruiya, Muragachha, Sanpa Mirzanagar and Gorkhara have no Communication facilities available within the villages in 1991.

When the Communication facilities available in the villages of K.M.A and D.U.T are compared, it is seen that the villages of K.M.A lacks far behind that of the villages of D.U.T, as the latter villages have atleast any one means of Communication facilities available unlike the villages of K.M.A in 1991.

#### **4.A.iii d ) Road Network :**

In 1991, the selected villages of D.U.T have both Pucca ( metalled ) and Kuchha ( non-metalled ) roads within the villages. The villages which have only Pucca road are better developed than the villages which have some Pucca roads and some Kuchha roads. It is seen that all the villages of D.U.T have atleast some Pucca road and none of the villages have only Kuchha road, which is definely a good sign. There are 5 villages out of the 29 selected villages of D.U.T, which have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuchha roads in 1991 namely, Burari, Pooth Kalan, Nawada Majra Hastal, Chhawla, and Mithe Pur .

Among the selected villages of K.M.A, only Kuchha road is available in the villages of Ruiya and Chand Pur. On the other hand, 4 villages of K.M.A out of the total selected 15 villages, have only Pucca roads. These are Amodghata, Simla, Dharma Pur, and Muragachha. All the other villages like Paniara, Khajuri, Raghunath Pur, Rishra, Panihara etc have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuchha roads in 1991.

When a comparative assessment between the two study areas is done in 1991, it is found that there are villages in K.M.A which still have only Kuchha roads, while none of the villages in D.U.T have such a situation. Atmost, the villages of D.U.T have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuchha roads, that to a very lesser number of villages as compared to the villages of K.M.A. Moreover, the maximum number of villages of D.U.T have pucca road facilities ,while only 4 villages in K.M.A have a similar type of Road facility in 1991.

#### 4.A.iii e ) Power Supply :

In the selected villages of D.U.T, Electricity is available for Domestic, Agricultural as well as Other purposes like Industrial, Commercial etc. There are many villages like Bankner , Khera Khurd, Burari, Siras Pur, Kapas Hera, Chawla, Dabri, Mirza Pur, Matiala, Hastal, Libas Pur, Pootha Kalan, Mithe Pur etc. which have Power Supply for all the 3 purposes. There are some villages like Bhati, Shahabad Mohd Pur, Mustafabad, Mirpur turk and Khajoori Khas which have Power Supply for only Domestic and Agricultural purposes, while the villages of Chilla Saroda Bangar, Dallo Pura, Kondli, and Gharoli have only Domestic Power Supply.

Among the 15 selected villages of K.M.A, there are 5 villages namely, Raghunath Pur, Rishra, Panihara, Kora and Sanpa Mirzanagar which have Power Supply for all the 3 purposes. In contrast to the villages of D.U.T, there are no villages in K.M.A which have Power Supply only for Agricultural purposes, and there is only 1 village namely Ruiya which have Power Supply for 2 purposes namely Domestic supply and Other purposes. It is also to be noted that Amodghata lacks Power supply for any of the purposes, which is a rare example when compared with the villages of the other study area. Power Supply for Domestic purposes only is available in villages like Paniara, Khajuri, Simla, Dharma Pur, Muragachha, Chand Pur, Gorkhara, and Kamarabad.

In the Table 4.1, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected villages of D.U.T for 1991 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of D.U.T which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year.** It is seen that **Pooth Kalan ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Mirzapur is the last** among the 29 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the 3 Census criteria in 1991. Thus although all of the 29 villages are probable to be urbanised in 2001, according to the Census criteria, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio- economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Qamuruddin Nagar,**



**Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur, Siras Pur, Khera Khurd, Shahibabad Daulat Pur, Mithe Pur, Kapas Hera and Hastal.** The 5 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Dallo Pura, Mustafabad, Chilla Saroda Bangar, Gharoli and Bhati** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

In the Table 4.2, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected villages of K.M.A for 1991 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of K.M.A which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year.** It is seen that **Kora ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Ruiya is the last** among the 15 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the 3 Census criteria in 1991. Thus although all of the 15 villages are probable to be urbanised in 2001, according to the Census criteria, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio- economic developmental status ( also evident from the table itself ). The **other top ranking villages are Rishra, Khajuri, Kamarabad, Raghunath Pur, Muragachha, Simla, Amodghata** etc. The **3 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are Paniara, Panihara, and Chand Pur** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

**Table 4.1 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified  
villages with urban characteristics of D.U.T in 1991**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village Name	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Trn	Rd	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	2	Bankner	15.8	4.0	9.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	124.8	11
2.	45	Khera Khurd	17.5	10.0	11.7	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	135.0	6
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	8.3	19.0	9.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	132.3	7
4.	62	Siras Pur	10.8	13.0	14.2	30.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	140.5	5
5.	68	Burari	11.7	4.0	11.7	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0	113.2	17
6.	69	Libas Pur	10.8	8.0	13.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	124.7	12
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	1.7	0.0	7.5	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	101.7	22
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	15.8	0.0	3.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	13.3	105.0	21
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	15.8	4.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	123.2	13
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias JohriPur	8.3	32.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	143.7	4
11.	87	Mustafabad	16.7	0.0	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	13.3	90.0	27
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	16.7	0.0	3.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	13.3	105.8	20
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	4.2	0.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	6.7	94.2	26
14.	95	Dallo Pura	15.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	6.7	82.5	28
15.	96	Kondli	9.2	24.0	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	6.7	99.8	23
16.	97	Gharoli	9.2	0.0	9.2	20.0	22.5	30.0	6.7	97.5	25
17.	140	<b>Pooth Kalan</b>	13.3	49.0	11.7	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0	159.8	1
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	1.7	4.0	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	109.8	19
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	1.7	15.0	7.5	20.0	50	30.0	20.0	144.2	3
20.	147	Hastsal	9.2	8.0	13.3	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	126.3	10
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastal	10.0	8.0	10.0	20.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	110.5	18
22.	150	Matiala	10.8	0.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	114.2	16
23.	151	<b>Mirzapur</b>	1.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	77.5	29
24.	152	Dabri	3.3	16.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	122.7	14
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	16.7	20.0	3.3	23.3	50	30.0	13.3	156.7	2
26.	166	Chhawla	18.3	7.0	7.5	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0	118.7	15
27.	187	Kapas Hera	5.8	13.0	13.3	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0	128.0	9
28.	203	Bhati	5.8	0.0	4.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	13.3	99.2	24
29.	209	Mithe Pur	1.7	38.0	8.3	20.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	130.5	8

Source : Appnedix Table No: 4.5 & 4.6

**Table 4.2 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages with urban characteristics of K.M.A in 1991**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	38	Paniara	10.0	3.8	11.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.7	42.1	14
2.	46	Khajuri	4.0	11.3	58.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.7	90.3	3
3.	47	Amod Ghata	14.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	65.7	8
4.	66	Simla	2.0	3.8	11.7	22.5	0.0	20.0	6.7	66.6	7
5.	67	Dharma Pur	4.0	12.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	6.7	54.8	11
6.	99	Raghunathpur	3.0	0.0	10.0	22.5	20.0	10.0	20.0	85.5	5
7.	111	Rishra	5.0	11.3	23.3	0.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	99.6	2
8.	154	Panihara	1.0	3.8	11.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	46.4	13
9.	155	<b>Kora</b>	1.0	12.5	11.7	50.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	105.2	1
10.	188	<b>Ruiya</b>	1.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	13.3	29.3	15
11.	197	Muragachha	0.0	12.5	11.7	0.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	70.8	6
12.	199	Chand Pur	3.0	0.0	11.7	22.5	0.0	3.3	6.7	47.2	12
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	61.7	10
14.	261	Gorkhara	1.0	12.5	11.7	0.0	20.0	10.0	6.7	61.8	9
15.	263	Kamarabad	8.0	12.5	10.0	22.5	20.0	10.0	6.7	89.7	4

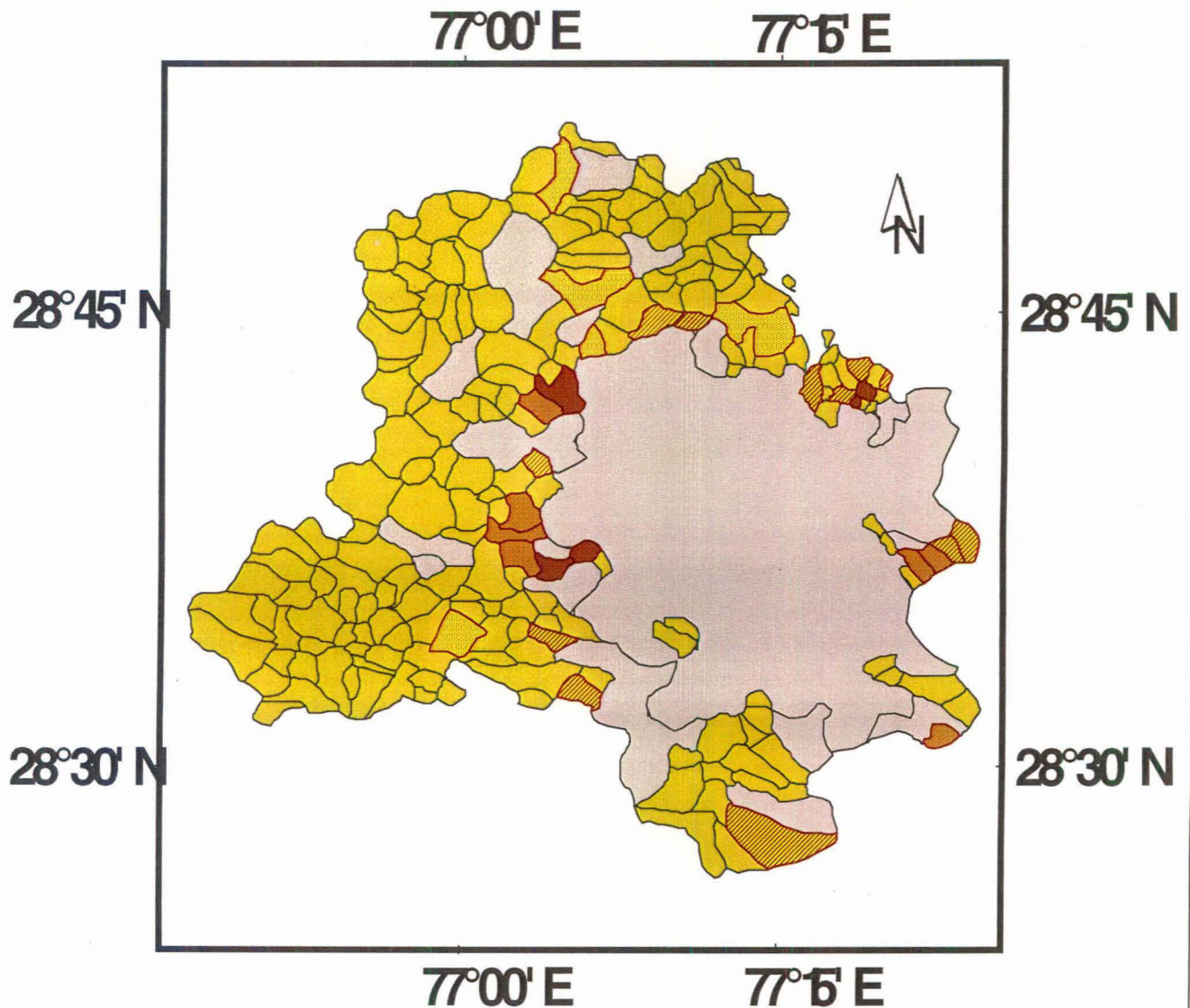
Source: Appendix Table No:4.7 & 4.8



#### **4.A.iv. Economic Characteristics :**






Among the D.U.T villages the highest percentage of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are found in Mirpur Turk ( 99.71%) followed by Pooth Kalan, Dabri, Mirzapur, Mustafabad and Nawada Majra Hastal ( all of the five latter villages having greater than 98% of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities ).The village having the lowest percentage (77.28%) of Total workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is Burari. Khera Khurd and Sahibabad Daulat Pur follows close by with less than 79% of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 1991.

The **Distribution of Male Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T** satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991 is shown in Map No. 17 .

# Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991



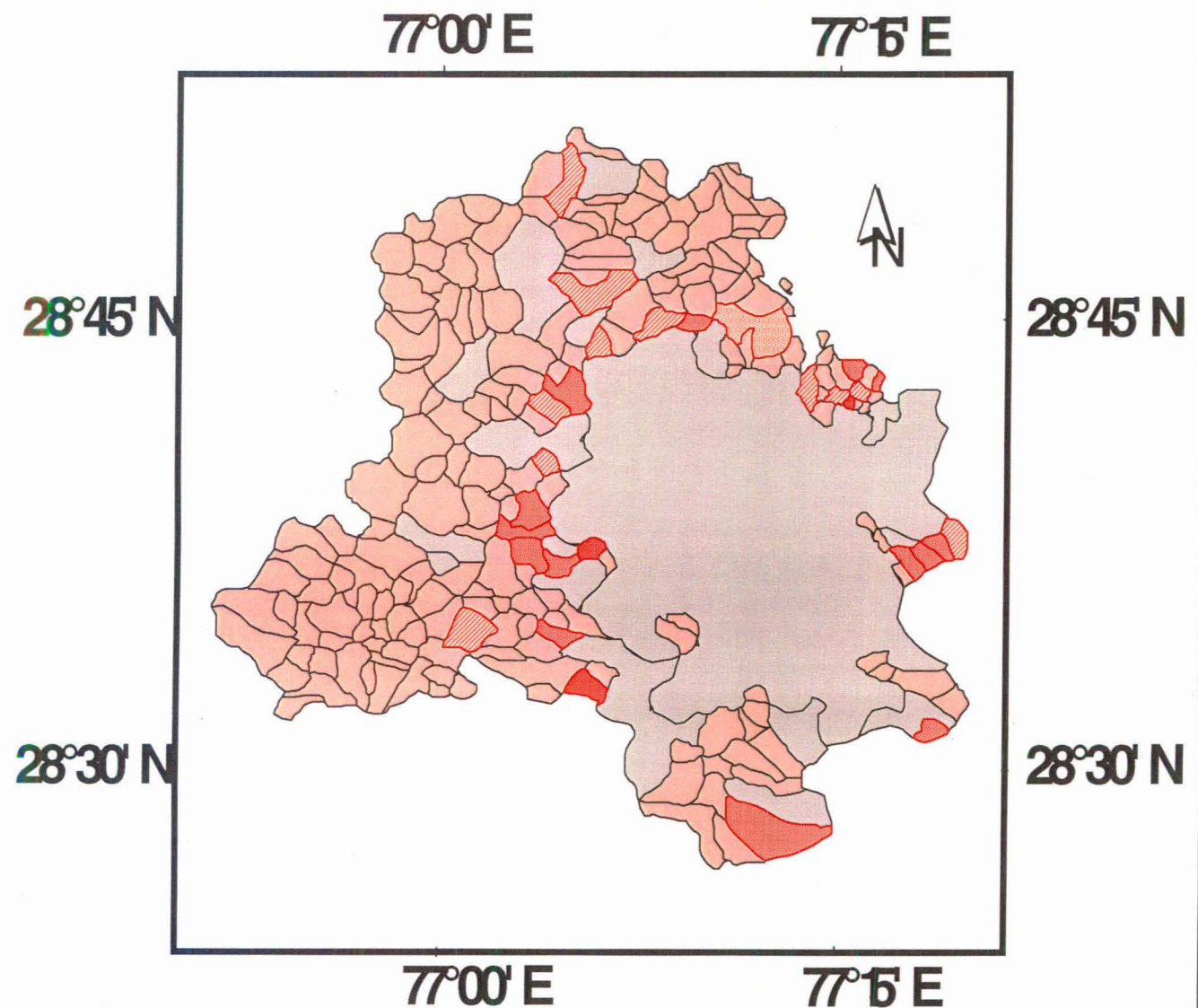
	Urban Areas of D.U.T
	Villages of D.U.T

Male Non Agricultural Workers (%)	
	Very High (> 98.00)
	High (96.01- 98.00)
	Moderate (92.01 - 96.00)
	Low (82.01 - 92.00)
	Very Low (< 82.00)








Map No.17

# Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991



	Urban Areas of D.U.T
	Villages of D.U.T

Female Non Agricultural Workers (%)	
	Highest (=100)
	High ( 98.01 - 99.80 )
	Moderate ( 90.01 - 98.00 )
	Low ( 60.01 - 90.00 )
	Very Low ( < 60.00 )



Map No.18



All of the 29 selected villages of D.U.T have more than 75% of its Male Workers in Non- agricultural activities. Sahibabad Daulat Pur has the lowest percentage (78.05%) of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, followed by Khera Khurd, Burari, Libas Pur etc. On the other hand, Mirpur Turk with 99.70% of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities bags the highest position among the other selected villages in D.U.T in 1991. The other villages having Very High percentage (above 98% ) of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities are Pooth Kalan, Mirzapur, Dabri, and Mustafabad.

**The Distribution of Female Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991 is shown in Map No.18 .**

When the Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are considered, there are three villages namely Mirpur Turk, Dabri and Kapas Hera, which have total (i.e 100%) Female Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in D.U.T in 1991. The few other villages which have Very High percentages ( above 99%) of Female Non-agricultural Workers in D.U.T are Pooth Kalan, Bhati, Nawada Majra Hastal, Kondli ,and Shahabad Mohd. Pur. Burari has the lowest percentage with only 58.16% of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities, while Sahibabad Daulat Pur follows but with a considerably higher percentage of 78.06% Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991.

In case of the villages of K.M.A in 1991, the highest percentage ( 94.38% ) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are found in Sanpa Mirzanagar, followed by Rishra, Khajuri and Dharma Pur ( all of the three latter villages having greater than 90% of its Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 1991). Paniara with 79.05% of its Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, has the lowest percentage among the selected 15 villages in K.M.A in 1991. Kamrabad with 79.06% of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities follows Paniara close by.

**The Distribution of Male Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991 is shown in Map No.19 .**

In case of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, Sanpa Mirzanagar with 94.39% once agains tops the list, followed by Rishra and Khajuri with greater than 93%



88°00' E

88°15' E

88°30' E






**Male Non Agricultural Workers  
in the villages of K.M.A  
satisfying the 3 Census  
criteria in 1991**

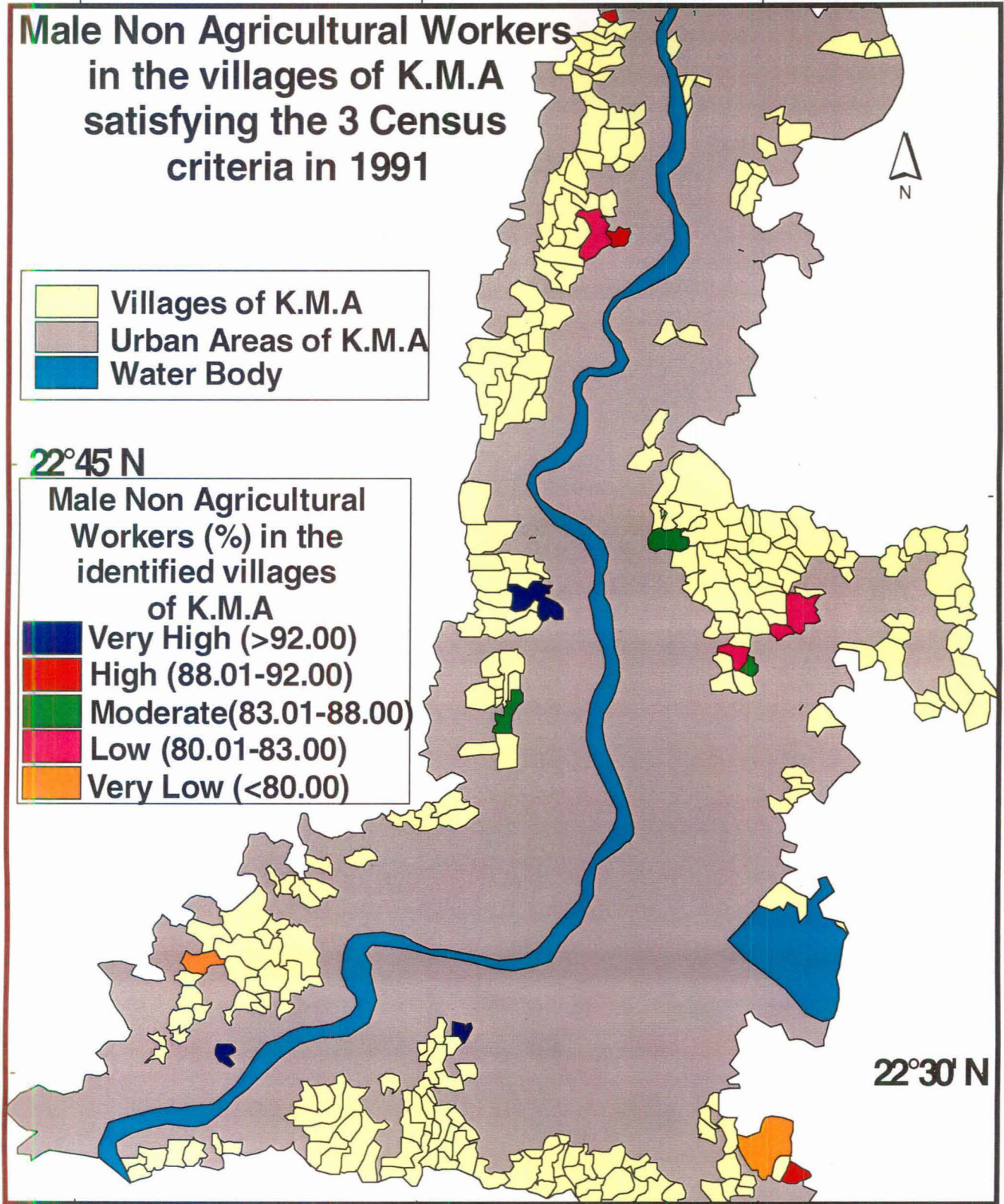


-  Villages of K.M.A
-  Urban Areas of K.M.A
-  Water Body

22°45' N

**Male Non Agricultural  
Workers (%) in the  
identified villages  
of K.M.A**

-  Very High (>92.00)
-  High (88.01-92.00)
-  Moderate(83.01-88.00)
-  Low (80.01-83.00)
-  Very Low (<80.00)



22°30' N

88°00' E

88°15' E

88°30' E

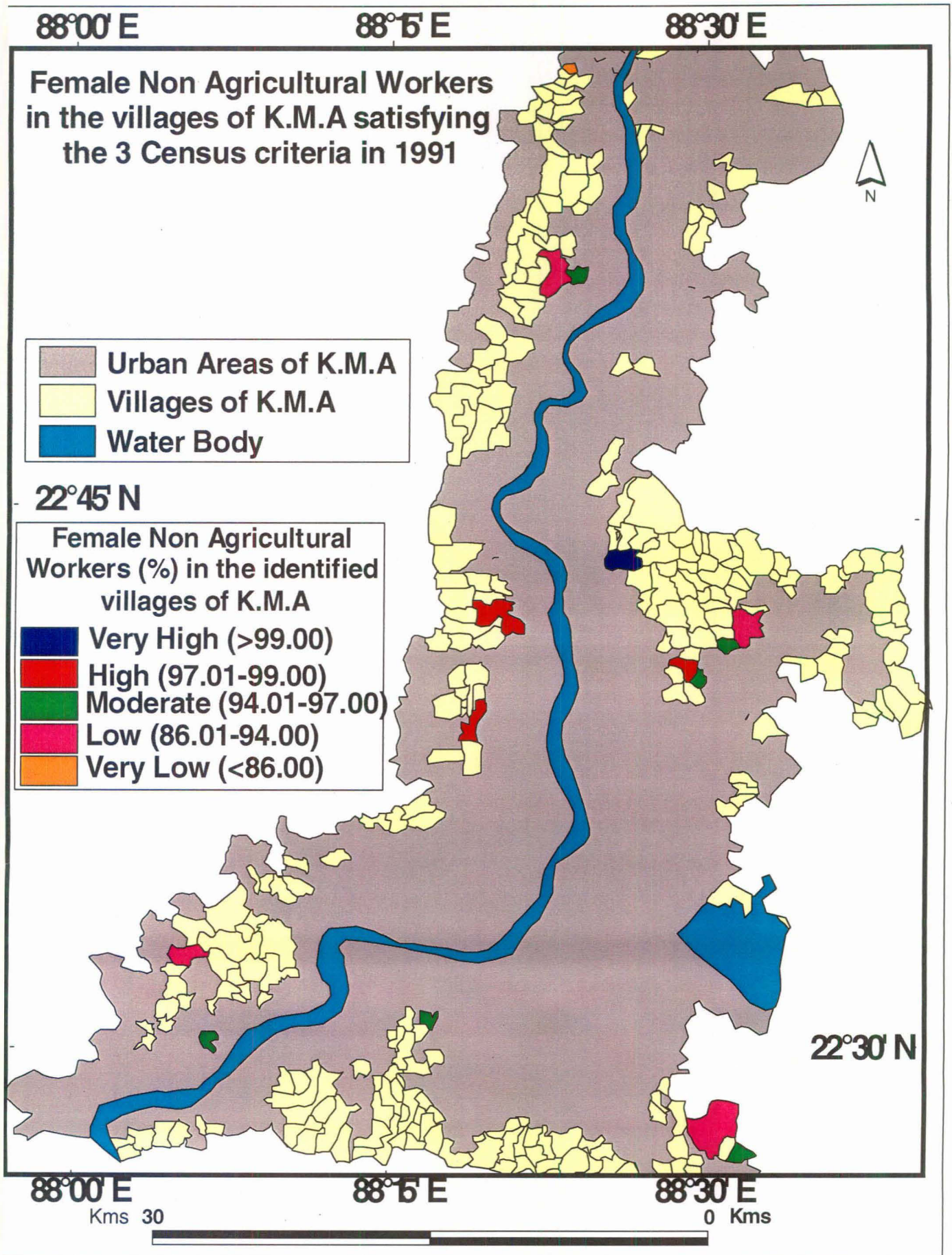
Kms 30

0 Kms



Map No.19





**Map No.20**



of its Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Paniara with 78.15% of its Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities has the lowest percentage followed by Kamrabad with 78.32% of its Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991.

The **Distribution of Female Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 1991** is shown in **Map No.20**. Ruiya has the highest percentage (99.15%) of Female Workers in Non-agricultural activities, followed closely by Muragachha, Rishra, and Raghunathpur ( all of the three latter villages having greater than 97% of Female workers engaged in non-agricultural activities ). The lowest percentage is however found at Amodghata with 71.07% of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991.

#### **4.B ) Villages with urban characteristics (Scenario in 2001) :**

In 2001, 46 villages in D.U.T and 26 villages in K.M.A are identified which satisfy the 3 Census criteria, and thus are the villages with urban characteristics.

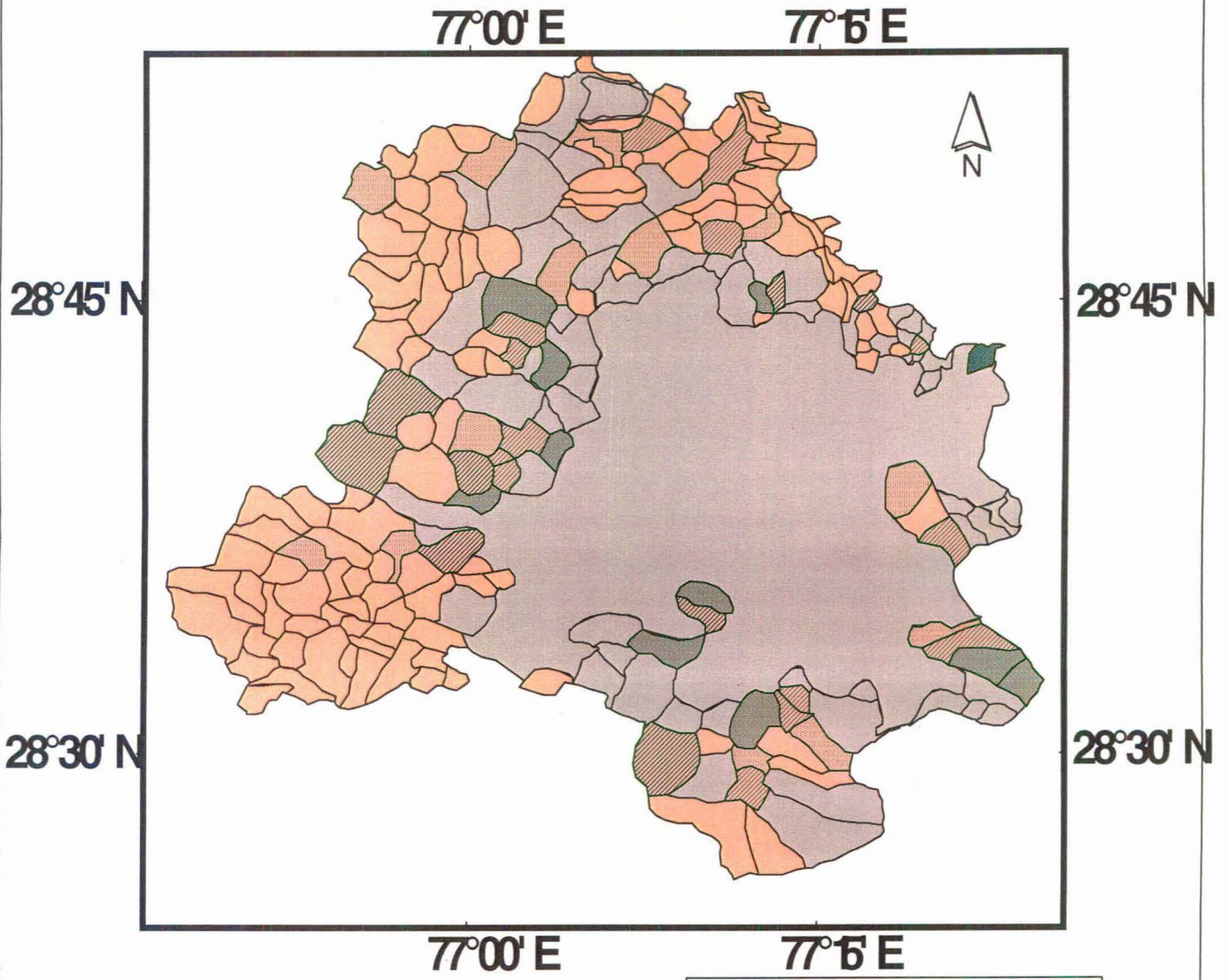
##### **4.B.i . Demographic Characteristics :**

##### **4.B.i.a) Total Population :**

The **Distribution of Total Population of the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 21**. The highest population of 1,03,165 persons is found at Mandoli, in the north eastern part of D.U.T. The extremely high population of Mandoli is perhaps because of the fact that in 1991, this was included in the urban Municipal corporation of New Delhi, but due to some unknown reason, it has been declassified into a village once again in 2001. The other villages with high Population ( 19001-40000 persons ) are Chattar Pur, Moradabad Pahari, Nilothi, Mukand Pur, Nithari and Karala. These villages are generally concentrated in the southern, north western and south eastern parts of D.U.T. The Moderate Population category villages ranging from 12001 to 19000 persons are generally found in the western, southern and north eastern parts of D.U.T in 2001. Some of these villages are Kamal Pur Majra Burari, Baqiabad, Tikri Kalan, Bapraula, Jharoda Kalan, Dindar Pur, Kusum Pur etc. The villages with Low and Very Low population are scattered all over D.U.T . Some of the villages of Low



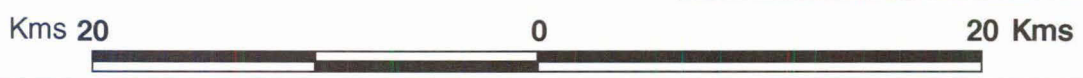
# Population Distribution in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



Urban Areas of D.U.T  
 Villages of D.U.T

**Total Population**

- Very High ( > 40000 )
- High ( 19001 - 40000 )
- Moderate ( 12001 - 19000 )
- Low ( 7001 - 12000 )
- Very Low ( < 7000 )



Map No.21



88°00' E      88°15' E

# Population Distribution in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



- Urban Areas of K.M.A
- Villages of K.M.A
- Water Body

## Total Population in the identified villages of K.M.A

- Very High(11001-16738)
- High(8001-11000)
- Moderate(6501-8000)
- Low(5501-6500)
- Very Low(5003-5500)

22°45' N

22°30' N

88°00' E

88°15' E

Kms 20

0 Kms

Map No.22



population category, ranging from 7001 to 12000 persons, are Tilang Pur Kotla, Raja Pur Khurd, Maidan Garhi etc. The lowest population of 5057 persons, among the selected villages of D.U.T in 2001 is found at Darya Pur Kalan. Some of the other villages with Very Low population ( less than 7000 persons ) are Bhor Garh, Ibrahim Pur, Khera Kalan, Qutub Garh, Khera etc.

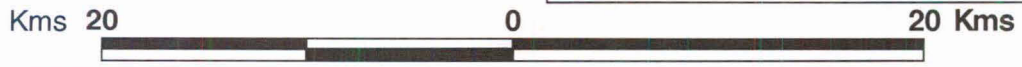
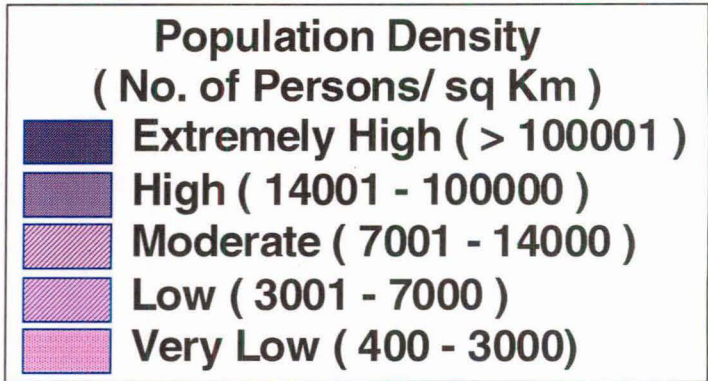
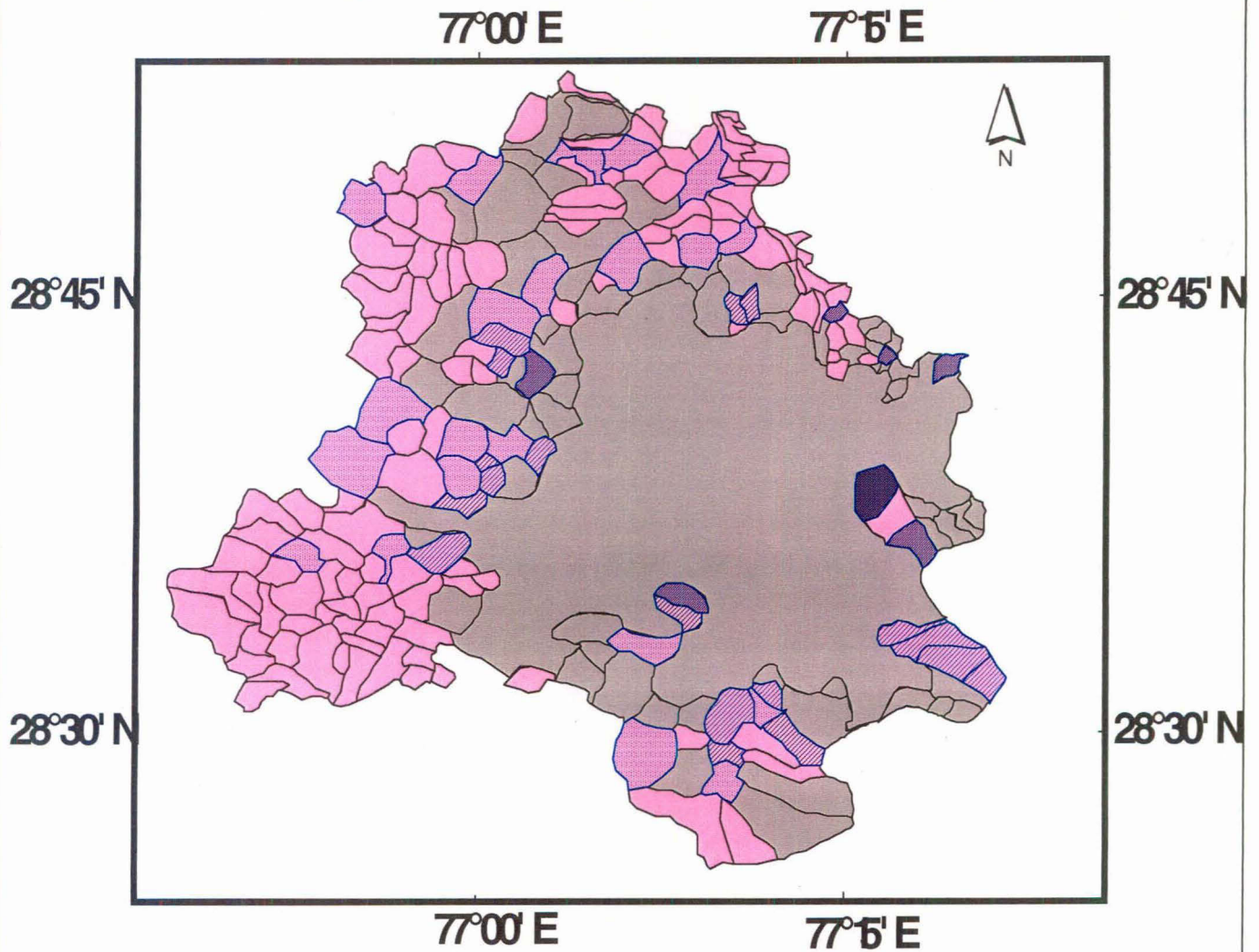
**The Distribution of Total Population of the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No.22** . Among the 26 selected villages of K.M.A in 2001, the highest population of 16,738 persons is found at Baruipur. This is the only member of the Very High population category. The villages of K.M.A having High population, ranging from 8001 to 11000 persons, are scattered all over the area. These villages are Kulai, Jaypur Bill, Nawapara, Kalua, Mallikpur, Haraiharpur, Chak Kanthalaia. 5 villages belong to the moderate category of population ranging from 6501 to 8000 persons found mainly in the central eastern and south western part of K.M.A in 2001. These villages are Sankrailjala, Manushpur, Dankuni, Bilkanda, and Teghari. Ramchandrapur (I.D. No: 194), Danga, Teleni Para, Chak Barbaria are some of the villages of the Low population category ranging from 5501 to 6500 persons in K.M.A in 2001. The lowest population of 5003 persons is found at Mohanpara. The other members of the Very Low population category , ranging from 5003 to 5500 persons, are Kendua, Nabghara, Ramchandrapur (I.D No: 200).

#### **4.B.i.b) Density of Population :**

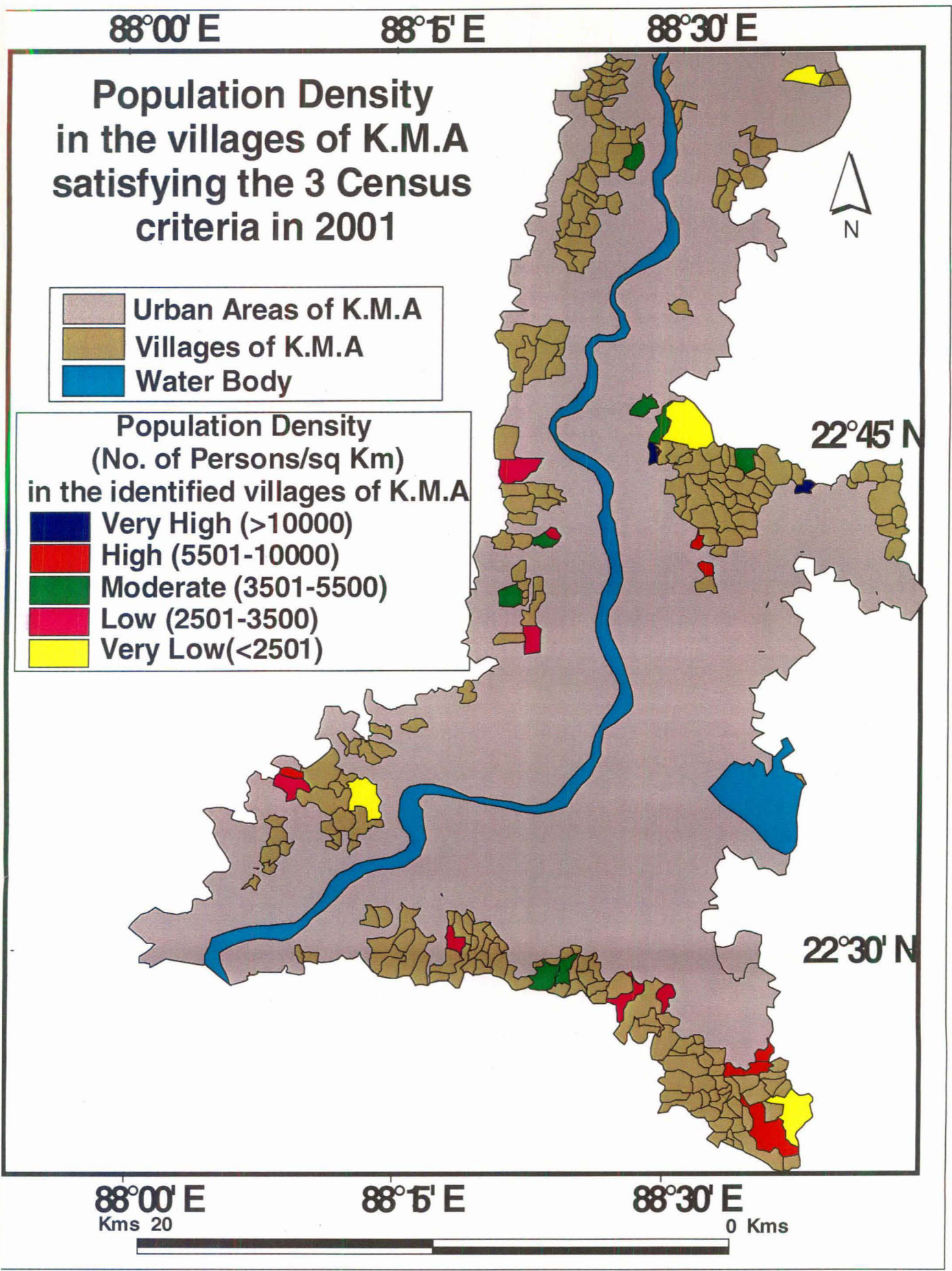
**The Density of Population of the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 23** . In 2001, the Density of population is highest at Shakar Pur Baramad ( 1,02,840 persons/ sq Km ) in the south eastern part of D.U.T. As this density is extremely high, so it is included in a separate category. The High density class ranges from ( 14001 to 10,0000 ) persons /sq Km , and the members are Nithari, Baqiabad, Mandoli, Chilla Saroda Khadar, and Moradabad Pahari. The Moderate category ranges from ( 7001 to 14000 ) persons/sq Km. Some of the members of this category are Chandan Hola, Nangli Sakrawati, Tilang Pur Kotla etc. The lowest population density ( 636 persons/sq Km ) of D.U.T in 2001 is at Darya Pur Kalan . Some



# Population Density in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



Map No.23



Map No.24



of the other villages with Very Low population Density are Khera Kalan, Bakkarwala, aya Nahar, Maidan Garhi, Karala etc.

**The Density of Population of the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 24** . In 2001, the Density of population is highest ( 10,975 persons/sq Km ) at Teghari in the east central part of K.M.A. Along with it, Chak Barbaria also belongs to the Very High Density of population category in 2001. The High Density of population category ranges from ( 5501 to 10,000 ) persons/sq Km and some of the villages in this category are Nabghara, Mohanpur, Telenipara, Mallikpur etc. There are 8 villages in the Moderate Density category ranging from ( 3501 to 5500 ) persons/sq Km. Some of these villages are Manushpur, Belumilki, Basai, Bilkanda, Babanpur etc. The lowest population Density ( 1399 persons/sq Km ) of K.M.A in 2001 is found at Chak Kanthalia. Three of the other villages with Very Low Population Density in 2001 are Baruipur, Sankrailjala, and Kulia.

#### **4.B.ii. Social Characteristics :**

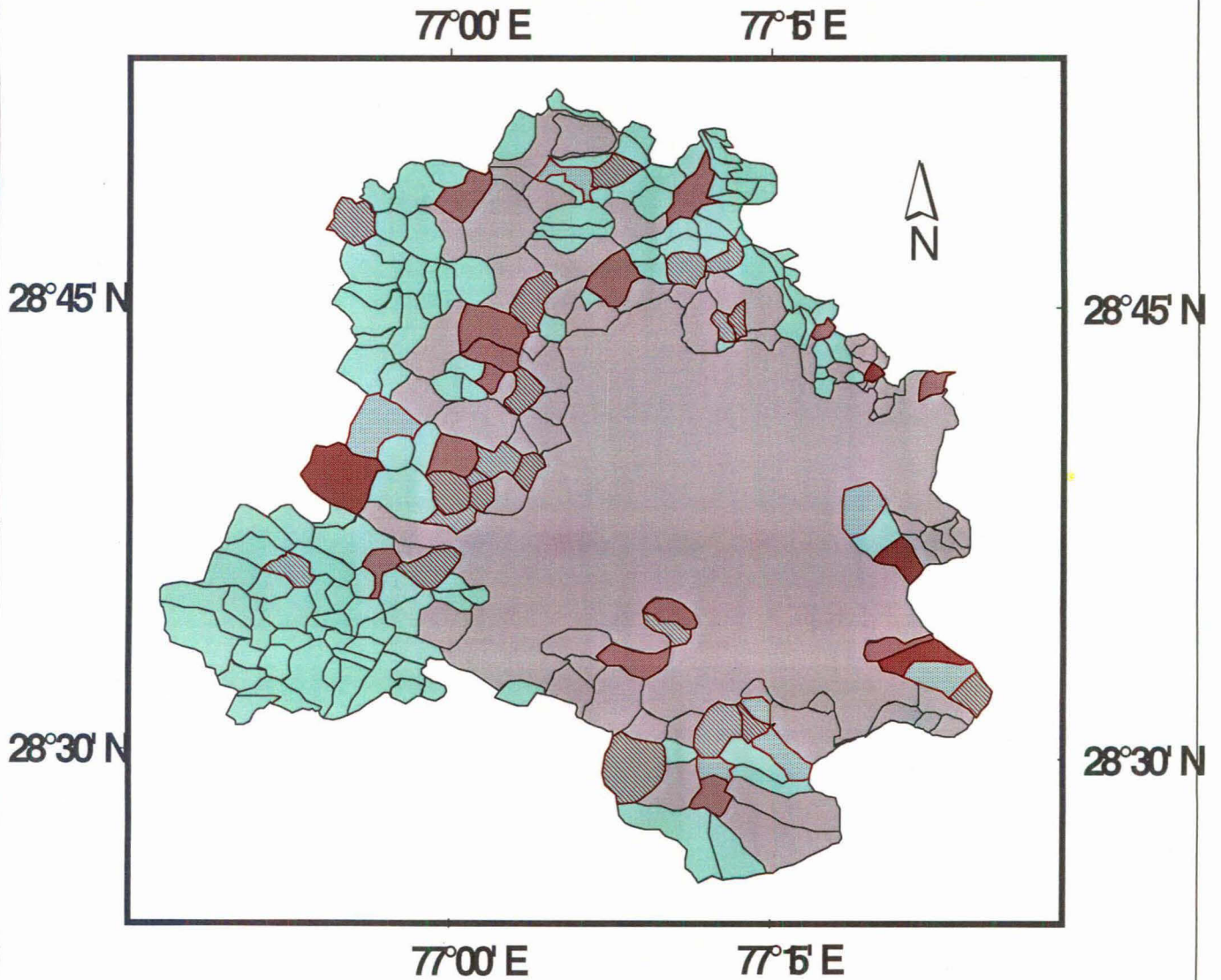
##### **4.B.ii a ) Sex Ratio :**

**The Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in the **Map No. 25**. In 2001, the highest Sex Ratio of 950 females/1000 males is found at Chilla Saroda Khadar in D.U.T . Some other villages also fall along with this in the Very high Sex Ratio category ranging above 870 females/1000 males. Some of the villages in this category are Khan Pur Dhani, Jharoda Kalan Saidabad etc. The High Sex Ratio category ranges from 831-870 females/ 1000 males and some of the villages in this category are Moradabad Pahari, Malik Pur Kohi, BakkarWala etc. The lowest Sex Ratio in D.U.T in 2001 is as low as 586 females/1000 males , which is found at Tikri Kalan. Some of the other villages with Very Low Sex Ratio in D.U.T are Shakar Pur Baramad, Bhor Garh, Aali etc.

**The Sex Ratio in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in the **Map No. 26** . The highest Sex Ratio of 986 females/1000 males is found at Kalua in K.M.A in 2001. Some of the other Very High Sex Ratio ( greater than 960



# Sex Ratio in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



Urban Areas of D.U.T  
 Villages of D.U.T

**Sex Ratio**  
( No. of Females/ 1000 Males )

Very High ( > 870 )  
 High ( 831 - 870 )  
 Moderate ( 801 - 830 )  
 Low ( 731 - 800 )  
 Very Low ( < 731 )

Kms 10                      0                      10Kms

Map No.25



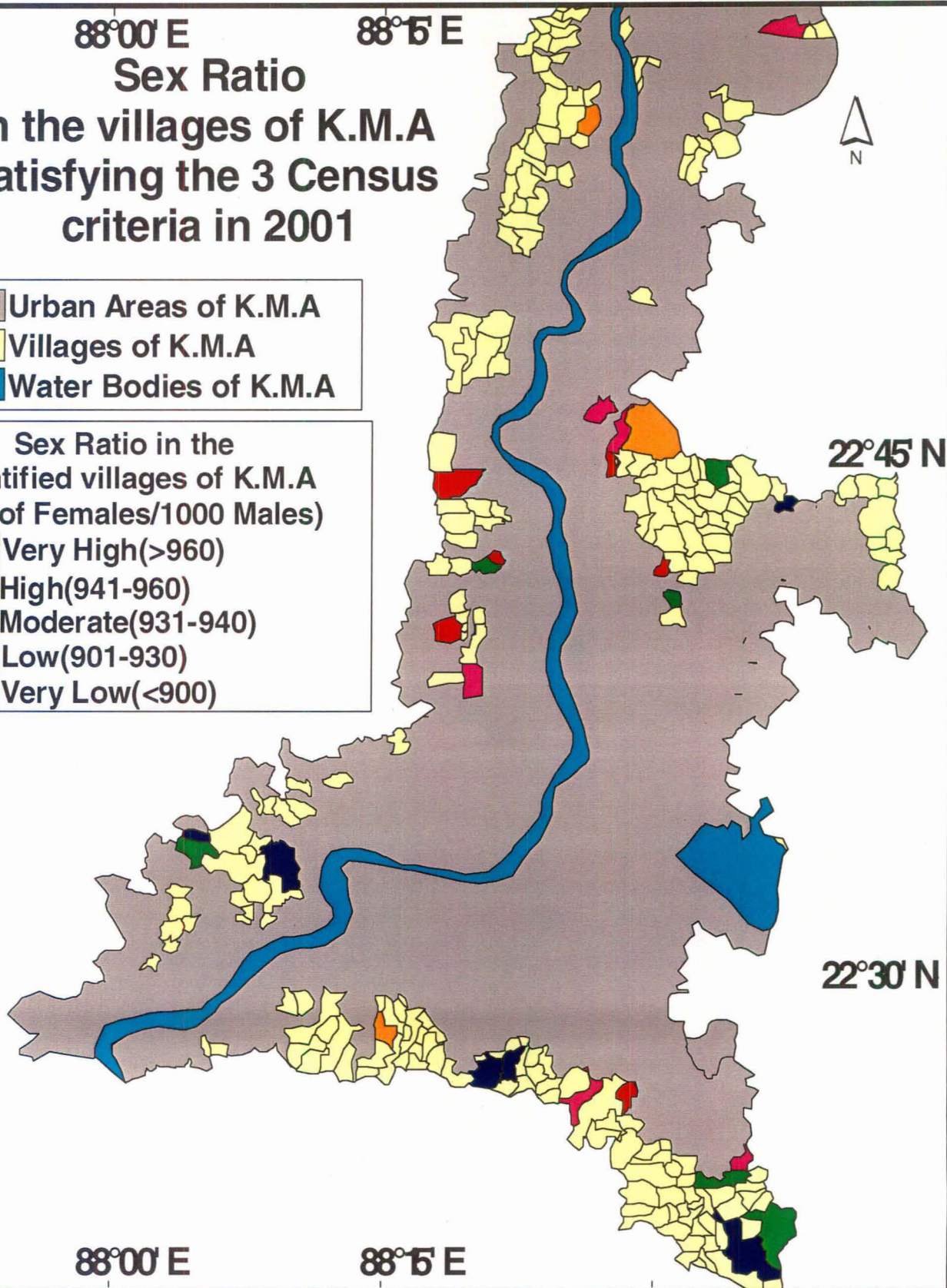
88°00' E      88°15' E

## Sex Ratio in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



- Urban Areas of K.M.A
- Villages of K.M.A
- Water Bodies of K.M.A

- Sex Ratio in the  
identified villages of K.M.A  
(No. of Females/1000 Males)**
- Very High(>960)
  - High(941-960)
  - Moderate(931-940)
  - Low(901-930)
  - Very Low(<900)



88°00' E      88°15' E

Kms 20  0 Kms

Map No.26



females/1000 males) villages are Ramchandrapur [I.D. No: 194], Chak Barbaria, Kalua, Nabghara, Sankrailjala etc. On the other hand, the lowest Sex Ratio among the K.M.A selected villages is 886 females/ 1000 males found at Chak Kanthalia. Some of the other Low Sex Ratio (901-930 females/1000 males ) villages are Manushpur, Asuti, Mallikpur, Babanpur etc.

It is to be mentioned that the sex ratio is quite better in the villages of K.M.A than the villages of D.U.T in terms of both the highest, lowest as well as the general comparison. The situation of sex ratio is quite alarming in the villages of D.U.T where it is as low as 586 females/ 1000 males even in 2001.

#### **4.B.ii.b ) Educational Attainments ( Literacy Rate ) :**

The **Distribution of Total Literacy in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 27** . The highest Total Literacy Rate of 98.46% is found in Chilla Saroda Khadar . Some of the other villages with high total Literacy Rate i.e greater than 82% are Khera Kalan, Mohd. Pur Majri, Kamal Pur Majra Burari, Khan Pur Dhani etc. The lowest Total Literacy Rate in D.U.T in 2001 is 50.21% found at Shakar Pur Baramad. Some of the other villages with low Total Literacy rates are Chandan Hola, Tikri Khurd etc.

In D.U.T, the highest Male Literacy Rate is 99.46% at Chilla Saroda Khadar, while the highest Female Literacy Rate is 97.42% , also found at Chilla Saroda Khadar. The lowest Male Literacy rate is 58.67%, while the lowest Female Literacy Rate is as low as 33.81 % , both of which are found in Sahak Pur Baramad.

The **Distribution of Total Literacy in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 28** . The highest Total Literacy Rate of 88.39% is found at Basai. The highest Male and Female Literacy Rates are 93.45% and 82.97% respectively, both of which are found in Basai itself. The lowest Total Literacy Rate ( 60.67% ) , lowest Male Literacy Rate ( 65.61% ) as well as lowest Female Literacy Rate (55.56%) is found in Sankrailjala.

When a comparative assessment is done between the two study areas, it is seen that , the Total and Male Literacy Rates are higher in D.U.T villages , but the Female Literacy Rate



# Total Literacy in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001

77°00' E

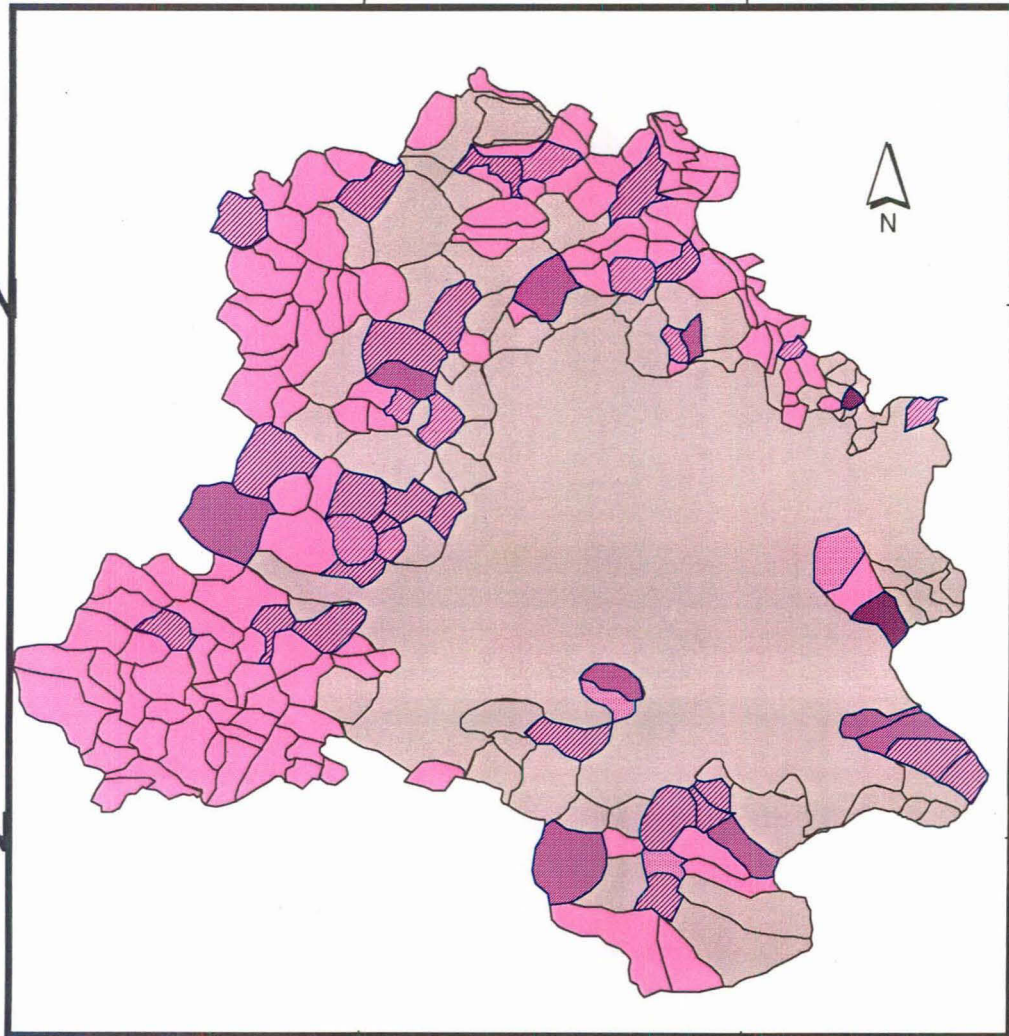
77°5' E

28°45' N

28°45' N

28°30' N






28°30' N



77°00' E

77°5' E

	Urban Areas of D.U.T
	Villages of D.U.T

Total Literacy Rate (%)	
	90.01 - 98.46
	82.01 - 90.00
	75.00 - 82.00
	65.01 - 75.00
	50.01 - 65.00

Kms 20

0

20 Kms



Map No.27

88°00' E

88°5' E

# Total Literacy Rate in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



- Urban Areas of K.M.A
- Villages of K.M.A
- Water Body

## Total Literacy Rate(%) in the identified villages of K.M.A

- Very High(>85.00)
- High(80.01-85.00)
- Moderate(75.01- 80.00)
- Low(70.01 - 75.00)
- Very Low(<70.01)

22°45' N

22°30' N

88°00' E

88°5' E

Kms 20

0 Kms

Map No.28



is quite lower than the K.M.A villages. This also adds to the fact that the village society in D.U.T is not in much favour of female literacy and the K.M.A villages are more advanced than the D.U.T villages in this social aspect. Both the Sex Ratio and the Female Literacy Rate are important indicators of the condition of females in any society. In 2001 also, the situation is quite bad in the villages of D.U.T, which has been identified and probable to be urbanized in the next Census year. This also adds to the fact that the social development in these villages is still so low, and needs quite large scale plans and programmes specially developed and executed properly for the women folks of the villages, for an overall development of the villages to be urbanized, that will also have an effect on the nearby urban Metropolitan areas.

#### **4.B.ii.c) Educational Facilities :**

In 2001, there are 7 types of Educational facilities available in the villages of D.U.T, namely Primary School, Middle School, Secondary School, Senior Secondary School, College, Industrial School and Adult Literacy Centre. Out of the 46 selected villages in D.U.T, the highest Educational facility is found at Mandoli ( with 34 Primary Schools, 13 Middle Schools, 7 Secondary Schools, 5 Senior Secondary Schools, and 1 Industrial School) , followed by Moradabad Pahari ( with 10 Primary Schools, 11 Middle Schools, 10 Secondary Schools, and 9 Senior Secondary Schools) , Karala ( with 6 Primary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, 3 Secondary Schools, 3 Senior Secondary Schools), Jharoda Kalan ( with 5 Primary Schools, 5 Middle Schools, 3 Secondary Schools, and 3 Senior Secondary Schools)etc. The Educational facility is totally absent in 3 villages of D.U.T namely Shakar Pur Baramad, Chilla Saroda Khadar, and Kotla Mahigiran. The villages which have very less but atleast some Educational facility available within the village boundaries are Kusum Pur, Tilang Pur Kotla, Mohd. Pur Majri, Ibrahim Pur ( all of them with only 1 Primary School ) etc. It is to be mentioned that College is present in only 1 village ( Maidan Garhi ) of D.U.T , among the 46 selected villages in 2001. Apart from Mandoli, Industrial School is present in another village only i.e Jaffar Pur Kalan.

In K.M.A, there are 6 types of Educational facilities available in the selected villages in 2001. These are Primary School, Middle School, Secondary School, Senior Secondary

School, College and Training School. The highest Educational facility is found in Baruipur ( with 8 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 Secondary School, 1 Senior Secondary School, and 1 Training School ), followed by Mallikpur ( with 2 Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools, 2 Secondary Schools, and 1 Senior Secondary School ), and Dankuni (with 6 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School ). College is present in only 1 village ( Babanpur ) ,while Training School is present in only in Baruipur (already mentioned ) out of the 26 selected villages of K.M.A in 2001. There is only 1 village in K.M.A i.e Sankrailjala which is devoid of any Educational facility. The other villages which have very less Educational facilities are Harihar Pur, Ramchandrapur [I.D. No: 200], Kalua, Teghari, Bilkanda, Mohanpur, Chak Kanthalia, Chak Barbaria, Kokapur, and Kulia ( all of them with only 1 Primary School ).

#### **4.B.ii.d ) Medical Facilities :**

In 2001, there are 7 categories of medical facilities available in the selected villages of D.U.T. These are Hospital, Dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Primary Health Centre, Family Welfare Centre, nursing Home, Registered Medical Practitioner. Among the selected villages of D.U.T, the highest Medical facility is available in Baktawar Pur ( with 1 Hospital, 1 Dispensary, 2 Nursing Home, and 10 Registered Medical Practitioner ), followed by Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri ( with 1 Dispensary, and 16 Registered Medical Practitioner ), Mandoli ( with 5 Dispensary, 2 Family Planning Centre, 3 Nursing Home, 4 Registered Medical Practitioner ) etc. There are 14 villages with absolutely no medical facilities. Some of these are Shakar Pur Baramad, Chilla Saroda Khadar, Bakkar Wala, Shafi Pur Ranhola, Nilothi, Dindar Pur, Neb Sarai etc. The villages with very less Medical facilities are Tilang Pur Kotla, Bapraula and Khera Kalan ( all of the 3 having only 1 Dispensary within the village boundaries ).

In K.M.A, there are 5 types of Medical facilities available in the selected villages, namely Dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Primary Health Centre, Nursing Home and Registered Medical Practitioner. The highest Medical facility in K.M.A is found in Baruipur ( with 29 Dispensaries, 3 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 4 Primary Health Centres, 8 Nursing Homes, and 4 Registered Medical Practitioners ) followed by

Ramchandrapur [ I.D. No: 194] ( with 10 Dispensaries, 3 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 1 Primary Health Centre, and 11 Registered Medical Practitioners ), Nabghara (with 6 Dispensaries, 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 2 Nursing homes and 12 Registered Medical Practitioners ), and Kalua ( with 7 Dispensaries, 6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 1 Primary Health Centre and 4 Registered Medical Practitioner ). Manushpur and Chak Barbaria is devoid of any type of Medical facilities in 2001, which is a severe backlog in the overall social development of the whole study area itself. Bilkanda (with 1 Dispensary, 1 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 1 Primary Health Centre, and 1 Registered Private Practitioner ) , Jaypur Bill (with 1 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and 1 Registered Medical Practitioner) , Hariharpur ( with only 1 Primary Health Centre ), etc are some of the villages with low Medical facilities in K.M.A in 2001.

#### **4.B.iii . Infrastructure and Amenities :**

##### **4.B.iii a ) Drinking Water Facility :**

In 2001, there are 6 sources of Drinking water available in the villages of D.U.T as well as K.M.A. These are the traditional Well , Tank and Canal water, and the more modern Tap, Tube Well and Hand Pump.

The highest Drinking Water facility in 2001 is found at 2 villages namely Jaffar Pur Kalan and Malik Pur Kohi ( both of which have access to Tap water, Well water, Tank water, Tube Well water, and Hand Pumped water ), followed by Bhor Garh( with access to Tap water, Tank water, Tube Well, Hand Pump as well as Canal water), Darya Pur Kalan and Khera Kalan( both of which have access to Tank water, Well water, Tube Well and Hand Pumped water) etc. The villages with lowest Drinking water facilities are Nithari, Mubarak Pur Dabas, Bapraula, and Nilothi ( all of these have access to only Tap Water ). Thus it is seen that only Bhor Garh have access to Canal water, while except Kotla Mahigiran and Baqiabad, all of the other 44 villages have access to Tap water in D.U.T in 2001. It is to be noted that no village is devoid of access to none of the Drinking water sources in 2001 in D.U.T, moreover, all the villages have access to more than one source of Drinking water in D.U.T. , which is definitely a positive sign of development.

In K.M.A, the highest Drinking Water facility in 2001 are found at 2 villages namely Nawapara and Basai ( both of them having access to Tap water, Well water, Tube Well water and Hand Pump water ), followed by Baruipur and Belumilki ( both of them having access to Tap water, Tube Well and Hand Pump water ). Atleast some source of water is available in all the selected villages of K.M.A in 2001, quite similar to the situation in D.U.T . The lowest Drinking Water facility is available in most of the villages of K.M.A. Some of these villages are Kulia (access to only tube Well water ), Kendua ( access to only Hand Pump water ), Sankrailjala, Teghari, Mohanpur ( all of the latter 3 having access to only Tube Well water ) etc. Danga and Nabghara are the only villages having access to Canal water as Drinking water apart from other sources like Tube Well and Hand Pump. Tank water is available to only 1 village ( Chak Barbaria ), while Tap water is available to only 4 villages (namely Belumilki, Nawapara, Basai, and Baruipur ).Thus most of the villages have access to Tubewell or Hand Pump as the main source of Drinking water facility in K.M.A in 2001.

#### **4.B.iii b ) Transportation Facility :**

Railway Station is present only in 1 village out of the 46 selected villages in D.U.T. This village ( Khera Kalan ) also has a Bus stop within its boundary and thus has the highest Transportation facilities in 2001. All the other villages have a Bus Stop facility. Thus the transportation facility is considerably well developed within the selected villages of D.U.T in 2001.

In the K.M.A villages, Railway Station is present in 4 out of the 26 selected villages, namely Sankrailjala, Manushpur, Mallikpur, and Baruipur. Except Mallikpur, all the 3 other villages also have a Bus stop within the village, and thus has the highest Transportation facilities in 2001. There are 9 villages which have no Transportation facility available in 2001. These villages are Jaypur Bill, Dankuni, Nawapara, Basai, Bilkanda, Asuti, Teghari, Ramchandrapur [ I.D. No: 200 ] and Danga. All the other villages have atleast a Bus stop within their village boundaries.



#### **4.B.iii c ) Communication Facility ( Post & Telephone services ) :**

There are 3 types of Communication facilities available in the selected villages of D.U.T in 2001, namely the traditional Post Office, Telegraph Office and the more modern Telephone facility. Chattar Pur and Maidan Garhi have access to all the 3 types of Communication facilities namely, a Post Office, a Telegraph Office and Telephone facilities and thus has the highest communication facilities in D.U.T in 2001. These are followed by Baktawar Pur, Tikri Khurd, Bhor Garh, Tikri Kalan, Jharoda Kalan and many others , all of which have access to a Post Office and Telephone facilities. Shakar Pur Baramad and Kotla Mahigiran have access to no Communication facilities in 2001. Apart from the latter 2 villages, and Aali, all the other villages of D.U.T have access to Telephone facilities in 2001. It is seen that Post Office and Telegraph Office are absent in many of the selected villages of D.U.T in 2001. ~

In K.M.A villages, there are 2 types of Communication facilities in 2001, namely Post Office and Telephone. The highest Communication facilities are available in 6 villages namely Kendua, Nabghara, Manushpur, Belumilki, Mallikpur, and Baruipur ( all of which have access to Post Office and Telephone facility ). Sankrailjala, Nawapara, and Chak Barbaria are the villages having no access to any form of Communication facilities in 2001. Thus the situation is quite bad in the villages of K.M.A in this era of globalisation, when transportation and communication are the two most important lifelines of general mass, specially in the developing nations like India. Asuti and Teleni Para are the 2 villages among the selected 26 villages of K.M.A which have access to only Post Office and no Telephones. All the other villages have access to Telephone facility but no access to Post office within their village boundaries.

#### **4.B.iii d ) Road Network :**

None of the villages in D.U.T in 2001 has only Kuchha Road facility. There are 40 villages which are more developed and have only Pucca Roads, some of these are Bakhtawar Pur, Tikri Khurd, Bhor Garh, Darya Pur Kalan, Nithari etc. There are only 6 villages which have a mixture of Kuchha and Pucca Roads in D.U.T. These villages are

Karala, Mohd. Pur Majra Burari, Raja Pur Khurd, Moradabad Pahari, Malik Pur Kohi, and Aali.

In K.M.A, there is only 1 village (Chak Barbaria ) which have only Kuchha road, while Baruipur and Ramchandrapur [ ID. No: 200 ] are the 2 villages which have only Pucca roads in 2001. Thus the former is the least developed and the latter two villages are the most developed in terms of Road facility in K.M.A in 2001. All the other villages of K.M.A have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuccha Road facility in 2001.

#### **4.B.iii e ) Power Supply :**

Most of the villages in D.U.T have access to Power Supply for all the purposes in 2001. Some of these villages are Bakhtawar Pur, Tikri Khurd, Bhor Garh, Ibrahim Pur, Mubarak Pur Dabas etc. The villages which have power supply for Domestic and Agricultural purposes only are Qadi Pur, Kamal Pur Majra Burari, Nilothi and Neb Sarai. There are 2 villages , namely Moradabad Pahari and Kusum Pur which have Power Supply only for Domestic purposes in 2001. Baqiabad is the only village in D.U.T which do not have access to electricity for any purpose in 2001.

There are 5 villages in K.M.A in 2001, which has access to Power Supply for all purposes. These villages are Belumilki, Teleni Para, Teghari, Mallikpur and Hariharpur. Kalua is the only village which has no access to Power supply for any purpose. There is only 1 village ( Baruipur) which has access to Power Supply for Agricultural purposes. Most of the villages have access to Power supply for Domestic and Other purposes.

When a comparative assessment is done between two study areas, the situation is quite similar. There is only 1 village, in both the study areas in 2001, which have no access to Power Supply for any purpose. But a contrasting scenario is also observed. The majority of villages of D.U.T have access to Power Supply for all the purposes while in K.M.A, there are only 5 such villages in 2001.

In Table 4.3, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected villages of D.U.T for 2001 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of D.U.T which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year .** It is seen that **Mandoli ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Baqiabad is the last** among the 46 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the 3 Census criteria in 2001. Thus although all of the 46 villages are probable to be urbanised in the next Census year, according to the Census criteria, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio- economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Khera Khurd, Moradabad Pahari, Bakhtawar Pur, Jaffar Pur Kalan, Jharoda Kalan, Qutub Garh, Chattar Pur, KARala, Malik Pur Kohi.** The 4 villages with low socio- economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Kotla Mahigiran, Kusum pur, Shakar Pur Baramad, Aali** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

In Table 4.4, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected villages of K.M.A for 2001 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of K.M.A which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year.** It is seen that **Baruipur ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Chak Barbaria is the last** among the 26 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the 3 Census criteria in 2001. Thus although all of the 26 villages are probable to be urbanised in the next Census year, according to the Census criteria, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio- economic developmental status ( also evident from the table itself ). **The other top ranking villages** are **Nabghara, Mallikpur, Ramchadrapur [I.D.No:194] , Belumilki, Kendua, Teleni Para, Manushpur, Kalua, Kokapur** etc. The 3 villages with low socio- economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Asuti, Jaipur Bill, Dankuni** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

**Table 4.3 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages with urban characteristics of D.U.T in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	15.7	25.7	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	143.1	4
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	7.9	7.1	14.2	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	119.2	13
3.	21	Bhor Garh	5.0	10.0	15.0	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	120.0	11
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	9.3	5.7	13.3	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	118.3	14
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	0.7	11.4	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	107.1	26
6.	38	Qadi Pur	6.4	2.9	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	13.3	101.8	33
7.	43	Khera Kalan	15.7	1.4	13.3	17.5	50.0	30.0	20.0	148.0	2
8.	46	Barwala	7.9	8.6	9.2	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	115.6	17
9.	47	Qutub Garh	10.7	13.6	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	126.0	7
10.	53	Karala	27.9	8.6	9.2	17.5	22.5	20.0	20.0	125.6	8
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	0.7	5.7	9.2	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	93.1	41
12.	55	Nithari	20.0	8.6	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	119.4	12
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	5.0	4.3	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	100.1	36
14.	71	Kamal Pur M. Burari	5.0	14.3	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	13.3	107.6	24
15.	72	Mukand Pur	5.0	14.3	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	114.3	18
16.	78	<b>Baqiabad</b>	2.1	0.0	8.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	0.0	78.0	46
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	1.4	8.6	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	109.2	21
18.	85	<b>Mandoli</b>	75.0	22.9	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	197.0	1
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	84.2	43
20.	88	Chilla SarodaKhadar	0.0	0.0	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	99.2	38
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	13.6	1.4	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	116.7	16
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	5.7	0.0	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	100.7	34
23.	93	Bapraula	5.7	1.4	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	98.0	39
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	0.7	1.4	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	97.1	40
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	8.6	0.0	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	106.1	28
26.	96	Nilothi	16.4	0.0	3.3	17.5	22.5	30.0	13.3	103.1	32
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	7.9	7.1	11.7	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	104.2	30
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	25.7	2.1	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	129.5	6
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	5.7	4.3	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	107.5	25
30.	101	Dindar Pur	4.3	0.0	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	103.5	31
31.	102	Khera	11.4	2.9	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	111.8	19



32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	17.9	7.9	15.8	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	131.5	5
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	70.0	10.0	3.3	15.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	147.5	3
34.	148	Kusum Pur	0.7	0.0	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	6.7	82.4	44
35.	149	MalikPurKohi/RPuri	2.9	24.3	15.8	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	120.5	10
36.	150	Saidabad	4.3	0.0	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	99.3	37
37.	151	Aya Nagar	8.6	0.0	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	107.7	23
38.	153	Chattar Pur	17.1	4.3	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	125.6	8
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	6.4	0.0	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	110.6	20
40.	155	Neb Sarai	10.0	0.0	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	13.3	105.0	29
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	1.4	0.0	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	100.6	35
42.	159	Chandan Hola	5.0	0.0	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	106.7	27
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	12.1	3.6	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0	117.4	15
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	80.8	45
45.	164	Aali	2.1	7.1	11.7	2.5	22.5	20.0	20.0	86.0	42
46.	165	Jait Pur	2.1	7.1	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0	108.5	22

Source : Appendix Table No: 4.17 & 4.18

**Table 4.4 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages with urban characteristics of K.M.A in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	7	Kulia	0.8	20.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5	92.5	12
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	4.2	5.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	2.5	61.7	24
3.	19	Kendua	5.0	42.0	4.2	50.0	22.5	10.0	5	138.7	6
4.	20	Nabghara	2.5	70.0	9.2	50.0	22.5	10.0	5	169.2	2
5.	28	Sankrailjala	0.0	15.0	4.2	0.0	50.0	10.0	5	84.2	17
6.	53	Manushpur	1.7	0.0	4.2	50.0	50.0	10.0	5	120.8	8
7.	77	Dankuni	6.7	6.0	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5	61.8	23
8.	88	Belumilki	2.5	30.0	11.7	50.0	22.5	10.0	17.5	144.2	5
9.	94	Nawapara	5.8	28.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	5	62.2	22
10.	95	Basai	1.7	33.0	13.3	30.0	0.0	10.0	5	93.0	11
11.	99	Kokapur	0.8	28.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5	100.5	10
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	0.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.5	13.3	26
13.	135	Bilkanda	5.8	3.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	2.5	78.0	18
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	0.8	17.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5	89.5	16

15.	138	Mohanpur	0.8	18.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5	90.5	15
16.	139	Teleni Para	2.5	49.0	4.2	20.0	22.5	10.0	17.5	125.7	7
17.	151	Bilkanda	0.8	14.0	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5	64.0	21
18.	155	Teghari	0.8	29.0	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	17.5	91.5	13
19.	162	Asuti	1.7	21.0	4.2	20.0	0.0	10.0	2.5	59.3	25
20.	186	Kalua	0.8	51.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	0	118.5	9
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	2.5	75.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5	149.2	4
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	0.8	8.0	4.2	30.0	0.0	20.0	5	68.0	20
23.	202	Danga	5.8	14.0	9.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5	74.0	19
24.	222	Mallikpur	13.3	33.0	5.8	50.0	27.5	10.0	17.5	157.2	3
25.	223	Hariharpur	0.8	6.0	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	17.5	91.0	14
26.	228	Baruipur	17.5	177.0	11.7	50.0	50.0	20.0	5	331.2	1

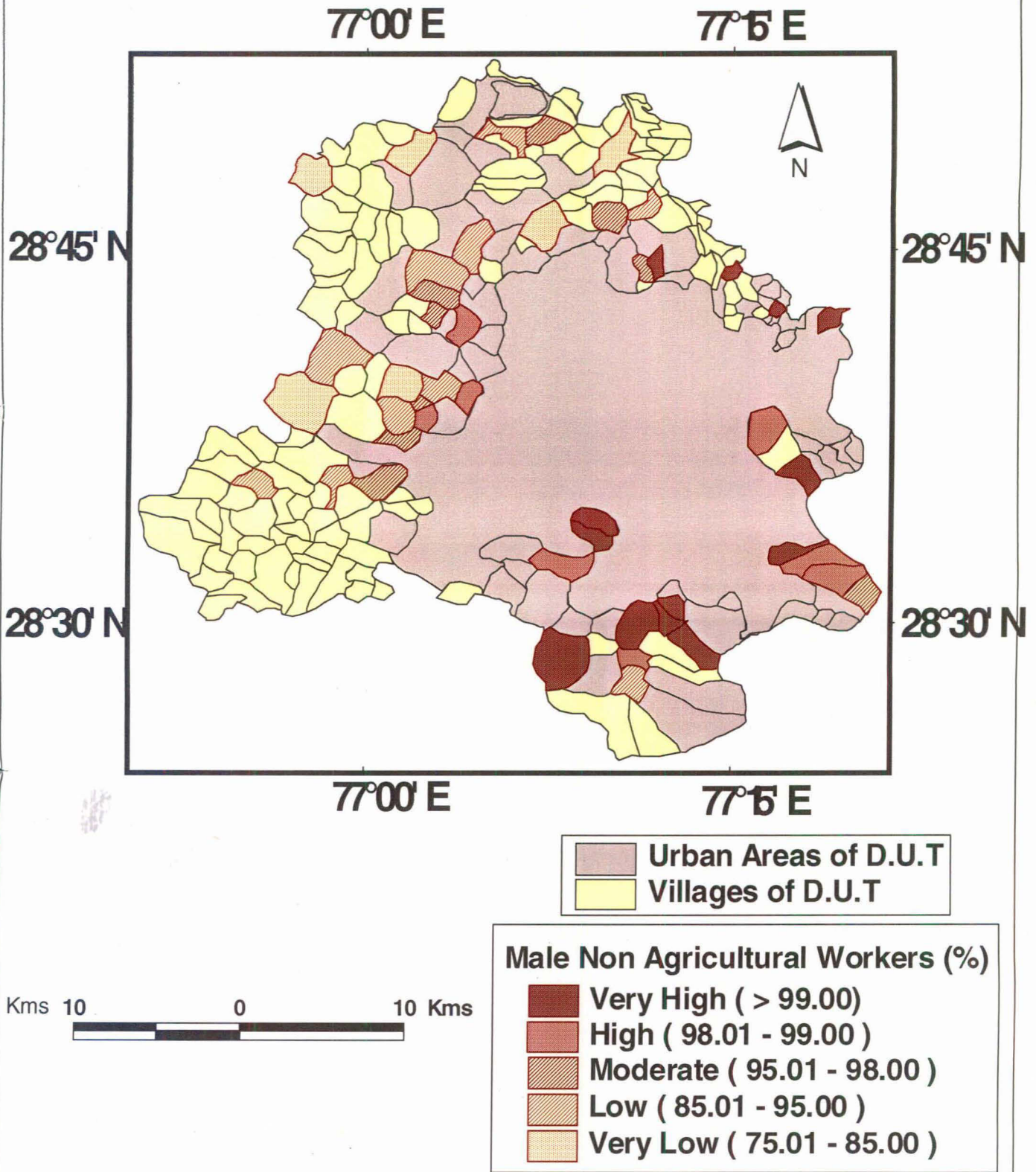
Source : Appendix Table No: 4.19 & 4.20

#### **4.B.iv. Economic Characteristics :**

The highest percentage of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in D.U.T is 99.69% which is found at Kotla Mahigiran. Some of the other villages with such high percentages ( greater than 99%) of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities are Maidan Garhi, Moradabad Pahari, Raj Pur Khurd, Chattar Pur, Kusum Pur etc. The lowest percentage of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is 71.91% found in Bakkar Wala in 2001. Few of the other villages with such low percentages ( less than 78%) of Total Workers engaged in non- Agricultural activities are Baktawar Pur, Darya Pur Kalan, Bakkar Wala, and Jharoda Kalan.

The **Distribution of Male Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No.29** . The village with the highest percentage (99.90% ) of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is Kotla Mahigiran in D.U.T. Some of the other villages with high percentages (greater than 99% ) of Male Workers engaged in Non-Agricultural activities are Kamal Pur Majra Burari, apart from all of those villages having high percentages of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities (already mentioned ). The lowest percentage of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is 75.90% found at Baktawar Pur in D.U.T. Jharoda Kalan, and Darya Pur Kalan also have low percentages ( less than 79%) of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities.

# Male Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



Map No.29



# Female Non Agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001

77°00' E

77°5' E

28°45' N

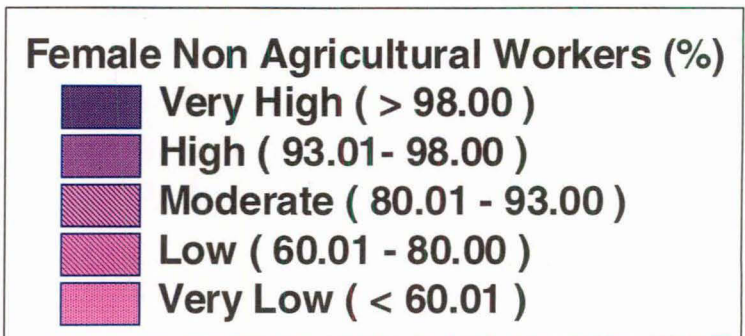
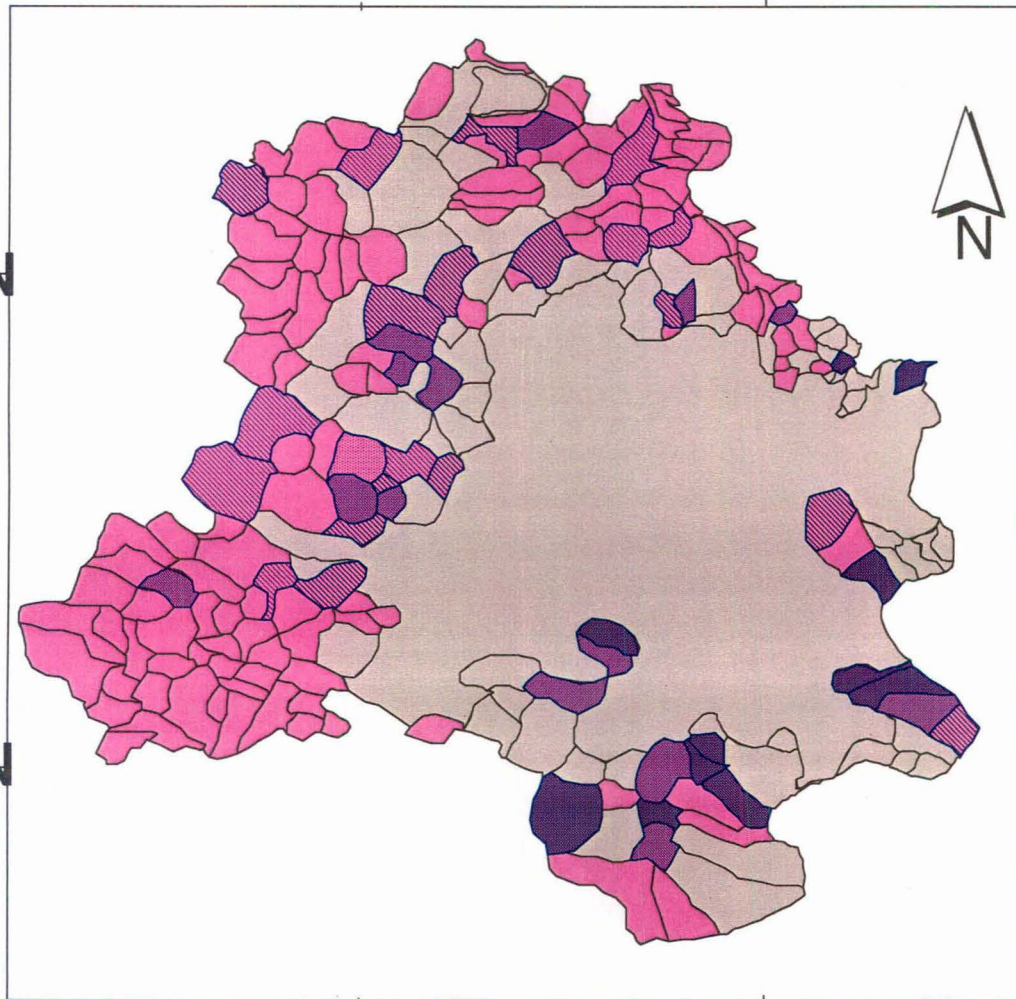
28°45' N

28°30' N

28°30' N

77°00' E

77°5' E



Map No.30



**The Distribution of Female Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 30** . The highest percentage of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is 99.73% found in Maidan Garhi. Some of the other villages with high percentages ( greater than 99% ) of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are Moradabad Pahari, Aya Nagar, Chandan Hola, Kotla Mahigiran , and Chilla Saroda Khadar. The lowest percentage ( 40.72% ) of Female workers engaged in non-agricultural activities is found at Bakkar Wala. Darya Pur Kalan, Khera are the other 2 villages with very low percentages (less than 70% ) of Female Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in D.U.T.

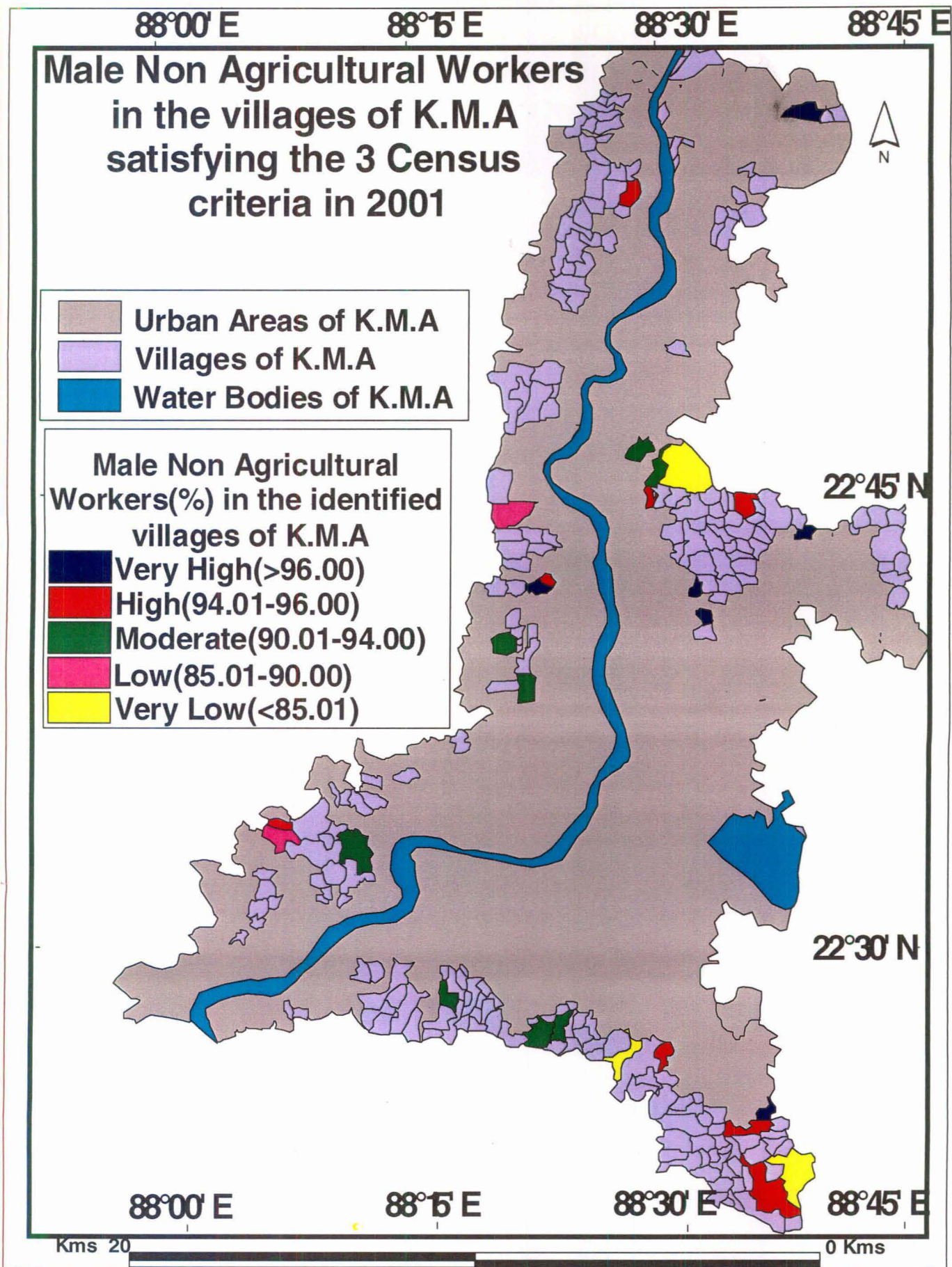
The highest percentage ( 98.37% ) of Total workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in K.M.A is found at Teghari. The other villages with very high percentages ( greater than 97%) of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities are Kulia, Nawapara and Bilkanda. Teleni Para has the lowest percentage ( 79.03% ) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities. Another village Danga also has very low percentage ( less than 80%) of Total Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities.

**The Distribution of Male Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No.31** . The highest percentage ( 98.53% ) of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in K.M.A is found at Teghari, while Kulia and Bilkanda are the other villages having very high percentages ( greater than 97% ) of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Teleni Para with 75.23 % of its Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities has the lowest percentage in K.M.A in 2001, followed by Danga with 79.90 %.

**The Distribution of Female Non-agricultural Workers in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 census criteria in 2001** is shown in **Map No. 32** .

The highest percentage (99.16%) of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is found at Nawapara, followed by Basai with 98.75% and Kulia with 98.74% of Female Workers in non-agricultural activities. Dankuni has the lowest percentage ( 57.14% ) of Female Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities , followed by Danga





Map No.31



88°15' E

88°30' E

# Female Non Agricultural Workers(%) in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001



- Urban Areas of K.M.A
- Villages of K.M.A
- Water Body of K.M.A

- ### Female Non Agricultural Workers(%) in the identified villages of K.M.A
- Very High(>97.00)
  - High(95.01-97.00)
  - Moderate(85.01-95.00)
  - Low(70.01-85.00)
  - Very Low(<70.01)

22°45' N

22°30' N

88°15' E

88°30' E



Map No.32

with 72.85 % and Mohanpur with 76.04 % of Female Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in K.M.A.

#### **4.C ) Villages with Desakota characteristics (Scenario in 1991) :**

In 1991, there are 64 villages in D.U.T and 34 villages in K.M.A which satisfy the Desakota criteria.

##### **4.C.i . Demographic Characteristics :**

##### **4.C.i.a) Total Population :**

The highest Total population ( 56,783 persons ) among the selected 64 Desakota villages in D.U.T is found at Dallo Pura. Another village having Very high Total population is Qarawal Nagar with 47,455 persons. The other villages of D.U.T having Total population greater than 10,000 persons in 1991 are Bankner, Sahibabad Daulat Pur, Burari, Kondli, Jharoda Kalan, Pooth Kalan, Kirari Suleiman Nagar, Hastal, Matiala, and Dabri. The lowest Total population among the selected villages of D.U.T is as low as 34 persons which is found at Kusum Pur. The other villages with Very Low Total population ( less than 1000 persons ) are Pansali, Garhi Khasru, Kharkhari Nahar, Ghalib Pur and Hasan Pur.

The highest Total population ( 14,934 persons ) among the 34 selected Desakota villages in K.M.A is found at Baruipur. The other villages with High population ( ranging between 2000 and 7000 persons ) are Sasan, Dhopa Gachi, Rania, Chan Pur, Boral, Nawapara, Eksara, Khalia etc. The village having the lowest Total population of a mere 107 persons is Nandipur, followed by San Pukhuria ( with a Total population of 205 persons ). Thus among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 1991, a wide range in between the highest and lowest values of Total population are observed.

##### **4.C.i.b) Density of Population :**

The highest Density of Population ( 24,736 persons/ sq Km ) among the selected villages of D.U.T is found at Dallo Pura. The other villages having Very High Density of Population ( greater than 5,000 persons/ sq Km ) are Mithe Pur, Sagar Pur, Dabri,



Hastsal, Kondli, Shamas Pur, and Qarawal Nagar. The lowest Density of Population ( 20 persons/ sq Km ) among the 64 selected villages of D.U.T is found at Kusum Pur. The other villages with Very Low Density of Population ( less than 500 persons/ sq Km ) are found in Raza Pur Kalan , Holambi Khurd, Pansali, Bapraula, Kharkhari Nahar, Mundhela Kalan, Isa Pur, Goman Hera, Jhuljhuli, Ghalib Pur, and Jait Pur.

The highest Density of Population ( 10,227 persons/ sq Km ) among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 1991 is found at Chand Pur. Some of the other villages having High Density of Population ( 2000 to 6000 persons/ sq Km ) are Eksara, Khalia, JaypurBil, Jala Kendua, Nawapara, Boral etc. The village having the lowest Density of Population ( 218 persons/ sq Km ) is Nandipur. The other 2 villages of K.M.A having less than 500 persons as Population Density are San Pukhuria and Mahesh Pur.

#### **4.C.ii. Social Characteristics :**

##### **4.C.ii a ) Sex Ratio :**

In 1991, the highest Sex Ratio among the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T is 956 females/ 1000 males, which is found at Jait Pur. The other villages having Very High Sex Ratio are Hasan Pur, Pochan Pur, Sagar Pur, Nilothi, Ghalib Pur, Jhuljhuli, Goman Hera, Qazi Pur, Kharkhari Nahar, Neelwal, Ziauddin Pur, Hiranki, and Holambi Khurd. The lowest Sex Ratio among the D.U.T villages is however as low as 586 females/ 1000 males, which is found at Pansali. Some of the other villages with Very Low Sex Ratio ( less than 700 females/ 1000 males ) among the villages of D.U.T in 1991 are Garhi Khasru, Sahibabad Daulat Pur, Libas Pur, Chhawla, and Sambhalka.

Two of the Desakota villages in K.M.A have excess of female population over male population in 1991, which have resulted in a Sex Ratio of 1158 females/1000 males in San Pukhuria , and 1012 females/ 1000 males in Jangalpur. The Sex Ratio , in general, is also quite high among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 1991, specially in contrast to the villages of D.U.T. Thus the lowest Sex Ratio among the villages of K.M.A in 1991 is 828 females/1000 males, found at Jhanpa. A few of the other villages having low Sex Ratio are Mahesh Pur, Jagannathpur, and Kapindapur.

#### **4.C.ii.b ) Educational Attainments ( Literacy Rate ) :**

The Total Literacy Rate is highest (92.07%) in Shamas Pur in D.U.T in 1991. Some of the other villages with Very High Literacy Rate ( greater than 75% ) are Jharoda Kalan, Pooth Kalan, Dabri, Matiala, Kapas Hera, Sambhalka, Garhi Mendu, Kharkhari Nahar, Qazi Pur etc. The lowest Total Literacy Rate ( 17.41% ) is found at Pansali in D.U.T. Some of the other villages with Very Low Total Literacy Rate ( less than 50% ) are Jait Pur, Mungesh Pur, Garhi Khasru, and Sahibabad Daulat Pur. A very high contrast in the Total Literacy Rate values are seen in the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T in 1991.

The Male Literacy Rate is highest ( 97.57% ) in Shamas Pur, while the other villages with Very High Male Literacy Rates ( greater than 90% ) are Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Hasan Pur, Madan Pur Dabas, Jhuljhuli, and Mundhela Kalan. On the other hand, the Male Literacy Rate ( 25.70% ) is lowest at Pansali, followed by Garhi Khasru and Mungesh Pur.

The Female Literacy Rate is highest ( 95.27% ) in Sambhalka, while lowest ( 1.10% ) in Pansali. Thus an extreme contrast and a wide gap is evident in between the highest and lowest Female literacy Rates in D.U.T in 1991. In general, the Female Literacy Rate is quite low among the selected villages of D.U.T, when specially compared with their male counterparts. The majority of the villages have Female Literacy Rates between 40% and 65%, with few extreme exceptional rates, both on the higher as well as lower ends. Thus apart from the highest and the lowest Female Literacy Rates, Shamas Pur has a Very High Female Literacy Rate of 85.60%, while Garhi Khasru has a Very Low Female Literacy Rate of 1.41% in 1991. The very low and highly variant Female Literacy Rates among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 1991, have resulted in lowering of the Total Literacy Rates among the villages.

The highest Total Literacy Rate ( 87.38 % ) among the Desakota villages of K.M.A is found at Digramallickhati. The other villages having Very High ( greater than 80 % ) Literacy Rate are Kalora, Nawapara, and Boral. The lowest Total Literacy Rate ( 31.25 %) among the villages of K.M.A is found at Nandipur. Few of the other villages having low Total Literacy Rate ( less than 50 % ) are Raghunath Pur, Jhanpa and Chatur Bhujkathi.

The highest Male Literacy Rate of 92.81 % is found at Digramallickhati. Some of the other villages of K.M.A having high male Literacy Rates ( greater than 80 %) are Boral, Baruipur, San Pukhuria, Paschim Madhabpur, Beliaghata, kalora, Mahesh Pur etc. The lowest Male Literacy Rate ( 34.15 % ) is found at Nandipur, followed by Jhanpa ( 42.09% ) in 1991.

The Female Literacy Rate is comparatively lower than their male counterparts, as usual, and thus pulls down the Total Literacy Rate of the study area. The highest Female Literacy Rate of 81.26 % is found in the village of Digramallickhati in K.M.A. The other villages having High Female Literacy Rates ( greater than 70 %) are kalora, Nawapara, and Boral. The lowest Female Literacy Rate of 20.41 % is found at Jhanpa. Some of the other villages having Very Low Female Literacy Rate ( less than 50 %) in K.M.A are Chatur Bhujkathi, jangalpur, Jala Kendua, Belkulai, Bagband Saiberia, Badai, Sasan, Kapindapur etc.

#### **4.C.ii.c) Educational Facilities :**

There are 5 types of Educational facilities found in the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T in 1991. These are Primary School, Middle School, High School, Pre-university College and Adult Literacy Centre. The highest Educational facilities are found in Jharoda Kalan (with 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Pre-university College and 4 Adult Literacy Centres ), followed by Gheora ( with 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, and 4 Adult Literacy Centres ), Shahabad Mohd. Pur ( with 2 Primary Schools, 2 middle Schools, 2 High Schools, and 1 Adult Literacy Centre ), Qutub Garh ( with 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, and 2 Pre-university Colleges ), and Mungesh Pur ( with 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Pre-university College and 2 Adult Literacy Centres ). There are 4 villages in D.U.T which do not have any Educational facility. These are Garhi Khasru, Pansali, Ziauddin Pur, and Kusum Pur. Some of the villages with minimum level of Educational facilities are Mukand Pur, Jharoda Majra Burari, Shamas Pur, Qazi Pur, Dindar Pur, Kharkhari Nahar, Jhuljhuli, Kirari Suleiman Nagar, Nilothi, Hasan Pur, Aali, Mithe Pur ( each of them with only 1 Primary School ) etc.

There are 4 types of Educational facilities found among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 1991. They are Primary School, Middle School, High School, and Pre-university College. The two villages with highest Educational facilities are Baruipur ( with 5 Primary Schools, and 2 High Schools ) and Digramallickhati ( with 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, and 1 Pre-university College ). The other villages with high Educational facilities are Boral ( with 2 Primary Schools and 2 pre-university Colleges ), Jaypur Bil ( with 5 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School ), Nawapara ( 2 Primary Schools and 1 Middle School )etc. There are 4 villages with absolutely no Educational facilities. These villages are Beliaghata, Bhadua, Nandipur, and Jhanpa. The villages having lowest Educational facilities are Khalia, Jangalpur, Panch Rakhi, Raghunath Pur, San Pukhuria, Paschim Madhabpur ( all of them with only 1 Primary School each ) etc.

#### **4.C.ii.d ) Medical Facilities :**

Among the selected D.U.T villages in 1991, 5 categories of Medical facilities, namely Health Centre, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Primary Health Centre, Dispensary and Registered Medical Practitioner. Pooth Kalan ( with 1 Health Centre, and 10 Registered Medical Practitioners ) has the highest Medical facilities, followed by Qutub Garh ( with 1 Primary Health Centre, 1 Dispensary and 8 Registered Medical Practitioners ), Sambhalka ( with 7 Registered Medical Practitioners ), Kondli ( with 6 Registered Medical Practitioners ), Bankauli ( 6 Registered Medical Practitioners ) and Shahabad Mohd. Pur ( with 1 Dispensary and 4 Registered Medical Practitioners ). There are 28 villages out of the 64 Desakota villages which have absolutely no Medical facilities. Some of these villages are Aali, Kusum Pur, Bagrola, Nilothi, Rani Khera, Dindar Pur, Dallo Pura, Shamas Pur, Shah Pur Garhi, Raza Pur Kalan, Mungesh Pur etc. Nangli Poona and Pochan Pur ( both of them with only 1 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ) are the two villages with very low Medical facilities in 1991.

There are 4 types of Medical facilities available in the Desakota villages of K.M.a in 1991. These are Health Centre, Dispensary, Child Health Welfare Centre and Registered Practitioner. The highest medical facilities is found in Jaypur Bil, followed by



Digramallickhati ( 1 Dispensary, 1 Child Health Welfare Centre and 1 Registered Practitioner ), Dasbhanga ( 2 Registered Practitioners ), Boral and Raghunathpur ( each with 1 Child Health Welfare Centre and 1 Registered Practitioner ). There are many villages with absolutely no Medical facilities in K.M.A. Some of these villages are Beliaghata, Sasan, Dhopagachi, Kapindapur, Kalora, Panch Rakhi, Nandi Pur, Mahesh Pur etc. The villages with lowest available Medical facilities are Satghara ( with only 1 Dispensary ), Bhadua ( with only 1 Registered Practitioner ), Jugberia, Jagannathpur ( with 1 Registered Practitioner each ) etc.

#### **4.C.iii . Infrastructure and Amenities :**

##### **4.C.iii a ) Drinking Water Facility :**

There are 5 sources of Drinking Water facilities, namely Tap, Well, Tank, Tube Well and Hand Pump available in the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 1991. The villages with highest Drinking Water facilities are Qutub Garh, Gheora and Ghalib Pur, all of which have access to all the 5 types of Drinking Water facilities. . Some of the other villages with High Drinking Water facilities are Jait Pur , Kapas Hera, Hastsal, Goman Hera, Siras Pur, Libas Pur ( all of them having access to Tap Water, Well Water, Tube Well Water and Hand Pump Water ) etc. Garhi Khasru and Ziauddin Pur ( both of them having access to only Well Water ) are the two villages of D.U.T with lowest Drinking Water facilities in 1991. There is no Desakota village in D.U.T which do not have any Drinking Water facilities. Most of the Desakota villages of D.U.T have access to Tap and Hand Pumped Water as Drinking Water sources, while only 3 villages ( namely Mungesh Pur, Qutub Garh and Gheora ) have access to Tank Water facilities in 1991.

There are only 3 sources of Drinking Water facilities available in the villages of K.M.A, namely Tap, Tank and Tube Well. The village with highest Drinking Water facilities in 1991 is Dasbhanga ( with 8 Tube Wells ), followed by Bhadua, Jagannathpur, and Nawapara ( each of them with access to Tap water and Tube Well water ). There are only 3 villages with lowest Drinking Water facilities namely, Boral, Rania, and Raghunath Pur ( each of them with access to only Tap Water ). It is observed that the

majority of Desakota villages in K.M.A have Tube Well , while there are only 3 villages with Tap water and 3 villages with Tank water facilities in 1991.

#### **4.C.iii b ) Transportation Facility :**

All the Desakota villages in D.U.T in 1991 have atleast a Bus Stop as Transportation facility within the village boundaries. There are 4 villages, namely Holambi Kalan, Gheora, Quamuruddin Nagar and Shahabad Mohd. Pur which have both Bus stop and Railway Station facility in 1991.

There are only 2 villages in K.M.A which have both Bus Stop and Railway Station , and thus the highest Transportation facilities. These 2 villages are Jaypur Bil and Baruipur. Nawapara and Kapindapur are the two other villages which have only Railway Station while Satghara, Bhadua, Bagband Saibaria, Jala Kendua etc are some of the other villages with only a Bus Stop. There are 11 villages in K.M. A which have no Transportation facilities available within the village boundaries in 1991.

#### **4.C.iii c ) Communication Facility ( Post & Telephone services ) :**

In 1991, there are only two types of Communication facilities available in the villages of D.U.T, namely the Post Office and the Telephone facility. Some of the villages with highest available Communication facilities ( i.e having both Post Office and Telephone facility ) are Bankner, Bhor Garh, Taj Pur Kalan, Darya Pur-Kalan, Qutub Garh, Nangli Poona, Burari etc. The villages with only Telephone facility are Bankauli, Shah Pur Garhi, Raza Pur Kalan, Siras Pur, Libas Pur, Mukand Pur, Garhi Mendu etc. There are only 2 villages, namely Aali and Goman Hera, which have only Post Office facility in D.U.T. There are 13 villages which have no Communication facilities available within the village boundaries. Some of those villages are Pochan Pur, Kusum Pur, Kharkhari nahar, Jhuljhuli, Ziauddin Pur, Shamas Pur, Dallo Pura, Kondli etc.

Among the K.M.A villages , Satghara ( with both Post Office and Telephone facilities ) has the highest Communication facilities. Telephone facilities is present only in Satghara in K.M.A, while some of the other villages like Sasan, Baikunthapur, Dhopagachi,

Jugberia, Chand Pur, Boral, Jala Kendua etc with only Post Office facility. 25 out of the 34 total Desakota villages in K.M.A in 1991 have no communication facilities available within the village boundaries.

#### **4.C.iii d ) Road Network :**

The majority of the villages in D.U.T have only Pucca Road facility, while there are 13 villages which have both Pucca and Kuchha Road facilities in 1991. Some of these villages are Jait Pur, Mithe Pur, Hasan Pur, Pochan Pur, Rani Khera, Pooth Kalan etc. There is only 1 village namely Garhi Khasru which has only Kuchha Road facility in 1991.

There are 12 villages in K.M.A which have only Kuccha Roads in 1991. Some of these villages are Beliaghata, Sasan, Dhopa Gachi, Chand Pur, Nandipur, Jangal Pur etc. There are 8 villages which have both Pucca and Kuccha Roads ( namely Satghara, Bhadua, Nawapara, Dasbhanga etc ), while the rest of the 14 villages have only Pucca Roads ( namely Baruipur, Rania, Boral, Mahesh Pur, Jhanpa, Panch Rakhi etc ).

#### **4.C.iii e ) Power Supply :**

The majority of the villages have Power Supply for all the 3 purposes. Some of these villages are Bankner, Bhor Garh, Bankauli, Lad Pur, Pansali, Siras Pur, Nangli Poona, Burari, Libas Pur, Pooth Kalan etc. The villages which have power supply for Domestic purposes only are Jagat Pur, Shamas Pur, Dallo Pura, Kondli, Sagar Pur and Bagrola. Raza Pur Kalan is the only village which has Power Supply for Agricultural purposes only. Some of the villages which have Power Supply for both Domestic and Agricultural purposes are Darya pur Kalan, Mungesh Pur, Hiranki, Garhi Khasru, Garhi Mendu, Ziauddin Pur etc.

There are 6 villages in K.M.A which have Power Supply for all purposes ( namely Bhadua, Jagannathpur, Nawapara etc ), while 18 villages which have Power Supply only for Domestic purposes ( namely Badai, Jugberia, Sasan, Beliaghata etc ) in 1991. 10

village of K.M.A do not have any kind of Power Supply in 1991. Some of these villages are Jaypur Bil, Jangalpur, Satghara, Jhanpa etc.

In Table 4.5, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T for 1991 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of D.U.T which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year.** It is seen that **Qutub Garh ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Garhi Khasru is the last** among the 64 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the Desakota criteria in 1991. In case of the Desakota villages also, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio-economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Shahabad Mohd. Pur, Pooth Kalan, Gheora, Sambhalka, Quamuruddin Nagar, Holambi Kalan, Jharoda Kalan, Sahibabad Daulat Pur, and Libas Pur.** . The 5 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Shamas Pur, Ziauddin Pur, Kusum Pur, Kharkhari Nahar and Jhuljhuli** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

In Table 4.6, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected Desakota villages of K.M.A for 1991 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of K.M.A which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year.** It is seen that **Dasbhanga ranks 1<sup>st</sup>** while **Nandipur is the last** among the 34 selected villages of K.M.A which satisfy the Desakota criteria in 1991. In case of the Desakota villages also, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio-economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Jaipur Bil, Baruipur, Boral, Nawapara, Satghara, Jagannathpur, Bhadua, Khalia, and Jugberia** . The 5 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Chatur Bhujkathi, Jangalpur, Panch Rakhi, Raghunath Pur, and Rania**



(in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

**Table 4.5 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages of D.U.T with Desakota characteristics in 1991**

Sl. No	I.D No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	2	BanKner	20.0	4.0	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	148.5	12
2.	3	Bhor Garh	7.0	7.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	136.5	28
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	4.0	0.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	121.5	42
4.	19	Bankauli	2.0	20.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	144.5	16
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	2.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	124.5	37
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	2.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	106.2	48
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	22.0	4.0	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	143.8	17
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	25.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	140.8	21
9.	29	<b>Qutab Garh</b>	25.0	41.0	20.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	198.5	1
10.	33	Iradat Nagar/ NayaBans	4.0	4.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	135.5	30
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	4.0	6.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	127.5	34
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	8.0	7.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	165.0	7
13.	37	Hiranki	2.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	117.8	43
14.	41	<b>Garhi Khasru</b>	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	22.5	3.3	13.3	41.2	64
15.	55	Lad Pur	8.0	16.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	141.5	19
16.	59	Pansali	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	69.5	57
17.	60	SahibabadDaulatPur	10.0	18.0	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	152.5	9
18.	62	Siras Pur	10.0	9.0	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	148.5	12
19.	63	Nangli Poona	8.0	2.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	137.5	25
20.	68	Burari	17.0	4.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	138.5	23
21.	69	Libas Pur	14.0	8.0	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	151.5	10
22.	71	Mukand Pur	2.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	124.5	37
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	2.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	112.8	47
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	8.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	117.2	45
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	6.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	121.8	41

26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	22.0	4.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	148.5	12
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	57.8	62
28.	92	Shamas Pur	2.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	56.2	63
29.	95	Dallo Pura	22.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	81.2	54
30.	96	Kondli	12.0	24.0	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	95.2	51
31.	101	Gheora	25.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	50.0	10.0	20.0	175.0	4
32.	104	Bapraula	6.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	33.3	88.8	52
33.	107	Neelwal	19.0	17.0	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	33.3	86.8	53
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	27.0	5.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	159.5	8
35.	112	Dindar Pur	2.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	124.5	37
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	2.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	67.8	59
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	17.0	5.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	137.8	24
38.	124	Isa Pur	10.0	5.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	135.8	29
39.	125	Qazi Pur	2.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	117.8	43
40.	128	Goman Hera	15.0	4.0	17.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	98.5	50
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	2.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	67.8	59
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	5.0	4.0	20.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	13.3	124.8	36
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	8.0	5.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	140.5	22
44.	137	Rani Khera	17.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3	127.8	33
45.	139	Begum Pur	5.0	5.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	122.5	40
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	20.0	45.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	182.5	3
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	2.0	4.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	133.5	31
48.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	2.0	14.0	10.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	166.0	6
49.	146	Nilothi	2.0	0.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	129.5	32
50.	147	Hastsal	13.0	8.0	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	150.5	11
51.	150	Matiala	15.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	137.5	25
52.	152	Dabri	4.0	16.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	142.5	18
53.	153	Sagar Pur	8.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	117.2	45
54.	161	Bagrola	2.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	6.7	106.2	48
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd Pur	25.0	20.0	5.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	13.3	183.3	2
56.	164	Pochan Pur	14.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	13.3	76.8	55
57.	166	Chhawla	24.0	5.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	141.5	19
58.	174	Hasan Pur	2.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	69.5	57
59.	187	Kapas Hera	8.0	9.0	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	146.5	15
60.	188	Sambhalka	18.0	28.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	173.5	5
61.	189	Kusum Pur	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	67.5	61

62.	207	Aali	2.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0	74.5	56
63.	208	Jait Pur	11.0	7.0	17.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	137.5	25
64.	209	Mithe Pur	2.0	12.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0	126.5	35

Source: Appendix Table No: 4.29 & 4.30

**Table 4.6 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages of K.M.A with Desakota characteristics in 1991**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	13	Eksara	5.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	35.0	95.8	11
2.	14	Khalia	2.5	6.3	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	35.0	99.6	9
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	17.5	56.3	13.3	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	157.1	2
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	19.2	32
5.	36	Jangalpur	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	19.2	32
6.	39	Jala Kendua	5.0	6.3	13.3	20.0	22.5	10.0	15.0	92.1	13
7.	40	Belkulai	5.0	6.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.0	49.6	28
8.	45	<b>Dasbhanga</b>	2.5	12.5	106.7	20.0	0.0	10.0	15.0	166.7	1
9.	69	Jhanpa	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0	55.8	25
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	5.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0	60.8	19
11.	72	Kalora	5.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0	60.8	19
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	35.8	31
13.	74	<b>Nandipur</b>	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	16.7	34
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0	58.3	22
15.	91	Digramallickhati	27.5	17.5	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0	93.3	12
16.	95	Satghara	2.5	6.3	13.3	50.0	22.5	10.0	0.0	104.6	6
17.	100	Bhadua	0.0	6.3	26.7	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0	100.4	8
18.	103	Jagannathpur	2.5	6.3	26.7	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0	102.9	7
19.	112	Nawapara	10.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	27.5	10.0	35.0	109.2	5
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	2.5	7.5	13.3	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0	90.8	14
21.	195	Badai	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0	50.8	27
22.	196	Jugberia	2.5	6.3	13.3	20.0	22.5	20.0	15.0	99.6	9
23.	199	Chand Pur	7.5	0.0	13.3	20.0	0.0	3.3	15.0	59.2	21
24.	275	Boral	25.0	11.3	6.7	20.0	22.5	20.0	15.0	120.4	4
25.	276	Rania	2.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0	44.2	29
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	2.5	11.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	15.0	38.8	30

27.	304	Kapindapur	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	27.5	3.3	15.0	61.7	18
28.	305	Baruipur	27.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	50.0	20.0	15.0	125.8	3
29.	310	Baikunthapur	2.5	0.0	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	76.7	16
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	2.5	0.0	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	76.7	16
31.	319	San Pukuria	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	56.7	23
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	2.5	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	56.7	23
33.	321	Sasan	5.0	0.0	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	79.2	15
34.	322	Beliaghata	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0	54.2	26

Source: Appendix Table No: 4.31 & 4.32

#### **4.C.iv. Economic Characteristics :**

There are 3 villages ( namely Garhi Khasru, Pansali and Kusum Pur ) out of the 64 selected Desakota villages in D.U.T, which have 100% of their Male as well as Female Workers and thus, Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991. Some of the other villages with Very High percentages ( greater than 95% ) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in D.U.T are Ziauddin Pur, Shamas Pur, Pooth Kalan, Hastal, Matiala etc. Jait Pur with 31.14 % of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991, has the lowest percentage.

Some of the other villages with Very High ( greater than 95% ) percentages of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 1991 are Ziauddin Pur, Shamas Pur , Raza Pur Kalan etc. Jait Pur with 31.20 % of male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities have the lowest value.

Apart from the 3 villages already mentioned, there are some other villages like Qazi Pur, Goman Hera, Jhuljhuli, Kapas Hera etc which have 100% Female non-agricultural Workers in D.U.T. Hiranki with 13.43 %, Aali with 27.38% and Jait Pur with 30.61 % are the villages with Very Low Female Non-agricultural workers in 1991.

The highest ( 98.77% ) Total Workers in Non-agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A is found in Eksara. The other villages with Very High percentage ( greater than 90 % ) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are Boral, Nawapara, and Khalia. The village with lowest percentage ( 21.52 % ) of Total Workers in non-



agricultural activities in K.M.A is Mahesh Pur. The other villages with Low percentages ( less than 50 % ) of Total Workers in non-agricultural activities are Chatur Bhujkathi, Kalora, Panch Rakhi, Badai, Raghunath Pur, and Baikuntha Pur.

The highest percentage ( 98.73 % ) of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is found in Eksara. Khalia and Boral are two of the other villages with Very high percentages ( greater than 90 % ) of Male Workers in Non-agricultural activities in 1991. Mahesh Pur with 24.36 % of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 1991 has the lowest percentage, followed by Panch Rakhi, Badai, Chatur Bhujkathi etc.

There are 12 villages ( namely San Pukhuria, Paschim Madhabpur, Kapindapur, Badai, Satghara, Bhadua etc ) which have 100 % of their Female Workers engaged in non-agricultural activities in 1991. Some of the other villages with Very High percentages ( greater than 90 % ) of Female workers engaged in non-agricultural activities are Baruipur, Chand Pur, Boral, Dasbhanga, Jhanpa etc. It is to be noted that there have been villages which have very low percentages of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities, but still they are included in the Desakota villages because they have shown increase in their percentages of Female Non-agricultural Workers over the previous decade. Thus Mahesh Pur with 11.76 %, Raghunath Pur with 22.22%, Panch Rakhi with 27.27 % etc are also villages in K.M.A with Desakota characteristics.

#### **4.C.v. Spatial Characteristics :**

One of the criteria for the selection of the Desakota villages is the increase in the percentages of land used for non-agricultural purposes ( i.e non-cultivated land ). In D.U.T, it is observed that, on one hand, villages with 100% of their land in non-cultivation ( namely Shamas Pur, Dallo Pura, Kondli etc ) and on the other hand, villages with very low percentages ( for eg. 8.39 % in case of Lad Pur, 8.84 % in case of Garhi mendu etc ) of land devoted for non-agricultural purposes (i.e non-cultivated land ) – all of them has been identified as Desakota villages because they have shown increase in their percentages of non-cultivated land in 1991 over the previous decade.

In K.M.A, however, there is no Desakota village which have 100% of their land devoted to non-agricultural activities. Baruipur, Jhanpa, Barakar Naopara, Panch Rakhi, Mahesh Pur are some of the villages with greater than 97% of their total land devoted to non-agricultural purposes in 1991. On the other hand, there are villages like Digramallikhati and Raghunath Pur with less than 15% of their land in non-cultivation, which are also Desakota villages of K.M.A for the reason already mentioned above.

#### **4.D ) Villages with the Desakota characteristics (Scenario in 2001):**

In 2001, 35 villages in D.U.T and 41 villages in K.M.A have been identified as Desakota villages.

##### **4.D.i . Demographic Characteristics :**

##### **4.D.i.a) Total Population :**

The highest population among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 2001 is 22,401 persons found in Moradabad Pahari village. Some of the other villages with Very high ( greater than 10, 000 persons ) Total Population are Aali, Dindar Pur, Bapraula, Dichaon Kalan, Mukand Pur, Nangli Sakrawati, Karala etc. The village having the lowest Total Population among the selected villages of D.U.T is Nanak Heri , having a population , as low as 788 persons. Some of the other villages with Very Low Total Population ( less than 2000 persons ) are Zind Pur, Budhan Pur, Pindwala Khurd, Singhola, Rasool Pur etc.

Among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 2001, the highest Total Population of 10,033 persons is found at Dankuni. Some of the other villages with High Total Population ( greater than 8,000 persons ) are Kulia, Belumilki, and Banhugli. The lowest Total Population of 247 persons, is however found at Bishweswar Bati. Two of the other villages having Low Total Population ( less than 1000 persons ) is found at Akna and Jala Dhulagiri.

#### **4.D.i.b) Density of Population :**

The highest Density of Population among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 2001 is 18,888 persons/ sq Km, found in the village of Moradabad Pahari. Another village having Density of Population greater than 15,000 persons/ sq Km is Chilla Saroda Khadar. The lowest Density of Population of 469 persons/ sq Km is found at Raota. Some of the other villages having Very Low Density of Population (less than 1,000 persons/ sq Km ) are Nanak Heri, Pindwala Khurd, Budhan Pur, Lad Pur, Rasool Pur, Surera, Sultan Pur Dabas etc.

Among the 41 selected villages of K.M.A in 2001, the highest Density of Population of 9402 persons/ sq Km is found in the village of Bilkanda. Some of the other villages with High Population Density ( greater than 4,000 persons/ sq Km) are Jadunath Bati, Kokapur, Jugberia, Chak Chhata, Dankuni, Tegharia etc. The lowest Density of Population of 137 persons/sq Km is found in Jala Dhulagiri. Some of the other villages with Very Low Denisty of Population ( less than 1,000 persons/sq Km ) among the K.M.A villages are Purba Barisha, Paschim Barisha, Chendua, Akna etc.

#### **4.D.ii. Social Characteristics :**

##### **4.D.ii a ) Sex Ratio :**

The highest Sex Ratio among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 2001 is 950 females/ 1000 males, which is found at Chilla Saroda Khadar. Two of the other villages having Sex Ratio greater than 900 females/1000 males are Jhangola, and Nanak Heri. The lowest Sex Ratio among the villages of D.U.T is 550 females/ 1000 males which is found at Jaffar Pur alias Hiranki. All of the other Desakota villages of D.U.T have moderate Sex Ratio in between 700-900 females/1000 males.

Among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 2001, the Sex Ratio is once again very high and the top three villages in terms of High Sex Ratio have sex ratio in favour of females. These villages are Jala Dhulagiri ( with 1061 females/1000 males ), Bishweswar Bati ( with 1025 females/1000 males ) and Chak Chhata ( with 1004 females/1000 males ). Some of the other villages of K.M.A with High Sex Ratio (greater than 700 females/1000 males ) are Akna, Kushaigachhi, Rameshwarpur, and Hanspukuria.

#### **4.D.ii.b) Educational Attainments ( Literacy Rate ) :**

Chilla Saroda Khadar in D.U.T in 2001 has the highest Male, Female and Total Literacy Rates of 99.46%, 97.42 % and 98.46 % respectively. The other villages with Very High Total Literacy Rate ( greater than 85% ) are Lad Pur, Surera, and Moradabad Pahari. The village with lowest Total Literacy Rate of 61.14 % is Jhangola, followed by Mamoor Pur ( with 67.18% ) and Chandan Hola ( with 61.22 % ) in 2001.

Some of the villages with High Male Literacy Rates ( greater than 90% ) are Rani Khera, Surera, Taj Pur Khurd, Pindwala Khurd, Moradabad Pahari etc. On the other hand, villages with High Female Literacy Rates ( greater than 75% ) are Lad Pur, Surera and Moradabad Pahari. The lowest Male Literacy Rate is quite high ( 70.80 % ), found in Mamoor Pur, while the lowest Female Literacy Rate of 46.63 % is found in Jhangola in 2001.

Among the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 2001, Jadunath Bati has the highest Male, Female as well as Total Literacy Rate of 95.91 %, 87.90 % and 91.98 % respectively. Some of the villages having High Total Literacy Rates ( greater than 90 % ) in K.M.A are Manish Pota, Purba Barisha, and Bishweshwar Bati. These villages also have quite High Male and Female Literacy Rates, along with some other villages like Ramchandrapur, Nawapara ( in case of both Male and Female Literacy Rates ) and Jugberia, Chendua and Akna ( in case of only Male Literacy Rates ).

The lowest Total and Male Literacy Rate of 54.15 % and 60.66 % respectively is found in Jala Dhulagiri in K.M.A. The lowest Female Literacy Rate of 45.43 % , is however found in Amre in K.M.A in 2001. Some of the other villages having Low Total, Male and Female Literacy Rates are Krishnapur Chandanpur, Ramjibanpur etc.

#### **4.D.ii.c) Educational Facilities :**

Among the D.U.T villages in 2001, there are 6 types of Educational facilities found in the villages namely Primary School, Middle School, Secondary School, Senior Secondary School, College and Adult Literacy Centre. The highest Educational facilities among the Desakota villages of D.U.T is found in Moradabad Pahari ( with 10 primary Schools, 11 middle Schools, 10 Secondary Schools, and 9 Senior Secondary Schools ), followed by



Karala ( with 6 Primary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, 3 Secondary Schools, and 3 Senior Secondary Schools) , and Dichaon Kalan ( with 3 Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools, 2 Secondary Schools and 2 Senior Secondary Schools ). The lowest Educational facility is however found in 6 of the 35 selected villages in D.U.T, namely Taj Pur Khurd, Rasool Pur, Singhola, Jhangola, Zind Pur and Bodh Pur Bija Pur ( all of them with 1 Primary School each ). It is quite surprising to observe that Chilla Saroda Khadar which has the highest Male, Female and Total Literacy Rate has no Educational facility within the village in 2001. This puts a question mark on the reliability of the village level data given by the Census, as such a situation is almost impossible in reality.

There are 5 types of Educational facilities in the selected villages of K.M.A in 2001, namely Primary School, Middle School, Secondary School, Senior Secondary School, and Adult Literacy Centre. The village with the highest Educational facility is Banhugli ( with 2 Primary School, 2 Middle School, 1 Senior Secondary School and 4 Adult Literacy Centres ) followed by Hanspukhuria ( with 3 Primary Schools, 2 Middle Schools, and 2 Secondary Schools ). The villages with no Educational facilities in K.M.A are Magurkhali, Purba Barisha, Malancha, Trish Bigha, Jala Dhulagiri and Ragnathpur. Some of the villages with lowest Educational facilities are Palghat, Joykrishnapur chairi, Ramjibanpur, Bilkanda, Bishweshwar Bati, Kokapur, Kushaigachi ( each of them with 1 Primary School ) etc.

#### **4.D.ii.d ) Medical Facilities :**

Among the selected villages of D.U.T there are 7 types of Medical facilities found in the villages namely hospital, Dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Primary Health Centre, Tuberculosis Centre, Nursing Home and Registered Medical Practitioner. The highest Medical facilities among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 2001 is found in Bakhtawar Pur ( 1 Hospital, 1 Dispensary, 2 Nursing Homes and 10 Registered medical Practitioners ), followed by Mukand Pur ( with 10 Registered medical Practitioners ), Moradabad Pahari ( with 1 hospital, 2 Dispensaries and 1 Nursing Home ) and Barwala ( with 1 Hospital, 3 Dispensaries, and 1 TB Centre ). There are 13 villages ( namely Hareoli, Sultan Pur Dabas, Chilla Saroda Khadar, Dindar Pur , Surera etc ) which do not

have any form of Medical facilities available within the village boundaries in 2001. The villages with lowest Medical facilities available are Ochandi, Raota, Nanak Heri, Bapraula and Jaffar Pur ( each of them with 1 Dispensary only ).

The highest medical facility in the villages of K.M.A is found at Jugberia ( with 10 Dispensaries, 3 Primary Health Centres, and 6 Registered Medical Practitioners ), followed by Banhugli ( with 10 Dispensaries, 1 nursing Home and 5 Registered Practitioners ) and Saptagram (with 4 maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 1 Primary Health Centre, 1 Family Planning Centre and 5 Registered medical Practitioners ) . There are 10 villages in K.M.A which have access to no Medical facilities. Some of these villages are Raghunathpur, Amre, Jala Dhulagiri, Kanagar, Akna etc. The village with lowest Medical facilities is Jadunath Bati ( with only 1 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ).

#### **4.D.iii . Infrastructure and Amenities :**

##### **4.D.iii a ) Drinking Water Facility :**

There are 5 sources of Drinking Water facilities found in the villages of D.U.T in 2001, namely Tap, Well, Tank, Tube Well, and Hand Pump. The villages with highest Drinking Water facilities are Bodh Pur Bija Pur ( with access to Tap, Tank, Tube Well and Hand Pump water ) , followed by Mamoor Pur, and Singhola ( both of the latter having access to Tap, Well, Tube Well and Hand Pump water ). Nanak Heri and Raota are the 2 Desakota villages which have no Drinking Water facilities in 2001. The villages which have the lowest Drinking Water facilities in 2001 are Bapraula, Dichaon Kalan, Moradabad Pahari etc ( with access to only Tap water as Drinking Water ).

The highest Drinking Water facilities among the Desakota villages of K.M.A is found at Nawapara ( with access to Tap, Well, Tube Well and Hand Pump water ) followed by Jala Dhulagiri ( with access to Well, Tube Well, Tank and Hand pum water ), Kanagar, and Akna ( both of them have access to Tap, Tube Well and hand Pump water ). All of the Desakota villages of K.M.A in 2001, have access to some source of water as Drinking Water. Some of the villages with lowest Drinking Water facilities are Raghunathpur,

Kulia, Saptagram, Tegharia, Namajghar, Chendua ( all of them having access to only Tube Well water ), Amre ( having access to Hand Pum Water ) etc.

#### **4.D.iii b ) Transportation Facility :**

Mamoor Pur is the only village among the 35 selected Desakota villages in D.U.T in 2001, which has both Bus Stop and Railway Station within the village. All the other 34 villages have only Bus Stop facility in 2001.

Trish Bigha is the only village among the 41 selected Desakota villages in K.M.A which has both a Railway Station and a Bus Stop in 2001, while 21 villages have only Bus Stop facility within the village. Some of these villages are Hanspukhuria, Purba Barisha, Magurkhali, Banhugli, Dingelpota etc. All the remaining villages have no Communication facilities in 2001. Some of these villages are Palghat, Danga, Ramchandrapur, Chak Chata, Palladaha, Malancha etc.

#### **4.D.iii c ) Communication Facility ( Post & Telephone services ) :**

There are 2 types of Communication facilities available among the Desakota villages of D.U.T in 2001. These are Post office and Telephone facility. The villages having both Post Office and Telephone facility are many, namely Mukhmel Pur, Lad Pur, Dichaon Kalan, Surera etc. The villages having only Telephone facility are Mamoor Pur, Singhola, Jhangola, Zind Pur etc. There is only 1 village ( Aali ) with no Telephone facility and only a Post Office ).

Telephone facility is available in all the villages of K.M.A in 2001 except Nawapara and Palghat, which have absolutely no sort of Communication facility within the villages boundaries in 2001. Ban Hugli, Dingel Pota, Hanspukuria, Jugberia, Rameshwarpur, Chendua, Malancha etc are some of the villages out of the total 9 vilages which have Post and Telegraph Office facility along with Telephone facility in K.M.A in 2001.

#### **4.D.iii d ) Road Network :**

There is no village in D.U.T in 2001 with only Kuchha Road. The majority of the villages have developed Pucca Roads in 2001, but there are a few villages like Singhola, Jhangola, Budhan Pur, Karala , Moradabad Pahari and Aali, which still have a mixture of Pucca and Kuchha Roads in 2001.

There are 5 villages in K.M.A which have only Kuchha Roads in 2001. These villages are Amre, Akna, Paschim Barisha, Ramjibanpur, and Joy krishnapur Chairi. On the other hand, there are 7 villages, which have only Pucca Roads in 2001. These villages are Saptagram, Tegharia, Trish Bigha, Namajghar, Chendua, Purba Barisha and Ramchandrapur. All the other villages have a mixture of Pucca and kuchha Roads in K.M.A.

#### **4.D.iii e ) Power Supply :**

Moradabad Pahari is the only village having Power Supply for only Domestic purpose in 2001, while Hareoli, Ochandi , Qadi Pur and Lad Pur are the 4 villages having Power Supply for both Domestic and Agricultural Purposes. All the other 30 Desakota villages have Power Supply for all purposes in 2001 in D.U.T.

Among the selected Desakota villages in K.M.A, there are 6 villages which have Power supply for all the purposes. These villages are Saptagram, Krishnapur Chandan Pur, Debanandapur, Kanagar, Belu Milki and Chendua. There are 8 villages which have Power supply for any one purpose. Some of these villages are Namajghar, Rameshwarpur, Chak Chata, Hanspukuria, Ramjibanpur, Magurkhali etc. The majority of the villages of K.M.A have Power Supply for two purposes i.e Domestic and Other Purposes. Some of the villages in this last category are Danga, Ramchandrapur, Sarsuna, Dopere, Bilkanda, Purba Barisha etc.

In Table 4.7, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T for 2001 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of D.U.T which**



are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year. It is seen that **Bakhtawar Pur** ranks 1<sup>st</sup> while **Nanak Heri** is the last among the 35 selected villages of D.U.T which satisfy the Desakota criteria in 2001. In case of the Desakota villages also, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio-economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Moradabad Pahari, Mamoor Pur, Karala, Jaffar Pur, Mukhmel Pur, Barwala, Dichaon Kalan, Surera and Maidan Garhi**. The 5 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Jhangola, Sultan Pur Dabas, Aali, Singhola, and Rasool Pur** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

In Table 4.8, all the socio-economic infrastructure and amenities for the selected Desakota villages of K.M.A for 2001 are tabulated together and ranking based on the total available infrastructure and amenities are done to **highlight the villages of K.M.A which are on the higher and lower ends of the socio- economic developmental scale in that year**. It is seen that **Jugberia** ranks 1<sup>st</sup> while **Ramjibanpur** is the last among the 41 selected villages of K.M.A which satisfy the Desakota criteria in 2001. In case of the Desakota villages also, there is quite a large difference or gap in their levels of socio-economic developmental status ( already evident from the table itself ). **The 9 other top ranking villages** having high socio- economic developmental status are **Ban Hugli, Saptagram, Nawapara, Palladah, Trish Bigha, Sarsuna, Rameshwarpur, Belumilki, Debanandapur**. The 5 villages with low socio-economic status, and lying on the lower end of the scale are **Amre, Raghunath Pur, Magurkhali, Jala Dhulagiri and Tegharia** (in increasing order of levels of socio-economic developmental i.e decreasing order of ranks ).

**Table 4.7 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages of D.U.T with Desakota characteristics in 2001**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	13.3	8.6	17.0	30.0	50.0	30.0	20.0	168.9	3
2.	4	Singhola	1.7	0.0	17.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	108.7	31
3.	10	Jhangola	1.7	6.4	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	108.1	34
4.	15	<b>Bakhtawar Pur</b>	21.7	25.0	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	181.7	1
5.	17	Kham Pur	4.2	0.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	134.2	17
6.	24	Hareoli	3.3	0.0	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3	121.7	22
7.	25	Ochandi	15.8	1.4	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3	135.6	15
8.	29	Sultan P.Dabas	3.3	0.0	5.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	108.3	33
9.	33	Zind Pur	1.7	2.9	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	114.5	29
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	11.7	5.7	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	152.4	6
11.	40	Qadi Pur	11.7	2.9	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	13.3	122.9	20
12.	42	BodhPur BijaPur	1.7	2.9	18.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	122.5	21
13.	46	Barwala	10.8	9.3	12.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	152.1	7
14.	51	Budhan Pur	10.8	7.9	12.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	140.7	13
15.	53	Karala	37.5	8.6	12.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	168.1	4
16.	58	Rani Khera	9.2	4.3	7.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	140.5	14
17.	59	Rasool Pur	1.7	0.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	111.7	30
18.	61	Lad Pur	10.8	4.3	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3	133.5	18
19.	72	Mukand Pur	10.0	14.3	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	134.3	16
20.	88	ChillaSarodaKhadar	0.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	115.0	28
21.	91	Jaffar Pur/ Hiran Kudna	16.7	1.4	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	153.1	5
22.	93	Bapraula	10.0	1.4	5.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	116.4	27
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	20.0	2.9	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	147.9	8
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	10.0	3.6	10.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	143.6	11
25.	101	Dindar Pur	6.7	0.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	121.7	22
26.	109	Surera	12.5	0.0	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	147.5	9
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	1.7	0.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	116.7	26
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	9.2	0.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	119.2	24
29.	135	<b>Nanak Heri</b>	5.8	1.4	0.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	107.3	35
30.	145	Raota	10.8	1.4	0.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	132.3	19
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	90.0	9.3	5.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	181.0	2

32.	154	Maidan Garhi	10.0	0.0	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	145.0	10
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	4.2	0.0	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	119.2	24
34.	159	Chandan Hola	7.5	0.0	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	142.5	12
35.	164	Aali	5.0	8.6	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	108.6	32

Source: Appendix Table No: 4.41 & 4.42

**Table 4.8 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the identified villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village	Edu	Med	DrW	Com	Tran	Road	Pow	Total	Rank
1.	6	Raghunathpur	4.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	79.0	39
2.	7	Kulia	6.0	40.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	121.0	25
3.	14	Amre	6.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	3.3	7.5	74.3	40
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	4.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	89.0	37
5.	44	Saptagram	17.0	95.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	13.8	203.3	3
6.	47	Tegharia	8.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	7.5	93.0	36
7.	48	Trish Bigha	4.0	60.0	5.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	7.5	176.5	6
8.	49	Namajghar	6.0	35.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	3.8	122.3	24
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	8.0	10.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	13.8	99.3	35
10.	52	Debanandapur	13.0	50.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	13.8	164.3	10
11.	55	Kanagar	6.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	13.8	119.8	26
12.	56	Akna	6.0	0.0	15.0	30.0	45.0	3.3	7.5	106.8	32
13.	77	Dankuni	16.0	20.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	133.5	21
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	6.0	20.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	101.0	34
15.	88	Belumilki	10.0	50.0	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	11.3	168.8	8
16.	94	Nawapara	13.0	90.0	17.0	0.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	182.5	4
17.	99	Kokapur	6.0	60.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	141.0	20
18.	127	Palladaha	11.0	60.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	20.0	7.5	178.5	5
19.	129	Malancha	4.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	126.5	22
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	6.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	108.5	31
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	6.0	5.0	10.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	113.5	28
22.	133	Chendua	9.0	20.0	5.0	50.0	45.0	20.0	13.8	162.8	12
23.	145	Dopere	6.0	20.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	123.5	23
24.	151	Bilkanda	6.0	60.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	163.5	11
25.	152	Manish Pota	11.0	40.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	148.5	17

26.	154	<b>Jugheria</b>	9.0	220.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	324.0	<b>1</b>
27.	157	Rameswarpur	15.0	35.0	10.0	50.0	45.0	10.0	3.8	168.8	<b>8</b>
28.	159	Chak Chhata	6.0	50.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	3.8	149.8	<b>15</b>
29.	182	Sarsuna	6.0	75.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	176.0	<b>7</b>
30.	183	Shibrampur	17.0	20.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	112.0	<b>29</b>
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	11.0	15.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	3.3	7.5	116.8	<b>27</b>
32.	185	Hanspukuria	20.0	35.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	3.8	146.3	<b>18</b>
33.	187	Purba Barisha	4.0	60.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	7.5	149.0	<b>16</b>
34.	197	<b>Ramjibanpur</b>	6.0	0.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	3.3	3.8	70.6	<b>41</b>
35.	198	Magurkhali	4.0	10.0	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	3.8	85.3	<b>38</b>
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	15.0	20.0	5.0	30.0	45.0	20.0	7.5	142.5	<b>19</b>
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	6.0	50.0	13.0	30.0	45.0	3.3	7.5	154.8	<b>14</b>
38.	202	Danga	10.0	50.0	10.0	30.0	45.0	10.0	7.5	162.5	<b>13</b>
39.	203	Banhugli	26.0	185.0	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	311.0	<b>2</b>
40.	207	Dingelpota	12.0	0.0	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	3.8	103.3	<b>33</b>
41.	208	Palghat	6.0	40.0	5.0	0.0	45.0	10.0	3.8	109.8	<b>30</b>

Source : Appendix Table No: 4.43 & 4.44

#### **4.D.iv. Economic Characteristics :**

The Total Non-agricultural Workers in D.U.T is highest ( 99.64 % ) in Maidan Garhi in 2001. Some of the other villages with Very High percentages ( greater than 95% ) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in D.U.T are Mamoor Pur, Kham Pur, Bodh Pur Bija Pur, Mukand Pur etc. The Total, Male and Female Non-agricultural Workers is lowest in Jhangola with 27.04 %, 26.78 % and 27.61 % respectively in 2001. The Male Non-agricultural Workers among the selected Desakota villages of D.U.T is highest ( 99.62 % ) in Maidan Garhi in 2001. Some of the other villages with Very High ( greater than 95% ) percentages of Male Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in 2001 are Moradabad Pahari, Chandan hola, Aali, Bodh Pur Bija Pur, Mukand Pur etc. 100 % of the Female Workers in Non-agricultural activities is found in only 1 village ( Nanak Heri ) of D.U.T in 2001. Some of the other villages with High percentages ( greater than 95 % ) of Female Non-agricultural workers in 2001 in D.U.T are Chilla Saroda Khadar, Taj Pur Khurd, Moradabad Pahari etc. Nanak Heri, although has 100 % of Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities, it has very low percentages (



less than 45 %) of their Male and Total Non-agricultural Workers in 2001. Raota and Surera also has low percentages of Total and Female Non-agricultural workers in D.U.T in 2001.

The highest ( 98.77%) Total Workers in Non-agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A is found in Eksara. The other villages with Very High percentage ( greater than 90 %) of Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are Boral, Nawapara, and Khalia. The village with lowest percentage ( 21.52 % ) of Total Workers in non-agricultural activities in K.M.A is Mahesh Pur. The other villages with Low percentages ( less than 50 % ) of Total Workers in non-agricultural activities are Chatur Bhujkathi, Kalora, Panch Rakhi, Badai, Raghunath Pur, and Baikuntha Pur.

The highest percentage of Total and Male Workers ( 98.63 % and 98.87 % respectively ) engaged in Non-agricultural activities is found in Purba Barisha. The highest ( 100 % ) Female Non-agricultural Workers is however found at Bishweshwar Bati in 2001. Some of the other villages with high Total, Male and Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities are Nawapara, Chak Chata, Sarsuna, Kulia etc. The Total, Male and Female Non-agricultural Workers is lowest in Akna with 42.77 %, 43.13 % and 33.33 % respectively. Some of the other villages with low Male, Female and total Non-agricultural Workers in K.M.A are Magurkhali, Debanandapur, and Banhugli.

#### **4.D.v. Spatial Characteristics :**

One of the criteria for the selection of the Desakota villages is the increase in the percentages of land used for non-agricultural purposes ( i.e non-cultivated land ) and resulting in a mixed lands use structure . In D.U.T, it is observed that, on one hand, villages with 100% of their land in non-cultivation ( namely Chilla Saroda Khadar, and Moradabad Pahari ) and on the other hand, villages with very low percentages ( for eg. 6.85 % in case of Pindwala Khurd, 9.30 % in case of Lad Pur, 8.15 % in case of Budhan Pur etc ) of land devoted for non- agricultural purposes (i.e non-cultivated land ) – all of them has been identified as Desakota villages because they have shown increase in their percentages of non-cultivated land in 1991 over the previous decade.

In K.M.A, Purba Barisha is the only Desakota village which have 100% of their land devoted to non-agricultural activities. Sarsuna, Shibrampur, and Bilkanda are 3 other villages with greater than 97% of their total land devoted to non- agricultural purposes in 2001. On the other hand, there are villages like Amre, Jaikrishnapur Chairi, Malancha, Bishweshwar Bati etc with less than 30 % of their land in non-cultivation, which are also Desakota villages of K.M.A for the reason already mentioned above.

#### **4E. Conclusions :**

The socio-economic development of the identified villages with urban and Desakota characteristics in D.U.T and K.M.A for the years 1991 and 2001 has been analysed in this chapter in great detail.

Since the **villages with urban characteristic features** in 1991 have all been urbanized in 2001 Census, thus the comparative study of those villages in the two time periods was not possible. The general development of the selected villages in 1991 and those in 2001 are analysed to obtain a general understanding of the status and pattern of socio-economic development of the villages with urban characteristic features in both the study areas from 1991 to 2001. Many of the Desakota villages identified in 1991, have been however not urbanized in 2001 Census, since they do not suffice the criteria for urbanization followed by the Census of India. **Jugberia and Nawapara are the two villages in K.M.A while Lad Pur, Mukand Pur and Aali are the three villages in D.U.T which have been identified as Desakota villages in both 1991 and 2001.** The analysis of these two sets of villages with urban and Desakota characteristics have revealed more or less the same results about the two study areas in the two decades respectively. The following conclusions have generated from the analysis :

##### **i) Demographic –**

- **Population Distribution** : Among the selected villages with urban characteristics in 1991 as well as 2001, the majority of the villages of D.U.T have extremely high population in contrast to the villages of K.M.A, which have a comparably low size of population.

- **Population Density** : The Density of population is thus quite high in the selected villages of D.U.T with urban characteristics, than the villages of K.M.A with urban characteristics in both the years.

**ii) Social –**

- **Sex Ratio** : The sex ratio in the identified villages of K.M.A with urban characteristics in 1991 is quite better as compared to that of the villages of D.U.T in terms of both the highest, lowest as well as general comparison. Infact, the lowest sex ratio in the villages of K.M.A is even much higher than the highest sex ratio of the D.U.T villages in 1991.
  - The highest sex ratio have increased while the lowest sex ratio among the identified villages with urban characteristics have decreased further. It is quite alarming to know that among the villages in D.U.T, the sex ratio is as low as 586 females/1000 males even in 2001. The socio-economic development of any area, specially a rural village, depends to quite an extent on the social status and literacy among the women folk. The situation in the D.U.T villages, with urban characteristic features is quite grim. This means that villages with such low social development and poor social status of women, will get probably get urbanized in the next Census year.\*
- **Literacy Rates** : There is a sharp contrast between the male and female highest and lowest extremes of Literacy Rate in D.U.T, which evidently shows the extreme poor literacy level of females in the villages of D.U.T in 1991.
  - The general levels of female Literacy Rate among the D.U.T villages is quite low , with the lowest of them being as low as around 18 % in 1991. The poor rates of female Literacy also pulls down the Total literacy rates in the D.U.T villages .The situation has however improved quite a lot in case of total, male as well as females specially in case of some villages in 2001, but in general, the female literacy

rate is still quite low and improving very slowly as compared to their male counterparts in both the study areas.

- In 1991, the the Total, Male as well as Female Literacy rates were higher among the villages of K.M.A, but in 2001, D.U.T have shown much higher improvement than the villages of K.M.A, thus resulting in slightly higher Total, Male and Female Literacy Rates , than their K.M.A counterparts.
- **Educational Facilites :** Atleast a Primary school is available in all the selected villages with urban characterictis of D.U.T in 1991, while 2 of the selected villages of K.M.A still lacks the basic educational facilities in 1991. But in 2001, the educational facility improved slightly in case of the K.M.A villages, while that of the D.U.T villages have shown deterioration in their educational facilities.
- **Medical Facilities :** In case of medical facilites, both the study areas have shown more or less similar results. In 1991 as well as 2001, quite a large number of the villages of K.M.A and D.U.T with urban characteristics have no medical facilites available in the villages. This situation is quite bad and hampers the overall social development of the villages.
- **Infrastructure and Amenities :**
  - All the villages of D.U.T and K.M.A have access to drinking water facilities both in 1991 and 2001.The options of drinking water sources have however increased over the years in both the study areas.
  - The majority of the villages with urban characteristic feateures in K.M.A in 1991 did not have any form of **transportation facility** within the village ( not even a Bus Stop ). All the D.U.T villages however have a Bus Stop facility in 1991. The situation have not improved much in the villages of K.M.A in even in 2001.
  - When the **Communication facilities** available in the villages of K.M.A and D.U.T are compared, it is seen that the villages of K.M.A lacks far behind that of the villages of D.U.T, as the latter villages have atleast any one means of Communication facilities available



unlike the villages of K.M.A in 1991 as well as 2001. The modern means of Telephone facilities have increased in 2001, in the villages of both the study areas, specially in D.U.T. Lack of any form of communication among the villages of K.M.A with urban characteristics, even in 2001 is surely a negative side of development of the study area.

- In both 1991 and 2001, it is found that there are villages in K.M.A which still have only Kuchha **road network**, while none of the villages in D.U.T have such a situation. Majority of the villages of D.U.T have a mixture of both Pucca and Kuchha roads in 1991, while in 2001, the majority of D.U.T villages have only pucca roads. Thus, villages with only pucca roads have increased in D.U.T, while no such sign is visible in the other study area. Villages with kuchha roads have however decreased, and villages with mixture of pucca and kuchha roads have increased in the villages of K.M.A in 2001.
- It is also to be noted that Amodghata, in K.M.A lacks **Power supply** for any of the purposes, which is a rare example when compared with the villages of the other study area in 1991. There is only 1 village, in both the study areas in 2001, which have no access to Power Supply for any purpose. But a contrasting scenario is also observed. The majority of villages of D.U.T have access to Power Supply for all the purposes while in K.M.A, there are only 5 such villages in 2001.

➤ **Economic –**

It is observed that in case of K.M.A villages, there has been increase in male, female and total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities, while in case of D.U.T villages, increase in only male, and total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities is seen. The Female Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities have not shown much increase in the villages of D.U.T from 1991 to 2001.

➤ **Spatial –**

In both D.U.T and K.M.A , it is observed that, on one hand, there are villages with 100% of their land in non-cultivation and on the other hand, there are also villages with very low percentages ( for eg. 6.85 % in case of Pindwala Khurd etc) of land devoted for non- agricultural purposes (i.e non-cultivated land ) – all of them has been identified as Desakota villages because they have shown increase in their percentages of non-cultivated land in 1991 over the previous decade.

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## **Chapter V**

### **Conclusions**

## Chapter V

### Conclusions

- 5.1** The present study analyzes the socio-economic development of the villages with urban and Desakota ( or rural-urban mixed ) characteristics in the peripheries of the two most important metropolitan areas of India, namely the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the mega-urban agglomeration of Kolkata Metropolitan Area. The main observation of this study is that despite decades of attempts at developing rural areas, not much has been achieved in the development of rural people in India.
- 5.2** Urbanization and Economic development are inextricably linked with each other and advancement in one results in the other. Thus basically it is a cyclical process. But in the developing countries like India, although urbanization is occurring at a much rapid pace than the developed countries of the West, the levels of socio-economic development in urban as well as rural areas is quite low. This is perhaps because of the fact that during urbanizing a rural village, the demographic and workforce participation in non-agricultural activities are mainly ( or only ) considered by the Census of India, which has the supreme power of deciding and declaring a place to be urban or rural.
- 5.3** In this study, both the villages with urban characteristics ( i.e villages satisfying the tripartite urban criteria, as given by the Census of India ), and the villages with Desakota characteristics ( i.e zones of mixed rural-urban characteristics in the South east Asian countries, like Malaysia, Thailand, Bangkok, Korea etc. as defined, and termed by T.G. McGee ), are studied in detail, and it is observed that these villages which are probable to be urbanized in near future ( or the next Census decade itself ), still lacks the basic amenities and infrastructure.
- 5.4** It is to be mentioned here that, the contiguous Desakota zones, although visible to some extent ( i.e partially Desakota areas ) in the villages of D.U.T, the villages of K.M.A do not show any such contiguous Desakota zones in any of the years. Thus in the present study , only the desakota villages, (or villages with Desakota



characteristics ) are identified in both the study areas. This is partially because of the lack of data sources on villages in India. Moreover, a primary survey is essential for identification of proper Desakota zones in the peripheries of metro-politan areas, as described by Mc Gee. This may be termed as one of the limitations of the present study.

**5.5** Many of the Desakota villages identified in 1991, have been however not urbanized in 2001 Census, since they do not suffice the criteria for urbanization followed by the Census of India. Jugberia and Nawapara are the two villages in K.M.A while Lad Pur, Mukand Pur and Aali are the three villages in D.U.T which have been identified as Desakota villages in both 1991 and 2001. The analysis of these two sets of villages with urban and Desakota characteristics have revealed more or less the same results about the two study areas in the two decades respectively.

#### **5.6 Major Findings of the study :**

##### **i. Poor sectors of development –**

- a) Very high Population size of the majority of D.U.T villages,
- b) Very high Population density of the majority of D.U.T villages ,
- c) Low Female Literacy in the majority of the D.U.T villages ,
- d) Low sex ratio in the majority of the D.U.T villages ,
- e) Inadequate educational facilities in many of the villages of D.U.T.

##### **ii. Already developed sectors –**

- a) Sex Ratio in favour of females in villages of K.M.A,
- b) Communication facilities in D.U.T villages,
- c) Transportation facilities in D.U.T villages,
- d) Pucca Road facilities in D.U.T villages,

e) Power Supply for all purposes in majority of the villages in D.U.T.

**iii. Sectors showing improvements over the years –**

a) Increase in Male, Female and Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A,

b) Increase in Male, and Total Workers engaged in Non-agricultural activities in the villages of D.U.T,

**iv. Sectors showing deteriorations over the years–**

a) The highest Sex ratio in both the study areas have declined.

b) The Female Wrokers engaged in Non-agricultural activities have not shown much increase in the villages of D.U.T.

**5.7** The population size, population density of these two sets of identified villages is quite high, which is another serious drawback. The cities in India are already filled to their brim, and over congested and polluted to such an extent that day by day they are becoming almost inhospitable. Addition of these villages ( with re-classification by the Census of India ) to these metropolitan cities will worsen the situation. Moreover, massive concentration of population and economic activities in the primate cities generates spatial polarization, economic dualism and dramatic income inequalities that seriously obstruct balanced and widespread development.

**5.8** Moreover, the lack of basic educational, medical and other infrastructural facilities in these villages, results in a questioning factor -- whether these villages should be or can be urbanized or not. While urbanizing an area, the socio-economic status of the area should also be kept in mind, otherwise, mere reclassification of villages into urban areas, does not solve the basic problem of socio-economic development of the villages as well as the balanced regional development of the metropolitan cities of India.

### **5.9 Thus for a balanced regional development,**

- More emphasis should be given on the development of rural areas and its people,
  - Properly planned new urban centres (secondary cities) in proximity to the metropolitan areas should be developed,
  - Shifting of residential population ( through suburbanization ,already noticed in D.U.T and rurbanisation ) to the rural areas with proper infrastructures and amenities, and
  - Shifting of residential houses , business as well as commercial centres to the planned sub centres, and
  - More emphasis on reducing the already existing problems of the urban metropolitan areas or mega cities ( i.e urban poverty, pollution, over-congestion, unemployment, under employment etc ).
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## **Appendices**

## Appendix I

### **1.i. Introduction :**

A distinction between rural and urban populations becomes essential as the two differ greatly in terms of their economy and social structure. The urban and rural populations often have different occupations, socio-economic value systems, degree of socio-economic well being and level of social and economic interaction. Quite often, it has been asserted that an urban settlement should be distinguished not only on the basis of defined demographic characteristics but also on the basis of the level of infrastructural facilities. Whatever yardstick is used to distinguish between an urban settlement and a rural settlement, it has been observed that the urban population of the world has been growing much more rapidly than the rural population ever since the emergence of the first urban settlement on the world's scene. The urban centres once established tend to influence the whole socio-economic milieu of the region and emerge as centres of power. This has given rise to a continuing process of transformation of a rural society into an urban society.

### **1.i a) Definition of an urban settlement :**

The most important problem which the geographers face in the study of urbanization is that of defining an urban settlement. It is not very easy to give a precise definition of an urban settlement. One faces mainly two difficulties when one attempts to define an urban centre precisely. Firstly, it is difficult to say that a settlement is entirely rural or wholly urban. Trewartha rightly observes that urban-rural concepts are only mental constructs which deviate very much from reality. In fact , it is a continuum from large agglomerations to small clusters where it may not be possible to point out the disappearance of urbanity or beginning of rurality. Thus the division between urban and rural population is most arbitrary. Secondly, even urban places designated as such are not alike in character. They may vary enormously in terms of functions, degree of agglomeration, etc. such as the hill towns, industrial towns, administrative capitals.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Chandna R.C, "Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns", 2000, pgs-275-276

The census organizations of countries classify their populations into rural and urban populations on the basis of the definition of an urban centre which takes into account the local conditions. It is difficult to standardize the definition of an urban centre which may be universally applicable, because the conditions prevailing in different countries are highly variable. In India, all statutory towns, i.e., all places with a municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified area committee, etc. are treated as urban. In addition to this, places which have :

- 1 A minimum population of 5000 ;
- 2 Population density of at least 400 persons / sq Km ;
- 3 75 % of the male working population engaged in non agricultural activities are also treated as urban.

The definition of an urban place in India, has remained almost the same since 1961. However, in 1981, while calculating the proportion of workers in non-agricultural activities, the workers in occupations of fishing, livestock, hunting, plantation and orchards have been considered as agricultural unlike the Censuses of 1961 and 1971 when these activities were considered non-agricultural activities. In addition, the directors of Census operations are also given discretionary powers to classify marginal cases as rural or urban taking into consideration the local circumstances. Such marginal cases which may qualify as urban centres include major project colonies, areas of intensive industrial development, railway colonies, important tourist centres, etc.

#### **1.i b) Definition of a rural settlement :**

The definition of a village has however remained uniform throughout the various censuses. "The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise more than one surveyed hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for the presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas like within the forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries within each forest Range Officer's beat is treated as one unit."<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Census of India 1991, Series 26, West Bengal, DCH ( Part XII A & XII B), Calcutta Metropolitan District, pg xi.

## Appendix II

**Table 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of D.U.T  
satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area in Kms	Total Population	Density of Population ( persons/sq Km )	Sex Ratio
1.	2	Bankner	6.78	10152	1497	814
2.	45	Khera Khurd	8.78	7182	818	797
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	5.69	27343	4807	681
4.	62	Siras Pur	4.27	7441	1744	783
5.	68	Burari	11.19	17587	1572	808
6.	69	Libas Pur	2.30	7313	3180	698
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	1.10	9967	9084	782
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	0.94	16334	17390	824
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	4.75	47455	9993	811
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	0.98	5937	6059	763
11.	87	Mustafabad	1.29	32225	24952	833
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	0.45	11135	24777	841
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	2.58	16460	6382	724
14.	95	Dallo Pura	2.30	56783	24736	848
15.	96	Kondli	1.88	13317	7074	746
16.	97	Gharoli	3.56	11187	3144	790
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	6.97	28767	4126	845
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	7.03	33421	4752	797
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	2.38	8356	3510	812
20.	147	Hastsal	6.75	39596	5867	830
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastal	3.28	18100	5513	815
22.	150	Matiala	4.16	14002	3364	807
23.	151	Mirzapur	2.05	11577	5651	741
24.	152	Dabri	2.39	16405	6868	787
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	3.97	5206	1312	847
26.	166	Chhawla	7.14	7521	1053	651
27.	187	Kapas Hera	3.42	7815	2284	773
28.	203	Bhati	15.52	14326	923	812
29.	209	Mithe Pur	1.81	9212	5079	743



**Table 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of K.M.A  
satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area In Kms	Total Population	Density of Population (persons/sqKm)	Sex Ratio
1.	38	Paniara	1.60	5704	3575	925
2.	46	Khajuri	0.76	5034	6587	906
3.	47	Amod Ghata	1.24	5486	4429	906
4.	66	Simla	3.70	7727	2089	936
5.	67	Dharma Pur	0.93	5921	6363	955
6.	99	Raghunathpur	1.50	6649	4442	932
7.	111	Rishra	15.92	11409	716	953
8.	154	Panihara	0.83	6780	8145	964
9.	155	Kora	2.33	7443	3195	930
10.	188	Ruiya	1.93	6941	3602	936
11.	197	Muragachha	1.21	5285	4383	917
12.	199	Chand Pur	0.62	6309	10227	921
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	1.09	12474	11480	927
14.	261	Gorkhara	1.16	6277	5435	916
15.	263	Kamarabad	6.13	14697	2397	911

**Table 4.3 Educational attainments in the villages of D.U.T  
satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	2	Bankner	54.33	63.55	42.54
2.	45	Khera Khurd	68.98	79.91	54.85
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	40.39	50.49	23.98
4.	62	Siras Pur	72.47	83.47	57.47
5.	68	Burari	71.40	84.43	55.00
6.	69	Libas Pur	70.95	82.59	53.53
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	64.53	80.53	43.04
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	64.31	74.58	51.33
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	67.07	80.84	49.61
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	72.47	86.07	54.04
11.	87	Mustafabad	51.61	65.81	34.10
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	60.32	73.03	45.05
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	70.87	81.38	55.69
14.	95	Dallo Pura	62.56	74.38	48.19
15.	96	Kondli	67.44	81.14	47.96

16.	97	Gharoli	56.95	71.89	37.24
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	76.18	86.83	63.45
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	59.07	72.65	41.07
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	72.17	85.17	55.69
20.	147	Hastsal	68.81	77.43	58.20
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastсал	81.78	89.55	72.07
22.	150	Matiala	78.92	86.44	69.10
23.	151	Mirzapur	69.82	80.66	54.52
24.	152	Dabri	78.63	86.37	68.43
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	77.26	90.38	61.63
26.	166	Chhawla	76.76	88.84	57.08
27.	187	Kapas Hera	75.40	86.44	60.56
28.	203	Bhati	37.06	51.42	18.82
29.	209	Mithe Pur	75.26	88.02	57.08

**Table 4.4 Educational attainments in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	38	Paniara	50.05	59.09	39.95
2.	46	Khajuri	52.82	60.79	43.94
3.	47	Amod Ghata	79.88	86.05	73.14
4.	66	Simla	70.34	76.68	63.47
5.	67	Dharma Pur	65.04	75.09	54.61
6.	99	Raghunathpur	65.43	74.02	56.17
7.	111	Rishra	83.12	88.94	77.01
8.	154	Panihara	63.19	73.74	52.44
9.	155	Kora	60.69	68.55	52.20
10.	188	Ruiya	59.20	67.90	49.98
11.	197	Muragachha	51.32	59.15	42.73
12.	199	Chand Pur	67.88	79.43	55.62
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	77.28	83.13	70.86
14.	261	Gorkhara	87.60	94.61	79.84
15.	263	Kamarabad	81.40	89.72	72.13

**Table 4.5 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	2	Bankner	15.8	4.0
2.	45	Khera Khurd	17.5	10.0
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	8.3	19.0
4.	62	Siras Pur	10.8	13.0
5.	68	Burari	11.7	4.0
6.	69	Libas Pur	10.8	8.0
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	1.7	0.0
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	15.8	0.0
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	15.8	4.0
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	8.3	32.0
11.	87	Mustafabad	16.7	0.0
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	16.7	0.0
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	4.2	0.0
14.	95	Dallo Pura	15.8	0.0
15.	96	Kondli	9.2	24.0
16.	97	Gharoli	9.2	0.0
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	13.3	49.0
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	1.7	4.0
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	1.7	15.0
20.	147	Hastsal	9.2	8.0
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastal	10.0	8.0
22.	150	Matiala	10.8	0.0
23.	151	Mirzapur	1.7	0.0
24.	152	Dabri	3.3	16.0
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	16.7	20.0
26.	166	Chhawla	18.3	7.0
27.	187	Kapas Hera	5.8	13.0
28.	203	Bhati	5.8	0.0
29.	209	Mithe Pur	1.7	38.0

**Table 4.6 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v DR W	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	2	Bankner	9.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
2.	45	Khera Khurd	11.7	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	9.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
4.	62	Siras Pur	14.2	30.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
5.	68	Burari	11.7	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0
6.	69	Libas Pur	13.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	7.5	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	3.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	13.3
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
11.	87	Mustafabad	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	13.3
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	3.3	20.0	22.5	30.0	13.3
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	6.7
14.	95	Dallo Pura	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	6.7
15.	96	Kondli	7.5	0.0	22.5	30.0	6.7
16.	97	Gharoli	9.2	20.0	22.5	30.0	6.7
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	11.7	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	7.5	20.0	50	30.0	20.0
20.	147	Hastsal	13.3	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastsal	10.0	20.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
22.	150	Matiala	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
23.	151	Mirzapur	3.3	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
24.	152	Dabri	7.5	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	3.3	23.3	50	30.0	13.3
26.	166	Chhawla	7.5	23.3	22.5	20.0	20.0
27.	187	Kapas Hera	13.3	23.3	22.5	30.0	20.0
28.	203	Bhati	4.2	23.3	22.5	30.0	13.3
29.	209	Mithe Pur	8.3	20.0	22.5	20.0	20.0

**Table 4.7 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	38	Paniara	10.0	3.8
2.	46	Khajuri	4.0	11.3
3.	47	Amod Ghata	14.0	0.0
4.	66	Simla	2.0	3.8
5.	67	Dharma Pur	4.0	12.5
6.	99	Raghnathpur	3.0	0.0
7.	111	Rishra	5.0	11.3
8.	154	Panihara	1.0	3.8
9.	155	Kora	1.0	12.5
10.	188	Ruiya	1.0	0.0
11.	197	Muragachha	0.0	12.5
12.	199	Chand Pur	3.0	0.0
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	0.0	0.0
14.	261	Gorkhara	1.0	12.5
15.	263	Kamarabad	8.0	12.5

**Table 4.8 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v_DRW	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	38	Paniara	11.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.7
2.	46	Khajuri	58.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.7
3.	47	Amod Ghata	11.7	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
4.	66	Simla	11.7	22.5	0.0	20.0	6.7
5.	67	Dharma Pur	11.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	6.7
6.	99	Raghnathpur	10.0	22.5	20.0	10.0	20.0
7.	111	Rishra	23.3	0.0	30.0	10.0	20.0
8.	154	Panihara	11.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	20.0
9.	155	Kora	11.7	50.0	0.0	10.0	20.0
10.	188	Ruiya	11.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	13.3
11.	197	Muragachha	11.7	0.0	20.0	20.0	6.7
12.	199	Chand Pur	11.7	22.5	0.0	3.3	6.7
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	11.7	0.0	20.0	10.0	20.0
14.	261	Gorkhara	11.7	0.0	20.0	10.0	6.7
15.	263	Kamarabad	10.0	22.5	20.0	10.0	6.7



**Table 4.9 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities  
in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	2	Bankner	81.50	78.85	97.40
2.	45	Khera Khurd	78.95	78.23	82.46
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	78.05	78.05	78.06
4.	62	Siras Pur	91.42	91.46	90.65
5.	68	Burari	77.28	78.30	58.16
6.	69	Libas Pur	94.86	94.77	98.39
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	93.69	93.63	96.77
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	93.58	93.49	96.92
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	95.38	95.27	98.90
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	91.82	91.62	98.15
11.	87	Mustafabad	98.07	98.09	96.77
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	99.71	99.70	100.00
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	97.08	96.95	98.77
14.	95	Dallo Pura	96.38	96.10	98.68
15.	96	Kondli	94.91	94.79	99.07
16.	97	Gharoli	93.19	93.10	95.20
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	98.49	98.43	99.70
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	96.82	96.83	96.31
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	89.12	89.54	80.00
20.	147	Hastsal	97.65	97.55	98.63
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastsal	98.01	97.93	99.11
22.	150	Matiala	97.71	97.66	98.84
23.	151	Mirzapur	98.43	98.40	98.98
24.	152	Dabri	98.47	98.38	100.00
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	94.91	94.54	99.04
26.	166	Chhawla	82.26	81.98	89.36
27.	187	Kapas Hera	93.17	92.89	100.00
28.	203	Bhati	95.59	94.67	99.56
29.	209	Mithe Pur	97.31	97.28	98.53

**Table 4.10 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	38	Paniara	79.05	78.15	92.47
2.	46	Khajuri	93.43	93.34	96.77
3.	47	Amod Ghata	89.90	91.58	71.07
4.	66	Simla	82.74	82.13	86.99
5.	67	Dharma Pur	91.65	90.21	96.90
6.	99	Raghunathpur	85.50	83.36	97.46
7.	111	Rishra	94.09	93.57	98.64
8.	154	Panihara	84.71	82.52	96.97
9.	155	Kora	82.20	80.26	92.41
10.	188	Ruiya	87.36	85.63	99.15
11.	197	Muragachha	82.73	81.80	98.82
12.	199	Chand Pur	88.23	87.50	96.38
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	94.38	94.39	94.26
14.	261	Gorkhara	90.26	89.84	97.00
15.	263	Kamarabad	79.06	78.32	91.71

**Table 4.11 Land Use in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	2	Bankner	75.04	14.69	10.27
2.	45	Khera Khurd	98.43	0.36	1.20
3.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	32.60	25.83	41.57
4.	62	Siras Pur	19.45	51.80	28.75
5.	68	Burari	47.95	16.75	35.29
6.	69	Libas Pur	16.90	11.80	71.30
7.	78	Sadat Pur Gujran	29.16	0.00	70.84
8.	81	Khajoori Khas	1.72	27.59	70.69
9.	83	Qarawal Nagar	1.79	4.94	93.27
10.	85	Jiwan Pur alias Johri Pur	32.65	0.00	67.35
11.	87	Mustafabad	3.76	0.63	95.61
12.	88	Mirpur Turk	0.91	0.00	99.09
13.	94	Chilla Saroda Bangar	0.00	0.00	100.00
14.	95	Dallo Pura	0.00	0.00	100.00
15.	96	Kondli	0.00	0.00	100.00

16.	97	Gharoli	0.00	0.00	100.00
17.	140	Pooth Kalan	0.00	39.08	60.92
18.	141	Kirari Suleiman Nagar	33.62	11.52	54.86
19.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	24.83	2.38	72.79
20.	147	Hastsal	33.17	12.00	54.83
21.	149	Nawada Majra Hastsal	10.11	28.61	61.28
22.	150	Matiala	0.00	0.00	100.00
23.	151	Mirzapur	0.00	0.00	100.00
24.	152	Dabri	0.00	0.00	100.00
25.	163	Shahabad Mohd. Pur	1.33	1.13	97.55
26.	166	Chhawla	50.06	9.63	40.31
27.	187	Kapas Hera	34.79	27.22	37.99
28.	203	Bhati	13.90	11.22	74.88
29.	209	Mithe Pur	15.40	24.77	59.82

**Table 4.12 Land Use in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	38	Paniara	58.79	5.07	36.14
2.	46	Khajuri	39.26	36.64	24.10
3.	47	Amod Ghata	48.64	0.00	51.41
4.	66	Simla	70.29	21.63	8.08
5.	67	Dharma Pur	0.00	0.00	100.00
6.	99	Raghunathpur	68.08	0.00	31.92
7.	111	Rishra	2.37	0.00	98.11
8.	154	Panihara	36.04	0.00	64.06
9.	155	Kora	25.75	0.00	74.50
10.	188	Ruiya	81.48	0.00	18.75
11.	197	Muragachha	26.54	0.00	73.46
12.	199	Chand Pur	22.69	0.00	77.31
13.	215	Sanpa Mirzanagar	40.97	1.11	57.94
14.	261	Gorkhara	88.31	0.00	11.69
15.	263	Kamarabad	74.70	0.00	25.30

**Table 4. 13 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of D.U.T  
satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area in Kms	Tot Populn	Density of Population (persons/sq Km)	Sex Ratio
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	7.1	9731	1363	837
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	3.1	8637	2792	826
3.	21	Bhor Garh	3.9	5562	1418	623
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	8.0	5057	636	851
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	3.0	6542	2210	800
6.	38	Qadi Pur	5.3	8286	1561	795
7.	43	Khera Kalan	7.7	6690	873	849
8.	46	Barwala	5.9	6462	1095	830
9.	47	Qutub Garh	5.7	6304	1115	810
10.	53	Karala	8.8	19100	2173	839
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	3.3	10073	3053	834
12.	55	Nithari	2.3	35025	15281	812
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	2.4	11296	4803	842
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	1.3	17638	13202	826
15.	72	Mukand Pur	2.5	21349	8438	792
16.	78	Baqiabad	0.9	12058	14186	847
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	0.3	8571	30286	886
18.	85	Mandoli	5.9	103165	17581	851
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	0.1	6664	102840	598
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.5	9201	17360	950
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	9.7	14191	1465	586
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	6.6	5219	789	846
23.	93	Bapraula	5.6	13472	2395	816
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	0.8	7068	8641	797
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	4.3	7953	1834	778
26.	96	Nilothi	3.9	22888	5894	813
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	1.9	9712	5137	816
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	12.5	14774	1186	876
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	3.1	21873	7136	739
30.	101	Dindar Pur	3.9	12216	3104	826
31.	102	Khera	2.8	6208	2248	838
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	3.4	5065	1472	799
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	1.2	22401	18888	858
34.	148	Kusum Pur	1.7	15372	9260	795
35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	7.5	19297	2573	841
36.	150	Saidabad	2.2	9520	4355	876
37.	151	Aya Nagar	8.2	13925	1703	824
38.	153	Chattar Pur	7.4	25354	3431	775
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	7.7	8159	1066	818
40.	155	Neb Sarai	2.4	11541	4882	714
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	0.7	6209	8379	716
42.	159	Chandan Hola	0.7	5484	7322	711
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	4.7	10499	2240	840
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	1.1	6273	5514	844
45.	164	Aali	4.0	20590	5111	692
46.	165	Jait Pur	3.8	24711	6570	821

**Table 4. 14 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Area in Kms	Total Population	Density of Population ( persons/sq Km )	Sex Ratio
1.	7	Kulia	3.86	8633	2237	913
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	2.66	8238	3096	917
3.	19	Kendua	1.93	5406	2806	938
4.	20	Nabghara	0.82	5124	6269	962
5.	28	Sankrailjala	4.17	7646	1832	969
6.	53	Manushpur	1.67	6523	3912	898
7.	77	Dankuni	2.32	10033	4324	952
8.	88	Belumilki	3.29	8728	2656	952
9.	94	Nawapara	1.66	5832	3503	931
10.	95	Basai	2.68	7833	2924	945
11.	99	Kokapur	1.48	6173	4164	932
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	0.54	5849	10760	977
13.	135	Bilkanda	1.43	7435	5214	915
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	0.71	7801	10975	946
15.	138	Mohanpur	1.45	6016	4160	915
16.	139	Teleni Para	7.81	10924	1399	886
17.	151	Bilkanda	0.53	5003	9402	944
18.	155	Teghari	0.77	5544	7240	937
19.	162	Asuti	1.68	5669	3381	900
20.	186	Kalua	1.80	9189	5102	986
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	1.32	5659	4289	966
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	1.61	5045	3130	944
23.	202	Danga	1.83	5929	3237	910
24.	222	Mallikpur	1.44	8916	6211	921
25.	223	Hariharpur	1.75	10232	5855	936
26.	228	Baruipur	10.00	16738	1673	933



**Table 4.15 Educational attainments in the villages of D.U.T  
satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	81.15	88.66	72.16
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	67.80	78.97	54.17
3.	21	Bhor Garh	75.83	80.65	67.72
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	81.96	91.99	70.29
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	79.25	88.79	67.23
6.	38	Qadi Pur	71.63	81.71	58.74
7.	43	Khera Kalan	82.77	92.20	71.99
8.	46	Barwala	80.26	89.10	69.78
9.	47	Qutub Garh	78.42	87.06	67.95
10.	53	Karala	80.58	89.05	70.44
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	83.07	88.78	76.18
12.	55	Nithari	73.03	83.62	59.45
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	74.98	85.43	62.45
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	82.88	90.81	73.23
15.	72	Mukand Pur	71.45	83.37	55.67
16.	78	Baqiabad	67.24	76.28	56.33
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	94.78	97.87	91.37
18.	85	Mandoli	74.62	84.40	62.97
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	50.21	58.67	33.81
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	98.46	99.46	97.42
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	77.71	84.61	65.20
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	76.21	86.90	63.83
23.	93	Bapraula	74.19	84.96	60.63
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	79.42	88.49	67.88
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	75.99	84.74	64.64
26.	96	Nilothi	78.02	83.92	70.63
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	70.64	82.14	55.98
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	84.20	91.81	75.67
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	75.02	82.57	64.44
30.	101	Dindar Pur	80.46	89.61	69.28
31.	102	Khera	79.51	89.30	67.98
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	77.18	86.20	66.07
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	86.78	90.56	82.40
34.	148	Kusum Pur	59.12	71.39	43.26
35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	78.69	85.03	71.07
36.	150	Saidabad	89.02	91.88	85.70
37.	151	Aya Nagar	83.39	91.99	72.93
38.	153	Chattar Pur	79.56	86.84	70.01

39.	154	Maidan Garhi	81.12	89.45	71.03
40.	155	Neb Sarai	80.02	87.48	69.00
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	83.14	90.96	71.93
42.	159	Chandan Hola	61.22	72.79	43.87
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	76.76	88.14	63.46
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	85.82	87.94	83.29
45.	164	Aali	77.22	87.28	61.68
46.	165	Jait Pur	75.59	85.64	62.94

**Table 4.16 Educational attainments in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	7	Kulia	80.61	86.94	73.75
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	81.95	88.68	74.62
3.	19	Kendua	74.79	81.48	67.78
4.	20	Nabghara	71.15	77.40	64.59
5.	28	Sankrailjala	60.67	65.61	55.56
6.	53	Manushpur	81.38	86.14	75.99
7.	77	Dankuni	70.45	77.16	63.30
8.	88	Belumilki	71.47	76.96	65.76
9.	94	Nawapara	88.39	93.45	82.97
10.	95	Basai	85.78	91.50	79.73
11.	99	Kokapur	70.51	77.40	63.05
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	70.73	80.51	60.91
13.	135	Bilkanda	78.71	84.69	72.12
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	79.35	84.47	73.93
15.	138	Mohanpur	83.80	88.66	78.53
16.	139	Teleni Para	81.17	86.13	75.52
17.	151	Bilkanda	82.29	89.41	74.86
18.	155	Teghari	83.85	88.92	78.40
19.	162	Asuti	77.34	84.56	69.39
20.	186	Kalua	82.40	88.36	76.34
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	78.29	84.95	71.43
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	87.59	91.28	83.63
23.	202	Danga	73.55	81.28	64.98
24.	222	Mallikpur	65.33	69.03	61.38
25.	223	Hariharpur	74.16	80.87	67.02
26.	228	Baruipur	81.89	89.50	73.76

**Table 4.17 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDF
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	15.7	25.7
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	7.9	7.1
3.	21	Bhor Garh	5.0	10.0
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	9.3	5.7
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	0.7	11.4
6.	38	Qadi Pur	6.4	2.9
7.	43	Khera Kalan	15.7	1.4
8.	46	Barwala	7.9	8.6
9.	47	Qutub Garh	10.7	13.6
10.	53	Karala	27.9	8.6
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	0.7	5.7
12.	55	Nithari	20.0	8.6
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	5.0	4.3
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	5.0	14.3
15.	72	Mukand Pur	5.0	14.3
16.	78	Baqiabad	2.1	0.0
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	1.4	8.6
18.	85	Mandoli	75.0	22.9
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	0.0	0.0
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.0	0.0
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	13.6	1.4
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	5.7	0.0
23.	93	Bapraula	5.7	1.4
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	0.7	1.4
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	8.6	0.0
26.	96	Nilothi	16.4	0.0
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	7.9	7.1
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	25.7	2.1
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	5.7	4.3
30.	101	Dindar Pur	4.3	0.0
31.	102	Khera	11.4	2.9
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	17.9	7.9
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	70.0	10.0
34.	148	Kusum Pur	0.7	0.0
35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	2.9	24.3
36.	150	Saidabad	4.3	0.0
37.	151	Aya Nagar	8.6	0.0
38.	153	Chattar Pur	17.1	4.3
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	6.4	0.0

40.	155	Neb Sarai	10.0	0.0
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	1.4	0.0
42.	159	Chandan Hola	5.0	0.0
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	12.1	3.6
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	0.0	0.0
45.	164	Aali	2.1	7.1
46.	165	Jait Pur	2.1	7.1

**Table 4.18 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v DRW	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	14.2	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
3.	21	Bhor Garh	15.0	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	13.3	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
6.	38	Qadi Pur	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	13.3
7.	43	Khera Kalan	13.3	17.5	50.0	30.0	20.0
8.	46	Barwala	9.2	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
9.	47	Qutub Garh	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
10.	53	Karala	9.2	17.5	22.5	20.0	20.0
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	9.2	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
12.	55	Nithari	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	13.3
15.	72	Mukand Pur	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
16.	78	Baqiabad	8.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	0.0
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
18.	85	Mandoli	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	11.7	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
23.	93	Bapraula	3.3	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
26.	96	Nilothi	3.3	17.5	22.5	30.0	13.3
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	11.7	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
30.	101	Dindar Pur	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
31.	102	Khera	7.5	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	15.8	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	3.3	15.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
34.	148	Kusum Pur	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	6.7

35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	15.8	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
36.	150	Saidabad	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
37.	151	Aya Nagar	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
38.	153	Chattar Pur	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	11.7	20.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
40.	155	Neb Sarai	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	13.3
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
42.	159	Chandan Hola	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	11.7	17.5	22.5	30.0	20.0
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	8.3	0.0	22.5	30.0	20.0
45.	164	Aali	11.7	2.5	22.5	20.0	20.0
46.	165	Jait Pur	11.7	15.0	22.5	30.0	20.0

**Table 4.19 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Villages	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	7	Kulia	0.8	20.0
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	4.2	5.0
3.	19	Kendua	5.0	42.0
4.	20	Nabghara	2.5	70.0
5.	28	Sankrailjala	0.0	15.0
6.	53	Manushpur	1.7	0.0
7.	77	Dankuni	6.7	6.0
8.	88	Belumilki	2.5	30.0
9.	94	Nawapara	5.8	28.0
10.	95	Basai	1.7	33.0
11.	99	Kokapur	0.8	28.0
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	0.8	0.0
13.	135	Bilkanda	5.8	3.0
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	0.8	17.0
15.	138	Mohanpur	0.8	18.0
16.	139	Teleni Para	2.5	49.0
17.	151	Bilkanda	0.8	14.0
18.	155	Teghari	0.8	29.0
19.	162	Asuti	1.7	21.0
20.	186	Kalua	0.8	51.0
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	2.5	75.0
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	0.8	8.0
23.	202	Danga	5.8	14.0
24.	222	Mallikpur	13.3	33.0
25.	223	Hariharpur	0.8	6.0
26.	228	Baruipur	17.5	177.0



**Table 4.20 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	T_v DRW	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	7	Kulia	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	2.5
3.	19	Kendua	4.2	50.0	22.5	10.0	5
4.	20	Nabghara	9.2	50.0	22.5	10.0	5
5.	28	Sankrailjala	4.2	0.0	50.0	10.0	5
6.	53	Manushpur	4.2	50.0	50.0	10.0	5
7.	77	Dankuni	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5
8.	88	Belumilki	11.7	50.0	22.5	10.0	17.5
9.	94	Nawapara	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	5
10.	95	Basai	13.3	30.0	0.0	10.0	5
11.	99	Kokapur	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.5
13.	135	Bilkanda	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	2.5
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5
15.	138	Mohanpur	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5
16.	139	Teleni Para	4.2	20.0	22.5	10.0	17.5
17.	151	Bilkanda	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5
18.	155	Teghari	4.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	17.5
19.	162	Asuti	4.2	20.0	0.0	10.0	2.5
20.	186	Kalua	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	0
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	5
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	4.2	30.0	0.0	20.0	5
23.	202	Danga	9.2	30.0	0.0	10.0	5
24.	222	Mallikpur	5.8	50.0	27.5	10.0	17.5
25.	223	Hariharpur	4.2	30.0	22.5	10.0	17.5
26.	228	Baruipur	11.7	50.0	50.0	20.0	5

**Table 4.21 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	74.70	75.90	62.65
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	96.08	95.82	97.71
3.	21	Bhor Garh	87.81	88.16	82.17
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	77.68	78.97	68.97
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	88.96	90.74	73.76
6.	38	Qadi Pur	94.26	95.06	78.18
7.	43	Khera Kalan	81.63	81.20	84.12
8.	46	Barwala	85.01	85.51	81.50
9.	47	Qutub Garh	82.63	82.20	83.63
10.	53	Karala	90.03	91.14	83.14
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	95.91	96.31	93.51
12.	55	Nithari	98.51	98.66	95.80
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	96.96	97.13	95.09
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	98.94	99.14	96.86
15.	72	Mukand Pur	97.19	97.62	91.70
16.	78	Baqiabad	99.09	99.36	94.23
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	99.36	99.42	98.90
18.	85	Mandoli	99.08	99.19	98.17
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	97.27	98.12	87.33
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	99.35	99.49	99.01
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	92.04	94.42	75.65
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	71.91	79.22	40.72
23.	93	Bapraula	94.15	93.90	96.25
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	96.20	97.16	85.71
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	88.31	90.48	71.72
26.	96	Nilothi	97.56	98.03	91.95
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	98.61	98.80	96.00
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	77.51	78.69	72.06
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	96.47	96.94	91.22
30.	101	Dindar Pur	96.53	96.98	92.63
31.	102	Khera	86.09	88.12	69.19
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	90.57	90.04	93.69
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	99.26	99.32	99.09
34.	148	Kusum Pur	99.22	99.52	97.95
35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	98.63	98.84	97.88
36.	150	Saidabad	98.62	98.53	98.91
37.	151	Aya Nagar	99.31	99.32	99.20
38.	153	Chattar Pur	99.03	99.17	97.67
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	99.64	99.62	99.73
40.	155	Neb Sarai	99.19	99.22	98.93
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	99.11	99.20	98.20
42.	159	Chandan Hola	98.96	98.94	99.25
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	93.49	93.44	93.81
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	99.69	99.90	99.01
45.	164	Aali	98.20	98.45	95.31
46.	165	Jait Pur	95.40	96.06	85.84

**Table 4.22 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	7	Kulia	97.73	97.62	98.74
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	91.65	91.58	92.12
3.	19	Kendua	89.63	88.57	97.05
4.	20	Nabghara	95.36	95.28	95.74
5.	28	Sankrailjala	91.96	90.74	95.90
6.	53	Manushpur	96.06	95.98	96.45
7.	77	Dankuni	88.09	91.47	57.14
8.	88	Belumilki	85.06	85.56	81.17
9.	94	Nawapara	97.31	96.79	99.16
10.	95	Basai	95.85	95.05	98.75
11.	99	Kokapur	95.20	94.54	97.35
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	96.55	96.54	96.56
13.	135	Bilkanda	92.39	92.58	91.41
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	93.66	94.36	89.86
15.	138	Mohanpur	89.89	93.19	76.04
16.	139	Teleni Para	75.56	75.23	78.51
17.	151	Bilkanda	98.14	98.25	97.72
18.	155	Teghari	98.37	98.53	97.24
19.	162	Asuti	92.62	93.27	87.79
20.	186	Kalua	90.95	91.88	87.29
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	90.36	90.10	91.20
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	95.33	95.04	97.46
23.	202	Danga	79.03	79.90	72.85
24.	222	Mallikpur	96.12	96.60	92.81
25.	223	Hariharpur	94.69	94.69	94.71
26.	228	Baruipur	82.87	81.48	91.85

**Table 4.23 Land Use in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)	Forest Land (in %)
1.	15	Baktawar Pur	0.00	0.00	32.20	67.80
2.	19	Tikri Khurd	91.63	0.03	8.37	0.00
3.	21	Bhor Garh	32.09	55.31	12.59	0.00
4.	23	Darya Pur Kalan	4.60	0.03	16.77	78.60
5.	37	Ibrahim Pur	62.91	2.63	34.47	0.00
6.	38	Qadi Pur	52.02	0.02	47.98	0.00
7.	43	Khera Kalan	20.51	0.00	18.71	60.80
8.	46	Barwala	62.93	2.22	34.88	0.00
9.	47	Qutub Garh	71.07	11.88	17.04	0.00
10.	53	Karala	49.90	0.00	50.10	0.00
11.	54	Mohd. Pur Majri	17.67	25.10	57.20	0.00
12.	55	Nithari	43.28	21.20	35.51	0.00
13.	56	Mubarak Pur Dabas	38.22	0.04	61.78	0.00
14.	71	Kamal Pur Majra Burari	23.65	7.63	68.79	0.00
15.	72	Mukand Pur	21.42	15.10	63.40	0.00
16.	78	Baqiabad	65.76	15.41	18.82	0.00
17.	84	Khan Pur Dhani	0.00	0.00	100.14	0.00
18.	85	Mandoli	4.31	1.98	93.73	0.00
19.	86	Shakar Pur Baramad	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
21.	89	Tikri Kalan	50.89	0.09	49.11	0.00
22.	92	Bakkar Wala	59.46	0.08	40.54	0.00
23.	93	Bapraula	52.03	0.07	47.97	0.00
24.	94	Tilang Pur Kotla	30.07	0.00	69.93	0.00
25.	95	Shafi Pur Ranhola	1.13	0.05	98.87	0.00
26.	96	Nilothi	16.77	83.23	0.00	0.00
27.	97	Raja Pur Khurd	15.23	0.05	84.78	0.00
28.	98	Jharoda Kalan	79.31	8.56	12.14	0.00
29.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	63.00	2.64	34.36	0.00
30.	101	Dindar Pur	31.46	5.87	62.66	0.00
31.	102	Khera	69.79	7.03	23.18	0.00
32.	108	Jaffar Pur Kalan	55.33	44.67	0.00	0.00
33.	147	Moradabad Pahari	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
34.	148	Kusum Pur	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
35.	149	Malik Pur Kohi alias Rang Puri	4.53	82.29	12.52	0.70
36.	150	Saidabad	13.49	0.00	86.52	0.00
37.	151	Aya Nagar	0.79	22.61	34.36	42.30
38.	153	Chattar Pur	23.28	50.71	23.40	2.70
39.	154	Maidan Garhi	0.52	48.52	50.99	0.00
40.	155	Neb Sarai	6.77	41.62	35.53	16.10
41.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	52.09	0.00	47.91	0.00
42.	159	Chandan Hola	33.64	22.56	44.14	0.00
43.	160	Feteh Pur Beri	52.22	42.13	5.76	0.00
44.	163	Kotla Mahigiran	0.00	0.00	100.03	0.00
45.	164	Aali	18.47	6.55	74.97	0.00
46.	165	Jait Pur	30.05	41.48	28.53	0.00

**Table 4.24 Land Use in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the 3 Census criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	7	Kulia	31.61	1.00	67.39
2.	13	Jaypur Bill	71.58	0.30	28.13
3.	19	Kendua	62.49	0.21	37.19
4.	20	Nabghara	25.66	0.99	73.27
5.	28	Sankrailjala	24.75	0.19	75.09
6.	53	Manushpur	8.38	0.00	91.60
7.	77	Dankuni	38.28	3.45	56.42
8.	88	Belumilki	13.68	0.00	56.53
9.	94	Nawapara	46.39	11.74	42.04
10.	95	Basai	55.97	5.60	38.41
11.	99	Kokapur	19.09	9.46	71.50
12.	116	Chak Barbaria	33.91	20.46	45.99
13.	135	Bilkanda	13.99	0.00	85.98
14.	136	Chak Kanthalia	14.08	0.00	85.93
15.	138	Mohanpur	5.52	0.00	94.47
16.	139	Teleni Para	76.82	0.00	23.16
17.	151	Bilkanda	0.40	0.00	99.61
18.	155	Teghari	41.56	0.00	58.21
19.	162	Asuti	91.49	0.00	8.35
20.	186	Kalua	75.00	0.00	25.04
21.	194	Ramchandrapur	10.61	0.00	89.39
22.	200	Ramchandrapur	12.42	0.00	87.59
23.	202	Danga	54.64	0.00	45.40
24.	222	Mallikpur	62.50	6.94	30.38
25.	223	Hariharpur	72.57	0.00	27.33
26.	228	Baruipur	66.00	1.05	32.98



**Table 4.25 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of D.U.T  
satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area in Kms	Total Population	Density of Population (persons/sq Km)	Sex Ratio
1.	2	BanKner	6.78	10152	1497	814
2.	3	Bhor Garh	3.92	3174	809	780
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	2.54	2813	1106	806
4.	19	Bankauli	4.42	2689	609	724
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	1.51	2399	1593	759
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	2.47	1100	445	774
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	7.96	4616	580	817
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	2.70	2106	781	836
9.	29	Qutab Garh	5.66	7734	1367	781
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	4.10	2703	659	777
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	4.24	2107	497	856
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	5.56	3942	709	804
13.	37	Hiranki	3.21	2450	762	886
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	1.82	984	540	679
15.	55	Lad Pur	6.66	4142	622	847
16.	59	Pansali	1.95	352	180	586
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	5.69	27343	4807	681
18.	62	Siras Pur	4.27	7441	1744	783
19.	63	Nangli Poona	2.58	2090	810	788
20.	68	Burari	11.19	17587	1572	808
21.	69	Libas Pur	2.30	7313	3180	698
22.	71	Mukand Pur	2.53	2580	1020	787
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	2.56	4742	1850	706
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	3.25	4793	1476	832
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	1.33	1445	1088	818
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	4.75	47455	9993	811
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	1.80	4830	2681	857
28.	92	Shamas Pur	0.27	2242	8391	839
29.	95	Dallo Pura	2.30	56783	24736	848
30.	96	Kondli	1.88	13317	7074	746
31.	101	Gheora	7.34	4883	666	748
32.	104	Bapraula	5.62	2317	412	848
33.	107	Neelwal	3.41	1997	585	900
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	12.46	11685	938	841
35.	112	Dindar Pur	3.94	3025	769	841
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	1.95	889	457	856
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	5.18	2250	435	837
38.	124	Isa Pur	9.87	4113	417	805
39.	125	Qazi Pur	1.51	1226	810	880
40.	128	Goman Hera	7.68	3142	409	853
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	2.91	1099	378	888

42.	132	Ghalib Pur	2.78	889	320	856
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	3.09	2523	818	831
44.	137	Rani Khera	3.17	3445	1088	810
45.	139	Begum Pur	1.90	4734	2493	822
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	6.97	28767	4126	845
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	7.03	33421	4752	797
48.	145	Qamuruddin Nagar	2.38	8356	3510	812
49.	146	Nilothi	3.88	3079	793	855
50.	147	Hastsal	6.75	39596	5867	830
51.	150	Matiala	4.16	14002	3364	807
52.	152	Dabri	2.39	16405	6868	787
53.	153	Sagar Pur	0.49	4112	8394	853
54.	161	Bagrola	1.72	2108	1225	805
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	3.97	5206	1312	847
56.	164	Pochan Pur	1.93	2071	1072	873
57.	166	Chhawla	7.14	7521	1053	651
58.	174	Hasan Pur	1.44	870	604	855
59.	187	Kapas Hera	3.42	7815	2284	773
60.	188	Sambhalka	2.98	4605	1545	678
61.	189	Kusum Pur	1.66	34	20	700
62.	207	Aali	4.03	3676	913	762
63.	208	Jait Pur	3.76	1455	387	956
64.	209	Mithe Pur	1.81	9212	5079	743

**Table 4.26 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area in Kms	Total Population	Density of Population (persons/sq Km)	Sex Ratio
1.	13	Eksara	0.76	4030	5335	905
2.	14	Khalia	1.02	4155	4081	928
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	2.66	6618	2488	926
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	0.73	1855	2541	928
5.	36	Jangalpur	0.85	1457	1716	1012
6.	39	Jala Kendua	1.52	4329	2844	924
7.	40	Belkulai	1.14	2813	2459	862
8.	45	Dasbhanga	1.16	3453	2969	937
9.	69	Jhanpa	0.74	682	924	828
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	0.61	741	1224	866
11.	72	Kalora	1.50	949	632	864
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	1.11	643	580	960
13.	74	Nandipur	0.49	107	218	981
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	1.76	819	465	923
15.	91	Digramallickhati	2.51	2723	1083	894

16.	95	Satghara	0.58	566	980	945
17.	100	Bhadua	2.45	1735	708	921
18.	103	Jagannathpur	2.63	1536	585	848
19.	112	Nawapara	1.66	3397	2040	913
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	0.82	1225	1492	908
21.	195	Badai	1.37	1758	1285	892
22.	196	Jugberia	0.59	1461	2470	888
23.	199	Chand Pur	0.62	6309	10227	921
24.	275	Boral	1.04	4008	3839	945
25.	276	Rania	1.59	2144	1347	947
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	2.71	1958	723	935
27.	304	Kapindapur	0.68	639	937	841
28.	305	Baruipur	10.00	14934	1493	931
29.	310	Baikunthapur	0.65	1060	1624	893
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	1.57	3022	1930	946
31.	319	San Pukuria	0.47	205	433	1158
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	0.41	661	1630	916
33.	321	Sasan	3.23	5085	1574	913
34.	322	Beliaghata	0.70	678	966	889

**Table 4.27 Educational attainments in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	2	BanKner	54.33	63.55	42.54
2.	3	Bhor Garh	62.50	73.06	48.38
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	67.93	79.03	54.48
4.	19	Bankauli	70.99	81.00	56.21
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	69.69	80.64	54.97
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	58.42	78.83	31.39
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	70.89	83.65	55.49
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	38.38	44.82	30.78
9.	29	Qutab Garh	56.45	64.50	46.03
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	61.56	71.55	48.56
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	68.58	77.30	58.29
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	64.35	75.30	50.11
13.	37	Hiranki	72.14	82.72	59.89
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	21.16	33.05	1.41
15.	55	Lad Pur	72.62	84.65	58.20
16.	59	Pansali	17.41	25.70	1.10
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	40.39	50.49	23.98
18.	62	Siras Pur	72.47	83.47	57.47
19.	63	Nangli Poona	73.31	86.75	55.73

20.	68	Burari	71.40	84.43	55.00
21.	69	Libas Pur	70.95	82.59	53.53
22.	71	Mukand Pur	52.19	68.84	29.79
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	61.32	71.54	45.71
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	61.25	76.72	42.66
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	76.29	89.38	61.13
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	67.07	80.84	49.61
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	70.44	83.99	54.16
28.	92	Shamas Pur	92.07	97.57	85.60
29.	95	Dallo Pura	62.56	74.38	48.19
30.	96	Kondli	67.44	81.14	47.96
31.	101	Gheora	74.04	83.71	61.01
32.	104	Bapraula	73.35	85.93	58.53
33.	107	Neelwal	70.72	85.76	53.64
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	77.58	88.68	64.26
35.	112	Dindar Pur	64.05	81.84	43.05
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	77.78	89.95	63.55
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	74.93	90.08	57.19
38.	124	Isa Pur	66.20	79.17	49.66
39.	125	Qazi Pur	75.80	85.96	63.71
40.	128	Goman Hera	74.66	89.53	57.17
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	76.17	90.10	59.91
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	71.49	86.54	53.99
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	76.42	90.47	60.02
44.	137	Rani Khera	74.53	87.05	59.14
45.	139	Begum Pur	73.40	85.00	59.14
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	76.18	86.83	63.45
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	59.07	72.65	41.07
48.	145	Qamurudddin Nagar	72.17	85.17	55.69
49.	146	Nilothi	71.44	84.27	55.61
50.	147	Hastsal	68.81	77.43	58.20
51.	150	Matiala	78.92	86.44	69.10
52.	152	Dabri	78.63	86.37	68.43
53.	153	Sagar Pur	77.10	86.53	65.72
54.	161	Bagrola	73.45	85.99	58.12
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	77.26	90.38	61.63
56.	164	Pochan Pur	73.23	88.57	55.56
57.	166	Chhawla	76.76	88.84	57.08
58.	174	Hasan Pur	72.01	90.43	50.44
59.	187	Kapas Hera	75.40	86.44	60.56
60.	188	Sambhalka	80.26	70.69	95.27
61.	189	Kusum Pur	57.14	68.42	33.33
62.	207	Aali	63.64	79.59	42.03
63.	208	Jait Pur	48.80	63.08	33.46
64.	209	Mitthe Pur	75.26	88.02	57.08

**Table 4.28 Educational attainments in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	LD No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	13	Eksara	66.19	71.39	60.46
2.	14	Khalia	65.41	73.08	57.25
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	69.86	79.50	59.49
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	40.06	51.24	27.90
5.	36	Jangalpur	56.67	65.87	47.18
6.	39	Jala Kendua	38.57	50.93	24.87
7.	40	Belkulai	59.55	68.75	48.71
8.	45	Dasbhanga	66.06	75.83	55.63
9.	69	Jhanpa	32.62	42.09	20.41
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	55.50	62.83	46.59
11.	72	Kalora	80.57	85.12	75.26
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	64.59	71.63	57.03
13.	74	Nandipur	31.25	34.15	28.21
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	72.22	80.60	63.10
15.	91	Digramallickhati	87.38	92.81	81.26
16.	95	Satghara	71.49	79.50	62.95
17.	100	Bhadua	62.79	71.17	53.76
18.	103	Jagannathpur	76.32	87.96	62.80
19.	112	Nawapara	82.28	89.31	74.62
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	55.75	64.06	46.54
21.	195	Badai	56.41	66.80	44.82
22.	196	Jugberia	66.30	74.77	56.76
23.	199	Chand Pur	67.88	79.43	55.62
24.	275	Boral	81.86	86.19	77.19
25.	276	Rania	61.59	71.94	50.35
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	41.59	55.32	26.74
27.	304	Kapindapur	57.50	70.11	42.24
28.	305	Baruipur	72.87	82.81	62.20
29.	310	Baikunthapur	54.03	64.97	41.11
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	64.58	76.69	51.64
31.	319	San Pukuria	75.45	85.90	66.29
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	75.32	86.17	63.77
33.	321	Sasan	63.47	76.07	49.45
34.	322	Beliaghata	71.33	85.62	55.36



**Table 4.29 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	2	BanKner	20.0	4.0
2.	3	Bhor Garh	7.0	7.0
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	4.0	0.0
4.	19	Bankauli	2.0	20.0
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	2.0	0.0
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	2.0	0.0
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	22.0	4.0
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	25.0	0.0
9.	29	Qutab Garh	25.0	41.0
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	4.0	4.0
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	4.0	6.0
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	8.0	7.0
13.	37	Hiranki	2.0	0.0
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	0.0	0.0
15.	55	Lad Pur	8.0	16.0
16.	59	Pansali	0.0	0.0
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	10.0	18.0
18.	62	Siras Pur	10.0	9.0
19.	63	Nangli Poona	8.0	2.0
20.	68	Burari	17.0	4.0
21.	69	Libas Pur	14.0	8.0
22.	71	Mukand Pur	2.0	0.0
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	2.0	0.0
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	8.0	0.0
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	6.0	0.0
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	22.0	4.0
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	0.0	0.0
28.	92	Shamas Pur	2.0	0.0
29.	95	Dallo Pura	22.0	0.0
30.	96	Kondli	12.0	24.0
31.	101	Gheora	25.0	0.0
32.	104	Bapraula	6.0	0.0
33.	107	Neelwal	19.0	17.0
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	27.0	5.0
35.	112	Dindar Pur	2.0	0.0
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	2.0	0.0
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	17.0	5.0
38.	124	Isa Pur	10.0	5.0
39.	125	Qazi Pur	2.0	0.0
40.	128	Goman Hera	15.0	4.0

41.	129	Jhuljhuli	2.0	0.0
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	5.0	4.0
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	8.0	5.0
44.	137	Rani Khera	17.0	0.0
45.	139	Begum Pur	5.0	5.0
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	20.0	45.0
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	2.0	4.0
48.	145	Qamurudddin Nagar	2.0	14.0
49.	146	Nilothi	2.0	0.0
50.	147	Hastsal	13.0	8.0
51.	150	Matiala	15.0	0.0
52.	152	Dabri	4.0	16.0
53.	153	Sagar Pur	8.0	0.0
54.	161	Bagrola	2.0	0.0
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	25.0	20.0
56.	164	Pochan Pur	14.0	2.0
57.	166	Chhawla	24.0	5.0
58.	174	Hasan Pur	2.0	0.0
59.	187	Kapas Hera	8.0	9.0
60.	188	Sambhalka	18.0	28.0
61.	189	Kusum Pur	0.0	0.0
62.	207	Aali	2.0	0.0
63.	208	Jait Pur	11.0	7.0
64.	209	Mithe Pur	2.0	12.0

**Table 4.30 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v_DRW	T_v_Pof	T_v_Trif	T_v_RDf	T_v Elec
1.	2	BanKner	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
2.	3	Bhor Garh	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
4.	19	Bankauli	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	5.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
9.	29	Qutab Garh	20.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	10.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	20.0
13.	37	Hiranki	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	2.0	0.0	22.5	3.3	13.3
15.	55	Lad Pur	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
16.	59	Pansali	7.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	12.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0

18.	62	Siras Pur	17.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
19.	63	Nangli Poona	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
20.	68	Burari	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
21.	69	Libas Pur	17.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
22.	71	Mukand Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	5.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	2.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
28.	92	Shamas Pur	5.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
29.	95	Dallo Pura	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
30.	96	Kondli	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
31.	101	Gheora	20.0	50.0	50.0	10.0	20.0
32.	104	Bapraula	12.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
33.	107	Neelwal	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
35.	112	Dindar Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
38.	124	Isa Pur	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
39.	125	Qazi Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
40.	128	Goman Hera	17.0	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	10.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	20.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	13.3
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	15.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
44.	137	Rani Khera	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	13.3
45.	139	Begum Pur	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	15.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
48.	145	Qamurudddin Nagar	10.0	35.0	50.0	20.0	20.0
49.	146	Nilothi	15.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
50.	147	Hastsal	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
51.	150	Matiala	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
52.	152	Dabri	10.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
53.	153	Sagar Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
54.	161	Bagrola	5.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	6.7
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	5.0	50.0	50.0	20.0	13.3
56.	164	Pochan Pur	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	13.3
57.	166	Chhawla	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
58.	174	Hasan Pur	15.0	0.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
59.	187	Kapas Hera	17.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
60.	188	Sambhalka	15.0	50.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
61.	189	Kusum Pur	5.0	0.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
62.	207	Aali	10.0	15.0	22.5	20.0	20.0
63.	208	Jait Pur	17.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	20.0
64.	209	Mithe Pur	10.0	35.0	22.5	10.0	20.0

**Table 4.31 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	13	Eksara	5.0	0.0
2.	14	Khalia	2.5	6.3
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	17.5	56.3
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	2.5	0.0
5.	36	Jangalpur	2.5	0.0
6.	39	Jala Kendua	5.0	6.3
7.	40	Belkulai	5.0	6.3
8.	45	Dasbhanga	2.5	12.5
9.	69	Jhanpa	0.0	0.0
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	5.0	0.0
11.	72	Kalora	5.0	0.0
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	2.5	0.0
13.	74	Nandipur	0.0	0.0
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	2.5	0.0
15.	91	Digramallickhati	27.5	17.5
16.	95	Satghara	2.5	6.3
17.	100	Bhadua	0.0	6.3
18.	103	Jagannathpur	2.5	6.3
19.	112	Nawapara	10.0	0.0
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	2.5	7.5
21.	195	Badai	2.5	0.0
22.	196	Jugberia	2.5	6.3
23.	199	Chand Pur	7.5	0.0
24.	275	Boral	25.0	11.3
25.	276	Rania	2.5	0.0
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	2.5	11.3
27.	304	Kapindapur	2.5	0.0
28.	305	Baruipur	27.5	0.0
29.	310	Baikunthapur	2.5	0.0
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	2.5	0.0
31.	319	San Pukuria	2.5	0.0
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	2.5	0.0
33.	321	Sasan	5.0	0.0
34.	322	Beliaghata	0.0	0.0

**Table 4.32 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of K.M.A  
satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v_DRW	T_v_Pof	T_v_Trif	T_v_RDf	T_v_Elec
1.	13	Eksara	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	35.0
2.	14	Khalia	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	35.0
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	13.3	0.0	50.0	20.0	0.0
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
5.	36	Jangalpur	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
6.	39	Jala Kendua	13.3	20.0	22.5	10.0	15.0
7.	40	Belkulai	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.0
8.	45	Dasbhanga	106.7	20.0	0.0	10.0	15.0
9.	69	Jhanpa	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0
11.	72	Kalora	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
13.	74	Nandipur	13.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	13.3	0.0	22.5	20.0	0.0
15.	91	Digramallickhati	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0
16.	95	Satghara	13.3	50.0	22.5	10.0	0.0
17.	100	Bhadua	26.7	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0
18.	103	Jagannathpur	26.7	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0
19.	112	Nawapara	26.7	0.0	27.5	10.0	35.0
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	13.3	0.0	22.5	10.0	35.0
21.	195	Badai	13.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0
22.	196	Jugberia	13.3	20.0	22.5	20.0	15.0
23.	199	Chand Pur	13.3	20.0	0.0	3.3	15.0
24.	275	Boral	6.7	20.0	22.5	20.0	15.0
25.	276	Rania	6.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	15.0
27.	304	Kapindapur	13.3	0.0	27.5	3.3	15.0
28.	305	Baruipur	13.3	0.0	50.0	20.0	15.0
29.	310	Baikunthapur	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0
31.	319	San Pukuria	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0
33.	321	Sasan	13.3	20.0	22.5	3.3	15.0
34.	322	Beliaghata	13.3	0.0	22.5	3.3	15.0



**Table 4.33 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	2	BanKner	81.50	78.85	97.40
2.	3	Bhor Garh	82.15	83.63	72.18
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	71.38	70.59	81.82
4.	19	Bankauli	82.63	82.30	95.45
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	78.89	77.86	97.37
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	98.98	98.92	100.00
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	71.45	70.30	90.91
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	68.52	67.02	84.62
9.	29	Qutab Garh	74.41	73.75	76.51
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	87.86	88.27	80.00
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	64.12	61.81	100.00
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	73.03	72.06	79.75
13.	37	Hiranki	42.62	49.16	13.43
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	100.00	100.00	100.00
15.	55	Lad Pur	72.23	71.79	77.11
16.	59	Pansali	100.00	100.00	100.00
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	78.05	78.05	78.06
18.	62	Siras Pur	91.42	91.46	90.65
19.	63	Nangli Poona	82.56	81.68	100.00
20.	68	Burari	77.28	78.30	58.16
21.	69	Libas Pur	94.86	94.77	98.39
22.	71	Mukand Pur	69.26	68.86	81.82
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	89.17	90.29	67.07
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	61.39	60.83	75.56
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	66.57	66.19	85.71
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	95.38	95.27	98.90
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	99.20	99.17	100.00
28.	92	Shamas Pur	98.65	98.30	100.00
29.	95	Dallo Pura	96.38	96.10	98.68
30.	96	Kondli	94.91	94.79	99.07
31.	101	Gheora	79.83	80.11	75.00
32.	104	Bapraula	54.84	54.12	84.62
33.	107	Neelwal	64.43	63.41	85.71
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	74.08	72.20	84.59
35.	112	Dindar Pur	77.50	78.44	65.38
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	63.27	63.72	54.55

37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	55.34	54.08	93.75
38.	124	Isa Pur	50.18	46.67	95.12
39.	125	Qazi Pur	72.16	71.21	100.00
40.	128	Goman Hera	55.37	52.87	100.00
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	56.18	55.87	100.00
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	60.53	58.72	100.00
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas.	78.92	78.11	93.55
44.	137	Rani Khera	77.26	79.76	55.21
45.	139	Begum Pur	89.44	89.08	98.08
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	98.49	98.43	99.70
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	96.82	96.83	96.31
48.	145	Qamurudddin Nagar	89.12	89.54	80.00
49.	146	Nilothi	77.83	77.75	80.95
50.	147	Hastal	97.65	97.55	98.63
51.	150	Matiala	97.71	97.66	98.84
52.	152	Dabri	98.47	98.38	100.00
53.	153	Sagar Pur	99.28	99.25	100.00
54.	161	Bagrola	91.88	91.34	97.56
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	94.91	94.54	99.04
56.	164	Pochan Pur	68.40	67.09	92.31
57.	166	Chhawla	82.26	81.98	89.36
58.	174	Hasan Pur	70.00	69.04	84.62
59.	187	Kapas Hera	93.17	92.89	100.00
60.	188	Sambhalka	94.87	94.92	92.86
61.	189	Kusum Pur	100.00	100.00	100.00
62.	207	Aali	70.24	73.76	27.38
63.	208	Jait Pur	31.14	31.20	30.61
64.	209	Mithe Pur	97.31	97.28	98.53

**Table 4.34 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-agricultural Workers (%)
1.	13	Eksara	98.77	98.73	100.00
2.	14	Khalia	92.54	92.78	87.72
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	71.90	72.08	69.53
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	26.43	25.10	50.00
5.	36	Jangalpur	87.86	87.30	100.00
6.	39	Jala Kendua	82.67	82.26	100.00
7.	40	Belkulai	82.68	82.33	100.00
8.	45	Dasbhanga	78.72	78.36	94.44
9.	69	Jhanpa	82.62	78.23	91.27
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	63.73	53.78	95.71
11.	72	Kalora	39.75	40.33	29.41
12.	73	Panch Rakhi	25.95	25.86	27.27
13.	74	Nandipur	56.14	51.43	63.64
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	21.52	24.36	11.76
15.	91	Digramallickhati	71.68	69.74	98.04
16.	95	Satghara	85.00	84.75	100.00
17.	100	Bhadua	83.74	83.39	100.00
18.	103	Jagannathpur	64.10	63.47	82.35
19.	112	Nawapara	90.26	89.77	96.88
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	63.37	61.39	100.00
21.	195	Badai	26.86	25.94	100.00
22.	196	Jugberia	66.75	66.08	85.71
23.	199	Chand Pur	88.23	87.50	96.38
24.	275	Boral	96.84	96.76	97.83
25.	276	Rania	61.71	63.54	53.17
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	30.91	31.19	22.22
27.	304	Kapindapur	70.06	68.15	100.00
28.	305	Baruipur	73.87	72.05	97.23
29.	310	Baikunthapur	46.54	44.18	100.00
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	51.59	51.05	57.97
31.	319	San Pukuria	50.00	46.00	100.00
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	58.14	57.40	100.00
33.	321	Sasan	56.70	55.40	77.50
34.	322	Beliaghata	57.49	55.84	76.92

**Table 4.35 Land Use in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	2	BanKner	75.04	14.69	10.27
2.	3	Bhor Garh	29.72	46.75	23.53
3.	10	Taj Pur Kalan	83.60	0.96	15.45
4.	19	Bankauli	69.30	13.75	16.95
5.	21	Shah Pur Garhi	53.50	11.83	26.88
6.	22	Raza Pur Kalan	83.96	5.40	10.64
7.	25	Darya Pur Kalan	74.81	8.24	16.95
8.	28	Mungesh Pur	47.75	3.00	49.25
9.	29	Qutab Garh	71.08	11.88	17.04
10.	33	Iradat Nagar alias Naya Bans	65.05	0.00	34.95
11.	34	Holambi Khurd	73.57	5.53	20.90
12.	35	Holambi Kalan	76.40	9.32	14.27
13.	37	Hiranki	72.80	2.77	24.43
14.	41	Garhi Khasru	56.00	0.00	44.00
15.	55	Lad Pur	66.56	25.05	8.39
16.	59	Pansali	29.25	3.53	67.22
17.	60	Sahibabad Daulat Pur	32.60	25.84	41.57
18.	62	Siras Pur	19.45	51.80	28.75
19.	63	Nangli Poona	40.81	15.23	43.96
20.	68	Burari	47.95	16.76	35.29
21.	69	Libas Pur	16.90	11.80	71.30
22.	71	Mukand Pur	39.20	15.68	45.12
23.	73	Jharoda Majra Burari	50.39	17.38	32.23
24.	74	Jagat Pur(Burari)	58.23	16.71	25.06
25.	80	Garhi Mendu	87.81	3.35	8.84
26.	83	Qarawal Nagar	1.79	4.94	93.27
27.	90	Ziauddin Pur	2.47	0.00	97.53
28.	92	Shamas Pur	0.00	0.00	100.00
29.	95	Dallo Pura	0.00	0.00	100.00
30.	96	Kondli	0.00	0.00	100.00
31.	101	Gheora	37.64	41.94	20.42
32.	104	Bapraula	135.00	18.76	29.72
33.	107	Neelwal	37.51	6.41	16.78
34.	108	Jharoda Kalan	60.58	4.97	34.45
35.	112	Dindar Pur	51.64	20.89	27.47
36.	113	Kharkhari Nahar	68.40	0.21	31.39
37.	117	Mundhela Kalan	69.04	20.56	10.40
38.	124	Isa Pur	55.23	24.21	20.56

39.	125	Qazi Pur	78.88	5.61	15.51
40.	128	Goman Hera	56.59	26.40	17.02
41.	129	Jhuljhuli	59.89	27.85	12.26
42.	132	Ghalib Pur	70.41	16.47	13.12
43.	135	Madan Pur Dabas	81.23	9.06	9.71
44.	137	Rani Khera	78.77	2.05	19.18
45.	139	Begum Pur	38.81	9.38	51.81
46.	140	Pooth Kalan	0.00	39.08	60.92
47.	141	Kirari Suleman Nagar	33.62	11.51	54.86
48.	145	Qamurudddin Nagar	24.83	2.38	72.79
49.	146	Nilothi	33.26	15.43	51.30
50.	147	Hastsal	33.17	12.00	54.83
51.	150	Matiala	0.00	0.00	100.00
52.	152	Dabri	0.00	0.00	100.00
53.	153	Sagar Pur	0.00	0.00	100.00
54.	161	Bagrola	0.00	1.17	98.83
55.	163	Shahabad Mohd.Pur	1.33	1.12	97.55
56.	164	Pochan Pur	72.12	0.00	27.88
57.	166	Chhawla	50.06	9.64	40.31
58.	174	Hasan Pur	75.84	7.31	16.85
59.	187	Kapas Hera	34.79	27.22	37.99
60.	188	Sambhalka	10.05	45.79	44.16
61.	189	Kusum Pur	0.00	0.00	100.00
62.	207	Aali	51.46	16.18	32.36
63.	208	Jait Pur	30.03	41.44	28.53
64.	209	Mithe Pur	15.40	24.78	59.82

**Table 4.36 Land Use in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 1991**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	13	Eksara	19.35	0.53	80.12
2.	14	Khalia	14.99	0.39	84.62
3.	15	Jaypur Bil	22.32	0.30	77.37
4.	33	Chatur Bhujkathi	178.06	0.00	69.05
5.	36	Jangalpur	115.92	0.00	96.55
6.	39	Jala Kendua	50.73	1.33	47.94
7.	40	Belkulai	61.73	8.96	29.31
8.	45	Dasbhanga	20.00	15.00	25.00
9.	69	Jhanpa	0.72	0.00	99.28
10.	71	Barakpur Naopara	0.96	0.00	99.04
11.	72	Kalora	1.04	0.00	98.92



12.	73	Panch Rakhi	0.95	0.00	99.00
13.	74	Nandipur	7.76	0.00	98.37
14.	77	Mahesh Pur	0.40	0.00	98.81
15.	91	Digramallickhati	81.70	0.00	18.30
16.	95	Satghara	74.45	7.71	41.91
17.	100	Bhadua	26.12	0.00	73.88
18.	103	Jagannathpur	15.92	0.00	84.08
19.	112	Nawapara	70.15	0.00	29.85
20.	164	Bagband-Saiberia	48.73	0.00	39.09
21.	195	Badai	58.46	0.00	41.54
22.	196	Jugberia	33.82	0.00	66.18
23.	199	Chand Pur	22.69	0.00	77.31
24.	275	Boral	22.03	0.00	77.97
25.	276	Rania	34.55	0.00	65.45
26.	282	Raghu Nath Pur	85.35	0.00	14.65
27.	304	Kapindapur	70.38	0.00	29.62
28.	305	Baruipur	2.50	0.00	97.50
29.	310	Baikunthapur	45.96	0.00	54.04
30.	317	Dhopa Gachhi	48.53	0.00	51.47
31.	319	San Pukuria	35.93	0.00	64.07
32.	320	Paschim Madhabpur	32.07	0.00	67.93
33.	321	Sasan	68.74	0.00	34.36
34.	322	Beliaghata	59.82	0.00	40.18

**Table 4.37 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Area in Kms	Total Population	Density of Population ( persons/sqKm )	Sex Ratio
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	6.1	3465	572	887
2.	4	Singhola	2.9	1878	656	839
3.	10	Jhangola	5.4	3196	597	910
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	7.1	9731	1363	837
5.	17	Kham Pur	3.5	2183	625	765
6.	24	Hareoli	3.7	2474	665	822
7.	25	Ochandi	5.5	3975	720	857
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	7.6	3875	512	876
9.	33	Zind Pur	2.3	1606	703	719
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	2.6	4736	1825	812
11.	40	Qadi Pur	5.3	8286	1561	795
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	1.7	3414	2067	574
13.	46	Barwala	5.9	6462	1095	830
14.	51	Budhan Pur	3.2	1674	531	868

15.	53	Karala	8.8	19100	2173	839
16.	58	Rani Khera	3.2	4059	1282	841
17.	59	Rasool Pur	1.7	1217	737	850
18.	61	Lad Pur	6.7	4601	691	852
19.	72	Mukand Pur	2.5	21349	8438	792
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.5	9201	17360	950
21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	3.5	3990	1157	550
22.	93	Bapraula	5.6	13472	2395	816
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	13.4	15179	1137	830
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	3.1	21873	7136	739
25.	101	Dindar Pur	3.9	12216	3104	826
26.	109	Surera	5.3	3053	581	876
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	1.9	2684	1396	847
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	2.7	1554	572	863
29.	135	Nanak Heri	1.5	788	532	917
30.	145	Raota	5.6	2635	469	867
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	1.2	22401	18888	858
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	7.7	8159	1066	818
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	0.7	6209	8379	716
34.	159	Chandan Hola	0.7	5484	7322	711
35.	164	Aali	4.0	20590	5111	692

**Table 4. 38 Demographic Characteristics of the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Area In Kms	Total Population	Density of Population ( persons/sq Km )	Sex Ratio
1.	6	Raghunathpur	0.90	1739	1932	967
2.	7	Kulia	3.86	8633	2237	913
3.	14	Amre	0.55	1020	1839	947
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	3.71	509	137	1061
5.	44	Saptagram	0.51	1299	2533	950
6.	47	Tegharia	0.44	1834	4146	922
7.	48	Trish Bigha	0.50	1938	3863	862
8.	49	Namajghar	0.83	1488	1784	918
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	1.55	2333	1508	827
10.	52	Debanandapur	1.40	2520	1804	921
11.	55	Kanagar	0.75	2469	3303	972
12.	56	Akna	0.70	489	703	888
13.	77	Dankuni	2.32	10033	4324	952
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	1.07	1636	1532	720
15.	88	Belumilki	3.29	8728	2656	952
16.	94	Nawapara	1.66	5832	3503	931
17.	99	Kokapur	1.48	6173	4164	932
18.	127	Palladaha	1.77	4632	2612	930

19.	129	Malancha	1.14	2229	1950	927
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	0.42	247	583	1025
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	0.43	2821	6532	946
22.	133	Chendua	3.28	2318	706	945
23.	145	Dopere	0.77	3314	4316	918
24.	151	Bilkanda	0.53	5003	9402	944
25.	152	Manish Pota	1.10	2700	2458	916
26.	154	Jugberia	0.59	2406	4068	911
27.	157	Rameswarpur	2.32	5746	2472	883
28.	159	Chak Chhata	0.47	2321	4896	1004
29.	182	Sarsuna	3.44	3788	1100	967
30.	183	Shibrampur	0.67	1459	2172	974
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	4.94	2226	451	931
32.	185	Hanspukuria	1.62	4183	2578	781
33.	187	Purba Barisha	4.97	3918	788	996
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	1.02	1311	1280	928
35.	198	Magurkhali	0.54	1102	2047	923
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	1.61	5045	3130	944
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	2.39	4971	2081	943
38.	202	Danga	1.83	5929	3237	910
39.	203	Banhugli	3.84	9585	2497	906
40.	207	Dingelpota	0.89	1481	1657	954
41.	208	Palghat	1.03	2110	2048	915

**Table 4.39 Educational attainments in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	67.18	70.80	63.17
2.	4	Singhola	82.66	92.36	71.52
3.	10	Jhangola	61.14	74.59	46.63
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	81.15	88.66	72.16
5.	17	Kham Pur	83.65	91.10	73.58
6.	24	Hareoli	80.37	90.26	68.60
7.	25	Ochandi	83.30	92.90	72.31
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	81.93	92.19	70.44
9.	33	Zind Pur	80.09	88.55	67.78
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	81.45	90.18	70.51
11.	40	Qadi Pur	71.63	81.71	58.74
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	78.44	83.75	68.48
13.	46	Barwala	80.26	89.10	69.78
14.	51	Budhan Pur	80.95	89.88	70.51
15.	53	Karala	80.58	89.05	70.44
16.	58	Rani Khera	84.67	93.28	74.69

17.	59	Rasool Pur	84.39	94.92	72.34
18.	61	Lad Pur	85.83	94.66	75.77
19.	72	Mukand Pur	71.45	83.37	55.67
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	98.46	99.46	97.42
21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	71.03	76.18	60.94
22.	93	Bapraula	74.19	84.96	60.63
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	81.86	90.78	71.17
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	75.02	82.57	64.44
25.	101	Dindar Pur	80.46	89.61	69.28
26.	109	Surera	85.01	92.98	76.09
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	82.99	92.40	71.88
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	79.91	91.81	66.23
29.	135	Nanak Heri	77.56	90.20	63.29
30.	145	Raota	77.38	88.80	64.38
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	86.78	90.56	82.40
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	81.12	89.45	71.03
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	83.14	90.96	71.93
34.	159	Chandan Hola	61.22	72.79	43.87
35.	164	Aali	77.22	87.28	61.68

**Table 4.40 Educational attainments in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)
1.	6	Raghunathpur	78.91	82.09	75.67
2.	7	Kulia	80.61	86.94	73.75
3.	14	Amre	56.36	66.82	45.43
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	54.15	60.66	47.98
5.	44	Saptagram	83.75	91.40	75.81
6.	47	Tegharia	80.12	88.04	71.45
7.	48	Trish Bigha	76.15	84.06	67.16
8.	49	Namajghar	84.38	91.13	77.08
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	64.26	68.24	59.34
10.	52	Debanandapur	76.57	82.12	70.46
11.	55	Kanagar	73.45	79.58	67.13
12.	56	Akna	83.82	92.02	74.40
13.	77	Dankuni	70.45	77.16	63.30
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	76.53	82.67	68.06
15.	88	Belumilki	71.47	76.96	65.76
16.	94	Nawapara	88.39	93.45	82.97
17.	99	Kokapur	70.51	77.40	63.05

18.	127	Palladaha	83.00	88.36	77.22
19.	129	Malancha	83.50	89.29	77.15
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	90.27	94.64	85.96
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	91.98	95.91	87.90
22.	133	Chendua	82.46	90.52	74.04
23.	145	Dopere	77.98	84.00	71.46
24.	151	Bilkanda	82.29	89.41	74.86
25.	152	Manish Pota	90.40	95.33	84.88
26.	154	Jugberia	83.96	90.79	76.42
27.	157	Rameswarpur	70.70	80.25	59.86
28.	159	Chak Chhata	76.98	83.98	70.02
29.	182	Sarsuna	81.95	87.71	75.91
30.	183	Shibrampur	82.84	89.59	75.99
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	80.44	87.70	72.55
32.	185	Hanspukuria	72.81	75.61	69.15
33.	187	Purba Barisha	90.12	92.77	87.49
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	66.89	76.84	56.02
35.	198	Magurkhali	69.66	76.86	61.66
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	87.59	91.28	83.63
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	69.37	75.32	63.13
38.	202	Danga	73.55	81.28	64.98
39.	203	Banhugli	74.40	82.38	65.66
40.	207	Dingelpota	76.63	86.60	66.10
41.	208	Palghat	72.37	77.88	66.32

**Table 4.41 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	ID No.	Village Name	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	13.3	8.6
2.	4	Singhola	1.7	0.0
3.	10	Jhangola	1.7	6.4
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	21.7	25.0
5.	17	Kham Pur	4.2	0.0
6.	24	Hareoli	3.3	0.0
7.	25	Ochandi	15.8	1.4
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	3.3	0.0
9.	33	Zind Pur	1.7	2.9
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	11.7	5.7
11.	40	Qadi Pur	11.7	2.9
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	1.7	2.9
13.	46	Barwala	10.8	9.3
14.	51	Budhan Pur	10.8	7.9
15.	53	Karala	37.5	8.6



16.	58	Rani Khera	9.2	4.3
17.	59	Rasool Pur	1.7	0.0
18.	61	Lad Pur	10.8	4.3
19.	72	Mukand Pur	10.0	14.3
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.0	0.0
21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	16.7	1.4
22.	93	Bapraula	10.0	1.4
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	20.0	2.9
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	10.0	3.6
25.	101	Dindar Pur	6.7	0.0
26.	109	Surera	12.5	0.0
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	1.7	0.0
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	9.2	0.0
29.	135	Nanak Heri	5.8	1.4
30.	145	Raota	10.8	1.4
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	90.0	9.3
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	10.0	0.0
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	4.2	0.0
34.	159	Chandan Hola	7.5	0.0
35.	164	Aali	5.0	8.6

**Table 4.42 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of D.U.T satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	T_v DR W	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	17.0	30.0	50.0	30.0	20.0
2.	4	Singhola	17.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
3.	10	Jhangola	10.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
5.	17	Kham Pur	10.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
6.	24	Hareoli	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3
7.	25	Ochandi	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	5.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
9.	33	Zind Pur	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
11.	40	Qadi Pur	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	13.3
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	18.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
13.	46	Barwala	12.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
14.	51	Budhan Pur	12.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
15.	53	Karala	12.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
16.	58	Rani Khera	7.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
17.	59	Rasool Pur	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
18.	61	Lad Pur	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	13.3
19.	72	Mukand Pur	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0

21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
22.	93	Bapraula	5.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	5.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	10.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
25.	101	Dindar Pur	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
26.	109	Surera	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	10.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
29.	135	Nanak Heri	0.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
30.	145	Raota	0.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	5.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	6.7
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	15.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
34.	159	Chandan Hola	15.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	20.0
35.	164	Aali	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

**Table 4.43 Educational and Medical Facilities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	T_wt_Edf	T_wt_MDf
1.	6	Raghunathpur	0.0	0.0
2.	7	Kulia	2.0	40.0
3.	14	Amre	2.0	0.0
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	0.0	0.0
5.	44	Saptagram	17.0	95.0
6.	47	Tegharia	8.0	0.0
7.	48	Trish Bigha	0.0	60.0
8.	49	Namajghar	2.0	35.0
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	8.0	10.0
10.	52	Debanandapur	13.0	50.0
11.	55	Kanagar	2.0	0.0
12.	56	Akna	2.0	0.0
13.	77	Dankuni	16.0	20.0
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	2.0	20.0
15.	88	Belumilki	6.0	50.0
16.	94	Nawapara	13.0	90.0
17.	99	Kokapur	2.0	60.0
18.	127	Palladaha	11.0	60.0
19.	129	Malancha	0.0	0.0
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	2.0	0.0
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	6.0	5.0
22.	133	Chendua	5.0	20.0
23.	145	Dopere	6.0	20.0
24.	151	Bilkanda	2.0	60.0

25.	152	Manish Pota	11.0	40.0
26.	154	Jugberia	5.0	220.0
27.	157	Rameswarpur	15.0	35.0
28.	159	Chak Chhata	6.0	50.0
29.	182	Sarsuna	6.0	75.0
30.	183	Shibrampur	17.0	20.0
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	11.0	15.0
32.	185	Hanspukuria	24.0	35.0
33.	187	Purba Barisha	0.0	60.0
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	2.0	0.0
35.	198	Magurkhali	0.0	10.0
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	11.0	20.0
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	2.0	50.0
38.	202	Danga	14.0	50.0
39.	203	Banhugli	30.0	185.0
40.	207	Dingelpota	8.0	0.0
41.	208	Palghat	2.0	40.0

**Table 4.44 Infrastructure and Amenities available in the villages of K.M.A satisfying all the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	T_v DR W	T_v Pof	T_v Trf	T_v RDf	T_v Elec
1.	6	Raghunathpur	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
2.	7	Kulia	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
3.	14	Amre	5.0	30.0	22.5	3.3	7.5
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	15.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
5.	44	Saptagram	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	13.8
6.	47	Tegharia	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	7.5
7.	48	Trish Bigha	5.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	7.5
8.	49	Namajghar	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	3.8
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	13.8
10.	52	Debanandapur	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	13.8
11.	55	Kanagar	15.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	13.8
12.	56	Akna	15.0	30.0	0.0	3.3	7.5
13.	77	Dankuni	5.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
15.	88	Belumilki	15.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	13.8
16.	94	Nawapara	17.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
17.	99	Kokapur	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
18.	127	Palladaha	5.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	7.5
19.	129	Malancha	10.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
22.	133	Chendua	5.0	50.0	0.0	20.0	13.8
23.	145	Dopere	5.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5

24.	151	Bilkanda	5.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
25.	152	Manish Pota	5.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
26.	154	Jugberia	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
27.	157	Rameswarpur	10.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	3.8
28.	159	Chak Chhata	5.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	3.8
29.	182	Sarsuna	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
30.	183	Shibrampur	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	5.0	30.0	0.0	3.3	7.5
32.	185	Hanspukuria	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	3.8
33.	187	Purba Barisha	5.0	30.0	22.5	20.0	7.5
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	5.0	30.0	22.5	3.3	3.8
35.	198	Magurkhali	5.0	30.0	22.5	10.0	3.8
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	5.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	7.5
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	13.0	30.0	0.0	3.3	7.5
38.	202	Danga	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	7.5
39.	203	Banbugli	10.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	7.5
40.	207	Dingelpota	5.0	50.0	22.5	10.0	3.8
41.	208	Palghat	5.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.8

**Table 4.45 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-Agricultural Workers (%)
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	98.39	98.69	96.70
2.	4	Singhola	83.87	82.44	88.02
3.	10	Jhangola	27.04	26.78	27.61
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	74.70	75.90	62.65
5.	17	Kham Pur	95.95	97.05	87.36
6.	24	Hareoli	70.12	70.28	67.57
7.	25	Ochandi	69.61	73.62	54.03
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	61.53	62.36	59.58
9.	33	Zind Pur	79.77	78.79	94.12
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	83.06	83.75	75.65
11.	40	Qadi Pur	94.26	95.06	78.18
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	96.01	96.19	92.19
13.	46	Barwala	85.01	85.51	81.50
14.	51	Budhan Pur	71.03	68.42	75.72
15.	53	Karala	90.03	91.14	83.14
16.	58	Rani Khera	82.97	81.86	87.11
17.	59	Rasool Pur	69.30	67.02	84.09
18.	61	Lad Pur	83.91	81.40	92.24
19.	72	Mukand Pur	97.19	97.62	91.70
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	99.35	99.49	99.01
21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	84.76	90.04	40.89

22.	93	Bapraula	94.15	93.90	96.25
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	67.91	73.66	37.09
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	96.47	96.94	91.22
25.	101	Dindar Pur	96.53	96.98	92.63
26.	109	Surera	57.45	68.13	36.11
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	95.87	95.64	98.33
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	66.73	66.42	68.00
29.	135	Nanak Heri	44.10	43.75	100.00
30.	145	Raota	57.42	54.23	75.00
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	99.26	99.32	99.09
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	99.64	99.62	99.73
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	99.11	99.20	98.20
34.	159	Chandan Hola	98.96	98.94	99.25
35.	164	Aali	98.20	98.45	95.31

**Table 4.46 Percentage of Workers Engaged in Non-Agricultural activities in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Total Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Male Non-Agricultural Workers (%)	Female Non-Agricultural Workers (%)
1.	6	Raghunathpur	88.31	88.25	88.61
2.	7	Kulia	97.73	97.62	98.74
3.	14	Amre	83.55	82.13	88.37
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	80.73	87.33	66.18
5.	44	Saptagram	91.55	91.84	90.60
6.	47	Tegharia	82.60	84.82	69.33
7.	48	Trish Bigha	86.65	89.85	71.43
8.	49	Namajghar	69.91	74.73	50.00
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	85.52	81.83	97.49
10.	52	Debanandapur	64.76	65.69	59.02
11.	55	Kanagar	87.40	85.23	94.76
12.	56	Akna	42.77	43.13	33.33
13.	77	Dankuni	88.09	91.47	57.14
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	98.54	98.44	100.00
15.	88	Belumilki	85.06	85.56	81.17
16.	94	Nawapara	97.31	96.79	99.16
17.	99	Kokapur	95.20	94.54	97.35
18.	127	Palladaha	92.14	91.59	95.22
19.	129	Malancha	91.74	91.28	95.77
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	92.50	91.89	100.00
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	97.59	97.41	98.60
22.	133	Chendua	70.16	74.15	46.49
23.	145	Dopere	92.15	92.16	91.94
24.	151	Bilkanda	98.14	98.25	97.72
25.	152	Manish Pota	91.00	90.40	97.14

26.	154	Jugberia	93.94	93.10	98.44
27.	157	Rameswarpur	69.34	70.94	65.31
28.	159	Chak Chhata	97.22	96.96	98.92
29.	182	Sarsuna	97.40	97.62	95.52
30.	183	Shibrampur	95.54	96.25	92.52
31.	184	Paschim Barisha	89.38	89.55	89.01
32.	185	Hanspukuria	93.64	94.21	91.09
33.	187	Purba Barisha	98.63	98.87	97.84
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	71.91	67.34	96.00
35.	198	Magurkhali	65.72	66.77	63.31
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	95.33	95.04	97.46
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	70.94	73.14	58.33
38.	202	Danga	79.03	79.90	72.85
39.	203	Banhugli	69.19	71.16	56.31
40.	207	Dingelpota	81.47	83.56	60.47
41.	208	Palghat	72.38	72.69	68.29

**Table 4.47 Land Use in the villages of D.U.T satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Village Name	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-Cultivated Land (in %)	Forest Land (in %)
1.	2	Mamoor Pur	40.4	13.7	38.34	7.5
2.	4	Singhola	41.2	30.0	28.86	0.0
3.	10	Jhangola	64.8	12.6	22.63	0.0
4.	15	Bakhtawar Pur	0.0	0.0	32.20	67.8
5.	17	Kham Pur	16.7	0.7	82.50	0.0
6.	24	Hareoli	71.9	15.6	12.50	0.0
7.	25	Ochandi	74.3	13.5	12.24	0.0
8.	29	Sultan Pur Dabas	66.7	25.0	8.29	0.0
9.	33	Zind Pur	78.5	0.0	20.76	0.7
10.	39	Mukhmel Pur	47.9	4.2	47.90	0.0
11.	40	Qadi Pur	52.0	0.0	47.98	0.0
12.	42	Bodh Pur Bija Pur	0.0	0.0	78.57	21.4
13.	46	Barwala	62.9	2.2	34.88	0.0
14.	51	Budhan Pur	73.4	18.4	8.15	0.0
15.	53	Karala	49.9	0.0	50.10	0.0
16.	58	Rani Khera	73.4	0.0	26.60	0.0
17.	59	Rasool Pur	88.7	0.0	11.26	0.0
18.	61	Lad Pur	80.6	10.1	9.30	0.0
19.	72	Mukand Pur	21.4	15.2	63.40	0.0
20.	88	Chilla Saroda Khadar	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0
21.	91	Jaffar Pur alias Hiran Kudna	66.7	0.0	33.25	0.0
22.	93	Bapraula	52.0	0.0	47.97	0.0
23.	99	Dichaon Kalan	76.6	4.5	18.93	0.0
24.	100	Nangli Sakrawati	63.0	2.6	34.36	0.0



25.	101	Dindar Pur	31.5	5.9	62.66	0.0
26.	109	Surera	16.2	3.8	80.00	0.0
27.	114	Taj Pur Khurd	60.6	11.6	27.79	0.0
28.	130	Pindwala Khurd	66.9	26.2	6.85	0.0
29.	135	Nanak Heri	80.7	6.8	12.56	0.0
30.	145	Raota	63.4	14.2	22.39	0.0
31.	147	Moradabad Pahari	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.0
32.	154	Maidan Garhi	0.5	48.5	50.99	0.0
33.	156	Raj Pur Khurd	52.1	0.0	47.91	0.0
34.	159	Chandan Hola	33.6	22.2	44.14	0.0
35.	164	Aali	18.5	6.6	74.97	0.0

**Table 4.48 Land Use in the villages of K.M.A satisfying the Desakota criteria in 2001**

Sl. No.	I.D No.	Villages	Cultivated Land (in %)	Culturable Waste Land (in %)	Non-cultivated Land (in %)
1.	6	Raghunathpur	31.12	2.22	66.66
2.	7	Kulia	31.62	1.00	67.38
3.	14	Amre	84.72	1.15	14.13
4.	18	Jala Dhulagiri	43.95	0.60	55.45
5.	44	Saptagram	62.70	0.00	37.30
6.	47	Tegharia	72.33	0.00	27.67
7.	48	Trish Bigha	72.49	0.00	27.51
8.	49	Namajghar	71.95	0.00	28.05
9.	50	Krishnapur Chandanpur	27.14	0.00	72.86
10.	52	Debanandapur	22.90	0.00	77.10
11.	55	Kanagar	59.54	0.00	40.46
12.	56	Akna	59.94	0.00	40.06
13.	77	Dankuni	38.28	4.31	56.55
14.	81	Kushaigachhi	60.71	5.95	33.34
15.	88	Belumilki	13.69	3.04	74.13
16.	94	Nawapara	46.25	11.71	42.04
17.	99	Kokapur	19.06	9.44	71.50
18.	127	Palladaha	53.07	2.93	44.00
19.	129	Malancha	67.37	3.50	28.26
20.	130	Bishweswar Bati	47.19	26.66	26.14
21.	131	Jadunath Bati	53.69	4.63	41.68
22.	133	Chendua	61.40	2.92	35.68
23.	145	Dopere	12.75	0.00	87.25
24.	151	Bilkanda	0.39	0.00	99.61
25.	152	Manish Pota	18.21	0.00	81.79
26.	154	Jugberia	12.07	0.00	87.93
27.	157	Rameswarpur	43.01	0.00	56.99
28.	159	Chak Chhata	61.59	0.00	38.41
29.	182	Sarsuna	2.29	0.00	97.71
30.	183	Shibrampur	2.93	0.00	97.07

31.	184	Paschim Barisha	3.95	0.00	96.05
32.	185	Hanspukuria	33.18	0.00	66.82
33.	187	Purba Barisha	0.00	0.00	100.00
34.	197	Ramjibanpur	31.45	0.00	68.55
35.	198	Magurkhali	29.31	0.00	70.69
36.	200	Ramchandrapur	12.41	0.00	87.59
37.	201	Joykrishnapur Chairi	71.54	0.00	28.46
38.	202	Danga	54.60	0.00	45.40
39.	203	Banhugli	52.11	0.00	47.89
40.	207	Dingelpota	44.75	6.71	48.54
41.	208	Palghat	31.09	0.00	68.91