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SERIES 4

PART VI-B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON
SELECTED TOWNS

MADHUPUR

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(All the Census Publications of this State will bear Seri

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*Already Printed † In Present Volume (Madhupur Town)

$District Census Handbooks for all 17 districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranch Dhanbad and Singhbhum already printed.

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FOREWORD

The Census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It need hardly be stressed that a census is not a mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the census organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would have to be undertaken. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is no doubt predominantly rural, but urbanisation has been rapidly occurring. With increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country urbanisation would seem inevitable. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the census organisation though it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play

an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. Under the 1971 Census a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country was brought out. This is being supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of a few towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

In consultation with the town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers, etc., the criteria laid down for selection of towns for special studies were size; demographic features, such as growth rate, density of population and age of town; functional type; locational factors such as topography and natural environment, climate, growth pattern of the region, growth history and distance from nearest metropolitan area; nature of relation with other towns; concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community; and other social and cultural phenomena.

Towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were perferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study covers, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population,

(d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules was evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies). The Survey of individual towns has been carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of the Social Studies Division. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations and co-ordinating the studies of individual towns, etc. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up which may be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various development activities.

The credit for organising these studies rightly belongs to my colleagues in the Social Studies Division. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was in charge of the Social Studies Division, for stimulating his colleagues in the Census Offices to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collecting the requisite data. I am thankful to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar

General, who later took over the co-ordination of the programme from Dr. Roy Burman. I also acknowledge the important role of Shri C. G. Jadhav, Officer on Special Duty, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the census offices in the states with the assistance of Smt. R. Sabharwal and Sarvashri R. K. Mehta and N. P. Jagota.

The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar. The study was conducted by Shri Rajendra Prasad, Tabulation Officer (S.S.) under the supervision of Shri Shahbuddin Mohammad. Shri R. P. Tomar, Assistant Director and Shri Shahbuddin Mohammad, Deputy Director of Census Operations, edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census Office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

NEW DELHI:
October 4, 1978

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

An unambiguous definition of the urban areas has been deluding the demographers, so far. The main target of criticism has been the status of areas on the periphery of the towns which, though affected by the town, continue to be classified as rural. For the purpose of the 1971 Census, all places with Municipalities, Corporations, Cantonment Boards of Notified Town Area Committees were recorded, necessarily, as urban irrespective of demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of these areas. Places which had a minimum population of 5,000; a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. k.m. (1,000 per sq. mile) and at least 75 per cent of the male working population in the area was engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, were also declared urban. The Director of Census Operations in the States were allowed discretions to regard certain areas as urban in consultation with the State Governments if these areas had other distinct urban characteristics, even though they did not fulfil the aforesaid laid out criteria.

At the time of 1971 Census the State had 202 towns, statutory or otherwise. As has been indicated by the Registrar General in the foreword, Census is no longer a synonym of mere counting of heads. The Census organisation has taken upon itself the responsibility of conducting socio-economic studies and special surveys for villages and towns. The present volume, *viz.*, the Town Study of Madhupur is an endeavour to bring out the growth history of the town, economic life, ethnic and socio-demographic characteristics, migration and settlement pattern, growth of slums and allied matters.

Madhupur is situated in the district of Santal Parganas, which is by far the most sparsely populated

district of the State and is inhabited by many tribes. This is a town, which appears to be showing signs of decay. From a population of 19,519 in 1961 it registered a population of 22,989 in 1971, indicating a decadal growth rate of 17.78 per cent as against 43 95 per cent in the urban areas of the State as a whole during the same period. In 1971 Census, the town was classified as trade and commerce-*cum*-transport-*cum*-industry town. Madhupur, was once renowned as being a health resort in the east. A large number of persons desiring change of climate would come from West Bengal and stay in Madhupur for a couple of months. They had built palatial houses in this town. But, with the liquidation of the feudal extravaganza, most of the palatial houses are now lying vacant with windows shattered and gardens deserted. At one time, the rose and Chrysanthemum were the pride produce of this town and these flowers used to be exported not only to Calcutta but to foreign countries also. The era of production and export of flowers has now ended.

The material used in this volume was collected by the Field Investigators of this office under the supervision of Shri Rajendra Prasad, Tabulation Officer. Shri Prasad made extensive inquiries from the knowledgeable persons and consolidated the informations so collected at the Headquarters. The team, which collected the material comprised of Sarvshri B. N. Tripathi, Sahdeo Prasad, Satrughan Singh and Feku Lal Yadav, Assistant Compilers. The first draft was prepared by Shri Rajendra Prasad. Sarvshri Shahbuddin Mohammad, Deputy Director, R. P. Tomar and S. C. Saxena, Assistant Directors improved upon the basic draft on different occasions.

I am grateful to all the aforesaid persons associated with the bringing up of this volume. My thanks are also due to Shri Md. Hasan Azad, who typed the manuscript, Shri Sheo Prasad, who looked after the

printing, Shri Shafi Ahmad and Md. Abbas, Senior Geographer, who prepared the cover design and above all to the Government of India Press, Nasik for the splendid printing.

J. C. KALRA,
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Bihar, Patna.

PATNA:
the 7th March, 1979.

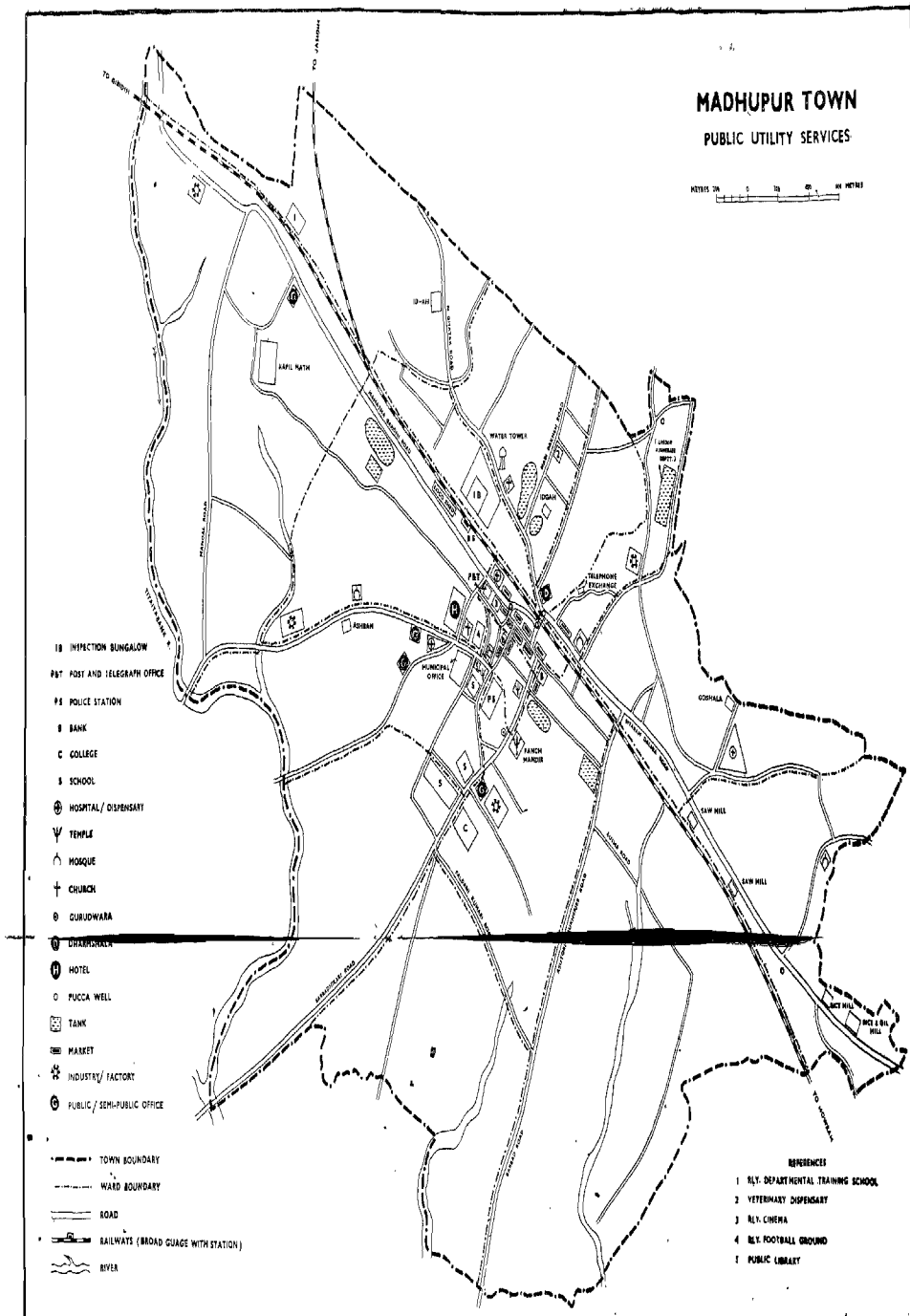


Diagram showing public utility services of Madhupur town

Facing Page 1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location and most important characteristic of the town

1.1. Madhupur, a small town in Santal Parganas district is located on main line of Eastern Railway. It is one of the 11 towns of the district and one of the three towns of Deoghar subdivision. It is situated 251 km. east of Patna and 293 km. west of Calcutta, at the height of 820 ft. above the sea level against the general back drop of Raj Mahal Hills and scattered ranges of Phuljori, Devgaria, Patharda and Tiur Pahar Hills. Its track is upland and hilly and rivulet Pathro flows close by. This natural setting along with its healthy and dry climate has made Madhupur a health resort and tourist attraction.

1.2. In the recent past it had earned fame for its beautiful rose gardens. Roses used to be produced in abundance and exported outside mostly to Calcutta. Gardens have fallen into decay and hence its trade has almost ceased. Among the famous rose gardens of the town, was the Tagore Cottage, now turned into a Tourist rest house named as Raj Hotel. Chrysanthemum (*Chandramaulika*) flowers were the other speciality of this town and one Chatterji grew such good chrysanthemum flowers that he earned the title of the King of *Chandramaulika*.

1.3. The tourists, mostly Bengalis from Calcutta, built up beautiful houses with big lawns having gardens, nurseries and orchards. Mostly the feudal aristocracy formed the bulk of tourists and with the feudal era gone the town lost its colour, charm and the gardens. The big mansions are deserted and are in the state of decay.

Size and total Population

1.4 Madhupur was recognized as town in the year 1901. In 1909 it became a municipal town, the municipality

having been created vide Government of Bengal Notification No. 676, dated the 3rd April, 1909. The area of the municipality in the year 1977 is 23.31 square kilometres. Madhupur town is bounded in the north by village Lakhna (Thana No. 267) in the south by villages Phago (Thana No. 374) and Barbad (Thana No. 372), in the east by villages Bherwa (Thana No. 274), Kusmaha (Thana No 371), Pasia (Thana No. 366) and Lalgarh (Thana No. 369) and in the west by villages Sapaha (Thana No. 265) and Titihia Bank (Thana No. 12).

1.5. The total population of the town according to 197 Census is 22,989 comprising of 12,071 males and 10,91 females. Prior to 1971 census, Madhupur was a class I town, but in 1971 census it improved its class and becam a class III town. According to 1961 census the populatio of the town was 19,519 with 10,274 males and 9,245 female Thus the decadal variation of the population in the tow is 3,470. The table below gives idea of the growth o population of Madhpur town since 1901 :

TABLE NO. 1

Growth of Population of Madhupur Town from 1901 to 1971

Census year	Persons	Variation	Percentage Decade variation
1	2	3	4
1901	6,840	—	—
1911	6,995	+155	+2.27
1921	7,053	+58	+0.83
1931	8,965	+ 1,912	+27.11
1941	11,577	+2,612	+29.14
1951	17,144	+5,567	+48.09
1961	19,519	+2,375	+13.85
1971	22,989	+3,470	+17.78

Prior to 1921 slow rate of growth bordering stagnation is quite evident from Table No. 1. In this period the towns of Bihar plain were greatly devastated by the epidemics of plague, cholera, influenza, etc. In 1921 the fury of epidemic was the greatest in the entire Santal Parganas district, taking a huge toll of life, and causing huge flux of out-migration.

1.6. After 1921 this dark period of death and devastation was over. The growth rate between 1921-31 was very high, and was higher still in 1931-41 period. After independence a significantly high growth rate of 48.09 per cent was recorded during the decade 1941-51. The growth rate again showed a decline both in percentage and absolute number between 1951-61, and again between 1961-71. The total population, however, went on increasing from one census to another.

Topography and general environment including flora, fauna and climate

1.7. Madhupur anchal forms the south-west fringe of the district and is contiguous to the border of Giridih district. The west and the south-west region of the district contain the area full of long ridges with intervening depression. At places it is rocky and at others it is full of scrub jungles. The rocky and the forest terrains are reddish, porous and acidic and are suited for the luxuriant growth of forest. The depressions are darker, neutral and clayey and are useful for the growth of paddy and other crops.

1.8. In the district of Santal Parganas the principal range is of the Rajmahal Hills. The other hills are scattered hither and thither in the district. In the Deoghar subdivision the important hills are—(i) Phuljori (705 metres) 29 Km. east of Madhupur Railway Station, (ii) Devgaria (523 metres) 5 Km. west of Baidynathdham Junction, (iii) Patharda (489 metres) 13 Km. east of Madhupur Railway Station, and (iv) Tirkut or Tiur Pahar (764 metres) 16 Km. east of Baidyanathdham (Deoghar) on the Dumka-Deoghar road.

1.9. Regarding the soils of the district, Raychaudhuri has mentioned the following:

"The district is an upland tract with a hilly back-bone running north and south-west and south, there are a series of rolling ridges and undulating uplands from which rise isolated hills and ridges of sharp and fantastic outlines. The country consists of hilly portions, rolling country and flat country. There is level strip of alluvial land and along the Ganges which is followed by undulating lands with numerous hill streams. Crests of ridges are very poor and consist of sterile gravel or stiff clay on a hard sub-soil but the hill slopes are terraced and grow rice. The trough-like hollows which lie between the undulations of the surface are full of rich alluvial soil and organic matter washed down from the uplands. Paddy is the main crop and the lower the land the better it is. Maize, mustard, millets and pulses, however, are grown in homestead lands which are manured from village refuses."[1]

1.10. The rivulet Pathro flows only 5 kilometre north to Madhupur and passing through its east lastly exhausts in the Ajoy river which has debouched from the hills in south Monghyr and passing through Deoghar and Jamtara subdivisions lastly has joined the Bhagirathy river near Katwa in the district of Murshidabad of West Bengal. The important rivers of the district are Ganga, Gumani, Bansloi, Brahmani and Mor.

Flora and founa

1.11. Dense forests are scattered all around Madhupur town and a forest range office is located inside the town having within its jurisdiction the entire subdivision of Jamtara, Madhupur thana and part of Sarath thana of Deoghar subdivision. But no shrub or jungle is found inside the municipal area of the town. The flora of the town area is limited to the kitchen gardens and the wild

[1]Soils of India-Raychaudhuri, Agrawal, Dutta, Biswas, Gupta and Thomas. P. 83. (1963).

growth of *Sharifa* trees all over the place are in abundance. In private orchards mostly mangoes and guava trees are grown. Jack fruits and *Jamun* tress are also seen by the road sides. Some teak wood plants have been planted within the municipal area of the town.

1.12. Similarly, the fauna of the town may be covered from all the indigenous domestic animals kept by the town people for their use.

Regarding the flora and fauna of the district the District Census Handbook gives the following details:

"The most common tree of the district is *Sal (Shorea robusta)*. Some teak of inferior variety is also found. Other trees found are jack-fruit, *murga, simal,* bamboo, *asan* and *satsal. Sal* and *simal* logs and jack-fruits are exported in large quantities to the neighbouring districts and to places outside Bihar. *Satsal* has become rare like teak and *murga* wood is consumed locally for furniture making."[2]

1.13. "The Santal Parganas was a sanctuary of wild animals up to the 19th century. Wild elephants and rhinoceros were seen in the Rajmahal hills at the time of the visit of Francis Buchanan to that area in 1810-11. He estimated the strength of wild elephants at 100, but rhinoceros were rarely seen.

Tigers have vanished. The last pair with cub was seen in 1930. Among other carnivora, leopards are met with sometimes. Their habitation is not restricted to any particular part of the district and their number has considerably dwindled in recent years.

Bears are seen in the Dumka Damin area and other hilly areas where the forests are deep. Bears are greatly found of *mahua* flowers and there are good chance of spotting them under *mahua* trees during the season in the

[2]District Census Handbook 1961 Santal Parganas (Part I) — S. D. Prasad Page IX.

forest areas. Hyaenas, *Ghital* and barking deer are rare in the district. Monkeys are found in Gumro hills and leopards there live upon them".[3]

Climate

1.14. The climate of Madhupur town is of moderately extreme type. It becomes very cold during the winter and sufficiently hot during the summer. The winter season starts from the month of November and lasts till the end of February. From March steps in the summer season which continues till May and June giving severe heat during these two months. Monsoon generally breaks down in the middle of June and gives torrential rains usually in the month of July. Rainy season ends by the month of September, while October is a month of transition from monsoon to winter.

1.15. Regarding the details of rainfall at Madhupur, the following extracts from the District Gazetteer,[4] for the period between 1901-1950 depict the following picture.

TABLE NO. 2

Normal and extremes of rainfall

Month	Normal rainfall in mm.	Average number of rainy days	Highest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year	Lowest annual rainfall as per cent of normal year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours
1	2	3	4	5	6
January . .	15.7	1.0			
February . .	22.1	1.9	146days	37 days	254.0mm
March . .	19.3	1.2	in the	in the	on 23rd.
April . . .	15.0	1.5	year	year	Septem-
May . . .	52.6	3.4	1933	1941	ber 1916.
June . . .	180.3	9.1			
July . . .	314.2	15.6			

[3]Ibid. Page IX.

[4]Bihar District Gazetteers — Santal Parganas (1965) — P. C. Roy Choudhary — Page 40.

1	2	3	4	5	6
August . .	272.8	15.2			
September . .	181.9	9.5			
October . .	82.3	3.9			
November . .	9.9	0.8			
December . .	2.3	0.1			
Total . .	**1,168.4**	**63.2**			

The statement above shows that July gets the maximum rainfall and it has also the maximum rainy days followed by August. On an average there are 63.2 rainy days in a year while the average annual rainfall is 1,168.4 millimetre. Within the period of 50 years, the maximum number of rainy days (146) have been reported in 1933 and the minimum number of days (37) in 1941. The heaviest rainfall (254.0 mm.) within twenty four hours had been recorded on the 23rd September, 1916.

1.16. The annual rainfall and the number of rainy days have also been maintained at the Madhupur Community Development Block for the period of five years (1966-1970) which are as follows :

TABLE NO. 3

Annual rainfall and number of rainy days

Month	Years				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2.	3	4	5	6
January . .	2	1	6	1	3
February . .	..	1	2	..	2
March . .	..	5	4	..	2
April . . .	..	5	3	3	..
May . . .	3	4	4	6	5
June . . .	13	7	19	11	17
July . . .	15	21	23	22	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
August . .	21	26	22	24	21
September . .	11	8	11	19	18
October . .	4	3	3	3	8
November . .	3	1	--	2	1
December . .	2	1	1	..	--
Total . .	**74**	**83**	**98**	**91**	**94**
Annual rain in mm.	**855.7**	**1,263.6**	**1,568.4**	**1,541.4**	**1,355.7**

It appears from the statement that the variation in the rainfall from year to year is small except the year 1966 which was a drought year for the entire district as well as for the State. The number of rainy days are also uniform.

1.17. Data on temperature and humidity are not readily available at Madhupur town, but it was averred that December and January are the coldest months in the year while May and early June are the hottest months. With the onset of the monsoon, day temperature comes down appreciably. The humidity lowers down during the summer and reaches highest during the monsoon months.

Communication within the town and with other places

1.18. As mentioned earlier, Madhupur is an important railway station of the Eastern Railway. It connects Giridih town, the headquarters of the newly created district with the same name through a branch line. It is also connected with its subdivisional town Deoghar through rail. Other important towns of the State as also the district headquarters Dumka are connected with Madhupur by Roads. Jamtara, another subdivisional town of Santal Parganas, also falls on the main line. Other subdivisional towns are connected only by road. Madhupur is a power changing station of Asansol Division. Except the A.C.C. Express, all the trains running between Patna and Howrah stop at Madhupur.

1.19. Madhupur is connected with its subdivisional headquarters both by train and road. Various buses ply between Madhupur and Deoghar which are at a distance of only 60 kilometres. To name a few, some of the companies whose buses are plying between Madhupur and Deoghar are Jai Ganesh Motor Transport Company, Jha Transport Company. Jai Bharat Transport Company, Chatterjee Motor Service and Rural Motor Service. These buses of private companies ply throughout the day at very short intervals.

1.20. There is a metalled road between Giridih and Dumka *via* Madhupur. Madhupur-Dumka road passes through Sarath and goes up to Palojori from where one branch goes towards Jamtara and the other reaches Dumka *via* Jama and Maharoh Mor. The distance between Dumka and Madhupur is 83 km. Auto Express and Shree Pariwahan Service buses run directly between Dumka and Madhupur. There are also direct bus services between Giridih and Dumka which ply *via* Madhupur. Nationalised buses do not ply on this road. Other means of transport within the town and with adjoining places such as Deoghar, Jamtara, Giridih and Dumka is taxi. The taxies regularly ply on the routes covered by the buses. Bicycle within the municipal limit is a popular means of transport. The bullock carts are generally used for the transportation of commodities such as rice and other food grains. On festive occasion, they carry marriage, pilgrimage and fair parties.

1.21. Five types of road, *viz.*, metalled, tarred, *kutcha*, gravelled and concrete are found in Madhupur town as recorded in the municipal register as also observed by the investigators in their personal visits to the town. Among them the length of all weather roads (ie. concrete, metalled and tarred roads) is 4.5 km. The other two types *viz.*, gravelled and *kutcha* roads jointly cover a length of 33 km. Thus altogether 37.5 km. of the above five types of road are spread within the Madhupur municipal town.

The main roads of the town are quite spacious but some of the streets in the heart of the town are narrow and bylanes narrower. The rain water does not accumulate on the roads for a long period. No mud is found even on the *kutcha* roads because the land has a capacity to absorb the rain water immediately after the cessation of rain. Following are the wardwise names of the local roads of the town:

Ward No. I— 1. Satya Babu Lane
2. Sah Narain Lane
3. T. B. Bose Road
4. School Para Lane
5. Banshi Dhar Gutgutia Road
6. Harish Chandra Ghosh Street
7. Atul Krishna Ghosh Road
8. Sardar Patel Road
9. Surgeon Road

Ward No. II— 1. Jagannath Road
2. Omkar Mal Gutgutia Road
3. Jogesh Babu Road
4. Ramjas Road
5. Deo Narain Kundu Road

Ward No. III— 1. Balai Babu Road
2. Meena Bazar Road
3. Amrit Samaj Road

Ward No. IV— 1. Abdul Aziz Road
2. Durga Das Sil Road
3. Tilak Vidyalay Road
4. Sarbadhikari Road
5. Moti Lal Mitra Road

Ward No. V— 1. Dangal Para Road
2. Subhas Road
3. Kalipur Town Road

Ward No. VI—	1. S. N. Bose Road
	2. Chandra Bhusan Mitra Road
	3. Mandal Road
	4. Kasturba Gandhi Road
	5. Nirmal Talukedar Road
Ward No. VII- -	1. Suleman Road
	2. Khalasi Mohalla Road
	3. Lord Sinha Road
Ward No. VIII -	1. B. N. Ellias Road
	2. Lord Sinha Road
	3. Navi Bux Road
	4. N. Ghatak Road
	5. S. D. Chaudhury Road
	6. Madina Road
Ward No. IX	1. N. Ghatak Road
Ward No. X—	1. Napit Road
	2. Pharukhan Road
	3. Bherwa Nawadih Road
Ward No. XI—	1. S. N. Gutgutia Road
	2. Khudibudi Road
	3. Harijan Colony Road
Ward No. XII—	1. Ballabh Road
	2. S. N. Bose Road
	3. S. R. Dalmia Road
Ward No. XIII—	1. P. N. Lall Road
	2. Lalgarh Road
Ward No. XIV—	1. Kusmaha Road
	2. Amla Babu Road
	3. S. P. Mukherjee Road
	4. Amrendra Nath Road

Ward No. XV— 1. T. Mukherjee Road
2. S. C. Mukherjee Road
3. V. N. Kundu Road
4. Beni Madhava Road
5. Mullah Inamul Haque Road

Ward No. XVI— 1. Sarbadhikari Road
2. Phaldani Kumari Road

1.22. Running parallel to the railway line Giridih-Dumka Road is the main thoroughfare of the town. Its nomenclature changes from Station Road near the Madhupur railway station to Sitaram-Dalmia Road near the Dalmia *koop,* and then again to Panna Lal Banerji and Lalgarh Road as it penetrates further east. Another road branches off this road near the Dalmia *koop* and is known as Lord Sinha Road upto Khalasi Mohalla, and beyond that it is called N. G. Ghattak Road. Madina Road and B. N. Ellias Road both emerging from N. G. Ghattak Road terminate near the northern boundary of the town. Other roads in the northern side of the railway line are Nabi Bux Road, Pharukhan Road, Harijan Colony Road and *Hatia* Road.

1.23. Other auxiliary roads in the south of the railway line are S. N. Bose Road, Mandal Road and Kalipur Town Road. These roads are not much important from the traffic point of view, but they connect and demarcate the different areas of the town.

Spread

1.24. The town extends for about 6 km. along the railway line from the west to the east which divides the town in such a way that one-third portion falls in the north of the railway line and two-thirds portion falls to the south. From south to west the town extends for about 4 km. from the burning ghat in the south in Pathurchapti to the Napit Road in the northern extermity of the municipal area. The

main bazar area is densely populated and so also the northern portion of the town across the railway line. Most of the government offices and also railway quarters, loco shade, railway hospital, etc., fall in the south. In the South-West of the town a *Math* known as Kapil Yoga Ashram is also located. In the north falls the Dak Bungalow, Reconstructive Surgical Hospital, bus stand and the commercial areas. The *dharmshala,* the veterinary hospital, Shri Gopal Goshala and the English mission schools, etc., are also located in the north.

1.25. The main bazar area is the most covetous place in the town. *Hatia* (Market place) is also located here. Just opposite to the main bazar, the bus stand and *dharmashala* are located. The entire area is the commercial nerve centre of the town. Mostly the wholesale dealers are residing here. Rice and flour mills and also the saw mills are located on the road running towards east. Stockists of hides and bones are also living here. The Harijan Colony and the dumping ground fall in the northern extremity of the town. A weekly cattle market is held near the bus stand. In the south, besides government offices and educational institutions, the residential houses are spread out at long intervals. Mostly the buildings are surrounded by long and high boundary walls. The famous Kundu Bungalow, the residents of which are said to be the original settlers of Madhupur town, is located in the south in the Bara Sheikhpura Mohalla. Most of the houses constructed by the outsiders are also located in the south.

Wards

1.26. Madhupur town has been divided into a number of pockets known as wards according to the lanes, streets, roads and the population. These wards are named numerically. In Madhupur there were five wards upto March, 1968. From April, 1968, those five wards have been subdivided into sixteen wards *vide* Notification No. 2503/ L.S.G., dated 6th April, 1968. Thus ward I has split up

into two wards *viz.*, wards I and II, ward II into four wards, *viz.*, wards III, IV, V and VI; ward III into three wards, *viz.*, wards VII, VIII and IX; ward IV into four wards, viz., wards X, XI, XII and XIII; and lastly, ward V into three wards, *viz.*, wards XIV, XV and XVI.

1.27. Wards I and II comprise of the area extending around the main bazar. Ward III falls in Patherchapti surrounded by Balai Babu Road in its north-west, the outer extremity of the municipal area to its west and to the east and the north respectively. Ward IV is contiguous to ward III in the east and falls in Patherchapti *Mohalla*. It has been separated from ward XVI in the east by the Sarbadhikari Road.

1.28. Ward V falls to the north of the Balai Babu Road. In the west it is flanked by Kalipur Town Road and in the north it is extended up to the railway line. Subhas Road forms its eastern boundary. Ward VI is located to the west of ward V being separated by Kalipur Town Road. In the north it is extended up to the railway line while in the west and south it is spread up to the outer extremities of the municipal area.

1.29. Ward VII forms a semi-circular area to the north of the railway line and is circumscribed by Lord Sinha Road and the Khalasi Road. Ward VIII falls ahead ward VII in the north and is extending up to the northern boundary of the town. Towards its east and the west respestively are the Pharukhan Road and the Madina Road. Ward IX falls west to the wards VII and VIII and is extending up to the boundary lines of the town in the north and the west while the railway line forms the southern boundary. Ward X is fringed by Lord Sinha Road in the south and Napit Road forming the northern boundary. In the west it is separated by Pharukhan Road from ward VIII and to the east falls the *Hatia* Road.

1.30. Ward XI falls to the east of ward X and it is extending along the S. N. Gutgutia Road in the east, S. R.

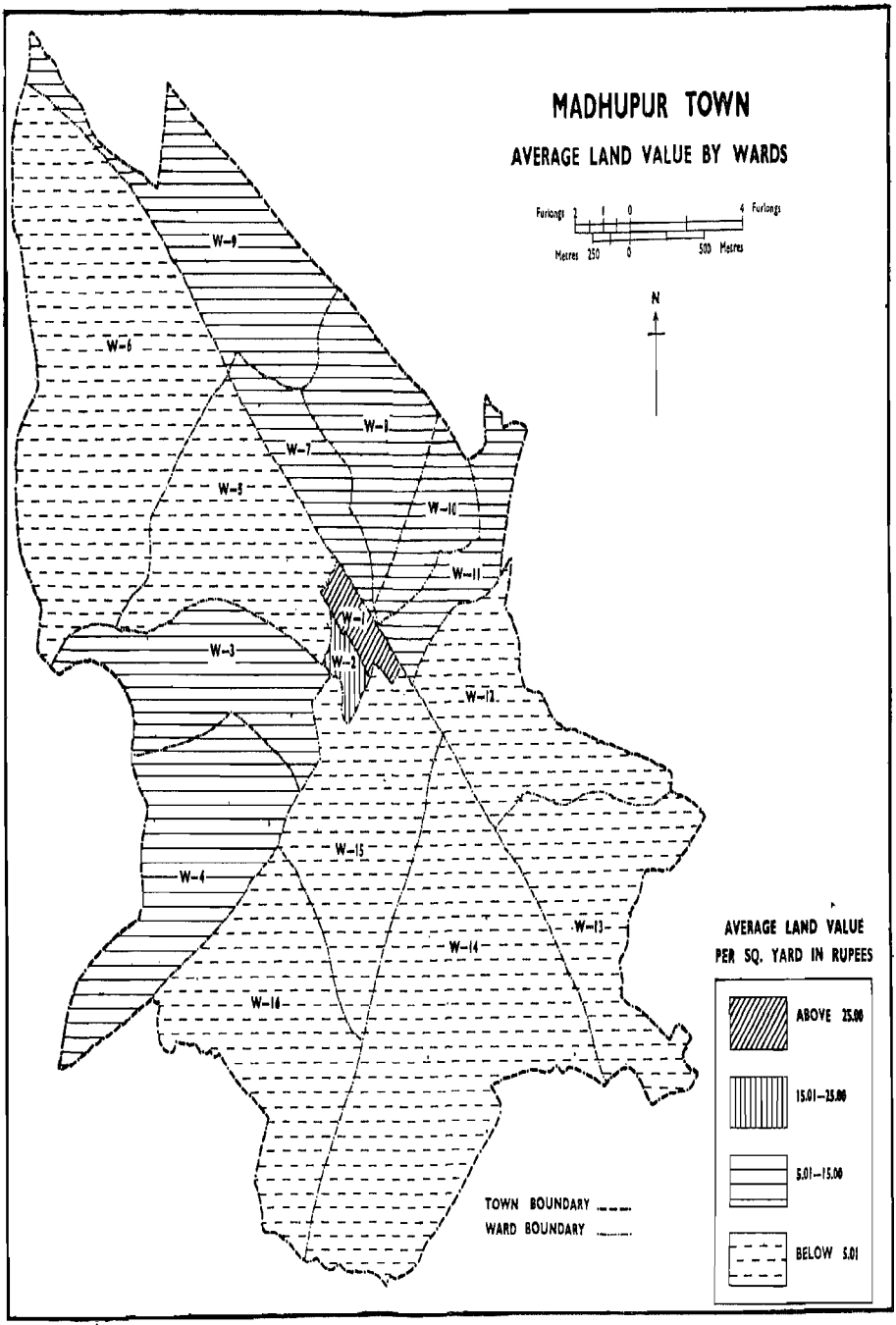


Diagram showing average land value by Ward No. of Madhupur town

Dalmia Road forms its southern boundary while in the north it is extending up to the town boundary. Ward XII is further ahead to ward XI towards east. It is bounded in the south by S. R. Dalmia Road, in the north by the boundary line of the municipal area and in the east by the B. T. Ganguli Road. After that falls ward XIII. It covers the entire Lalgarh Mohalla forming the boundary line of the town in the north and the east. The railway line forms the southern frings of the ward.

1.31. Wards XIV, XV and XVI fall south to the railway line. Ward XIV covers partly Kusmaha and partly Barbad *Mohalla*. Towards south and the east it is extending up to the outer extremities of the municipal area while the railway line forms its northern boundary. To its west run Barbad Road and Asutosh Mukherjee Road. Ward XV is located to the west of ward XIV and is bounded in the east by Asutosh Mukherjee Road, in the north by the railway line, in the west by the Panch Mandir Road and in the south by the Phaldani Kumari Road. Ward XVI falls to the south of ward XV and west of ward XIV. It is flanked in the north by Phaldani Kumari Road, in the east by Barbad Road and in the west by the Sarbadhikari Road. Towards south it is extended up to the boundary line of the town.

Functional Areas

1.32. The good climate of Madhupur town attracted a large number of well-to-do visitors from Bengal, who made spacious houses in the town. In winter these sleeping mansions awake to life when the owners come for a change. During the slack seasons, these houses are generally hired out. Many house owners who are in more affluent circumstances prefer to keep the houses vacant. These houses are generally located on the out skirts of the town away from the din and bustle. The greater part of the town is covered by the residential houses, interspersed with the retail shops. The government offices and the commercial centre are

located in the pie area of the town. The functional classification of the town is as below :

(1) Administrative area
(2) Commercial area
(3) Educational area
(4) Residential area
(5) Industrial area

(1) *Administrative Area*

1.33. Most of the administrative offices of the town are located near the municipal office in the heart of the town. Among the important offices located in this area are Madhupur Community Development Block, Office of the Inspector of Police, Office of the Forest Ranger, Post and Telegraph Office, and Office of the Subdivisional Officer, Electricity Board. Offices of the Central and State Excise Departments are located in the A. C. Mukherji and Lord Sinha Roads respectively. Minor Irrigation Department Office is located at the Jogesh Babu Road, and Major Irrigation Office at Panahiya Kola. Sub-Inspector of Schools' Office is at Abdul Aziz Road and Telephone Exchange is on the Sita Ram Dalmia Road. The class I Veterinary Hospital lies on the Nabi Bux Road and Dutta Charitable Hospital is on the Balai Babu Road. The Reconstructive Surgical Hospital is located in Pasia *Mohalla* and the Railway Hospital is along the Station Road.

(2) *Commercial Area*

1.34. There are two distinct zones of commercial activities in Madhupur town. One is across the railway line along the Sita Ram Dalmia Road where mostly the wholesale dealers operate and the second is the main bazar at Gandhi Chauk which is located in the heart of the town. The main bazar is the centre of commercial activities. All the essential commodities are available in the main bazar as both the retail and the wholesale commercial establishments

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municipality. The municipality also manages seven lower primary schools including three lower primary Urdu medium schools.

1.38. Among the privately managed schools, one is Ram Krishna Vidyapith. The medium of education in this school is Bengali and the teaching is up to the higher secondary standard. The other is Anchi Devi Middle School meant only for the girls. The Roman Catholic Mission has started a co-educational Mount Carmel School near the P.W.D. Dak bungalow.

(4) *Residential Area*

1.39. The principal residential area in the town is agglomerated around the commercial establishments in the main bazar and its contiguous areas covering both sides of the railway track. The population to the north of the railway line has greater density than the areas lying to its south, except the main bazar. As stated earlier, the "changers bungalows" are the pride of the town with its spacious lawns and architectural designs. All such buildings are made of *pucca* burnt bricks, cement, lime and iron rods. All such bungalows lie outside the main habitation. In the bazar areas and other residential localities there is an admixture of *kutcha* and *pucca* houses. The *kutcha* houses having tiled roofing, with walls of burnt or unburnt bricks, stand along the multi-storied buildings built of cement and iron rods.

1.40. With the growth of population the town is expanding in all directions. The municipal authorities have laid down certain 'dos' and 'don'ts' for the construction of new buildings as detailed in Appendix I.

(5) *Industrial Area*

1.41. The industrial centres are scattered in the town in different pockets. The Bihar Industrial Corporation producing electrical insulators, is located at Panahiya Kola in ward V. It is functioning since 1962. The cluster type

training centre is located at Madhupur-Giridih Road about 3 km. away from Madhupur railway station. It is government-aided centre producing different kinds of articles and imparting lessons to the trainees in different crafts. It is also functioning since 1962. The Jyoti Udyog Kendra is a bucket producing centre and is situated in the bazar area near the Ram Janki temple. It was established in 1970. The Evershine Industry is located on the Sita Ram Dalmia Road and functioning since July, 1966. This industry produces *Emery Chakki* stone for the grinding mills. There is also a lone saw mill at Lal Garh located by the side of Panna Lal Road. Besides there are several rice and flour mills in the town. Most of them are located along the Sita Ram Dalmia Road and Panna Lal Road.

Residential Pattern with reference to Ethnic Groups

1.42. No caste or communitywise census data have been collected for Madhupur town and as such it is rather difficult to assess communitywise residential pattern in the town. However, wardwise population, the occupied houses and the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes available for Madhupur during the 1971 census have been presented in Table No. 4.

TABLE NO. 4

Wardwise population, residential houses, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhupur

No. of wards	Occupied residential houses		Total population		
			Persons	Males	Females
	No. of houses	No. of households			
1	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	205	217	1,498	804	694
II . . .	193	208	1,705	895	810
III . . .	198	212	1,281	691	590
IV . . .	183	266	1,497	809	688
V . . .	434	528	2,721	1,436	1,285

1	2	3	4	5	6
VI . .	273	313	1,645	874	771
VII . .	191	227	1,756	935	821
VIII . .	234	253	1,440	721	719
IX . . .	191	209	1,300	657	643
X . . .	164	165	1,371	666	705
XI . . .	259	278	1,497	784	713
XII . . .	172	191	838	444	394
XIII . .	238	276	1,434	732	702
XIV . .	220	241	1,003	526	477
XV . .	199	228	1,250	703	547
XVI . .	117	128	753	394	359
Total . .	**3,421**	**3,940**	**22,989**	**12,071**	**10,918**

No. of wards	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	7	8	9	10
I	3	7	2	3
II	17	14	..	..
III	60	60	6	4
IV	181	154	61	49
V	191	200	3	9
VI	96	82	55	91
VII	55	52	11	6
VIII	97	87	..	..
IX	75	92	4	..
X	69	59	9	19
XI	90	98	..	..
XII	134	130	7	7
XIII	92	105	1	2
XIV	98	101	8	8
XV	1	..	56	46
XVI	..	..	180	164
Total	**1,259**	**1,241**	**403**	**408**

The statement above shows that the highest concentration of people is in ward V followed by wards VII and II. Ward V covers the entire *Panhia Kola Mohalla* while ward VII includes the *Khalasi Mohalla* which is densely populated. Ward II is extending in the main bazar which

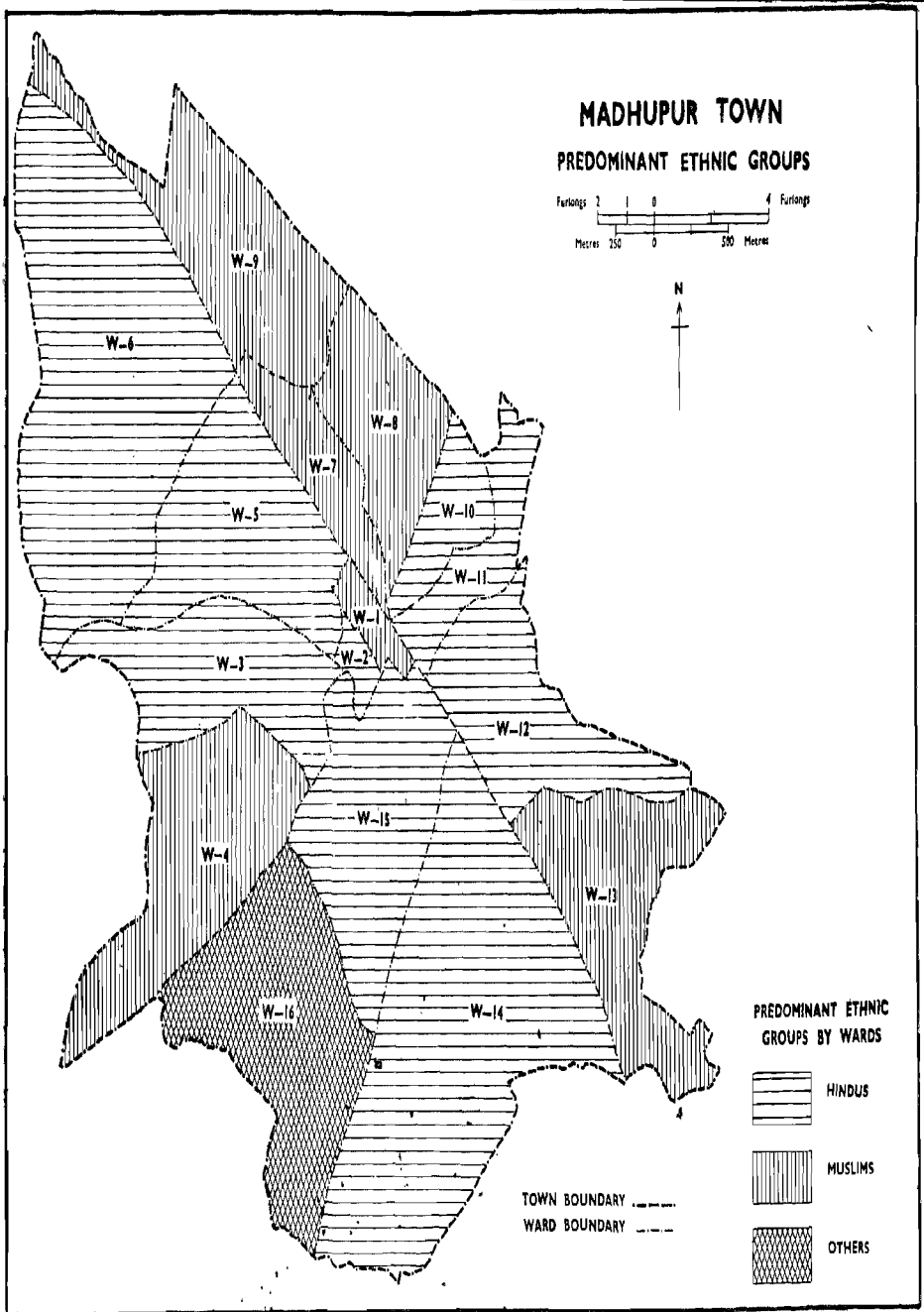


Diagram showing predominant Ethnic Group of Madupur town

forms the hub of the town. The population of the scheduled castes is also the highest in the ward V but among the scheduled tribes the maximum number has been reported in ward XVI. By further analysis of the table it appears that though the district is the seat of tribals the population of the scheduled castes outnumber the scheduled tribes by more than three folds in the town.

1.43. Though communitywise concentration was not reported in the town, efforts were made to find out the predominating population of a particular community in a particular ward. Table No. 5 gives a rough picture of the same :

TABLE NO. 5

Wardwise distribution of Predominating Community

Ward No.	Predomination Community
I	Marwari
II	Mohammedan
III	Hindu
IV	Hindu
V	Hindu
VI	Bengali (Hindu)
VII	Mohammedan
VIII	Mohammedan
IX	Hindu
X	Scheduled Castes
XI	Hindu
XII	Scheduled Castes
XIII	Mohammedan
XIV	Brahmin
XV	Bania
XVI	Santal

(The above statement is not based on the data processed from canvassed schedules. A group discussion was held with some elderly persons of the town and their opinion was noted by the Investigator studying the town.).

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myths and legends and references from locational factors

2.1. Little is known for certain regarding the origin of the town. The pre-urbanisation details are not known even to the responsible persons of the town when the Investigator contacted them. It is believed that the area presently comprising the Madhupur town was once a dense forest, and was the abode of wild animals. A huge quantity of honey used to be collected from the forest. This gave the area the name of Madhupur—*Madhu* being the Hindi equivalent of honey.

2.2. This version regarding the nomenclature of the town, has also been quoted in the District Gazetteer of Santal Parganas, which reads as follows. "Some hold that the place was named after one Madhu Goala, who had a large herd of cattle in this area which was more of wilderness. The place was then full of forests and affords good pasturage for his cattle. Some, however, think that honey (*madhu*) was procured in abundance from the jungles and brought to the villages and for that the place is called Madhupur[1].

2.3. It is believed that the water of Madhupur cures the chronic stomach troubles and the town has salubrious climate. This belief largely proved as an incentive for the rich Calcutta people to build large houses in the town and come here for a change of climate. The growth of the township has completely deforested the area now. The forests are now on the fringe or little away.

2.4. From the District Gazetteer it appears that Shri Narain Kundu was the first Bengali who came at Madhupur

[1]P. C. Roy Chaudhury — Bihar District Gazetteers — Santal Parganas.

in 1871 in connection with his work as railway contractor. He purchased five *bighas* of land from Lalgarh Estate. He also purchased the *Mulraiyati mauza* from one Monier, another railway contractor. After Sri Narain Kundu, other eminent Bengali families, *viz.*, (Sir) Ashutosh Mukherji, Gurudas Banerjee, Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary, (Rai Bahadur) T. N. Sadhu and (Rai Bahadur) Khagendra Nath Mitra came and built their houses at Madhupur. Later on a large number of retired Anglo-Indian and Jew families came and settled here. An article "The Bengali Connexion I" extracted from 'The Statesmen' Calcutta dated February 13, 1966, given in Appendix II indicates a brief account of the early history of the Madhupur town.

2.5. The Santals were the original settlers of the area who were unaware of the use of currency and hence barter system was in vogue. Food grains were cheap and standard of living was also simple. After the influx of the outsiders the price of the essential commodities sored high which also influenced their standard of living. The Santals began to hate the outsiders who were considered as exploiters. The second world war threw up immense employment opportunities including recruitment in the army. Since the town had no better source of employment and the price of essential commodities were soaring high, many left the town in search of livelihood and employment for Calcutta and Patna which were directly linked by train.

2.6. Introducing the Madhupur Municipality B. G. Blunt, Superintendent of Madhupur Municipal Survey and Settlement has said the following :

> "Madhupur town is within the jurisdiction of Deoghar subdivision. It is a small town but is thickly populated having at least (1921 Census) 9,001 inhabitants. The town originated a few years before 1900. The Madhupur municipality was created by the Government of Bengal by notification No. 676 M dated 3rd April, 1909 extending under section 8 of the Bengal

Municipal Act, the provisions of the said Act to the town of Madhupur (including seven other villages surrounding Madhupur) with effect from 1st July, 1909. The municipality was originally divided into five wards and in 1923 one more ward was created.

Madhupur is noted for its healthy and dry climate and has expanded to a great extent within last three years. The town is on the main line of E.I.R. and Madhupur is itself an important station. The good climate and the railway communication have attracted the people of Bengal and a large number of people from there flocked to the town and having acquired land under section 25 A, Regulation II of 1886, built houses either for their own use or to let them out on rent to visitors, known as "changers" who come here for their health during the cold weather. The municipal area covers 1587.86 acres or 2.5 square miles.

A market is held in the town every Monday and Friday at which fish, vegetables, grains, and cattle are sold. The market belongs to the Pathrole Ghatwal who leases it out yearly. The chief landlord of Madhupur is the Ghatwal of Pathrole, but part of the town has been leased out permanently to a *Mukararidar* Rai Bahadur Bijoy Narain Kundu[2]."

2.7. It can thus, be inferred that congenial climate, good transport and communication systems, expansion of educational facilities and emergence of small scale and cottage industries like sylicate industry, glass industry, insulator factory and manufacturing of *Bidi* are some of the main factors which have attributed a lot in the development and growth of the town.

2.8. The Commissioners of the Madhupur Municipality at their meeting on the 23rd November 1919 passed the resolution that the then Vice-Chairman of the municipality

[2]B. G. Blunt, Final Report on the Survey of Madhupur Municipality in the district of Santal Parganas, 1932.

would be requested to formulate schemes for the improvement of the administration of the municipality and the Chairman be requested to give effect to it after being approved or modified by him. Accordingly notifications were made time to time to improve the municipal activities as well as its area by the different enactments. Accordingly, the area of municipality was extended, wards were bifurcated, new taxes were levied, number of ward commissioners were increased and similar other development works were done to improve the municipality. The details may be seen in Appendix III.

2.9. As described earlier the area of Madhupur was full of jungles in its pre-urbanisation stage. The salubrious and the congenial climate of the area attracted people to construct their buildings and thus the town developed slowly and gradually. No particular event is connected with the growth of the town, but the huge influx of people from time to time and their fascination to build houses at Madhupur compelled the government to extend the municipal limits several times by notification and thus the size and the boundary of the town changed accordingly.

Rules and regulations framed for control of land use etc.

2.10. Land utilization pattern and also rules and regulations regarding control of land use are strictly followed in the big towns and cities where paucity of land prevails and where there is huge congestion. Generally it is found that in big towns and cities only those establishments which take lesser space are located in the pie area whereas the residential areas form the circumference of the pie-area and the establishments covering spacious areas are located outside. In this connection it can be said that in Madhupur town banks, cloth shops, Jewellery shops and *Kirana* shops are located in the central area of the town whereas furniture marts, small factories, viz., Bihar Industrial Corporation, Badhyanath Dham Glass factory, etc. are situated in the outer periphery of the town which confirms the land use theory to be observed in urban settlement.

2.11. Similarly, the valuation of the central land is always higher than lands located in the outer boundary of the town. This valuation affects the structure of the building. The buildings of the central area generally have double, triple or even more storeys.

2.12. Madhupur is a small town and is expanded in spacious area. Big buildings and many surrounded by high walls are scattered all around the town. These buildings also have big open fields around them. All these buildings are residential quarters and most of them belong to the outsiders who visit the town only during the cold season for change and for the greater part of the year they remain closed. Some of these houses have also been let out on rent. The central area of the town is extended between the railway station to the main bazar near the railway bridge along the railway line. All types of establishments are centralised between these places. The wholesale shops are mostly located at the Gandhi Chowk and across the railway line along Sita Ram Dalmia Road. Ward I which includes the main bazar area is the most congested pocket in the town. The buildings of this area are mostly double storeyed, the ground floor is used for running the shops of different categories and the upper floor is invariably meant for residence. When one proceeds from the Madhupur railway station towards the Gandhi *Chowk* finds several hutments on the right side of the road. These hutments are used only for running establishments like hotels, saloons, tea and *pan* stalls.

2.13. The larger portions of the municipal area are used for residential purposes which include the roads, lanes and bylanes. A considerable portion of the town area is covered by the administrative buildings, the buildings meant for educational, religious and other establishments. Ponds, tanks and the railway quarters and station premises are extended in a considerable area. Some cultivable lands are also seen within the municipal boundary.

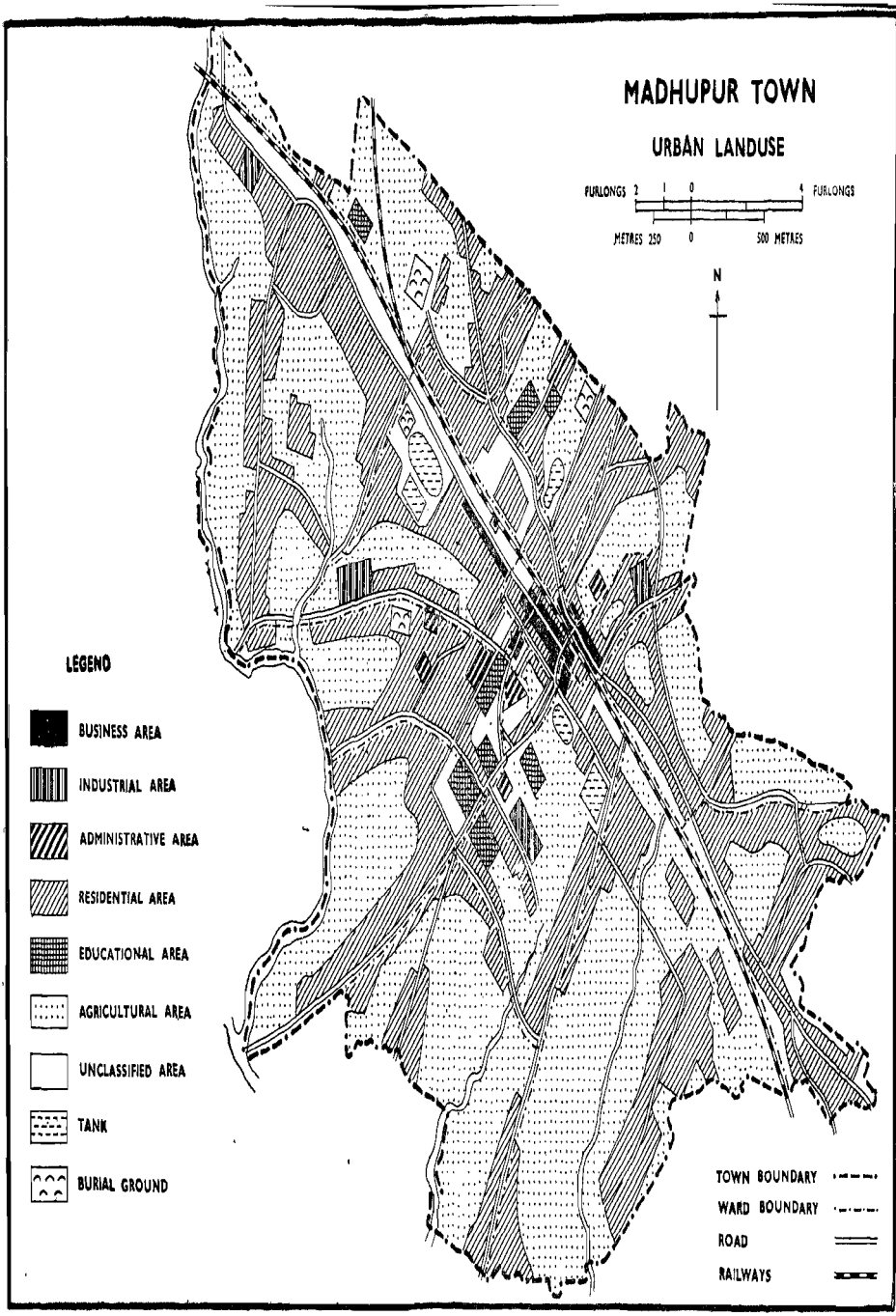


Diagram showing Urban land use of Madhupur town between Page 26 & 27

2.14. Though Madhupur is a small and scattered town and does not face the problem of paucity of land, the municipality has framed some laws and bylaws for control of land use, selection of site for house-buildings, the construction of the buildings, materials from which buildings are to be constructed, the distance of buildings from the main roads, height of the buildings, provisions for ventilation, drains, and private privies.

Population characteristics and in-migration and outmigration of different categories of population in and from the town

2.15. Madhupur town is an abode of a multi-ethnic group of people. The Hindus, the Muslims and even the Christians have been returned from this town in the last census of 1971. Hindus and Muslims of course form the bulk of the population. The Hindus who by far outnumber the other religious groups are themselves divided into several smaller sects which has been discussed later. The town has mixed population of different religious groups. A particular community having a preponderance in different areas of the town has already been indicated earlier in Chapter I.

2.16. A decennial change in absolute number in population as well as percentage decadal variation has been presented in Table No. 6.

TABLE NO. 6

Change of population during the different census years beginning from 1901

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	6,840	3,657	3,183	..	..
1911	6,995	3,863	3,132	+155	+ 2.27
1921	7,053	3,882	3,171	+58	+ 0.83
1931	8,965	4,997	3,968	+1,9612	+ 27.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
1941	11,577	6,260	5,317	+2,612	+ 29.1
1951	17,144	9,101	8,043	+5,567	+ 48.0
1961	19,519	10,274	9,245	+2,375	+ 13.8
1971	22,989	12,071	10,918	+3,470	+ 17.7

As is apparent, the rate of growth of population betwe 1901 to 1911 was poor and was most insignificant betwe 1911—1921, as the total increase in number in the latt decade was only 58. During 1901—11 the percentage growth in Bihar was 3.67 and in India 5.73. In the dece nial period 1911—21, the population actually registered fall both at all India level and at Bihar level being 0.30 a 0.66 respectively. It was the decade of catastrophe caus by epidemics, pestilence and famine. The district of San Parganas was specially affected by the fury of epidem during the period.

2.17. The sex-ratio of the town from 1901 to 1971 is r adverse as is the general characteristic of the towns eve where. The male population always outnumbers th opposite sex from the beginning of 1901 to 1971. A la number of persons from outside the town come to work the town leaving their families back at their respect homes. Some come to the town when the agricult season is off and again return to their fields when the a cultural operation starts. Such people generally work the town alone leaving their family members in the lages. This practice holds good for Madhupur also.

2.18. As commonly understood, urbanization relates migration, generally from rural to urban, less urban more urban, from smaller to larger places or even from urban place to another. Towns and cities have alw received the migrants as these are considered to be gi of work. Places like steel manufacturing cities att mostly the labour class whereas the commercial to attract the business men and the traders. Clerical worl mostly migrate to the towns having administrative

other governmental and non-governmental offices. Madhupur is neither an industrial town nor a subdivisional headquarters and as such it has attracted all types of workers, viz., clerical to work in some government offices, businessmen and the traders for business and labourers to be engaged in sundry types of construction and road works. A considerable number of such labour class of people pull rickshaws and perform the work of coolies in the town.

2.19. Regarding the outmigration of population of the town no exact figure is available presently, but on enquiry from some of the town people during the recent visit to the town it was gathered that a few labour-class people mostly from among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes visit the tea gardens in Assam and also other parts of Bengal. They migrate there only for a short period and after a few months they return back. As reported, this outmigration is very heavy from the rural areas and a large number of the local people, i.e., the Santals go to Assam and other places to work in the tea gardens and also to work as coolies.

2.20. Regarding inmigration of population in Madhupur town, the following persons were enumerated during the 1971 Census :

TABLE NO. 7

In-migration of population in Madhupur Town

Last residence	Total In-migration			Duration of residence in the town			
	Persons	Males	Females	Lesser than a year		1-4 yrs.	
				M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhupur town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal Parganas District (In the same district but from outside Madhupur town)	1,967	584	1,383	184	68	103	231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From other districts of the State.	2,512	992	1,520	102	81	285	372
From other States of India.	1,605	697	908	82	52	191	208
Outside India . .	66	65	1	2	..	13	..
Total . .	**6,150**	**2,338**	**3,812**	**370**	**201**	**592**	**811**

Last residence	Duration of residence in the town						Period not stated	
	5—9 yrs.		10—19yrs.		20 yrs and above			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madhupur town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal Parganas District (In the same district but from outside Madhupur town)	126	175	119	331	52	488	..	90
From other districts of the State.	158	232	187	357	185	424	75	54
From other States of India.	130	141	113	250	148	220	33	37
Outside India. .	7	..	16	..	22	..	5	1
Total . .	**421**	**548**	**435**	**938**	**407**	**1,132**	**113**	**182**

It would be seen from the above table that approximately 27 per cent of the total population of the town has migrated to the town from different places. Out of 6,150 inmigrated persons 32 per cent have come in this town from the same district in which Madhupur falls. About four per cent have come from other districts of Bihar. A considerable number of persons, i.e., about 27.7 per cent has come here from the other States of India. Sixty-six foreigners including 65 males and a lone female are also among the inmigrants to Madhupur town. Among these foreigners 22 have migrated to Madhupur in the long past. Out of 6,150 migrants in the town 571 (9.3 per cent) have come within a year, 1,403 (22.9 per cent) between 1-4 years, 969 (15.8 per cent) between 5-9 years, 1,373 (22.4 per cent) between 10-19 years and 1,539 (25.1 per cent) before 20 years. The period of migration of the remaining 295 migrants is not known.

2.21. It also appears from Table No. 7 that the number of female migrants is greater than their male counterparts and this is but natural in the patriarchal families where the father is the head of the family and the females from outside the family come to live with their spouse after marriage. But this marriage migration does not affect the sex ratio because approximately the same number of females outmigrate to the places of their in-laws after marriage.

Impact of topography on the pattern of growth of the town

2.22. As described earlier, the topography of the town is hilly and the climate is good for health. This attracts a large number of persons in the past who made their permanent houses in the town and came here during cold season for change. Old records say that the area was very cheap and also milk, chicken and rice were available on very moderate rate. This is also supported by materials presented in Appendix II.

2.23. But presently everything has changed. The prices of essential commodities have soared up very high and are even higher than its neighbouring towns like Deoghar, Dumka and Jasidih. This has adversely affected the tourist traffic. The importance of Madhupur as the tourist resort has also declined due to coming up of Ghatshila and Pradip port as the health resorts. Ranchi as an expanding city and having equally good climate has also snatched much of the attraction of Madhupur. The changers in the past mostly came from the feudal society. With the abolition of *zamindari*, this class has been economically crushed and cannot now afford the luxury of change. Most of the houses built by them have now been hired out or sold. The trading class which was mostly constituted by the Bengalis have now been replaced by the Marwaris. All these factors have caused decay in the past glory of Madhupur, and the expansion of the town has now become insignificant.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

Scope of Administration and Services

3.1. Amenities and services of a place are closely co-related with the economic, social and cultural development of the place. Madhupur grew up as "the changers" attraction. Its proximity with the metropolitan city of Calcutta, its salubrious climate, and its easy accessibility by train, proved a good filling in the development of the town.

3.2. The amenities and services grew as the town developed. They were mainly to cater to the needs of the town dwellers, but some of the infrastructures also proved useful for the people of the region commuting to the town. Hospitals, schools, college and marketing centres are as beneficial to the town dwellers, as to the people of the region. Other infrastructures such as electricity, water supply and conservancy are exclusively for the good of the town people. Administrative and other government Offices to administer the town and give benefits to the common people, need a discussion at this stage, before the other amenities are dealt with in detail.

Administrative and other government offices

3.3. Madhupur is not a subdivisional town. The number of government offices is not large. The town owes its importance due to the railway colony and workshop and as a place of tourist attraction. A few of the government offices functioning in this town are mostly located in rented buildings in the different parts of the town. The Office of the Block Development Officer, the Municipal Office, the Inspector of Police Office, the Forest Ranger

Office, the Post and Telegraph Office, the Electricity Board Office and the Office of the Sub-Inspector of Schools are a few notable ones among the government offices. All these are located in the south of the railway line. The Public Works Department office is situated in the north of the railway line.

3.4. As was the pattern, the Block Development Office first started as *Anchal* (Revenue) office in 1956, which was subsequently converted into full fledged community development block in October, 1960. It combined both the revenue and development functions. The block or anchal covers an area of 500 sq. kms. approximately having 452 villages within its jurisdiction. It is divided in a number of *halkas* under the charge of one village level worker for development work and one *karamchari* for revenue functions. The Block Development Officer, besides being an Extension Officer, is also the Revenue Officer and is known as *Anchal Adhikari* in that capacity.

3.5. The Office of the Inspector of Police is located near the George Edward High School. Its function is primarily the maintenance of law and order. The Police Inspector also known as Circle Inspector, is incharge of four Police Stations, e.g. Karon, Sarath, Palojori and Madhupur. The duty of Police Inspector is mainly supervisory. No F.I.R. is lodged in his office. The F.I.R. is lodged in the police station under the charge of the Sub-Inspector of Police, also known as Officer Incharge of Police Station, whose office is located at Balabh Kanan Road in the north of the town.

3.6. The Public Works Department office known as Sectional Officer's Office, located near the railway station on Lord Sinha Road, is functioning since 1956. It is headed by a Civil Overseer. This office looks after the maintenance of 66 km of *pucca* roads going from Madhupur to Giridih covering 21 km and other going to Baghmara in Dhanbad district also having a distance of 21 km.

3.7. The Office of the Assistant Engineer, Minor Irrigation is located on Jogesh Babu Road. It is working since 1965 and is concerned with the execution of minor irrigation schemes such as installation of tube-wells, excavation of irrigational wells and distribution of pumping sets on hire purchase. Karon, Palojori, Sarath and Madhupur blocks fall within the area of its operation. They have also undertaken construction of small *bandhs* for irrigation purpose. The State Excise Office is located on A. C. Mukherji Road and the Officer incharge of this office is the Inspector of Excise. The main function of this office is to inspect shops selling of contraband articles such as country liquor, opium, *Bhang* but not toddy and *Pochwai* (rice-beer). This office also checks licence accounts, prevents and detects Excise Law offences, supervises distilleries and ware houses and collects Excise Revenue. The Central Excise Office has a bigger jurisdiction covering parts of Giridih and Hazaribagh districts as well. Its main function is to realise central excise duty on tobacco and manufactured exciseable commodities produced in small-scale industries.

3.8. The Forest Ranger Office is located at Mina Bazar. This office is headed by a Forest Ranger having 38 employees under him. The Madhupur range covers an area of 158.7 sq. km. It is divided into 4 beats, e.g., Jagdishpur, Burhai, Karmatanr and Kundahit. Marking and felling of trees, transportation of forest produce, afforestation, construction of forest roads, buildings, bridges, culverts are some of the important functions of this office. It also collects government revenue on the sale of *Kendu* leaves and coppice coupes.

Municipal Office

3.9. The municipal office is in existence for the last 63 years. It has its own building located on the Balai Babu Road. This building was originally *katcha* but was made *pucca* in 1925.

3.10. Madhupur municipality is presently under the charge and management of a Special Officer of the Bihar Government who exercises the power of the chairman after the municipality was superseded under Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922. The Special Officer looks after the administration of the municipality and also executes various development and improvement schemes. He has an Assessment and Evaluation Officer under him who assesses the holdings for the levy of holding tax. The Assessment Officer is also incharge of mutation. This municipality has been superseded from time to time by the government.

3.11. Prior to the enactment of Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 the chairman of the municipality used to be nominated by the government. The Subdivisional Officer, Deoghar, therefore, acted as nominated chairman of the municipality from 1909-22. After the enactment of the aforesaid municipal law, elected chairman and municipal commissioners came to handle the affairs of the municipality. The municipality was last superseded in 1961 and this position continues till now (1977).

3.12. As mentioned earlier the municipality maintains 4.5 km. all weather roads and 33 km. fair weather roads in all. The main road and streets of the town were electrified in 1952. Recently tube-lights and vapour lamps have replaced the bulb points in some of the important localities of the town. The municipality also runs two middle and sixteen primary schools. The total strength of students in two middle schools is 634 and the number of teachers is 16. Of the primary schools, seven are upper and nine are lower primary schools. Facilities for teaching Urdu language have been provided in two primary and four lower primary schools. The total strength of students in seven of the primary schools is 1,277 and strength of teachers is 28. In nine lower primary schools there are 10 teachers and 400 boys.

3.13. In the municipal area there are 2,650 private *pucca* service latrines which are cleansed daily in the morning by the *Mehtaranies* (female sweepers). Night soil is collected in wheel barrows, taken to the depots and finally transported to the treatching ground on buffalo driven carts. It is turned into compost manure and is sold by the municipality. There are also two public latrines comprising of 16 seats and four public urinals with ten seats in total. The roads and lanes of the town are swept twice a day in the morning and evening. The drains (including 11.32 km. of pucca drains) are cleansed and disinfected at regular intervals. The sanitation work is supervised by one Sanitary Inspector also known as Health Inspector. He is assisted by one Senior House *Jamadar* and six Ward *Jamadars*. There are 23 scavengers, ten drain cleaners and 43 female privy cleaners.

3.14. The main source of revenue of the Madhupur municipality is through the levy of various taxes, viz., holding tax, professional tax, tax through licence for animal driven carriages, rickshaw, cycle, etc. The statements presented in Table Nos. 8(a) & 8 (b) indicate the income and expenditure position of Madhupur municipality respectively.

TABLE NO. 8(a)

Annual Income of Madhupur Municipality for the last 13 years from the various sources

Sl. No.	Sources of Income	Year					
		1960—61	1961—62	1962—63	1963—64	1964—65	1965—66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Holding tax . .	49,536·16	59,104·67	48,303·19	52,684·10	56,117·08	59,957·15
2	Latrine tax . .	23,146·08	27,125·71	22,866·05	24,807·71	26,458·08	28,333·29
3	Professional tax . .	3,309·00	6,633·50	5,088·50	4,050·50	4,428·00	4,262·00
4	Municipal Registration, Licence & other fees .	8,652·46	17,395·93	17,210·54	16,300·50	15,823·01	18,254·90
5	Free Primary Education Cess . . .	2,664·33	3,391·19	2,879·25	3,195·26	3,576·95	3,791·68
6	Pond rent . .	843·40	710·59	521·50	290·00	275·00	425·00
7	Government grant etc.	61,404·11	93,208·35	84,844·74	98,567·80	87,697·37	97,926·81
8	Miscellaneous . .	4,598·13	4,184·07	4,895·48	3,389·74	2,823·09	2,822·94
9	Advance . . .	3,545·00	1,550·00	6,180·97	8,287·50	5,587·70	4,319·22
10	Grant for water supply scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Loan from Government	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Health Cess . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Deposit . . .	6,788·88	8,913·93	9,235·25	6,082·54	4,545·90	2,995·12
	Total Annual Income	**1,64,487·55**	**2,22,222·94**	**2,02,025·47**	**2,17,655·65**	**2,07,531·18**	**2,23,088·11**
	Annual Expenditure .	**1,62,080·35**	**1,72,947·19**	**2,40,180·58**	**2,10,752·88**	**1,89,177·57**	**1,93,295·16**
	Excess/Shortfall(+/—)	**+2,407·20**	**+49,275·75**	**—38,155·11**	**+6,902·77**	**+18,353·61**	**+29,792·95**

Sl. No.	Sources of Income	Year						
		1966—67	1967—68	1968—69	1969—70	1970—71	1971—72	1972—73
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Holding tax . .	57,640·79	57,793·87	58,158·02	60,460·84	51,881·88	65,035·93	50,867·69
2	Latrine tax . .	27,368·22	27,862·80	28,509·22	30,281·97	26,041·33	32,578·61	25,435·39
3	Professional tax . .	3,546·88	3,315·00	4,022·00	3,405·00	3,815·00	14,587·00	8,794·00
4	Municipal Registration, Licence and other fees.	19,839·35	19,991·65	22,191·24	21,754·98	16,754·55	18,356·28	20,869·46
5	Free Primary Education Cess.	3,516·56	3,855·59	3,958·99	3,987·58	3,412·04	6,595·75	7,199·65
6	Pond rent . . .	520·00	856·00	533·00	760·00	300·00	560·00	539·00
7	Govt. grant etc. .	1,05,266·04	90,826·84	1,69,926·59	1,55,355·00	1,62,442·00	1,26,412·00	84,389·00
8	Miscellaneous . .	5,523·96	1,952·84	8,277·07	1,229·14	9,966·96	8,437·23	13,173·10
9	Advance . . .	4,678·00	6,003·00	10,744·00	9,716·00	5,448·00	8,233·76	12,127·01
10	Grant for water supply scheme	..	35,000·00	..	..	..	25,000·00	1,00,000·00
11	Loan from Govt. .	..	..	..	3,745·00	12,480·00	2,16,405·00	3,28,844·00
12	Health Cess . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,703·45
13	Deposit . . .	3,971·64	5,212·96	6,406·31	3,915·65	4,703·77	4,417·68	28,448·70
	Total Annual Income	**2,31,871·44**	**2,52,670·55**	**3,12,726·44**	**2,94,611·16**	**2,97,245·53**	**5,26,619·24**	**6,87,390·51**
	Annual Expenditure .	**2,29,976·95**	**2,64,171·28**	**2,97,779·50**	**3,07,652·95**	**3,35,734·75**	**3,16,090·48**	**8,58,534·99**
	Excess Shortfall(+/—)	**+1,894·49**	**—11,506·73**	**+14,948·94**	**—13,041·79**	**—38,489·22**	**+2,10,528·76**	**—1,71,144·48**

TABLE NO. 8(b)

Extent of expenditure in Madhupur Municipality on various items in the last 13 years

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Year						
		1960—61	1961—62	1962—63	1963—64	1964—65	1965—66	1966—67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	General Administration and collection and Establishment	10,157·42	12,176·76	15,181·44	14,832·02	12,416·14	13,184·03	15,419·46
2	Public safety . .	9,462·58	11,370·37	19,422·00	18,672·52	13,500·92	14,593·73	16,427·74
3	Public health . .	51,370·83	41,566·90	55,603·06	51,490·05	45,024·51	49,135·88	63,089·94
4	Medical . . .	1,170·00	1,560·00	1,275·00	1,220·00	1,220·00	1,220·00	1,120·00
5	Public conveyance .	3,675·40	8,350·14	28,039·25	10,764·84	3,947·98	4,409·71	9,330·02
6	Public Instruction .	23,566·19	28,032·24	31,781·33	32,518·55	34,400·46	35,570·20	49,555·68
7	Govt. D.A. paid to staff	45,199·93	47,290·34	56,315·67	57,587·94	55,427·31	58,231·64	47,984·05
8	Miscellaneous . .	5,299·07	5,311·01	5,791·48	6,827·57	6,675·14	6,894·64	6,717·77
9	Extraordinary Debt .	12,178·93	14,883·22	23,668·60	16,628·39	13,973·86	10,055·33	10,825·69
10	Free Primary Education Cess . . .	..	2,406·21	3,052·13	..	2,591·25	..	9,506·60
11	Water pipe scheme .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Expenditure		**1,62,080·35**	**1,72,947·19**	**2,40,180·58**	**2,10,752·88**	**1,89,177·57**	**1,93,295·16**	**2,29,976·95**

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Year					
		1967—68	1968—69	1969—70	1970—71	1971—72	1972—73
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	General Administration and collection & Establishment .	16,670·66	17,692·04	20,364·40	21,568·08	31,765·64	40,067·87
2	Public safety . .	21,763·52	11,740·43	10,849·26	15,779·05	16,257·36	16,644·29
3	Public health .	78,455·38	85,690.25	61,799·40	73,903·92	92,715·48	1,20,009.05
4	Medical . . .	1,220·00	1,603·09	..	..	..	..
5	Public conveyance .	9,277·10	12,682·29	24,357·27	11,094·09	41,869·96	29,309·44
6	Public instruction .	64,188·47	87,201·22	86,178·47	93,534·41	16,753·70	..
7	Govt. D.A. paid to staff	53,394·84	58,092·57	75,175·19	92,776·65	93,959·95	1,13,664·20
8	Miscellaneous . .	5,651·52	7,045·44	10,097·15	8,637·28	12,585·46	25,148.61
9	Extraordinary Debt .	10,390·88	16,030·17	18,831·81	18,441·27	10,162·91	13,690·73
10	Free Primary Education Cess . . .	3,164·91	..	..	..	..	..
11	Water pipe scheme .	..	..	..	..	..	5,00,000·00
Total Expenditure		**2,64,177.28**	**2,97,777·50**	**3,07,652·95**	**3,35,734·75**	**3,16,040·48**	**8,58,534·99**

It is seen from the above statements that the revenue of the municipality remained fluctuating from year to year. The highest revenue of Rs. 6,87,391/- was made in 1972-73 and the lowest, i.e., Rs. 1,64,488/- in 1960-61. During the period of survey of the town, it was reported by one municipal official that the collection of holding tax poses special problem in this town. Many of big buildings and bungalows are owned by the "Changers" from West Bengal. These houses mostly remain locked and it becomes very difficult for the municipal authority to realise taxes on account of the same.

3.15. The operative departments of the municipality are as below :

	Department	Activity
1.	General	General administration and correspondence.
2.	Public health and sanitation	Prophylactic measures against epidemics and to arrange for sanitation of the town.
3.	Public works	Maintenance of roads and public buildings.
4.	Collection	Collection of revenue of the holdings and other taxes in the municipal area.
5.	Lighting	Maintenance of road lighting.
6.	Building plan sanction.	Construction and control of the buildings.
7.	Registration of birth and death.	Registration of births and deaths.
8.	Education	Maintenance of schools up to middle standard.

Conservancy and maintenance of road work of the municipality have already been discussed earlier.

Water supply

3.16. The piped water supply is available in the town area. The railways have their own departmental arrangement for the supply of piped water in the railway colony.

The second source of water supply is through the wells. There are, 1,350 *pucca* wells in the town including 50 public wells dug by the municipal authorities. The town has also a few tanks which are mostly used for washing clothes and cattle. Since the piped water supply is not adequate for the town people, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,32,000/- to assure piped water for all the inhabitants of town is under way.

Road lighting

3.17. All the roads and important side streets have electric lights. The expenditure for the consumption of electricity and replacement of bulbs/tube-lights is made by the municipality.

Supply of electricity

3.18. The electricity came to this town in 1952. It is linked through 11 K.V.A.C. line with Patwabad which is also linked through 33 K.V.A.C. line with Deoghar sub-station for supply of energy routed from the Maithon Grid. Deoghar is connected with Maithon through 132 K.V.A.C. line. In case there is some failure on this line, Madhupur takes electric supply from Damodar Valley Corporation Grid Sub-Station, Jamtara via Karmatanr and Patwabad.

3.19. The Bihar State Electricity Board controls and maintains the electric supply in the town. Most of the buildings of the town are electrified. There are altogether 1,694 connections out of which 1,119 are domestic, 60 industrial, 34 irrigational, 479 commercial and two high tension lines are for bigger industries of the town. During 1970-71, 56 new connections were given in the town to different establishments. Of them, 33 connections were for domestic lightings, eight for industrial use, three for electric tube-wells and remaining 12 for commercial purposes. In the year 1971-72 altogether 44 connections were extended as shown in Table No. 9.

TABLE NO. 9

Statement showing no. of connections given in a year

Month	No. of connecions given for the purposes like			
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Irrigational
1	2	3	4	5
January . .	4	3	..	..
February . .	2	1	..	..
March . .	1	1	..	..
April . . .	..	..	..	1
May . . .	4	4	..	..
June . . .	4	.	..	..
July . . .	2	2	..	..
August . .	1	1	1	..
September . .	..	..	..	..
October . .	3	..	1	..
November . .	4	1	..	..
December . .	2	1	..	..
Total . .	**27**	**14**	**2**	**1**

The following statement shows the number of connections by type given in 1970 in and outside the town :

Type of establishment	No. of connections given in and outside the town
Domestic (a) Lighting	1,119 (Urban)
(b) Power	543 (Rural)
Industrial	60 (Urban) 29 (Rural)
Irrigational	34 (Urban) 60 (Rural)
Commercial	479 (Urban) 84 (Rural)
Road lighting	457 (Urban) 10 (Rural)
Other (High tension)	2 (Urban)

Most of the irrigational connections are for energising the electric tube-wells in the rural areas. Ten connections have been provided for road lighting for rural areas also. In urban connections, domestic lightings naturally have predominance in comparison to industrial and commercial connections.

3.20. Table No. 10 gives monthly consumption of electricity for different types of establishments in Madhupur town during 1970 :

TABLE NO. 10

Consumption of electricity in the different establishment

Monthly consumption of Electricity by category of consumption in Madhupur town in Kwts.

Month	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	
			Small scale	Medium scale
1	2	3	4	5
January . . .	19,600	10,021	53,042	8,965
February . . .	17,663	9,752	43,830	5,493
March	19,943	8,793	38,384	9,261
April	20,549	11,501	36,798	8,707
May	24,025	11,214	35,844	6,592
June	24,770	12,701	40,063	8,221
July	26,262	10,984	30,378	6,028
August	21,778	10,358	23,162	4,053
September . . .	27,234	12,259	26,296	7,365
October . . .	26,474	13,291	33,801	6,708
November . . .	22,021	1,11,071	29,617	7,383
December . . .	23,737	13,727	51,893	6,780
Total . . .	**2,74,056**	**1,35,708**	**4,43,108**	**85,556**

Month	Irriga-tional	Road light
1	6	7
January	1,101	5,098
February	1,230	3,122
March	1,485	3,121
April	2,055	3,156
May	1,122	2,104
June	1,404	2,197
July	8,951	2,955
August	992	4,285
September	995	1,667
October.	815	2,423
November	1,055	2,578
December	1,333	3,102
Total	**14,482**	**35,808**

As would appear, the bulk of the consumption is made by the small-scale industries, medium-size industries as well as irrigational projects grouped together. The next comes domestic consumptions followed by commercial ones. Road lighting consumes a little power. Obviously electricity has proved more a productive investment than a mere amenity in the town.

Transport and Communication facilities

3.21. All the areas of the town are linked with each other through *pucca* roads except a few pockets predominantly inhabited by the weaker sections of society, viz., *Harijan* colony near Pasia *Mohalla* and Bherwa. Also some of the inter linking lanes, bylanes are not metalled. Among the important roads of the town, one is Giridih-Dumka Road, which is locally known as Station Road, because it connects the railway station with the main bazar. In some parts of the town this is also known as Sita Ram

Dalmia Road and Pannalal Banerji Road. On this road, buses, trucks, taxies ply regularly. All the incoming and outgoing buses and trucks between Dumka and Deoghar or Giridih have necessarily to pass through this road. Rickshaw is the popular local conveyance together with *Tamtam* (horse-carriage). The traffic between railway station and main bazar is the heaviest. The other important road is Jagannath Road or Thana Road originating from Moti Lal Mitra *Chowk* and terminating at Gandhi *Chowk* in the main bazar. The other important road emerging from Gandhi *Chowk* and terminating at the *Hatia* is the bazar Road. All the important shops and likewise establishments are located on this road. Other pitched roads are Sardar Patel Road connecting Gandhi *Chowk* with Dalmia Road and Lord Sinha Road between Dalmia Road and Ghatak Road. The local *dharmshala* and P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow fall on Lord Sinha Road. Balai Babu, Panch Mandir and Subash Babu Roads are among the important roads in the town which are gravelled. On Balai Babu Road, Bihar Industrial Corporation and Datta Charitable Dispensary are located. On Panch Mandir Road are located all the important temples of the town, viz., Ram Janki temple, Bahiya Guru temple, Amar Kailash and Punch Madir. Anchi Devi Girls' Middle School is also on this road. On Subash Babu Road is located Raj Hotel the only residential hotel of the town and also Universal Bar and Christian cemetry. All the roads are bereft of footpaths and side walks. All the main roads of the town are wide from the modern standard. Transportaion outside the town is through railway, buses, taxis and trucks.

3.22. As stated earlier, within the town, rickshaws, bicycles and horse driven carts are main sources of conveyance for passengers. For transporting goods and commodities within town bullockcarts and man-pulled carts (*thelas*) are mostly used. Food grains, vegetables, *bidis* and coal are mainly transported through them. There is no bus service within the town. Buses and taxies are the means

of transport for going outside. Table No. 11 shows the number of registered vehicles plying in the town as well as rural areas between 1968-69 and 1970-71.

TABLE NO. 11

No. of vehicles registered under the Municipality Act

Type of vehicle	No. registered during the years		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Bicycle	214	210	207
	(348)	(370)	(365)
Rickshaw	N.A.	195	83
Animal driven vehicle (Ekka)	34	33	32
Oxen pulled cart	90	90	179
	(1125)	(913)	(650)

N.B. (Figures in paranthesis show vehicle in the rural area)
N.A. Represents figures not available.

Bicycles and bullock carts as means of conveyance are in much greater use in the rural area than in the town. They remain the main source of commutation between the neighbouring villages and the town. Rickshaws and horse carts are exclusively urban means of transport. There is only one petrol pump in the town located at Lal Garh *Mohalla* on the northern side of the main road.

Bus services

3.23. From Madhupur, buses originate for Deoghar, Basukinath and Dumka. Buses coming from Dumka and Deoghar go to Giridih *via* Madhupur. Names of the agencies are as follows :—

1. *Sri Parivahan*—This is owned by Sri D. D. Himatsinghka of Dumka. The buses of this service also ply between Dumka and Suri, Bhagalpur Chittranjan, Rampurhat, Godda, Pakur and Mahgama. *Sri Parivahan* buses

plying between Dumka and Madhupur cover four trips in a day. It reaches Madhpur at 7.30 A.M. and leaves Madhupur for Dumka at 8.15 A.M. Again it comes to Madhupur at 3.30 P.M. and starts for Dumka at 4.15 P.M.

2. *Jha Transport*—This transport is run by one Sri Bamshankar Jha of Deoghar and plies between Deoghar and Madhupur. Other buses of this transport ply between Deoghar and Bhagalpur and Banka. Starting from Deoghar, it reaches Madhupur at 1.30 P.M. and returns from Deoghar at 3.30 P.M. It covers only one up and one down trip.

3. *Auto Express Service*—This service also belongs to Sri D. D. Himatsinghka of Dumka. The service originates from Dumka for Giridih and returns at Dumka on the same day. It reaches Madhupur at 8.00 A.M. and 6.00 P.M. respectively in its up and down journeys.

4. *Jay Ganesh Motor Transport Company*—This transport company is owned by a businessman of Patna and plies between Giridih and Deoghar. It reaches Madhupur from Deoghar at 8.00 A.M. and while returning from Giridih it again comes to Madhupur at 2.30 P.M.

5. *Janseva Transport*—It belongs to Sri Badri Prasad Agrawal of Dumka town and runs between Dumka and Madhupur. It reaches Madhupur twice at 7.30 A.M. and 9.30 P.M.

6. *Rural Motor Service*—It belongs to Sri Bagha Singh of Giridih and plies between Giridih and Deoghar. Starting from Deoghar it reaches Madhupur at 10.00 A.M. and in its down trip touches Madhupur at 4.30 P.M.

7. *Chatterjee Motor Service*—This service plies from Giridih to Deoghar and *vice-versa*. It touches Madhupur at 9.15 A.M. and 3.45 P.M. in its both way journeys.

8. *Pawapuri Bus Service*—Owned by one Sri Ram Sanehi Singh of Biharsharif, it serves between Giridih and

Deoghar. It originates from Giridih and returns back from Deoghar passing through Madhupur at 6.15 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. respectively.

Besides these transport companies, one bus owned by Sardar Dilwara Singh of Bhagalpur runs between Madhupur and Basukinath *via* Deoghar. It leaves Madhupur for Basukinath *via* Deoghar at 5.45 in the morning and returns at 7.30 in the night. Occasionally rickshaws also ply between Madhupur town and its neighbouring rural areas which are connected by good roads. The charges are of course high. On Giridih Road rickshaws go up to Jagdishpur, a distance of 23 km. In the north along the Bherwa Road the rickshaws go to Chapra Jama, a distance of 8-9 km. There is also rickshaw traffic between Madhupur and Margamunda, in the south, and Baskupi and Madan Katta in the east. All are falling within the radius of 10 km. from Madhupur town.

Railway

3.24. Madhupur is an important rail head on the main line of Eastern Railway at a distance of 294 km. from Howrah and 252 km. from Patna. It is a junction station for Madhupur-Giridih branch line. As it appears from old records the main line was first opened on 1st January, 1871 between Simultala and Jamtara. The Giridih branch line from Madhupur also opened at about the same time. Being on the main line of Eastern Railway, Madhupur is linked with both the cities by important Express and Passenger trains as well as Parcel and Goods trains. An express train takes about five hours to reach Madhupur from Patna and the passenger train takes about nine hours. Madhupur is not linked by railway with its district headquarters. The distance of 85 km. is covered by road in about four hours time. 18 trains (14 on the main line and 4 on the Madhupur-Giridih branch line) stop at Madhupur every day. A list of timings of arrival and departure of trains at Madhupur is given in Table No. 12.

TABLE NO. 12

Table showing Railway timings at Madhupur Railway Station

Up trains	Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	Down Trains	Time of Arrival	Time of Departure
Main Line :— 5 Up	0—31	0—36	12 Down	0—23	0—35
87 ,,	1—37	1—45	88 ,,	1—52	2—00
11 ,,	2—10	2—18	6 ,,	2—48	2—52
39 ,.	2—49	2—57	22 ,,	4—05	4—19
19 ,,	4—09	4—25	374 ,,	7—02	7—12
319,,	7—38	7—58	16 ,,	5—16	5—25
71 ,,	9—27	9—45	8 ,,	11—54 (Tues-Sat)	12—04
311 ,,	13—17 (Sun-Wed)	13—25	104 ,,	— (Sun-Wed-Fri)	12—46
103 ,,	—	13—50	68 ,,	13—13	13—21
7 ,,	15—27 (Mon-Thur-Sat)	15—35	312 ,,	14—12	14—20
67 ,,	18—04	18—12	320 ,,	19—07	19—32
	(Mon-Thur-Sat)				
373 ,,	19—45	19—57	72 ,,	21—08	21—16
15 ,,	20—18	20—34	40 ,,	23—03	23—13
21 ,,	23—08	23—20	20 ,,	23—41	0—09

Branch Line	Departure		Arrival
1 UP M.G.	5—05	2 Down G.M.	7—39
3 Up M.G.	8—05	4 Down G.M.	11—35
5 Up M.G.	16—00	6 Down G.M.	18—56
7 Up M.G.	20—35	8 Down G.M.	22—56

As stated earlier Madhupur is a place of tourist attraction. Except during the rainy season between June an

August the tourist traffic is considerable in other months. The best season for Madhupur is considered to be the month of October when generally the puja holidays fall and attract a large number of Calcutta tourists to Madhupur. Table Nos. 13 and 14 indicate the number of tickets issued from Madhupur and the number of tickets issued for Madhupur station from other stations of India. As it would appear, the highest number of tickets were issued for Madhupur in the month of October in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971. The people come for short duration for change and mostly return in a fortnight or so. The no. of tickets sold is also the highest in October from Madhupur in 1970 and 1971. The sale of tickets for in-coming and out-going passengers is higher or lower in almost the same proportion. The position of sale of season tickets remains almost uniform ranging between 100 to 200 in all the months in 1970 and 1971.

3.25. Table no. 13 would indicate the weight of outward and inward parcel and earnings therefrom as also earnings derived by the railway from the sale of passenger and platform tickets. Among the articles exported from Madhupur through railways are *bidi* leaves, hide, silicate, stone, porcelain insulator and perishable articles like fresh vegetables, etc. The commodities imported in the town from outside by the train are mostly grains, cement, soda, salt, silicates, timber and kerosene oil. Items that come to the town by the parcel trains are medicines, cigarettes and cloth. Among the important articles/commodities imported in the town are salt approximated to 22,500 quintals; food-grains (wheat and maize etc.) 37,500 quintals, cement 36,000 quintals, soda 3,000 quintals, silicate sand 65 quintals, *Bidi* tobacco 7,500 quintals and *Bidi* leaves 12,000 quintals annually.

3.26. The total annual income of the Madhupur railway station by selling tickets as well as booking goods by inward and outward parcel trains can also be seen from Table no. 13.

TABLE NO. 13

Annual Income of Madhupur Railway Station

Total annual income of Madhupur Railway Station for 1970-71 from selling of ticket and booking goods by inward and outward parcel trains.

Source of income	January		February	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of tickets issued	34,104	43,336	31,623	41,559
Earnings	1,01,099	90,451	85,215	84,302
No. of seasoned tickets issued	136	187	108	142
Earnings	2,780	3,120	2,221	2,516
Weight of outward Parcel	517	827	N.A.	431
Earnings	2,846	3,165	3,502	2,648
Weight of inward parcel	1,728	735	N.A.	898
Earnings	1,339	532	1,740	958
Platforms	1,379	1,477	1,239	1,223

	March		April	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of tickets issued	44,006	44,941	46,285	44,343
Earnings	97,352	86,111	80,937	82,549
No. of seasoned tickets issued	163	153	181	158
Earnings	3,142	2,276	2,989	2,781
Weight of outward parcel.	781	1,012	3,033	2,404
Earnings.	3,920	5,840	34,027	28,426
Weight of inward parcel.	1,211	1,491	987	853
Earnings.	948	883	1,070	659
Platforms	1,257	1,250	1,794	1,488

	May		June	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of tickets issued	44,981	51,000	41,671	46,450
Earnings	97,072	92,211	82,115	84,830
No. of seasoned tickets issued	144	166	158	135
Earnings	3,086	3,262	2,691	2,602
Wegiht of outward Parcel	2,931	3,149	854	1,022
Earnings	33,120	50,090	8,128	13,489
Weight of inward Parrcel	989	911	1,091	824
Earnings	1,238	831	139	1,054
Platforms	1,522	1,654	2,019	1,554

N.A.—Represents figures not available.

Source of Income	July		August	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of tickets issued	36,190	35,419	39,360	38,350
Earnings	67,839	73,641	70,985	75,448
No. of seasoned tickets issued	165	178	172	168
Earnings	2,655	2,808	2,942	3,173
Weight of outward parcel	343	815	310	938
Earnings	1,945	3,343	802	7,788
Weight of inward parcel	999	1,021	1,348	989
Earnings	1,728	1,752	818	1,294
Platforms	1,587	1,199	1,304	1,000

	September		Oetober	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of ticket issued	33,565	36,349	45,077	44,668
Earnings	57,895	69,718	90,635	1,00,787
No. of Seasoned tickets issued	175	138	140	152
Earnings	3,075	2,746	2,481	2,910
Weight of outward parcel	718	819	426	911
Earnings	3,141	4,865	2,742	4,841
Weight of inward parcel	1,078	1,138	884	1,078
Earnings	1,245	1,601	966	1,559
Platforms	1,055	1,128	1,768	1,608

	November		December	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of tickets issued	35,075	37,883	42,691	34,189
Earnings	68,906	77,497	90,350	91,206
No. of Seasoned tickets issued	175	166	176	163
Earnings	3,019	3,224	3,167	3,208
Weight of outward parcel	422	256	412	819
Earnings	2,703	1,896	2,965	3,242
Weight of inward parcel	184	1,049	874	994
Earnings	1,801	1,170	901	1,097
Platforms	1,190	1,362	1,597	1,341

It would be seen from the above table that the maximum earning from the sale of railway tickets is in the month of January 1970 and October, 1971. So far as the earning from the parcel is concerned the out-ward parcel fetched more revenue.

3.27. Table No. 14 shows the month-wise collection of railway tickets at Madhupur railway station for the years 1969 to 1971.

TABLE NO. 14

Collection of railway tickets at Madhupur Railway Station for 1969, 1970 and 1971

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Total No. issued in 1969	34,200	35,000	41,500	41,550	40,560	35,500
1970	38,188	34,847	33,077	35,468	39,594	32,657
1971	39,698	38,134	34,919	36,269	38,158	32,007
Total No. Collected in 1969	32,832	33,600	39,840	39,888	38,552	31,825
1970	36,247	33,421	31,731	33,942	37,653	31,275
1971	37,814	36,543	33,276	34,685	36,487	30,486
Total No. missing in 1969	1,368	1,400	1,660	1,662	2,028	1,675
	(4%	(4%)	(4%)	(4%)	(5%)	(5%)
1970	1,941	1,426	1,346	1,526	1,941	1,562
	(5%)	(4%)	(4%)	(4%)	(5%)	(5%)
1971	1,884	1,591	1,543	1,684	1,671	1,521
	(5%)	(4%)	(5%)	(4%)	(4%)	(5%)

	July	Augt.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total No. issued in 1969	34,500	41,500	42,900	43,724	41,173	39,593
1970	30,948	32,954	39,330	44,500	41,242	40,214
1971	35,000	34,400	40,500	45,200	40,900	39,500
Total No. Collected in 1969	32,775	39,010	40,755	41,440	39,826	37, 39
1970	29,601	31,428	37,682	42,275	39,104	38 258
1971	33,250	32,336	38,475	42,540	38,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total No. missing in 1969	1,725	2,490	2,145	2,284	1,986	2,454
	(5%)	(6%)	(5%)	(5%)	(5%)	(6%)
1970	1,347	1,526	1,648	2,275	2,048	1,946
	(4%)	(5%)	(4%)	(5%)	(5%)	(5%)
1971	1,750	2,064	2,025	2,260	2,049	1,580
	(5%)	(6%)	(5%)	(5%)	(5%)	(4%

On an average 5 per cent of the total tickets issued from the different railway stations for Madhupur are missed and

not collected by the ticket collectors at Madhupur railway station. By scrutinising the collection of 36 months, it appears that percentage of missing tickets varies between four and six number.

3.28. So far as the rail accidents at Madhupur railway station are concerned, it was reported that no accident took place during 1968, but two such accidents without any injury were reported in 1969. In the first accident fire caught in the military compartment of 22 Down while the second accident was the derailment of a few bogies of 88 Down train. In 1970, again, the engine of 88 Down train derailed but it caused no injury. One more derailment of 8 Down train in 1971 has been reported involving simple injury to ten passengers. It is curious to note that all the accidents were reported in the Down trains only.

Post and Telegraph Office

3.29. Madhupur town has got only one Post and Telegraph Office located at the station road facing the Railway Hospital. The working strength of the office is 19. The total sale proceeds in 1968 was of rupees 44,675, Rs. 45,958 in 1969 and Rs. 46,656 in 1970. The position of receipt and remittance of money orders is indicated below in Table no. 15.

TABLE NO. 15

Receipt and remittance of money orders at Madhupur

Month	Money orders received		Money orders issued	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Sept. 71 . . .	1,435	1,04,804·73	90[illegible]	55,943·95
October, 71 . .	924	61,362·05	726	36,434·67
Nov. 71 . . .	1,023	88,239·02	801	52,935·71
Dec. 71 . . .	1,250	78,895·62	875	57,690·09
Jan. 72 . .	1,[illegible]	87,314·32	788	50,592·17
Feb. 72 . .	1,288	82,079·19	744	52,107·11
March, 72 . .	828	46,133·88	741	51,043·10
April, 72 . . .	1,200	[illegible]3,175·96	748	48,931·40
May 72 . . .	1,324	91,023·52	746	45,923·93
June, 72 . . .	1,327	89,523·13	767	13,965·84
July, 72 . . .	1,270	85,414·81	806	52,699·60
August, 72 .	1,205	81,283·00	861	50,931·49
Total . . .	**14,315**	**9,79,249·23**	**9,502**	**5,74,109,06**

The receipt of money order, both in number and amount far exceeds the number and amount issued. It is a positive indication that out-migration is greater than the in-migraximity with the industrial areas of Dhanbad and Giridih tion. Nearness from Calcutta, a metropolitan city and prodistricts mostly account for it.

3.30. During 1970, radio licences issued for domestic purpose numbered 795. Five licenses were issued for commercial purposes. In 1971 the number was 862 and 5 respectively.

3.31. The Telephone Exchange at Madhupur is located in a rented building. In July, 1971 there were 83 telephonic connections in the town. The Exchange is being manually operated.

3.32. Except the river Ganga which flows in the northern part of the district, no navigable river is found in the district of Santhal Parganas and as such the water borne traffic is almost nil. There is no fire fighting scheme at Madhupur town.

Educational facilities and Educational institutions

3.33. Madhupur has good facilities for education both for the boys and the girls. The municipality of the town itself maintains 18 primary schools which have already been discussed earlier. There are also a few other private schools in the town. Of them there are one Anchi Devi Girls' Middle School, and one Anchi Devi Girls' High School. There are two High Schools for boys, *viz.,* George Edward High School and Madhupur High School. A college named Madhupur College has recently been started in 1966. There are Mount Carmel School for boys and girls run by the Roman Catholic Mission nuns and Ram Krishna Vidyapith upto secondary standard teaching in Bengali medium.

Madhupur College

3.34. This College is functioning in the town since 1st of August 1966 and is housed in the local George Edward High School as it has got no separate buildings of its own. Since the town has a number of feeder schools, the need for college was being felt greatly. Hence a committee, comprising of the prominent citizens of the town including Bishwanath Upadhyaya, the then special Officer of the Madhupur municipality, A. K. Banerjee, the Ex-Member of Legislative Assembly and Moti Lall Dalmia, was formed. They collected a sum of Rs. 48,000/- which was deposited as the reserve fund of the College. The college was affiliated with the Bhagalpur University in 1970. The college is affiliated up to the B. A. standard and only art subjects are being taught. The subjects are English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Sanskrit, History, Political Science, Philosophy and Economics.

3.35. Recently the State Government has agreed to settle 30.35 hectares of land at Patwabad, *mauza* Paharpur for the college building. The college has also 12.14 hectares of other land in *Naya Bazar Mohalla* of the town. This land was donated by Raja of Pathrol Estate. The land was situated in a congested locality of the town. Hence, the necessity was felt for another land and the state government agreed to settle the issue. Lack of sufficient accommodation in the premises of the George Edward High School has compelled the college authorities to hold the classes in the morning between 6.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M. all the year round. The school hour starts from 10.30 A.M. The total strength of the students in the college was 45 (35 males and 10 females) in the 1st year, 67 (57 males and 10 females) in the 2nd year and 13 (8 males and 5 females) in 4th vear classes.

3.36. Besides the Principal Shri Ramautar Prasad who is M.A. (Economics), one Accountant-*cum*-Librarian and

two menials, the strength of the teaching staff is only ten and their details are as follows :

Name of teacher	Qualifications	Hailing from
1. Shri Gopal Mahto	M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	Madhupur
2. Shri Nathuni Jha	M.A. (Sanskrit)	Deoghar
3. Shri Samsuddin Ansari	M.A. (English)	Gaya
4. Shri Gopal Singh	M.A. (Philosophy)	Chapra
5. Shri Sheo Sahay Sharma	M.A. (Hindi)	Chapra
6. Shri Ram Hridya Dwedi	M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	Chapra
7. Shri Salauddin Ansari	M.A. (Economics)	Madhupur
8. Shri Safique Ahmad	M.A. (Urdu)	Madhupur
9. Shri Hari Narain Singh	M.A. (Philosophy)	Arrah
10. Shri A. Kar	M.A. (Bengali)	Madhupur

Except Shri A. Kar, most of the teaching staff are part-time teachers in the college and regularly are employed in the George Edward High School or work elsewhere. Obviously the college is still in its infancy stage and is not running on sound footing.

3.37. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students enjoy full freeship in the college, as elsewhere in the state. Merit-*cum*-poverty stipends and freeships are also granted to some of the students who fulfil the criteria. There is no arrangement of outdoor games for the students. N.C.C. has not yet been organised in this college. Study tours are also not yet been conducted for want of sufficient funds.

George Edward High School

3.38. This school is located by the side of the municipal office separated by a narrow gravelled lane and was reported to have been established in 1911. It is a very old school and the town people claim it to be the first school of the district. Prior to 1911 it was functioning as a middle school. It is extended in a spacious field and has a fine building. There

are altogether 16 teaching staff including the headmaster. The number of non-teaching staff is four. Class-wise strength of the students of this school for 1971 is given below in Table No. 16 :

TABLE NO. 16

Classwise strength of students

Class	Section			Total
	A	B	C	
VIth . . .	..	..	..	38
VIIth . .	..	..	..	62
VIIIth . .	42	52	36	130
IXth . . .	46	45	29	120
X . . .	44	46	40	130
X th . . .	64	59	..	123

In lower classes (VIth and VIIth) the strength of the students is lesser as compared to the higher classes. The parents prefer to admit their boys initially in the neighbourhood middle schools. All the classes from class VIII to Xth are having three sections each. However, the XIth class has only two sections. At the Higher Secondary School Board Examination, this school has shown good result. Table No. 17 below shows percentage of successful candidates between 1969 and 1971 :

TABLE NO. 17

No. of passed students in the different years

Year	Total no. of students appeared	Total number passed in			Number failed	Percentage
		1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.		
1969	106	9	23	43	31	71
1970	79	9	17	37	16	78
1971	68	9	21	27	11	83

3.39. The school is being managed by a managing committee. Mahendra Prasad Das is the President of the committee and Mathura Prasad Choudhary is the secretary. The committee has two representatives from among the guardians and one from teachers. The Government nominee in the committee is the District Education Officer in ex-officio capacity.

3.40. This school has a very rich library. There are about 30,000 books in this library on different subjects. Some of the college students are also benefited from this library.

3.41. The school has a hostel accommodation for 20 students who commute from a long distance. It is located in a rented building at a rent of Rs. 30 only per month. Both indoor and outdoor game facilities are available for the students. Auxiliary cadet corps exists in the school.

Madhupur High School

3.42. This school had a humble beginning in 1958 in a small rented house, having only 73 boys on its roll. There were only four teachers at that time. In 1966, the school was shifted to another rented building which was more spacious. Finally in September, 1970, the school shifted to its own building at Sarbadhikari Road. The land for the school building was donated by the Maharani of the Pathrol Estate. Braj Mohan Charity Trust donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the school building and the government contributed Rs. 15,000 for the project. Some materials and cash were also contributed by some other citizens of the town.

3.43. The school was first given partial recognition up to IXth standard only in 1962. Subsequently, the final recognition up to the Matric standard came only in 1964 but that again remained confined to the Arts teaching. For science teaching the school was given recognition in 1965.

3.44. There are altogether ten teachers including the Headmaster. The strength of students in the school as reported for 1971 was as follows :

TABLE NO. 18

Classwise strength of students

Class	Sections		Total
	A	B	
VIth	..	..	71
VIIth	..	..	74
VIIIth	57	73	130
IXth	48	41	89
Xtb	..	..	84
XIth	..	..	46

The percentage of successful candidates in the Higher Secondary Examination was 45 per cent in 1970 and 66 per cent in 1971. The school has a arrangement for Boy Scout training. There is no provision of hostel for the school boys. Both outdoor and indoor games are played in the school.

Anchi Devi Shraff Balika Uchcha Vidyalaya

3.45. This school is located at Sarbadhikari Road in its own building. The upper floor is utilised for residential purpose of the teachers. This school was established in 1939 with the efforts of the town people as there was no girls school in the town. Rupees 5,000 was donated by Brai Mohan Shraff Charity Trust to this School and as such the school was named after the donor's wife Smt. Anchi Devi Shraff. On 1st January 1940, this school was accorded recognition by the government.

3.46. In January, 1948 this school was upgraded as high school and in 1953 the Braj Mohan Charity Trust took over

the management in its own hands. The Middle school was left to be managed by the managing committee. Presently this school is managed and controlled by an *ad hoc* committee consisted of the following four persons :

1. Manna Lall Kazribal—President	(Nominee of the Trust—and Life Member)
2. Deputy Inspectors of School, Deoghar	Ex-officio Secretary
3. Bhaureshwar Ray	Member (Madhupur town)
4. Hashi Rashi Bose	Head Mistress of the School, Member.

3.47. The high school was given partial recognition by the government upto IXth classes in 1965 and full recognition upto XIth classes in 1966. There are eight teachers including the Headmistress in the school. Of them five are lady teachers.

3.48. There are 185 girls on the roll of the school. There is only one section in all the four classes. In 1970, 20 candidates appeared at the secondary school Examination Board and of them only ten passed in second division and four in third division.

3.49. Only Arts subjects are taught in this school. No tuition fee is charged in class VII. For class IX the rate of tuition fee is Rs. 5 per month and for classes X and XI it is Rs. 5-50 per month. Facility for indoor games is available in the school. There is a 'Girls Guide Unit' in which 50 girls have been enrolled. Study tours are also arranged occasionally. In 1970 about 25 girl students went to Puri under the guidance of two school teachers. Entire expenditure was borne by the students themselves. Only concessional returned railway tickets were arranged by the school.

3.50. Among the middle schools, two are noted. They are Anchi Devi Shraff middle school and Tilak Kala Madhyamik Vidyalaya.

3.51. Tilak Kala Madhyamik Vidayalaya, better known as Gandhi School was started 55 years ago in 1922 to prepare the volunteers to assist Mahatma Gandhi in the non-co-operation movement. The foundation of the school building was laid down by late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of Independent India. When Mahatma Gandhi visited Madhupur in October, 1925 it is reported that he had put up at this school and as such the school became famous as Gandhi School. Khadi clothes were essential both for the teachers and the students. Spinning wheels were also used as a part of study.

3.52. In the 'Quit India' movement of 1942, the Britishers handled this school very severly and burnt most of the important books of the school library. Some of the partly burnt books are preserved in the library. They arrested two teachers, namely, Pandit Anant Sharma and Shri Upendra Nath Jha and the school was virtually closed. After the independence the school again started functioning. After three years of time, it was accorded recognition up to the middle standard.

3.53. Six teachers including the Headmaster are employed in this school and number of students on roll was as follows :

TABLE NO. 19

Classwise distribution of students

Class	No. of students		Total
	Boys	Girls	
IVth	27	9	36
Vth	59	13	72
VIth . . .	80	20	100
VIIth	57	10	67
Total . . .	**223**	**52**	**275**

Out of 275 students reading at this school, 21 are scheduled tribes and ten scheduled castes. No scheduled tribe or scheduled caste girl reads at this school. About 30 per cent students come from the suburban areas.

Ram Krishna Vidyapith

3.54. Ram Krishna *Ashram* at Madhupur was started in 1946. It is the branch of Shri Ram Krishna *Ashram,* a society registered on the 6th of August 1945 under the Act XXI of 1860. Its Head Office is located at Barangar, Calcutta. The main functions of the *Ashram* are to propagate Hindu religion and undertake welfare and charity works. It has also started another school from 1956 which is located at Jogendra Nath Sircar lane. Six male and one female teachers are working in this school. The medium of instruction is Bengali and the syllabus follows the standard of the West Bengal School Examination Board. The school is functioning in a rented building. The main source of income is the fee charged from the students. This school was started by one Shri Bibhuti Nath Chatterjee who came to Madhupur from Purulia in West Bengal in 1951. Shri Chatterjee had first come to the town as a 'changer'. But the place and its climate attracted him and he permanently settled down here. He had great love for education. He started this school, mainly for the Bengali speaking residents of the place. The teaching in the school is from Class I to Class X. But the total strength of the student in all classes is nearly 82. It is a co-educational institution, and the number of boys and girls reading in the school is equal, i.e., 41 each. The school is more like a tutorial institute, the number of students not exceeding twelve in any class. The school is short of finance and even bare necessary furniture is not adequate.

3.55. None of the educational institution in the town has any students' union or association.

3.56. Besides the libraries attached to the different educational institutions, the town has six public libraries

including one attached with the Cosmopolitan Institute of Railway department and other managed by the *Arya Samaj*. The remaining four libraries of the town are as below :

(1) Pratap Pustakalaya;

(2) Laipat Ray Hind Pustakalaya;

(3) Sanskrit Pustakalaya; and

(4) Shivaji Pustakalaya.

The latter two libraries were not functioning at the time of survey. Pratap and Lajpat Rai Hindi Pustakalaya are located at Gandhi *Chowk* facing east and west of the road respectively. Laipat Rai Hindi Pustakalaya is the oldest library of town. It was established in 1928. Pratap Pustakalaya was established only 27 years back. Even though oldest, Lajpat Hindi Library possesses only 1,905 books whereas the number of books stocked at Pratap library was 4,000 at the time of survey. In both libraries, the books are on various subjects, viz, drama, fiction, children story books, biography and political literature. A large number of weekly, fortnightly and monthly journals come to these libraries regularly. Members of these libraries are of two types, viz, normal and special. The enrolment procedure is simple. Any person irrespective of caste and creed can enrol himself as a member of these libraries on a formal recommendation of the working committee and on payment Rs. 1.20 and 1.50 respectively as normal and special membership contribution. There were 119 members of Pratap library and 171 of Lajpat Rai Hindi library at the survey time. The working hours of these libraries are between 7 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. in the evening.

3.57. The Arya Samaj Sanskrit Pustakalaya and the library attached to the Cosmopolitan Institute, have got much prominence in the town. The former is located in the premises of the Arya Samaj temple near Madhupur police station while the latter is situated on the station road near the Post and Telegraph Office.

3.58. After the establishment of Arya Samaj temple in 1950, the Arya Samaj Sanskrit Pustakalaya was started with an aim to spread Vedic philosophy among the towndweller and people commuting to the town from the nearby villages through the medium of books written in Sanskrit language. And as such this library started free distribution of booklets in and outside the town to eradicate the deep rooted social evils from the minds of the Hindus. The basic aim of this *Samaj* is to form a casteless society and remove untouchability.

3.59. There are about 800 religious books in this library. Among them are *Vedas, Upanishads, Smritis, Gita* and *Valmiki Ramayan.* Some weekly journals, viz, Sarvdeshik, Vedvani and Arya Sansar regularly come to this library. This Samaj library is itself affiliated to *Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha,* New Delhi.

3.60. A district *Arya Sabha* is also functioning in the premises of the same temple for the propagation of Vedic religion among the people of the district. There are altogether 40 branches of this organisation in the district of Santhal Parganas.

3.61. The Cosmopolitan Institute Library is the richest among all the existing libraries of the town. Though it is specially meant for the railway staff, it is equally utilized by the interested persons of the town owing to generous attitude of Shri A. K. Tagore, the secretary of the Institute. The attendance at the library is generally good.

3.62. This library provides its reader a series of books on different languages and of various tastes. Books on Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and English languages are found in this library. The non-railway staff are also allowed to get books and journals issued for reading inside the premises of the library as well to borrow them for their homes. Table No. 20 shows the approximate number of books found in the library.

TABLE NO. 20

of different tastes and languages in Cosmopolitan library

	Approximate no. in different languages				Total approximate number
	Hindi	Bengali	Urdu	English	
.	1,500	3,000	1,200	150	5,850
.	150	250	..	..	400
.	..	300	250	..	550
enture	..	300	..	..	300
.	..	..	..	200	200
.	..	..	..	100	100
.	200	..	..	..	200
.	**1,850**	**3,850**	**1,450**	**450**	**7,600**

; that the maximum books which are available
/ are novels in all the local languages. As
as a sizeable Bengali speaking population, it
:, therefore, that a large number of Bengali
ailable in the library.

: working hours of the library are from 8 to 12
morning and between 5 P.M. to 10 P.M. in the
: average daily attendance of the readers in
s about 75. The rates of subscription for the
are Rs. 2 per month for outsiders, and Re. 1
or railwaymen.

ides these, there is one Jitendra Nath library
e premises of Durga Mandir. It had been
1 the year 1926 by Jitendra Nath of Calcutta.
s a very good library of the town and contained

thousand of books of various tastes. But after the death of Jitendra Nath, no body took proper care of this library and all the books were destroyed by the white ants.

3.65. Now-a-days this library is managed by a Trustee Board. All the members who are approximately 45 in number daily attend this library in the evening between 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. for one and a half hours they read newspapers, journals, periodicals, etc., and after 8.30 they start playing indoor games like Caramboard, Badminton and Chess.

3.66. Altogether 21 newspapers and periodicals have been donated to this library by different persons of the town. The local newspaper agent supplies all these journals and papers to the library and the payment is made by the different persons. In the long run all these papers are sold and money is spent in the maintenance of the library building and payment of the electric bills. The members also stage dramas and charity shows time to time to raise income for maintenance of the building. Very recently they have constructed a platform for staging dramas and charity shows but due to paucity of fund the same is still unshaded.

Medical facilities and Medical institutions

3.67. Madhupur, in spite of being a health resort has its own share of diseases and epidemics. The common prevalent diseases as reported are those which appear owing to food deficiencies. Skin diseases and ordinary cold and cough, are also reported to be common.

3.68. There are three hospitals in the town, viz., Dutta Charitable Dispensary, Reconstructive Surgical Hospital and Railway Hospital. The former two hospitals cater to the needs of town people as well as people commuting from the local villages and the latter is exclusively for the railway employees. Regarding Dutta Charity Dispensary, Roy

Chaudhary[1] has mentioned the following, in the District Gazetter of Santhal Parganas.

"Dutta Charitable Hospital of Madhupur has to be particularly mentioned as it is jointly run by West Bengal and Bihar Governments. This hospital is dedicated in the name of the Late Rajnarain Dutta of Coloorola, Calcutta by his son Bolye Chandra Dutta. The donor was deeply moved by the death of a servant of his who died here without any medical aid. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid by Justice Shri Chandra Madhab Ghosh of Calcutta High Court and it was opened by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1900. The hospital is only one of its kind in the town of Madhupur. It is mainly maintained by the Administrator General of West Bengal from the interest of a few lacs of rupees deposited in the trust fund known as "Bolve Chandra Dutta" account Dutta Charitable Hospital, Madhupur. The Madhupur Municipality gives an annual grant of about one thousand rupees per year. The state Government gave a grant of Rs. 4,000 in 1960. The hospital has a small staff with a doctor who is a Bihar state government employee. The staff is inadequate.

The finance are poor and there is a chronic dearth of medicines. In 1960, the help of Rs. 4,000 from Bihar Government and Rs. 2,000 from West Bengal Government went a long way to meet the demands.

The hospital was previously provided with twelve diet beds which, however, was discontinued since 1950-51. Owing to paucity of funds the indoor side has become inoperative[1]".

The operation theatre office and the compounder's room were electrified in 1961. the cost of which was borne by the Madhupur Municipality. The Table No. 21 given

[1] Chaudhary P. C. Roy—District—Gazetteers, Santhal Parganas, 1965, page 632.

below shows the number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital from the year 1950 to 1961 :

TABLE NO. 21

Treatment of outdoor and indoor patients

	Number of patients treated in the years					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of new outdoor patients treated	10,292	8,610	7,883	8,095	7,823	8,247
Total no. of old and new outdoor patients treated	29,230	24,302	23,012	20,137	13,601	22,443
No. of indoor patients treated	272	165	116	104	40	36

	Number of patients treated in the yeare					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
No. of new out door patients treated	7,851	8,460	9,764	8,663	8,173	5,648
Total no. of old and new outdoor patients treated	21,180	20,862	19,619	19,472	12,609	11,629
No. of indoor patients treated	36	40	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

From the above statement it appears that the number of both outdoor and indoor patients has decreased. In 1950 the number of outdoor patients was 10,292 and in 1961 it was 5,648. There was a decrease of about five thousand patients.

3.69. At the time of surveying the town in the year 1972, eight staff including one doctor, one compounder and six para medical staff were posted at the Dutta Charitable dispensary. The number of beds reported to be twelve including six for males, four for females and two for the maternity cases. It is located at the Balai Babu Road facing the compound of Raj Hotel located in Tagor Palace. It was observed that some portion of the building was damaged and plaster of the outerwall was giving way. The twelve bed hall was closed and no patient was admitted at the

time. However, the attendance of the patients in the outdoor was satisfactory. Table No. 22 shows the number of new cases treated as outdoor patient at Dutta Charitable Dispensary in 1969 :

TABLE NO. 22

No. of outdoor patient treated a fresh

Month	Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5
January . .	273	292	208	845
February . .	255	246	308	809
March . .	302	275	362	939
April . . .	255	269	318	842
May . . .	302	318	382	1,002
June . . .	292	350	425	1,067
July . . .	374	351	421	1,146
August . .	324	293	324	941
September .	319	323	353	995
October . .	151	204	109	464
November . .	247	275	293	815
December . .	232	243	281	756
Total .	**3,326**	**3,439**	**3,856**	**10,621**

It is evident from the above table that mostly the children fall easy prey to various diseases and the females come in the second position. The total number of outdoor patients has again increased at par with its number in 1950.

3.70. Besides its usual work at the hospital, the staff of this hospital also undertakes some preventive measures against epidemics inside the town. The statement overleaf

shows such work undertaken by the staff of Dutta Charitable Dispensary in 1970-71.

TABLE NO. 23

Details of preventive measures undertaken by Dutta Charitable Hospital Madhupur

Month	Cholera inoculation	Vaccination			No. of wells disinfected		
		Previous	Recent	Total	Pucc	Katcha	Tot l
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April 70 .	4,314	793	1,198	1,991	653	275	928
May, 70 .	8,226	667	928	1,595	545	236	781
June, 70 .	10,361	690	851	1,541	699	321	1,020
July, 70 .	10,955	550	718	1,268	1,078	290	1,368
August, 70 .	8,005	343	542	885	887	443	1,330
September, 70	3,968	535	815	1,350	769	317	1,086
October, 70	2,338	409	546	955	531	218	749
Nov. 70 .	3,616	940	1,276	2,216	655	321	976
De ember, 70	2,479	731	1,150	1,881	860	394	1 254
Jan., 71 .	Nil	793	1,915	2,708	612	273	885
Feb., 71 .	Nil	658	921	1,579	598	288	886
March, 71 .	Nil	790	1,432	2,222	666	370	1,036
**Total .	54,262	7,899	12,292	20,191	8,553	3,746	12,299

It would be seen from the above figures that 54,262 cholera inoculations were given within nine months time; besides 20,191 vaccinations in a year as a preventive against pox. The total number of wells disinfected comes to 12,299.

3.71. Cases of various diseases are treated at the Dutta Charitable Dispensary. The incidence of such types of diseases treated here can be seen from Table No. 24. The figures have been provided for four continuous years beginning from 1968 and ending with the year 1971.

TABLE NO. 24

Incidence of diseases treated at Dutta Charitable Dispensary

Name of diseases	Year in which treated			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4	5
Tubercu osis	20	17	27	3
Dysen ery	248	218	182	75
Parasitic and i nfectious diseases . .	2,158	1,621	1,880	521
Diabetics Millitus	1,281	2,787	2,211	1,122
Diseases of central nervous system and service, organs.	271	313	270	121
Diseases of arteries	4,192	6,231	8,917	1,882
Diseases of genito urinary system .	129	96	198	46
Diseases of skin and muscerloskletular .	737	822	1,064	278
Accident, poisoning and violence . .	106	134	181	41
Total	**9,779**	**13,082**	**15,382**	**4,223**

It appears from the above table that maximum number of patients was treated in 1970, while the second highest number visited the ho pital during 1969. When compared with the number of patients treated during 1969 and 1970, the figure of such cases for 1971 is approximately one-fourth. By further analysis it appears that the number of patients went on increasing from 1968 and onward upto 1970, but n 1971 it is even less than half of the number recorded luring 1968.

3.72. Majority of the cases treated at this hospital are eported to be suffering from diseases of arteries including nfluenza, bronchitis, and other digestive diseases. Also a arge number of patients are suffering from diabeties mellitus and parasitic and infectious diseases. Persons suffering rom tuberculosis are rarely treated at this hospital.

3.73. A family planning centre is attached to the Dutta mable dispensary. Besides distribution of jelly, contraceptives and oral pills, operations are also done at this entre. As per report 59 vasectomy operations were done s. 45 in 1969 and 35 in 1970. Only nine cases of loop tion were reported in 1968. A wing of family planning centre also works at Railway Hospital. Cases of

seven loop insertions are reported in 1968 and one each in 1970 and 1971 at this hospital. No vasectomy has been done at this wing. As many as 148 condoms were distributed from this centre in the year 1968, 134 in 1969 and 104 in 1970.

Railway Hospital

3.74. This hospital is located at the station road facing the Post and Telegraph Office. It has two observation and one maternity beds in all. The total number of out patients treated at this hospital in 1970 can be seen from Table No. 25.

TABLE NO. 25

Outdoor patients treated in the Railway Hospital in 1970

Month	New cases	Old cases	Average daily attendance per working day		Work load per doctor per day	
			New cases	Total new and old cases	New cases	Total new and old cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January . . .	2,186	3,346	70·5	178·5	32·3	89·3
February . . .	1,784	2,748	63·7	162·0	31·9	81·0
March . . .	1,995	3,396	64·3	173·9	32·2	83·0
April . . .	2,187	2,987	72·9	172·5	36·5	86·8
May . . .	2,438	3,905	78·6	204·6	39·3	102·3
June . . .	2,342	4,230	78·0	219·0	39·0	109·5
July . . .	2,528	4,853	81·6	238·0	40·8	119·0
August . . .	2,916	5,105	94·0	259·0	47·0	129·0
September . .	2,754	4,920	92·0	256·0	46·0	128·0
October . . .	2,882	5,039	93·0	255.5	46·5	127·8
November . . .	2,099	3,754	70·0	192·0	35·0	96·0
December . . .	1,798	2,934	58·0	153·0	29·0	76·5

It appears from the above figures that the average daily attendance of the patients is the highest between the months of August and October while the lowest is in December. As per record of the hospital, 49 delivery cases were registered in 1968, 78 in 1969 and 51 in 1970, where as the number of confinement in the three consecutive years was 42, 54 and 49 respectively.

Reconstructive Surgical Hospital

3.75. Staffed with about one and a half dozen persons, this fifty-bed hospital was started at Madhupur on the 22nd November 1963. It was inaugurated by Honourable Dr. (Miss) Sushila Naiyar the then Union Health Minister. It is one of the important establishments run by the Multi-purpose Welfare Organisation, Santal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar (Santal Parganas). Since 1948, this organisation is running as antileprosy centre in the district of Santal Parganas. The main object of opening this Reconstructive Surgical Hospital is to correct various deformation of hand, foot, face and other parts of body caused by leprosy and other reasons.

3.76. The useful work of this institution has attracted the attention of the Government and people at large. Even some foreign charitable organisations have extended their aid to this institution, by way of food stuff, medicines and grants. Australia has donated costly machines like Radio-tom, Neuretom and other instruments. Useful apparatus like air cooler, large and small high pressure sterilizer, sucker apparatus, original Allen Haubury make operation table and a refrigerator are available. A full fledged and well equipped laboratory is also attached to this hospital. The physiotherapy section has Siemens Neurotom, one muscle stimulator and other necessary appliances.

3.77. Typed folders are maintained for each of the patients with the photographs at various stages of treatment and charts of follow up. A shoe making section is attached to this hospital where special type of shoes and *chappals* are manufactured without using nails. This type of shoes or *chappals* are very comfortable for the lepers and other orthopaedic deformities. In the Radiography section Siemen's polyscope has been installed for X-ray of bony lesions of leprosy patients.

3.78. For the welfare of the local people this hospital has extended its services in the field of general surgery,

medicine and midwifery. The outpatients are also attended to and given free medicines if available. Originally the people had opposed the establishment of a leprosy treatment centre in the town, but gradually they have come to realise its usefulness.

3.79. The following are the achievements of this hospital for the year commencing from 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971 :

Reconstructive Surgical Operations	. Total-84	Major 66 Minor 18
General Surgery operations .	. Total-340	Major 61 Minor 143 Ulcer foo 136
Blood Transfusion . .	32	
Blood Grouping . .	118	
Skins smear . . .	174	
Blood Examination (93 Hb), (14 Dc.) (26 E.S.R.).		
Total no. of X-ray taken — 591. (Free X-rays are provided to poor and needy patients. 21 free X-rays were taken in the current year).		
Number of Outpatients treated	. 1,460	
Number of *chappals* prepared .	. 161½ pairs	

3.80. Altogether 137½ pairs of *chappals* were distributed among the deserving patients. Of them 65 pairs were distributed free of cost, 45 pairs on nominal price and 27½ pairs of *chappals* and shoes were distributed on full price. Besides these, 310 pairs of *chappals* and shoes were supplied to different leprosy centres on orders of *Hind Kushta Niwaran Sangh* from this hospital.

3.81. Very recently a rope-section has been started for giving training to the ex-leprosy patients in rehabilitation programme. The total weight of ropes prepared in this section was 532 kgs. and 950 grams. Free treatment to poor T. B. patients has been started at this hospital from 1971. Six such patients were under treatment at the time of survey.

3.82. This hospital has its own magnificent building with spacious open lawns around. The staff of this hospital are of opinion that a General Hospital can be started in its premises, as the Reconstructive Surgical Charitable Hospital is not in a position to cope with the growing demand of medical treatment and so establishment of a full fleged hospital seems necessary.

Veterinary Hospital

3.83. There is one class I Veterinary Hospital in Madhupur town located at Navi Bux Road in the northern side of the railway line. It was established in 1937. The hospital is run by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, three livestock supervisors, a peon and a night guard. Animals from both inside the town and the rural areas are brought for treatment. The following figures will show the number of animals treated at this hospital in three consecutive years beginning from 1968-69 to 1970-71.

TABLE NO. 26

No. of animals treated at the Veterinary Hospital

Type of animal	Kinds of disease	Number treated during			Number entered in mortality
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bovine (Buffalo, etc.)	General	1,445	1,570	1,562	No mortality cases are mentioned at the register as the animals are sent to the owner after treatment
	Parasitic	35	Nil	114	
	Total	1480	1,570	1,676	
Equine (Horse, etc.)	General	17	13	11	
	Parasitic	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Total	17	13	11	
Canine (Dog, etc.)	General	12	9	17	
	Parasitic	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Total	12	9	17	
Others	General	509	686	247	
	Parasitic	126	86	88	
	Total	635	772	335	
Grand Total		**2,144**	**2,364**	**2,039**	

It is seen from the above statement that mostly the bovine animals are brought for treatment and equine and canine are rarely brought. Above all, number of equine and latter two types of animals is also very nominal in this area.

3.84. Besides these medical institutions of the town, eight registered and six unregistered allopathic doctors are practising. Out of eleven Homoeopathic doctors, eight are registered while three are unregistered. Two *Unani Hakims* are also practising while there is no Ayurvedic doctor in the town.

Other Amenities

3.85. Madhupur town, in spite of being a place of tourist attraction, significantly lacks in providing recreational centres worth the name. One Cinema, one desolated park, a youngster's club and a few libraries are all that the town could offer to its residents. An occasional circus, therefore, a much awaited event, otherwise to break the monotony of the town.

3.86. The Cinema known as Priti Picture Palace is being run in one of the halls of Railway Cosmopolitan Institute. It is an excuse for a cinema hall and does not present a good look. The old pictures are shown and that too not very regularly. It was, however, informed that a new cinema hall was to be constructed soon. Railway Park and Motilal Mitra *Chowk* are just open spaces, having few cemented benches, constructed indifferently around where children play football or cricket. There is one Railway football ground enclosure. During the season good football matches are played here and teams even from the outside of the town are invited. This provides a much needed recreation to the people of the town.

3.87. Tarun Club is meant for the students and youngsters of the town, established in 1944 and is located within the premises of the *Arya Samaj Mandir* The club has 60 members on its roll. They organise songs and

dramas during *Pujas* or other festive occasions. The membership fee is Re. 1 per month. The opening hours of the club are from 8 A.M. to 12 NOON and again from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. The average daily attendance is 30. There is arrangement for some indoor games for the members.

3.88. In 1971 Olympic circus came to Madhupur. It was an event. The rush was heavy on all the 20 days that the circus remained in the town. It attracted visitors from the neighbouring villages and also interior rural areas.

3.89. The town does not provide any other mode of entertainment. Some youngmen even go to Deoghar and Giridih to see some pictures of repute. Recently some of the religious minded employees of rail department and other offices have started "Tulsi Smarak Sansthan" to entertain people by reciting the Ramayana.

3.90. There is one cattle pond in the town. The stray animals are brought and kept here. This pond is annually settled with the highest bidder by the Madhupur Municipality. The cattle pond is locally known as *khawad*. Following are the rates for different types of animals kept at this pond.

Type of animal	Fine	Meal charge	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Bullock, cow . .	0.75	0.75	per day
2. Buffalo . . .	1.50	0.75	,,
3. Elephant . . .	6.00	3.00	,,
4. Camel . . .	1.50	0.50	,,
5. Horse	0.75	0.75	,,
6. Ass, pig . . .	0.12	0.09	,,

Slaughter houses

3.91. There are two slaughter houses in the town. One is meant for animals and other is for goats and sheep. These are also settled with the highest bidder. Goats slaughter house is located in the northern side of the railway line

near the *khawad* where the night soil carters of the municipality are parked. Animal slaughter house is located at the Balai Babu Road to the south of the railway line. Goats are also slain at the market place on the market days. Total number of goats and animals slaughtered in these two slaughter houses can be had from the following statements.

TABLE NO. 27

Name of Slaughter house	No. slaughtered during				Remarks
	1969-70		1970-71		
Goats slaughter house	Goat	Sheep	Goat	Sheep	No age is prescribed
	2,068	954	2,272	668	
Animal slaughter house	Bulls/ Bullocks	He/She Buffaloes	Bull/ Bullocks	He/She Buffaloes	Above 15 years of age.
	2,106	811	2,199	693	

Before slaughter, the animals are fully examined by the veterinary doctors. Deseased and underaged animals are not staughtered.

3.92. There is only one market place in the town located at main bazar which is held biweekly on Friday and Monday. Huge gathering is evidenced on the market days. People from neighbouring villages commute in a large number. Vegetables and food stuffs are brought for sale from rural areas and at the same time spices, salts and clothes are purchased from the market by them for their use. An animal market is also held in the south of railway line near the bus stand.

Newspapers

3.93. No journals or newspapers are published from Madhupur and also there is no printing press in the town. Journals and newspapers are supplied to this town from outside. The following papers and journals are circulated in the town.

English—The Searchlight, The Indian Nation, Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Statesman, Hindustan

Standard, Hindustan Times and Times of India, Employment News, Current topics, Blitz, Sports week and Illustrated weekly.

Hindi—Aryavarat, Pradip, Vishwamitra, Dharmayug, Madhuri, Sanmarga, Manohar Kahaniyan and Sarita.

Bengali—Yuganter, Anand Lok, Anand Bazar, Desh and Amrit.

Udru—Azad Hind.

Among the weekly papers, *Panchjanya, Nasiman, Dharmayug, Saptahik Hindustan,* Blitz and Illustrated Weekly of India are read by the town people. Filmfare, *Madhuri* and *Sarita* are some fortnightly that find place in the book stall of the town.

394. Except Raj Hotel located at the Subhas Chandra Road there are no hotels in the town where boarding and lodging facility is provided to the outsiders. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served at this hotel. There are 20 rooms with 30 beds in this hotel. Other hotels of the town are very poorly equipped. Railway canteen provides meal of average taste. Most of the hotels are located near the railway station on the road side. Two or three hotels are found at Gandhi *Chowk*.

395 There is only one *dharmashala* locally known as *Marwari Dharmashala*. It is located at Sita Ram Dalmia Road in the north of the railway line. There are altogether 14 rooms in this *dharmashala*. It is unelectrified. Four outer rooms of this *dharmashala* have been lent on rent for its maintenance. Of them one is occupied by the Telephone Exchange, Second is utilized as a saloon, in the third room there is establishment of cococola and the fourth room is used as a laundry shop. Outsiders may halt at this *dharmashala* for not more than three days after paying a nominal charge of 50 paise per day as its cleaning charges. Another eight roomed *dharmashala* located at Gandhi *Chowk* was defunct at the time of surveying the town.

Bars

3.96. There is only one bar located at the Subhash Chandra Road. It is named as Universal Bar and is functioning in the town since December, 1970. The owner of this bar is one Muslim gentleman of Patherchapti, a *mohalla* of Madhupur town. This bar occupies a *pucca* room with tiled roofs. It contains three cabins with four seats in each. The show case is in the front of the shop and the cabins are in the rear. It was pointed out by the proprietor that maximum number of customers hail from railway department and the second highest number was that of the changers. General public rarely visit the bar. Those who require get them purchased from this shop and relish them at their houses. Persons from local villages seldom approach this bar as they prefer country made liquor. The following brands of alcoholic liquor are served at this bar:

1. Beer—Mohan Meakins
2. Whisky—Hayward and Mohan Meakins
3. Brandy—Bee Hieves
4. Rum

Beer is preferred specially during summer season, bu whisky has its sale throughout the year. The average dail attendants are reported to be 30-35. Alcoholic liquor sho is located at J. P. Bose Road and the country liquor sho at J. C. Mukeerjee Road. There is also a toddy shop nea the goat's slaughter house in ward X. Toddy is brough from outside the town.

Social Welfare Organisation

3.97. In the name of Social Welfare Organisation, *Ary Samaj Mandir,* can be quoted. As mentioned earlier thi temple was established 22 years ago in 1950 to provid shelter to atleast 20 rescued and strayed women. Thi temple is managed by a managing body. There is on paid manager whose salary is Rs. 30 a month. There is n

scheme of rehabilitation to the strayed women. They are kept for a few days and after getting information about their whereabouts, they are returned to their respective parents/guardians. Those whose whereabouts are not traced out are got married by this organisation under the customs of *'Vedic Bibah'*. Wards of such family who are not in a position to settle the marriage ceremony are also got married through this organisation.

A few such case studies were made while surveying the town. They are as follows:

1. Santi Devi *alias* Phulia, daughter of Late Brihaspati Singh of village Chothara, P. S. Sabaijore and aged 20 years was married to Sahdeo Singh of village Dori (Sarath). A cousin of Phulia was also married with the sister of her husband Sahdeo Singh. Her cousin divorced his wife and with the result Sahdeo also divorced her. She was living separately from her husband for the last two years. One day she ranaway from her house and was rescued and brought to this organisation. Ultimately she was returned to her husband after pursuation. This was a case of 19 January 1970.

2. Sarda Devi, aged 18 years, daughter of Late Baryalo Raman ex-military man of village Kanchchedwa (Champaran), presently residing at Madhupur railway quarters with her widowed mother was married to one Mohan Singh aged 24, son of Harakh Narain Singh, Railway Magistrate, at Madhupur with the consent of her mother. This marriage was solemnised on 14-7-70.

3. Similarly Kalwatia, a 20 years old orphan was married with one Lakshman Yadav aged 25 years of village Matkoria in Dhanbad district with the consent of Sumaria Yadav, the elder brother of Lakshaman Yadav. This marriage was performed on 16-4-71.

Religious institutions

3.98. Most of the religious institutions at Madhupur are localised at one place on the Punch Mandir Road and only a few others are scattered in the town. There are about five temples, four mosques and two churches in the municipal area. Besides these temples, mosques and churches inside the town, there are some temples outside the town which are very important in the locality. Of them Kali temple at Pathrol and Burheshwari temple near Jagdishpur are worth mentioning. These religious institutions will be discussed in details in Chapter XII.

3.99. There is also one *goshala* known as "Shree Gopal goshala" established in the year 1913. It is located in Pasia *mohalla*. A branch of this *goshala* is also functioning at Tilaiya. The aim of this *goshala* is to give shelter to strayed and neglected animals. Cows are given to the needy persons on easy instalments. Some people also donate their animals to the *goshala*.

3.100. The *goshala* has its own *pucca* building where animals are kept. Some agricultural lands are also attached with the *goshala*. Vegetables and paddy are adequately grown in these plots and sold in the local market. The income goes in the account of the *goshala*.

3.101. There is one President, one Secretary and several members to manage the *goshala* properly. Annually a meeting is convened on the eve of *'gopashtmi puja'* to postulate line of action for smooth running of the *goshala* in the coming year. They also check the account of *goshala* in this meeting.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

4.1. Before dealing with the population of workers and non-workers in Madhupur town, a peep into its natural economic resources will be useful. As mentioned earlier in Chapter I, this town was once surrounded by dense forests which were cleared during the British days. The pastoral economy of the area has now changed into purely agricultural economy. With the emergence of Madhupur as an important tourist resort, the place soon developed into a town. It became an important railway station. The trade, industry and commerce came to play an important role in boosting up the economy of the place.

4.2. The Santals, the original settlers loved a roaming life, hunting, fishing and collecting jungle products for their livelihood when they were in the stage of nomadism. They were adept in the art of clearing jungles and reclaiming lands for cultivation. When they chose to settle down as cultivators, the shape of things changed from jungle economy to an agriculture economy. Vast tracts of land were reclaimed and brought under cultivation, so much so that now even the leaf-cups utilised by the shop keepers are to be brought from the neighbouring district of Giridih. The tribals commuting from Giridih with loads of leaf-cups is a common sight.

4.3. The Santals have not gained reputation as expert cultivators. They do not work hard at the fields. But gradually they are learning to become good cultivators. They grow paddy, maize and even vegetables in good quantity. Many of the lands are owned by the non-Santals as well. They are comparatively better cultivators and contributing for the better economy of the place. Trade, commerce and industry are also growing fast, and railways are

playing an important role in growth and efflorescence of the economy.

Working force

4.4. Out of the total population of 22,989 persons (12,071 males and 10,918 females) the total workers are only 5,890 (5,526 males and 364 females). The working force thus constitutes barely 25.64 per cent of the total population. The remaining vast population say 74.36 per cent are non-workers. If taken into account for males and females separately, 45.78 per cent males and only 3.33 per cent females form the working group population in Madhupur town. This vast disparity in the participation rates of the males and the females of the town i not unusual. This is the general pattern of the state as a whole though in the rural area this disparity is minimised to some extent. In industrial towns also this participation rate is not very distinct. Social and economical forces are very much responsible for this disparity in the participation rate between the two sexes. Among the so-called forward communities and also among the middle income group population, it is considered below dignity and honour to allow women folk to do out door work.

4.5. Table No. 28 shows the classification of population as workers and non-workers by type of activity of the working population :

TABLE NO. 28

Classification of population as workers and non-workers by type of activities

Type of activities	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
(i) Cultivator	477	469	8
(ii) Agricultural labourer . . .	187	148	39
(iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	120	114	6

	2	3	4
(iv) Mining and quarrying . . .	12	12	.
(v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			
(a) household industry . . .	309	289	20
(b) other than household industry .	860	823	37
(vi) Construc ion	133	127	6
(vii) Trade and commerce . . .	1,369	1,348	21
(viii) Transport, storage and communication	1,319	1,269	30
(ix) Other services	1,104	907	197
Total workers	5,890	5,526	364
Non-workers	17,099	6,545	10,554
Total Population	**22,989**	**12,071**	**10,918**

Type of activities	Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	5	6	7
(i) Cultivator	8·10	8·49	2·19
(ii) Agricultural labourer . . .	3·17	2·68	10·71
(iii) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities	2·04	2·06	1·65
(iv) Mining and quarrying . . .	0·20	0·22	..
(v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			
(a) household industry . . .	5·25	5·23	5·49
(b) other than household industry .	14·60	14·89	10·16
(vi) Construction	2·26	2·30	1·65
(vii) Trade and commerce . . .	23·24	24·39	5·79
(viii) Transport, storage and communication	22·39	23·33	8·24
(ix) Other services	18·75	16·41	54·12
Total workers	100·00	100·00	100·00
Non-workers	74·38	54·22	96·66
Total Population	..	..	..

It is seen from above table that the maximum number of town dwellers are engaged in trade and commerce followed by a large number of persons engaged in transport, storage and communication. Only 8.10 per cen of the total workers are cultivators though agricultural lands are found in

almost all the wards except the central areas of the town. 14.60 per cent persons are engaged in jobs other than the household industry and a few more, say 18.75 per cent earn their livelihood from "other services".

4.6. If the three sectors are compared and analysed separately, it is clear that 13.21 per cent workers are engaged in the primary sector, 22.31 per cent are working under the secondary sector while the remaining 64.38 per cent workers are engaged in the tertiary sector. Among the female workers a large number of them are engaged as agricultural labourers and workers in other than household industries, but the percentage of female workers is the highest in the "other services".

Working force in the sample households

4.7. The study made in the sample households in the town will reveal the pattern and range of working force at Madhupur town. Altogether 204 households of different communities and religious groups covering 1,355 persons were studied. Particulars are given below in Table No. 29.

TABLE NO. 29

Distribution of workers and non-workers by type of age-group and sex

Age-group	Total population			Males			Female		
	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Workers	Non-workers	Total	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14 years	536	277	259	277	..	277	59	.	259
15—59 years	733	414	319	414	287	127	319	3	316
60 years and above	66	39	27	39	20	19	27	2	25
Total	**1,335**	**730**	**605**	**730**	**307**	**423**	**605**	**5**	**600**

The table shows that out of 1,335 persons covered by the sample only 312 persons or 23.35 per cent are workers and the bulk of population i.e. 1,023 persons or 76.65 per cent

are non-workers. Not even a single child worker has found representation in the sample. Except 22 persons in the age-group 60 years and above, all workers belong to the age-group 15-59 years. Among the male workers 93.5 per cent are in the age-group 15-59 years and only 6.5 per cent workers come under the age-group 60 years and above. Similarly, among the female workers 60 per cent fall in the age-group 15-59 and 40 per cent female workers are in above 60 years age-group.

4.8. From the further analysis of the table, it appears that there are only 22 workers in the age-group 60 years and above, whereas the number of non-workers is 44. Obviously being ripe in age after the age of 60 years majority of the people retire from their active life.

4.9. Actually, population between the age-group 15-59 years constitutes the main labour force in the town. Out of 733 persons in this age-group, only 290 constitute the working force and the rest are non-workers. The participation rate in this age-group is thus 39.6 per cent and contribution of females is very insignificant.

4.10. Table No. 30 given below will show the distribution of male and female workers by religion and caste:

TABLE NO. 30

Workers and non-workers in sample households by religion, caste and sex

Religion	Caste	No. of households	Male		Female	
			Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Christian . .	Anglo Indian	2	2	4	1	4
Islam . .	Mohamuadans	80	113	169	1	229
Hinduism . .	Santal	3	4	5	..	4
	Brahmin	18	22	41	..	53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism . .	Yadava	4	9	7	..	14
,, .. .	Bhumihar	3	3	5	..	7
,, . .	Rajpur	2	2	..	..	3
,, . .	Chamar	13	27	29	..	45
,, . .	Kayastha	9	10	13	1	29
,, . .	Kahar	7	12	12	..	20
,, . .	Kumhar	6	12	11	..	12
,, . .	Bania	11	17	28	..	40
, . .	Ghatwal	1	2	1	..	4
,, . .	Agrawal	10	18	23	..	31
,, . .	Sonar	2	2	4	..	6
,, . .	Halwai	3	10	9	..	15
,, . .	Lohar	1	.	1	..	2
,, . .	Barhi	2	3	7	..	3
,, . .	Koeri	3	5	8	..	15
,, . .	Barai	2	4	2	..	5
,, . .	Hajam	2	2	2	..	2
,, . .	Jaiswal	3	5	12	..	12
,, . .	Dusadh	1	1	1	..	2
,, . .	Thathera	1	2	4	..	2
,, . .	Dom	3	3	6	..	8
,, . .	Dhobi	2	3	4	1	2
,, . .	Rajbar	5	6	9	..	16
,, . .	Khatri	1	..	1	..	..
,, . .	Pasi	1	4	4	..	8
,, . .	Tatwa	1	1	4	..	3
,, . .	Mehtar	2	13	1	1	4
Total .		**204**	**307**	**423**	**5**	**600**

It appears from the above table that in two Christian families there are altogether 11 persons, i.e., six males and five females. Of the six males, two are workers and four are non-workers, and out of five females, only one is worker. The overall participation rate among the Christian comes to 27.2 per cent. In 80 Muslim households there are 512 persons. Of them, 282 are males and 230 are females. As regards the working force among this community, it is reported that 113 out of 282 males and only one out of 230 females are workers, which comes to 22.2 per cent of the total sampled household population. Similarly, among 122 households of Hindus there are in all 612 persons i.e., 442 males and 370 females. Out of 442 males, only 152 are workers and approximately two-thirds population is non-worker which brings the participation rate to 25.3 per cent. Among the females only 3 out of 370 are reported to be economically active. Of these 3 female workers among the Hindus, one hails from Kayastha family, the second belongs to Dhobi (Washerman) household and the third represents the Mehtar community.

4.11. Thus, from the analysis of the table it becomes evident that the females are mostly engaged in their household chores and their participation rate among the three communities, Hindu, Muslim and Christian is almost negligible. Though females from the scheduled castes, viz., Mehtar and Dom work equally with their males but have not been truely represented in the sample.

4.12. Table No. 31 shows workers classified according to their literacy level and main activity in the different sectors of economic life. The data presented overleaf is based on 80 per cent individual slips of 1971 census.

TABLE NO. 31

Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by education levels

Educational level	Total Population			Total worker	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total . . .	**18,390**	**9,656**	**8,734**	**4,420**	**291**
Illiterate . .	9,943	4,155	5,788	1,609	230
Literate (without educational level)	3,425	1,885	1,540	812	16
Primary . .	1,450	926	525	524	3
Middle . .	2,161	1,498	662	726	10
Matric or higher ecndary . .	,217	1,017	200	629	24
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree . .	7	7	..	6	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4	4	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree. .	135	117	18	73	8
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree .	11	11	8	..	..
Engineering and Technology .	7	7	6	.	..
Medicine .	18	18	16	..	..
Teaching . .	12	11	111	..	..

Educational level	I. Cultivation		II. Agricultural labourers		III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activity		IV. Mining and quarrying	
	Males	Females	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**375**	**6**	**118**	**31**	**91**	**5**	**10**	..
Illiterate	189	6	88	31	60	5	2	..
Literate (without educational level)	76	..	16	..	12	..	1	..
Primary	48	..	6	..	7	..	..	..
Middle	43	..	6	..	6	..	1	..
Matric or higher secondary	18	..	2	..	5	..	4	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Educational level	V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI. Construction		VII. Trade & Commerce	
	(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	**231**	**16**	**658**	**30**	**102**	**5**	**1,078**	**17**
Illiterate	115	12	259	27	42	5	260	11
Literate (without educational level)	40	4	163	2	14	..	220	4
Primary	41	..	89	1	4	..	169	..
Middle	26	..	106	..	11	..	268	1
Matric or higher secondary	..	..	37	..	27	..	150	1
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	3	..	1	..	11	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Educational level	VIII. Transport, storage & communication		IX. Other services		X. Non-workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total . . .	**1,031**	**24**	**726**	**157**	**5,236**	**8,443**
Illiterate . . .	305	24	289	109	2,546	5,558
Literate (without educational level) .	156	..	114	6	1,073	1,524
Primary . . .	106	..	54	2	402	522
Middle . . .	184	..	75	9	772	652
Matric or higher secondary . .	251	..	126	23	388	176
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree .	..	..	4	..	1	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree . .	..	..	..	..	4	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree . .	28	.	29	8	44	10
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree . .	..	..	7	..	3	..
Engineering and Technology . .	1	..	1	..	1	..
Medicine . .	..	..	16	..	2	..
Teaching . .	..	..	11	..	..	1

As it appears, among the illiterate population of town only 18.5 per cent are workers whereas among the literates the participation rate is above 34 per cent. The illiterate population form bulk of the females and children below 4 years and also the persons who have retired from active economic life. The literates have better opportunity for employment.

4.13. Further analysis of the table reveals that considerably highest percentage of workers are engaged in other services both among the illiterates and the literates. Among illiterates the second highest number of workers have been returned in 'Transport, storage and communication' followed by more or less equal number in "Trade and Commerce" and "Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs" (Other than Household Industry). The third highest number of workers among the illiterates is in agriculture/cultivation and after that equal number of persons are working as 'Agricultural labourers' and 'Household Industry'. In "Mining and quarrying" there are ten persons and only two are illiterates. The number of workers in Mining and Quarrying is significantly low. It is true that there are no mines and quarries in Madhupur town itself, but Madhupur town is in close proximity of Giridih and Dhanbad towns both being within the radious of 48 km. There is a good communication for Giridih being directly linked by both railway and road. Of course, the route to Dhanbad is circuitous. Giridih is the richest Mica belt of the state and the country while Dhanbad is rich in coal deposits.

4.14. Among the educated persons of the town the maximum workers are engaged in "Trade and Commerce" followed by the considerable number in "Transport, storage and communication". The number of literate workers in "Other services" is also considerably high. But in jobs like 'agricultural labourers' and 'Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activities' the percentage of educated workers is low. Out of 30 literate agricultural labourers, 16 are 'Literate without educational standard', six have read upto

'Primary standard' and other six are holders of 'Middle' school certificate and two are 'Matriculates'. Thus, it appears from the table that except the primary sector where illiterate workers out-number the literate ones, the percentage of literate workers is greater in both secondary and tertiary sectors. In 'Cultivation' the percentage of illiterate and the literate workers is 52 and 48 per cent respectively, and in 'Agricultural labourers' this is 59 and 41 per cent. In "Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activities" the percentage of illiterate workers is 67. In 'Mining and Quarrying' they are only 20 per cent. In Category V(a), V(b), VI, VII, VIII and IX as marked in the above table the percentages of illiterate labour population are approxi-mately 51, 42, 44, 25, 31 and 45 respectively.

4.15. If the participation rate of the female labour force is considered separately, it is found that no female worker has been returned in Category IV, i.e., "Mining and quarrying". All the female participants in primary sector come from the illiterate society of the town. In "Construc-tion" and "Transport, Storage and Communication" all the female workers are illiterate. Among the female workers in categories V(a) 'Household Industry' and V(b) 'Other than Household Industry' the percentage of illiterate labour force is 75 and 70 respectively. And lastly illiterate female workers are 65 per cent in "Trade and Commerce" and 69.5 per cent in "Other Services". Female education still remains a prerogative of those who are a little well to do in society. This class of people still consider females under-taking jobs as something undesirable. Thus it is no wonder that workers among the literate females are much less than the illiterate ones.

4.16. The non-workers of the town have been distri-buted according to their age-groups, religion and nature of activities in the Table No. 32 furnished overleaf which have been prepared on the household schedules canvassed in the town among the different selected communities.

TABLE NO. 32

Distribution of Non-workers by nature of activities, age-groups and religion in Madhupur Town

HINDUISM

Age-group	Males				Females				
	Infant	Student	Old age	Activities not given	Infant	Student	House wives	Infirm due to old age	Activities not given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14 yrs .	89	66	..	3	90	52	9	..	1
15—24 yrs .	..	41	..	23	..	12	67	..	6
25—59 yrs .	..	..	3	12	..	..	113	1	..
60 yrs & above	..	..	12	1	..	..	7	9	..
Total .	**89**	**107**	**15**	**39**	**90**	**64**	**196**	**10**	**7**

ISLAM

Age-group	Males				Females			
	Infant	Student	Infirm due to old age	Activities not given	Infant	Student	Infirm due to old age	House wives
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0—14 yrs . .	43	71	..	1	57	38	..	10
15—24 yrs . .	..	27	..	15	..	4	..	33
25—59 yrs . .	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	78
60 yrs & above .	..	..	6	.	..	..	7	2
Total .	**43**	**99**	**6**	**21**	**57**	**42**	**7**	**123**

CHRISTIAN

Age group	Males		Females		
	Infant	Student	Infant	Student	Housewives
1	19	20	21	22	23
0—14 yrs . .	3	1	1	1	..
15—24 yrs . .	..	..	..	1	..
25—59 yrs . .	..	..	..	..	1
60 yrs & above .	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**

As evidenced from the above tables there are altogether 1,023 non-workers in the sampled households in the town. Of them, 423 are males and 600 females. According to their religion, eight are Christians, 399 are Muslims and 616 belong to the fold of Hinduism.

4.17. Out of 8 Christian non-workers four are males and four females. Among the male non-workers, three are infants and one is getting education in the school. The female non-workers have been represented by one infant, two students and one housewife. Similarly, 399 Muslim non-workers are divided into 169 males and 229 females. Among the male non-workers, 43 are infants, 99 students and six infirm due to old age. Twenty one males have not responded their activities. Among the female non-working population, 57 are infants, 42 students and seven infirm due to an old age. The bulk of the non-workers, say, 123 are engaged in household duties. Similarly, among the Hindus, 367 are female and 250 male non-workers. After an analysis of the activities of the male non-workers it appears that 89 persons are infants, 107 students and 15 old persons who have crossed their age of sixty years. Thirty nine non-workers are unable to show their activities. Similarly, among the female non-workers 90 are reported to be infants, 64 going to school and 10 infirm due to old age. More than half of the female non-workers among the Hindus are the housewives who perform the indoor duties in the household affairs.

4.18. When the age-wise activities of the non-workers are taken into account it appears that there are altogether 536 non-workers in the age-group 0-14 years. Of them 283 are infants, 229 students reading in different schools and 5 have not reported their activities as non-worker. However, 19 females in this age-group are reported housewives and thus they are holding the responsibilities of families by undertaking the duties of housewives in their tender age. In the 15-24 years age-group, there are 229 persons and of them 85 are students, 44 have not given any account of their activities and 100 are housewives. Similarly, there are 214 persons in

the age-group 25-59 years and of them only one is a student, 17 are unable to give an account of their activities and 192 females are engaged in household duties. Four persons including three males and one female have become infirm due to their old age. There are only 44 persons above the age of 60 years. Among them, 19 are males and 25 females. Among male members, all except one who is unable to give the account of his activities, are infirm due to old age. But among 25 females in this age-group, about 40 per cent are engaged in household duties while 60 per cent are infirm due to old age.

Professional and Private Practitioners

4.19. Some data have been collected in respect of professional and private practitioner. It was reported by the town people that there were four lawyers in the town at the time of survey in 1971. All of them are registered practitioners practicing in the subdivisional court at Deoghar. Eight registered and six unregistered allopathic doctors are serving the town people. This number includes also the doctors posted at Dutta Charitable hospital, Railway hospital and Reconstructive Surgical hospital. Eight registered and three unregistered Homoeopaths are also reported to be practicing in the different wards of the town. The number of Ayurvedic practitioners is nil. Regarding engineers, overseers, draftsmen, veterinary doctors, a mention has already been made earlier while dealing with the different administrative centres of the town. Veterinary doctor is working in the Veterinary hospital, while engineers and overseers belong to the Department of Irrigation and Electricity Board. Draftsmen are also posted in these offices.

Table No. 33 shows the distribution of the households with reference to the number of primary occupations for various members of the family by religion.

TABLE NO. 33

Distribution of Sample households with reference to the number of primary occupations for various members of the family by Religion

No of primary occupations returned in the family	No. of households belonging to				Remarks
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	67	72	2	141	7 households are dependent to their family members working out side the town.
2	35	6	..	41	
3 or more	15	..	..	15	
Total .	**117**	**78**	**2**	**197**	

It is seen from the above table that out of 197 families in the town, 141 have got single occupation to sustain their livelihood, 41 have got two primary occupations and there are 15 Hindu households from which three or more types of primary occupations have been returned. Out of 141 households with single primary occupation, 67 are Hindus, 72 Muslims and the remaining two are the Christians. Similarly, among the households which have double primary occupations, 35 out of 41 total households are of Hindus and the rest 6 households are represented by the Muslim community.

4.20. The distribution of households by employment depth, i.e., number of workers in the different households in the different localities of Madhupur town can be seen from Table No. 34 prepared from the canvassed household schedules on sample basis.

TABLE NO. 34

Number of workers in each household in the different localities.

Name of locality	Distribution of households where number of workers is						Remarks
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panch Mandir	5	1	..	..	..	6	
Gandhi Chowk	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Ram Chandra Bazar	..	1	..	..	..	1	
B. N. Kundu Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Madina	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Dangal Para	..	1	..	..	..	1	
H. C. Ghosh Road	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Pasia Mohalla	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Hari Babu Road	1	1	1	..	..	3	
Kumbartolj	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Police Stn. Road	2	..	..	1	..	3	
S. R. Dalmia Road	4	2	..	..	..	6	
T. P. Bose Road	1	..	1	..	..	2	
L. C. Road	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Jagannath Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Nabi Bux Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Harijan Colony	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Thathera Mohalla	1	1	..	..	..	2	
B. D. Gutgutia Road	3	..	1	..	1	5	
Harla Tanr..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Mac Govind Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	
S. C. Mukherjee Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lord Sinha Road . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Omkar Mul Gutgutia Road .	1	1	..	..	..	2	
Yogesh Babu Road . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Kundu Bunglow . .	1	1	..	..	..	2	
Kela Bagan	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Panhaiya Kola . . .	3	3	..	..	..	6	
Lalgarh Mohalla . .	8	4	3	1	..	16	
Chandmri Mohalla . .	10	5	1	1	1	18	
Belpara Mohalla . . .	3	..	..	1	..	4	
Patherchapti Moh. . .	11	4	1	2	..	18	
Kusmaha Mohalla . .	5	3	..	..	..	8	
Baban Bigha . . .	10	1	2	..	..	13	
Ram Jas Road . . .	1	1	..	1	..	3	
Lakhna Mohalla . . .	18	4	1	..	..	23	
Bara Sheikpura . . .	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Shaikhpura Mohalla . .	6	..	1	..	..	7	
Khalasi Mohalla . . .	7	2	..	2	..	11	
Bherwa Mohalla . . .	3	4	1	..	..	8	
Meena Bazar . . .	5	2	1	..	.	8	
Total .	**122**	**49**	**14**	**10**	**2**	**197**	

It appears from the above statement that there are 122 households where only one member in the family is gainfully employed, 49 families are represented by two members in the working force, and 14 households have three each. Ten house-holds have the privilege of having four workers in the family and two have the distinction of having five or more persons engaged in the economic pursuits.

4.21. The employment status of workers other than workers engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour which have been tabulated from 80 per cent non-sample slips of 1971 census can be seen from Table No. 35 overleaf.

TABLE NO. 35

Employment status of workers at Madhupur

Total Workers		Class of workers							
Males	Females	Employee		Employer		Single workers		Family workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3,927	254	2,199	159	431	6	1,171	66	126	23

The statement above shows 4,181 workers distributed in the different classes as employee, employer, single and family worker. It constitutes 56.4 per cent of employees, 10.4 per cent of employers, 29.6 per cent of single workers and only 3.6 per cent of the family workers. Considered separately for the males and the famales, 56 per cent males are employees, 10.9 per cent employers, 29.9 per cent single workers and 3.2 per cent family workers. Similarly, among the female workers, 62.6 per cent are employees, 2.4 per cent employers, 26 per cent single workers and 9 per cent family workers.

4.22. Regarding the subsidiary occupations, it has been seen in the town that in 18 families there is only one subsidiary occupation whereas in 11 others it is more than one. Table No. 36 indicates the position :

TABLE NO. 36

No. of Households and number of subsidiary occupations returned by religion

No. of subsidiary occupation	No. of households			
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
1	13	4	1	18
2	3	2	..	5
3	3	3	..	6
Families having no subsidiary occupation . . .	103	71	1	175
Total	**122**	**80**	**2**	**204**

It appears from the above table that out of 204 households, only 29 have reported subsidiary occupations and the rest have no subsidiary occupation. In 18 households only one subsidiary occupation has been reported, in five households two subsidiary occupations have been returned and in the remaining six families the inmates are engaged in three subsidiary occupations. Hindus as religious community have an edge over others in having higher percentage with subsidiary occupations.

4.23. Table No. 37 gives the number of hours devoted to work in various kinds of occupations in the sample households of Madhupur town.

TABLE NO. 37

No. of hours of work as found to be in different occupation

Occupation	No. of persons reporting hours of work as				
	Below 5 hrs.	5 hrs	6 hrs.	7 hrs.	8 hrs
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivation	..	..	5	..	6
Admn. Clerical and Teaching job.	..	1	11	14	39
White collard jobs/Doctor & Lawyers	..	..	1	2	1
Nursing	..	..	1	1	4
Ownership of *Pan* shop and land	..	..	..	..	..
Business and Salesman . .	..	2	4	..	29
Temple service . . .	1	..	..	..	..
Bidi Making . . .	..	..	..	2	8
Professions/Semimenial or Menials	2	..	3	..	5
Tailoring	..	..	2	..	6
Cart Driving	..	..	..	..	1
Total . .	3	3	27	19	99

Occupation	No. of persons reporting hours of work					
	9 hrs	10 hrs	11 hrs	12 & above	Hrs not given	Total
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cultivation	..	1	..	..	11	23
Admn, Clerical and Teaching job.	..	4	..	3	1	73
White collard jobs/Doctor & Lawyers	1	1	..	..	..	6
Nursing	..	1	..	..	..	7
Ownership of *Pan* shop and land	..	..	..	1	2	3
Business and Salesman	2	30	3	49	6	125
Temple service	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bidi Making	1	3	..	10	1	25
Professions/Semimenial or Menials	1	2	2	11	8	34
Tailoring	..	..	..	1	4	13
Cart Driving	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	**5**	**42**	**5**	**75**	**34**	**312**

It appears that 81.29 per cent of workers toil for more than 8 hours (excluding those whose hours of work have not been stated). The highest number of workers, i.e., 99 out of 312 or 31.78 per cent work for eight hours. It represents the class who are either office-goers or are engaged in business and salesmanship. The second highest number has been returned under 12 hours or more constituting 24.03 per cent. This class is overwhelmingly represented by the business people. Next comes the number of menial workers and *Bidi* workers who toil daily for 12 hours or more. Menial workers who mostly work as domestic servants have no fixed hours of work. They are supposed to be on duty for all the 24 hours. The *Bidi* workers are piece-wage earners. The longer they work, the greater is the output and consequent earning. The Shops and Establishments Act is not strictly enforced in the town. The salesman of the shops report on duty between 8 A.M. to 9 A.M. and keep

the shop open even beyond 8 P.M. This causes a great strain on them. Almost all the workers are engaged in Madhupur town itself.

Establishments

4.24. Table No. 38 shows the distribution of establishments by broad type at Madhupur town. They are scattered in the different places according to the need of the town people. Rice mills and saw mills are located mainly on the S.R. Dalmia Road and the Lalgarh Road. Similarly, the Insulator and soap factories are away from the congested areas of the town.

TABLE NO. 38

Distribution of Establishments by Broad Types

Total No. of establishment		Manufacturing, processing and servicing establishments			Trade or business establishments			Other establishments		
		Reg. factories	Un-Regd. workshops	House Hold industries	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Edu. Institution	Public health Institutions	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Govt. and Quasi-Govt.	56	..	7	..	2	1	2	15	6	23
Private	895	10	150	57	22	355	119	12	25	145
Total	**951**	**10**	**157**	**57**	**24**	**356**	**121**	**27**	**31**	**168**

It is seen from the above table that there are altogether 951 establishments in Madhupur town as found during the decennial Census of 1971. Of them, 56 are government or quasi-government and 895 are private establishments run by the town people to cater to the needs of town dwellers.

4.25. Out of 895 private establishments in the town, 10 are registered factories, 150 unregistered workshops, 57 household industries, 22 wholesale trades, 365 retailed shops

119 other types of business establishments; 12 educational institutions, 25 public health institutions and 145 are of 'other' types.

4.26. Table No. 39 shows distribution of 'Manufacturing, processing or servicing' establishments classified by registered factories, unregistered workshops and size of employment.

TABLE NO. 39

Distribution of manufacturing processing or servcing establishments classified by registered factories, un-registered workshops and size of employment

Major group of N.I.C	Regd. (a) Unregtd. (b)	Total Units	Total Persons employed	One person-unit	2—4 persons: Unit	2—4 persons: Person employed	5—9 persons: Unit	5—9 persons: Person employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 & 3 Divns	**(a)**	**10**	**265**	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	**157**	**332**	**47**	**79**	**194**	**18**	**117**
20	(a)	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	39	104	9	24	59	6	36
21	(a)	1	18	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	13	48	2	7	17	4	29
22	(a)	5	120	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	16	181	2	1	3	2	18
26	(b)	31	68	10	19	47	2	11
27	(a)	1	16	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	6	11	3	3	8	..	..
29	(b)	4	16	1	1	2	2	13
31	(b)	4	14	1	1	3	2	10
32	(b)	2	3	1	1	2	..	..
34	(b)	3	7	..	3	7	..	..
35	(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
36	(a)	1	85	..	..	..	..	..
38	(b)	10	36	2	7	18	..	..
39	(a)	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	28	43	15	12	28	..	..

Major group of N.I.C.	Regd. (a) Unregtd. (b)	10—19 persons		20—49 Persons		50—99 persons		Persons unspecified	
		Unit	Person-employed	Unit	Person employed	Unit	Person employed	Unit	Persons employed
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2 & 3 Divn.	**(a)**	**4**	**60**	**5**	**120**	**1**	**85**	..	..
	(b)	**12**	**174**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..
20	(a)	1	11	.	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	(a)	1	18	.	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	(a)	..	..	5	120	..	..	..	..
	(b)	11	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	(b)	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	(a)	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	(a)	..	..	..	..	1	85	..	..
38	(b)	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	(a)	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

NOTE : Details of Major Groups mentioned above are given below·

Major Group 20-21—Manufacture of Food Products.

Major Group 22— Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products.

Major Group 26— Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparl other than Footwear

Major Group 27— Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture & Fixtures.

Major Group 29— Manufacture of Leather, Leather & Fur Products (except repair)

Major Group 31— Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)

Major Grup 32 — Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Major Group 34— Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts, except Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Major Group 35—	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery.
Major Group 36—	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts.
Major Group 38—	Other Manufacturing Industries.
Major Group 39—	Repair.

It is seen from the above table that out of ten registered factories, one each falls in the major groups 20, 21, 27, 36 and 39. The remaining five factories come under the major group 22.

4.27. On further analysis, it appears that in major group 20, 11 persons are employed, in major group 21, 18 persons are employed and in major group 22, 120 persons are employed in all the five units. In the major groups 27, 36 and 39 the respective number of employees are 16, 85 and 15. Thus it clearly shows that the major group 36 is the biggest registered establishment followed by the major group 22.

4.28. Similarly in 157 unregistered workshops in the town, altogether 532 persons are earning their livelihood. Of them, 39 workshops with 104 workers fall in the major group 20 and 13 with 48 employees in the major group 21. This shows that altogether 52 unregistered workshops manufacture food products by employing 152 workers. 16 units with 181 employees fall in major group 22. 31 unregistered establishment with 68 employees are engaged under the major group 26. Of these 31 establishments, ten are represented by single employee while in 19, 2-4 persons have been employed. In the remaining two, 5-9 persons are employed. In the manufacture of wood and wooden products, furniture and fixtures. Six establishments with 11 workers have been returned. Of them three are represented by single worker and the remaining three have jointly employed eight persons at work. In the major group 29 there are four workshops with 16 employees and in the Manufacture of Chemicals and chemical products (except products of Petroleum and coal) there are four workshops with 14

workers. There are only two unregistered workshops with three workers in the town for manufacturing non-metallic mineral products. For the manufacture of Metal products and parts except Machinery and Transport equipments there are only three workshops with seven employees. There is only one workshop in major group 35 in the town. This establishment is run by an individual who himself works for the output. There are ten "other" manufacturing industries with the total strength of 36 workers in Madhupur town. Similarly there are 28 unregistered workshops in major group 39 (Repair) to cater to the needs of the town people and altogether 43 persons are engaged under this job. Of them 15 establishments are run on individual capacity and in 12 altogether 28 persons have been employed. In one establishment the number of workers has not been specified.

4.29. Trade or Commercial establishments classified by type of business or trade and size of employment of Madhupur town can be seen from the Table No. 40 given below:

TABLE NO. 40

Distribution of Trade or Commercial Establishments classified by type of business of Trade and size of employment

Division or Group of N. I. C.	Total		No. of establishments by size of employment					
	Establishment	Persons employed	1 person	2—4 Persons		5—9 persons		Persons unspecified
			Estt.	Estt	Persons emp.	Estt.	Persons emp.	Estt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60	23	54	4	17	40	2	10	..
64	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..
65	235	336	157	75	166	2	13	1
66	42	62	27	15	35	..	..	..
67	60	87	37	20	45	1	5	2
68	19	33	9	10	24	..	..	..
69	119	158	89	30	69	..	..	..
80	2	9	..	1	3	1	6	..
All	**501**	**741**	**323**	**169**	**384**	**6**	**34**	**3**

The table shows that in Division 6 there are altogether 449 establishments which deal with wholesale and retail trade and restaurant and hotels. Of them 23 are in the major group '60' dealing in food, textiles, live animals, beverages and intoxicants on wholesale trade. In these 23 establishments altogether 54 persons are employed. Four establishments are run by individual workers, in 17 the number of workers ranged between 2-4 and in two this range varies between 5 and 9. In major group 64 dealing in wholesale trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing, there is only one establishment employing only two workers. In the major group 65 dealing in the retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants there are the maximum, say 235 establishments employing altogether 336 workers. Of them 157 establishments are managed by individual workers, 75 establishments are such where 2-4 persons are workers while in two establishments the number of workers ranges from 5 to 9.

4.30. Similarly in the major group 66 dealing in retail trade in textiles there are 42 establishments where altogether 62 persons are employed. Of these 42 establishments, 27 are run individually and in 15 the number of workers varies from 2-4 persons. In major group 67 dealing in retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables there are 60 establishments with 87 total workers. 37 establishments are managed by single person, in 20 the number of workers varies from 2-4, in one establishment five persons have been employed and in the remaining two establishments the number of workers has not been reported. 19 establishments have been reported in the major group 68 (retail trade in 'others') where 33 persons are at work. Of them nine are managed individually, in the remaining ten the range of employees varies between 2-4. Lastly, in the major group 69 dealing in Restaurants and hotels there are 119 establishments with 158 workers. 89 are looked after by a single employee, while in the remaining 30 establishments the number of employees ranges from 2-4 . In the major

group 80 dealing in Financial Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services only two establishments have been returned from the town. Of them one has employed three persons and the second six persons.

4.31. There is no provision for chit fund establishments at Madhupur but some money lenders have been reported from there. The number of such money lenders varies year to year as it appears from the record at Deoghar Subdivisional Court office from where these money lenders get their licences renewed annually. The licence fee for the transaction of up to Rupees 5,000 is Rs. 6.25 annually, for Rs. 5,000—9,999 it is Rs. 16.65 per year and Rupees 25 paid annually for the transaction of Rs. 10,000 and above.

Table No. 41 shows the nature and the amount of transactions made by the money lenders at Madhupur during the year 1968-69 to 1970-71.

TABLE NO. 41

Nature and amount of money transaction by money lenders

Year	No. of licence renewed	Nature of transaction	Amount			Remarks.
			In the town	In the rural areas	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69 .	4	Mortgage deed	4,400	Nil	4,400	Transaction only by 3.
1969-70 .	9	,,	6,490	Nil	6,490	Transaction only by 5.
1970-71 .	9	,,	5,900	Nil	5,900	Transaction only by 4.

During the year 1968-69 four licencees got their licences renewed from the Subdivisional Office, Deoghar, but only three of them did the business in which transaction was limited only to the urban area. During the year 1969-70 out of nine licences only five run the business in which a total of Rs. 6,490 was transacted inside the town only and no-

rural areas were covered. Similarly in the year 1970-71 out of nine licensees only four extended their business by lending altogether Rs. 5,900 to the town people only.

4.32. This shows that the business of the licensed money lenders is not so charming in the town. But as averred by some of the reliable persons of the town, the private money lenders reap good harvests from their business. These people also charge an exorbitant rate of interest from the needy persons.

4.33. Most of the establishments of the town are self managed and run by individual persons. In some of them the employees work with their employers and also some of the establishments are run by share-holders. Though it is not practicable to give the details of all the establishments of the town, some of them will be discussed in much details in the forthcoming paras while discussing the organisational, operational and other particulars in respect of the various industrial categories of the town.

Organisational, Operational and other particulars in respect of the various Industrial categories

4.34. The organisational, operational and other particulars in respect of the various industrial categories at Madhupur town has been discussed briefly as follows:

Cultivation—As discussed earlier, altogether 477 persons of the town have returned themselves as 'Cultivators' which means either they themselves work in the field or supervise over the agricultural works. The number includes eight females also. The urban houses are interspersed with open cultivable lands in various parts of the town right within the municipal areas. The lands are utilised for cultivation. Many of the people have the sole livelihood dependent on these agriculture fields. Whereas there are others who lease out the land on *batai* (share cropping) or get the lands cultivated through the hired labourers. There is also a class of cultivators who own land in the adjoining areas of

the town which they manage under their direct supervision through the hired labourers. Some *Marwaries* who are essentially businessmen, have also reported to have purchased lands in the neighbouring areas and get them cultivated through the hired labourers.

4.35. All kinds of crops i.e., *Bhadai, Kharif* and *Rabi* are grown in these lands according to the nature and class of lands. The most fertile low lands which produce paddy are known as *Kewal* or *Kalamati, Balsundari* (sandy soil) when properly irrigated, produces paddy but the yield is lesser than the low lands. *Lalmati* is found on uplands where vegetables, maize, *Rahar,* etc. are grown. In the homestead lands sugarcane, vegetables, *Rahar,* Chillies, tobacco, mustard seeds are grown. The lands of the area are mainly divided into two classes (A) *Dhani* and (B) *Bari* according to their low and high levels respectively. The *dhani* lands are again sub-divided in three classes according to the levels. The extent of the moisture the soils contain is an important factor for the growth of the crops. The first class *dhani* lands are the lowest lands where paddy grows luxuriently due to water seepage, washing of leaf and twig, manures, silt, etc. This class of lands are also locally known as *Awal* lands (which is a Persian word meaning 'number one'). The second class of lands are known as *Doem* lands (meaning 'number two') which form the undulation. Each step percolates water for the lower levels where paddy is grown. The third class of *dhani* lands is known as *Soem* ('number three') where inferior quality of paddy is grown. Similarly the *bari* lands are sub-divided into two classes known as *bari* (homestead) lands and *dangalbari* (lands away from the homestead lands). In the former, mustard, maize, millets are grown while the latter is fit for one crop in a year.

4.36. While describing the class and the nature of lands and also their products, a brief description of the methods of growing some important crops may perhaps be useful.

Rice—Rice is the main crop for the district as a Paddy is generally transplanted and occasionally casted. Seedlings are grown by sowing the paddy af onset of the monsoon in the month of June and trans tion starts after 25-30 days when rain-water suffi accumulates in the fields. Fields are thoroughly pl twice or thrice or sometimes even more than that the nature of the land before the transplantation sta the grassy land the weeds and extra growths are u after 20-25 days from the transplantation. Harvestin from the month of November.

Maize—It is the next major crop of the district is mainly grown in the *bari* lands adjacent to the res houses where manure is easily added to the soil. *Bhadai* crop and is harvested within 60-70 days. It less water but sufficient weedings for proper growth

Kulthi and *Rahar* are grown in lesser quantity uplands. Gram and wheat are also less favoured and in the low lands very rarely.

Except the low lands, most of the fields lack the of irrigation. Rain water is the only remedy. So the use of tools and implements is concerned, mos old and traditional tools are used for cultivation. N modern tools are used by very few. The use of m also limited. In the name of manure, compost from cow dung is mostly used. The use of manures is limited. Regarding the division of labo fields mostly both the sexes work. Ploughing is d by men whereas women are preferred for transp work. Weeding, harvesting and similar other ag operations are done by both of them jointly.

4.37. *Agricultural labour*—187 persons includ males and 39 females have been returned as ag labourers in Madhupur town. Their work is no to the town only but they also visit the villages vicinity to find jobs in the season. Most of the

belong to scheduled castes and tribes living in the outer periphery of the town.

4.38. So far as their wage is concerned, it differes between males and females. The male labourer is paid more than his female counterparts. Rs. 3 a day is fixed as labour charge for males, whereas the female worker gets only Rs. 2. Sometimes a light refreshment is also allowed to them when there is scarcity of hired labourers during the peak period.

4.39. *Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchard and allied activities*—Altogether 120 persons including 114 males and six females have been returned under this category from the town. Livestock is not reared in the town but hides and bones are supplied in large quantity from Madhupur town. These are collected from the neighbouring villages by persons engaged in this job and are stored in the different godowns run privately. Fishing is also nil inside the town as there is no provision to rear fish. Forest products are available from the neighbouring villages. Under orchard and plantation come fruits, flowers and vegetables. Roses and Jasmins of Madhupur had captured the market of Calcutta in the recent past, but this aromatic trade is dead now. Even today the walled fences of Tagore ground and *Bawan Bigha mohalla,* remind one of their florid past. Mangoes of Madhupur were also famous once. All the vegetables produced in the locality are mostly consumed inside the town. The surplus vegetables, sometimes, are sent to Chittaranjan, an industrial town of West Bengal, famous for locomotive factory. In Mining & Quarrying, only 12 males have been found engaged. They are working mostly in the coal-mines of Dhanbad which is not very far from the town.

4.40. *Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs*—In the census of 1971 this Industrial category has been divided into two sub-categories, viz, (I) Household Industries and (II) Other than Household Industries. Under the

first sub-category 309 persons including 289 males and 20 females have been returned from the town, while in the second category 860 (including 823 males and 37 females) persons are engaged. References of these industries and workshops have already been made earlier. Now, it would be worth while to describe some of the important factories in details.

4.41. *Bihar Industrial Corporation*—This industry has got a unique position in the town. It produces electrical apparatus for Bihar and other States. It was established in 1962 at Panahiyacola, a *Mohalla* in Madhupur town. It comes under a small scale industry and bears a registration No. 1/D1/Bihar/61/173. It has a fine and spacious workshop extended in an area of about 5 acres of land.

4.42. The factory was initially started by four partners by incurring loan from Bihar State Financial Corporation worth Rs. 87,000 only. One more partner was included later on in the year 1969. Thus, now there are five partners who manage the factory. The partners of the factory are *marwaris* related to each other. They have also other business interests besides running this factory. The factory has one Factory Manager and one Administrative Manager who are assisted by five supervisory staff. The factory also employs 14 skilled and 87 unskilled labourers. It includes 13 female unskilled workers. Extra unskilled labourers are also engaged whenever necessary.

The followings are the main products of the factory:

1. Pin Insulator
2. Shackle Insulator
3. Porcelain Pipe
4. Porcelain Balls
5. Bobbin Insulators
6. Bus Insulator
7. Bus Bar Insulator
8. Board Insulator
9. Heater Base
10. Connector
11. Handy jars
12. Kundi
13. Crane Insulator
14. Egg Insulator

15. Kit-kat	18. Ceiling roze
16. Reel Insulator	19. Pentograph Insulator
17. Starain Insulator	20. Porcelain tubes.

The finished goods are sent to Bombay, Calcutta and also to other states. They are also exported to Singapore besides many of the places inside the state. As reported by the Corporation, the Post and Telegraph Department, Delhi has also placed orders for supply of the goods.

4.43. The statement below shows the amount of capital invested from the different sources :

Fixed Capital	1,20,525.00
Circulating Capital	1,60,000.00
Capital of Share holders	1,50,000.00
Other liabilities	60,000.00
Capital reserve	17,280.00
Development Rebate reserve	22,288.00
Current liabilities	21,600.00

In the year 1970-71, transaction worth Rs. 3,18,713.56 was made and out of which the corperation got the profit of Rs. 22,093.24 only.

4.44. *The Bihar Silicate Works*—This factory is also run by two partners who hold equal shares. They are Ghanshyam Das Singhania and Satya Narain singhania. The amount of the share capital is Rs. 60,000 only. The factory is located near Bherwa *Mohalla* and is outside the municipal area. The main product of the factory is Sodium silicate used for making soaps. Raw materials required for the workshop are Silica sand obtained from Shankargarh in U.P. @ Rs. 2 per quintal; soda supplied from Tata nagar in Bihar and porbandar in Gujarat @ Rs. 540 per ton; bleeching powder from Calcutta @ Rs. 72.50 per drum and coal from local collieries at Dhanbad. The finished products

are consumed monstly within the state and very little are supplied outside. The main markets inside Bihar are Tatanagar, Biharsharif, Monghyr, Deoghar, Dumka, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Patna and Gaya.

Table No. 42 shows the annual output of the factory in terms of money for three successive years.

TABLE NO. 42

Annual output of the factory

Year	Supplied To Regtd. dealers for Rs.	Supplied to un regtd. dealersfor Rs.	Supplied to outside state for Rs..	Paid to the Govt. as Excise duty for Rs	Total for the year	Remarks
1969-70	56,291.04	52,912.48	9,218.48	28,855.50	1,44,277.50	Ex. duty @25%
1970-71	39,295.90	57,565.94	31,550.38	32,102.99	1,60,515.21	Do.
1971-72	44,158.01	66,202.79	29,906.75	21,440.15	1,61,707.70	Ex. duty @15%

4.45. *Joyoti Udyog Kendra*—It is bucket manufacturing-factory located at Ramjas Road. It was established in 1970 by two partners holding equal shares. They are Basudeo Prasad Gutgutia and Krishna Murari Gutgutia. The factory also produces agricultural tools and implements like *Rahat, Dhama, Kund* and *Phal.* At the time of survey the factory was running without power, but as averred by the proprietor, electric power was to be provided in very near future.

One administrative personnel, one supervisory staff, five skilled and seven unskilled workers are engaged in the factory. The factory was started with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 besides Rs. 9,854 loan from the Allahabad Bank. The approximate annual production of the factory was estimated to be 1,600 dozen buckets and 200 dozen agricultural implements. But during the rapid survey, it was found that the *kendra* had manufactured only 700 dozen buckets and 100 dozen agricultural implements during the year 1970. As reported by the management, the factory could not achieve

the target due to non-availability of raw materials which were obtained from Tatanagar in the district of Singhbhum. Housing facilities have been provided to the workers by the management near the factory. There is a proposal to allow bonus to the labourers in the near future.

4.46. *Evershine Industry*—This industry was started in the year 1966 by Gujrati owner to prepare *Emery Chakki* stones to be used in the flour mills. It is located at Sita Ram Dalmia Road in a rented house. No power is used in this factory. Four persons are employed in it.

4.47. The starting capital of the industry was Rs. 450 only but at the time of survey, the circulating capital was Rs. 6,000. As reported by the owner, the factory is unable to achieve its target due to paucity of funds. He is trying to take loans from the Madhupur branch of Allahabad Bank. The total transaction made by this industry during 1970 was Rs. 63,753.35 only out of which finished articles worth Rs. 53,601 were sold within the state and Rs. 10,152.35 outside the state. The net profit earned was reported to Rs. 5,000 only.

4.48. So far as the availability of raw materials is concerned, chemical cement and lables are procured from Calcutta. *Emery* black pables and powder are obtained from Jamnagar. While *kankar* (pables) are obtained from Taljhari in Bihar and salt stone from Bombay. The main markets where finished goods are supplied are Patna, Lakhisarai, Monghyr and other parts of Bihar and Culcutta and Orissa outside the State.

4.49. *Santosh Chemical Research*—This chemical research is located at Lalgarh *Mohalla*. It is staffed with two chemists, one operator, one clerk and 9 unskilled labourers. Its building is extended in an area of 7 *kathas* of land and costs Rs. 60,000. The machines and other apparatus cost about Rupees 25,000.

The industry has a proposal to manufacture the following medicines :

1. Desgrose — Injn. 12½ W/v 25 millian amples.
2. Sodium chloride — injection
3. Sodium chloride — B.P.
4. Esochrome — Injection
5. Water for injection
6. Maphonal sulphate
7. Pathedrine
8. Liganoce Hydrocholoride B.P.
9. M.O. Hanemostagic injection
10. Atropine, sulphate injn. 5 miligram. 21 millian amples.

Besides these, this factory will also manufacture distilled water, Glucose saline and Normal saline in large quantity.

4.50. *Patel Saw Mill*—There was only one saw mill named Patel Saw Mill at Madhupur at the time af survey, but during the year 1973 two more saw mills sprang up in the town, namely, Pramod Timber Mill and Maha Lamxi Saw Mill details of which have not been collected. The Patel Saw Mill was established sometimes in the year 1965 at Lalgarh. It is a registered factory.

4.51. Originally, this factory was started by Khemji Bhai Patel. As reported by him, he had left his home in his early age of 16-17 years and came to Calcutta in the year 1974 in search of employment. He remained at Calcutta for about two months and after that proceeded to Assam for better prospects. It did not prove fruitful either. After a fortnight he again left Assam for Calcutta and finally came to Orissa and found employment in a saw mill where he served for about three and a half years till the mill was closed. Again he went to Calcutta and found a job in Krishna Saw Mill where he worked for 11-12 years.

4.52. In course of his service in the saw mill at Calcutta one day he came at Madhupur with the changers and seeing the beautiful climate of the town and the scope for saw mill, he decided to settle down at Madhupur. He left work in the Krishna Saw Mill and came here and started a saw mill of his own. Another saw mill (Aryani Saw Mill) was functioning at Madhupur at that time but it was counting its days. When he started his mill it flourished much. He invited other partners and at the time of survey there were seven partners in this saw mill.

4.53. This industry was started with a capital of Rupees 32,000. Now it has got a sound financial stability worth Rs. 52,708.06 with a circulating capital of Rs. 20,000. Mostly the packing woods are prepared in this mill which are supplied to Calcutta. Woods are mostly imported from Saranda Jungles of Singhbhum district in Bihar; Balasore and Jarsubera jungles in Orissa and also from the jungles of Assam. The annual output of the factory in the year 1970 was worth Rs. 76,862.62 out of which Rs. 22,340.30 was total income while the net profit amounted to Rs. 13,557.06 only.

4.54. *Cluster Type Training Centre*—This centre was started in the year 1962 with 17 other centres of this type opened in Bihar on the recommendation of Rajnath Committee. It is located at *Bawan Bigha* on the Madhupur-Giridih road about three kilometre away from the Madhupur Railway Station. It is connected with an all weathered metalled road from Dumka, the district headquarters and Giridih, headquarters of district of the same name.

4.55. The centre is occupying four rented buildings to run the workshops. One of the buildings served the purpose of office-*cum*-residence for the Superintendent of the centre and is located on the other side of the lane.

4.56. The centre aims at providing better training in new technique and use of small electric driven tools.

Presently five Crafts, viz. (I) Sheet metal-*cum*-welding (II) Carpentry, (III) Tailoring and cutting (IV) Cane and bamboo and (V) Leather works are running in this centre. Initially the centre was started with only two crafts-sheet metal and cane and bamboo. The tailoring was tagged to this later on. Carpentry trade was attached to it in the year 1963-64 and lastly the leather craft in the year 1969-70.

4.57. There is a provision of 45 trainees in all crafts who receive stipends. The hostelers receive a stipend of Rs. 45 per month whereas the day scholars get only Rs. 30 a month. In tailoring section two trainees were admitted outside the sanctioned stipendiary strength of nine as the position stood on 19-11-1972. The centre is located in a *pucca* electrified building. Trainees coming from beyond eight kilometer are provided accommodation in the hostel which is in close proximity.

4.58. The centre is run and managed by a Centre Superintendent assisted by five instructors, five skilled artisans, an accountant, a storekeeper and four peons. The centre is equipped with all types of tools needed for the training in each craft. Electric-driven machines are also available in the centre.

4.59. There is a provision for the follow up programme for the ex-trainees to suitably settle them in life. After passing out, working capital loan is given to purchase tools and equipments of their own. Ten sewing machines were given to the ex-trainees of the tailoring section, and in carpentry working capital loans were sanctioned to two of the trainees. Since the centre has training as well as production programme, the trained persons are also offered employment in the production wing. Goods worth Rs. 5,663.24 have been produced under the production programme of the centre with the collaboration of the ex-trainees the

details of which have been furnished in Table No. 43 below.

TABLE NO. 43

Details of production and production account in different sections

S.No.	Name of section	Value of goods produced	Wage paid to the ex-trainees
1	2	3	4
1	Sheet metal	1,000.00	100.00
2	Carpentry	4,166.90	620.00
3	Tailoring	Nil	Nil
4	Cane & Bamboo . . .	222.74	103.00
5	Leather	273.60	37.50
	Total .	**5,663.24**	**860.50**

4.60. The value of total goods produced and sold in the centre from its beginning in the year 1962-63 to 1969-70 is given below in Table No. 44.

TABLE NO. 44

Total goods produced and sold in the centre in the different years

Year	Name of the crafts and value of goods produced and sold					
	Sheet Metal		Caprentry		Tailoring	
	Produced	Sold	Produced	Sold	Produced	Sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962-63. .	2,573.32	2,254.89	..	..	1,097.18	563.51
1963-64 .	740.10	506.45	187.25	194.33	3,718.42	1,217.91
1964-65 .	2,161.59	1,640.26	2,562.26	2,155.67	2,045.70	1,905.08
1965-66 .	7,759.14	7,083.86	5,949.96	5,675.61	4,656.98	3,945.43
1966-67 .	9,627.50	8,359.86	4,413.79	4,528.00	6,824.31	6,760.15
1967-68 .	4,115.85	3,765.08	4,468.00	3,535.59	4,052.33	3,516.35
1968-69. .	5,969.15	4,929·38	5,073.35	5,359.77	4,575.80	3,838.20
1969-70.	4,917.80.	5,988.30	6,207.45	6,441.86	4,021.83	4,014.99
Total.	**37,864.45**	**34,528.08**	**28,862.06**	**27,890.83**	**30,992.55**	**25,761·62**

TABLE NO. 44—*Contd.*

Year	Name of the crafts and value of goods produced and sold					
	Cane & Bamboo		Leather Goods		Total	
	Produced	Sold	Produced	Sold	Produced	Sold
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1962.63 .	557.91	514.42	..	..	4,228.41	3,332.82
1963-64 .	1,292.18	826.55	..	..	5,937.95	2,745.24
1964-65 .	1,378·60	1,115.20	..	..	8,148.15	6,816.21
1965-66 .	2,933.20	2,638.00	..	..	21,299.28	19,342.90
1966-67 .	2,459.13	2,027·50	..	..	23,324.73	21,675.51
1967-68 .	1,178.45	1,053.90	..	..	13,814.639	11,870.92
1968-69 .	2,505.25	2,485.10	..	..	18,123.55	16,612.45
1969-70 .	1,602.75	1,505.27	2,261.16	1,106.77	19,010.99	19,057.19
Total .	**13,907.47**	**12,165.94**	**2,261.16**	**1,105.77**	**113,887.69**	**101,453.24**

From a comparative study of the production and sale of the articles at the centre in 8 years, it appears that the maximum production figured in the year 1966-67 when the total production was worth Rs. 23,324.73. Second in ladder comes the production of 1965-66 during which year craft goods worth of Rs. 21,299.29 were produced. It is followed by the financial year 1969-70 when the production valued about Rs. 19,010.99 was made in the centre. It also appears from the given figures that more than 85-90 per cent products are sold either in the open market or to the order suppliers.

4.61. There are several rice mills mostly located on Sita Ram Dalmia Road and Lalgarh *Mohalla*. The mill owners purchase paddy from the neighbouring rural areas and process them in their mills to supply outside. Oil mills and flour mills are scattered in different parts of the town. Products of these mills are mostly consumed locally. Two or three *chura* mills have also sprang up in the town very recently. A oil company named as 'Lakshmi Bilas Hair

Oil' is functioning in this town and is located in Bawan Bigha *Mohalla* for the last 3-4 years. Oils, bottles and other perfumeries are imported here from Calcutta and other towns and only processing, packing and labling are done at Madhupur.

4.62. A glass factory under the name of Baidyanath Glass Factory has recently been opened. Though the building of the factory is incomplete, the production has already started. Presently this factory is manufacturing lantern chimney, glass tumblers of various sizes, glass jars and baby feeders only. They proposed to expand the range of production after the factory is fully established.

4.63. *Construction*—In 1971 Census, altogether 133 persons were returned under the industrial category "Construction". Of them 127 are males and only six are females. These workers are mostly engaged in the house and road construction carried on inside the town. They include both the skilled and unskilled labourers.

4.64. *Trade and Commerce*—Altogether 1,369 persons with 1,348 heads of male and only 21 heads of female have been returned from the town during the Census of 1971 under this category. Maximum number of the workers have been shown under this industrial classification which clearly indicates that the town is an important centre of commerce and trade. As reported from the Municipal Office, 205 establishments of different nature excluding betel shops are running at Madhupur town. As reported by the municipal authorities, there are 67 grocery shops, 21 shops dealing in sweetmeats and other refreshments, 102 tea and snaks establishment, seven goldsmith's workshops, three shops dealing in utensils, 14 cloth shops and one Radio shop. 30 Commercial schedules were canvassed for the selected establishments of the town on sample basis. Table No. 45 showing the category of names among the sampled establishments is placed overleaf.

TABLE NO. 45

No. of shops having the category of name which deal with articles of type

Category of name	Leather goods	Grocery	Electric goods	Cycle-shop	Petrol Pump	Textile	General Merchandise	Book	Sweet meat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
After some place	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Types of articles dealt with	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
After name of owner	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
After name of some person	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
After name of Country	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
No-name	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**

Category of name	Medicines	Bidi	Hotel	Saloon	Restaurants	Hotel Restaurants	Soap	Jewellery	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
After some place	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Types of articles dealtwith	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
After name of owner	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	13
After name of some person	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
After name of Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No-name	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**30**

Out of 30 sample establishments, four have been named after some place, four after types of articles dealt with, 13 the maximum number after the name of owners, five after the name of some persons and two after the name of country or state. There are two such establishments which bear no name.

4.65. Table No. 46 gives the age of the establishment covered in the sample study with reference to the commodities dealt with.

TABLE NO. 46

Age of establishments with reference to commodities dealt with

Type of establishment	No. of shops established					
	Within 5 years	6—10 yrs.	11—20 yrs.	21—40 yrs.	41—80 yrs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grocery and Provision.	..	..	2	1	1	4
Textile . . .	..	1	1	..	..	2
Electric goods . .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lether goods . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cycle shop . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Petrol Pump . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Jewellery . .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Medicine shop . .	1	1	..	1	..	3
Hotel . . .	1	1	..	..	..	2
Hotel & Restaurant .	1	..	..	1	..	2
Restaurant . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1
General Merchandise .	2	1	..	1	..	4
Biri shop . .	1	1	..	..	..	2
Book shop . .	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sweetmeat shop .	..	1	..	..	1	2
Hair cutting saloon .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soap . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	7	8	6	7	2	30

It appears from the above statement that out of 30 sample establishments in the town seven have been started within five years, eight started between 6-10 years back, six are 11-12 years old, 7 started 21-40 years back and lastly two establishments are reported to be above 41 years old. Out of these last two shops, one is a grocery and provision shop and the second deals in sweetmeats.

4.66. Table No. 47 giving the nature of relationship of the shop-employees with their employers has been furnished below :

TABLE NO. 47

Relationship between shop employees and employers

Type of Establishments	No. of shops where workers are family members only and are		No. of shops where workers are mainly members as well as paid employees and are		No. of shops where workers are paid employees only and are	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grocery and Provision.	..	..	4	..	..	..
Textile . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..
Electric goods . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Leather goods . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cycle shop . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet meat shop .	..	..	2	..	..	..
Petrol shop. . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine shop . .	..	..	3	..	..	..
General Merchandise .	4	..	..	..	..	..
Biri Shop . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hotel . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hotel-*cum*-Restaurant .	..	..	..	..	2	..
Haircutting saloon .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurant . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Jewellery shop . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Soap . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bhook shop . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**12**	..	**15**	..	3	..

All the workers in the above shops are males. 12 out of 30, are such where family members themselves are looking after the establishments in 15 shops besides the family workers some paid employees have also been observed for assistance and three establishments are entirely in charge of the paid employees.

4.67. Regarding relation between communities of paid employees and the employers, Table No. 48 has been placed below to clear the position.

TABLE NO. 48

Relation between community of workers and community of the employers

Community of workers	Number of workers whose employers belong to the communities of		
	Hindu	Muslims	Christian
1	2	3	4
Hindu	155	15	..
Muslims . . .	15	32	..
Christians . . .	..	..	..
Total .	**170**	**47**	..

It is clear from the above statement that out of 217 paid employees, 155 Hindus and 15 Muslims have been employed by the Hindu employers and at the same time the Muslims employers have given services to 32 Muslims and 15 Hindus. Among the Christians there is neither an employer nor an employee.

4.68. The shop establishments are generally housed in *pucca* buildings or tiled-roof houses. The shop premises are generally clear and hygienic. They are adequately furnished. Some of the shops have also displayed windows. The shops are closed once a week.

4.69. The customers are mostly local. Of course, medicine and mercantile shops attract customers from the neighbouring rural areas also. And so do the rice mills, which attracts cultivators in considerable number to transact business of buying and selling of rice and paddy in these mills.

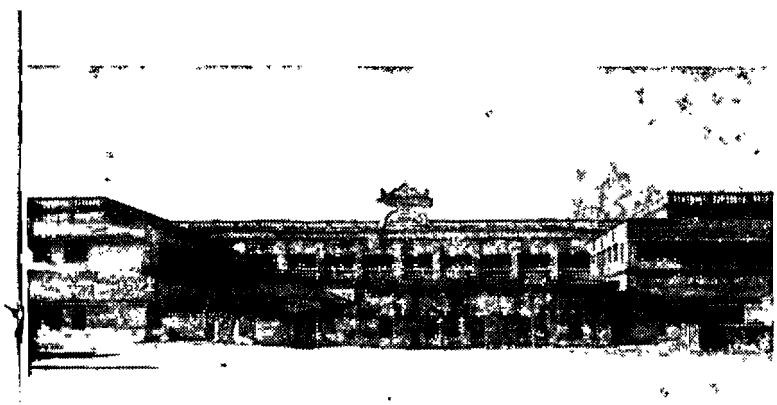
4.70. A weekly market is held at Madhupur near the railway bridge. It is known as Ram Chandra Bazar. It is held on every Friday on a large scale, though a daily market sits here in the morning in which mostly vegetables from the nearby villages are supplied for local sale. A cattle market is also held on Friday near the *Dalmia Koop.* Cattle of indigenous breed are brought here from the local villages for transaction. No fairs are held in the Madhupur town. During the *Puja,* large number of idoles of goddess Durga are installed in the various localities of the town. The whole town wears a festive look. This attracts the village folks in substantial number. At the time of *makar shankranti* there is huge gathering at Burheshwari a religious place out side the town and the entire locality appears to be a big fair. Temporary shops and establishments spring up and a joyous mood is reflected everywhere.

4.71. *Source of Finance*—Though it was rather difficult to obtain the source of finance for all the individual shops in the town, efforts were made to get the same by asking some direct questions from the shop-keepers. But they did not give satisfactory reply. Most of them said that they run their establishments from their own finance, some had incurred loans from Private money-lenders and some from bank also.

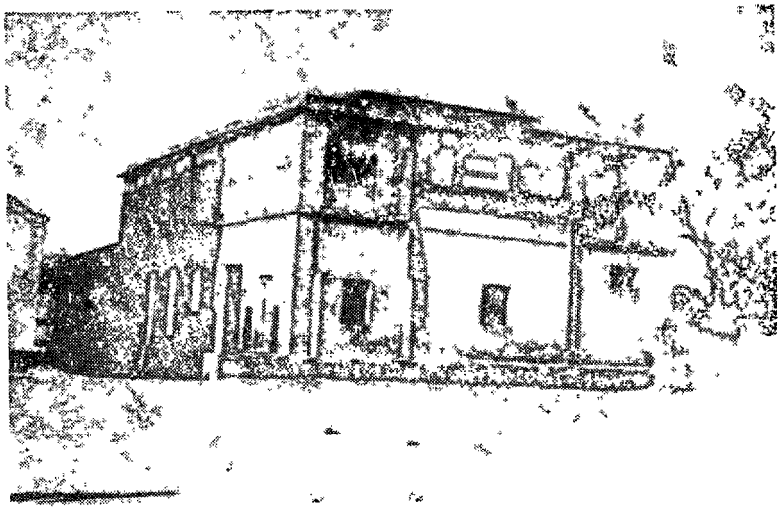
4.72. Regarding the money-lenders, a short reference has already been made earlier in this chapter. And so far banks are concerned, the Allahabad Bank is running in this town since 13th May 1964. This Bank is housed in a rented building at Gandhi *Chowk* and is staffed with one officer, two clerks, one cashier and four subordinate staff. The working hours of the bank are from 10-30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. on week days and from 10-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays.



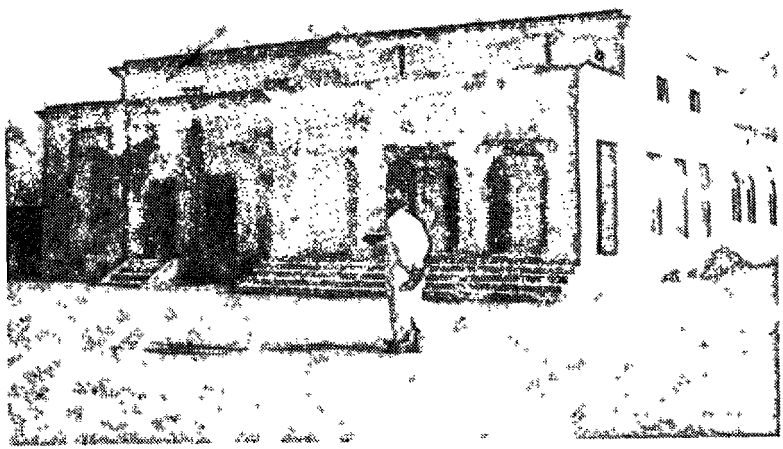
Madhupur Municipal Office



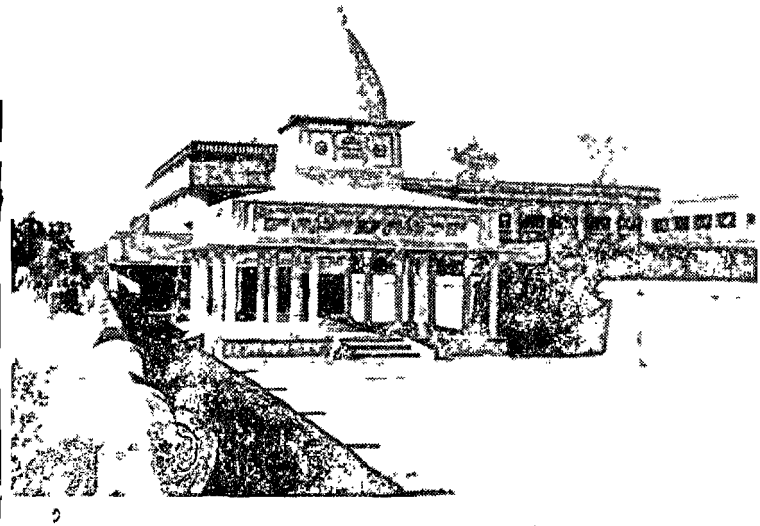
A view of the George Edward High School



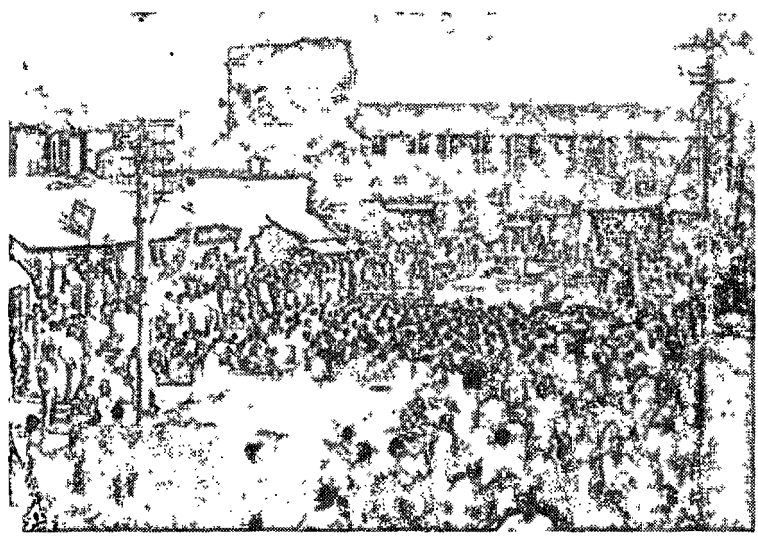
Building of the Govt. Grain Gola



The Durga Temple



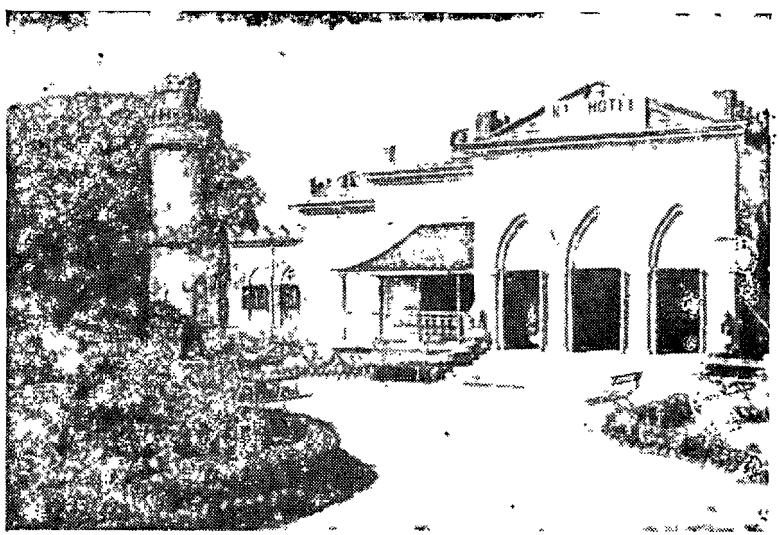
A view of Arya Samaj Yagvashala



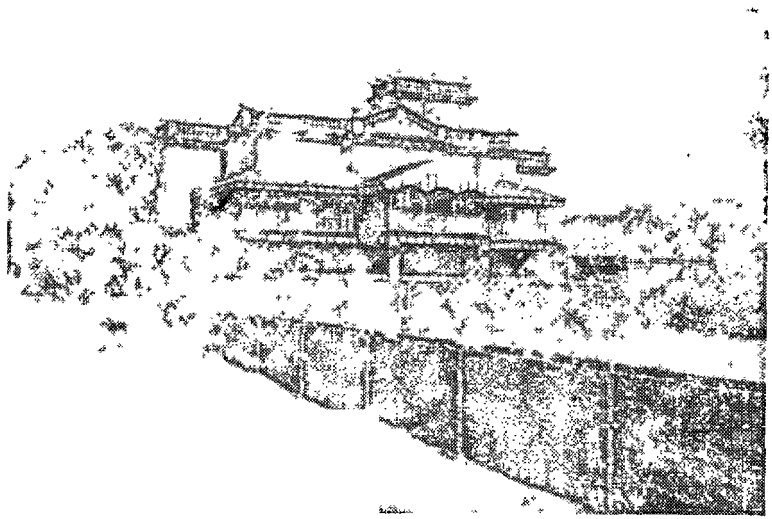
Gandhi Chowk-the central area of town



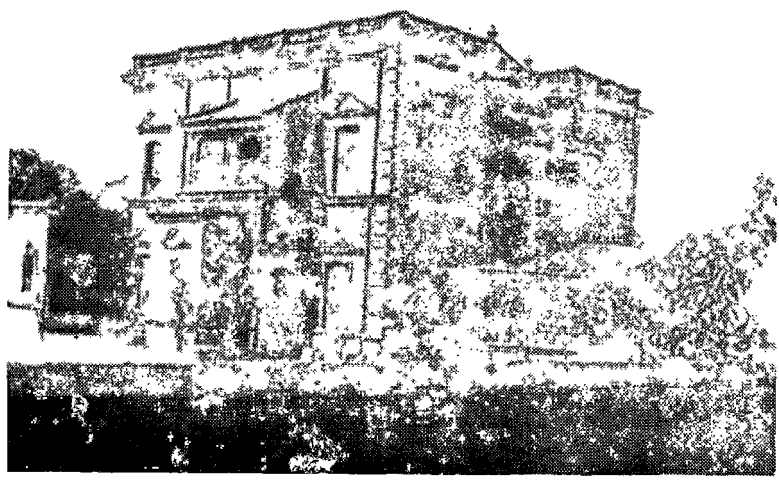
Cosmopolitan Institute of Rly. Department



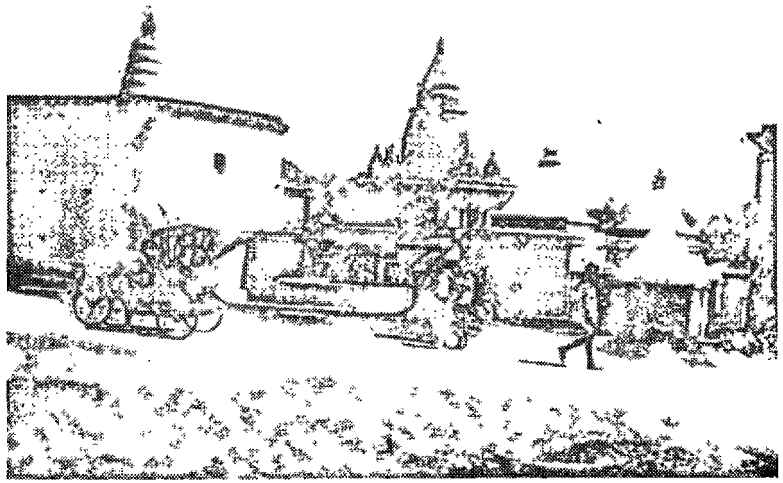
Raj Hotel



Another view of a house of an upper class family



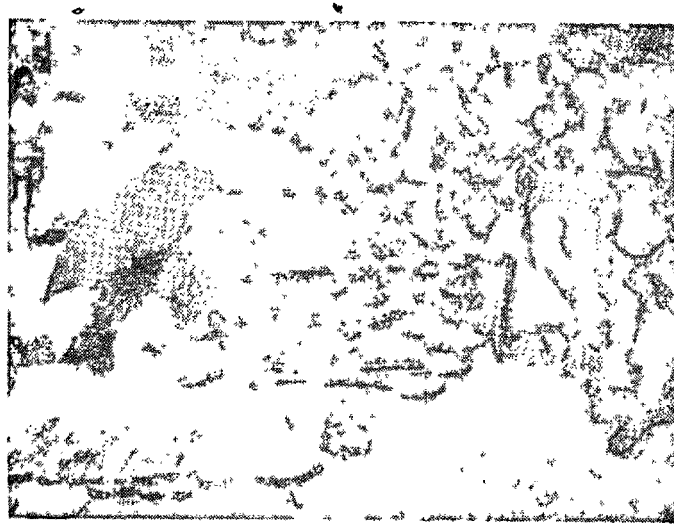
House of an upper class family



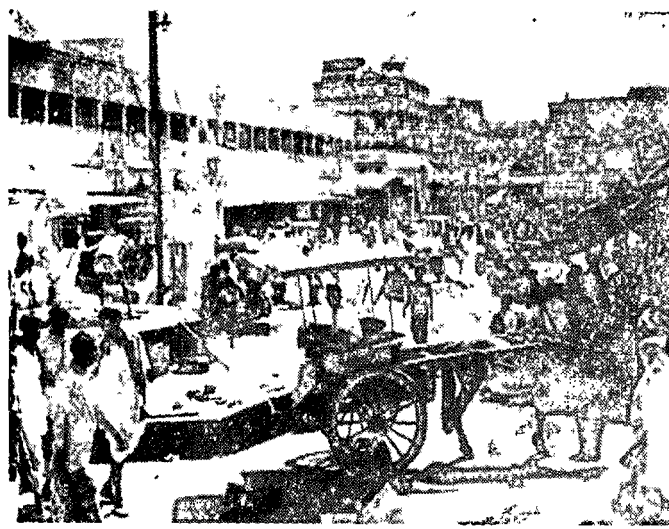
A view of Panch Mandir



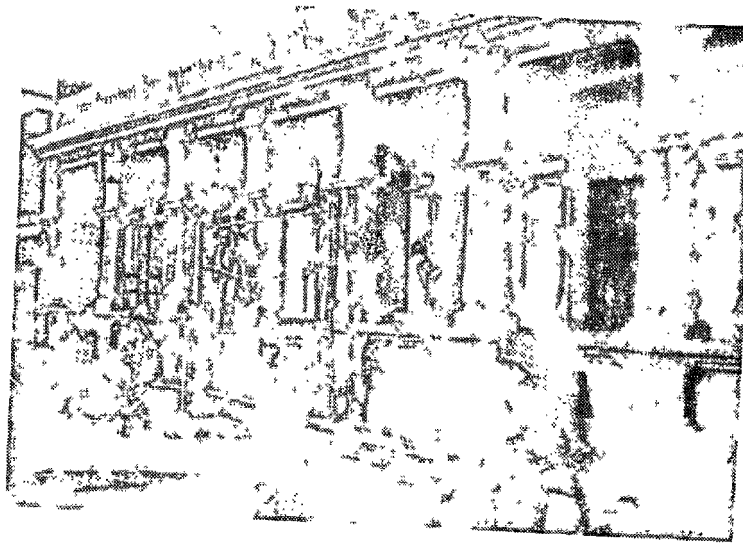
A view of Town Street



Household utensils. Agricultural tools and implements sold in the market



Another view of Gandhi Chowk



The front view of the New Dharam Shala



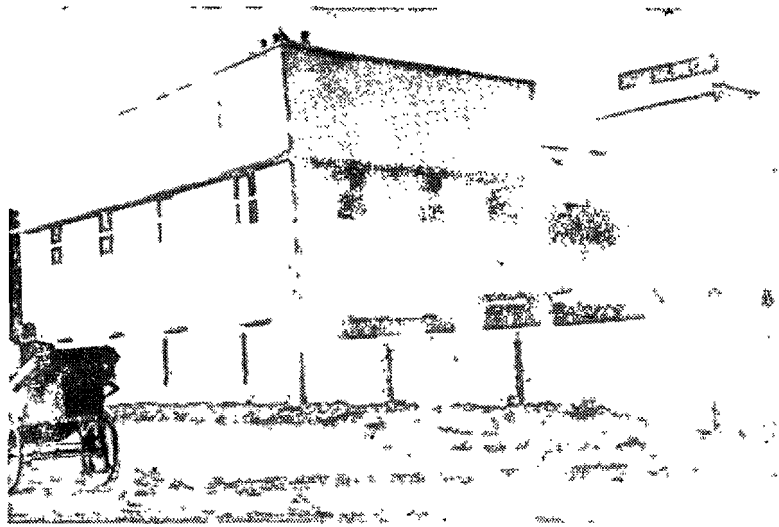
Bus Stand near Dalmia Koop



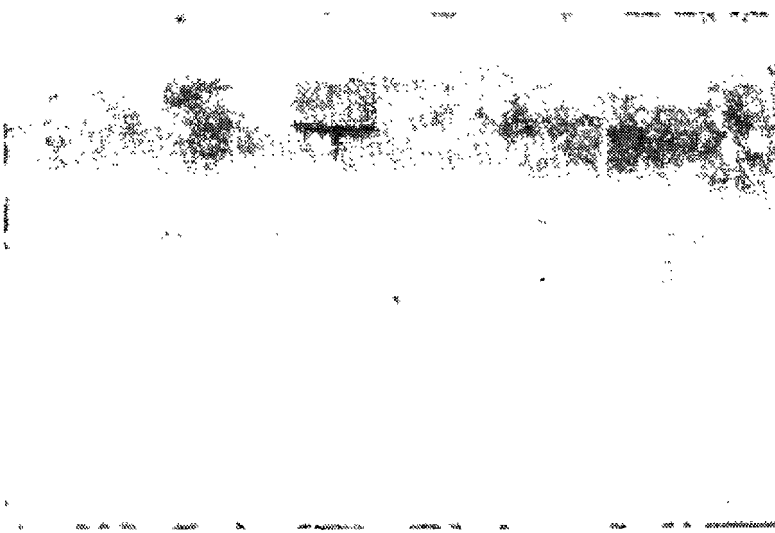
A view of the reconstructive Surgical hospital



Houses in the Harijan colony



Carmel School at Madhupur



Madhupur Railway Station



Inner view of Ram Janki Mandir

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Ethnic composition of the population

5.1. According to the sample schedules, Madhupur is mainly inhabited by three religious groups, i.e., Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus constitute the dominant population in the town followed by a sizeable population of Muslims. The Christians are but a few only. There are altogether 122 households of the Hindus, 80 of the Muslims and only two of the Christians in the sample.

5.2. By and large, Madhupur town has a mixed population of different ethnic groups. Since the members of one ethnic group have a tendency to cluster together, there is natural preponderance of one ethnic group in one area, and of others, in other area. But no ward or *Mohalla* is exclusively inhabited by any single group or community.

5.3. Mohammedans are mostly concentrated at khalasipara, Panahiyakola, Lalgarh and Madina. Bengalis have preferred the outskirts of the town for their residance. Being mostly engaged in business, the *Marwaris* have found their abode in the main *bazar* in the *Gandhi Chawk* and the surrounding areas. A few households of Christians live on the Nabibux Road and at Minabazar locality. The Hindus have a preponderant position in most of the *mohallas* of the town.

5.4. Certain areas of the town have been named after a particular community owing to their predominance in that area. Such areas are Napitpara and Dhobipara at Minabazar *Mohalla;* Chamartoli at Bherwa, Minabazar and Chandmari; Gareritoli and Barhitoli at Seikhpura; Harijan or Mehtar colony and Kumhartoli at Bherwa and Santaltoli

at Barbad and Patharchapti. Table No. 49 shows the ethnic composition of the town dwellers as also their religion.

TABLE NO. 49

Ethnic composition of the population by religion

Total Population			Name of Religion			
			Christianity		Hinduism	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22,989	12,071	10,918	99	254	7,763	6,846

Name of Religion							
Islam		Jainism		Sikhism		Other religion and persuasion	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4,199	3,817	1	..	6	..	3	1

It appears from the table that the majority of the town people follow Hinduism. Out of 22,989 heads 14,609 follow Hinduism. The next major segment of the town population follow the Islam. There are 8,016 followers of Islam. The Christians are only 353 in number. Among the Christians the females outnumber their males by two and a half. Sikhism is followed by only six males and similarly, Jainism by only a lone male member. Three males and one female have been returned under other religions and persuasion.

5.5. Ethnic composition of the population by mother tongue has been shown in Table No. 50 below :

TABLE NO. 50

Ethnic composition of the population by mother-tongue

Name of mother-tongue	Total Speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4
Bengali . . .	2,106	1,082	1,024
Bhojpuri . . .	71	49	22
English . . .	79	24	55

1	2	3	4
Gujarati . . .	52	32	20
Hindi . . .	12,040	6,356	5,684
Khortha/Khotta . .	2	1	1
Kol	10	5	5
Konkani . . .	3	..	3
Madrasi . . .	7	3	4
Magahi/Magadhi . .	242	124	118
Maithili . . .	40	25	15
Malayalam . . .	12	6	6
Marathi . . .	4	1	3
Marwari . . .	354	178	176
Gorkhali/Nepali . .	30	22	8
Oriya	3	3	..
Punjabi . . .	35	23	12
Rajasthani . . .	39	21	18
Santali . . .	919	470	449
Sindhi . . .	7	3	4
Tamil	6	5	1
Telugu	11	6	5
Urdu	6,917	3,632	3,285
Total . . .	**22,989**	**12,071**	**10,918**

As the table above would indicate, Hindi is the dominant language of the town, spoken by 52.4 per cent of the total population. *Hindi* is followed by *Urdu,* spoken by 30.1 per cent. The next place is occupied by the *Bangla* language represented by 9.2 per cent of the population. The rest of 20 languages spoken in the town have their numbers in hundreds and tens. To mention a few, *Santali* is spoken by 919 persons, *Marwari* by 354 persons and *Magahi/Magadhi* by 242 persons, *Khortha* and *Konkani* find place according to number in the bottom, being spoken by two and three persons only.

5.6. Table No. 51 below shows the population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in the town as well as their educational particulars.

TABLE NO. 51

No. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and their educational Particulars

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Caste not classified	S.	Total population			Illiterate		Literate	
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chamar	(S. Caste)	779	403	376	283	360	120	16
Dusadh	,,	231	120	111	37	90	83	21
Turi	,,	203	100	103	79	99	21	4
Pasi	,,	63	35	28	11	22	24	6
Dhobi	,,	231	120	111	76	101	44	10
Dom	,,	90	42	48	37	47	5	1
Mehtar	,,	363	180	183	118	182	62	1
Musahar	,,	84	38	46	32	46	6	..
Rajwar	,,	248	115	133	66	128	49	5
Bhogta	,,	5	2	3	2	3	..	..
Bantar	,,	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Santals	(S. Tribes)	811	403	408	323	382	80	26
Castes other than Scheduled Tribes/ Castes		200	101	99	90	99	11	..
Total		**3,311**	**1,662**	**1,649**	**1,157**	**1,559**	**505**	**90**

It appears from the above table that the scheduled caste form 10.88 per cent of the total population of the town whereas the scheduled tribes are represented only by 3.53 per cent. Taking scheduled castes and other castes together 19.07 per cent are literate and among the scheduled tribes the percentage of literacy goes only up to 13.07. When the

literacy rate is worked out separately for each of the scheduled castes and tribes living in the town, it is found that except for Dusadh and Pasi, it goes below 20 per cent in all of them. The highest number of literates are found among Pasis—30 out of 63, i.e., 47.52 per cent. Similarly, among Dusadh 105 out of 231 persons (45.45 per cent) are literate.

Marital Status

5.7. The marital status of the general population of Madhupur town has been tabulated on the basis of 80 per cent non-sample slips of 1971 Census. The table below shows the distribution of population by age, sex and marital status.

TABLE NO. 52

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age groups	Total population			Persons who are Never Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—9 yrs	5,482	2,716	2,766	2,716	2,762
10—14 ,,	2,469	1,318	1,151	1,300	1,047
15—19 ,,	1,692	899	793	757	315
20—24 ,,	1,455	770	685	365	16
25—29 ,,	1,260	646	614	199	7
30—34 ,,	1,289	666	623	50	6
35—39 ,,	1,111	589	522	23	7
40—44 ,,	1,015	604	411	14	3
45—49 ,,	723	436	287	7	..
50—54 ,,	628	379	249	5	1
55—59 ,,	366	183	183	2	2
60—64 ,,	381	189	192	11	2
65—69 ,,	207	97	110	3	2
70 yrs & above	312	164	148	6	..
All Ages	**18,390**	**9,656**	**8,734**	**5,458**	**4,170**

Age groups	Persons who are							
	Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0— 9 yrs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
10—14 ,,	18	103	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19 ,,	141	476	1	2	..	..	..	..
20—24 ,,	397	663	5	2	3	4	..	..
25—29 ,,	437	597	10	10	..	..	..	..
30—34 ,,	605	588	10	27	1	2	..	..
35—39 ,,	552	469	13	46	1	..	..	..
40—44 ,,	558	360	29	48	2	..	1	..
45—49 ,,	409	212	20	75	..	..	..	..
50—54 ,,	345	150	28	97	1	..	..	1
55—59 ,,	162	6	19	100	..	75	..	..
60—64 ,,	146	60	32	130	..	..	..	..
65—69 ,,	76	35	18	73	..	..	..	..
70 yrs & above	115	36	43	112	..	..	..	..
All Ages	**3,961**	**3,755**	**228**	**723**	**8**	**81**	**1**	**5**

While taking all age-groups into consideration, the percentage of never married males and females is the highest. Among males it comes to 56.53 and among the females 47.74. The highest percentage comes under the classification of 'married persons' which is 44.02 for males and 42.99 for females. The number of widows is almost four times that of widowers. Among divorced and separated persons also the percentage of females is much higher in relation to males. This is 0.93 in case of females and 0.08 in case of males. The percentage of persons whose marital status remained unspecified, is negligible in case of both the sexes.

5.8. In 1971 Census persons aged nine years or less *ipso facto*, were treated as 'never married', irrespective of returns actually made in the slips. The marital status of boys and girls between the age group 10-14 comes for consideration

first. Overwhelmingly the boys and girls in this age-group are unmarried. In case of boys it is 98.63 per cent and in case of girls it is 90.96 per cent. The small proportion of boys and girls who are married in this age-group come into the category of 'child marriages'. Though the instance of child marriages is gradually declining, yet it is very high in proportion to boys. The girls outnumber the boys by almost eight times. Between the age-group 15-34 it appears that more than 90 per cent of the girls are married before they attain 25 years of age and more than 97 per cent before they are 30. As a matter of fact, more than 50 per cent are already married before they are 20. Among boys more than 50 per cent are married between the age-group 20-24 years and more than 90 per cent before 35. The percentage of divorce and separation is the highest between the age-group 20-24 in both the sexes. It is 0.39 in case of young men and 0.58 in case of young women. Maladjustment between the newly weds, incompatibility and barrenness are generally the reasons for the high proportion of divorces and separations in this age-group as compared to higher age-groups when couples mostly adjust and understand each other. The percentage of widowhood is the highest. It is 4.34 in case of females in the age-group 30-34 and almost four times that of widowerhood.

5.9. Between the age-group 35-59 when a person is considered to be middle aged, the percentage of 'never married' persons naturally dwindles low. The universality of marriage in India is an accepted fact. In the age-group 35-59 only 3.99 per cent males and 1.34 per cent females remain unmarried. This percentage further reduces in the age-group 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, and lastly remains only 1.09 per cent for both the sexes in the age-group 55-59. The number of spinsters is zero in the age-group 45-49. In this age category the proportion of married males overtakes the married females in contrast to the age-group 15-34. Reason is the growing higher percentage of widowhood. Males generally remarry after the death of the spouse but the

females do not. These account for the percentage of more than 90 per cent of the males with their living wives till the age of 54, which reduces to 58 percent before they attain 60 years of age. The percentage of females with their husbands alive stands at 89.59 in the age-group 35-39 and decline sharply to 3.28 in age-group 55-59.

5.10. The state of widowhood is naturally higher in the higher age-groups. It increases from 8.81 per cent between the age-group 35-39 to 54.65 per cent in age-group 55-59. It far outnumbers the percentage of widowers in all the age-groups. It is more than four times in the age-group 35-39, more than six times between age-group 45-49 and more than five times in the age-groups 50-54 and 55-59. The reason as stated earlier is the common practice of widowers remarrying and also higher percentage of mortality among males in middle and advance ages. The percentage of divorced and separated females is alarmingly high in the age-group 55-59 being 40.98 per cent in case of females. This is surprisingly nil in case of males.

In the advanced age-groups the incidence of widowhood is naturally the highest. It is 75.68 per cent in the age-group 70 years and above.

5.11. Distribution of population by age, sex and education can be seen in the following Table No. 53 prepared on 80 per cent sample slips of 1971 Census :

TABLE NO. 53

Distribution of population by age, sex and education

Educational levels	Males / Females	Age-group 0—4 yrs	5—9 yrs	10—14 yrs	15—19 yrs	20—24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35 yrs and above	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate . .	M	1,278	791	403	139	183	436	925	4,155
	F	1,291	996	452	378	376	790	1,505	5,788
(1) Literate without educational levels.	M	4	585	334	137	92	205	528	1,885
	F	1	449	340	120	116	197	317	1,540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Primary	M	..	54	272	88	84	158	270	926
	F	..	28	170	75	71	82	99	525
(3) Middle	M	..	4	307	361	193	216	417	1,498
	F	..	1	184	143	75	123	136	662
(4) Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	M	..	..	2	171	186	240	418	1,017
	F	..	..	5	76	39	40	40	200
(5) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	M	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	M	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Graduate degree other than technical degree.	M	..	..	..	2	27	37	51	117
	F	..	..	..	1	7	5	5	18
(8) Post graduate degree other than technical degree.	M	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	11
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Engineering and Technology.	M	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	7
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Medicine	M	..	..	..	1	1	4	12	18
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Teaching	M	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	11
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total Population	**P**	**2,574**	**2,908**	**2,469**	**1,692**	**1,455**	**2,549**	**4,743**	**18,390**
	M	**1,282**	**1,434**	**1,318**	**899**	**770**	**1,312**	**2,641**	**9,656**
	F	**1,292**	**1,474**	**1,151**	**793**	**685**	**1,237**	**2,102**	**8,734**

The table shows that 14 per cent population are in the age-group 0-4 years. Of them five including four males and one female have been returned as literate without educational standard. About 15.3 per cent population are in the age-group 5-9 years and of them only about 39 per cent population are literate. Similarly, about 13.4 per cent population are in the age-group 10-14 years, about 9 per cent in the age-group 15-19 years; 7.9 per cent in the age-group 20-24 years; 14 per cent in the age-group 25-34 years and about 25.8 per cent in the age-group 35 years and above.

5.12. Similarly, if the distribution of the literate persons are considered on the basis of their levels of education, it is found that 40.54 per cent population are literate without educational standard, 17.18 per cent have read or are reading in the Primary schools, 25-51 per cent in the middle schools and 14.41 per cent in Matriculation or Higher Secondary schools. Only seven males are non-technical diploma certificate holders which is not equal to degree and four males are technical diploma or certificate holders of the same standard. Only 117 males and 18 females are the certificate holders of graduate degree other than technical degree. Only 11 males are post graduate degree holders. Of seven persons in Engineering and Technology, five fall in the age-group 25-34 years and one each in the age-groups 20-24 years and 35 years and above. Similarly out of 18 in Medicine, 12 are about 35 years of age, four are between the age of 25-34 and one each between the age-groups of 20-24 years and 15-19 years. Lastly, there are 11 males and one female in teaching job. Of them nine males are in the age-group of 35 years and more while two are in the age-group of 25-34 years. The lone female falls between the age-group of 20-24 years.

5.13. Regarding the distribution of population by age at marriage and time of marriage, a table has been prepared from the canvassed household schedules of the town. The same table is furnished at page 155.

TABLE NO. 54

Sexwise distribution of population by age at marriage and time of marriage

Time of marriage	Total		Number of marriages where age at marriage was			
			below 10 yrs		10—14 yrs	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Within 5 years . .	52	60	1	2	3	20
5—9 years . .	30	32	1	5	3	11
10—14 years .	34	38	4	9	3	11
15—19 years .	37	33	..	4	4	10
20—24 years .	42	41	1	9	3	12
25—39 years .	80	80	..	12	5	31
40 years & above.	28	35	4	8	7	12
Total . .	**303**	**319**	**11**	**49**	**28**	**107**

Time of marriage	Number of marriges where age at marriage was							
	15—19 yrs		20—24 yrs		25—29 yrs		30 years and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Within 5 years .	17	32	25	4	3	1	3	1
5—9 years . .	10	13	12	2	4	1	..	..
10—14 years .	12	10	10	5	2	1	3	2
15—19 years .	11	18	16	..	2	1	4	..
20—24 years .	14	13	13	4	6	3	5	..
25—39 years .	25	34	33	2	13	1	4	..
40 years & aobve .	8	15	7	..	1	..	1	..
Total . . .	**97**	**135**	**116**	**17**	**31**	**8**	**20**	**3**

The table shows that there are 303 married males and 319 married females. 52 out of 303 married males and 60 out of 319 married females were married within five years. Of these 52 married males, one was married at the age below ten years, three in the age-group of 10-14 years, 17 in the age-group of 15-19 years, 25 in the age-group of 20-24 years and three each in the age-groups of 25-29 and 30 years and above. And out of 60 married females, two were married at the age below ten years, 20 in the age-group of 10-14 years, 32 in the age-group of 15-19 years, four in the age-group of 20-24 years and one each in the age-groups of 25-29 and 30 years and above.

5.14. 30 males and 32 females were married between the age of five to nine years. Of them one male and five females were married at the age below ten years; three males and 11 females in the age-group of 10-14 years, ten males and 13 females in the age-group of 15-19 years, 12 males and two females in the age-group of 20-24 years and four males and one female in the age-group of 25-29 years.

5.15. Majority of the males got married before attaining the age of 24. Out of 303, 252 have been married before 24 years of age. Unlike the males the majority of the females have been married before attaining the age of 19 years. Out of 319 only 28 females have been married after the age of 20 years.

5.16. 11 males and 49 females have been reported to be married at the age below ten years and at the same time 20 males and three females after crossing the age of 30 years. This shows that the females are tied in matrimonial bondage at the earlier age than their male counterparts.

5.17. Table No. 55 showing distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by Educational group, present age and age at marriage has been given at page 157 for a clear conception.

TABLE NO. 55

Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by Educational Group, present Age and Age at Marriage

Age at marriage	Present Age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W.	B	W.	B	W	B	W	B	W.	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate										
All Ages	**2,370**	**326**	**60**	..	**69**	**40**	**358**	**70**	**425**	**59**
Less than 13	827	68	60	..	42	20	105	21	125	8
13—17	1,082	213	..	..	27	20	237	40	178	43
18—22.	425	42	..	..	..	..	16	9	126	7
23—27.	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 + .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Up to Matriculation										
All Ages	**1,137**	**175**	**25**	..	**174**	**16**	**174**	**43**	**101**	**37**
Less than 13	341	36	25	..	5	..	25	10	30	4
13—17	699	118	..	..	169	16	129	26	55	30
18—22.	83	18	..	..	..	..	20	5	16	3
23—27.	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 +	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Matriculation

Age at Marriage	Present Age: All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Ages	**224**	**30**	..	..	**75**	**1**	**87**	**11**	**27**	**5**
Less than 13 .	52	4	..	..	3	..	8	..	5	..
13—17.	132	23	..	..	22	1	59	11	19	4
18—22.	38	2	..	..	.	..	20	..	3	1
23—27	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+ .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

University Graduate

All Ages	**24**	..	..	..	..	..	**7**	..	**10**	..
Less than 13 .	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..
13—17.	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..
18—22.	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
23—27.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+ .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Illiterate

Age at marriage	Present Age: 28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Ages	**420**	**92**	**359**	**32**	**215**	**23**	**204**	**8**	**260**	**2**
Less than 13	132	10	97	6	88	1	73	2	105	..
13—17	198	67	183	18	91	19	104	6	69	..
18—22	68	14	73	8	29	2	27	..	86	2
23—27	21	..	6	..	7	1	..	..	..	..

Age at marriage	Present Age 28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	1	1	—	—	..	—	—	..	..	..
Up to Matriculation										
All Ages	**87**	**81**	**177**	**19**	**252**	**12**	**93**	**3**	**104**	**4**
Less than 13	20	12	51	5	93	3	39	1	53	1
13—17	50	24	113	12	98	7	45	..	40	1
18—22	11	5	12	2	9	1	8	2	7	..
23—27	5	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
28+	1	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Matriculation										
All Ages	**36**	**6**	**24**	**5**	**17**	..	**8**	..	..	..
Less than 18	11	3	11	1	9	..	5	..	..	..
18—17	15	4	8	3	6	..	3	..	..	..
18—22	8	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Graduate										
All Ages	**4**	..	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age at marriage not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :—W for women.
B for births.

It appears from the table that among the currently married women 2,370 are illiterate and of them only 326 have given birth to a child during the last one year. Out of these 326, 68 have been married within the age of 13 years, 213 between 13-17 years, 42 between 18-22 years, one above 23 years but below 27 years and lastly for two women, their age at marriage was not stated. Of these 68 child bearing women, 20 belong to age-group 13-17 years, 21 to 18-22 years, eight to 23-27 years, ten to 28-32 years, six to 33-37 years, one to 38-42 years and two belong to 43-47 years of age. 213 out of 326 were married at the age between 13-17 years and so far as their present age is concerned, 20 belong to age-group 13-17 years, 40 to 18-22 years, 43 to 23-27 years, 67 to 28-32 years, 18 to 33-37 years, 19 to 38-42 years and six to 43-47 years. Of 42 women who were married at the age between 18-22 years, nine belong to age-group 18-22 years, seven to 23-27 years, 14 to 28-32, years, eight to 33-37 years, two to 38-42 years and two above the age of 48 years. One woman who had been married between the age of 23-27 years and had given birth to a child last year belongs to the age-group 38-42 years. Among the two currently married women who could not ascertain the exact age at their marriage and have given birth to a child last year, belong one each to the age-group 23-27 and 28-32 years.

5.18. There are 1,137 currently married women in the town who have read but below matric classes. Of them 175 have given birth to children during the last year. Of the 175 child bearing women, 36 had been married below the age of thirteen, 118 in the age-group of 13-17 years, 18 in the age-group of 18-22 years, one between 23-27 years of age and two are unaware about their age at marriage. Of these 175 women, 16 belong to the age-group 13-17 years, 43 to age-

group 18-22 years, 37 to 23-27 years, 41 to 28-32 years, 19 to 33-37 years, 12 to 38-42 years and three to the age-group 43-47 years. Four currently married women have also given birth to children at the age of 48 years and above which is supposed to be the period of menopause.

5.19. 224 currently married women have been returned under "Matriculate but less than Graduate". Of them 30 have given birth to children during the last year. Of these thirty women, four were married at the age below 13 years, 23 between the age of 13-17 years, two between the age of 18-22 years and one above 23 but below 27 years of age. Out of these 30 children bearing women, one is in the age-group 13-17 years, 11 in 18-22 years, five in 23-27 years, eight in 28-32 years and five in 33-37 years.

5.20. Similarly, among the degree holders and persons of even higher qualification, there are 24 currently married women but none of them has given birth to a child during the last year. Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage has been prepared from the individual slips during 1971 Census is given in Table No. 56.

5.21. According to Table No. 56 it is apparent that out of 3,755 currently married and 531 child bearing women, 2,471 currently married women and 272 child bearing women follow Hinduism, 1,256 currently married women and 257 child giving women are under Islam and 20 currently married women with two child bearing women are Christians. Eight currently married women have been returned under other religion. After further analysis, it appears that among

TABLE NO. 56

Distribution of currently Married Women and the related births

Age at Marriage	All durations W	All durations B	Duration of marriage: Less than 1 W	Less than 1 B	1—4 W	1—4 B	5—9 W	5—9 B	10—14 W	10—14 B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDUISM										
All ages	**2,471**	**272**	**108**	..	**321**	**34**	**341**	**60**	**327**	**50**
Less than 13	1,108	76	42	..	44	14	121	29	112	6
13—17	980	169	53	..	177	15	147	27	151	37
18—22	353	22	13	..	97	5	68	4	57	7
23—27	27	2	..	..	3	..	5	..	7	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAM										
All ages	**1,256**	**257**	**47**	..	**246**	**27**	**205**	**45**	**181**	**65**
Less than 13	114	32	7	..	11	3	6	3	23	7
13—17	937	184	32	..	186	17	157	36	130	47
18—22	193	39	8	..	45	6	36	6	27	11
23—27	11	1	..	..	4	1	6	..	1	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANITY										
All ages	**20**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	..	**10**	..	**3**	**1**
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18—22	7	1	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
23—27	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..
28 +	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER RELIGION										
All ages	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	**1**	..	**3**	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—W for women

during the last year by religion, present Age and Age at Marriage

15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Not stated		Age at Marriage
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
										HINDUISM
370	71	299	29	274	17	328	8	3	3	**All ages**
149	14	180	11	170	1	290	1	..	..	Less than 13
180	51	103	17	87	15	82	7	..	..	13—17
32	4	15	1	16	1	55	..	..	..	18—22
9	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23—27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	Not stated
										ISLAM
160	**55**	**119**	**31**	**132**	**15**	**165**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**All ages**
16	8	7	4	15	2	29	5	..	..	Less than 13
127	37	104	25	108	11	93	11	..	..	13—17
17	10	8	2	9	2	43	2	..	..	18—22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23—27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Not stated
										CHRISTIANITY
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**All Aages**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 13
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13—17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18—22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23—27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not stated
										OTHER RELIGION
1	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**All ages**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 13
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13—17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18—22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23—27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not state

B for birth

the child giving women who have given birth to children during the last year, the percentage is the highest among the Muslims. 257 out of 1,256 currently married women are reported to have given birth to children during the last year. The second highest percentage is for the Hindus. Among them 272 out of 2,471 currently married women have given birth to children during the last year. Similarly among the Christians 10 per cent currently married women have given birth during the last year, but none among the persons following "other" religion.

5.22. An enquiry was made to the town people regarding the possibilities of inter-religion and inter-caste marriages. People were of the opinion that inter-caste marriage was strictly prohibited among all the communities living at the town, but for inter-religion marriages it was not so strictly observed.

5.23. Widow marriages are reported to be in practice among the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and some backward classes of people. Among the Muslims and Christians this type of marriages are also socially initiated. Divorce is also socially allowed among them and the divorcee has full right to get himself/herself tied again in matrimonial alliance. But among the scheduled tribes where the system of bride price is in vogue, if the husband initiates for divorce, he has to forfeit the claim of bride price to be returned to him, but when it is initiated from the wife's side, she has to repay the bride price before breaking the marital alliance with her present husband. In the widow remarriages many of the functions of marriages are curtailed. Sometimes only the bride groom and bride are united to perform the marriage ceremony. Bride is brought at the house of the groom and marriage is solemnised there after observing certain rituals and customs. This depends upon the person concerned and varies from community to community.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Methodology

6.1. Particulars of migration and settlement of families at Madhupur town have been collected from different sources. Besides analysing the census data of 1971, relevant schedules were also canvassed in some of the selected households of the town and also some of the elites were contacted to throw light on this topic. According to them the original inhabitants of the area, prior to the formation of Madhupur as a town, were the Santals under whose name the district was named as Santal Parganas. Besides the Santals, other tribals and the scheduled castes were the predominating population. Owing to its good climate and locational advantage (being in the midway from Calcutta to Patna) many of the Bengali families from Calcutta started coming to this place for change and the most of them settled here permanently. Thus began the inmigration at Madhupur and slowly and gradually persons from other places also came to settle here for different avocations. Among the temporary settlers are those who are residing in the town in connection with some service either under government, quasi-government or some business organisations.

6.2. Now, we take the statistics of 1971 Census which deal with the migration and settlement of families. In this connection the Census Table D-I dealing with the number of males and females born in the places outside but enumerated in Madhupur town is given overleaf to make the inmigration :

TABLE NO. 57

Number of males and females born in places outside Madhupur town

Birth place	Rural/Urban/ Unclassifiable	Living at Madhupur town		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	Total	18,390	9,656	8,734
A. Born in India . . .	Rural	3,385	1,341	2,044
	Urban	14,770	8,175	6,595
	Unclassifiable	10	8	2
I. Born in the State of enumeration	Rural	2,960	1,120	1,840
	Urban	13,723	7,769	5,954
	Unclassifiable	1	..	1
(a) Place of enumeration . .	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	12,266	7,269	4,977
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
(b) District of enumeration .	Rural	1,635	496	1,139
	Urban	254	77	177
	Unclassifiable	1	..	1
(c) Born in the other district of the state	Rural	1,325	624	701
	Urban	1,203	403	800
	Unclassifiable	..	..	..
II. Other State of India . .	Rural	425	221	204
	Urban	1,047	406	641
	Unclassifiable	3	2	1
B. Beyond India . . .	Total	225	132	93
C. Unclassifiable . . .	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	6	6	..

It is apparent from the above table that out of 18,390 persons 6,124 have taken birth outside Madhupur town. Of them 1,635 persons including 496 males and 1,139 females were born in the rural areas of the district of enumeration. 1,325 persons including 624 males and 701 females have been born in the rural areas of other district of the State and at the same time 1,203 including 403 males and 800 females in the urban places. One male is reported to have been born at unclassifiable place in the district of enumeration. Persons 425 in numbers including 221 males and 204 females are reported to have taken birth in the rural areas and 1,047 including 406 males and 641 females in the urban areas of other States of India. Birth of three persons including two males and a lone female has been reported from unclassifiable places from other states of country. There are six other males about whom the place of birth could not be traced out. As many as 225 persons including 132 males and 93 females have returned the place of their birth outside the country.

6.3. Table No. 58 giving the place of birth of individuals included in the sample by religion and caste is given below:

TABLE NO. 58

Place of birth of individuals by religion and caste

Number of persons who are	Place of birth					
	In referent town	Inside the district	Inside the State	Inside the country	Outside the country	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu—Brahman	47	20	41	6	2	116
Yadava	26	4	..	..	..	30
Koery	19	2	3	4	..	28
Mochi	75	22	..	4	..	101
Kayastha	29	2	13	8	1	53
Dusadh	3	1	..	..	..	4
Thathera	7	..	1	..	..	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barhi	11	1	1	..	..	13
Lohar	1	..	2	..	..	3
Halwai	17	8	6	3	..	34
Bhumihar	11	4	..	..	..	15
Ṭatwa	4	..	2	2	..	8
Pasi	12	1	3	..	..	16
Mehtar	6	..	3	..	..	9
Agarwala	46	6	8	8	4	72
Kahar	27	11	4	2	..	44
Jayaswal	24	..	5	..	..	29
Hajam	4	..	2	..	..	6
Bania	62	10	10	3	..	85
Sonar	5	..	1	6	..	12
Kumhar	27	6	2	..	..	35
Ghatwal	5	..	2	..	..	7
Dhobi	3	..	3	..	..	6
Rajwar	16	11	4	..	..	31
Baṛai	6	1	4	..	..	11
Rajput	4	..	1	..	..	5
Dom	12	5	..	..	..	17
Santal	10	3	..	..	..	13
Khatri	..	..	..	1	..	1
Islam— Malik	2	..	1	..	..	3
Ansari	201	25	6	14	..	246
Sheikh	98	19	8	6	1	132
Saiyed	33	1	1	1	3	39
Rosan	7	..	1	1	..	9
Momin	52	5	1	..	..	58
Pathan	3	2	..	..	..	5
Khan	8	1	..	1	..	10
Siddiqui	6	..	4	..	..	10
Christian—Anglo Indian	7	..	..	4	..	11
Total . . .	**936**	**171**	**143**	**74**	**11**	**1,335**

It appears from the above table that out of 1,335 persons studied in the sample, 936 were born within the town, 171 were born outside Madhupur but inside the district of Santal Parganas, 143 took birth outside the town as well as district, but within the state and 74 persons were born outside the state, but within India. Lastly, 11 persons are reported to have been born outside the country.

6.4. If considered religionwise, it is found that out of 11 Christians, seven were born inside the town and the remaining 4 out of the state but within the country. Similarly, out of 512 Muslims, the maximum number 410 were born within the town, 53 outside the town but within the district, 22 outside the district but within the state, 23 in other States and four are reported to have been born outside the country. Among Hindus four Agarwallas, two Brahmins and one Kayastha were reported to be born outside India, 47 within the country but outside the state, 121 within the State, 118 within the district and 519 within the town itself.

6.5. Characteristics of the places from where migration had taken place can be seen in Table No. 59 below:

TABLE NO. 59

Characteristics of the places from where migration took place in the sample households

Religion	Caste	No. of households that migrate from			
		Village	Town	City	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hinduism	Agarwala	4	1	2	7
	Rajwar	1	..	..	1
	Khatri	..	..	1	1
	Rajput	2	..	..	2
	Kayastha	4	3	1	8
	Kahar	3	..	..	3
	Bhumihar	3	..	..	3
	Barai	..	2	..	2
	Yadava	2	..	..	2
	Brahmin	11	3	1	15
	Mochi	6	1	..	7
	Koery	3	..	..	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Halwai . .	2	..	1	3
	Kumhar .	2	..	..	2
	Sonar	..	2	..	2
	Hajam	2	..	..	2
	Mehtar	1	..	..	1
	Tatwa	1	..	..	1
	Lohar	1	..	..	1
	Barhi	1	..	..	1
	Bania	3	3	..	6
	Jayaswal .	..	..	1	1
	TOTAL . .	**52**	**15**	**7**	**74**
Islam . .	Sheikh . .	4	2	2	8
	Ansari . .	6	2	1	9
	Saiyed . .	..	..	1	1
	Momin . .	2	..	..	2
	Rosan . .	..	1	..	1
	Pathan . .	1	..	..	1
	Khan . .	1	..	..	1
	TOTAL . .	**14**	**5**	**4**	**23**
Christian . .	Anglo Indian .	..	..	2	2
Grand Total . . .		**66**	**20**	**13**	**99**

The table shows that out of 99 migrated households 66 migrated from different villages, 20 from towns and 13 from cities. So far as the religionwise characteristics of migration are concerned among the Hindus, out of 74 households 52 came from villages, 15 from towns and seven from cities. Among the Muslims 14 out of 23 households came from villages, five from towns and four from cities. And lastly both the migrated Christian households came from cities.

6.6. Table No. 60 indicating the reasons for settlement of 101 households at Madhupur has been prepared and is placed on the preceding page.

TABLE NO. 60

Reason for settlement in the town

Reasons	No. of households
In connection with service	39
For earning livelihood	20
For business	30
Climate change	1
Retirement from service	2
Due to rioting	2
Call from relatives	2
Pursuit of profession	3
Total	99

The bulk of the families settled in this town are service-holders. The businessmen come next in number followed by others who settled here to earn their livelihood. Three households settled here in pursuit of their profession. Two each are retired personnel unsettled by rioting came to live with their relations. Among these 99 migrated households 21 are represented only by the working male members and the remaining 78 are living with their family members. Out of four families migrated at Madhupur from the district of Santal Parganas three have got some property at their place of origin. Similarly 57 out of 95 households migrating from other parts of our country have got property at the place from where they came and out of two foreign migrants only one has some property at the place of his origin.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Location where the study was conducted

7.1. The place of study was not confined to particular ward or wards or *mohallas* of the town. Madhupur is a small town and all the areas were within easy reach of the investigating staff. The families were selected after a purposive sampling and proportionate representation to the areas which are densely or sparsely populated. Consequently the maximum number of families selected were from the *Bazar* and Gandhi *Chowk* areas. The *mohallas* or wards forming the extremities of the town where the population was sparse, were naturally represented by lesser number of families.

7.2. As regards ethnic composition most of the wards are multi-ethnic with a predominance of a particular community. The town people reported that no problem was faced by the households with reference to locality and floor on which the house was located. The land of the town is such that it cannot produce filthy appearance even during rainy season as water is soaked away by the sandy soil just after cessation of rain. Moreover, being undulating in location, water does not stay on the uplands upon which the houses of the town have been constructed. It runs away in the low lands far from the town or in the lakes and tanks inside the town itself. People of the locality also live together amicably without giving sentimental or physical troubles to their neighbours. Though minor conflicts occasionally arise, they are subsided and the parties involved forget them for ever. Thus, on the whole, people have no complaint in this respect. In the multi-floored houses also, the same cordial relation exists. Persons living on the ground floor never come in the way of persons of the upper floors and *vice versa*.

7.3. Regarding the identification and the characteristics of neighbourhood "Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences" says "The most distinct characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogenity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents".

"The neighbourhood is also to be found in towns and in cities, specially in residential areas which are not over-densely settled and which possesses a population for the most part homogenous and exhibiting a low rate of mobility".

7.4. Taking the above definition of neighbourhood in view, we find in Madhupur that though no area was identified with particular racial or ethnic group, the sense of true neighbourhood was present among the town people. It was seen during the survey that though they were of different castes, the social and economic status was more or less similar in one area, but this was not applicable in the *bazar* and business areas where a millionaire was living just beside a popper. Such similarity was found among the persons living away from the pie-area of the town. It was reported by the town dwellers that no community or caste barrier came in their way at the time of urgency. One community of the locality was always ready to help the other when necessitated.

7.5. They share equally in all cultural, religious and social observances without the feeling of caste and creed. When santals observe *Baha* and *Banda Parb,* the other people also co-operate and offer donation. Similarly, in non-tribal festivals the tribals of the locality take keen interest. Regarding the economic activities it was gathered from the people that the labourers are free to work in the locality as well as outside the town where they get such opportunity. It is not binding that workers of particular

mohalla can seek work at a particular place. Persons who offer work to them are also liberal in this regard.

7.6. Birth, marriage and death in neighbourhood attract many persons from the locality as well as the town itself. Commodities of daily use such as vegetable, edible oil, fuel, etc., are mostly purchased from the neighbouring shops. But in case they are not available in the locality, people rush outside the locality. Clothes, medicines and other similar things are brought from the main *bazar* as these are not available in all localities.

7.7. As the town is not extended in a large area, people from different corners assemble at one place specially during festive occasions to participate or to entertain themselves. As station to Gandhi *Chowk* area is the central place of the town, gathering is always seen in this area and specially during evening the gathering becomes huge. For education, town people have got several lower and primary schools at different places, but for high schools they have to come to the selected places where these facilities have been provided. For college education they assemble at the George Edward High School where the only college of the town has been started for them. Soon the college will shift to its own building which is under construction.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Size of Family

8.1. Thirtyone different *communities* were covered during the sample survey of the town, and the reference of which has already been given in the earlier chapters. They are divided into three broad religious groups, viz., Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. Table No. 61 showing the average size of families according to their religion has been given below :

TABLE NO. 61

Composition of households by number of members

Religion	Total no. of house-holds	Composition of households by number of members					
		Single member	2—3 members	4—5 members	6—7 members	8—9 members	10 members & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	122	4	19	32	23	19	25
Islam	80	2	14	20	18	11	15
Christianity	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	**204**	**6**	**34**	**52**	**41**	**31**	**40**

It is seen in the above table that the maximum households are composed of 4-5 family members. 6-7 member households and households with ten members and above are more or less equal inside the town. Similarly 8-9 member households are lesser than households with 2-3 members. Lastly, there are only six single-member households inside the town If the composition of households is considered religionwise, it is found that among the Hindus and Muslims the maximum number of families consist of 4-5 members. The second highest number of families among the Hindus and Muslims are composed of ten members and more and 6-7 persons respectively. Among the Hindus 23 out of 122 families are having 6-7 members, 19 each comprising of 8-9 and 2-3 members and

single-member households are represented only by four. Similarly, among the Muslims 15 out of 80 are composed of ten and above members, 14 of 2-3 members and 11 of 8-9 members. Only two families are of single-member. Out of two Christian households one each is represented by 2-3 and 8-9 members. The average number of persons per household comes to 6.55.

Composition of households by age and sex of members

8.2. The following Table No. 62 shows the distribution of households with reference to age and sex of the members :

TABLE NO. 62

Distribution of households by age and sex of members

Religion	Total no. of house-holds	No. of households having: Adult males and females and minor males and females	Adult males and females and minor males only	Adult males and females and minor females only	Adult males and females only	Adult males only	Adult females only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	122	67	15	14	18	7	1
Islam	80	41	6	11	17	4	1
Christianity	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	**204**	**109**	**21**	**25**	**36**	**11**	**2**

Out of total 204 households 53.43 per cent are composed of adult males and females and minor males and females, 10.29 per cent are represented by adult males and females and minor males only; 12.25 per cent by adult males and females and minor females only; 17.65 per cent by adult males and females only; 5.40 per cent by adult males and 0.98 per cent by adult females only.

8.3. When considered separately for each religion, it is found that among Hindus the maximum number of households are represented by adult males and females with minor males and females. Next highest number is for families

comprising of adult males and females only. There are 15 families where only adult males and females and minor male only. Similarly, among the Muslims the maximum number of females are living with minor females only. Seven families have been represented by only adult males and one adult females only. Similarly, among the Muslims the maximum number of families are such where adult males and females are living with minor males and females. The second highest number of families has been represented by adult males and females only. There are 11 households where the inmates are comprised of adult males and females with minor females only and six are comprised of adult males and females with a minor males only. Four households have been represented by such families where only adult males are living and in one household only adult females are living. Out of two Christian households one is comprised of adult males and female with minor males and females and the second of adult males and females only.

Nature of composition of households

8.4. The following Table No. 63 giving the composition of households with reference to the relation of the head of the respective households has been furnished below for having a vivid picture of the town life.

TABLE NO. 63

Nature of composition of households with reference to relation with the head of respective households

Sl. No.	Composition	Number of households by religion		
		Hinduism	Islam	Christianity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Self . . .	4	2	..
2.	Self and wife . . .	5	4	..
3.	Self, wife & unmarried sons .	10	10	..
4.	Self, wife, & unmarried daughters	12	4	..

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Self, wife & unmarried sons and daughters	32	23	..
6.	Self, wife, unmarried daughters and widow mother . . .	4	5	2
7.	Self, wife, father, mother, Brother's wife	8	4	..
8.	Self, wife, sons and son's wife .	23	10	..
9.	Self, wife, mother, brothers and their children	4	4	..
10.	Self, wife, sons & cousins . .	2	..	.
11.	Self, wife, sons, brothers . .	6	7	..
12.	Self, wife, cousins, G. father & mother and sisters . . .	5	4	..
13.	Self, wife, sisters . . .	2	..	..
14.	Self, brothers, sons, Brother's sons	3	1	..
15.	Self, wife, unmarried sons and daughters, mother, brothers & sisters	2	2	..
	Total	**122**	**80**	**2**

It appears from above table that four households of Hindus and two of Mohammedans are represented only by single person and five and four respectively by self and wife. Families comprising self, wife and unmarried sons are ten each among the Hindus and the Muslims and 12 Hindus and four Muslims are living in a group of self, wife and unmarried daughters. The maximum number of households (32 Hindus and 23 Muslims) in the town are consisted of self, wife, unmarried sons and daughters. Families of four Hindus, five Mohammedans and two Christians are represented by self, wife, unmarried daughters and widow mother and that of eight Hindus and four Muslims by self, wife, father, mother and brother's wife. The second highest number of families in the town consists of self, wife, sons and son's wife among 23 Hindus and ten Muslims. Each of the four Hindu and Muslim households are grouped with self, wife, mother

brothers and their children. There are only two households of Hindus where one finds self, wife, sons and cousins. Similarly, among 13 households comprising of self, wife, sons and brothers six belong to Hindus and seven to Muslims. Nine households including five of Hindus and four of Muslims have been represented by self, wife, cousins, grand father, grand mother and sisters and there are again only two Hindu households where self, wife and sisters are living. Family comprising of self, brothers, sons and brother's sons has been reported among three Hindus and one Muslim whereas households represented by self, wife, unmarried sons and daughters, mothers, brothers and sisters belong to each of the two Hindus and the Muslims. Among the Christians both the families are comprised of self, wife, unmarried daughters and widowed mother.

Particulars of the close kins who are staying outside, the town

8.5. Table No. 64 giving the particulars of the consanguineous relations who are staying outside the town has been furnished below:

TABLE NO. 64

Close kins who are staying outside the town by category of relation

Religion	No. of households where members are staying outside	No. of households whose members are staying outside and are related to head as							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10
Hinduism	39	7	9	24	4	7	1	6	3
Islam	16	3	5	10	1	3	1	2	2
Christianity	1	--	--	1	..	--	--	--	--
Total	**56**	**10**	**14**	**35**	**5**	**10**	**2**	**8**	**5**

It appears from the above table that out of 204 households 56 (27.45 percent) are such whose family members are staying outside the town. Out of these 56 families ten are

such where father is staying outside, in 14 families mother is away from them, in 35 families sons are staying outside, in five families daughters, in ten families brothers, in two families sisters, in eight families wives and in five families son's wives are staying outside. In some cases more than one category of kin is staying outside hence the break up of households with reference to the category of kins will not tally with the total number of households which are having kins outside the town.

8.6. If this figure is taken religionwise it is found that out of two Christian families in the town, one is such whose son is staying away from them. Similarly, among the Muslims the family members of only 16 out of 80 households are staying outside. In most of the families the sons are staying outside followed by the mother. Same is the case with the Hindus where the family members of 39 out of 122 families are staying outside and here also in the maximum number of families sons are staying outside and next number is that of mothers.

Purpose for living outside

8.7. Table No. 65 showing the purpose for which the household members are living outside is given below:

TABLE NO. 65

No. of households whose members are living outside

Religion	No. of households whose members are staying outside for							Total number who are staying outside
	Look after property	Study	To earn livelihood	Service	Dependent	Household duties	Purpose not clarified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism .	1	17	11	25	3	22	5	84
Islam . . .	..	8	1	11	4	10	3	37
Ghristianity .	..	..	..	1	..	..	—	1
Total .	**1**	**25**	**12**	**37**	**7**	**32**	**8**	**122**

It is reported that 13 households receive remittances from kins living outside the town and 37 send it to kins living outside. Among the receivers of remittances three each are father and mother, two each wives and sons, and one each son's wife, son's son and brother. Similarly out of 37 households sending remittances outside Madhupur, 13 are fathers, one mother, 19 sons, one wife and three brothers.

8.8. Though living in a town, many persons from differen households visit the rural areas due to various reason.. Table No. 66 in this regard has been prepared and is placed below:

TABLE NO. 66

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members of the households during one year with reference to distance of place visited

No. of households members of which visited rural areas at a distance of

Less than 32 Km.			32—80 Km.			80 Km. and more		
Once	Twice	More than twice	Once	Twice	More than twice	Once	Twice	More than twice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	27	72	6	5	13	7	7	13

It appears from the above table that members of 164 households out of 204 in sample visited rural areas at least once during a year. Of these 164, 113 visited rural areas situated within 32 Km., 24 visited rural areas within 80 Km. and 27 more than 80 Km. away from Madhupur town. Out of 113 visiting rural areas within 32 Km., 14 have visited once, 27 twice and 72 more than twice; among 24 who have visited the rural areas within 80 Km. Six visited once, five twice and seven more than twice and lastly out of 27 who went to rural areas situated more than 80 Km. away from the town, seven visited once and other seven twice and 13 more than twice. However, the purpose of their visit was not recorded at the time of surveying the town.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

9.1. As mentioned earlier, attempt has been made to select houses from each locality and from each religion, caste and community. Under this selective and purposive study, households which migrated recently or some time ago in this town were also included. Regarding their internal relations, no bitter or tense situation was reported from either of the corners. Also no caste or religionwise conflict was evidenced. People were living amicably without any feeling of caste or community though occasionally minor conflicts arose and in these matters persons from the neighbourhood always rush up to hush up the conflicts and persons concerned were suited. Such minor conflicts generally happen because of children and some misunderstandings on certain matters.

9.2. Houses are mostly occupied by the owners and occasionally by the rentiers. In both the cases environmental circumstances are congenial. In the *bazar* area, the lower portions of the buildings are used for establishments whereas the upper stories for residence. In these areas the houses are not provided with surrounding walls or kitchen or front gardens. They are intact and congested. But outside the *bazar* areas, the buildings have well surrounding walls and spacious lawns. Care for ventilation is taken in each and every house, except houses of low class and poor people. Some of the buildings like Tagore Cottage and Sonar Bungalow are worth seen.

9.3. So far as floor position of houses and their related problems are concerned, no such complaints were heard of

from the town people. They had mutual adjustments with the persons living in each floor of the house. Generally the houses in the town were provided with *pucca* floors specially in the *bazar* areas and in the buildings located in the outskirts of the town. *Kutcha* floors were found among the houses of the poor people specially belonging to Santals and other backward communities. Though each and every locality of the town was populated by persons of different cultures and religions, they had formed homogenous atmosphere and no murmuring on the basis of culture and religion was reported from any locality of the town. A Santal co-operates with a Muslim or a non-tribal Hindu in all the ceremonial and festive occasions and at the same time he also expects the same reciprocal adjustments and co-operation from them in his religious or festive performances. In the social life also their co-operation and help were amicable and cordial. The influencive character of any person of any community has equal impression upon persons of other religious and cultural groups. Such persons are always consulted by all communities when some intricate problems arise before them and their decisions are taken as final.

9.4. The houses in the *bazar* area appear to be old but those outside in the periphery have been made anew. The cost of the buildings varies according to the area, shape and design of construction. The houses of Santals are poorly built and have very little value in comparison to the houses constructed by the *seths* or the millionaires of Calcutta. The church buildings and railway quarters and offices are also the old buildings in the town. The predominant materials of houses are *pucca* (burnt) brick, lime, sand, cement, wood and iron for the buildings of the well-to-do persons, but burnt bricks and thatched or tiled roofs for the poors. And also number of rooms varies from house to house. In big buildings the number of rooms is greater whereas in smaller houses the rooms are lesser in number. In some of Santal houses as also in the Mehtar colony the number of rooms is one only attached with a front verandah.

9.5. No measurement of the floor space was taken at the time of surveying the town, but from appearance the floor space was seen accommodative mostly in all the surveyed households. None of the family members mentioned any difficulty arising out of the floor space. Amenities provided to the various households are also different as their furniture and utensils. Some of the houses have been well furnished with the up-to-date designs of furniture and steel utensils, but in many no decorative furniture were found. In the name of utensils mostly brass/ bell and a alluminium utensils are used. So, the economy of the household is the measuring rod to assess the amenities provided to them. Educational background can also not be ignored in utilising the modern amenities inside the households. It was found during survey, that a house of an educated man was more beautifully decorated as compared to a house of *seth* who was less educated, but more business minded.

9.6 Dresses are invariably the same among the town people. *Dhoti, Kurta,* shirt, pants and *ungi* are the main garments used by the male members whereas *sari,* blouse and petticoat are for their female counterparts. The quality and quantity of these apparels are different for people of different categories. The wealthier class affords better lothes but the common people have to satisfy themselves with the ordinary ones. People of affluent class use quilt during winter, but the common men are seen in *chadars* only. Luxury goods are rare in Madhupur town and are limited to only a few households belonging to the wealthier section of the people.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Regarding slum Bernard J. Newman in encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences has mentioned the following:

"Slums, urban or rural, are areas planned primarily for residential use, where deteriorated, overcrowded, insanitary or unsafe, structures jeopardise public welfare. The term is frequently misapplied to blighted districts of drab appearance where population losses have left vacant houses and property maintenance has been neglected, but while such areas may be slum in the making they do not present either the difficult problems of reclamation or the anti-social consequences of the true slum. The term slum indeed is always relative. It connotes the worst structural and sanitary conditions and the most degraded occupancy, usually by the lowest income groups of any given period.

Throughout the world slum areas exhibit certain characteristic features. Most urban slums are based on excessive overcrowding of land. Plots are subdivided into small areas, houses built back to back or separated by narrow chasm which make rooms dark and damp. Types of structure vary from the one storey shack to the large multifamily building, but always the houses are drab, unclean, in disrepair and often they are structurally unsound, many have walls which are buckling or broken through and window frames, sashes and doors out of plumb. What sanitary equipment exists is old, often defective and dirty even to the extreme of being obstructed and grossly insanitary. Often one spigot serves many families, the toilet is in the yard or court and on

unsewered streets is usually of the old vaul type. Garbage and rubbish accumulate in hallways, yards and alleys. Overcrowding is common, with a high percentage of families living in single room, in which they carry on all their household activities. Few municipalities have been wholly free from such areas. They are found to-day not only in larger cities but also in an acute though restricted form in smaller towns and rural districts".[1]

Taking the above conditions in view, one may conclude that there is no slum and blighted area inside the Madhupur town, but the existence of areas with sub-standard living condition cannot be ignored. As it has already been mentioned earlier that Madhupur town was developed by the 'changers' from Calcutta and they all had constructed there huge buildings mostly in the southern side of the railway line in the outskirt of the town. These areas have been served with spacious pitched roads and also the buildings have surrounding walls with enough vacant lands inside their campus. So such areas are very clean. The houses are all *pucca*. But some areas like Khalasipara, Bherwa, Lalgarh, Bamanbigha, Danga para Belpara, Panahiyakola do not have drains. The sanitation is poor and also the living condition of the people is below standard. Though *pucca* wells are available in almost all parts of the town, still the *mohallas* like *Chamartoli* in Belpara, *Kumhartoli* and Harizan Colony in Bherwa and *Chamartoli* in Pasia lack *pucca* wells. Except in the railway colony, the town has no provision of piped water and people invariably use wells for drinking water. The railway tanks are used for bathing by the people of the neighbouring areas. Animals are also washed in these tanks. However, a scheme for the provision of piped water in the town has recently been taken up, but some of the old generations were of the view that if the pipe water is supplied, the town dweller will be devoid of the sanctity of the well water which is very useful for stomach.

[1]Edwin R. A. Seligman 'Encyclopeadia of the Social Sciences, volume fourteen, page 93

Regarding the internal communication, it can be said hat the part of the town situated south of the railway line is vell connected with *pucca* roads, but in the north, some of he lanes and bylanes are still *kutcha* and are not easily ccessible specially during rains. These require special ttention of the authorities concerned. Lights have been rovided by the municipality to the streets and roads and by he Electricity Board to the consumers. Crime and deviant ehaviour will be discussed in the appropriate chapter.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANIZATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

11.1. Among the past elites of the town, the names of Shri Vijaya Narain Kundu and Moulvi Nabi Bux shine in prominence. The District Gazetteer of Santhal Parganas also acknowledges their social elites position in the past, and grades these two gentlemen on the top. Shri Vijaya Narain Kundu and Moulvi Nabi Bux, had actually come to this town as railway contractors, when the railway line was for the first time being constructed in the later part of the 19th century. The prosperity and habitation of the town increased with the coming of the railway. These two gentlemen were actually pioneers, and with their own influence they attracted a large number of settlers to the town. The descendents of Kundu still own a large number of landed properties in the town known as 'Kundu bungalows.'

11.2. Shri Motilal Mitra was another important luminary, who is still remembered with respect and admiration. His contribution in the development of Madhupur town is considered second to none. Shri Mitra came to seek his fortune at an early age of 16 years in the Pathrol estate. By dint of sheer hard work, sincerity and integrity, he soon rose to the position of Manager of the Pathrol estate. He gained great reputation in the management of the estate, and actually became an adviser to the *Rajas* of Nonia, Sarnath, Sarma and Dumaria estates. Shri Mitra took unflinching interest in the development of the town and with his effort the municipal income increased manifold. In the field of education Shri Mitra did pioneering work. He was the first to start a Lower Primary School at Madhupur in his own residential house, also providing facilities for free boarding and lodging to students coming from rural areas. He was soon to start the first middle and High School in the town. Sir Ashutosh

Mukherji, the well noted educationist came to Madhupur at Shri Motilal Mitra's invitation. Sir Ashutosh Mukherji advised him to start a College at Madhupur. Shri Motilal got 75 acres of land at Madhupur donated for this purpose by the Pathrol estate. But due to some internal bickerings this project could not be materialised.

11.3. Shri Amul Chandra Mitra, a noted medical practitioner of the town and son of Late Shri Moti Lal Mitra is the view that in 1923 the Prince of Wales visited India and Shri Moti Lal Mitra was invited to attend the *Durbar* in his honour. He was the only invitee on this august occasion. The special dress worn by Shri Mitra on that occasion is still preserved in the family album photograph. Shri Mitra as Chairman of Madhupur municipality did a lot to give a face lift to the town. A *chowk* is dedicated in his name in the town which is in front of his house.

11.4. Madhupur being a place of tourists' interest due to its proximity to Calcutta has attracted many notable personalities from time to time. Justice Shri Gurudas Banerjee, Justice Shri Ashutosh Mukherjee, Justice Shri Samsul Hoda, Justice Shri P. N. Banerjee all of Calcutta High Court were the regular visitors of this town and some of them even had built their houses where they used to come for a change. Dr. Harendra Kumar Mukherjee, ex-Landlord of West Bengal had also special fascination for this place which he visited often. Shri J. N. Bhaduri, Bar-at-Law and close associate of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had also built his house at Madhupur where he came for a change. Bery Sarbadhikari, a famous name in sports commentary had also his house at Madhupur. These famous names and other elites of Calcutta added much glamour to this town with their frequent visits.

11.5. Among the living men, Dr. D. C. Mazumdar who is now in his late seventies is held in great esteem by the town people. As a chairman of Madhupur municipality he gained much popularity. Dr. Mazumdar who was once

serving the army was given an invalid pension due to his sickness which was considered to be incurable. On Doctor's advice he came to settle down at Madhupur in 1902. The climate of the town cured him permanently and he loved this place dearly. He lives a life of seclusion with his wife due to his old age and commands great respect.

11.6. Madhupur is a small town. The petti-government officials posted here, the school teachers, the municipal employees and persons associated with different social associations play important parts in the social life of the town. Then there are doctors, *Vaidyas* and businessmen. A few of the men in commerce are quite well-to-do. *Bidi* making is a flourishing trade in this town as some of the *Bidi* manufacturers are considered to be millionaires.

11.7. In Madhupur still the old values of life are given recognition. The elders of particular caste and community are still much respected and sometimes approached for arbitration in case of dispute within the community or caste. The caste Council for *Panchayat* has still to play an important part in social strifes and disputes. Even land disputes are first tried to be decided at this level and only when no mutually statisfactory solution is found out, the proper courts are moved. The people as a whole are well knit together and have close caste and community bonds.

11.8. The Trade Unions and the political activities are confined to a small group of people. People as a whole are not very much politically conscious. Nevertheless, a public meeting or on electioneering compaign attract people not because they are very much interested in the election manifesto and candidature of a particular candidate, but they go just out of curiousity and for a change or to pass the evening somewhat differently having nothing better to do.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

12.1 Like all small places, Mathupur has also very limited recreational avenues. Even the commonest and the most popular source of entertainment that is a cinema is also not available. One Priti Cinema Hall had a brief spell in the cosmopolitan Institute of Railway and that too closed soon. The main recreational and cultural centres of the town are confined to Lions Club, Cosmopolitan Institute, Pratap and Lajpat Rai Hindi Pustakalaya only. These institutions are open for their members only. The membership is not large. Recently a Youth Club known as *Tarun Samiti* has been opened in this town, but it has yet to flourish and attract members. For the rest of the people of the town there are no recreational activities worth the name. Lions Club and Cosmopolitan Institute are located near the Railway Hospital on the Station Road. Cosmopolitan Institute is for the railway employees only. It has good library and arrangement for indoor games. Occasionally the Institute also stages some dramas or some other cultural programmes.

12.2. In this small sleepy town the arrival of circus once a year or so is quite an usual event. Even the village folk from neighbourhood who come to the town for weekly markettings on market days that is Monday and Friday would not return to the villages until they enjoy the circus show.

12.3. Unfortunately due attention was never paid to have a good park in this town. As a matter of fact it was sinequanon, this town being a health resort and a place of tourists' attraction. The only park known as Moti Lal Mitra *Chowk* is very small and perhaps an excuse for open place. A circular enclosure having a radius of 20′ to 30′ with

four Cement benches fixed within, in all that is considered to be a park. At best it is a good place for gossip during the summer evenings by the old and retired gentlemen of the locality. Besides the play grounds attached to the local schools, Railway Football ground is spacious and well maintained. Occasional matches organised in this football field arouse quite an interest among the town people to come in large number to witness the matches. Sometimes even representative matches are played in this football ground and good football players from Calcutta, Asansol, Jamalpur and Mughalsarai participate in these matches.

12.4. The Central Hall of the Madhupur municipality is also used as a town hall where most of the local meetings are held. It is reported that when Mahatma Gandhi visited Madhupur in 1925 he stayed in this hall.

12.5. Mention has already been made earlier about the three libraries of the town and also about the Youth forum. Occasional sports tournaments, stage-dramas, cultural programmes and music conferences organised specially during festivals are some other diversions to the town people.

12.6. Newspapers and journals are good index of social consciousness. In this respect Madhupur being a small town is a recipient of a large number of dailies and limited number of magazines. Among dailies 'The Indian Nation', 'The Searchlight', two English dailies, *'Aryavart', 'Pradeep'* and *Biswamitra,* three Hindi dailies and *Sada-e-am, Sangam* and *Sathi,* three Urdu dailies come from Patna. From Calcutta 'Statesman', 'Hindustan Standard', 'Amirit Bazar Patrika', 'Ugantar' and 'Desh' are received for distribution in this town. Among weeklies, 'Blitz' from Bombay, is quite popular. These papers are sent to interior rural areas viz., Jagdishpur, Bengabad, Giridih, Sarath and even to Dumka through buses. From the report of a newspaper agent it appears that the sale of dailies has almost doubled during the last two years. The sale of magazines and journals is generally confined to educational institutions or at the railway station book stalls.

Religion and religious activities

12.7. Madhupur has a preponderance of Hindu population, followed by Muslims, Christians and Sikh. The town has a large number of temples, mosques and few churches where the people of the particular faith congregate daily, weekly or on some festive occasions for prayer or worship. Mosques on Fridays and Churches on Sundays have specific congregations. During Hindu religious festivals specially *Puja, Janmastmi, Basant Panchmi* and *Shivratri,* the temples present a festive look, having a large number of devotees not only of the town itself but of the neighbouring rural areas as well. Mosques are scattered almost all over the town and specially in areas where the Muslim population is considerable. There are only two churches situated at the two different places of the town. Among the important temples are *Panchmandir, Amar Kailash, Bahyaguru, Thakurbari* and *Durga Mandir.* A little description of a few of the temple is worth while.

Bahyaguru Shivalaya

12.8. This temple is dedicated to Lord Mahadeva, Parvati, Ganesh and Nandi. In one corner of the verandah, the religious book of the Sikhs has also been kept where the members of the Sikh community come for worship. Located on the Panch Mandir road, this temple is said to have been built about hundred years ago by Baba Haridas a Punjabi saint of *Udashi* sect. Monetary help was given by one Shri Harimandan Gutgutia who had a son with the blessing of saint Baba Haridas. Presently the temple is quite neglected and the South-western corner of the temple has fallen down. One *pujari* was found looking after the temple at the time of survey.

Panch Mandir

12.9. It is also located on the road of the same name and said to have been constructed after the Bahyaguru temple by the same saint Baba Haridas. Financial help was given

by one Shri Batu Babu, a Bengali Judge, who was also blessed with a son in his advanced age by Baba Haridas. As its very name indicates, the five idols are that of Lord Ganesh, Goddess Kali, Lord Hanuman, Goddess Shitla and Lord Shanker. A cemented statue of Baba Haridas has also been installed inside the premises of the temple.

Amar Kutish

12.10. This temple is also located on the Panch Mandir Road just between the Panchmandir and the Bahyaguru Shivalaya and is dedicated to Goddess Lakshmi and her consort Narayan. The idols have been installed inside a temple constructed on a big well at a height of about 8-10 feet from the well and is connected with the road through overbridge. It is very beautiful to look at. The temple is still under construction and will add a beauty to the town when completed. This temple is said to be constructed from donation given by the local people. On the gate of the temple there is an idol of Lord Ganesh.

Ram Janki Mandir

12.11. This temple is also located on the Panchmandir Road in the western side at a distance of about 100 yards from the road. It is dedicated to Lord Ram and his consort Goddess Sita and has been well decorated. Glass flowers are hanging in the ceiling and also the floors are well fitted with mosaic tiles. It is the best among all the temples of Madhupur and is also well maintained. All the *Marwaris* of the town contribute for its maintenance. A *pujari* has been appointed to look after the temple.

12.12. Daily in the evening, generally the females approach to these temples to offer worship. These gatherings multiply several times during the festive occasions specially on the eve of *Janmastmi, Jhulan, Dusehra, Shivratri* and *Saraswatipuja* details of which have been given ahead. Besides these temples, churches and mosques, there is a *Ram Krishna Ashram* functioning at Madhupur since 1946. It is

a branch of Shri *Ram Krishna Ashram*, a society whose main objects are to propagate Hindu religion and to undertake works of welfare and charity. It has also started a school named Ram Krishna Vidyapith, on the Jogendranath Sircar Road, the details of which have already been discussed earlier while dealing with the educational institutions of the town. There is also a *Kapilamath* inside the town located at Bawanbigha. The Santal Parganas District Gazetteer mentions the following regarding this *Math*.

> "In Bawanbigha *Mohalla* the oldest house is said to be the Therso House built in 1900. The *Kapilmath* which was founded in 1918 by Hariharanand Arnaya has added beauty to this *mohallu*. A discussion on the *Sankhya* yoga philosophy is regularly held. The *math* is maintained by public donation. There is also a wing for the ladies. Two houses *Viram* and *Krishnabash* are allotted to the ladies by disciples. Sri Hariharanand Arnaya was a great *Sankhya* yoga philosopher and a saint and he obtained his *Samadhi* here".[1]

12.13. Even today blankets are distributed to the beggars through this *math*. An Arya Samaj temple is also located in the premises of George Edward High School where the *Aryasamajis* generally gather for discourse. Besides the temples inside the town, there are some other temples outside the town also which have bearings upon the town people. A large number of them visit these temples on the festive occasions. Among such temples the Baidyanath temple at Deoghar, *Kali* temple at Pathrol and *Burheshwari* temple at Burhai are the most important. A short description of these temples will be of some interest.

Shri Baidyanath temple

12.14. This temple is located at Deoghar which is connected with Madhupur by both the rail and road, but the former route is preferred. This temple is very old and has

[1]Chaudhury, P.C. Roy—District Gazetters Santhal Parganas, 1965, page 747.

been described in details in various books. The Santhal Parganas Gazetter has also dedicated several pages in description of this holy and important temple of Lord *Mahadeva* and Goddess *Parwati*. People from all over India always visit this temple throughout the year, but the gathering is quite heavy during the three important fairs, viz., *Shri-panchmi mela* in the month of January, *Shivaratri Mela* in the month of March and Bhadra *Purnima* in the month of September. The entire month of *Srawan* (July-August) is also full of huge gathering as people from far off places come to offer worship in the temple. Besides the temple of Lord *Mahadeva* and Goddess *Parwati*, there are several other temples scattered all around and are dedicated to different gods and goddesses. The main entrance of the temple faces towards north, the gate is named as "Singh-dwar". The stone-statues of lines have been made on both sides of the entrance and hence the name *Singh* (Lion) *Dwar* (gate). A big tank known as *Shivaganga* is located in front of the main gate at a distance of about 300 yards. The road leading towards this tank is quite narrow and multi-storied buildings have been constructed on either side of this road. Pilgrims visiting Deoghar have to bathe in this tank before offering worship in the temple, but the water of this tank is not used for worship. Water for offering in the temple is pulled out from a well inside the premises of the temple. This well is known as *Chandra Kupa*. Water brought from river Ganga and other religious places is also offered in the temple.

Kali temple at Pathrol

12.15. This temple is also associated with a legend. As averred by a teacher of the local *Tilak Vidyalaya* this temple of Goddess *Kali* was established by Raja Braj Bihari Singh of Siuri estate who was a great devotee of Kali. It is said that while visiting Nawab Balai Sen to pay the state Revenue (Rs. 127,000 annually), Braj Bihari Singh happened to reach there through the way leading to *Raniwas*. This path was restricted for outsiders as the queen herself used to pass

through it. Seeing Braj Bihari Singh passing through it the queen asked Nawab to give him death punishment. Accordingly the Nawab sacked him in a room where dry chillies were stored. On the order of the Nawab the chillies were ablazed with fire, but by virtue of Goddess Kali, Shri Braj Bihari Singh found himself riding his horse and was thus beyond the custody of Nawab Balai Sen.

12.16. Shri Braj Bihari Singh did not return to his palace at Pathrol and directly went to Calcutta and purchased a stone image of goddess Kali which was sweating like a living being. He himself carried the image throughout the way. But reaching at Kano, a village across the river Jayanti, he placed it on the ground to rest a while. When he desired to restart his journey and wanted to carry the image he was surprised to find that the statue became several times heavier than what it was before. He called for a large number of persons for assistance and prayed before the image by sacrificing goat. At last goddess was appeased with his prayer and asked him to sacrifice one he-goat at every step from Kano to the present temple at pathrol the distance of which is said to be about 12-15 miles.

12.17. The *Pujari* of this temple is Rarheshreni Brahmin of Calcutta whose family has now been split into different households. A he-goat or a sheep is sacrificed daily in the temple. Annual fair is held during the month of *Kartik* (Oct.-Nov.) when thousands and thousands of people from far off places come to witness the fair.

Burheshwari temple

12.18. This temple is located across the river Pathro on its verge near village Burhai which is the headquarters of *Ghatwal* of the estate of the same name. The image of goddess Kali known as Burheshwari is installed up on a hill of one solid block. The sight of the hill is very picturesque. A large number of people assemble there on the eve of *Nawan Mela* in the month of *Agrahan* (Nov.-Dec.). There are several caves in the rock where persons visiting

the *Mela* cook their food. As the place is haunted by wild animals, nobody dares to stay there at night. The *Mela* is concluded when the day is over. A fair is also held here on the occasion of *Makar Sankranti* in the month of *Magh* (Jan.-Feb.).

12.19. The *Ghatwal* of Burhai estate is the main priest. He offers worship on every Monday whereas his wife offers worship on all Tuesdays. No worship is offered on the other days of the week. It is customary that persons taking birth at village Burhai must have to observe *Mundan* (shaving of hairs of head) at this temple. Even the girls have to perform this custom and when they give birth to a child at their husbands' house, they generally come at Burheshwari temple to observe the *Mundan* ceremony of their children.

Festivals

12.20. A calendar of the religious, festive and ceremonial activities observed at Madhupur is given below:

TABLE NO. 67

Calendar showing religious activities and other festivals and ceremonies

Vernacular Month	English	Ceremonies performed
Chait	March—Apr.	1. Ram Nawami, 2. Chhath
Baisakh	Apr.—May	Nil.
Jaystha	May—June	1. Ganga Dusehra, 2. Bat Sabitri
Asarh	June—July	Nil
Srawan	July—Aug.	1. Raksha Bandhan, 2. Nagpanchmi.
Bhado	Aug.—Sept.	1. Janmastmi, 2. Anant Brata
Aswin	Sept.—Oct.	1. Durga Puja, 2. Jitia
Kartik	Oct.—Nov.	1. Diwali, 2. Bhai Duja, 3. Chhatha.
Aghahan	Nov.—Dec.	Nil
Paus	Dec.—Jan.	Nil
Magh	Jan.—Feb.	1. Basant Panchmi, 2. Makar Sankranti.
Falgun	Feb.—Mar.	1. Holi, 2. Shivaratri.

N. B. Muslim ceremonies and festivals are observed according to lunar calendar and as such they cannot be adjusted in the above statement.

Ram Nawami

12.21. This festival is observed on the 9th day in the second fortnight of *Chait* (Mar.-Apr.) on the eve of the birthday of Lord Ram Chandra, the King of Ayodhya. This festival is observed by both males and the females. Image of Lord Rama is worshipped in the evening after observance of complete fasting for the day. Verses from the Holy Ramayan are recited and worship is also made to Lord Hanuman the true devotee of Rama. Flag dedicated to Hanuman which is red in colour with a white picture of Hanuman is unfurled on the occasion. *Laddoo* prepared from Gur (molasses) are the special sweets for the occasion.

Chhash

12.22. This festival is observed twice in a year in the month of *Kartik* (Oct.-Nov.) and *Chait* (Mar.-Apr.) which are respectively known as *Kartiki* and *Chaiti Chhath*. It is observed on the sixth day in the second fortnight of the month and is open for either sex, but the womenfolk observe it more enthusiastically. The performance of this festival actually starts from the 4th day. It is known as *Naha Kha* literally means taking food after a ceremonial bath. On the 5th day a complete day fasting is observed and in the evening sweet meals specially poridge is prepared which is taken after performing worship to Sun-God. This day is known as *Lohanr*. On the sixth day again fasting is observed for 24 hours and in the evening just before sunset *Argha* is offered to *Sun-God* near a tank, river or well. Second *Argha* is offered on the following morning just after sunrise. This is known as *Paran* and thus the festival is concluded.

Ganga Dusehra

12.23. It is observed on the 10th day in the month of *Jeystha* (May-June) in the second fortnight to commemorate the birth of the holy river Ganga from Gangotri a place at the top of Himalaya. This day is taken as holy and a large number of men, women and children assemble at the bank

of river Ganga to have a holy dip. It is presumed that the volume of water in river Ganga begins to increase from the very date.

Bat Savitri

12.24. This festival is restricted only for married women and is observed on the 15th day in the month of *Jeystha* (May-June) for the longivity of their husbands. As its very name indicates, this festival relates to the famous story of Savitri and Satyawan. Though proclaimed by the saint that the life of Satyawan was very short, Savitri had married him according to her own sweet will and had saved his life through her great devotion. A complete day fasting is observed and saltless meal is taken at night. Banyan tree is also worshipped by circumbulating around it and fastening it with coloured threads.

Raksha Bandhan

12.25. This is a festival of thread and is observed as the concluding day in the month of *Sawan* (July-Aug.). Sisters tie thread (known as *Raksha Bandhan*) on the right hand wrist of their brothers and offer them sweets after marking 'Tilak' upon their foreheads. In return, the brother assures full protection to their sisters throughout their lives and also presents a few coins at the occasion. Though this festival is initiated by the sisters, the Brahmins too come forward to tie *Rakhi* and in the return receive offerings.

Nag Panchmi

12.26. This festival is observed on the 5th day of the first fortnight in the month of *Sawan* (July-Aug.). Houses and courtyards are washed properly with mud and cowdung paste. This is the worship of Snake-God. Milk and parched rice (*Lawa*) are given to Snake-God for the safety against the snake bite.

Janamastmi

12.27. This festival is observed in the first fortnight of *Bhado* (Aug.-Sept.) on the 8th day to commemorate the

birth of Lord Krishna. Persons observing the festival fast for the day and continue it upto the midnight till the birth time of Lord Krishna. After that they worship Lord Krishna and take some fruits and sweets and that concludes the festival. This festival relates to the birth of Lord Krishna at midnight inside the prison.

Anant Vrata

12.28. This *vrata* is observed by tying a thread of 14 knots on the right arms of men and on the left for the women. *Anants* (a kind of ornament) made of gold or silver are also worn by the female folks. It is observed in the month of *Bhado* (Aug.-Sept.) a day before the concluding month with only a half day fasting. Saltless meal is taken on this occasion. Worship is made to God Anant with cucumber, milk and other sweetmeats. This festival commemorates the legend of *Samudra Manthan* by the *Devtas* (gods) sometimes in the past. This festival is supposed to be the harbinger of wealth, prosperity and pleasure in the family and is observed by men, women and even the children with great enthusiasm.

Durga Puja

12.29. This festival is solemnised on the 10th day in the second fortnight of *Aswin* (Sept.-Oct.). Virtually this festival starts from the 1st day of the second fortnight by putting a *Kalash* (earthen pot) at the place where the image of Goddess *Durga* is to be installed. Barley seeds are sown around this *Kalash*. The *Kalash* is worshipped daily till the end of *Puja* on the 10th day. From 7th to 10th the town remains full of life and various cultural and religious performances are done to entertain the town folks. A large number of persons also commute from the suburban areas to witness the festival. The image of Goddess Durga is immersed into water on the 10th day with great mirth. This festival relates to an auspicious event of the victory of Lord Rama over Ravan. This is one of the best festivals of the district in which maximum expenditure is incurred and is solemnised by all with great zeal.

Jitia

12.30. It is observed in the month of *Asuin* (Sept.—Oct.) on the 8th day of the first fortnight only by the married and child bearing women for the well being of their children. On the 7th day at the dawn the concerning women take light food known as *Sargahi* and observe complete fasting on the 8th day. In the evening of 8th, they worship God Jimutbahan at the night and Brahmins tell the story. After that they break their fasting and the festival is concluded.

Dipawali Puja

12.31. This festival of light is observed on the moonless night in the month of *Kartik* (Oct.-Nov.). Goddess *Lakshmi* is propitiated during this occasion and earthen lamps are lighted in and outside the houses. The buildings are repaired and washed properly. The businessmen observe this festival with special care and ebullition and distribute sweetmeats. All the old registers are replaced by the new ones. Idols of goddess *Lakshmi* are installed at several places in the town as well as the rural areas. A day before the *Dipawali* is known as *Dhanteras* during which day many of the town people purchase new utensils. The idols are destroyed in water on the following day.

Bhaidui

12.32. Also known as *yamdutia*, this festival is observed a day after the observance of *Dipawali* festival. Sisters prepare special food known as *Bajri* for their brothers and go to feed them. In return they get ample reward from them both in cash and kind.

Basant Panchmi

12.33. This festival is solemnised on the 5th day in the second fortnight of *Magh* (Jan-Feb.). *Saraswatipuja* also falls on this day. Performance of *Sraswatipuja* is restricted only to the educational institutions but it also provides equal

musement to the townfolks. Start of *Holi* songs is made rom this day and people also play with colours. Sweetmeats nd *Prasad* dedicated to Goddess *Saraswati* are distributed mong persons. Idols of Goddess *Saraswati* is immersed into vater on the following day.

12.34. Lord *Mahadeva* is also worshipped this day. 'eople take bath and offer water, *Belpatra* and flowers in he Shiva temple. Many of them visit Deoghar to offer vorship at the Baidyanath temple. A huge gathering is vitnessed here on this occasion. Preparation of *Holi* festival is started from this day. This day is said to be the *Tilak* lay of Lord Mahadeo while the marriage date is said to be he *Shivaratri* day which falls in the month of *Phalgun* (Feb.-March).

Makar Sankranti

12.35. This festival is observed annually on the 14th of anuary of Christian era. *Chura* (Pressed rice), curd, milk nd *gur* (molasses) are the special diet for the occasion. *Til* s necessarily to be added in the menu of the day. Many offer alms to the poor and helpless.

Shivaratri Puja

12.36. This festival is observed on the 14th day in the econd fortnight of *Phalgun* (Feb.-Mar.). Legend goes that Lord Mahadeva had married Goddess *Parwati* on this very day. This festival is observed by keeping a day fasting by males and females. Water, milk, *dhatura, belpatra* and flowers are offered in the temples dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Holi

12.37. This is one of the most important festivals observed by Hindus in the month of *Phalgun* (Feb-Mar.) on the concluding day. This festival also concludes the year of *Vikram era*. Persons working outside, generally come to their homes at this occasion. Madhupur has much been influenced by Bengali culture. The most important festival

of the town is *Durgapuja,* but *Holi* is also given due weightage.

12.38. On the occasion of *Holi* festival a heap of dry woods is ablazed to commemorate the death of *Holika* the sister of the father of Prahalad into the fire and survival of Prahlad a great devotee of Lord Ram Chandra, the King of Ayodhya. On the following day people play with coloured water in the evening and relish various preparations. Friends are called and entertained with great pomp. *Holi* songs are sung at the occasion.

12.39. Besides these, the Hindus observe several other ceremonies very off and on and specially the females take active part in these performances. Some take saltless meal on every Sunday, others observe complete fasting on every *ekadshi* day and there are still many who arrange for *Satya Narain Katha* by inviting a Brahmin. The Mohammedans of the town observe the following festivals during the year:

Id-ul-Fitra

12.40. It is the most important festival of the Muslims which is observed just after the completion of fasting for thirty days in the month of Holy *Ramzan* Special *Id* prayers are offered to God on this day. People exchange greetings and invite and entertain their friends and relatives with various types of sweets and *sewai.* New clothes are worn on the occasion and time is spent in merry making.

Id-uz-Zoha

12.41. This festival is celebrated to commemorate the great sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim, a prophet of God. When God wanted to test his devotion, he was asked to slay his own son and Hazrat Ibrahim did accordingly. But as soon as he raised his sword to cut the throat of his son, the son was replaced by a lamb on the desire of God. The lamb was sacrificed to propitiate God. And thus he became successful in the test. Goat sacrifice is made during this festival to commemorate the holy events.

Muharram

12.42. *Muharram* is the first month of the Islamic calendar during which the battle between *Yazid* and Imam Hussain was fought at Karbala in Iraq. Hazarat Imam Hussain, the grand son of Prophet Mohammad lost the battle and was murdered. The pitiable event is remembered by observing this *Muharram,* a festival of grief and sorrow.

12.43. Besides these, *Shab-e-barat* and *Miladun-Nabi* are other festivals of the Mohammedans celebrated during the year at the appropriate time.

12.44. The tribals observe their own festivals, though they also co-operate in the above mentioned ceremonies observed by the town people. These tribal festivals and ceremonies are also equally attended by the non-tribals. Some of the important festivals of Santals are *Baha Parab, Bandna Parab, Jantharpuja, Harihar Sim, Magh Sim and Jatra Parab.* Santals have no temple or mosque or any shed for worship. They have a *Sthan* known as *Jahirsthan* where the religious ceremonies are performed. Besides these, they also visit the local jungles or hillocks for worship on certain occasions.

12.45. The *Jahirsthan* is marked with cluster of trees and several stones representing various deities are kept under these trees separately. The *Bandana Parab* is observed in the month of *Pous* (Dec.-Jan.) when harvesting of rice crop is over. It lasts for five days during which period they take rice beer in large quantity and dancing and singing continue all along.

12.46. *Baha Parab* is observed in the months of *Phalgun-Chait* (March-April) when sal trees begin to flower. This festival is observed in the reception of the new year. Drinking, dancing and singing go on in this festival also. It is performed in the *Jahirsthan. Jantharpuja* is offered before sowing the seeds in the fields by sacrificing five fowls

at *Jahirsthan*. *Harihar sim* is observed after plantation of paddy in the month of *Sawan* (Jul.-Aug.) *Bhado* (Aug.-Sept.) to have bounteous harvest. *Magh sim* is observed in the month of *Magh* (*Jan.-Feb.*) to mark the farewell of the year. *Jatra parab* is observed in the months of *Magh* (Jan.-Feb.) *Phalgun* (Feb.-Mar) to find out ailments of certain diseases and reasons of some epidemics or devastating troubles.

12.47. Madhupur police station is the only institution to collect and record the crime statistics and also deals with the deviant behaviour of the people under its jurisdiction.

12.48. Table No. 68 below would indicate the number of cases filed in Madhupur Police Station during the years 1970 and 1971 :

TABLE NO. 68

Statement showing number of cases reported in the police station

Month	No. of cases reported from within the town for the years			
	1970		1971	
	No. of cases filed	No. of charge sheeted	No. of cases filed	No. of charge sheeted
1	2	3	4	5
January	3	3	6	4
Feb.	2	..	4	..
March	4	1	8	4
April	2	1	8	2
May.	5	3	7	1
June.	4	3	8	1
July	7	1	2	1
Aug.	11	4	13	1
Sept.	7	3	7	1
Oct.	11	4	6	1
Nov.	10	2	..	..
Dec.	5	2	7	2
Total	**71**	**27**	**76**	**18**

Month	No. of cases reported from the entire police station for the years.			
	1970		1971	
	No. of cases filed	No. of charge sheeted	No. of cases filed	No. charge-sheeted
1	6	7	8	9
Jan.	7	4	6	4
Feb.	5	3	11	3
March	11	5	11	6
April	7	3	10	4
May.	8	6	10	1
June.	10	6	14	3
July	12	6	9	5
Aug.	19	9	19	2
Sept.	14	5	14	1
Oct.	15	8	12	8
Nov.	17	8	14	6
Dec.	8	5	16	6
Total	**133**	**68**	**146**	**49**

The disparity in number of cases filed and number of cases charge-sheeted is surprisingly very high in both the years. It seems in majority of cases, the final report was submitted by the police either for want of evidences or the *prima facie* cases being not made out. In 1971 out of 76 cases filed only 18 could be charge-sheeted. The other notable feature of the above table is that the number of cases filed during the summer months are higher in the town in 1971 than in cooler months, but when the jurisdiction of the entire police station is taken into consideration, the position does not remain as such. The higher incidence of filing the cases is between August and December and percentage of cases being charge-sheeted is also higher.

12.49. As regards incidence of different types of crimes reported at Madhupur police station between 1958 to 1969 Table No. 69 over leaf indicates the position :

TABLE NO. 69

Incidence of crime at Madhupur Police Station

Heads of Crime	YEARS												
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Murder .	2 (2)	1	3	1 (1)	2	..	2	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (1)	4 (3)	3 (2)	23 (11)
Dacoity .	1 (1)	2 (1)	3	2 (1)	4 (3)	3 (2)	..	2 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1	23 (13)
Burglary .	113 (8)	102 (23)	93 (12)	69 (10)	91 (16)	69 (10)	57 (5)	56 (9)	58 (11)	74 (22)	43 (9)	18 (4)	843 (139)
Theft . .	89 (26)	72 (9)	46 (12)	27 (9)	27 (8)	48 (7)	54 (7)	60 (7)	57 (22)	57 (22)	26 (8)	25 (5)	588 (142)
Rioting . .	7 (7)	14 (12)	9 (8)	4 (4)	3 (2)	7 (6)	6 (4)	12 (12)	15 (15)	16 (16)	5 (5)	3 (3)	101 (94)
Copper wire theft	..	..	..	..	1 (1)	..	20	10	10 (3)	1 (1)	6 (3)	4	52 (8)
Cycle theft .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Robbery .	1 (1)	1 (1)	1	4	2 (1)	5 (1)	5 (2)	4 (1)	1	3 (1)	..	..	27 (8)
Road accident	..	..	1 (1)	1 (1)	..	6 (5)	3 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1	2 (2)	5 (3)	22 (16)
Total . .	**213 (45)**	**192 (46)**	**156 (33)**	**108 (26)**	**130 (31)**	**138 (31)**	**147 (20)**	**146 (32)**	**146 (54)**	**157 (65)**	**88 (31)**	**60 (17)**	**1,681 (431)**

N. B. :—Figures in parenthesis show the number of cases which have been charge-shected and forwarded to the Sub-divisional Court at Deoghar.

The incidence of murder and dacoity as reported at police station are on an average two in a year. The percentage of charge-sheet being submitted even in such crimes is about 50 per cent. The incidence of burglary and theft are the highest though most of them remain undetected. The number appears to have come down in late sixties. Rioting occupied the next position and in most of the cases the accused persons were charge-sheeted. Copper-wire theft cases were highest in 1964 and appears to have gradually come down. The crime mostly remained undetected. Cycle theft cases are only two in ten years. Either all the cases were not reported at the police station or their incidence was really negligible. Robbery showed nil incidence in 1968-69. The number of road accidents is also not high. Unfortunately the position of tracing out the culprits and charge-sheeting them is poor during all the ten years between 1958-69. On an average only 25 per cent cases were charge-sheeted.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

General demographic and economic characteristics of the district

13.1. The district Santal Parganas forms the south-eastern portion of the Bhagalpur Division. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the district is 3,186,908 with 1,627,014 males and 1,559,894 females. This shows that the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) of the district is 959 which is slightly higher than the state sex-ratio which has been calculated as 954. If we take the rural and urban population separately, it is found that 3,003,331 persons including 1,526,648 males and 1,476,683 females live in the rural sector of the district whereas the urban population comes to 183,577 including 100,366 males and 83,211 females only. The lesser number of females inside the town is mainly because many of the service holders leave their females in their respective homes. Thus the percentage of urban population to total population comes to 5.76.

13.2. The total area of the district covers 14,129 sq. kilometre and the density of population per sq. km. is 226 only. Similarly, there are 10,225 inhabited villages and 11 towns in the district. So, there is one town for every 929 villages in the district. The population of the scheduled tribes is even more than five times greater than that of the population of the scheduled castes in the district. Percentage of scheduled caste population to the total population comes to 7.19 in the district whereas this percentage is 36.22 in case of the scheduled tribes. Only 32.69 per cent people have been returned workers during the 1971 Census and the literacy rate is 15.9.

13.3. Prior to the advent of the Britishers, the district was full of jungles and uncultivable lands and the indigenous pastoral economy was in vogue. The Paharias who

lived atop the hills were hunters and their staple diet was various kinds of fauna preyed. Roots and fruits also supplemented their menu. The Santals knew the art of shifting cultivation which was done without the help of cattle by burning the patches of lands and scattering a few seeds on the ashes. Hunting was also a must for them. Roots, tubers and herbs were also used by them both as food and medicines.

13.4. The Britishers helped them too much in clearing of the jungles and encouraging them for proper cultivation. They started keeping poultry, pigs and animals for agriculture and that domesticated their pastoral life. The Britishers started making roads for easy communication and that job attracted some of the sons of soil. Similarly, transportation of the Santals to the tea gardens in Assam is also responsible to change their living habits. Many started working in felling the forest trees, mines and collieries.

13.5. Another phase of the development of the economy of the district was the introduction of a few industries at several places. But these industries were started by the people from outside the district who later on stayed there exploiting the native dwellers. The best of the lands of the Santals were passing into their hands.

13.6. Good communication plays a vital role in the development, administration and safeguard of the people of a particular region. As mentioned earlier, the entire district was full of hills, jungles and undulating lands, and it was rather very difficult to run good administration without consulting government bodies posted at various places in the district. So the first necessity of the administration was to build roads for easy communication. Later on rail lines were also constructed in the district, but it was only in a few parts and it is wonderful to know that even the district headquarters has not yet been linked through railways. But roads are spread all around the district and the transportation is done through these roads on buses and trucks. Indigenous bullock carts are also used to carry goods from one

place to other mostly inter-village communication. In the urban centres rickshaws and tandems are also used for transportation of goods in short distances.

13.7. Presently, though a number of big and small scale industries are functioning at various places in the district, the main product is paddy in which above 85 per cent population is engaged. According to 1971 census, 60.48 per cent workers are cultivators, 25.38 per cent agricultural labourers and only 14.14 per cent have other works to do. The indigenous method of cultivation is in practice throughout the district and rarely a few persons are in the know of the improved methods of cultivation. Similarly, improved seeds are used only by some of the cultivators, but chemical fertilizers have got their places in the minds of people and are used by many of them as per their ability.

13.8. So far as the industries in the district are concerned, the old and the original industry has now totally declined. Indigo and iron smelting industries also met the same fate. Presently, many people are engaged in mining and quarrying and several small scale industries are scattered at various places in the district. Some are engaged in milk products, chemical industries and manufacture of medicines. Rice mills are also found in abundance. Also the *bidi* making industry is very lucrative in the district and provides part time jobs to the villagers in the interiors.

Social, political and other developments

13.9. With the advent of the outsiders in the district the social life of the original settlers has changed a lot. They learnt many new things from the outsiders and changed themselves accordingly to a great extent. Nevertheless they have not abandoned and forsaken their traditional culture and way of life. Still some changes are inescapable regarding their changed attitude towards superstitious fears and age old social evils like *Bitlaha* practised so commonly among the Santals. Similarly, services of the Brahmin persists at the times of birth, marriage and death required in

the tribal society mainly due to their contact with the outsiders.

13.10. Besides these, the government also took active steps for the social uplift of the native dwellers. After the independence in 1947, more emphasis was given for bettering the lots of poor and down trodden. The persons coming under the category of scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes, were allowed free education and reservation in services. Under the tribal welfare schemes several poor tribes were allotted some plots of lands, animals, ploughs and other accessories with rent-free quarters for their advancement. The Christian missionaries also gave helping hand in these social upliftment programme. Some voluntary social service organisations like *Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, the Ram Krishna Mission, Santal Paharia Seva Mandal, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Bharat Sewak Samaj* and *Madarsa Yatim Khana Islamia,* are rendering social services.

13.11. Like other places in the country and state, the politics have made inroads in this district also. The Jharkhand Party, a party of tribals has made much impact. Other political parties like Communist Party of India, Jansangh, Congress have also leases in the district.

The following statement given in Table No. 70 shows the number of parties that contested the general election of 1952, 1957 and 1962 both for the Parliament and Assembly seats :

TABLE NO. 70

Parties contesting the general elections

	Year		
	1952	1957	1962
1	2	3	4
Parties for Assembly.	1. Congress 2. Jharkhand 3. Socialist	1. Congress 2. S.S.P., Janta 3. Communist. Jansangh.	1. Congress 2. Jharkhand 3. Swatantra P.S.P.

1	2	3	4
	4. Forward Block	4. Independent	4. Jansangh
	5. K.M.P.P.		5. Socialist
	6. Janta		6. Independent
	7. Jansangh		
	8. Independent		
Parties for Parliament.	1. Congress	1. Congress	1. Congress
	2. Jharkhand	2. Jharkhand	2. Jharkhand
	3. Socialist	3. P.S.P.	3. Swatantra
	4. Independent	4. Independent	4. Communist
			5. Independent

K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party.
S.S.P.—Sanyukt Socialist Party.
P.S.P.—Praja Socialist Party.

13.12 Other developments include the spread of education, improved standard of living and food habits. Almost all villages have been served with lower primary schools. The Upper Primary and the Middle schools have been provided in the proximities. The number of educated persons is increasing. According to 1961, Census the literacy rate of the district was only 14.62 per cent whereas during 1971 Census it has been returned as 15.9 per cent.

13.13. Due to the extension of road and rail communication, even people living in interior have come into the contact with the outsiders by whom they are influenced. The businessmen have penetrated even to the remote villages where weekly markets are being organised for purchase and sale of consumer's goods. Originally the tribals remained half naked. They covered only the lower portion whereas the upper parts of the body remained bare even during the winter. But now they use shirts, *Kurtas* and blouses to cover their upper limbs. Blankets and quilts are also used by some of them according to their means. Trousers and fine clothes have also found market in these villages. Even the sophisticated goods like radio, transistors, bicycles are

available in almost all the remote villages. Also motor-cycles are not unknown. Use of soaps and other cosmetic materials is also being adopted in the rural areas. Of course their use is comparatively higher in the villages having proximity to the town and market places.

13.14. Rice is the staple diet for the district as a whole. Taking wheat bread as a substitute for rice is a new phenomenon which has yet to receive mass approbation. Tea has taken root in the homes in towns and in the villages having close proximity with towns and markets. The traditional rice beer (*Pochwai*) is now being supplemented along with the distilled country made liquor and sometimes by wines available in the nearby towns. Leaf plates in many houses in the villages have now been replaced by the brass and metalwares purchased from the towns and the market places. But the aluminium being economical is more popular all the same. Even porcelain and glass wares are also not unknown in some of the village houses.

13.15. Madhupur, socially and culturally is closer to Calcutta. Bengali culture, so to say, has made a deep impact on the way of life and social habits of the town dwellers. Bengali is widely spoken and understood in the town. Madhupur has economic links with several towns and cities in and outside the state. Rice is imported from Palojori and Jamtara and exported to Jharia and Dhanbad. Potatoes are supplied from Patna and Sohsarai and soaps from Deoghar. Salt is directly supplied from Delhi and *Gur* (mollases) from Meerut City. Cereals are supplied from Lakhisarai and Gaya town. Iron and iron goods are also brought for sale from Deoghar.

13.16. The town people mostly go to Calcutta, Chittaranjan, Deoghar, Dumka and Patna on business trips. Patna being the capital of the state is visited for some other works also. Chittaranjan is the nearest market whereas Deoghar and Dumka are respectively the subdivisional and the district headquarters. Deoghar is also visited for offering *puja* to

Lord Mahadeva. The maximum distance is covered only by those who are service holders or the *Marwaris* whose families are still staying in Rajasthan. Local as well as for off religious places are also visited by some of the religious minded people.

13.17. Regarding commutation of people in the town, it is observed that the persons within the radius of 3-4 km. visit Madhupur daily. They include students, daily wage-earners, green vegetable sellers, the milk suppliers, rickshawpullers and the patients to consult the doctors. From Giridih, which is connected to Madhupur both by rail and road the maximum number of people come and also from Jagdishpur. Generally the tribal and the scheduled caste women come from these places with daily supply of leaf plates and *datoons*. The leaf plates are supplied in the hotels and sweetmeat establishments and to vendors. Some of them also bring *Katahal* leaf which is goat's feed for sale. They are daily commuters and return in the evening.

13.18. During winter and specially on the eve of *Durga Puja* a large number of changers visit Madhupur. Some of them stay here for months together. These people generally hail from Calcutta and most of them have their permanent buildings at Madhupur meant specially for the occasion.

13.19. There is only one cinema house in the town located at the station road in the premises of the Cosmopolitan Institute of the Railway Department. The cinema visitors are mostly the town people and persons living in the suburban areas. But on weekly market day matinee show is arranged for the people coming from far off places and for the remaining days of the week only two evening shows are held.

13.20. Except along the roads going towards Sarath and Giridih, generally rickshaws do not ply beyond the periphery of the town. The town people averred that the rickshaws go up to Pathrol 3 Km. in the east, upto Suga

Pahari, 5 kilometre in the west, up to Geria and Piprasole, 3 kilometre in the north up to Burbad and burning place and 4 kilometre in the south during the fair weather.

13.21. Newspaper vendors also go inside the town area only. In the nearly villages daily commuting school students take the newspaper to their villages, or it is the daily wage earner who comes to the town for his meal, carries back the newspapers. Along the road side on which the buses or taxies ply newspapers and periodicals are sent to distant interiors. Thus the agents of Madhupur supply the newspapers up to Sarath and Jagdishpur. Some of the people come themselves to purchase or take away the delivery of these newspapers from the Wheeler's Book Stall at the Madhupur Railway Station.

13.22. Prior to dealing with the characteristics of the villages studied at different distances from the town to bring out the penetration or otherwise urban influences and also testing the various hypotheses, the position of Madhupur as a town and its resources to attract its local people may be analysed. As it has been mentioned earlier that Madhupur is now a decaying town and except as health resort it has no other charm for the local as well as people commuting from outside. Easy approachability by train has acted as an impetus to business community from Calcutta and other places to come to Madhupur. A few years ago the town was famous for growing roses flowers and *chandarmaulika* which had great market at Calcutta. With the abolition of *zamindari,* the rose-growers who mainly come from the feudal society, have eclipsed, and with them died this delicate trade of rose-gardening at Madhupur.

13.23. It is a general belief that the urban settlements influence the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population inhabited in their surrounding rural hinterland. The extent of urban influence of Madhupur town into the neighbouring rural settlements may be studied from the study of villages situated within a distance of three km.,

six km., nine km., 12 km. and above around the town on different routes. The names of the villages undertaken for this study and their distance from the town are given below :

Name of village with thana No.	Distance from the town Km.	Route
1. Narayanpur (228). .	3	On Giridih route (*Pucca* road)
2. Raghunathpur (134) .	7	*Katcha* road
3. Kansjor (234) . .	12	Via Jagdishpur Rly. Station (on Giridih route).
4. Nawadih (214) . .	3	*Katcha* road
5. Paharpur (301) . .	6	*Katcha* road
6. Mathurapur (328) . .	9	It is a railway station towards west of Madhupur
7. Nawadih (488) . .	3	*Pucca* road
8. Chapariya (565) . .	6	No road
9. Madankatha(605) . .	9	*Katcha* road
10. Pathrol (502) . .	3	*Pucca* road on Madhupur, Dumka bus route
11. Sirsu (524) . .	6	*Pucca* road
12. Kajri (31) . .	9	*Pucca* road

It may be seen that all the villages are not connected to the town by a *pucca* road. As a matter of fact there is a village namely Chapariya which is not connected even by a *katcha* road. The reader can well realise the fate of development in a particular region of a state in the absence of means of communication and transportation.

13.24. The table on the proceeding page presents the percentage of literacy, sex ratio, ratio of households to houses and the percentage of workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of activities.

TABLE NO. 71

Extent of literacy, Sex-ratio, ratio of household to house and distribution of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

Name of villages with distances	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)	Literacy rate			Ratio of households to houses
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Narayanpur—3 Kms.	921	16.02	27.55	3.52	1:1.60
2. Raghunathpur—7 Kms.	970	6.70	12.77	0.44	1:1.00
3. Jagdishpur—12 Kms.	1,106	8.49	15.23	2.40	1:1 25
4. Nawadih—3 Kms, ...	964	29.55	50.89	7.41	1:1 21
5. Paharpur—6 Kms.	992	4.15	6.77	1.52	1:1.21
6. Mathurapur—9 Kms.	925	9.22	17.73	..	1:1.07
7. Nawadih—3 Kms.	992	14.23	25.67	2.70	1:1.13
8. Chapariya—6 Kms.	890	10.00	17.32	1.77	1:1.00
9. Madankatha—9 Kms.	1,046	15.70	30.28	1.75	1:1.21
10. Pathrol—3 Kms.	875	31.28	44.84	15.78	1:1.02
11. Sirsa—6 Kms.	895	21.27	35.60	5.26	1:1.15
12. Kajri—9 Kms.	720	21.71	29.33	1.11	1:1.00

Name of villages with distances	Percentage of Workers in									Remarks
	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Narayanpur—3 Kms. .	64.20	96.15	3.85	11.11	100.00	..	24.69	100.00	..	
2. Raghunathpur—7 Kms. .	90.68	89.72	10.28	4.24	80.00	20.00	5.08	100.00	..	
3. Jagdishpur—12 Kms. . .	96.75	71.43	28.57	0.81	100.00	..	2.44	100.00	..	
4. Nawadih—3 Kms. . .	78.48	46.77	53·23	..	..	..	21.52	100.00	..	
5. Paharpur—6 Kms. . .	100.00	55.42	44.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Mathurapur—9 Kms. .	96.65	93.06	6.94	..	..	..	3.35	100.00	..	
7. Nawadih—3 Kms. . .	98.06	100.00	..	0.65	100.00	..	1.29	100.00	..	
8. Chapariya—6 Kms. . .	72.00	100.00	..	6.67	60.00	40.00	21 33	100.00	.	
9. Madankatha—9 Kms. .	90.32	85.71	14.29	..	..	..	9.68	100.00	..	
10. Pathrol—3 Kms. . .	74.81	93.06	6.94	11.76	100.00	..	13.43	94.32	5.68	
11. Sirsa—6 Kms. . .	91.63	100.00	..	1.32	100.00	..	7.05	100.00	..	
12. Kajri—9 Kms. . .	100.00	92.31	·7.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Usually, it is believed that the villages having urban influence tend to have lower sex ratio, higher percentage of literacy rate, higher households per census house and the higher percentage of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy as compared to the villages which are out of the sphere of urban influence. A close examination of the above table reveals very interesting facts regarding the influence of Madhupur town in its surrounding rural settlements. It can be observed that sex ratio of rural settlements increases with the increase in distance from town with the exception of Mathurapur and Chapariya. The simple reason for lower sex ratio for Mathurapur town may be attributed to the fact that it is a railway station where some employees are residing leaving their families back at their native places. Higher the percentage of workers in tertiary sector lower the sex ratio is the behaviour obtained in the urban settlements. Here also we may observe that the villages which are nearer to the urban centre have comparatively higher percentage of workers in tertiary sector and lower sex ratio. This proves beyond doubt that Madhupur town has penetrated its urban influence on its surrounding rural hinterland to a limited distance. But the villages remain to be predominantly rural in character. The same pattern is observed for literacy rate in the surrounding villages. Pathrol connected by a *Pucca* road, situated at a distance of only 3 km from Madhupur, has a literacy rate of 31.28 per cent followed by Nawadih having a literacy rate of 29.55 per cent. A negative correlation is obtained between distance of a village from Madhupur town and the literacy rate of the village. Therefore, it can be inferred that the villages near the town have a certain degree of influence over its surrounding hinterland.

13.25. Forest is clear in the vicinity of Madhupur town. But uncultivable fallow lands are in abundance. Some villages have also forest lands. Irrigational facilities, so for available, are very inadequate. Some acreage of lands in almost all the villages are irrigated by well. These lands are the homestead lands where vegetables and some *Bhadoi* crops are raised. The villages are not electrified. The food habit is almost the same in all the villages. Forest wood is the common fuel. Fishing is done rarely only by those who have their own tanks for rearing fish. Forestry is done by those who are in the vicinity of the jungles.

CHAPTER XIV

RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSION

14.1. Madhupur, about a century old town is now in the state of decay. Its famous 'Rose gardens' are already gone. The palatial houses once built by the feudal aristocracy of Calcutta being attracted by its salubrious climate are deserted, unkempt and falling. They are mute spectators of an era that is gone. The economic balance in the society is upset and the values of life have changed. The dispersal of joint families, spread of education and the choice of the new generations for visiting new places are some of the main causes of Madhupur being deserted.

14.2. The rise and recognition of the town as the health resort is linked with the coming of the railways in this part of the country a little over a century ago. Shri Narayan Kundu, a Bengali Railway contractor came to Madhupur for the construction of railway line. Himself a patient of stomach trouble, the salubrious climate of the place suited best and Shri Kundu felt completely cured without taking any medicine. He built a house for himself and went round regarding this 'miracle' of the place and many gentries from Calcutta came flocking round and built their houses at this 'place of change'. And then this place was patronised by such prominent personalities as Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Sir Gurudas Banerii, Sri Deva Pd. Sarbadhikari, Rai Bahadur T. N. Sahu and Rai Bahadur Khagendra Nath Mitra who built their houses at Madhupur for casual visits during off times. It is, therefore, no wonder that being a town of Bihar Madhupur has a predominent Bengali influence. Of course with the influx of population from Calcutta having almost stopped, the Bengali predominance in all spheres is in vain. The insulater industries, and other

factories are attracting some labour force to the town resulting in inward migration, but this is mostly from the local neighbourhood.

14.3. Persons belonging to almost all the important functional categories are living at Madhupur, but the primary and tertiary groups predominate.

14.4. Though Madhupur is a municipal town since the last '65 years, it has still a rural appearance. The settlement pattern of the town is like a big village, with rows of houses with thatched or tiled roof, with sprawling multi-storied buildings soaring above them, presenting a contrast between the world that is gone, and era that has yet to bring prosperity in its wake. The facility of piped water supply is still absent and most of the latrines are also service latrines. Roads though lit with electric lamps are in bad shape in some of the areas. The lanes and bylanes have not the facility of electric lights either.

14.5. The town is spread in 23.31* square kilometer and is thus small and compact specially in the south of the railway line and *bazar* area. Most of the town people have developed village-type social relationship among themselves and come to one another's assistance at the times of needs.

14.6. The town has a mixed population and no ward or *mohalla* of the town is exclusively inhabited by a particular religious group or caste, except the municipal scavengers colony at Bherwa constructed by the municipal authority for its scavenging staff. No discrimination is in evidence regarding the use of environment. All irrespective of the religious or caste affinities have easy access in temples and other public places.

14.7. To sum up, the following a few lines may be quoted from an article composed on Madhupur by Shri S. K. Chattoraj Special officer, Madhupur Municipality

*Area figures relate to 1977.

(1961-64) which presents picture of the town as it was at that time :

"Madhupur is now in a state of decay. Due to financial stringency and economic depression as a sequel of war and Zamindari abolition, the Bengali gentlemen find it increasingly difficult to maintain their houses. Many houses are in ruins, many have been sold at very cheap price. If a man spends 10-15 thousand rupees he can have a very good house at Madhupur. The climate is salubrious, communication easy and the distance from Patna is only 157 miles. It is nearer to Patna than to Calcutta. It has two high schools. A first grade college can be started without much difficulty. A polytechnic can also be started. There is no difficulty for buildings. In fact there is no necessity for construction of buildings. The entire block staff have been accommodated in Madhupur and they live in good houses and the block building is a magnificient double storied building.

I would implore my Bihari friends to turn their eyes to Madhupur. Madhupur is an integral part of Bihar. We would take opportunity to purchase well-built houses which are being sold away by Calcutta gentries at nominal prices. There is a sizeable Bihari population at Madhupur who are engaged in business, trade and service. Vegetable is cheap and Madhupur has a good daily *bazar*. The only drawback would be the want of a first grade Arts and Science college. If influencial Biharis settle at Madhupur it will not be a far cry. It will require only a few pioneers to settle at Madhupur. Others will follow. In all other towns of Bihar the price of land has become prohibitive. The question of getting ready made houses is out of question. We cannot think of a house with about 1 bigha of land butted and bounded by a boundary wall fitted with electricity on 10 to 15 thousand rupees except at Madhupur or Deoghar".

APPENDIX I

Plinth.—Every house to be erected shall be built on a plinth, the top surface of which shall be (1) at least two feet above ground level, except in the case of stables and cow sheds the top surface of which need not be more than one feet above such level and (2) at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest road, unless such road forms an embankment and unless the chairman by order in writing or otherwise permits.

Floor Level.—The floor of the lowest floor of every house to be erected from the ground level shall be at such level as will admit the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the building and placed at such level as will admit of the drainage being led into the nearest existing public drain within one hundred feet from the house.

Materials of floors.—All floors within a house shall be constructed of concrete or masonry except in the upper storeys.

Materials of External Walls.—When a house consists of two or more storeys, the external walls of all the storeys except the top one shall be constructed of stone or burnt bricks set in lime or cement mortar.

Materials of Roof.—The roof of every house shall be constructed of masonry tiles, slates, corrugated iron or other non-inflamable materials.

Prohibition of Projections from Roof.—No part of flat, terrace, roof or part of parapet, except cornice or mounding shall extend beyond the outer face of the wall on which it is supported.

Court Yard.—The maximum area of the inner court yard, if any of a dwelling house shall not be less than one fourth of the plinth area of such house.

Rooms.—The rooms intended for inhabitation in a dwelling house shall have a clear superficial area of at least one hundred square feet and a minimum height of ten feet.

Windows.—The external walls of every room intended for inhabitation shall be provided with one or more windows for the admission of light and ventilation. The area occupied by such windows shall not be less than 1/10 of floor space of the room.

Site.—(i) If the house is to abut on road unless the site is of such shape that the face of the house can be made to run parallel to the line of the road or as nearly parallel to the said line as the chairman may consider necessary.

(ii) Unless the site is certified by the overseer, to be dried, or well drained, or to be capable of being well drained, in which case the applicant shall be instructed as to the improvements which he must make before a certificate can be granted if the chairman decides that the grant of a certificate is necessary before building can be commenced.

(iii) Where the site is a tank filled up with earth and the foundation of the house do not reach down to the original ground, unless such tank has been so filled up for a period of not less than five years.

(iv) Where the site has been filled up with or used for depositing rubbish, offensive matters or sewage, unless the site was so filled up or so used more than ten years before the application, and unless the chairman has examined the site and granted a certificate to the effect that it is from the sanitary point of view, fit to be built on.

Foundation.—The foundation of every house to be erected well shall be of masonry and except where otherwise permitted by the chairman, shall rest on solid ground.

Prohibition of inflamable materials.—The external walls of every house and fire places and chimneys shall be constructed of masonry, burnt bricks, mud and other non-inflamable materials, and no timber shall be used within three feet of any chimney flue.

Height of single storied house.—No house other than a house constructed of stone or burnt bricks and lime shall exceed one storey or eighteen feet in height.

Height of houses.—The height of house shall not exceed the distance from its base to the opposite side of the road, subject to a minimum height of fifteen feet. If the house is placed at the edge of the road, its height must not exceed the width of the road, but if the house or one or more of the storeys be set back, the height of the house may be increased as much as the basement of the portion set back is distant from a perpendicular line dropped to the adjoining edge of the road, provided that if a house is situated on a corner plot, the height of the house shall be situated by the wider of the intersecting road.

Measurement of height.—Every person who erects a dwelling house shall provide both at the front and the back thereof, an open space extending along the whole width of the house, to a distance at every part of not less than 20 feet measured in a line drawn at right angles to external front or back wall respectively.

Provided that :

(i) If the front or back of the house abuts on a road or public open space which is not less than 20 feet in width, the provision of the open space required by this rule at the front or back, as the case may be, shall not be necessary and

(ii) If the site abuts on a road or public open space which is less than 20 feet in width, a dwelling house may be erected on such sites upto a distance of 20 feet from the opposite side of such road or open space provided also that the commissioners at the meeting may exempt from the operation of this rule any ward or definite part thereof. On the ground of its being so congested as render a due observation of the rule impracticable.

Prohibition against buildings right up to public road, lane or drain.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no building of any kind shall be erected within 2 feet of any public road, lane or drain.

Ventilation or stair case.—Every stair case in a house shall be provided with one or more windows of at least 2 square feet in area. In case of a house of more than two storeys, the stair case shall have a window in each storey.

Level of courtyard and open space.—Every courtyard of dwelling house mentioned in rule 16 and every open space, provided under rule 14 shall be raised at least six inches above the level of the centre of the nearest road, so as to admit of easy drainage into the road.

Private privies.—Every house not being a hut shall have one or more private privies. Every private privy shall—

(a) Be situated at a distance of not less than six feet from the nearest habitable room or cook house.

(b) Be so situated and constructed as to allow of easy access for removal and cleansing.

(c) Be constructed on a pucca platform rendered impervious by cement or other impervious materials raised above the ground level and with an indication of not less than half an inch in a front towards the drain.

(d) Be provided with separate removable water tight receptacles for night soil and urine of a shape and size to be approved by the chairman so placed that their base is not below the drainage level.

(e) Be so constructed as to leave a space for ventilation between the walls and the roof, or in the alternative be ventilated by windows of sufficient size.

(f) Be provided with adequate pucca drains for discharge of washing and cleansing water from the platform.

(g) Provided that the Commissioners at meeting may exempt any house or building from the operation of this rule.

Privy to be on ground floor.—No privy shall be placed on any upper floor of a building unless it be of water closet type or of a type for the construction of which chairman has given permission in writing.

Prohibition of cess pool where public drain accessible.—No cess pool shall be constructed or used if there is any public drain accessible.

Construction of cess pools.—Every cess pool, where its use is permissible shall be made of stone or burnt brick with lime and lined with an impervious layer of cement and shall be so constructed as to have all corners round off and to have a rounded samp.

Access to and cleansing of cess pools.—Every cess pool shall be so situated and constructed as to allow easy access for purpose of emplying and cleansing the same.

Drains.—Drains shall be provided for the drainage of the courtyard, out house and privies at such levels as to connect properly with the public drains.

Drainage from upper storeys.—The drainage from upper storeys of dwelling house shall be carried down to the surface drains by means of pipes.

Prohibition of drains through or under house.—No drain shall pass through or under house provided that the drain of an interior courtyard must be brought out along or under a passage and not under an enclosed room.

Proportion of site for dwellings.—The total area covered by all houses (including verandahs) erected or re-erected on any site, used for dwelling house, shall not be more than two third of the total area of the site and in no case shall the open space be less than 64 square feet. In case of rebuilding, this rule will not apply in case in which the site is less than five hundred square feet. Provided that this rule does not apply in case in which there is no already a public street or road or square to the rear of the house.

APPENDIX II

The Bengali Connexion I

How the "West" was won and lost—

The stateman — Cal., Friday — February 13, 1976
By a staff reporter.

"My father built all this." Claimed the deminutive man with a sweep of his hand that sought to include not only the few houses nearby but the entire town of Madhupur with its sprawling, often ramshackle, bungalows, large tracts of vacant green and miles of pathway.

The touch of pride in the middle-aged man's words was understandable. The son of Raisaheb Motilal Mitra had every right to be proud as he recalled the successful efforts of his father to develop what was essentially a Bengali town in the heart of Santhal Parganas about 200 miles from Calcutta.

At the turn of the last century, the Raisaheb worked as manager of the "Ghatwals" of Pathrole estate of which Madhupur formed the largest chunk. He came from the district of Khulna, now in Bangladesh, and as he went about his work he must have had dreams of his native home — its greenery, its coconut groves and streams. All that he had left behind. But the idea of having a home away from home, of fellow Bengalis building houses in Madhupur and staying there, never ceased to haunt him.

Food was cheap.—Translating the thought into reality was not difficult. The Raisaheb was helped by the natural attraction of Madhupur, its climate. Here was a place where man from Calcutta could forget chronic stomach ailments. Long walks increased his appetite and food was cheap. Soon word got round of the half dozen chickens which could be had for a rupee and milk that was almost free. People started flocking to and a time came when during every long vacation Bengalis would pack up for a "trio to the west" Madhupur and also places like Jasidih, Giridih and Deoghar. Even today they came in large numbers: Chicken and milk continue to be the principal attraction even though the price today is astronomical compared to what Motilal Mitra and his friends had to pay.

Among those who came were such luminaries of Calcutta society as Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and Sir Goorudas Banerjee and Zamindars like those of Narail and Mymensingh both now in Bangladesh. At Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a bigha land was cheap. That the early arrivals had gone up a buying spree is evident from the huge orchards and gardens that form the grounds of every house. To-day many of them are in ruins. Others are left to the care of malis and forgotten. Still others leased out often on a semi-permanent basis. Except for a few months in the year, a huge emptiness lies all around, the occasional murmur of leaves often the only sound to keep the visitor company. Time does not move noticeably in Madhupur with its horse-drawn carriages and deep wells for drinking water.

Sweet Shop.--The Bengali connexion remains. The town's biggest sweet shop is owned by a Bengali family from Bardwan and celebrates its golden jubilee this year, during the 'season' everybody visits the shop at least once a day and the two brothers who run it are something in the way of celebrities. The only hotel is owned by Bengalis, once the property of Maharaja Pradyot Kumar Tagor. "Tagor Cot" as the house is known had originally been a resting place for British Indian Army officers marching with their troops from Fort William in Calcutta to the Contonment at Danapore, adjoining Patna. To-day the building with its gabled walls and turral wakes up not to the sound of bugles but the chatter of visitors from Calcutta and elsewhere, but almost inevitably Bengalis.

A little distance from Tagor Cot is Edward George High School which too was started by Motilal Mitra. A residential School, it was once affiliated to Calcutta University and Sir Asutosh had even toyed with the idea of having a College in the same compound. Politics and the Bengal-Bihar partition intervened. The school went over to Patna University. For higher education to-day students go to Asansol, a two hour journey by train.

Talking of the Bengali Connexion, one can not help referring to Koro village near Madhupur, one of the biggest in Bihar where Bengalis comprise the majority of the population. In Madhupur itself the essentially Bengali custom of animal sacrifice is still followed at the Kali Temple at Pathrole Rajbari where incidently lives Mr. Hargovind Singh, who might have been a "Ghatwal" to-day had not the Zamindari system been abolished.

Only 32 miles from Madhupur is Giridih with its totally different atmosphere, the crowds and the ugly factory buildings, the fine powdery dust--Giridih is a mining town and mica, which brought prosperity to Giridih, ruthlessly tore it apart from its past.

As the man from Khulna district was responsible for the development of Madhupur, so a professor from Dacca was perhaps the first Bengali to have discovered the charm of Giridih. He went there on holiday and found the climate pleasing. On his recommendation others started visiting the place.

If Madhupur boasts of Sir Asutosh and Sir Goorudas, Giridih remembers Sir Nilratan Sircar and Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, the two eminent men of learning who were regular visitors. Both were leading lights of the Brahmo Samaj and with them came other Brahmos who built houses and settled in Giridih. The history of the development of Barganda is to a large extent the history of the Brahmos in Giridih and even to-day the locality enjoys a quiet seclusion which is in a way a characteristic of the early settlers.

No Brahmos.—Gone are the Brahmos, their "Upasanas" and the relentless quest for a sophisticated and at the same time rigidly correct way of life. Sir Nilratan Sircar's house has been turned into an oil mill. Elsewhere the fading marble name plates on the few houses that are still owned by Bengalis have by their sides new one made of wood with the same Bengali names written in Hindi. Palatial buildings of dubious architectural merit have come up all over the place next to which the small worn out yet cosy-looking bungalows pale into insignificance.

Giridih to-day is a Jain town. Huge gates are erected along the main Road to mark a celebration of Digambar Jains. A loud-speaker fitted to a tall building propogates the teachings of Lord Mahavir but finds it dificult to compete with another, carried in a jeep announcing the imminent arrival of a Bombay film. Everyone including Bengalis seem to choose Hindi when first taking to a stranger. A young rickshapuller is frankly surprised to learn that his passenger is not all that familiar with the "Rashtra Bhasa". There does not seem to be much point in telling him that only a short distance away at Madhupur his compatriots, to a man speaks Bengali and nothing else. But then "Madhupur" is not industrialized.

APPENDIX III

Madhupur Municipality was created by the Government of Bengal by Notification No. 676 M dated 3rd April, 1909, extending under section 8 of the Bengal Municipal Act. The provision of the said Act was extended to the town of Madhupur, including seven other villages, with effect from 1st July, 1909. The seven villages are Paniakola, Patharchopti, Sheikhpura, Bherwa, Lakhna, Sapaha and Titia bank. The Municipality was included in both the first and the second schedules of the Act with the number of Commissioners fixed at ten.

The Commissioners, appointed by the Government at their first meeting held on 5th July, 1909 divided the Municipal area into five wards and resolved to levy taxes on persons in ward I and Holding tax in other wards at the rate of 6 per cent on the value of the holdings. Taxes were also levied on carriages, horses and other animal carts as well as fees on cart registration was fixed. Latrine tax was proposed to be levied only in Ward I at the rate of 3 per cent of the annual value of the holdings.

The Municipality was empowered under Government Notification No. 369 M. of 19th February, 1910 to levy taxes on vehicles and animals and under Government notification No. 579 M dated the 8th March, 1910 all the provisions of part IX (on the constructions and cleansing of latrines) of Bengal Municipal Act was extended to ward I and by the same notification, the imposition of Latrine tax in ward I was sanctioned. Imposition of taxes on person and 6 per cent on holdings were sanctioned respectively by Government Notification Nos. 712 and 713 dated 22nd March, 1910. With effect from the 1st April, 1914, the personal tax of ward I was substituted by tax on holdings under Government Notification No. 533 M of 13th January, 1914. By Government Notification No. 5152 M. dated the 14th April, 1916, all the provisions of part IX of the said Act were extended to wards II, III and V (Ward III excluded being Railway Compound). The provisions of part VI (Building and other special regulations) and part X of the Act (Regulations and Markets) were extended to the Municipality by the Government Notification No. 842 M. dated the 5th April, 1910. The provision of section 241 of the Act was extended to the Municipality by Government Notification No. 7606 M. dated the 7th June, 1916 and provision of the whole of the Act XI of 1890 (Prevention

of cruelty to animals) were also extended by the Government Notification No. 804 T.D. dated 2nd June, 1910 and similarly Act I of 1871 (Cattle Tress Pass Act) by Government notification No. 323 M dated 8th February, 1911. Rates on dangerous and offensive trades and professions and a local limit of carrying out such a trade, were fixed at the meeting of the Commissioners on 6th of December, 1911. By Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 860, dated the 24th January, 1919 the name of Madhupur municipality was removed from the second schedule and the Municipal commissioners were authorised to elect their own Chairman.

Under Government Notification No. 8158-L.S.G., dated 3rd September, 1923, the number of Commissioners was fixed at 12 of which 10 are to be elected by the tax payers and two appointed by Local Government. By Notification No. 8159 L.S.G. dated the 3rd September 1923 as amended by Notification No. 8639 dated the 20th September, 1923 the Municipality was divided in 6 wards.

Since 1938 several changes were seen in the municipality. In the year 1938 the municipal area was only 2.5 square miles. In the year 1943-44, the municipality was extended *vide* Government Notification No. 918-L.S.G., dated 3rd March, 1944 and the area increased upto 4.79 square miles. The number of Municipal Commissioners had also increased from 12 to 20 (16 elected by the taxpayers and 4 appointed by the Government). Again under Government Notification No. 7769-L.S.G., dated the 24th August, 1961, the Commissioners of the municipality were superseded for a period of two years and Shri A. K. Chattarji was appointed as Special Officer. This supersession is still continuing. In 1962, the wards were also decreased from 6 to 5. But again in 1968 *vide* the Government notification No. 2503-L.S.G., dated 6-4-68 wards were extended from 5 to 16.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA .	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co; 45, Civil Lines .	(Reg.)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh, Muzaffarpur . . .	(Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi .	
AHMEDABAD	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P. B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8	New Order Book Co; Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkis, Patthar Kava Relief Road .	(Reg.)
	10	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath . .	(Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros; Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co; 10, Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College .	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	(Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur .	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR .	15	V. T. Jorwekar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path .	(Rest.)
AJMER . .	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate .	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH . .	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market . . .	(Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market .	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
ALLAHABAD . .	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co; Sardar Patel Marg, P. B. 4	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co; 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
	26	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . . .	(Rest.)
	27	Chandra Book Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony . .	(Rest.)
	28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Pd. 2/A, Katra Road . . .	(Rest.)
	29	S/s A.H. Wheeler & Co; Pvt. Ltd; City Book Shop . . .	(Rest.)
	30	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road	(Reg.)
	31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	33	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	34	Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	35	The Book Lovers, Retrent, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
ANAND	36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road .	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	37	Shri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar .	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD .	38	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	(Rest.)
BALDEOGHAR	39	Bhakat Brothers. S.B.Roy Road .	(Rest.)
BALLABHGARH	40	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	(Rest).
BANGALORE	41	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co; Pvt. Ltd; 88, Mysore Road, P. O. B. No. 1807 . . .	(Reg.)
	42	International Book House P. Ltd; 4 F, M. G. Road . . .	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
BANGALORE —*Contd.*	43	M. P. P. House, 87, 1st Cross, Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
	44	Balajee Book Co; No.2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura .	(Rest.)
	45	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar .	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	47	Vichara Sahitya Ltd; Balepet .	(Reg.)
	48	Atma Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI .	50	S/s Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas . .	(Reg.)
BAREILLY . .	51	Agarwal Bros, Bara Bazar . .	(Reg.)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	(Rest.)
BARODA . .	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
	54	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaonker's Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)
	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda . .	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA . .	57	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24-Parganas, W. B. .	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	58	Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Sing Road	(Reg.)
BHAVNAGAR	59	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M. G. Road	(Rest.)
BHOPAL	60	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg., Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	61	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road . . .	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	62	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg.)
BIJAPUR . .	63	Sh. D. V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop; Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
BIKANER . .	64	Bhadaoi Bros, Goga Gate . .	(Rest.)
	65	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	66	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P. O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W. B.)	(Rest.)
BOMBAY . .	67	Charles Lambort & Co; 101, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	68	Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Soilor Building, Dadar .	(Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street . .	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd; India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamnadas & Co; Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street . .	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd; 9, : Ash Lane, M. G. Road . .	(Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum .	(Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
	76	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd; Princess Street	(Reg.)
	77	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd; 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road .	(Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road . .	(Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
	80	Swastik Sales Co; Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
	81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
BOMBAY —*Contd.*	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row .	(Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co; 342, Kalbadevi Rd.	(Reg.)
	86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street	(Reg.)
	87	Asian Trading Co; 310, The Mirabalee P. M. 1505 . . .	(Rest.)
	88	Secretary, Sales Tax Practitioners' Association Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
	90	S/s Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road . . .	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Rd. . .	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road	(Regular)
	93	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Regular)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market .	(Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao	(Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazgar Gate Street .	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA . .	99	Current Literature Co; 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/2, College Street	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA —*Contd.*	101	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Banchharma Akrur Lane .	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co; 17, Part Street	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd; Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	104	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd.; I.C. College Street, ...	(Reg.)
	105	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd; College Street	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co. Ltd; 3, Old Court House Street . .	(Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co; C-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	108	K. K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210 . . .	(Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co; 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road. . . .	(Rest.)
	115	P. D. Updhayay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane . . .	(Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
	117	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd.; 72, M.G. Road . .	(Rest.)
	118	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd; 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street .	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kumar De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA —*Contd.*	120	K. P. Bagchi, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street	(Regular)
" "	121	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street	(Rest.)
	122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	(Rest.)
	124	Book Corporation, 1, Mangoe Lane Calcutta	(Rest.)
CALICUT	125	Touring Book Stall, Court Road .	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH	126	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
	127	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22B .	(Reg.)
	128	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	129	Univeral Book Store, Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
	130	English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D	(Rest.)
	131	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72(2), 17-D . . .	(Reg.)
	132	Jain & Co; 1165, Sector 18-C .	(Reg.)
	133	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	134	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	135	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE	136	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street	(Reg.)
	137	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road	(Rest.)
	138	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar	(Rest.)
	139	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
CUTTAK	140	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack .	(Reg.)
	141	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad .	(Rest.)
	142	New Students Store . . .	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . .	(Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co; Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road .	(Reg.)
	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . .	(Reg.)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj . . .	(Reg.)
	157	J. M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate .	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd ; 28, Faiz Bazar . .	(Reg.)
	159	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura . . .	(Reg.)
	160	Metropolition Book Co; I, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills . .	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
DELHI —*Contd.*	162	Sat Narain& Sons,2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandii Road, New Delhi	(Reg·)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co; 16, Netaji Subhas Marg . .	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders,80, Gokhale Market	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar) . .	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak .	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak .	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate .	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar . .	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony . . .	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros; P. O. Birla Lines .	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bungalow Road, Jawahar Nagar .	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
DELHI —*Contd.*	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court, Compound	(Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency, 12/29, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India), 56-D, Kamala Nagar. . .	(Rest.)
	185	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Kawjar Nagar . .	(Rest.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, GaneshPura	(Rest.)
	188	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Regular)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar.	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk), Balaqi, Dariba Kalan . . .	(Reg.)
	193	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings . . .	(Rest.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahadra	(Rest.)
DEORIA	196	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoraia (U. P.)	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	197	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 .	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	198	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	199	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	200	Pai & Co; Broadway . .	(Rest.)
ERODE	201	Kumaran Book Depot . .	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.	202	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road . . .	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
GAYA	205	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Regular)
	206	Bookmans, Nagamatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road . . .	(Rest.)
GHAZIABAD	207	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G. T. Rood .	(Rest.)
	208	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar . .	(Reg.)
GOA	209	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church . .	(Rest.)
GURGAON	210	Prabhu Book Serivce, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	211	Book Lovers P. Ltd; Arundelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	212	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	(Reg.)
	213	Titer Bros., Sarafa . . .	(Rest.)
	214	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Regular)
	215	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest.)
	216	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali	(Rest.)
	217	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road .	(Rest.)
	218	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	(Regular)
HARDWAR	219	Seva Kun,, Kanshal Bhawan Bara Hampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	220	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road . . .	(Rest.)
	221	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras	(Rest.)
HUBLI	222	Pervaji's Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
HYDERABAD	223	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdi-kapul	(Reg.)
	224	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69, Gharkaman	(Rest.)
	225	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank . . .	(Reg.)
	226	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg.)
	227	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court	(Regular)
	228	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar. .	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pustak Bhandar . . .	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	234	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	236	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt. .	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	237	India Book House, Fatehpuri ka Darwaza	(Rest.)
	238	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg. S.M. Highway, P.B. No. 23 .	(Rest.)
	239	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta	(Rest.)
	240.	University Book House, Chaura Rasta	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	241	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	242	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
	243	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
	244	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	245	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
JAIPUR CITY —*Contd.*	246	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway .	(Rest.)
	247	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg	(Reg.)
	248	Rastogi Bros., Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	249	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bangalow	(Reg.)
JAMNAGAR	250	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road . . .	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	251	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. No. 78 . .	(Reg.)
	252	Gupta Stores, Dhat Kidith . .	(Reg.)
	253	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road . .	(Rest.)
	254	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road	(Rest.)
JEYPORE	255	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road	(Rest.)
JHANSI	256	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (Raj)	257	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra .	(Reg.)
JODHPUR	258	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar	(Reg.)
	259	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . .	(Reg.)
	260	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate . .	(Reg.)
	261	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	262	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate . .	(Rest.)
	263	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.)
	264	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road	(Rest.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall .	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
KANPUR —*Contd.*	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas, Azad Marg. . .	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Distt. Puri) .	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road. . . .	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) . . .	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274	Ashoke Bros. Darjeeling . .	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishna Book Co; B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani, Hazaratganj, P.B. 154	(Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co; 213, Faizabad Road	(Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar . . .	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	281	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar .	(Reg.)
	282	Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road .	(Rest.)
	283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	284	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street	(Rest.)
MADRAS	285	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmoregore	(Reg.)
	286	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big. Street, Triplicane . . .	(Reg.)
	287	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .	(Reg.)
	288	P. Vardhachary & Co; 8, Linghi Chetty Street	(Reg.)
	289	C. Sitaraman & Co; 33, Royapettach High Road . . .	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
MADRAS —*Contd.*	290	M. Sachechalam & Co; 14, Sankurama Chetty Street . .	(Rest.)
	291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road . . .	(Rest.)
	292	The Rex Trading Co; P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street . .	(Rest.)
	293	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane .	(Rest.)
	294	Swamy Publishers, P. B. No. 2468	(Rest.)
	295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Rd., Mylapore . . .	(Rest.)
	296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street	(Rest.)
MADURAI	297	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR	298	Nahata Bros; Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	299	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MANIPUR	300	P. C. Jain & Co, Imphal .	(Rest.)
MEERUT	301	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .	(Reg.)
	302	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar	(Reg.)
	303	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	304	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market .	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	305	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street .	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	306	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	307	Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR	308	B. S. Jain & Co; 71, Abupura .	(Reg.)
—	309	Gargya & Co; 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	310	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	311	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle . .	(Reg.)
	312	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
	313	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
NADIAD	314	R. S. Desai, Station Road . .	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	315	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	316	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square	(Rest.)
NAINITAL	317	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar .	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI	318	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	321	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 328 .	(Reg.)
	322	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place . . .	(Reg.)
	323	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	324	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P. O. Box 553	(Reg.)
	325	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	(Reg.)
	326	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . . .	(Reg.)
	327	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty., P.B. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
	329	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . . .	(Reg.)
	330	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place . .	(Reg.)
	331	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	332	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
NEW DELHI —*Contd.*	333	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road . . .	(Reg.)
	334	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh. . .	(Reg.)
	336	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath .	(Reg.)
	337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarapura, Karol Bagh . . .	(Rest.)
	338	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi	(Rest.)
	339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar .	(Reg.)
	340	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony	(Rest.)
	341	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri .	(Rest.)
	342	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . . .	(Rest.)
	343	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/161, Subhash Nagar . .	(Rest.)
	344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus	(Rest.)
	345	Navrang, R.B.—7, Indar Puri .	(Rest.)
	346	Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar	(Rest.)
	347	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan	(Rest.)
	348	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road	(Regular)
	349	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar	(Rest.)
	350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamudin East	(Rest.)
	351	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar .	(Rest.)
	352	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
NEW DELHI —*Contd*,	353	Hukan Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)
	354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd, 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road . . .	(Rest.)
	355	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East	(Rest.)
	356	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg . .	(Regular)
	357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber . . .	(Rest.)
	358	Jain Bros., New Delhi . . .	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	359	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet	(Rest.)
PATNA . . .	360	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg.)
	361	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli	(Reg).
	362	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli . . .	(Reg.)
	363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath	(Rest.)
	364	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath .	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY .	365	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix .	(Rest.)
POONA . .	366	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
	367	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	368	Saraswat, 1321/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road	(Regular)
	369	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . . .	(Reg.)
	370	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	371	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth	(Rest.)
	372	Secy., Bharatiya Itihasa Sanshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth .	(Rest.)
	373	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
PRAYAG . .	374	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI .	375	Meenakashi Pattippagan, 4142, East Main Street . . .	(Rest.)
	376	P. N. Swaminathan & Co; Bazar Street, Main Road . . .	(Reg.)
PUNALUR . .	377	M. I. Abraham (Kerala) . .	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY .	378	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate .	(Rest.)
RAJKOT . .	379	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent. .	(Reg.)
	380	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street	(Rest.)
	381	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No.1 behind S.B.I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR . .	382	Pustak Pratishan, Sati Bazar . .	(Rest.)
RANCHI . .	383	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
REWARI . .	384	Tika Ram Singh Lal . . s	(Rest.)
ROHTAK . .	385	National Book House, Civil Road .	(Rest.)
ROORKEE . .	386	Yashpal & Bros. Station Road .	(Rest.)
SANGRUR . .	387	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate	(Rest.)
	388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.) . . .	(Rest.)
SAUGAR . .	389	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers and Booksellers	(Rest.)
SECNDERABAD .	390	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street	(Reg.)
	391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal	(Rest.)
SHILLONG	392	Allied Publications, 13, Oaklands .	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR . .	393	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road .	(Rest.)
SILIGURI . .	394	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road	(Rest.)
SIMLA . . .	395	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI . .	396	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street .	(Rest.)
SOLAN . . .	397	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road	(Regular)

1	2	3	4
SURAT . .	398	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road	(Reg.)
	399	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg. Atwa Lines. .	(Rest.)
	400	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building. .	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	401	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI . .	402	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co; 35 Subhash Chandra Bose Rd. . . .	(Regular)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLY	404	Sri Vidya	(Rest.)
TRIPURA . .	405	G. R. Dutta & Co; Scientific Equipments Suppliers . .	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	406	International Book Depot, Main Road	(Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B.No.4	(Rest.)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road .	(Rest.)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN .	410	K. Thiagarajan, 51, Frensh Chapai Road	(Rest.)
	411	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR . .	412	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
	413	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN . . .	414	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura . .	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR .	415	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)
VARANASI . .	416	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	417	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka	(Reg.)
	418	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk	(Reg.)
	419	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindu University	(Rest.)
	420	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk .	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
VELLORE . .	421	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA .	422	Visalaandhra Publishing House .	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM .	423	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road	(Rest.)
	424	The Secy. Andhra University General Co-Op. Stores .	(Rest.)
WARDHA . .	425	Swarajya Bhandar, Rathi Market .	(Reg.)

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708)	For Local Sales
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813)	
3. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, Phone No. 372081	
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi	
5. Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20 . . .	

S & R AGENTS

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
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E R R A T A

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ix	Preface . .	7	..	Boards of Notified	Boards or Notified
1	Para 1.3 . .	3	..	aristrocracy	aristocracy
4-5	Para 1.11 . .	10	..	*Jamun* tress	*Jamun* Trees
12	Para 1.24 . .	7	..	extermity	extremity
14–15	Para 1.30 . .	last line	..	southern frings	southern fringe
21	Table no. 5, Col. heading	..	2	Predomination	Predominating
27	Table no. 6, 1931	..	5	41,9612	41,912
31	Para 2.22 . .	2	..	This attracts	This attracted
36	Para 3.13 . .	5	..	treanching ground	trenching ground
37	Table no. 8(a) 13. Deposit	..	4	8,913·93	8,918·93
45–46	Para 3.21 .	7 from below	..	Punch Madir	Punch Mandir
	Ditto . . .	2 Ditto	..	Transportaion	Transportation
47-48	1. Sri Parivahan	3 Ditto	..	reaches Madh-pur	reaches Madhu-pur
50	Table no. 12,1 03 UP Arrival .	..	..		—(Mon-Thur-Sat)
	Ditto, 7 UP, Arrival	..	..	15—27(Mon-Thur-Sat)	15—27
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54	Table no. 14, Total no. missing in 1971, March	..	4	1,543	1,643
	Ditto, April .	..	5	1,684	1,584
56	Sub para of para 3.29	4–5	Read	line 5 after line	3 then line 4.
59	Table no. 17, 1971	..	1	971	1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
61–62	Sl. 2 of Para 3.46	..	..	Deputy Inspec-tors of School	Deputy Inspec-tors of schools
68–69	Para 3.68 . .	last line	..	Gazetter of San-thal Parganas	Gazetteer of San-thal Parganas
75	Para 3.76 . .	6	..	Neuretom	Neurotom
76	General Surgery operations of Para 3.79	..	3	Ulcer foo 136	Ulcer foot 136
77	Para 3.82 . .	6	..	full fleged	full-fledged.
79–80	Sub para of Para 3.91	2	..	Deseased	Diseased
	Ditto . . .	3	..	staughtered	slaughtered
89	Table no. 30, Islam	..	2	Mohamuadans	Mohammedans
89–90	Ditto, Hinduism .	..	2	Rajpur	Rajput
96	Para 4.13 . .	5 from below	..	radious	radius
110	Para 4.28 . .	13	..	fixtures. Six	fixtures six
111	Table no. 40, Table heading	2	..	business of Trade	business or Trade
113	Below Table no. 41	5	..	licences	licensees
115	Para 4.35 . .	16	..	luxuriently	luxuriently
119	Sub para of Para 4.43	2	..	Corperation	Corporation
119–120	Para 4.44 . .	4 from below	..	monstly .	mostly
122	Para 4.50 . .	4	..	Lamxi Saw	Laxmi Saw
	Para 4.51 . .	4	..	Year 1974	Year 1947
125–126	Sub para of Para 4.60	6	..	Rs. 21,299.29	Rs. 21,299.28
126	Table no. 44, 1967-68	..	12	13,814.639	13,814.63
129	Sub para of Para 4.65	3	..	11-12 years	11-20 Years
130	Sub para of Para 4.66	4	..	observed	absorbed
132	Para 4.70 . .	9	..	idoles of goddess	idols of goddess
145	Para 5.3 . .	3	..	residance.	residence.
149	Table no. 52, col. heading	..	5–6	Neever married	Never married
154	Para 5.12 . .	5	..	25-51 per cent	25.51 per cent
158	University graduate, Age group 13	..	10	10	1
162	Hinduism, Less than 13	..	2	31,108	1,108

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Other Religion, All age	..	2	..	8
	Ditto, 13-17 .	..	2	..	7
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165	Para 6.2 . .	5	..	to make the	to mark the
170	Para 6.6 . .	3	..	the preceding page	the facing page
171	Table no. 60 .	..	1	Climate change	Climatic Change
173	Para 7.4 . .	9	..	beside a popper	beside a pauper
176	Table no. 62, Total	..	6	3	36
176–177	Para 8.3 . .	7	..	male only. Similarly, among the Muslims the maximum num-	males are living and 11 are such where adult males and
	Ditto . . .	9	..	and one adult	and one with adult
180	Table no. 65, col. heading	..	6	Illegible	Dependent
181	Sub para of para 8.8	8	..	80 km. Six	80 km., six
	Ditto . . .	9	..	seven more than	13 more than
184	Para 9.5 . .	10	..	alluminium	aluminium
190	Para 11.8 . .	4	..	Compaign attract	Campaign attracts
	Ditto . . .	7	..	of cutiousity	of curiosity
195	footnote . .	..	..	District Gazetters	District Gazetteer,
195–196	Para 12.14 .	5	..	Parganas Gazetter	Parganas Gazetteer
	Ditto . . .	13 from below	..	of lines	of lions
198	Para 12.19 .	4	..	customery	customary
199	12.22 . .	10	..	specially poridge	specially porridge
216–217	Para 13.20 .	6	..	north up to	north and upto
	Ditto . . .	Last line	..	and 4 kilometre	4 kilometre
217	Para 13.21 .	6	..	taxies	taxis
216	Para 13.24 .	1	..	preceding page	facing page
223	Para 14.2 .	17	—	Predominent Bengali	predominant Bengali
	Ditto . . .	20	..	insulator industries,	insulator industries,
2..	Second para of para 14.7	Last line	..	magnificient	magnificent
232	Last para . .	3	..	propogates	propagates
	Ditto . .	4	..	dificult	difficult

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