

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART XB

SERIES 4

BIHAR

TOWN SURVEY REPORT

DHANBAD

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BIHAR

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be re-structured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961, Census, a massive programme was launched inter-alia to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple, town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar Assistant Director of Census Operations with the able assistance of Investigator, Smt. Renu Sabharwal did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study of Dhanbad town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar. I am indebted to Shri V.K. Bhargava Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

New Delhi,
1st June, 1988

PREFACE

Of the three towns selected for study as ancillary to 1981 Census, Dhanbad is one. The formats for collecting data were supplied from the Social Studies Division, New Delhi. This study covers the growth history of Dhanbad town; social, economic and cultural relations of the region; ethnic and demorgraphic characteristics of the town dwellers; nature and intensity of linkage with the rural hinterland and the neighbouring towns. Besides, it also gives certain basic details regarding migration, settlement pattern and other related matters.

The data analysed in this volume was collected through intensive field survey organised and conducted by Shri Rajendra Prasad, Assistant Director with the help of a team comprising S/Shri Vidya Prasad Sinha, Investigator, S.K. Das 'Sudhakar', Statistical Assistant, Haldhar Prasad Singh, Gajendra Kumar Labh and Rajni Ranjan, Computors and Lala Ashok Kumar Shrivastava, Assistant Compiler under the able guidance of Shri S.C. Saxena, Deputy Director. Compilation and tabulation work was also done by the same team. S/Shri Madan Mohan Kanth, Statistical Assistant, Mathura Prasad Bibhuti and Anil Kumar Singh, Computors, joined the team at a later stage.

The credit of drafting the report goes to Shri Rajendra Prasad, Assistant Director who was assisted by S/Shri Vidya Prasad Sinha, Investigator and S.K. Das 'Sudhakar' Statistical Assistant. Shri S.C. Saxena, Deputy Director finally edited the report. Maps included in the report and the cover design were prepared by Shri j.Lakra, Investigator under the supervision of Shri R.P. Singh, Research Officer (Map). Shri G.C. Mishra, Assistant Director, Shri B.K. Shrivasatava, Printing Inspector assisted by S/Shri K.K. Prasad, D.B. Singh and B.K. Sinha, Computers have helped in getting the volume printed. Md. Ashraful Hoda, L.D.C. typed the manuscript. I would like to record my appreciation and thanks to all of them.

I am also thankful to the officials of Dhanbad Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner's Office and the various other departments and organisations in the town for their whole hearted co-operation during the field operations.

My thanks are due to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the Dy. Registrar General, Shri M.K. Jain Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Parashar, Assistant Director and Sh. K.K. Kalra Artist of the Office of the Registrar General, India for their useful comments and suggestions for making the report pressworthy.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, the Registrar General, India for his valuable suggestions and encouragement to complete the report. I am also thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Dy. Director (Printing), Office of the Registrar General, India and press for their help in bringing out this volume quickly.

I have myself snapped the photographs included in the volume.

V.K. BHARGAVA
Dy Director of Census Operations,
Bihar, Patna

Patna
30th March, 1989

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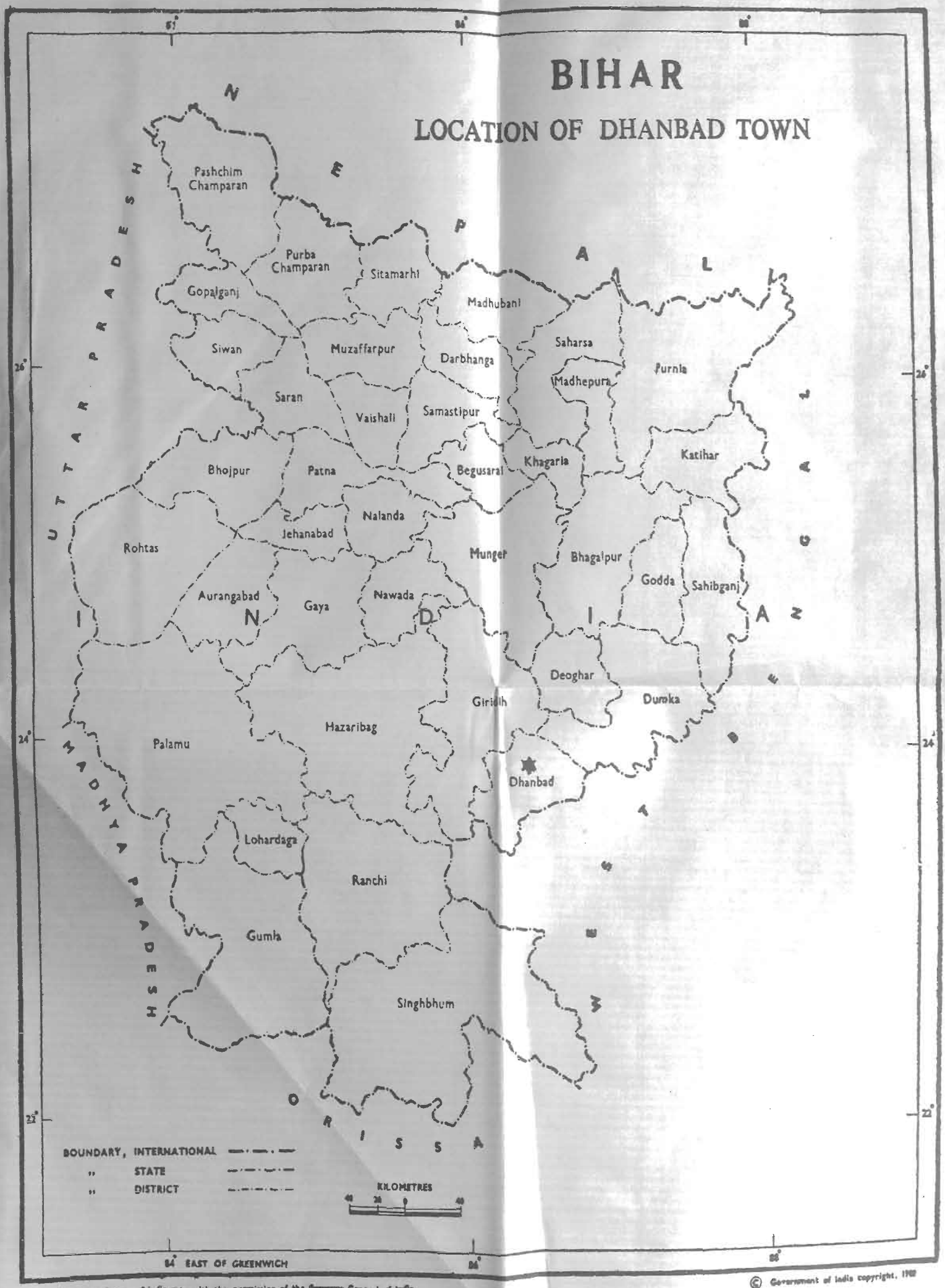
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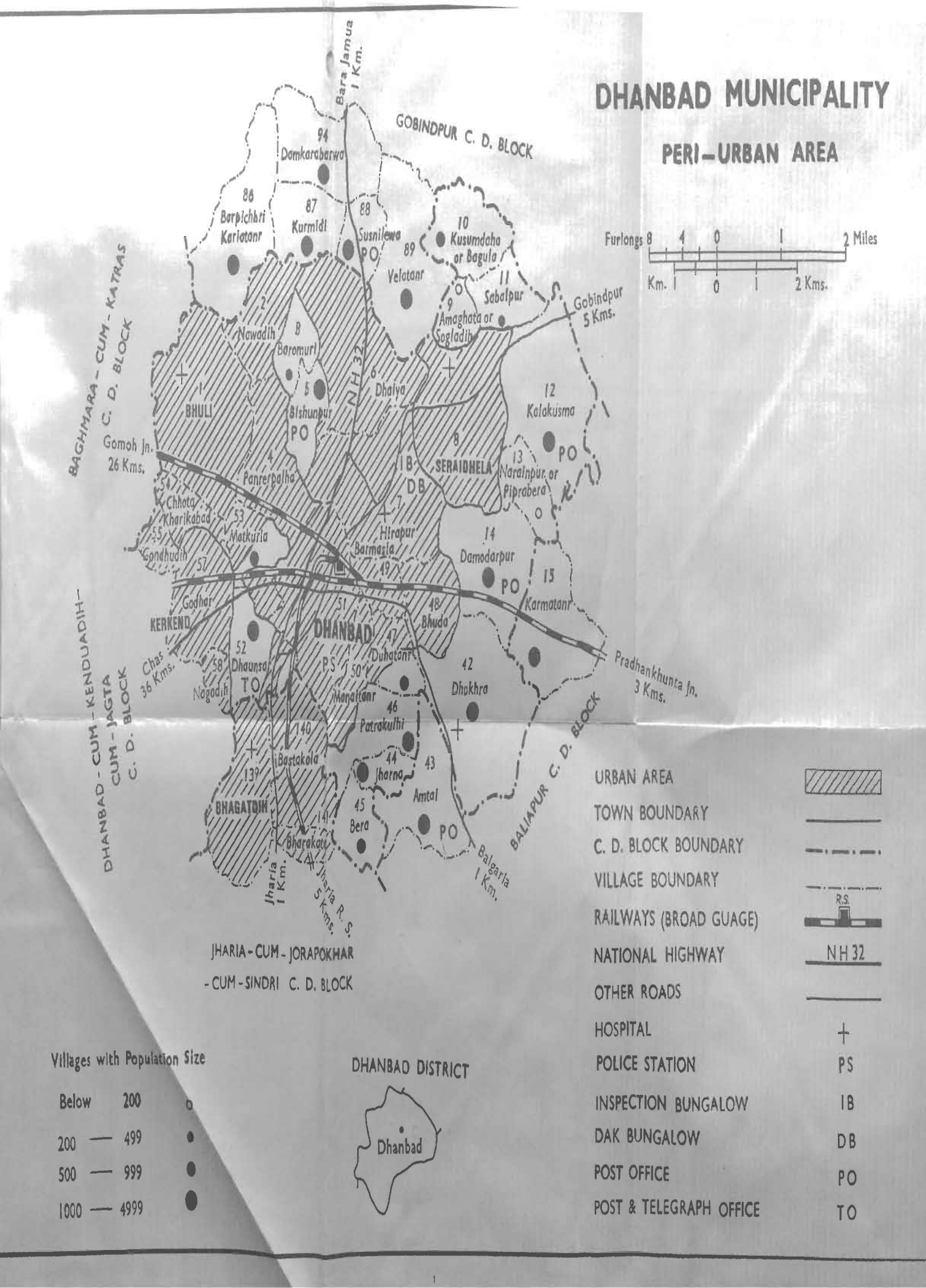
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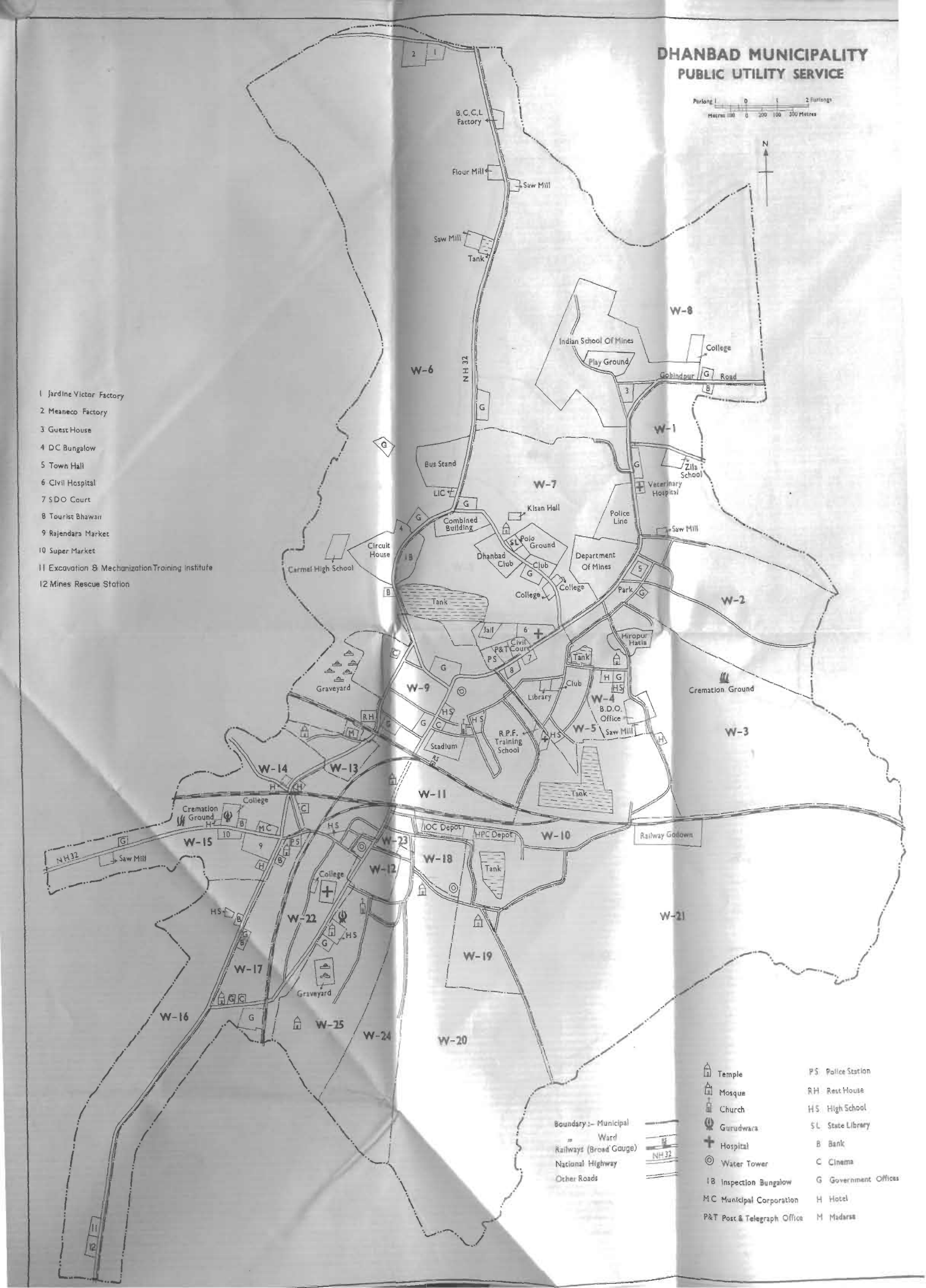
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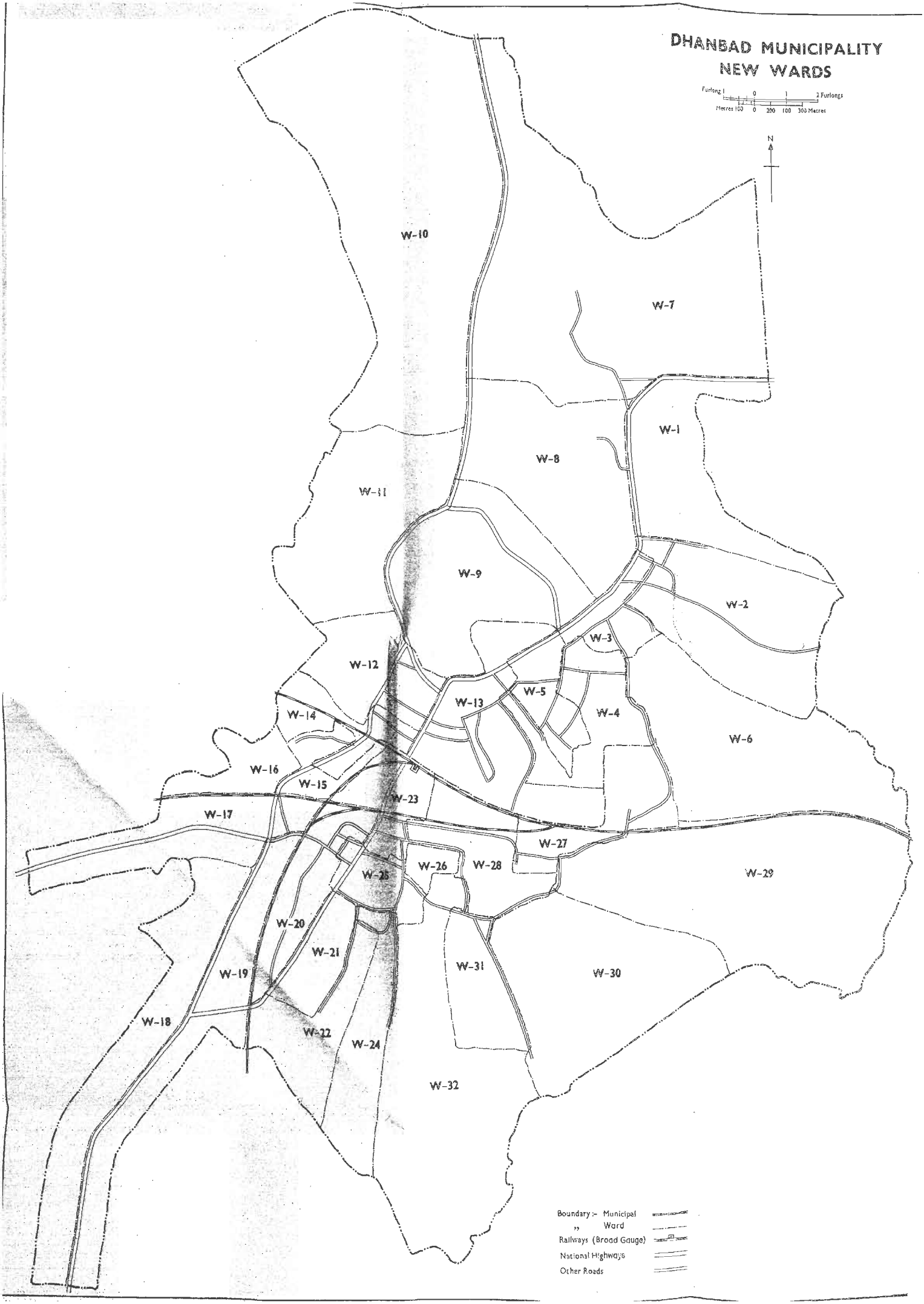


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DHANBAD MUNICIPALITY
PERI–URBAN AREA
Furlongs 8 4 0 1 2 Miles
Km. 1 0 1 2 Kms.
Bara Jamua 1 Km.
GOBINDPUR C. D. BLOCK
Damkarabarwa
Barpichhri Kariatanr
Kurmidi
Susnilewa PO
Velatanr
Kusumdaha or Bagula
Sabalpur
Amaghata or Sogladih
Gobindpur 5 Kms.
BAGHMARA - CUM - KATRAS C. D. BLOCK
Nawadih
Baromuri
BHULI
Bishunpur PO
Dhaiya
NH 32
Gomoh Jn. 26 Kms.
Panrerpalha
Kalakusma PO
SERAIDHELA
IB
DB
Narainpur or Piprabera
Chhota Kharikabad
Matkuria
Gondhudih
Hirapur
Barmasia
Damodarpur PO
Karmatanr
Godhar
KERKEND
DHANBAD
PS
Bhuda
Duhatanr
Chas 36 Kms.
Dhansa TO
Nagadih
Manaitanr
Dhokhra
Patrakulthi
Bastakola
Jharna
Amtal PO
BHAGATDIH
Bera
Bharakata
Pradhankhunta Jn. 3 Kms.
DHANBAD - CUM - KENDUADIH - CUM - JAGTA C. D. BLOCK
BALIAPUR C. D. BLOCK
Jharia 1 Km.
Jharia R. S. 5 Kms.
Balgaria 1 Km.
JHARIA - CUM - JORAPOKHAR - CUM - SINDRI C. D. BLOCK
URBAN AREA
TOWN BOUNDARY
C. D. BLOCK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
R.S.
RAILWAYS (BROAD GUAGE)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH 32
OTHER ROADS
HOSPITAL +
POLICE STATION PS
INSPECTION BUNGALOW IB
DAK BUNGALOW DB
POST OFFICE PO
POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE TO
Villages with Population Size
Below 200
200 — 499
500 — 999
1000 — 4999
DHANBAD DISTRICT
Dhanbad


DHANBAD MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE
Furlong 1 0 1 2 Furlongs
Metres 100 0 200 100 200 Metres
N
1 Jardine Victor Factory
2 Meaneco Factory
3 Guest House
4 DC Bungalow
5 Town Hall
6 Civil Hospital
7 SDO Court
8 Tourist Bhawan
9 Rajendara Market
10 Super Market
11 Excavation & Mechanization Training Institute
12 Mines Rescue Station
B.C.C.L Factory
Flour Mill
Saw Mill
Saw Mill
Tank
W-8
Indian School Of Mines
Play Ground
College
Gobindpur
Road
W-6
N H 32
W-1
Bus Stand
Zilla School
W-7
LIC
Veterinary Hospital
Kisan Hall
Police Line
Combined Building
Polo Ground
Saw Mill
Circuit House
Dhanbad Club
Club
Department Of Mines
Carmel High School
College
College
Park
Tank
W-2
Jail
Civil Courts
P&T
PS
Hirapur Hatia
Tank
Graveyard
W-9
Library
Club
Cremation Ground
W-4
B.D.O. Office
W-5
Saw Mill
W-3
R.P.F. Training School
Stadium
W-14
W-13
W-11
Tank
Cremation Ground
College
IOC Depot
HPC Depot
W-10
Railway Godown
W-15
W-23
W-18
NH32
Saw Mill
W-12
College
Tank
W-22
W-21
W-17
W-19
Graveyard
W-16
W-25
W-24
W-20
Temple
Mosque
Church
Gurudwara
Hospital
Water Tower
IB Inspection Bungalow
MC Municipal Corporation
P&T Post & Telegraph Office
PS Police Station
RH Rest House
HS High School
SL State Library
B Bank
C Cinema
G Government Offices
H Hotel
M Madarsa
Boundary :- Municipal
" Ward
Railways (Broad Gauge)
National Highway
Other Roads
NH32


DHANBAD MUNICIPALITY
NEW WARDS
Furlong 1 0 1 2 Furlongs
Metres 100 0 200 100 300 Metres
N
W-10
W-7
W-1
W-8
W-11
W-9
W-2
W-3
W-12
W-5
W-13
W-4
W-14
W-6
W-16
W-15
W-23
W-17
W-27
W-25
W-26
W-28
W-29
W-20
W-21
W-31
W-30
W-19
W-18
W-22
W-24
W-32
Boundary :- Municipal
,, Ward
Railways (Broad Gauge)
National Highways
Other Roads


DHANBAD MUNICIPALITY
URBAN LAND USE
Furlong 1 0 1 2 Furlong
Metres 100 0 200 100 300 Metres
N
NH 32
W-1
W-2
W-3
W-4
W-5
W-6
W-7
W-8
W-9
W-10
W-11
W-12
W-13
W-14
W-15
W-16
W-17
W-18
W-19
W-20
W-21
W-22
W-24
W-25
Bus Stand
Tank
Jail
Hospital
Gurudwara
Temple
Mosque
Church
Cremation Ground
Graveyard
Water Tower
Cinema
Bus Stand
Bank
Business Area
Industrial Area
Educational Area
Residential Area
Administrative Area
Public Service Area
Recreation Area
Open Area
Boundary:-Municipal
" Ward
Railways(Broad Gauge)
National Highway
Other Roads
River

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Location and the most important characteristics:

1.1 Set as a 'City of Black Diamond' on the industrial map of the world history, Dhanbad, the 'Koyla nagr' is situated in the eastern part of Chotanagpur plateau. Located in the close vicinity of the Grand Trunk Road, it is about 342 Kms. away by road and 291 Kms. by rail from Patna, the capital city of the state of Bihar. The giant metropolis of Calcutta is nearer to Dhanbad as compared to Patna. The distance between Dhanbad and Calcutta is 242 Kms. by road and 259 by rail.

1.2 Dhanbad is situated against the back drop of smokes and air mixed with coal particles emerging out of the monsterous coal mines of Jharia and its localities as well as from the hard coke Bhattas dotted all around in the close proximity of the town. The town is having very close link with its neighbouring urban centre of Jharia which is only eight Kms. away from Dhanbad.

1.3 It is an important industrial centre and is known as the heart of Bihar. It is the headquarters of the district as well as the subdivision of the same name. The office of the Development Block is also located in the town. Spectre of highly concentrated industrial complex comprising of coal minings, some giant public undertakings and private sectors are seen in the south-west periphery of this town. Several coal based industries like hard coke *Bhattas*, rolling mills and fire clay brick kilns have been established where people from far off places come every day to earn their livelihood.

1.4 Situated on the Grand Chord line, Dhanbad is also an important railway junction and is well connected with the other parts of the country. There are a good number of railway employees living in this town. The railway quarters cover a considerable area on either side of the railway line.

1.5 Though the whole sale markets of cloths and other commodities are located at Jharia, the prominence of Dhanbad town is also increasing day by day due to the location of various administrative offices of both the central as well as the state government like courts, hospitals, educational institutions, Divisional Railway Managing Office and other various offices of mining department.

Population:

1.6 The total population of Dhanbad town is 120,221 persons including 68,145 males and 52,076 females living in an area of 23.39 square kilometre as per 1981 Census. The scheduled castes population consisted of 4,584 males and 3,714 females, accounts for 6.90 percent of total population of the town and that of the scheduled tribes population consisting of 864 males and 720 females comes to 1.32 per cent. Similarly, the literacy rate of the town has been worked out as 65.30 per cent with the return of 49,569 literate men and 28,938 literate women. The sex-wise literacy rates come to 72.74 per cent for males and 55.57 per cent for the females.

Topography and physical environment:

1.7 Topographically, the town is situated in hilly-track on high altitude in the most

important colliery zone and is very close to the Grand Trunk and other inter-state roads of strategic and commercial importance. Not only Dhanbad town, rather the entire district bearing the same name has poor, inferior and infertile soil largely comprised of laterite. The soil of the town is generally stony and gravelly except some portions of the peripheral boundaries which have clayey soil where the inhabitants grow some seasonal vegetables. Such vacant land inside the town is found mostly in the north-east of the township.

Flora:

1.8 Floral appearance inside the town is not very healthy. The roads are generally found to be lined with trees like *amaltash, peepal, Jamun, banyan, neem* etc. Trees are also found in the common lands and premises of offices and government rest houses. Some ex-collieries and industrial buildings have attractive garden with selective trees. At these places mostly commercial furniture plants like *Seesam* and *Sagwans* have been planted.

1.9 Natural growth of wild hedges and shrubs are seen in the lower lands that remain moist through out the year due to seepage from the bundh and drains. The neglected premises of walled buildings and the bare lands of railway department are also full of such wild growth and a casual growth of scattered *sal* trees. *Ashoka* trees have been planted in some of the residential quarters and the space provided in the official buildings. From an aeriel view, the town appears to be covered under green wood trees, but the scene is totally reversed when one happens to treck down the roads inside the town.

Fauna:

1.10 Animals in wild state are not only uncommon inside the town, rather they are rarely seen in the whole of the district. This is mainly because of the rapid industrialisation of the district that has led to the denundation of the forest and growth of urban areas where wild animals and avifauna can not thrive. The roar of the giant engines, din, bustle and rustle of the urban vicinity have driven them far away in the jungles of other districts of the state.

1.11 Thus, presently the fauna of the town may be covered from all the indigenous domestic animals kept by the town dwellers in general and the business class people dealing in milk trades in particular.

Climate:

1.12 The climate of Dhanbad town alike the whole district is characterised by general dryness, except the monsoon season and by a hot summer. Climatically, the year may be divided into three seasons i.e. cold from November to February during which the temperature varies from the lowest minimum of 8.3C to the highest maximum of 34.4C, summer from March to June with temperature ranging from minimum of 13.3C. to the maximum of 45.5C. The remaining months of July to October include rainy season and reduce the onslaught of blistering summer and provide respite to the people. The temperature variation during these period is from the minimum of 15.0C. to the maximum of 36.1C.

1.13 The temperature statistics of Dhanbad town from 1975-86 may be assessed from the following statement:

Table 1.1: The Maximum and the Minimum temperature recorded in respect of Dhanbad town for the last Eleven Years.

TABLE

The Maximum and the Minimum temperature recorded in respect of

Month	Years for which temperaure											
	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January	31.5	6.0	31.3	4.6	29.7	4.8	27.8	9.0	30.6	8.4	27.8	6.8
February	34.9	9.0	33.8	5.5	30.4	6.0	31.6	10.5	34.4	9.4	35.0	9.9
March	39.0	11.6	40.5	14.5	36.2	10.8	39.0	11.0	39.4	14.5	35.8	13.8
April	42.0	15.2	43.4	17.0	41.6	16.2	41.8	21.4	45.5	21.6	39.0	17.3
May	43.6	17.5	42.8	15.8	46.7	20.0	44.6	21.0	45.4	21.6	39.2	19.5
June	45.0	19.0	44.8	19.6	39.6	20.0	43.7	22.8	N.A.	N.A.	42.3	21.2
July	37.0	21.0	34.4	20.6	33.4	20.3	37.5	23.5	34.6	23.5	33.5	22.0
August	32.8	19.4	35.0	21.2	33.9	22.0	34.7	23.0	33.3	22.5	35.1	22.8
September	33.6	19.0	34.8	20.5	33.2	21.4	36.0	21.7	35.0	22.3	34.6	14.3
October	35.8	15.5	35.6	15.0	32.8	18.5	36.0	19.8	33.6	18.0	35.5	17.2
November	33.7	11.3	35.9	13.4	32.4	14.0	33.5	17.8	31.5	13.3	35.0	11.3
December	30.9	6.2	30.6	6.7	28.4	10.9	28.1	11.0	29.0	9.5	29.0	8.0

Note : Figures are in centigrade; N.R. Not recorded

I. 1

Dhanbad town for the last Eleven Years

is recorded

1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		Month
Max.	Min.	-Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	
30.2	8.2	29.4	6.3	28.7	7.0	26.8	7.9	30.8	4.4	January
31.7	9.0	34.6	7.4	29.8	8.0	30.7	8.5	33.7	8.8	February
37.0	12.5	38.0	12.4	41.0	11.2	37.4	14.5	41.3	12.9	March
39.8	17.5	42.4	17.2	43.9	17.3	40.5	20.1	42.0	15.6	April
43.0	20.3	42.2	18.4	45.4	16.9	40.5	15.0	39.6	16.4	May
41.6	21.6	44.0	22.2	40.0	20.4	38.6	20.4	43.4	20.0	June
40.0	22.8	35.7	22.0	31.6	21.5	31.4	19.6	35.0	19.7	July
33.4	22.0	33.6	21.6	33.0	20.3	32.3	20.6	36.4	19.5	August
37.4	19.2	34.5	20.0	30.2	18.8	34.2	18.6	36.8	17.2	September
36.3	18.3	33.5	13.5	N.R.	N.R.	33.2	13.4	33.6	13.4	October
33.6	9.5	31.4	11.6	29.5	9.0	32.0	8.4	31.4	10.6	November
30.2	8.7	29.4	7.2	27.6	7.8	30.8	6.2	29.0	6.6	December

1.14 It appears from the Table I.1 that the temperature of the town is, more or less, evenly distributed in all the eleven years for which data have been recorded. The temperature in the town starts increasing by the last week of March every year touching the peak in the month of May and June. Again, it shows a declining trend by the end of the last week of July or the first week of August. The average monthly rainfall statistics of Dhanbad town from 1976-86 furnished below clearly reveal the trend of monthly rainfall recorded during the last eleven years in this town.

TABLE I.2

Rainfall Statistics of Dhanbad town

Month	Average Monthly Rainfall in m.m.										
	Years										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
January	0.0	10.4	0.0	51.8	4.1	18.8	2.6	12.4	3.7	6.8	2.6
Feburary	35.8	7.6	20.4	55.4	4.5	40.6	4.0	21.3	10.6	0.0	3.6
March	0.0	10.2	48.9	12.4	23.8	49.9	77.2	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
April	0.0	40.4	30.6	18.4	1.5	51.6	42.0	15.5	16.2	0.0	12.4
May	51.8	84.9	20.4	11.6	30.8	72.5	18.8	87.1	20.2	52.2	51.6
June	106.7	358.1	482.5	123.6	378.4	193.6	143.0	154.8	678.2	169.4	306.4
July	203.0	592.9	270.6	351.6	267.8	441.6	195.0	404.5	419.5	411.5	215.0
August	213.0	259.0	340.6	145.3	466.1	214.6	372.8	295.2	540.1	273.3	196.7
September	198.3	169.6	626.4	156.0	350.2	216.4	52.2	356.1	145.4	261.7	271.9
October	9.2	39.4	187.6	12.0	148.4	Nil	22.8	209.2	72.2	198.2	199.4
November		17.6	10.0	20.4	2.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	0.0	41.8	10.6	10.4	0.0	9.6	1.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	10.5

1.15 It is seen from the above table that the rain starts pouring regularly from the month of June and lasts till the month of September giving heavy rainfall in the months of July and August. The month of October is the transitional month between monsoon and the winter.

1.16 The annual rainfall record of Dhanbad town for the last eleven years from 1975 to 1985 has been furnished in Table I.3 for a deeper penetration into the general idea of rains in the town.[1]

[1] Upadhaya A.K., Zila Sankhiki Hastapustika Dhanbad P.75

Table 1.3

Total Annual rainfall for the last eleven years

Year	Rain in (m.m.)	Year	Rain in (m.m.)
1975	1,667.8	1981	1,309.2
1976	817.8	1982	935.8
1977	1,591.5	1983	1,597.0
1978	2,048.6	1984	1,906.1
1979	678.9	1985	1,481.0
1980	1,678.4		

1.17 Except for the years 1976, 1979 and 1982, the annual rainfall appears to be satisfactory to raise *Aghani* crops which is limited to the growth of paddy only in the rural areas of the district. Due to the excavation of underground mines, the water levels of the nearby areas have gone too low resulting into water scarcity in the locality. Even drinking water has to be procured from far off places specially in summer season.

1.18 When there are sufficient rains, the paddy cultivation becomes easier, otherwise the crops weathered away for want of moisture into the fields. Due to rocky texture of the soil, deep ploughing is not possible and as such the moisture is not retained in the sub-soil but is allowed to drain out. During the summer season, even in some areas of Dhanbad town people have to depend on drum water supplied by the municipality. This situation is confronted in the villages also and people havo to struggle hard for drinking water.

Communication with other places:

1.19 The growth of the town can partly be attributed to its being located in very close vicinity to the Grand Trunk Road, connecting Kashmir in the west and to the West Bengal in the east. The Grand Chord line connects Dhanbad with all the cosmopolitans as also Patna and Delhi respectively being the capitals of the state and the nation. The township of Dhanbad is lucky in having very developed road communication and is also well served by railways. There is a keen competition between rail and road transport between places connected both by rail and road. There are a number of regular large distance truck services that carry consignments to their destination within three-four days.

1.20 By rail Dhanbad is connected with all the cosmopolitans of India. Delhi at a distance of 1181 kms. Bombay at a distance of 1900 Kms. Jammu at 1700 kms. Varanasi at 481 kms. Patna at 291 kms. Calcutta at 259 kms. and Gaya at a distance of only 169 kms. are directly connected by rail with it. Some of the coal field areas are also connected with it by railway.

1.21 Three sections of Eastern Railway run from Dhanbad to cater to the needs of local as well as outside persons. (1) Kumardhubi—Gomoh section connecting Dhanbad with

Grand Chord main line running from Howrah to Delhi via Asansol, Gomoh, Gaya and Moghalsarai was opened in the year 1894 (2) Dhanbad—Phularitanr section was first extended upto Katrasgarh only in 1894. It was connected with Phularitanr in 1926 and covered a distance of 21.6 kms. from Dhanbad to Phularitanr and (3) Dhanbad—Patherdih section was opened in 1903 and covered a distance of 15 kms. between Dhanbad and Patherdih.

1.22 Similarly, a large number of roads connecting Dhanbad with other districts of the state and the other states take off from Dhanbad as transport of goods by roadways is enormously increasing. From Dhanbad there are passenger bus services and carrier truck to Ranchi, Patna, Bhagalpur, Deoghar, Dumka, Asansol, Purnia, Raniganj and Calcutta etc.

1.23 The road distance from town to Delhi is 1235 Kms. via Barwada, Barhi, Varanasi, Allahabad, Aligarh and Gazhiabad, to Bombay 1965 kms. via Ranchi, simdega, Jabalpur, Nagpur, Jalgaon and Nasik, to Madras 1763 kms. via Chas, Purulia, Chandil, Cuttak, Vishakhapatnam, and Vijyawada, to Agra 1032 kms. via Barwada, Barhi, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur and Bangaon Bhanpur, to Puri 604 kms. via Chas, Purulia, Chandil, Bahragora, Cuttak and Bhubneshwar, to Madurai 2237 kms. via Chas, Purulia, Madras, Ranipat, Chinor and Kolar, to Patna 335 kms. via Barwada, Barhi, Nawada and Bihar sharif, to Gaya 235 kms. via Barhi and Dobhi, to Jamshedpur 176 kms. via Purulia, Chandil and Dinanath and to Rajgir, the place of the tourists attraction, 249 kms. via Barhi, Nawada and Hisua.

1.24 The other places of tourists' attraction inside the Dhanbad district are also visited by the tourists commuting to Dhanbad from different parts of state, country and even beyond the country. These places are Topchanchi, Maithon, Panchet, Bokaro, Sindri and Jharia for which vehicles are also arranged by the department of tourism Dhanbad, located in the court campus. These department also makes provision for vehicles to visit the Indian School of Mines, Central Mining Research Station and the Fuel Research Centre. There is also a good arrangement for boarding and lodging in the office for the commuters.

1.25 To its hinterland, Dhanbad is well connected by roads with Jharia, Katras, Sindri, Bhuli, Bokaro, Govindpur, Topchanchi, Rajganj, Kenduadih, Sudamdih, Bastakola, Zilagora, Phularitanr, Sendra, Kusunda, Munidih, Angarpathar, Patherdih, Jamadoba, Digwadih, Sijua, Chasnala, Nirsa, Pradhankhanta and Gomoh. A good number of trekkers, taxies and three wheelers are available twenty four hours in the town for commutation to these places. Buses also ply on some of the routes.

1.26 Trucks loaded with sand for collieries are invariably used for commutation by the daily workers coming from the far off places like Pokharia on the border of the Santal Parganas district. Taxies and buses charge equally, but the three wheelers are a bit costlier. All the buses, taxies and three wheelers are usually over loaded and the bus and taxi stands hum with noise through out twenty four hours.

1.27 Though the town as also the entire district of Dhanbad is well developed from the point of road net work, the general condition of the most of the roads inside the townwhip is deplorable due to heavy and round the clock traffic sepcially of sand loaded trucks for collieriers.

1.28 Regarding the condition of the town roads, the Investigator noticed of a lampoonery published in Awaz, a local Hindi daily newspaper of a wide circulation. The reporters has humourously described the condition of the roads during the rainy season.

He has depicted the clear and real scene of the roads. He says that during the rainy season, some of the roads are full of knee deep water producing a scene of flood. At some places the school going children have to cross these roads with great difficulty by holding their shoes and *chappals* in their hands besides bearing the burden of usually their heavy stachels and cautiously taking their uniforms. Children of labourers and the hutment dwellers learn swimming in accumulated water on the confluence of roads, while a few are enjoying the pleasure of boating on wooden logs floating in water.

1.29 After cessation of rains, water decreased and only cavities of roads are left with water which became muddy due to heavy and ceaseless traffic and the passersby get strain of mud on their persons by the speedy vehicles. These cavities also work as speed breakers at some places. Due to mud and slippery ways both the young boys and girls on roads very cautiously keeping their eyes on toes and thus the usual problem of eye teasing are automatically averted during the season. The steppings of those toddlers commomorise the movement of the drunkards on the roads.

1.30 It is further humorously reported that the couples travelling in cars during the season enjoy the filmy romance as both of them dash each other every off and on due to sudden jerks in their cars caused by the cavities on the roads. So at least for them, the roads of the town are very pleasant.

1.31 The postal and the telegraphic communication is also developed in the town. In the year 1986, a total number of 30,605 money orders amounting to Rs. 72,02,376 were received in the town and at the same time 98,254 money orders worth Rs. 1,17,49,424 were issued from Dhanbad. This shows that a considerable number of persons are having their relations or family members at their places of birth depending on them. This is the positive indication of the predominance of inmigration.

1.32 Similarly, 14,26,860 post cards, 23,55,037 inland covers and 12,94,548 envelops were sold through the various post offices in the town in the year 1986. Statistics relating to sale proceeds during last one year were rupees 2,14,029 for post cards, Rs. 8,24,263 for inland covers, Rs. 6,47,274 for the envelops and Rs. 39,88,315 for the stamps.

1.33 There is also a telephone exchange in the town. A total number of 2,700 telephonic connections besides 24 public telephone booths have been installed in the town for the benefit of the town people. As reported by the concerned department, 1,20,00,000 local and 90,000 trunk calls were booked in the year 1986 fetching a total revenue of rupees 82,39,700. Demand for 625 telephonic connections were reported in the waiting list.

1.34 Dhanbad is not having any navigable river and air port. Both the important rivers of the district are at a far distance from Dhanbad. River Barakar forms the northern boundary of the district separating Dhanbad from the district of Hazaribag and Santal Parganas of Bihar state and Burdwan district belonging to the state of the West Bengal. River Damodar flows in its south seperating the development Blocks of Chas and Chandankiari from other blocks of the district.

1.35 In the name of air port, however, there is a small landing ground at susnilewa approximately 2 kms. north of the town for the intake of the aeroplanes which happen to come to the town. Private aeroplanes are also allowed to use this landing ground on the payment of charges leviable under the rules. This landing ground is serviceable through out the year.

1.36 Scope of rope way is also nil in the town. But owing to a vast network of coal minings in the district in the vicinity of

Dhanbad, there are several aerial ropeways used for transporting sand to the different collieries. The rope ways working in the district have been fully elaborated in the District Gazetteers of Dhanbad which have been projected in Appendix II for their better understanding. These ropeways are used only for carrying sand to the different collieries.

Morphology including streets:

1.37 In the length the Dhanbad is extended from North to South whereas the direction from west to east is its breadth. The areas around Dhanbad-Govindpur road; Dhanbad-Patherdih-Jharia road; Dhanbad-Barwada road, Luby circular road and Pranjiwan circular road are morphologically most important. The centres of communication and transportation are the bus stand located on the Dhanbad-Barwada road and Gaya bridge near Dhanbad Railway station on Jharia road where buses, taxies and three wheelers are always available in abundance for journeys all around Dhanbad town. A good number of taxies are also parking in the Railway station premises for different local as well as nearby destinations.

1.38 All the major roads run in the direction of north to south the direction in which the town is length-wise extended. Running from south to north-east the Govindpur road abruptly turns towards east about a farlong of the Indian School of Mines and the Grand Trunk road; similarly Katras road turns towards west emanating from Bankmor near the Dhanbad municipal office. The Luby circular road emanates near the court area and moving towards west it passes through the combined buildings, Deputy Commissioner's residence, circuit house, Bekarbandh and ultimately meets the Hirapur road near the office of the department of tourism in the court area. Terminating from Dhanbad—Trenching ground road in the south of grand chord line, Pranjiwan circular road meets the Harimandir road in north after crossing the railway line in Baramasia area of the town.

1.39 The other roads and streets, lanes and by lanes of the town emanate from these roads and run in all directions as per morphological set up of the areas. At some places these inner roads become congested specially in Purani and Naibazar areas in the south of railway line. The inner roads and the streets in the north of railway line are comparatively spacious and wider. These settlements developed in the later stage.

Functional areas and land use pattern:

1.40 The total area of Dhanbad town is 6,095.80 acres or 2438.32 hectares categorised differently according to its use. The category of land use has been shown in the statement below:—

Sl. No.	Category of land use	Hectares of land	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Homestead (Residential)	454.68	18.64
2.	Administrative	60.47	2.51
3.	Commercial	34.83	1.41
4.	Industrial	30.44	1.26
5.	Road	14.87	0.61

1	2	3	4
6.	Park	4.89	0.20
7.	Vacant (including agricultural land, nullah grave yard etc.)	1837.74	75.35
	Total	2438.32	100.00

1.41 Slightly more than three-fourth area of the town comprising 75.35 per cent is vacant. This is spread along the peripheral limits of the town. Some portions are utilised for vegitable growing, a few hectares are covered under nullah and graveyards etc. The next major chunk of land accounting for 18.64 per cent is utilised for residential purposes to accommodate the town dwellers and also providing shelter to the outsiders in hotels and lodges. The administrative buildings have been constructed only over 2.51 percent of land. Land put under commercial and industrial use is, more or less, equally distributed covering 1.43 and 1.26 percent of total lands respectively. Town roads cover very little portion of lands and also the parks are negligible. A fenced area near the District Board office has been named as 'Kohinoor Park', but actually it is a barren land without plants. A few trees are growing wildly without any care of proper watering and prunning.

1.42 The functional classification of the town is as under—

1. Administrative area
2. Commercial area
3. Educational area
4. Residential area and
5. Industrial area.

Administrative area:

1.43 Most of the administrative offices of the town are situated in the northern side of the railway line along the Dhanbad Govindpur road in Hirapur area. The Divisional Railway Managing office along with several other railway offices, office of the Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional office, Post and Telegraph office, office of the Inspector of Police, the District Transport office, office of the Assistant Commissioner Excise, office of the Joint Commissioner, Commercial taxes and office of the Department of Tourism are located in the court compound. On the same road, only a kilometre ahead, is the office of the Director General of Mines safety which is the only one in India. The zila parishad office is located just opposite this office. Approximately, one kilometre further ahead are located Police line, and office of the Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund. 'Koyla nagar', a seven storied office complex located just on the outer periphery of town boundary, is the main office of the Bharat Coking Coal limited.

1.44 A few other administrative offices are located in one combined building situated along the Luby circular road. The office of the Commissioner, Income tax is on the opposite side of the road facing the combined building. About two furlongs ahead the Income tax office, is the office of the Labour Commissioner situated on the Dhanbad-Barwada road. Office of the Block Development Officer, Dhanbad is located in Chiragora near the Harijan Hostel and the office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures is only two furlongs ahead the Block Office. The office of the Dhanbad Municipality is located in the south of the railway line in the Bankmor area near the Rajendra Market.

Commercial area:

1.45 There are four distinct zones of commercial activities in Dhanbad town. The first and the oldest, as its very name indicates, is the Purani Bazar, the second Nai Bazar, the third Hirapur Hatia and the fourth is the recently developed market complex locally known as Rajendra Market on the Bakmor opposite the Dhanbad Municipal office.

1.46 Purani Bazar, as its nomenclature indicates, is the oldest market and has its history with the very inception of Dhanbad town. Even today, this market is cheaper in comparison to other markets of the town. It starts just from the downstairs of railway overbridge at the Railway Station Dhanbad and terminates to the water tower in ward no. 12. *Kirana* and cloth shops besides the Shops dealing in various articles of daily use, are located on the either side of the road. Utensils, fruits, ready made garments, shoes and *chappals*, plastic goods and parched grains are daily displayed on the road sides. All the essential commodities are available at this market. Some grocery shops and tea stalls are also running side by side. The biggest "Sabzi Mandi" of the town is located in Purani bazar.

1.47 Nai bazar is spread along the flyover connecting Gaya bridge and the Bankmor. The flyover was completed in 1971-72 in the regime of late Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri who was the Chief Minister of Bihar. He had promised not to enter Dhanbad unless the belated construction of the flyover was completed urgently. The then Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad also laboured much and thus, the desire of the Chief Minister was fulfilled soon. The opening of the flyover was inaugurated by the Chief Minister. Besides medical, hardware and old motor parts shops, a good number of shops dealing in miscellaneous goods are located beneath the overfly. Cinema and good hotels with food arrangement are located in this Bazar.

1.48 Hirapur market is also famous. It is older than the Nai Bazar. Here also essential commodities of daily use are available to the local people and they are not required to come to Dhanbad market to purchase even sundry commodities. A good vegetable market is also located here in chiragora near the office of the Development Block, Dhanbad where fresh vegetables are brought for sale by the local people. As this area has considerable portion of vacant land, some of the residents grow some vegetables and sell them in the hatia to earn some thing to substantiate their poor economy. As the local vegetables are not brought in sufficient quantity, these are purchased quickly.

1.49 The new commercial complex, recently developed in the town just after the nationalisation of collieries is located on the Dhanbad Jharia road near the Bankmor. The oldest market of the complex is the 'Rajendra market' constructed by a Gujarati Railway contractor and an ex-colliery owner. After the nationalisation of coal mines, he thought of investing in the construction of a market complex to earn his livelihood. It is a very big market centre where every kind of essential commodities is available at one place under one roof. His ideas were immediately imitated by an other ex-colliery owner who also constructed a 'Rathour market' just in the east of the Rajendra market. Both the constructions took place simultaneously.

1.50 After a few years, one Ram Lal Agarwal of Jharia planned to construct another market and thus evolved the 'Rajhans market' in the further east of 'Rathour market'. All these three market complexes are situated on the right hand side of the Dhanbad-Jharia road. On the other side of the same road and just opposite these markets is the magnificent multistoried building of 'Chanchani market' constructed by the chanchani brothers of Jharia who were one of the leading colliery owners of Bihar prior to the nationalisation of coal mines. They were seven brothers having 150 cars at their disposal and were living at Jharia. After the

outbreak of fire in the Jharia colliery, they have constructed seven palatial buildings in Dhanbad on Barwada road. Only a furlong ahead of Chanchani market, 'Katesaria market' has been newly constructed on the same side of the road towards the east.

1.51 Small shops, tea stalls with snacks and pastry and 'Pan gumti' are enormously scattered in the every pocket of the township to meet the usual demands of the people of the locality, albeit a few of them have gained prominence and witness huge gathering specially in the morning and evening.

Educational area:

1.52 To cater to the need of the scholastic demand of the town people, though the educational institutions are scattered all over the town, some areas are lucky to have more than one such institutions. Most of the educational institutions are located to the north of the grand chord line. The P.K. Roy College, Indian School of Mines and Zila school are located at one place at a short distance on the Dhanbad-Govindpur road. Shri Shri Luxmi Narain Trust Mahila Mahavidyalaya, B.S.S. Girls college and B.S.S. Girls High School are located at a walking distance on the Luby circular road. High school and Law College are located at Vistipara in Hirapur locality. Similarly, Khalsa college, Khalsa High and Middle schools are located at Gurudwara road near the Dhanbad municipal office and function in the same building. The college runs in the morning while the schools start in the day. Abhay Sundri Girls Middle and High Schools also run in the same premises at Harimandir road in Hirapur locality. D.A.V. Middle and High Schools run in the same building in Purani Bazar area.

1.53 Besides these, there is an Institute of Management course and chartered Accountancy at Sheomandir road in ward No. 14. Of the two Central schools running in Dhanbad, one is located at the station road and the next is functioning at Jagjiwan nagar. The statistics supplied by the District Education Office, Dhanbad show that altogether 9 High Schools, 23 Middle and 24 Primary schools are running in the municipal area of Dhanbad employing a total number of 456 teachers including 252 males and 204 females. Ther total number of students getting benefit from these academic institutions are 12,133 bifurcated by sex as 5,750 male and 6,383 female students. In addition to these educational institutions, a good number of private and nursery schools are also running in the town for the tiny totts who are unable to cover longer distance to the primary schools.

Residential area:

1.54 The principal residential areas in the town are located around the commercial establishments in Purani and Nalbazar and Hirapur area. A well arranged residential quarters are available to the railway employees in railway colonies and persons allotted flats in the Housing Colony of the state Housing Board. Persons working in the Coal mines and the allied offices are also having their own colonies provided by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Similar colonies are also colonised by the private persons. These are like Jagjiwan colony, Mehtar colony, Professors colony etc. where people have constructed their houses in a compact block.

1.55 The southern part of the town is thickly populated and its lanes and the by-lanes are congested. The houses are also not spacious. These are the old settlements started with the set up of the town itself. In the northern part of the town, the buildings have comparatively more space. The residential area of Hirapur is compact as also of Dhansar and Manaitanr.

1.56 Open spaces and vacant lands are still found in the north Dhanbad mostly on the Barwada road. Many new quarters have been constructed along this road by the evacuees of Jharia coal mine area. A huge addition of

the Bharat Coking Coal's residential flats in this area is going to be taken place in very near future as about 800 acres of vacant lands are being settled to the coal authority. These quarters are to be constructed for the displaced persons of Jharia who are to vacate their abode owing to spread of gigantic fire in the Jharia coal mines.

Industrial area:

1.57 As Dhanbad town is expanding day by day owing to its infrastructural availability to the workers of coal mines and other various industries scattered all around the town, the scope of the establishment of big industries inside the town is not prosperous. However, a few different types of small scale and cottage industries are running in the town at different places to manufacture things for the local use. There are some soap industries, timber and furniture works, electrical goods manufacturing industries, re-rolling mills, coal tube manufacturing units, barbed wire making units, wire nails manufacturing unit, repairing workshops, foundry works, food processing industries, flour mills, lozenges and bakery industries, and printing press industries.

1.58 Among the soap factories, Dwarka soap factory, Hari Soap factory and Punjab Soap factory are important in the town. Due to coal-field locality, this industry has flourished well. The product is consumed by the colliery workers and other people belonging to middle income group. The coal mines labourer are paid weekly and as such they have got ready money and sufficient purchasing capacity.

1.59 Collieries require a good quantity of woods both for inside and outside mines. Bodies of the trucks and buses also consume a considerable quantity of woods. These are used to manufacture doors, windows and furniture like tables, chairs and sofa sets for use both in the govt. offices and by private persons in their households. To meet these demands, a number of saw mills are working in Jharia and a few in the township of Dhanbad. All these mills are located in south Dhanbad and one saw mill is located at Luby circular road opposite the Combined building. Ram Gopal Agarwalla timber works, Dhanbad and wood crafts works are the oldest industries in the town.

1.60 For manufacturing electrical accessories, M/s Bharat Electric Company, Dhanbad is located near Dhanbad Railway station. It manufactures switches and grease nipples. The other unit M/s Shree Ram Krishna Engineering works located at Nal Bazar manufactures earth leakage. The re-rolling mill, M/s Dhanbad Industries, Dhanbad manufactures bars and rods for the local use.

1.61 Mehta Engineering works, Bastakola Engineering works and Carena Engineering works manufacture coal tubes to raise coals from coal mines. Hind Electricals and General Industries, Dhanbad manufacture wire nails and M/s India Trading Corporation, Dhanbad barbed wire for the local use.

1.62 Dhanbad town is famous for having a large number of repairing workshops mostly concentrated in Naibazar beneath and around the flyover. Naibazar is the nucleus of the repairing units where hundreds of repairing units are localised. Best steel Trunk Factory and A. Hassan Trunk Factory are the poineers in the manufacture of steel furniture, almirah and trunks.

1.63 The Jaiswal Trading Company, Gandhi road, Dhanbad casts new metric weights and some railway equipments. Ram Krishna oil mill in Naibazar extracts oil and is famous in the district. Dhanbad Flour Mill is located at Dahiya and manufactures flour for the local use. There are other a few industries to manufacture lozenges, and pastries and the oldest among them in the Mack and Company. Its product is popular in the colliery areas. Besides the presses of Awaz, Janmat and Amrit Varsha newspapers, a few other

printing presses are functioning in town for the benefit of the town dwellers.

1.64 In addition to these, several *atachakki* are running at a very shorter distance for grinding wheat and other grains. Brick kilns are not found inside the town area. The burnt bricks for the construction of buildings etc. are brought from Rajganj area, manufacturers of *bidi* are also many in number who run this industry in their shops.

Important Public places:

1.65 Besides the state and central government offices and the various educational institutions, other important public places inside the town are the religious institutions and the recreational centres located at the different places. Though the temples are many, but important ones witness huge gathering during festive occasions. These temples are Shri Khareshwari Durga Mandir near the golf ground, Srahwatlasthan in Jayprakash nagar near bus stand. Shri Ram Mandir ahead police line in Jagjiwan nagar, Hari Mandir at Hatia road, Hirapur, Shiva Mandir in saraidhela and at Bankmor, Luxmi Mandir in Dhansar and Kali Mandir in Purani bazar. These temples are visited by Hindus. For Muslims there are several mosques in the areas inhabited by them. Jama Masjid with idgah is located in ward No. XIII in the west of the flyover, other mosque is situated in the Purani bazar. Mosques are also located in Naibazar and wasepur area of the town.

1.66 The gathering of Sikh population is witnessed in Gurudwara. There are two Gurudwaras in Dhanbad town. One is located in the premises of khalsa college on Katras road and the second is situated in Punjabi mohalla at Dhansar. Similarly, for Christians, there are two churches namely St. Anthony chruch and St. Merry church located in Hill colony. There is also a Jain temple under construction at Shastri nagar for Jain population of the town. Dharmashala, Panchayat Bhawan and community halls have also been constructed in the town by Marwaris and Gujarati people for the use during marriages or community meetings.

1.67 Lion's club and Dhanbad club are located at Rajendra Path on Luby circular road at a very short distance. Elites of the town as also the bonafide members attend these clubs daily, generally, in the evening for entertainment and sometimes to solve some emergent problems like flood or drought havoc. The state library is also located in the vicinity of these clubs. A considerable number of persons visit this library to read books and periodicals. A few steps ahead is situated the town hall which is mostly used for the performance of matrimonial functions and other party meetings.

1.68 For recreation, people of Dhanbad town also go to Puja talkies located at Bekar bandh road, Ray talkies situated in Naibazar, Kumar talkies at Dhansar and Railway club near the Dhanbad Railway station. Rauf tank near Katras road and the Khatik tank in Manaitanr are used for celebrating 'Chhatha' festival bi-annually in the Hindi months of Kartika and Chait.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups:

1.69 No community or caste-wise data had been collected during the census or at the time of survey, but the predominance of a particular community in the different wards of the town was assessed at the time of survey to give proportionate representation while canvassing the household schedules. As per 1981 Census, 86.84 per cent Hindus followed by 10.33 per cent Muslims, 1.51 per cent Sikhs, 0.71 percent Christians, 0.54 per cent Jains and 0.7 per cent Budhists were returned from Dhanbad town.

1.70 The study reveals that Bengalis who are mostly railway employees dominate in

ward nos. X, II, IX, VI, VII, XII, XXI and XIV, the muslims mostly engaged in motor car, bus and truck repairing works and dealing in old motor parts have greater concentration in ward nos. XIII, V, XIV and XVIII, the Brahmins mostly engaged in white collar's jobs are dominating in ward nos. XIV, VII, VI and I; Kayasthas, the servicemen dominate in ward nos. III, VII and XXV; Rajputs who are mostly contractors in sand supply to various collieries have thick population in ward nos. VI and VII; Yadvas, partly in service and partly in business have their maximum concentration in ward nos. VI,XV, VII and IX and the Punjabis, replaced by the migrants in Pakistan are living in maximum number in ward nos. XV, XXV and VII.

1.71 Similarly, Kurmis population predominates in ward nos. VI and XXI, Telis in ward nos. I and II, Gujaratis in ward nos. XV, XVII and XXII, Banias in ward nos. IX, XXIII and XXII, Bhumihars in ward nos. VI and IX, Carpenters in ward nos. V and XVI; Potters in ward nos. XXI and IX. Suris, in ward no. VIII, Goldsmiths in ward nos. I and II and the Madrasis in ward No. VIII.

1.72 Persons belonging to other ethnic groups are numerically lesser in number and they are living in scattered households in the different wards of the town with persons belonging to other ethnic groups. Persons of mixed ethnic groups are returned even in the wards predominantly inhabited by a particular caste or community. Some of the mohallas of town though named after a particular caste, also contain peoples of mixed ethnic groups.

1.73 Except a few heads of people of Nepal origin, the nationality of all the town dwellers is Indian though, linguistically, some are different, but they all speak-Hindi and also understand it well. Thus, the Punjabis, in addition to their own gurumkhi language, extemporarily speak Hindi. Similarly the Madrasis, Gujaratis, Bengalies and Marwaris speak and understand Hindi fully.

1.74 To have an authentic and vivid picture of the residential pattern and spread of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the town, the ward-wise population as returned during 1981 Census has been furnished below:[2]

TABLE I.4

Ward-wise Population, Residential Houses, Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes in Dhanbad Town

No. Of Wards	Occupied Residential Houses.		Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	No. of Houses	No. of Households			
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	649	749	4,415	919	143
II	830	924	5,620	134	296
III	821	904	5,570	225	77
IV	476	493	3,207	118	100

2 Lal, B.B. District Census Hand Book—Dhanbad ,1981 Printed by M/s J.P. offset and Type Foundry, Patna-3, 1988, Page 296.

TABLE 1.4 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
V	689	715	4,391	282	35
VI	1,414	1,471	8,377	593	63
VII	1,342	1,437	8,657	519	147
VIII	939	965	5,802	704	149
IX	866	875	4,460	426	35
X	1,660	1,858	10,212	835	102
XI	646	658	3,773	332	1
XII	280	293	1,477	129	7
XIII	504	568	4,744	136	..
XIV	692	728	4,320	130	8
XV	755	816	5,139	128	3
XVI	610	703	3,543	521	40
XVII	614	647	3,539	124	48
XVIII	550	639	4,645	66	1
XIX	477	491	3,089	138	..
XX	388	388	2,682	194	..
XXI	908	1,009	5,747	428	156
XXII	473	531	3,264	82	27
XXIII	355	403	3,228	63	..
XXIV	541	614	3,788	685	33
XXV	1,061	1,196	6,532	317	13
Total	18,440	20,075	1,20,221	8,298	1,564

1.75 The statement above shows that on an average 5.98 or approximately 6 persons are living in one household in the town which is slightly more as compared with the concept of a nuclear family. However, this family set up is not big to disturb the family life.

1.76 Both the number of households and the number of population are greater in ward number X followed by ward nos. VI and VII. Above 8 thousands persons are living in these wards. Of 25 wards, the number of households is always greater than the number of occupied houses in 24 wards. In ward number XX the occupied houses and number of households are equal. The lowest concentration is in ward number XII.

1.77 The scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes account for 6.90 and 1.32 percent respectively of the total population of Dhanbad. Also the number of scheduled castes is more than five folds greater as compared to the population of the scheduled tribes. The population of the scheduled castes is the highest in ward number I followed by

ward number X. Similarly, the scheduled tribes are having their highest concentration in ward no. II followed by ward number XXI.

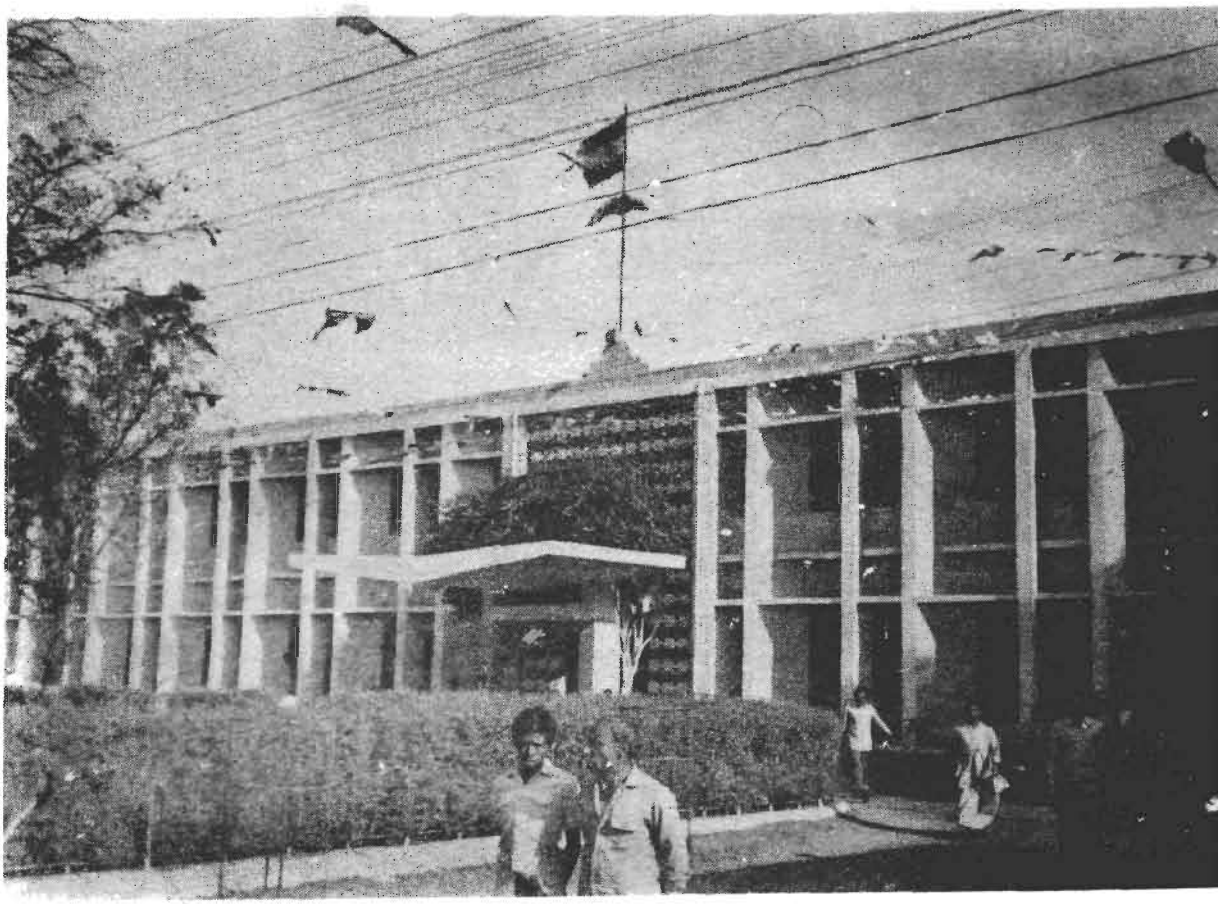
Location of Slum:

There is no notified slum area inside the town, but there are some pockets respresenting the slum like characteristics due to sub standard living condition of the residents. There areas are the Harijan colony at Hirapur near the police line, the lower portion of Bekarbandh, Kumharpatti in ward number XXI, area adjoining the vegetable mart in Purani bazar and the muslim populated area in ward number XIII.





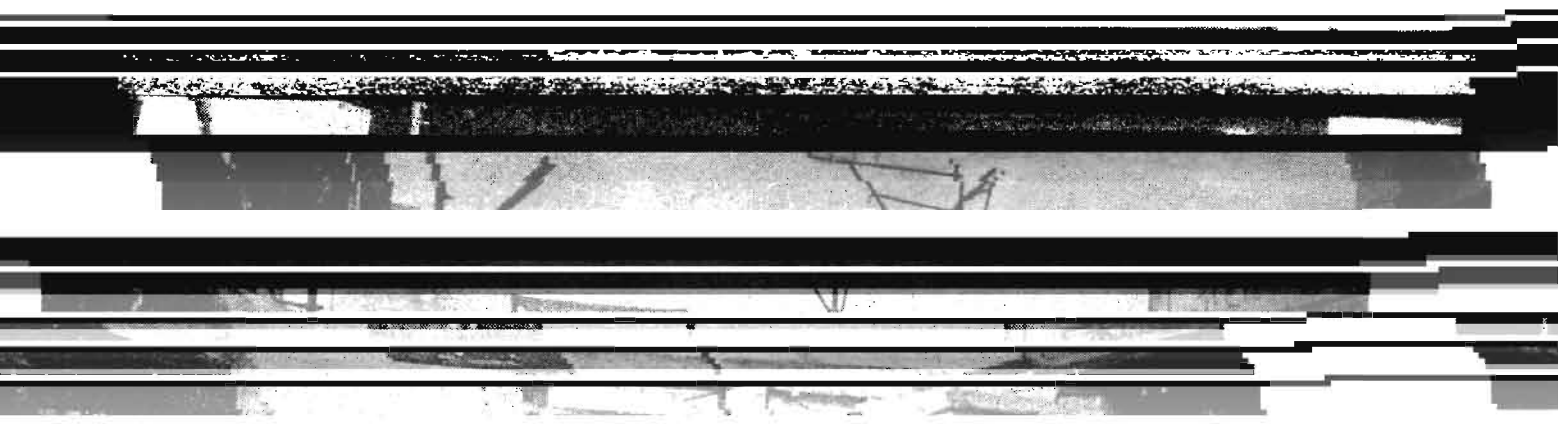
Office of the subdivisional officer, Dhanbad.



Office of the Dy. Commissioner.

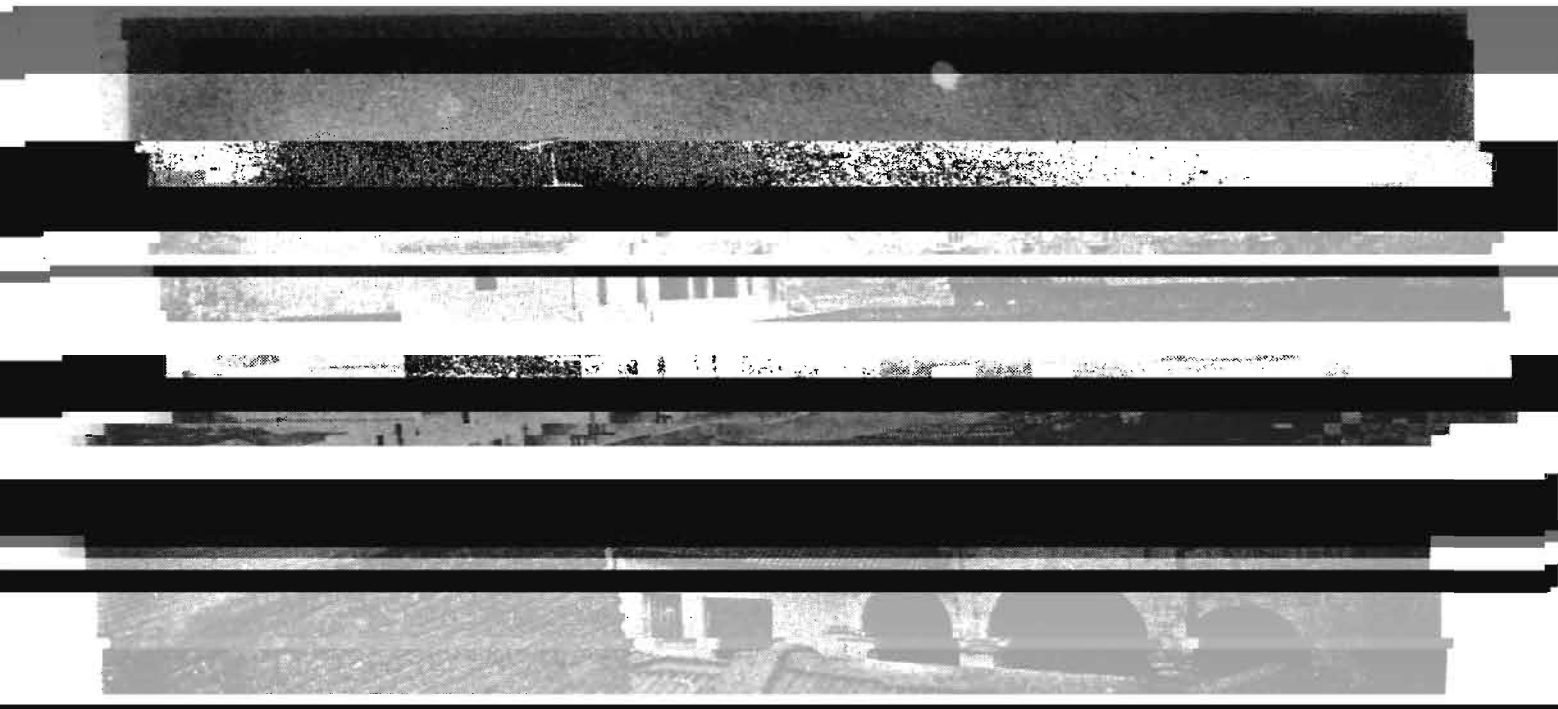












Aerial view of Dhanbad from flyover.





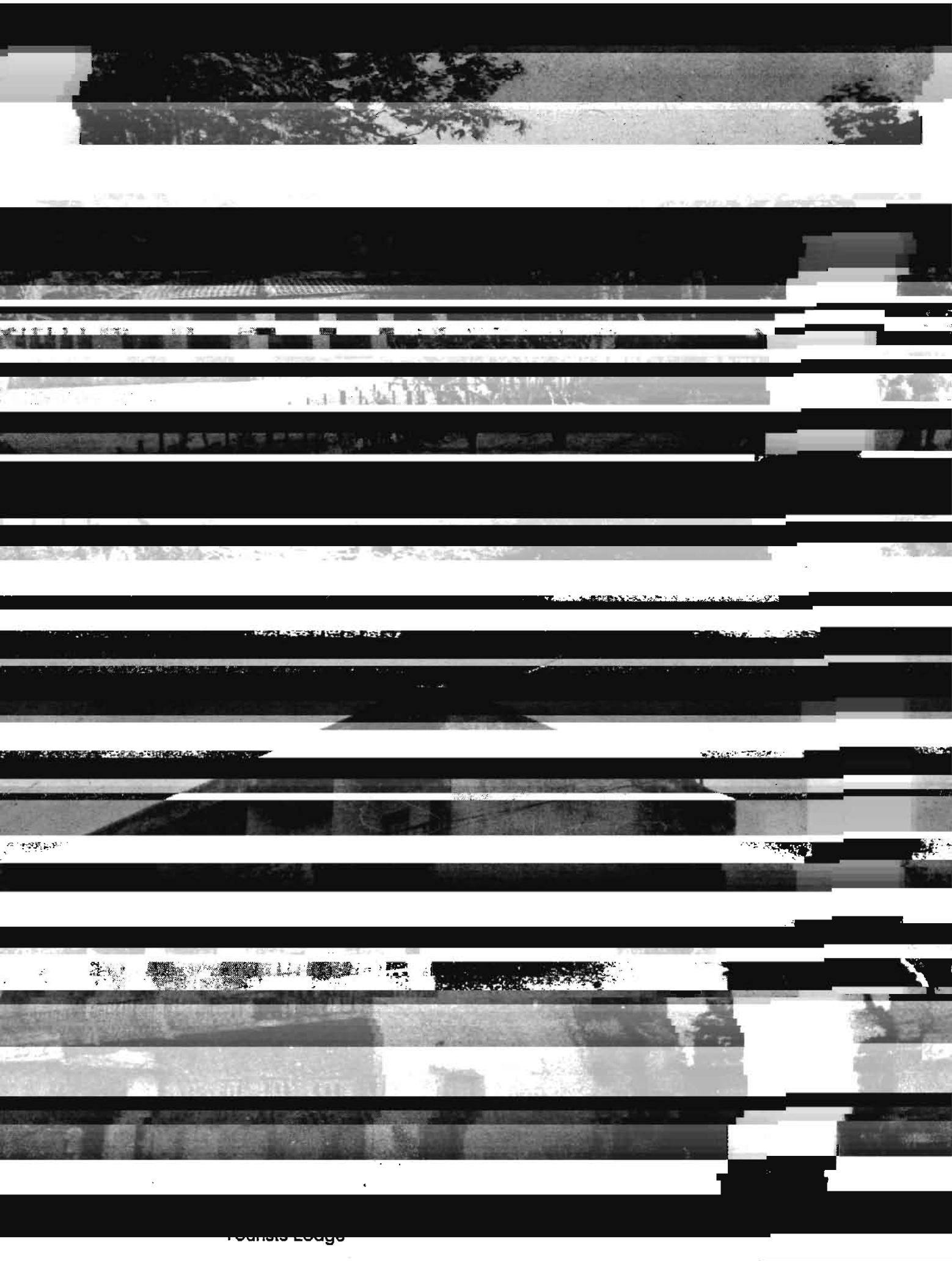
Railway underbridge — a place used for taxi stand.





Bazar Samiti.





CHAPTER · II

History of growth of the town

Myth, legend or history connected with the growth of town:

2.1 The myth, legend or history connected with the growth of town is included in the history of growth of the district itself. Dhanbad is very lucky in raising its status from a sub-division to sub-district and finally to a full fledged district town due to the collection of a vast treasure of the super quality of coals in its close vicinity. This regular development of Dhanbad is in continuation and after the opening of the Bokaro Steel Factory, twenty eight villages of Hazaribag district were amalgamated with the district of Dhanbad.

2.2 Regarding the nomenclature of Dhanbad there are a few hearsays. Regarding origion of the name of this district, the 'Bihar District Gazetteers-Dhanbad' has mentioned the following:[1]

"The district derives its name from Dhanbad the headquarters. There is no authentic record to show how Dhanbad took its name. One of the theories popular among the public is that this area was famous for the growth of "Baid Dhan" or 'Baid' paddy. There are two kinds of paddy in the district. One is called 'Baid' which ripens in Kartik (October-November). Another far-fetched theory is that the name of Dhanbad is derived from Dhan, a Kolarian tribe that lived in this area. "Baid" has perhaps been taken from the Urdu word "Abad" meaning occupied. Dhanbad may mean the place populated by "Dhan" a kolarian tribe or occupied by "Dhan" (paddy) in general. The place may have been named in the same way as Jahanabad, Aurangabad, etc. There are several similar place names in this district like Dharibad, Chhatabad, Loyabad, Parbad, etc.

The district was first known as 'Dhanbaid'. It is believed that Mr. Luby, I.C.S., wrote officially and was permitted to drop the letter 'i' from 'baid'."

2.3 According to the special Dhanbad edition of Awaz a Hindi daily of local publication, the derivation of the name Dhanbad may be from the word 'Dhaan' (wealth) and not from 'Dhan' (kolarian tribes) as the main inhabitants of the district still pronunciate Dhanbad as 'Dhaanbad' or 'Dhaanbaid'. Accordingly, it has mentioned that the name Dhanbad has been ascribed to it owing to the vast wealth hidden underground in the form of coal.

2.4 But according to the investigator, this name might have been ascribed on the basis of the texture of the land of the area. While surveying some of the villages in the neighbouring district of Singhbhum, the investigator was made familiar with a word, 'Baid' meaning an inferior quality of land growing very little quantity of grains. As the area surrounding Dhanbad is rocky having its major portion infertile for crop raising, the area might have been called 'Dhanbaid' or 'Dhanbad' meaning there by not fit for 'Dhan' (paddy) crops as paddy crops are cultivated only in low lands where water accumulates during the rainy season.

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1. Roy Chaudhary, P.C: Bihar District Gazetteers, Dhanbad 1964 pages 1-2.

2.5 The district of Dhanbad as such was created on the 1st of November, 1956. Prior to that it was a part of the district of Manbhum, first established in the year 1833 under regulation XIII after arising out a dispute for succession in Brahbhum due to kol rebellion in Singhbhum, Ranchi and Palamau. The headquarters of the district of Manbhum was first established at Manbazar which was later on shifted to Purulia in the year 1838.

2.6 The creation of Govindpur sub-division took place in the year 1852 and Dhanbad was forming a part. The headquarters of this sub-division was kept at Bagsuma. I.H. Mangles, the Joint Magistrate of Govindpur sub-division, snifted the headquarters from Bagsuma to Govindpur for the effective administration. He also took great interest in the upkeeps and developments of roads of the sub-division and set up a 'Sarai' at Govindpur for the haltage and convenience of pedestrians.

2.7 While conducting the revenue survey of Jharia, Katras and Nawagarh Parganas of Manbhum district, Major General R. Sherwell found the existence of coal in these areas and informed the member Board of Revenue and the sub-divisional officer Govindpur for needful. The sub-divisional officer, Govindpur okayed the findings of Mr. Sherwell, but Mr. A. Tween, the curator of the Geological Museum rejected saying that the coal was of inferior quality and fit only for preparation of lime.

2.8 For the first time in the year 1839, Lieutenant Narrington reported about the huge gatherings of coal in Jharia coalfield area. Later on the Department of Geological Survey of India, conducted the survey in the year 1866 under the patronage of T.W.H. Huges which was followed by Mr. E.B. Bal of the same department in 1867. He also reported the Government regarding the ample storage of coal in the area.

2.9 Again in the year 1890, Mr. T.H. Ward also made the Railway authority aware of this fact and with the result, the Eastern Railway extended its line from Barakar to Katras with a branch line from Kusunda to Patherdih and the coal inudstries got the momentum. During 1894 the production of coal in the area was merely 1500 tons which increased to 20 lakh tons by 1901. This gave empetus to the further expansion of the railway line and consequently in 1901, the Bengal Nagpur Railway was extended from Bankura to Bhojudih which later on extended up to Gomoh by 1904. And by 1907 the Eastern Railway also started the Grand Chord line.

2.10 Due to abundance of coal mines and a huge network of railway line, the importance of the area increased resulting into the influx of industrialists, businessmen and the service class persons from all around and thus population started increasing by leaps and bounds. Formerly, this area was full of jungles and people did not dare to move alone even during the day time. Slowly and gradually, the forests were denuded with the influx of people. The population of Govindpur sub-division increased from 221, 434 in 1891 to 2,77,122 in 1901 and approximately about 300 coal mines with 75,000 mines labourers were working by 1908. The population increased to 5,71,635 between 1911-1921.

2.11 Along with this quick development, Dhanbad which was only a simple village, gained the status of an important town of coal area as also an important Railway station of the Eastern Railway. The British Colliery owners also wanted to shift the headquraters of the sub-division from Govindpur to some nearby place of these collieries. Sir Andrue Frazor, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, also decided in the year 1904 to shift the headquarters of the Govindpur sub-division from Govindpur to Dhanbad and after four years of his crucial decision, the headquarters of the Govindpur sub-division was transferred from Govindpur to Dhanbad on the 27th of June, 1908.

2.12 The speed of development of Dhanbad town was so forceful that the subdivisional officer was unable to cope with the office work due to his limited administrative powers. The work load of the Dy. Commissioner, Purulia was also increased. So, a proposal was sent to the Government for the transfer of the headquarters of the district from Purulia to Dhanbad. But Mr. Mokinlash, the then Commissioner of Chotanagpur did not agree to the proposal and suggested delegation of some more power to the subdivisional officer itself.

2.13 The creation of a separate state of Bihar and Orissa took place on the 1st of April 1912, and with the result, the work load in Dhanbad was increased. The Dy. Commissioner, Purulia was not able to cope with the increased work load. Simultaneously, Jharia Mines Board of Health and Water Board were constituted under the Chairmanship of the Dy. Commissioner. This augmented a further load on the shoulders of the Deputy Commissioner, Purulia.

2.14 Considering all these points, the dignitaries of the town made a request to the Commissioner, Chotanagpur, in 1914 to appoint an Additional District Magistrate with a subordinate officer of the rank of the sbudivisional officer or a first class Dy. Magistrate to look after the works of the court and the office. The Govt. appointed a Board to discuss the issue which continued till 1916.

2.15 The subdivisional officer, Dhanbad was delegated with a speical power to hear the appeal against the decision of the 2nd and 3rd class of magistrates and for the acquisition of lands under Mines Act 1885. Mr. Hignall the then Dy. Commissioner of Manbhum objected the appointment of the Additional District Magistrate with a plea that his jurisdiction would be lessened and he would have control over only the less important parts of the district. But on the contrary, the Jharia Water Board of Health made an appeal to the Government for the appointment of an officer on special duty for Dhanbad for four years who would also be the Chairman of both the Boards. After a due consideration Mr. H.T.S. Forrest, the then Commissioner of Chotanagpur wrote to the Government on 29th of March 1916 and recommended for the appointment of an Additional Deputy Commissioner for Dhanbad and the government appointed Mr. T. Luby as the subdivisional officer, Dhanbad on experimental basis and later on he was empowered with the rank of Additional District Magistrate of Manbhum. By and large he was delegated with all the power as recommended by Mr. Forrest.

2.16 The Additional Deputy Commissioner started functioning as Deputy Commissioner for Dhanbad subdivision but had to contact the Dy. Commissioner, Manbhum in revenue matters. In the beginning, the Deputy Commissioner, Manhum used to inspect the office of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, but as the development of Dhanbad went on increasing and gained the status of sub-district, the right of inspection of Dhanbad office by the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum automatically ceased slowly and gradually.

2.17 When in December 1953, the State Reorganisation Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sayed Fazal Ali, the Government of Bengal claimed for the amalgamation of whole of the Manbhum district with the State of Bengal and that was supported by the Congressmen of Purulia too. But the Congressmen of Dhanbad strongly opposed the claim made by the Bengal Government on the plea of the existing conditions of the people of the area.

2.18 The commission partly accepted the claim made by the Bengal Government and the Government of India, under the Transfer of Territories Act 1956, transferred the area of Chas and Chandankeyari to Dhanbad,

Patamda and Chandil to Singhbhum and the remaining portion to Bengal. And from 1st of November, 1956 Dhanbad became a separate district in the state of Bihar and the town gained status of being capital of the district of the same name.

Pre-urbanisation details of the town:

2.19 As it has already been discussed earlier, Dhanbad was a simple and unimportant village prior to 1855 when the headquarters of the Govindpur subdivision was at Bagsuma a village situated on the Grand Trunk Road only a few distance away from Govindpur. It started developing after the discovery of coal-stock in Jharia in the close vicinity of Dhanbad and with the expansion of coal mines in the area, the status of Dhanbad also increased and ultimately it attracted the attention of the British Colliery owners to shift the headquarters from Govindpur to Dhanbad for easy administration and effective control over the colliery workers and also to transport the coals to other areas both through rail and trucks. With the transfer of headquarters at Dhanbad various amenities were provided, which attracted people to habitate in the township.

Events connected with the growth of town:

2.20 The event of the discovery of coal treasure in the vicinity of Dhanbad is the nodal point under which rotate the various factors setting Dhanbad as 'Koyla nagri' on the industrial map of the world. It was the existence of coal that first attracted the railway authority to extend the railways and with them came the Gujrati people as an expert railway contractor with an experience of railway construction work at Thana. They met the then *raja* of Jharia and purchased some land having underneath a vast wealth in the shape of coals on a cheap rate from him and started digging out the coals. Some of them settled at Jharia while a few other constructed their houses at Dhanbad as comparatively more amenities were available here. Allured by the hidden wealth, came Marwaris and other businessmen to decide their luck and settled there after constructing houses, specially in the north of Dhanbad where more space was available. The area close to Dhanbad Railway station was full of Railway quarters and the original settlers in Puranibazar. Due to transfer of sub-divisional headquarters from Govindpur to Dhanbad, many officials constructed their houses and, thus, the population of Dhanbad went on increasing day by day and with the result Dhanbad municipality was born in the year 1919 covering the area of four villages namely, Hirapur, Dhanbad, Manaitanr and Baramasia. The total area covered by the municipality was 2944.71 acres or 4.76 square miles. Out of 2944.71 acres of total municipal land, 1113.18 acres was non-agricultural urban area including 906.51 acres covered by the Railway, District Board, Mining and other semi government or government departments.

2.21 As per the necessity of town dwellers, the area of the municipality was extended from time to time. The first extension of the municipality had taken place in the year 1930 by acquiring 27 decimal of lands in village Hirapur for use as burning ghat. The second extension of one acre and 31 decimals of land took place in the year 1932. That land was also acquired for the use as burning ghat for people living in bazar area.

2.22 As reported by the municipal office, the 3rd extension of the municipal area took place in 1941 and the 4th in the year 1948. However, the total area extended during these two periods was not easily available. The true picture of the time to time extension of the municipal wards was also not readily available in the municipal office. But a discussion with the municipal people revealed that the number of wards in the municipality increased or decreased according to the rules framed by the local self-government to limit the number of people of wards from time to time.

2.23 The municipality of Dhanbad sprang up only with six wards. The District Gazetteer, Bihar indicates that Dhanbad municipality formed 16 wards in 1923 and 22 by 1957. By 1962 the municipality had 28 wards in total.

2.24 After 1971 Census, the number of wards decreased to 25 from 28 and the position remained intact upto 28.9.1984. Again the number of wards increased from 25 to 32 w.e.f. 29.9.84 as per the Bihar Gazette notification dated 11.10.1984. The details of these wards with their boundaries are given in Appendix-IV for a clear concept of the areas covered in each ward.

Land utilisation pattern:

2.25 Regarding the events connected with the pattern of land utilisation, it is gathered that after the opening of the Dhanbad Railway Station, the nearby vacant area was utilised by the railway for the construction of offices and residential quarters for its employees. When the headquarters of subdivision was shifted from Govindpur to Dhanbad, the adjoining areas of the railway were utilised for the construction of the subdivisional offices. Similarly, the opening of the Indian School of Mines, Jharia water Board and Jharia Mines Board of Health, Coal Mines Research Station and other offices relating to the coal, a considerable portion of land falling in the south of the Grand Chord line was utilised and after the attainment of the status of a district headquarters, more lands were put under use of the construction of the various offices, schools, colleges and residential quarters. The place on which the building of shri Luxmi Narain Trust Mahila Mahavidyalaya is standing was a dense jungle and compound of the combined offices building was simply a bungalow belonging to a Britisher.

2.26 Similarly, the area presently accommodating the innumberable quarters of Housing Board, was the neglected area where people dare not go alone even in the broad day light. Side by side persons coming from outside also purchased the vacant land and constructed their own houses.

2.27 A good number of displaced persons from Jharia came and settled by the side of Dhanbad-Burwada Road. Towards east of Dhanbad, settlement extended up to Saraidhela, Bhuda and Manaitanr. Though the southern and western parts of the town are full of collieries, the settlements extended in Nanakpura and Shastrinagar along the Katras and Jharia roads respectively.

2.28 As Dhanbad has achieved its importance due to huge treasure of coals amassed all around, a large number of people engaged in coal and its related industries and business has occupied the land inside this town. The out break of fire in the coal fields of Jharia has futher made addition in the problem of rehabilitation of the affected persons in the township of Dhanbad. Agreement has already been made for theallotment of 791.77 acres of land bounded in the north by Grand Trunk Road, in south by village Road of bhelatand, in the East by villages of Bhelatand and Purki and in the west by Dhanbad Barwada road.

2.29 The total area of 791.77 acres form the portions of five villages, as detailed below:

1.	Bhelatand	Thana	No.89-	350.51	acres
2.	Susnileva	"	88	185.75	"
3.	Damkara Baswa	"	94	211.35	"
4.	Kenitanr	"	93	36.58	"
5.	Purki	"	00	7.58	"
			Total	791.77	"

2.30 Besides the displaced persons of Jharia Coalfields, the local people affected from the acquisition of their lands will also get accommodation in the quarters constructed on their acquired lands.

2.31 It is a general rule and even commonly seen that in big towns or cities only those establishments which cover comparatively lesser space are located in the pie area, where as big establishments covering larger spaces are situated in the peripheral areas. This situation holds good also in Dhanbad town. The Purani and Naibazar areas are having smaller establishments. The lower portions of the buildings are used for running the various types of establishments and the upper portions are used for residence.

Population characteristics of town:

2.32 The growth of Dhanbad town has directly been affected by the growth of its population due to discovery of coal in the nearby areas. Dhanbad was the only nearest place to provide abodes for the workers in coal mines businessmen and the industrialists came there. The population characteristics and the land use pattern are inter-linked and the later is always governed by the former. The land use pattern of any place is disturbed and changed with the influx of people.

2.33 In Dhanbad, the first influx was witnessed after the starting operations of coal mines and opening of the railways. Some people had also shifted to Dhanbad at the time of creation of Dhanbad district after carving out and amalgamating some portions of Purulia to it. The second influx of population took place at the time of the separation of Pakistan from India after independence. A good number of Punjabis from west Pakistan and some Bengalis from East Pakistan came and settled at Dhanbad to earn their livelihood by working in various coal fields and allied business and industries.

2.34 The third and heavy influx of population reported in the township of Dhanbad at the time of nationalisation of coal mines with effect from 29th of January 1973 Prior to making over the charge of the coal mines to the government, all the owners of coal mines falsely appointed a large number of workers in the coal mines running under them. Prior to the nationalisation of coal mines, all the offices were located at Calcutta, the mine workers were not provided with quarters and most of them used to return to their abodes by the evening daily or those having their houses at far distances used to visit their family members weekly.

2.35 But after the nationalisation the offices of coal mine shifted from Calcutta to Dhanbad and sufficient accommodation was provided to the mine labourers and others associated with Coal works. This resulted into heavy increase in the population of the town. Along with their offices, many persons also shifted and settled in the town. The pay of the mine workers was raised after nationalisation and due to availability of adequate accommodation many of them brought their families with them.

2.36 Due to increase in salary and provision of weekly payment, the purchasing power of the workers also increased and that gave impetus to run various establishments and industries to produce things and commodities of the use of the town dwellers. Thus, the population of the town went on increasing year after year. For having a vivid look at the decennial increase of population in Dhanbad town from the Censuses of 1921 to 1981, the following statement has been furnished:

TABLE II.1

Decennial growth of population in Dhanbad town

Census Year	Total population	Number increased	Percent increased
1921	11,973	—	—
1931	16,356	+ 4,383	+ 36.61
1941	21,411	+ 5,055	+ 30.91
1951	34,077	+ 12,666	+ 59.16
1961	57,352	+ 23,275	+ 68.80
1971	79,838	+ 22,486	+ 39.21
1981	120,221	+ 40,383	+ 50.58

2.37 A peep into the above statment shows that after the inception of Dhanbad town in the Census year of 1921, a huge influx of population took place during 1951, 1961 and 1981 Censuses. The decadal variation in other censuses was also more than 30 per cent. The reason for this great variation was the process of heavy industrialisation of the areas closed to Dhanbad town.

2.38 59.16 per cent increase in population in the year 1951 was due to the influx of the displaced persons from the west and the East Pakistan. 68.80 per cent increase in 1961 was due to opening of new offices and transfer of persons after raising the status of Dhanbad town as the district headquarters. Between 1961-1971 Censuses, the percentage of annual increase was 3.9. This appears to have maintained the traditional decadal variation of population in Dhanbad. Again, an abrupt rise in the percentage of decadal variation, i.e. 50.58 per cent in 1981 was the impact of the nationalisation of coal mines in 1973.

Rules and regulations framed for control of land use etc.

2.39 In all municipal towns, generally, the municipality holds control over the town for land use, building construction, and supply of amenities to the town people. But in Dhanbad some powers have also been vested with the Coal Mines Development Authority. As the Coal Mines Board of Health and Jharia Water Board were constituted in Dhanbad prior to the establishment of Dhanbad municipality, the town was controlled by the Boards. Even to day, in certain municipal areas, the Coal Mines Development Authority has its control and collects the revenue. Tap water inside the township is supplied by the Jharia Water Board after payment made by the municipality. The authority also plans for the development of the township. As discussed earlier, it has already planned for construction of houses for 750 displaced families of Jharia in approximately 800 acres of land purchased in the north-west part of Dhanbad town.

2.40 Similarly, the Railway Department commands over lands under its control. But it has to work under the municipal rules. The municipality has been empowered to frame laws and bylaws under the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act 1922 for control of land use, selection of site for house buildings, construction of buildings keeping the distance of buildings from main road, height of the buildings, provision for ventilation, drains and private privies. Permission from the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad is essential both for selling and purchasing land inside and in the peripheral areas of the municipality. Some more details of Municipal Act are given at Appendix V.

History of inmigration and outmigration:

2.41 Town provided with necessary

amenities always attracts outsiders and is supposed to have better job opportunities. It has scope to engage people of all categories in different establishments. Rural people generally come to get jobs in town and their influx is heavy generally in lean period and during the year of drought of flood.

2.42 Different types of towns attract different categories of persons for jobs. In the commercial towns traders and businessmen prefer to go, in administrative town, persons seeking white collar's job will hover while the technical men and labour class people migrate to the town having manufacturing jobs and other industries.

2.43 Dhanbad town is having all these characteristics. It has administrative, commercial and a good industrial scope to allure persons of all categories to come to Dhanbad for employment in various jobs. Thus, there is a regular inflow of inmigration inside the town which is evident from the decennial growth of town discussed earlier. Under some special circumstances, this tempo of migration becomes heavy.

2.44 Regarding the outmigration authentic information was collected. But in a group discussion with some Gujarati people who were the earliest migrants to Dhanbad in connection with the construction of rail lines and excavation of Coal mines, it was gathered that after the nationalisation of private Coal mines, most of the Gujarati Colliery owners who were having their head quarters at Calcutta had permanently settled there. Some had selected Bombay for their settlement after the nationalisation. Similarly, some other colliery owners whose monstrous buildings were located in Dhanbad, were casual visitors and for the most part of the year they remained out of Dhanbad town.

Impact of topography on the pattern of growth of the town.

2.45 The impact of topography in the growth of the town appears to be condusive for the rapid growth of the town. The existence of the Grand Trunk Road, Grand Chord line and huge accumulation of Coal wealth are the main and primary factors for the rapid growth of Dhanbad town. Through roads and railways the mines products are supplied to the various other places as also sand is brought to fill up the cavities of mines made from the excavation of coals. Also some essential commodities are brought to the town for local consumption.

2.46 The coal gave impetus to the opening of various Hard Coke factories. Hard cokes are utilised in steel plants. Existence of Sindri Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. and Bokaro Steel Factory in the vicinity of Dhanbad has also helped much in its development. The products of these two factories are also carried to other far off places through Dhanbad town.

CHAPTER III

Amenities and services — History of growth and the present position

Administrative and other government offices:

3.1 The economic social and cultural development of a place is closely related to the infrastructural availability to the inhabitants of the place that provides impetus for the resultant growth of amenities and services in space of time and the prevailing circumstances. Due to huge accumulation of coals and rapid industrialisation of the areas around Dhanbad, the town developed faster and all the infrastructural amenities like educational, medical, electrical, communicational and water facilities were rapidly provided and the administrative and other offices sprang up gradually to administer and give benefits to the town people. A list of the offices for which data were easily available in the rapid survey of Dhanbad town is furnished below:

TABLE III.1

List of Offices in Dhanbad Town

Sl. No.	Name	Location	When Established	Nature of Function	Jurisdiction	No. of Employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
State Govt. Offices							
1.	Deputy Commissioner Office, Dhanbad	Katchery Road, Dhanbad	1956	Civil Revenue and Criminal Administration	The District of Dhanbad	Gaz. -15 Non Gaz. 149	
2.	Office of the Sadar subdivisional Officer		1906	General Administration	Dhanbad Sadar Subdivision	Gaz. -9 Non-Gaz. 70	
3.	Superintendent of Police Office, Dhanbad	Katchahri Road, Dhanbad	1956	Control of Crime Maintenance of law and order and welfare of police	The district of Dhanbad	S.P. -1 DSP-3 ASP-2 Others-20	
4.	Office of the Asstt. Commissioner, Excise Dhanbad	Court. Compound Dhanbad	1956	Collection of Revenue under excise Act.		Gaz. 1 N. G. 165	

Table III.1 *(Contd)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5.	Transport Office, Dhanbad	Hirapur, Dhanbad	June, 1973	Registration of Vehicles	The district of Dhanbad	G. - 1 N.G. - 10	
6.	Office of the Jt. Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Dhanbad	Court Compound Dhanbad	August, 1958	Administration over subordinate offices for collection of commercial taxes	"	G. - 12 N. G. - 25	
7.	Circle Office, Dhanbad	Hirapur Jharna Para Road, Dhanbad	1961	Settlement of land Revenue collection	Dhanbad Dev. Block	G. - 1 N.G. - 20	
8.	District land Acquisition Office, Dhanbad	Katchahri Road, Dhanbad	1956	To acquire lands from public and settle with Govt. or other autonomous body	The district of Dhanbad	G. - 3 N.G. - 68	
9.	Deptt. of Tourism, Dhanbad	Hirapur, Dhanbad	1962	Information of place of Tourist attraction providing Transportation facility and lodging	"	10	
Central Govt. Offices							
10.	Head Post Office, Dhanbad	Hirapur, Dhanbad	N.A.	Public Transaction	Dhanbad Town	132	
11.	Divisional Railway Manager (D.R.M.) Office, Dhanbad	Dhanbad Govindpur Road, near Rly. Station	1963	...	Pradhan Khanta to Manpur (Gaya)	G. 125 N.G. 35, 290	
12.	Central Mining and Research Station, Dhanbad	Barwada Road, Dhanbad	1955	Research and Development	National Laboratory only one in India	Scientific - 187 Technical - 195 Administrative - 94 Total 476	
13.	Director General Mines Safety, Dhanbad	Hirapur, Dhanbad	1902	Administration of mines Act. 1952 and	All India	Group A-140 B- 28 C- 558	There are 7 zonal and 21 Regional Offices

Table III.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4		5	6	7
				responsible for safe working in mines		D- 278 Total 1004	Functioning under this office
14.	Office of the Asstt. Commissioner Income Tax	Luby Circular Road, (Ayakar Bhavan) Dhanbad	1969	General Administration of Income Tax	District of 1. Dhanbad 2. Gaya 3. Hazaribagh. 4. Giridih	G. - 1 N. G. - 19	
15.	Office of the Commissioner Coalmines provident fund, Dhanbad	Dhanbad Govindpur Road, near Police Line Dhanbad	1949	Collection of provident funds from workers Coal Industries, their investments, policy matter and supervision of all Regional Offices.	Covers All India	Group A - 8 B - 2 C - 178 D - 54 Total 242	Has control over 22 Regional offices
Autonomous	Bodies						
16.	Coal Mines Area Development Authority Dhanbad (C. M. A. D. A)	Rajendra Path Luby Circular Road, Dhanbad	1.5.84	Planning for development and making provisions for water sanitation and cure for health	The whole district of Dhanbad	Gaz. 7 N.G. - 700	
17.	Zila Parisad, Dhanbad	Hirapur Dhanbad	27.10.56	Rural Development	"	Gaz. 3 N. G. 478	
18.	Municipal Offce, Dhanbad	Bankmor Dhanbad	1919	To provide Civil Administration	Dhanbad Town	G. 1 N. G. 75	

3.2 Dhanbad is a big town having more than one lakh population. Several offices of varied nature are running in the town. In the list given above, only those offices have been included regarding which data were easily available during the rapid survey of the town. Some details were collected in respect of a few important offices and the same are furnished hereafter.

3.3. Working under the control of the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division, the Deputy commissioner, Dhanbad is the head of the district administration and is incharge of law and order as also the development of the district and excercises the powers conferred on him under the code of Criminal procedure and many other special Act. As the head of District Planning Committee, he is to see the execution of various planning schemes not only inside the town but in the entire district of Dhanbad.

3.4 Established in the year 1963 on the Dhanbad-Govindpur road only a furlong ahead of the Dhanbad Railway Station, the Divisional Railway Manager's (D.R.M.) office is the main office of the railway in Dhanbad. It has its jurisdiction on the Grand Chord line from Pradhankhanta in the east to Manpur (Gaya) in the west and from Gomoh to Chaupan and Krishna Shila railway station, Coal areas in Dhanbad district and Barkakana loop-Gomoh to Burwadih, including Patratu, Damodar branch serving Karnapur, National Development Corporation Coalfields.

3.5 Established in the year 1955 at Barwada road in Dhanbad, the Central Mining Research Institute is a research institution dealing with safety, health and efficiency in mining. A necessity to establish 'Coal Research Board' was felt in 1937 by the Coal Mining Committee and later by the Coalfield committee in 1946 for direct research into the problems of coal mining in India. The then Director, Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) and Acting principal of the then Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology (ISMAG) (now Indian School of Mines) made a formal proposal to the council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for the establishment of a 'Mining Research Station'. Which was conceded and consequently a committee was appointed to examine the proposal. The Coal Board also took interest and set up a committee for preliminary survey. Consequently with the advice of the Joint Committee and endorsement of the proposal by the then Prime Minister and the Ministries of National Research and Scientific Research, (NR & SR), Production and Finance the Central Mining Research Station came into existence in 1955. The centre is engaged in Research and Development activities. For its efficient and smooth running the Director, who is the Head of the Laboratory, is advised and guided by the C.S.I.R Headquarters, Research Advisory Committee, Executive Committee, Finance Sub-Committee, and assisted by Discipline Heads Committee. The activities of C.S.R.S are in collaboration with the Mining and Allied Industries, Government Departments, Educational Institutions, and committees at the National level and with Mining Research Organisations, Educational Institutions and Committees at International level.

3.6 Situated on the Hirapur, Dhanbad road, the office of the Director General of Mines Safety is the oldest Mining Department of the Government of India for acting as the technical adviser to the Government of India on all matters concerning the development of mineral industry in India. As safety, welfare and health of workers in mines are under the constitution of India, a proposal for the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India came in 1890. The proposal inculcated the creation of Bureau of Mines Inspection with a nucleous of officers drawn from the Geological survey of India. After two years the Bureau was renamed as "Department of Mines in India" and its headquarters shifted to Dhanbad in the year 1908.

3.7 On the first of January 1960 the name of the organisation was again changed as "Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines" and the Chief Inspector of Mines became the administrative head of the department. And finally, this organisation changed as "Directorate General of Mines Safety" under the Director General of Mines Safety and is responsible for the

administration of the Mines Act, 1952 which relates to the management and control of all types of mines, ranging from stone, coal etc. to some of the largest and deepest mines of gold and diamond as well as to oilfields and for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed therein.

3.8 The *Zila Parishad* located on the Hirapur, Dhanbad road, was known District Board prior to 30th of November, 1965 and was created under the Government notification No. 10179-L.S.G. dated the 26th of October, 1956 under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Bihar and Orissa L.S.G. Act. 1885 to promote public health, education and communication. The District Board was superseded by the *Zila Parishad* under the community Development and Panchayat Raj notification No. 21062 G.P. dated the 30th of November, 1965.

3.9 Consequent upon the supersession of District Board by the *Zila Parishad,* the maximum powers were transferred to *Zila Parishad.* Some powers were also allotted to the *Panchayat Samiti.* General administration, roads, hospitals and dispensaries; primary schools; pheries; lands; buildings, trees and other movable and immovable wealth and veterinary hospital were transferred to the Zila Parishad while village roads, 'kanji' houses, *hats* and markets, registration of bullock carts and village hygiene and cleanliness to the Panchayat Samitee.

Municipal Office:

3.10 The Dhanbad Municipal Office established in 1919 is located at the Bankmor road. It is running in its own *pucca* building and has sufficient space. The municipality shares the full responsibility of the Civil Administration inside the town. The function of the municipality is to ensure all round development of the town for which it has the following operative departments:-

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

The amenities and services provided by the Dhanbad municipality to the town dwellers are given as follows:

Water Supply:

3.11 Dhanbad town receives pipe water

since 1960. Prior to this water was procured from wells available inside the town at coverable distances. Both private and the municipal wells were in existence. Even to day 25-30 percent population of the town, mostly in the peripheral areas, has to depend on these wells for water. Occasionally, in summer season, the scarcity of water becomes acute and the municipality has to supply drum water in the scarcity areas. Even to-day facility of tap water is not available in Baramasia, Manaitanr, Matkuria and partly in Dhaiya and saraidhela areas of Dhanbad.

3.12 The Coal Mines Area Development Authority and the Public Health and Engineering Department are the agencies responsible for supply of water in Dhanbad town, but payment for the same is made by the municipality. Pipe water from river Damodar at a distance of about 12 kms. is treated at Jamodoba before supplying it to the town. Approximately twelve lacs gallon pipe water is supplied every day. It covers only about 40 per cent demand of water in the town as reported by the municipal authority. Approximately 30 kms. pipe line is expanded in the town to supply pipe-water. There are 4,760 taps in the residential houses and 250 are public.

3.13 This scarcity of water is met out by tubewells, hand pumps and other municipal and private wells scattered all around the city. A big-diametre well has been constructed in the Housing Colony to pump out water for use in the colony. There are seventeen pumping stations inside the town to lift up water for supply to the town dwellers. Similarly, there are five towers to store 5.50 lacs gallons of water besides six service reservoirs with capacity of seven lacs gallons of water for distribution in the town.

3.14 Water is supplied intermittently in the morning, noon and evening when its requirements become essential for the school going children and office goers in the morning shift changers during the mid-day time and in the evening when they return home after day's work. Tank water is also in enormous use, specially, by the rail department. People living in the vicinity also use these tanks for bathing and washing their cloths.

Conservancy:

3.15 The conservancy work in the town is carried by a group of 314 persons including 160 males and 154 females. Among them, 40 are the tractor loaders, 80 drain cleaners, 5 public latrine cleaners and 189 are engaged in the work of road sweeping. All the female conservancy staff have been assigned with the duties of public latrine cleaning and sweeping the roads. The garbage is carried on tractors and unloaded by the side of roads in the areas where ditches exist. This is done for the expansion of roads and levelling up ditches. Huge accumulation of such garbage was seen by the road side on Luby circular road and Hirapur through which obnoxious smell was emitting and passersby were seen covering their noses with their handkerchiefs or napkins.

3.16 The municipality has provided quarters for the habitation of the conservancy staff. 76 out of 314 have been provided with residential quarters. There are sufficient sanitary inspectors and Jamadars to supervise the work of the conservancy staff. Dhanbad is not provided with a sewerage system, but the open drains are quite comprehensive and cover almost all the main roads and streets measuring about 32,000 metres. The flow of sullage or rain water is controlled by gravitational force at some place. The width or capacity of the drains varies according to estimated inflow of such water but during rainy season, the drains of the low lying areas remain overflooded. Storm water sometimes spreads over the main roads too and ultimately passes and accumulates in the nearby tanks which are used as a source of water supply for bathing and washing clothes to the town dwellers.

3.17 The roads and streets are swept and drains are cleaned every morning by the sweepers. During the afternoon when situation arises, the areas which require special attention are cleaned by the team of sweepers under the supervision of the supervisors. As reported by the municipal authority there are 6,600 water borne, 1,000 service and 560 other types of latrines including 'Sulabh Shauchalaya' in the town. Efforts are being made to convert the service latrines into septic latrines. Head load carriage of night soil has totally been stopped.

Electricity:

3.18 The Bihar State Electricity Board is the main agency to supply electricity in the township of Dhanbad. No accurate date of the inception of electricity in the town was available with the Electricity Board, but it is guessed that Dhanbad got the facility of electricity around the year 1940. The town also does not generate its own electricity. It is supplied by the Chandrapura Electricity Generating Centre at a distance of 80 kms. and for the supply of electric power, Dhanbad is connected to Putki (DVC) grid. About 95 per cent area of town is served by A/c line, available from both of the sources, viz., hydel as well as thermal. About 80 per cent buildings of Dhanbad town are getting the facility of electricity.

3.19 As evidenced during the survey, the load shedding was very frequent in the township. Sometimes it took more than an hour to resume the supply of electricity. The morning load shedding sometimes compelled the service class people to attend office without their bath. Number of connections, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due and charges realised during 1986 (January to December) have been given below to get a vivid picture of the power position in the town.

TABLE III.2

Type Of Establishments and Consumption Of Power With Rate Per Unit

	Domestic	Industrial	Irrigational	Commercial
No. of Connections given	603	41	1	175
Volume of Consumption (in units)	3,14,905	1,18,473	1896	218050
Rate Per Unit	1st 50 units @ 0.52 paise & rest all units @ 58 paise including duty @0.08 paise per unit	Rs. 1.14 paise per units including duty and fuel charges	@ 0.37 paise per unit including duty @ 0.02 paise per unit	1st 100 unit @ 0.78 paise and rest all unit @ 0.87 paise including duty @ 0.10 paise per unit
Charges due during Jan-Dec. 86	1,73,197.75	2, 03, 483.18	701.52	1, 80, 981.50
Charges realised during Jan to Dec. 86	1, 42, 354.01	1, 78, 382.63	549.70	1, 46, 686.70
No. of applications, if, any, in the waiting list	10	3	-	6
Additional load require for pending application	3 Kw.	20 H.P.	15. Kw.	

Road lighting:

3.20 The road and the important streets of the town have been provided with electric lights. The expenditure involved in the consumption of electric power and the replacement of fused bulbs and tube-lights is incurred by the municipality. The bulbs and tube-lights are lighted only in the moonless nights. In the railway and B.C.C.L. (Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.) Colonies, the concerned departments make arrangements for lighting roads and expenditure on power consumption and replacement of fuse tube-lights and bulbs is borne by them.

Transport and Communication:

3.21 As it has already been discussed, Dhanbad is well linked with other important towns of the country both by the roads and the railways. The Dhanbad municipality maintains 55 kms. *pucca* road. 10 kms. paved and 5 kms. *kutcha* road inside the town to facilitate the inhabitants. These roads are generally the link roads connecting different mohallas and areas of the town with the main roads connected with other important places located outside the town. Thus, the municipal roads are used mostly for the inner commutation. These roads are generally in good condition and are regularly swept and repaired by the municipality. The *kutcha* roads are located in the outer skirts of the pie areas of the town. Mostly *rickshaws*, bicycles, *thelas* and *rickshaw thelas* ply over these municipal roads. Taxies and auto rickshaws occasionally hired by the commuters also run on these roads.

3.22 Number of bicycles, rickshaws and other carriers for which registration was done in the municipality between the financial year 1984-85 to 1986-87 has been furnished below for having a clean idea.

TABLE III.3

Vehicles registered with Dhanbad Municipality

Types of vehicles	Registered in the year		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Rickshaw	1,800	2,125	2,200
Rickshaw Thela	149	304	300
Thela Rickshaw (wooden wheel)	126	106	175
Bicycle	2,400	988	1,000
Bullock Cart	341	381	500

3.23 The number of licence issued for the bicycle has sharply decreased in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. This is mainly because the cycle owners avoid to register their cycles. The municipality also does not take proper care for that because the maximum cycle owners are the students who do not bother much for the registration of their bicycles.

3.24 Fire fighting station is not in existence at Dhanbad. It is located at the neighbouring town of Jharia at a distance of only 8 kms. But its services are always available at the time of emergency.

3.25 Besides these amenities, the municipality has also provided the town with the slaughter houses for goats and sheep. These are scattered at different places inside the town. There are also a few private slaughter houses for goats and sheep from where meat is brought for sell in the market.

3.26 There are also two burning *ghats* under the municipal areas. One is located at Hirapur and second at Matkuria. The burial ground for the christian population of the town is located near the railway station. The graveyards for the Mohammedans are also located near the railway station and in the areas populated by them.

3.27 The municipality has also provided the market facilities to its people which have already been discussed earlier. The main sources of revenue of Dhanbad Municipality are the levy of various taxes, licence and registration fee and grants received from the government from time to time.

3.28 The annual registration fee per rickshaw or rickshaw Thela is Rs. 15/25, per Thela rickshaw (wooden wheels) Rs. 8.50 and per bicycle Rs. 4/25 only. Though bullock carts do not ply inside the town, such carts coming from the nearby rural areas and passing through the jurisdiction of the municipality have to pay the revenue to the municipality for the utilisation of its roads.

3.29 The total income of the Municipality for three financial years has been furnished below:

TABLE III.4

Income of Dhanbad Municipality

Name of heads	IIncome derived during		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Municipality Tax	25,47,333.79	36,26,882.92	17,88,943.03
Licence and Registration	1,42,711.95	1,83,584.66	58,842.93
Other than Taxes	1,10,514.74	2,77,134.79	2,43,148.72
Grants from the Government	25,36,649.06	11,29,712.60	29,18,952.00
Miscellaneous	9,062.23	17,243.56	1,85,934.41
Loan	250.00	3,60,977.14	4,36,485.45
Balance from last financial year	12,48,522.29	15,70,849.44	10,41,933.84
Total	51,46,522.17	55,95,538.67	66,74,240.38

3.30 It is seen from the above statement that the revenue of the Municipality from all sources was fluctuating from year to year. The mode of expenditure of the municipality can be seen in the following table.

TABLE III.5

Expenditure of the Dhanbad Municipality

Types of head	Expenditure met during		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General Administration	1,39,841.33	4,39,243.21	2,08,438.98
Collection	1,31,599.87	1,95,277.26	2,32,975.72
Public Safety	37,234.39	50,140.07	81,535.44
Public Health	2,39,481.57	4,40,991.65	3,94,285.46
Drainage	15,500.00	15,724.00	1,34,320.00
Water Supply	9,41,600.00	12,05,572.35	13,19,614.80
Conservancy	13,80,737.00	16,77,928.51	15,65,486.91
Loan	40,000.00	20,000.00	63,653.67
Public Works	6,04,745.95	12,17,256.66	11,48,866.57
Libraries	1,800.00	1,250.00	7,000.00
Miscellaneous	7,50,516.97	1,48,741.57	1,93,242.00
Advance	1,50,350.00	3,200.00	1,50,450.00
Deposit	40.00	1,120.00	2,000.00
Total	44,33,447.28	54,16,445.28	55,01,869.55

3.31 Like the income, expenditure also does not depict a regular trend in each year. Expenditure against certain item is multiplied by four-five times in the next year. The maximum expenditure of the municipality is incurred on the conservancy followed by the public works. A considerable amount is spent for water supply in the town and general administration of the municipality.

Educational facilities and educational institutions:

3.32 Education is one of those instruments that illuminates the social fabric and accelerates the process of modernisation and development to bring a place, a state or even a country at par with other economically, socially, culturally and scientifically developed nations. In the township like Dhanbad where inmigration is very rampant and 34.70 per cent population can not read and write, the requirement of educational institution is very essential.

3.33 The history of the opening of primary schools at Dhanbad was not ascertained during the survey of the town, but from discussion with some of the elites of town, it was gathered that High School Hirapur, Dhanbad is the oldest school opened in the year 1910. The second educational institution of the world fame, sprang up at Dhanbad in the year 1926, was the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

3.34 Till 1955 there was no facility for college education at Dhanbad. Persons intending to prosecute their college study had to go outside Dhanbad. The opening of P.K. Roy Memorial College at Katras in 1948, brought solace to the people of Dhanbad as they got the opportunity of college education at the nearer place. But the girl students were still in trouble. To impart college education to the female wards was still a problem for the parents in Dhanbad town. To overcome this problem, a women's college was started at Dhanbad in 1955 under the name of Shri Shri Laxmi Narain Trust Mahila Mahavidyalaya. The college is located at Luby circular road.

3.35 The P.K. Roy Memorial College, Katras also came to function at Dhanbad in the year 1960. To meet the glaring demand of college education, the Guru Nanak College was started in 1970 followed by an other Women's College, namely B.S.S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya in the year 1977. It is also located on Luby circular road just opposite the former women's college. Thus, during the survey, Dhanbad town was being served with four colleges, viz. two each for girls and boys. To have a deep insight into the impact of these educational institutions on the population of the town, details of some of the important institutions in respect of which data were readily available, have been furnished in the successive lines.

Abhaya Sundari Girls Middle and High School:

3.36 This school was started in the year 1930 at Harimandir road Hirapur, Dhanbad by the Bengali community to impart education to their children. Late Rai Bahadur H.P. Banerjee had donated a sum of Rs. 20,000/- for its construction and the school was named after his wife. Initially, it was a middle school and was raised to a high school in 1939 with a strength of 350 students only.

3.37 In 1962, the number of students both in middle and high school raised to 1300 with 36 teachers and the school got the status of Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School. During the period of survey the school was imparting education of 10 + 2 course and the total number of the students was 1340 in High School and 900 in the middle school. The number of teachers was respectively 22 and 15

Bal and Vinay Mandir, Dhanbad:

3.38 Started in the year 1940 as an Upper Primary School, it is a privately managed school by the Gujaratis of the coalfield area. It is not affiliated to any school Board. It is situated on the left hand side of Dhanbad-Katras road near the State Bank of India. The Gujarati Coalliery owners had started this school for imparting Gujarati education to their children. The medium of education was Gujarati till 1980. After that, it was opened to the children of other communities also. The school adopted the courses of study of the Bihar School Examination Board. This school was raised to Class VIII in the year 1958. Both boys and girls read in this school. There were altogether 150 students on roll during the survey of the town in 1987. The number of teachers was 8 including 4 males and 4 females. After passing class VIII, students seek admission in the other High Schools at Dhanbad.

D.A.V. (Dayanand Anglo Vaidic) Middle and High School:

3.39 Started in 1937 as a night school to teach the children of sweepers and downtrodden people of the town, this school is making continuous efforts to achieve top position in following the principles of Dayanand Saraswati and imparting education to the students for the formation of character. The school had taken its birth with the ceaseless efforts of Late Ram Bahal Singh alias 'Dadaji'. Mahabir Lal a railway employee, Ramautar Rai and Ram Shah, Sri Bihari Lal Gutgutia and Lala Bali Ram Taneja the industrialists also assisted in later state. The

school is housed in the building of the Arya Samaj Mandir which has been established in 1933.

3.40 The school was raised to the status of a middle school in 1942 and became high school since 1949. The school was converted into a Multi purpose Higher Secondary school in 1962. Presently, it is imparting education to the students as per syllabus of 10 + 2 course and under the back ground of the vedic civilization. This school has also started to impart education up to intermediate level in both arts and science faculties from the year 1985-86.

3.41 Besides education both the students and the teachers also take interest in the extra curricular activities and sports. On every Sunday a get together is arranged in the premises of the Arya Samaj Mandir where students, teachers and people of the town congregate for a common prayer, singing Bhajan and hearing the teachings of Aryasamaj. This school also brings out an annual publication of 'Rishi Sandesh'. The school library is having 7220 books on different subjects. For the welfare of the students 1681 books worth rupees 19,889.79 were also available in the Book Bank of the school.

3.42 The school is under the control of the managing committee consisted of eleven members including the principal of the school and one representative from among the teachers. The managing committee of the school consists of 10 members and is headed by the President.

3.43 There is a separate managing committee for the middle school and its set up is the same as of the High School managing committee. As reported by the principal, there were approximately, 600 students in the middle school running in the ground floor. The number of teachers was 14.

3.44 There are sixteen teachers in the High School, for imparting education to approximately one thousand students in the various classes. Besides these, there are 8 para-educational staff to look after works related to schools.

Khalsa Middle and High School:

3.45 True to the ideals and norms of the Sikh religion, Khalsa school was started in 1952 in the veramdah of the local gurudwara to teach Gurumukhi to small children belonging to the sikh community. Baba Bela Singh was the only teacher to teach the children. The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee wanted to develop the institution by making provision for Hindi teaching besides Gurumukhi. That resulted into the upgradation of the primary school to middle school in 1954 and subsequently to High School in 1960. To accommodate the middle and high school, huge building was constructed on the land falling in the back of the Gurudwara.

3.46 Prior to 1959, this school was opened only for sikh people, but after 1959 it was thrown open to other communities. In 1961 admission for class VIII and in 1962 for Class IX was started. The Education Board accorded partial approval for classes VIII and IX in 1964. Again the education Board accorded approval upto XI class only in arts and ultimately approval for matric standard in both Arts and science subjects was given in 1966. Both these schools are governed by the separate managing committees consisting of 12 and 11 persons respectively. There were 12 teachers and 475 students in middle schools and 14 teachers and 538 students in the High School at the time of survey of the town.

3.47 For monitoring the sport activities, the school has a nice playground. It has also its own library, where books on different subjects are available for the use of both the teachers and the students. Extra-curricular activities

such as debates, discussions, music, drama etc. are necessary for the development of a wholesome personality and the hidden talents of the younger generation. Consequently, the students of this institution are encouraged to take active part in the cultural activities organised in this institution from time to time. Annually, a function is held in the school premises and the participants are awarded with prizes for their performances.

3.48 A special feature of this institution is the regular teaching of moral science for inculcation of spiritual values in the young minds who are the pillars of the nation and have to shoulder the burden of their mother-land in the years to come. This has resulted into the pride of the disciplined character of its students as no case of indisciplined behaviour has come to light inside or outside the college since its very inception till to-day.

Guru Nanak College, Dhanbad:

3.49 To meet a long-felt need of people, particularly the Sikh community of the area and to commemorate the 5th Birth centenary of Guru Nanak Devji, this college was established in the year 1970 under the aegis of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. The college is managed by a governing council nominated by the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Dhanbad and is affiliated to Ranchi University, Ranchi. Presently the college runs in the buildings of the Khalsa School in the morning shift from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. The morning timing enables the service holders and persons otherwise engaged in the day, to join the college and improve their academic qualifications alongwith the regular students. The high and middle schools start at 11.30 a.m. when the classes of the college are over. During the summer when schools run in the morning hours there is either examination or summer vacation for college and as such question of the coincidence of classes does not arise. Efforts are being made to shift the college at some other place after constructing a new building.

3.50 The college not only fulfils the academic requirements of the young generation, but also enlightens their minds with true meaning and values of life in the light of teachings and philosophy of Guru Nanak Devji and other great religious personalities. The college imparts teachings only in Arts and commerce faculties.

3.51 In addition to the principal, there were 15 teachers in the arts and 6 in the Commerce faculty. There were eleven persons to look after the office work and the library of the college. The total number of students in both the faculties was more than one thousand. The college library was having more than two thousands books.

P.K. Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad:

3.52 This college was started in 1948 by Shri Bato Krishto Roy, the noble and illustrious scion of the Roy family of Keshelpur House in the memory of his father Late Shri Prasanna Kumar Roy. The college was temporarily to be closed due to certain reason and reopened at Dhanbad since August 1960. Shri Bato Chrishto Roy had donated rupees 5 lacs in cash and 50 acres of land at Katras and 11 acres at Saraidhela in Dhanbad town. But at Dhanbad 8 acres of land were acquired by the Government for the Indian School of Mines and the present college was possessing only the remaining 3 acres of land. The college was managed by P.K. Roy Memorial Trust before it became constituent college of the University of Ranchi. Late Shri S.C. Banerjee, a leading lawyer of Dhanbad and the then legal adviser of the Roy family, became the chairman of the trust. After the death of Shri Bato Krishto Roy, his son Shri Bijli Kanti Roy took over the stewardship of the college and under his dynamic leadership the college touched new heights and gained new

dimensions. He donated Rs. 15,000/- for starting B.Sc. classes in the college.

3.53 There were altogether 42 teachers and 9 demonstrators in the college to teach more than one thousand and two hundred students. There was a library in the college with a good stock of books in all subjects. As reported there were 8,903 books in the faculty of arts; 5,252 in the science and 1,325 books in the faculty of commerce.

3.54 Both the N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps) and N.S.S. (National Service Scheme) units were functioning in the college. There was a career corner to supply the students with all kinds of informations regarding opportunities of employment and attractive career. There was also a book bank to help the deserving students by supplying books to them. Atheletic association and students Union were alive in the college.

Shree Shree Lakshmi Narain Trust Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dhanbad:

3.55 This college was established in 1955 by Shree Shree Lakshmi Narain Trust. There is a very interesting legend regarding the nomenclature of the trust. It is said that the father of Shree Jaswant Wora, who formed this Trust, was a poor man leading a miserable life in Bombay. One day he met a Hermit who suggested him to go to Dhanbad to overcome his sufferings. He sincerely followed the advice of the Hermit and came to Dhanbad and started working in the coal mines. Within no time his fortune changed and he became a moneyed man.

3.56 He made a thorough search through out Bombay and even some other cities of India to trace out the Hermit, but in vain. He was also not knowing the name of the Hermit. So he called him Shree Lakshmi Narain and opened a Trust under the same name for serving the mankind by establishing educational institutions and medical centres.

3.57 After a lapse of five years, the college was first affiliated to the then Bihar University in 1960. Since its very inception, the college has witnessed phenomenal progress to emerge as the premier women's college in the North Chotanagpur Division. Acknowledging its role and importance in promotion of good higher education for women, the state government was pleased to elevate its status to the constituent unit of the Ranchi University with effect from 1.4.75 and further sanctioned post-graduate teaching in ten subjects with effect from the academic session 1984-85.

3.58 Presently, the college is offering courses upto Honours level in English, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, Sanskrit and Philosophy in the faculty of Humanity; Economics, Political Science, History, Psychology, Home Science and Music in the faculty of Social Science: Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in the faculty of Science, and upto B.Com (pass) level in the faculty of commerce. It offers courses up to Master Degree level in Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, English, Hindi, Bengali, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Economics, History, Political Science and Psychology.

3.59 With a centrally located campus on the Luby Circular Road, the college functions in shifts. Classes of commerce are held during morning hours from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. Post graduate classes are held during forenoon from 8.30 a.m. to 11.50 a.m. Classes of Arts and Science upto Honours level are held during day time from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

3.60 Though the college has students hostels in three blocks to provide accommodation to about 300 students inside the college campus, there is an increasing demand for more accommodation. The college has planned to add one more floor in each of the three existing hostels to accommodate approximately 150 more students.

3.61 For easy commutation of the students coming from the different parts of the city and suburbs, the college has provided bus facilities. Bus facilities have also been made available by the local companies and institutions for the wards of their employees.

3.62 The total number of students in all faculties was estimated to be 2283 and the number of teachers to be 55 including the principal of the college. There were 37 ministerial and 53 class IV employees in the college to meet the demand.

3.63 The college library is fairly rich in its collection of books and journals and the college is planning to add books and journals worth rupees 4 lakhs and construct a composite and independent library building at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. During the survey period, the college was having more than 40 thousands of books collected in its library.

3.64 Besides offering higher education and performing creditably well in social service and non-formal education, the college has rich tradition in organising co-curricular activities seminar, debate, quiz, monoacting, music, elocution, drama, essay, short story etc. and winners are awarded prizes on the College Annual Day Function.

3.65 The college has also planned to start women's studies centre from the ensuing session of 1988-89 for imparting some professional skill to its students alongwith their pursuit for the degree. This professional courses will include shorthand & Typewriting, Secretarial course, card punching and Computer Programming, Interior Decoration, Hair Dressing & Beauty Clinic, Dietician and Nutrition, Photography including Developing and Enlarging, servicing and Repairs of Television etc. for improving potentialities of the women students for employment including self employment and enhancing their sense of adequacy, role and status.

B.S.S. Mahila College:

3.66 Established in 1977, this college is running in the local B.S.S. Mahila Shilpa Siksha Kendra. As the S.S.L.N.T. Mahavidyalaya was the only women's college in Dhanbad, girls passing matriculation examination had to face ample difficulties in prosecuting their college education. To fulfil this long-felt desire, this college was started with the joint efforts of local people and the National Service Scheme unit of Shri Lakshmi Narain Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Dhanbad in 1977 for higher education of women in Arts and commerce upto intermediate level. When the students passed the examinations of intermediate of Arts and commerce in the year 1979, B.A. and B.Com. classes were started for them from 1979-81 session.

3.67 At the time of survey, the total strength of the students was reported to be 590 and there were 25 including 6 males teachers in the college. The college is affiliated to Ranchi University.

Law College, Dhanbad:

3.68 Situated at Vistipara on Hirapur, Dhanbad road, this college is running since 1976. It is a constituent college under Ranchi University. The details regarding its history of growth, classwise strength of students and the results were readily not available during survey, but the total strength of the students was reported to be 487 including 22 girl students and there were 14 teachers to teach them.

Indian School of Mines:

3.69 Only one institution of its kind in India, this school was started in the year 1926 by Lord Irwon, the then Viceroy of India, as a high grade institution for training Mining Engineers as well as Geologists who may be required for the mining and other mineral industries of this country. This is an autonomous institution

managed by the Executive Board appointed by the Government of India.

3.70 In the beginning, the school admitted only 25 students who passed the intermediate in science examination of the Indian Universities. The majority of them chose Mining Engineering. The students were also allowed to take the 'certificate' of the school after three years study. That was considered sufficient certificate for mining engineers to become managers of mines, after the necessary practical experiences in the mines.

3.71 In 1945 the Government of India appointed a committee to go into the question of reorganisation of the School of Mines. The committee increased the number of admission from 25 to 48 per year and abolished the three year 'certificate' given by the school besides making certain important changes in the curricular of the institution.

3.72 There were altogether 743 including 9 female full time students and 135 including 2 female part time students in the school at the time of survey in the year 1986. Similarly, 34 male scholars had been enrolled for M.Tech. 116 including 4 females for Ph.D. and 74 males for Diploma Degree. There were 128 teachers including a lone female teacher for imparting education to the students of the school.

Medical facilities and Medical Institutions:

3.73 Dhanbad, which was a simple village prior to the discovery of coal mines in its locality, gained the status of a district by its quick expansion as centre infrastructural amenities. The coal miners and other workers of coal based industries have to work in unhygienic atmosphere and therefore, are prone to health hazardousness. Having this idea in view, the formation of Jharia Mines Board of Health and Jharia water Board was made in 1912 to keep the people disease free by supplying clean and pure water and treating their ailments in the primary stages.

3.74 The Railway Department also started Eastern Railway Hospital, Dhanbad and the state government opened Police Hospital, Sadar Hospital, and Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries to cope with the increasing population of the town and the employees of State Government. Similar other medical facilities were extended from time to time according to the needs of the town dwellers. Private dispensaries, clinics, maternity and child welfare centres also emerged out to fulfil the medical demands of people in addition to the opening of new branches of medical treatments in the government dispensaries and hospitals.

3.75 The Eastern Railway Hospital, Dhanbad was opened in 1925 with the provision of 61 beds, 30 for males 21 for females and 10 for maternity cases. This facility was only for the railway employees, their families and railway accident passengers.

3.76 The Central Hospital, Dhanbad was opened in 1951 to look after the welfare of the Central Govt. employees and their families. It has a capacity of 250 beds and is maintained by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

3.77 Sadar Hospital, Dhanbad has its inception since 1908 when it was called Dhanbad Civil Hospital and was maintained by the Joint Management of the Manbhum District Board, the Dhanbad Municipality and Jharia Mines Board of Health. On the 15th of July, 1955 it was taken over by the State Government and since then it is functioning as the State Hospital.

3.78 Situated at a congested place just opposite the S.D.O. court on Dhanbad-Govindpur road, the Sadar Hospital has no space for its expansion. The Patliputra Medical College Hospital is also housed in this building. In the beginning this hospital had only 16 beds with two beds for infectious

diseases alongwith an outdoor dispensary. In 1962 there were altogether 121 beds including 63 for males, 38 for the females, 10 for children and 10 for T.B. patients. The hospital had an operation theatre, an X-ray plant and a T.B.clinic. The T.B.Clinic was opened in 1959 with three Health visitors and one compounder under the control of the Medical Officer.

3.79 Till 1962, this hospital had only five doctors including one lady doctor, seven nurses, five compounders and five dressers. In 1986, the number of doctors was 86, nurses 24 and the paramedical staff 49 only. The number of beds had increased from 121 in 1962 to 300 in the present. Incidence of diseases treated in this medical institution in 1986 is as under:

TABLE III.6.

Diseases Treated In the hospital in 1986

Category of diseases	Number treated	
	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3
I Intective and parasitic diseases	116	7,798
II Neoplasms	27	375
III Allergic endocrine system, metabolic and Nutritional diseases	86	3,304
IV Diseases of the blood and blood-forming	116	613
V Mental, Psychoneurotic and personality disorders	-	102
VI Diseases of the Nervous and sense organs	230	3,165
VII Diseases of the circulatory system	72	480
VIII Diseases of the Respiratory system	462	2,118
IX Diseases of the Digestive system	1,358	2,434
X Diseases of the Genito urinary system	76	340
XI Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium	-	232
XII Diseases of the skin and Tissue	5	937
XIII Diseases of the bones and organs of movements	564	5,966
XIV Congenital Malformations	-	130
XV Certain Diseases of early Infancy	-	311
XVI Symptom, senility, and ill-defined conditions	-	280
XVII Accidents, Poisoning and violence	3,034	772

3.80 The family planning devices are also easily available in all hospitals and dispensaries located in the town. The number of persons benefitted by the various devices of family planning measures has been shown in the following statement:

TABLE III.7.

Persons benefited by the Family Planning Measures

Type of the Institutions with number in brackets	Number of persons availed the services of						
	Sterlisation		I.U.D.	Condom	Jelley	Oral Pells	MTP
	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Health Centres (10)	348	3785	792	69688	696	792	Nil
Referal Hospital (1)	89	254	17	5324	243	107	Nil
Sadar Hospital (1)	88	219	28	35656	243	578	243
L.N.Trust Hospital (1)	Nil	585	78	62356	557	1249	285
Employee's State Insurance Hospital (1)	Nil	50	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
B.C.C.L. Hospital (1)	96	2840	920	120594	713	2007	713
F.C.I. Hospital (1)	21	290	130	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Railway Hospital (1)	Nil	234	253	10000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pvt. Nursing Home (18)	13	688	14	76556	631	16504	1109

Note: (i) I.U.D. Intra Uterus Device

(ii) M.T.P. Medical Termination of Pregnancy

3.81 Besides these allopathic treatments people of the town also take resort to the services of Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and Chandsi dispensaries available in the town. These dispensaries are run privately.

3.82 For the treatment of the cattle-wealth there is a Veterinary Hospital in the town located at the Dhanbad-Govindpur road. The Table III.8 indicates the number of animals treated and preventive measures adopted for the various types of diseases in three years.

TABLE III. 8

Animal Treated in the Veterinary Hospital, Dhanbad

Type of ailments	Number of animals treated in the years		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
Surra	108	34	36
Nasal Granuloma (N.G.)	7	9	11
String Halt	Nil	Nil	1
Liver Fluke	107	29	5
Parasatic Diorohoea	650	680	719
General	3298	3,956	3,986
Total	4,170	4,708	4,758
Castration			
(a) Calf	16	20	20
(b) Goat	103	134	103
Vaccination against			
(i) String Halt	100	147	237
(ii) Black Quarter	100	Nil	Nil
(iii) Anthrex	100	236	96
(iv) Rinder Pest	4593	7102	6204
(v) Foot and Mouth Diseases	Nil	Nil	370
(vi) Rani Khet	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	5012	7639	7030

Other amenities:

3.83 The other amenities include the facilities for entertainment, availability of newspapers, periodicals and journals, social welfare organisations to assist town people at the time of urgency and religious institutions providing opportunity for get together. These amenities will be discussed elaborately at the appropriate places.

3.84 Besides these amenities, there are various eating houses (without lodging facilities) tea stalls, restaurants and sweetmeat shops and *pan qumtis* spread in sufficient number in the town to serve the out siders and

bachelors working in the offices or other establishments. Its number is more in the court area, Hirapur and Nai and Purani bazar areas where population is comparatively thicker.

3.85 There are also a good number of hotels with both board and lodging facilities, lodges and Dharamashalas in the town. The circuit house is located on the Luby circular Road just beside the Deputy Commissioner's residence. It has a capacity of six rooms and a nominal charge of Rs.2/- only is charged per room per day. A Dak Bungalow belonging to the District Board and a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow are also located on the same road just opposite the circuit house and D.C.'s residence. Among the hotels, Skylark situated on the Dhanbad-Jharia road is the costliest. No room in this hotel is available at the cost below one hundred rupees a day. It has air-conditioned rooms. Hotel woodland in Chiragora is also costlier and has air-conditioned rooms Good and costlier hotels like V.I.P. Block Rock and Paradise have sprang up in the neighbourhood of the Sky Lark hotel.






Taxi stand inside Rly. premises


Sulabh Shauchalaya, Hirapur.



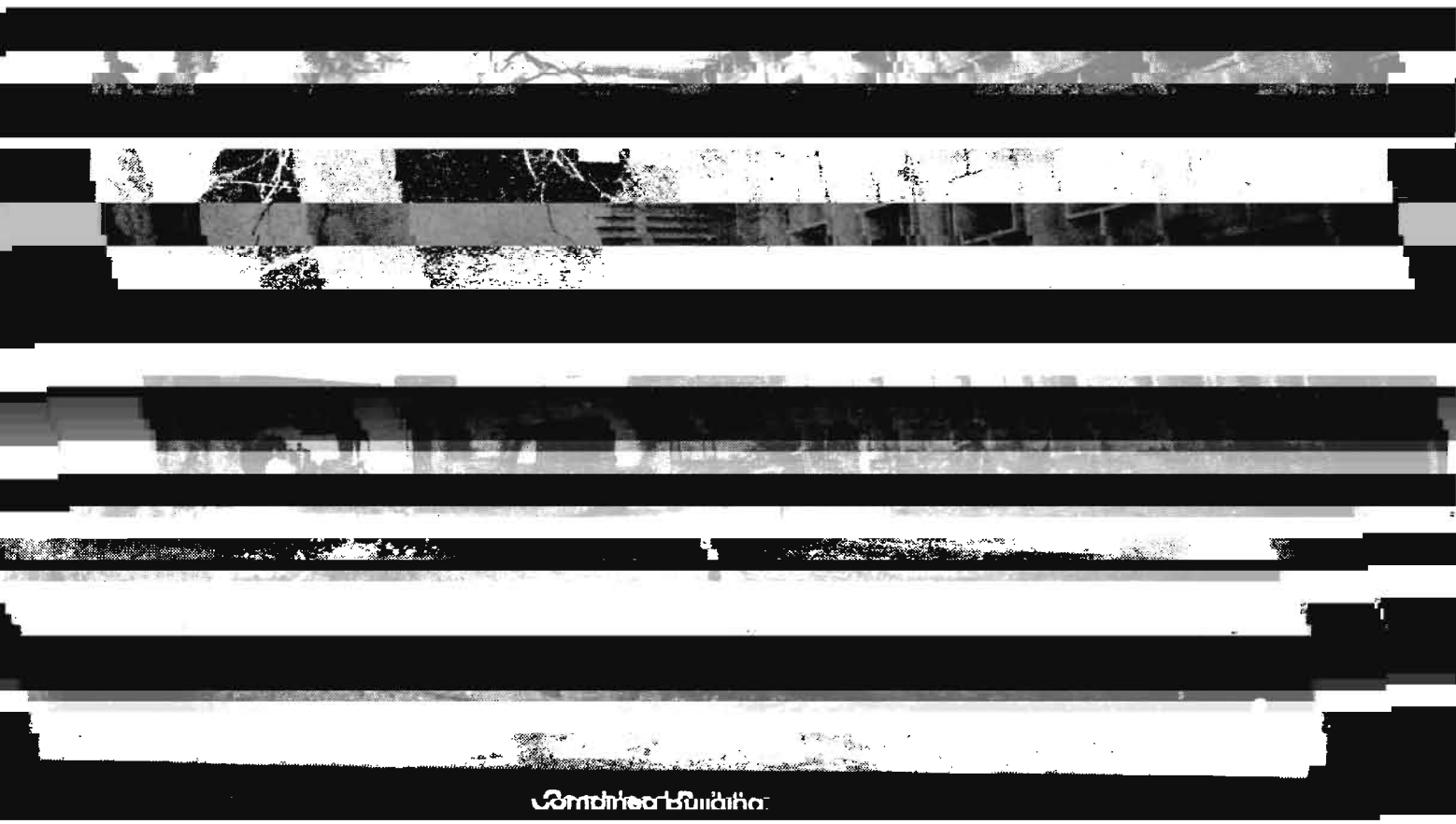
Patliputra Medical Hospital.


Power House.



S.S.L.N.T. Mahila Maha Vidyalaya.





Combined Building



Sabji Mandi, Puranibazar


Telegraph office
H.P.O. Dhanbad.

CHAPTER IV

Economic life of the town

4.1 Before dealing with the population of workers and non-workers to assess the economic life of a town, a glance into its natural resources becomes imperative. Dhanbad as has already been discussed earlier, is a famous industrial town in the state. Its expansion as an industrial town is attributed to the availability of abundant coal from the south-west peripheral areas of town particularly from Jharia which has its world-wide importance in the availability of a huge stock of metallurgical coal. Establishment of the various coal based industries like Hard coke, furnaces, Tar chemicals, Re-rolling mills etc. in the proximity has largely affected the economy of Dhanbad town.

4.2 With the opening of railway and connection of Dhanbad by roads with other places of the country, the economic activities of the town have developed much as a huge quantity of the products of these peripheral industries are not only sent to the different districts of the state, but also exported to different parts of the country. Dhanbad developed as a place of accommodation and supplier of the infra-structural amenities to the workers in these industries and their related establishments and its economic importance is due to large resources of coalfields.

Working force:

4.3 For an understanding and analysis of the economic life of Dhanbad town, two sets of data viz. Census data and survey data are available. According to 1971 Census, 25,229 out of 79,838 persons in Dhanbad town were returned as workers while the corresponding figure during 1981 was 33,879 out of 120,221 persons accounting for 50.58 per cent increase in the population and 34.29 per cent in the workers. This percentage decadal variation in respect of population is approximately one and half times more in comparison to the workers. This shows that jobs in the town did not increase at part with the increase in its population.

4.4 Since the industrial classification of workers for 1971 and 1981 Censuses is not comparable, they have been clubbed together in four categories for their comparison. The following table indicates the distribution of workers in the different categories in 1971 and 1981.

TABLE IV.1

Distribution of workers by Categories in 1971 and 1981 Census

Type of activities	Workers by sex during 1971 Census (Percentage)			Main workers by sex during 1981 Census (Percentage)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivation	548	547	1	349	344	5
	(2.17)	(2.26)	(0.11)	(1.03)	(1.07)	(0.29)

TABLE IV.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural Labour	453	424	29	402	383	19
	(1.79)	(1.75)	(2.84)	(1.19)	(1.19)	(1.11)
Household industry manufacturing processing servicing	504	485	19	373	358	15
	(2.38)	(2.00)	(1.86)	(1.10)	(1.11)	(0.88)
Other workers including III, IV, V (b) VI to IX	23724	2252	972	32755	31081	1674
	(94.04)	(93.19)	(95.20)	(96.68)	(96.63)	(47.72)
Total	25229	24208	1021	33879	32166	1713

4.5 It is seen from the above statement that the participation rate of the total population, as also, separately for males and females has decreased during 1981 Census as compared with 1971 Census in all three categories viz. cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry, manufacturing, processing and servicing except increase for the female participation in cultivation. But in other categories viz. III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII & IX the participation rate of the total population as also of the males and females has shown increasing tendency-during 1981. In other words, it shows that the percentage of workers in the primary and secondary sectors has decreased where as in the tertiary sector it has increased in 1981 Census.

4.6 The sex-wise distribution of workers in the town for 1981 Census comes to 47.20 percent for the males and only 3.29 percent for their female counterparts. Among the scheduled castes 2,458 out of 8298 persons accounting for 29.62 percent are workers and their sex-wise percentages are 47.16 and 7.97 respectively for males and females. Similarly, among the scheduled tribes 527 out of 1584 persons returned as workers and their percentage is 33.27 only. When this percentage is worked out separately for males and female it comes to 50.92 and 20.08 respectively.

Working force in the sample households:

4.7 Survey of the sample households in the town reveals the pattern and range of the working force at Dhanbad. Altogether 225 households selected on sample basis, representing the different castes/communities belonging to various religious groups and covering 1586 persons were studied. The working force of these sample households may be observed from the following table.

TABLE IV.2

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Sex And Age groups

Age Groups	Population			Male			Female		
	Total	Workers	Non-workers	Total	Workers	Non-workers	Total	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14 Years	583	1	582	304	1	303	279		279
15-59	924	355	569	493	334	159	431	21	410
60 Years & above	79	23	56	43	22	21	36	1	35
Total	1586	379	1207	840	357	483	746	22	724

4.8 The table shows that only 379 out of 1586 persons covered by sample are workers accounting for 23.90 percent while the bulk of population i.e. 1207 persons or 76.10 percent are non-workers. The sex-wise percentages of workers are 42.5 and 2.95 respectively for the males and the females. Only a solitary male child worker has found his representation in the sample. Among the male workers 22 out of 43 persons accounting for 51.16 percent are workers in the age-group 60 years and above where as the majority of the workers, i.e. 67.75 percent belong to 15—59 years. Similarly among the females 4.87 percent workers i.e. 21 out of 431 belong to the age group 15-59 years and 2.78 percent i.e. representing only one woman worker out of 36 hails from the age above 60 years.

4.9 Among the male workers 93.56 percent i.e. 334 out of 357 persons are in the age-group 15-59 years and only 6.16 percent workers come under the age-group 60 years and above. Similarly, among the female workers also 95.45 percent viz., 21 out of 22 persons are in the age-group 15-59 years and only 4.55 percent come under age group 60 years and above. It is also seen in the above table that there are only 23 workers in the age-group 60 years and above where as 56 persons come under the category of non-worker and this is true because after the age of 60 years majority of the people retire from active life.

4.10 From further analysis of the table it is observed that the mode of labour force is also not well constituted in the age-group 15-59 years because only 355 out of 924 persons, i.e. 38.42 percent constitute the working force while the highest percentage i.e. 61.58 is represented by the non-workers. The contribution of the working women in this age-group is very small as their representation is only 5.91 percent.

4.11 Out of 1207 non-workers in the sample, 483 are males and 724 females constituting respectively, 40.01 and 59.99 percent. Among the male non-workers 67.18 percent are the infants upto 14 years age and the older people above 60 years. The corresponding percentages of the non-working females are 43.37 per cent in the same age-groups.

4.12 Community-wise analysis of survey data will be difficult because altogether 58

communities have been covered in the sample and the return of workers and non-workers is somewhere nil. Distribution of workers by the type of occupation of the head of the households has been worked out and shown in the table below:

TABLE IV.3

Distribution of workers by the occupation of head of households

Sl. No.	Type of occupation of head of hpuseholds	Number of households	Percentage Distribution	Total Workers	Percentage Distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Un-skilled manual	36	16.00	51	13.46
2.	Skilled manual	39	17.33	69	18.20
3.	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g.) primary teachers	6	2.67	41	10.82
4.	Small business	24	10.67	93	24.54
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	17	7.56	7	1.85
6.	Clerks and shop assistants	23	10.22	34	8.17
7.	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	7	3.11	14	3.69
8.	Medium Business	26	11.56	37	9.76
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	19	8.44	25	6.60
10.	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	10	4.45	5	1.32
11.	Cultivators	6	2.66	3	0.79
12.	Pensioners and retired personnels	9	4.00	-	-
13.	Non-workers	3	1.33	-	-
		225	100.00	379	100.00

4.13 The table above shows that except 12 head of households accounting for 5.33 percent of the sample households where no worker is reported, the remaining 94.67 percent heads, categorised in eleven occupational groups, have workers in their households. 36 head of households or 16.00 percent are unskilled manual having altogether 51 workers accounting for 13.46 percent of the total workers in the sample, 39 or 17.33 percent are skilled manual with 69 workers representing 18.20 percent, 6 or 2.67 percent are lowest professional and administrative with 41 or 10.82 percent workers, 24 or 10.67 percent have small business and 93 or 24.54 percent workers; 17 or 7.56 percent have highly skilled and supervisory manual work and have 7 or 1.85

percent workers; 23 or 10.22 percent are clerks and shop assistants and have 34 or 8.97 percent workers; 7 or 3.11 percent have intermediate professional and related posts or job of secondary teachers with 14 or 3.69 percent workers and 6 or 2.66 percent cultivators are having 3 or 0.79 percent workers; 26 or 11.56 percent have medium business with 37 or 9.76 percent workers; 19 or 8.44 percent are the higher professionals and related post holders and have 25 or 6.60 percent workers and lastly 10 or 4.45 percent owners of factories and large shops have 5 or 1.32 percent workers. The employment depth i.e. number of workers in the sample households can be seen from the table furnished below:

TABLE IV.4

Distribution of households by Employment Depth

Number of workers in the households	Number of households by size and number of adults having no. of workers noted in col. 1				
	All households	1-3 adults	4-6 adults	7-10 adults	11 and more adults
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	12	7	5	-	-
	(40)	(17)	(22)		
1	117	73	42	2	-
	(389)	(175)	(200)	(14)	-
2	50	13	31	6	-
	(224)	(30)	(151)	(43)	
3	32	3	11	17	1
	(215)	(9)	(60)	(135)	(11)
4	10	-	3	6	1
	(87)		(18)	(56)	(13)
5	2	-	-	1	1
	(18)			(7)	(11)
6	1	-	-	-	1
	(11)				(11)
7	1	-	-	-	1
	(19)				(19)
Total	225	96	92	32	5
	(1003)	(231)	(452)	(255)	(65)

4.14 The table shows that in 12 or 5.33 percent households there are no workers though altogether 40 adults are living there. They include pensioners, rentiers and retired persons who survive on their pension and house rent. Of them 7 are having the family size of 1-3 and 5 of 4-6 adults. In 117 or 52.00 percent households there is only a single worker to meet the family expenditure. Of them 73 families are having 1-3 adults, 42, 4-6 and 2 are having 7-10 adult members in their household. Two workers are returned in 50 or 22.22 percent households. The composition of their adult members is 1-3 members in 13 households, 4-6 membered in 32 and 7-10 membered in 6 households. Three workers are reported in 32 or 14.22 percent households and the size of households is 1-3 adult members for 3, 4-6 for 11,7-10 for 17 and more than 11 adult members for only one household. Four workers are returned from 10 or 4.45 percent households and their family sizes are 4-6 adult membered in 3 households, 7-10 in 6 and more than 11 adult membered in one household. 5 workers are found only in 2 or 0.89 percent households composed one each of 7-10 and above 11 adult members repectively. One household with 6 workers has altogether 11 adult members in his family while an other household with 8 workers are composed of more than 11 adult members.

4.15 Unemployed persons in the sample can be seen from the table furnished below

TABLE IV.5

Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of non-workers noted in col. 1				
	All households by size	1—3	4—6	7—10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
NIL	187 (784)	94 (226)	65 (314)	25 (203)	3 (41)
1	25 (131)	2 (5)	18 (83)	4 (30)	1 (13)
2	11 (66)	— (—)	9 (48)	1 (7)	1 (11)
3	2 (15)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (15)	— (—)
Total	225 (936)	96 (231)	92 (445)	32 (255)	5 (65)

4.16 It is seen from the Table IV.5 that the maximum number of households i.e., 187 or 83.11 per cent are lucky to have their all adult persons engaged in works. In 25 or 11.11 per cent families there is only one unemployed adult whereas in 11 or 4.89 per cent they are two. In 2 or 0.89 per cent households there are three unemployed adults and both of the households are having 7-10 adult members.

4.17 The occupational diversity has been found in 49 households affecting altogether 115 persons. In 5 households 10 members related as husbands and wives are involved. Among husbands one each is a teacher, Statistical assistant, an assistant a health technician and a dumpher operator. Among wives two are teachers and one each is a nurse, a scientist and a wagon loader. In 23 households fathers and sons/daughters including 54 members are having their separate occupations. Among 23 fathers two each are businessmen and teachers and one each is a member of parliament, a gardener, a labourer, a cultivator, a social worker, an assistant in office, an office superintendent, an idol maker, a tea seller, owner of a printing press, a motor mechanic, a loader, a clerk, owner of a flour mill, a head clerk, a commission agent in selling motor parts, owner of a typewriting institute, a statistical assistant and a bus owner. Among 29 sons 5 are running business, 2 each are teachers, Contractors, Plant Supervisor-Controllers office peons and one each is an electric fitter, a Junior Engineer, a medical representative, a Khalasi, a radio mechanic a fabricating worker, a laboratory assistant, a fitter, a welder a clerk, a drillman, a sweet maker, a motor mechanic a development officer, a personnel manager and a steno-typist. The two daughters are teachers. In 18 households 43 brothers and one each a sister and sister-in-law are having different occupations. Among 43 brothers 8 are engaged in business 6 are labourers, 3 are Contractors 2 each bus drivers and mechanics, 5 each clerks and peons, and one each is a Ward Commisioner, a overseer, a transport agent a foremen, a barber, a moulder, a grinder, a fitter, a bus conductor, a mason, a teacher and an advertising officer. A sister is an office peon while a sister-in-law a packer In two households 4 members i.e. two uncles and their two nephews are engaged in different occupations. One uncle is an assistant in an office, while the second deals in cloths. Similarly, among 2 nephews, one is a contractor and the second supplier of building materials. Lastly there is also a solitary household where a maternal grand father and his grand son are having their different occupations. The grand father is an agent in a bus stand and the grand son earns his livelihood by stitching clothes.

4.18 Altogether 13 localities covering entire town have been selected for the present study. Locality no.1 is consisted of Teli tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony; Locality no. 2 Jharudih, Bekarbandh and Dhaiya (part); Locality No.3 Bhattacharya colony and Mining colony, Locality no.4 Dhaiya (part) and Mining college; Locality No.5 Chamar toli; Locality no.6; Yateem Khana and Naibazer; Locality no.7 Shastri nagar and Bank Mor; Locality No.8, Dhansar; Locality No.9, Joraphatak; Locality No.10, Khatik tola; Locality No.11 Kumhar toli and Gajua tanr; Locality No.12 Marwari tola and Locality No.13 covers the Aneja colony. Age, sex and locality-wise distribution of the workers and non-workers can be seen from the table overleaf;

TABLE

Distribution of Population by workers and

	Workers and Non-workers					
	Locality-1					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	—	—	—	42	20	22
10—14	—	—	—	22	12	10
15—19	2	2	—	5	4	1
20—24	3	3	—	11	3	8
25—29	7	6	1	10	2	8
30—34	7	6	1	3	1	2
35—39	3	3	—	4	—	4
40—49	9	8	1	5	—	5
50—59	4	4	—	2	—	2
60—64	—	—	—	3	2	1
65+	—	—	—	4	1	3
Total	35	32	3	111	45	66

IV.6

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-2						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
8	98	10	11	12	13	1
—	—	—	101	55	46	Below 10
1	1	—	35	17	18	10—14
7	7	—	30	12	18	15—19
6	6	—	29	8	21	20—24
9	9	—	16	4	12	25—29
18	18	—	13	3	10	30—34
11	11	—	13	1	12	35—39
17	17	—	12	—	12	40—49
8	8	—	17	5	12	50—59
3	3	—	8	1	7	60—64
2	2	—	4	2	2	65+
82	82	—	276	107	171	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Workers and

	Workers and Non-workers					
	Locality-3					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10	—	—	—	37	22	15
10—14	—	—	—	29	15	14
15—19	1	1	—	34	19	15
20—24	8	7	1	26	11	15
25—29	9	9	—	14	4	10
30—34	5	5	—	2	—	2
35—39	2	2	—	8	—	8
40—49	18	15	3	23	3	20
50—59	18	18	—	13	2	11
60—64	1	—	1	7	4	3
65+	—	—	—	4	2	2
Total	62	57	5	197	82	115

IV.6 (Contd.)

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-4						
Worker			Non-Worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
—	—	—	15	5	10	Below 10
—	—	—	10	3	7	10—14
1	1	—	5	1	4	15—19
1	1	—	7	2	5	20—24
4	4	—	2	—	2	25—29
1	1	—	1	—	1	30—34
1	1	—	2	—	2	35—39
6	4	2	1	—	1	40—49
3	3	—	3	—	3	50—59
—	—	—	—	—	—	60—64
—	—	—	3	2	1	65+
17	15	2	49	13	36	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Workers and

	Workers and Non-workers					
	Locality-5					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Famales	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
Below 10	—	—	—	19	8	11
10—14	—	—	—	5	2	3
15—19	—	—	—	7	3	4
20—24	3	3	—	4	1	3
25—29	4	3	1	3	—	3
30—34	3	3	—	1	—	1
35—39	1	1	—	2	—	2
40—49	1	1	—	1	—	1
50—59	4	3	1	2	—	2
60—64	—	—	—	1	1	—
65+	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	46	14	32	46	15	31

IV.6 (Contd.)

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-6						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
32	33	34	35	36	37	1
—	—	—	36	19	17	Below 10
—	—	—	18	8	10	10—14
—	—	—	18	10	8	15—19
3	3	—	11	5	6	20—24
9	8	1	2	—	2	25—29
4	4	—	3	—	3	30—34
1	1	—	2	—	2	35—39
5	5	—	7	—	7	40—49
4	4	—	6	—	6	50—59
6	6	—	1	—	1	60—64
1	1	—	2	—	2	65+
33	32	1	106	42	64	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by workers and

	Workers and Non-workers					
	Locality-7					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	38	39	40	41	42	43
Below 10	—	—	—	27	15	12
10—14	—	—	—	21	14	7
15—19	1	1	—	21	10	11
20—24	1	1	—	7	2	5
25—29	3	3	—	5	—	5
30—34	6	6	—	4	—	4
35—39	4	3	1	5	—	5
40—49	12	11	1	9	—	9
50—59	2	2	—	2	1	1
60—64	—	—	—	1	—	1
65+	2	2	—	6	1	5
Total	31	29	2	108	43	65

IV.6 *(Contd.)*

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-8						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
44	45	46	47	46	49	1
—	—	—	8	6	2	Below 10
—	—	—	1	—	1	10—14
—	—	—	—	—	—	15—19
1	1	—	2	1	1	20—24
1	1	—	—	—	—	25—29
—	—	—	1	—	1	30—34
4	4	—	1	—	1	35—39
4	4	—	2	—	2	40—49
—	—	—	1	—	1	50—59
—	—	—	—	—	—	60—64
1	1	—	1	1	—	65+
11	11	—	17	8	9	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Workers and

Workers and Non-workers

	Locality-9					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	50	51	52	53	54	55
Below 10	—	—	—	10	5	5
10—14	—	—	—	2	1	1
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29	1	—	1	—	—	—
30—34	2	1	1	2	—	2
35—39	3	3	—	—	—	—
40—49	1	—	1	—	—	—
50—59	1	1	—	—	—	—
60—64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	5	3	14	6	8

IV.6 *(Contd.)*

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-10						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
56	57	58	59	60	61	1
—	—	—	17	8	9	Below 10
—	—	—	15	7	8	10—14
2	2	—	8	3	5	15—19
2	2	—	—	—	—	20—24
1	1	—	2	—	2	25—29
3	3	—	2	—	2	30—34
2	2	—	—	—	—	35—39
5	5	—	5	—	5	40—49
2	2	—	1	—	1	50—59
—	—	—	1	1	—	60—64
1	1	—	—	—	—	65+
18	18	—	51	19	32	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Workers and

Workers and Non-workers

Age-Group	Locality-11					
	Worker			Non-worker		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	62	63	64	65	66	67
Below 10	—	—	—	46	24	22
10—14	—	—	—	23	14	9
15—19	3	3	—	12	6	6
20—24	3	3	—	8	2	6
25—29	8	8	—	7	1	6
30—34	5	5	—	6	—	6
35—39	5	4	1	2	—	2
40—49	2	2	—	5	1	4
50—59	7	7	—	6	1	5
60—64	1	1	—	3	—	3
65+	1	1	—	1	1	—
Total	35	34	1	119	50	69

IV.6 (Contd.)

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

Locality-12						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
68	69	70	71	72	73	1
—	—	—	9	2	7	Below 10
—	—	—	10	6	4	10–14
1	1	—	7	2	5	15—19
2	2	—	1	1	—	20—24
1	1	—	1	1	—	25—29
—	—	—	3	—	3	30—34
3	2	1	2	—	2	35—39
4	4	—	3	1	2	40—49
2	2	—	5	1	4	50—59
—	—	—	1	—	1	60—64
—	—	—	1	1	—	65+
13	12	1	43	15	28	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Population by workers and

	Workers and Non-workers					
	Locality-13					
	Worker			Non-worker		
Age-Group	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	74	75	76	77	78	79
Below 10	—	—	—	14	11	3
10—14	—	—	—	10	4	6
15—19	1	1	—	16	12	4
20—24	1	1	—	9	7	2
25—29	1	1	—	1	1	—
30—34	2	—	2	1	—	1
35—39	—	—	—	5	2	3
40—49	7	7	—	6	—	6
50—59	2	2	—	3	—	3
60—64	3	3	—	1	—	1
65+	1	1	—	2	1	1
Total	18	16	2	68	38	30

IV.6 *(Concld.)*

Non-workers, Age-Group, Sex and Locality

by Locality and Sex

All Localities

Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-Group
80	81	82	83	84	85	1
—	—	—	381	200	181	Below 10
1	1	—	201	103	98	10—14
19	19	—	163	82	81	15—19
34	33	1	115	43	72	20—24
58	54	4	63	13	50	25—29
56	52	4	42	4	38	30—34
40	37	3	46	2	44	35—39
91	83	8	79	5	74	40—49
57	56	1	61	10	51	50—59
14	13	1	27	9	18	60—64
9	9	—	29	12	17	65+
379	357	22	1,207	483	724	Total

4.19 The table indicates that in locality No.1, 23.97 percent people have been returned as workers showing sex-wise percentages as 41.56 and 4.35 respectively for males and females. Locality no.2 has 22.78 percent workers. Among males 43.39 percent are workers while females are all non-workers. In locality no.3 the total workers have been accounted for 23.94 percent. The male workers account for 41.01 percent against 0.04 percent females. Locality no.4 accounts for 25.76 percent total workers and the sex-wise percentages are 53.57 and 5.26 respectively for males and females. 45.81 percent workers have been reported from the locality no.5. The percentage for males comes to 48.77 and for the females only 6.06.

4.20 In locality no.6 only 23.74 percent workers have been accounted for. The male workers are 43.24 and the females only 1.54 percent. 40.27 percent male and 2.99 percent female workers have been enumerated in the locality no.7 giving the total percentage of workers as 22.30 only. No female worker has been reported in locality no.8, but among males 57.89 percent are workers giving the total percentage as 39.29. 45.45 percent male and 27.27 percent female workers are reported in the locality no.9 and the percentage of total workers comes to 36.36 only.

4.21 There are only 48.65 percent male workers in the locality no.10 while the percentage of the total workers comes to 26.09 only. Locality no.11 has 40.48 percent male and 1.43 percent female workers, but the percentage of the total workers is only 22.73. The total workers accounting for 23.21 percent have been returned from locality no. 12. They are 44.44 percent among males and 3.45 among females. Lastly, in the locality no.13, the male and female workers respectively account for 29.63 and 6.25 percent, but the percentage for the total workers comes to 20.93 only. Mother tongue, sex and educational level of workers and the non-workers have been given in the Table IV.7.

Table IV.7: Workers and Nonworkers by Mother Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother Tongue	Educational					
	Illiterate					
	Worker			Non-worker		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khortha	19	16	3	119	32	87
Bangla	6	6	—	50	10	40
Bhojpuri	8	8	—	33	5	28
Hindi	19	16	3	118	33	85
Chhatisgarhi	3	1	2	7	4	3
Maghi	4	3	1	29	14	15
Maithili	1	1	—	6	3	3
Nepali	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	—	—	—	2	1	1
Telugu	—	—	—	5	3	2
Oriya	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oraon	—	—	—	2	—	2
Munda	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tamil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marwari	—	—	—	2	—	2
Urdu	1	1	—	22	13	9
Gujrati	—	—	—	3	2	1
Punjabi	1	1	—	14	6	8
Total	63	54	9	414	127	287

IV.7

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Level						
Literate without educational level						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Mother Tongue
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
11	11	—	15	2	13	Khortha
3	3	—	2	2	—	Bangla
2	2	—	12	3	9	Bhojpuri
—	—	—	9	5	4	Hindi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Chhatisgarhi
4	4	—	2	2	—	Maghi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Maithili
1	1	—	—	—	—	Napali
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sindhi
—	—	—	1	—	1	Telugu
1	1	—	2	—	2	Oriya
—	—	—	1	—	1	Oraon
—	—	—	2	—	2	Munda
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tamil
—	—	—	4	—	4	Marwari
3	3	—	2	2	—	Urdu
—	—	—	2	—	2	Gujrati
2	2	—	8	1	7	Punjabi
27	27	—	62	17	45	Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother Tongue	Educational					
	Primary or Junior Basic					
	Worker			Non-worker		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Khortha	—	—	—	24	18	6
Bangla	1	1	—	41	25	16
Bhojpuri	3	3	—	46	21	25
Hindi	24	24	—	96	42	54
Chhatisgarhi	1	1	—	1	1	—
Maghi	—	—	—	30	17	13
Maithili	—	—	—	5	2	3
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	—	—	—	3	3	—
Telugu	2	2	—	1	1	—
Oriya	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oraon	—	—	—	2	1	1
Munda	—	—	—	3	2	1
Tamil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marwari	—	—	—	2	1	1
Urdu	—	—	—	45	16	29
Gujrati	—	—	—	6	3	3
Punjabi	1	1	—	12	10	2
Total	32	32	—	318	164	154

IV.7 (Contd.)

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Level						
			Middle			
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Mother Tongue
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
9	9	—	13	8	5	Khortha
6	5	1	18	8	10	Bangla
8	8	—	25	10	15	Bhojpuri
37	36	1	54	27	27	Hindi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Chhatisgarhi
6	6	—	13	7	6	Maghi
1	1	—	9	4	5	Maithili
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nepali
1	1	—	3	—	3	Sindhi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Telugu
—	—	—	2	2	—	Oriya
1	1	—	—	—	—	Oraon
—	—	—	1	—	1	Munda
—	—	—	1	—	1	Tamil
—	—	—	9	3	6	Marwari
5	5	—	15	3	12	Urdu
—	—	—	5	—	5	Gujrati
4	4	—	9	3	6	Punjabi
78	76	2	177	75	102	Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother Tongue	Educational					
	Matriculation/Higher Secondary/Pre-University etc.					
	Worker			Non-worker		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
Khortha	15	14	1	6	3	3
Bangla	16	16	—	28	6	22
Bhojpuri	10	10	—	22	15	7
Hindi	25	25	—	31	11	20
Chhatisgarhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maghi	8	8	—	23	12	11
Maithili	3	2	1	11	4	7
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	3	3	—	2	1	1
Telugu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oriya	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oraon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munda	4	2	2	6	2	4
Tamil	1	—	1	1	—	1
Marwari	3	3	—	7	5	2
Urdu	17	16	1	18	8	10
Gujrati	4	4	—	5	1	4
Punjabi	5	5	—	8	1	7
Total	114	108	6	169	70	99

IV.7 (Contd.)

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Level						
Technical diploma not equal to degree						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Mother Tongue
32	33	34	35	36	37	1
2	2	—	—	—	—	Khortha
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bangla
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bhojpuri
—	—	—	—	—	—	Hindi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Chhatisgarhi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Maghi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Maithili
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nepali
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sindhi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Telugu
—	—	—	—	—	—	Oriya
—	—	—	—	—	—	Oraon
—	—	—	—	—	—	Munda
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tamil
—	—	—	—	—	—	Marwari
—	—	—	—	—	—	Urdu
—	—	—	—	—	—	Gujrati
—	—	—	—	—	—	Punjabi
2	2	—	—	—	—	Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Educational

Mother Tongue	Graduate degree other than technical degree					
	Worker			Non-worker		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	38	39	40	41	42	43
Khortha	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bangla	10	9	1	18	8	10
Bhojpuri	7	7	—	7	5	2
Hindi	7	7	—	5	1	4
Chhatisgarhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maghi	2	2	—	2	2	—
Maithili	2	2	—	2	1	1
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	1	1	—	—	—	—
Telugu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oriya	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oraon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munda	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tamil	—	—	—	2	—	2
Marwari	1	1	—	—	—	—
Urdu	6	6	—	4	—	4
Gujrati	6	4	2	6	2	4
Punjabi	2	2	—	8	2	6
Total	47	44	3	54	21	33

IV.7 (Contd.)

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Level						
Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree						
Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Mother Tongue
44	45	46	47	48	49	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Khortha
3	1	2	2	2	—	Bangla
2	2	—	1	1	—	Bhojpuri
4	4	—	9	5	4	Hindi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Chhatisgarhi
1	1	—	—	—	—	Maghi
—	—	—	1	1	—	Maithili
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nepali
—	—	—	—	—	—	Sindhi
—	—	—	—	—	—	Telugu
—	—	—	—	—	—	Oriya
—	—	—	—	—	—	Oraon
—	—	—	—	—	—	Munda
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tamil
—	—	—	—	—	—	Marwari
1	1	—	—	—	—	Urdu
—	—	—	—	—	—	Gujrati
—	—	—	—	—	—	Punjabi
11	9	2	13	9	4	Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother Tongue	Educational: Post-Graduate technical degree: Worker: Total	Males	Females	Non-worker: Total	Males	Females	Ph.D. or equivalent: Worker: Total	Males	Females
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Khortha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangla	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhojpuri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindi	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Chhatisgarhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maghi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maithili	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telugu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oriya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oraon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marwari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urdu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujrati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjabi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—

IV.7 *(Concld.)*

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Level									
and higher			All Levels						
Non-worker			Worker			Non-worker			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Mother Tongue
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	1
—	—	—	57	53	4	177	63	114	Khortha
—	—	—	46	42	4	159	61	98	Bangla
—	—	—	40	40	—	146	60	86	Bhojpuri
—	—	—	118	114	4	322	124	198	Hindi
—	—	—	4	2	2	8	5	3	Chhatisgarhi
—	—	—	25	24	1	99	54	45	Maghi
—	—	—	7	6	1	34	15	19	Maithili
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	Nepali
—	—	—	5	5	—	10	5	5	Sindhi
—	—	—	2	2	—	7	4	3	Telugu
—	—	—	2	2	—	7	4	3	Oriya
—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	4	Oraon
—	—	—	5	3	2	13	5	8	Munda
—	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	4	Tamil
—	—	—	4	4	—	24	9	15	Marwari
—	—	—	33	32	1	106	42	64	Urdu
—	—	—	10	8	2	27	8	19	Gujrati
—	—	—	15	15	—	59	23	36	Punjabi
—	—	—	379	357	22	1,207	483	724	Total

4.22 The table reveals that all 1586 persons in the sample are linguistically divided into 18 groups with preponderance of the speakers of Hindi as their mother tongue. 27.74 percent have returned Hindi as their mother tongue, followed by 14.75 percent speakers of Khortha language. 12.92 percent returned Bengali as their mother-tongue followed by 11.73 percent of Bhojpuri. Similarly, 7.82 percent have returned Magahi as their mother tongue, 8.76 percent urdu, 4.66 percent Punjabi, 2.96 percent Gujarati, 2.38 percent Maithili; 1.76 percent Marwari and 1.13 percent Mundari, a tribal language. Chhatisgarhi, Nepali, Sindhi, Telugu, Oriya, Oraon and Tamil as mother tongues have been returned by less than one percent people.

4.23 Among the workers only 16.62 percent are illiterates while the vast majority i.e. 83.38 percent are literates. Among 316 literates 27 are literate without educational level, 32 have read up to primary or Junior basic level; 78 including 76 males and 2 females are middle passed; 114 including 108 males and 6 females obtained the certificates of matriculation, 2 are diploma holders not equal to degree, 47 including 44 males and 3 females are graduates. 11 people including 9 males and 2 females are having post-graduate degree other than technical degree and 3 post graduate technical degree. Only 2 Ph.D degree holders are found in the sample.

4.24 Similarly, among the non-workers 37.30 percent have returned themselves illiterate during the survey. Among the literate non-workers 62 including 17 males and 45 females are literate without educational level, 318 including 164 males and 154 females have read upto the primary or junior basic level, 177 including 75 males and 102 females continued their studies upto middle standard and 169 including 70 males and 99 females obtained the matriculation certificates. 54 persons including 21 males and 33 females are graduates and other 13 including 9 males and 4 females are having post-graduate degree other than technical degree. The classification of average distance from the place of work by occupation has been shown in the following table.

Table IV.8: Type of Occupation and Distance from Place of Work by Locality

TABLE

Type of Occupation and Distance

Type of Occupation	Average distance from place					
	Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3	Locality 4	Locality 5	Locality 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Unskilled manual	3.5	1.42	1.0	1.0	—	—
2 Skilled manual	2.66	5.12	32.5	15.0	1.0	2.0
3 Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)	3.33	5.46	4.44	9.0	2.66	2.5
4 Small business	—	3.18	1.0	—	1.0	3.66
5 Highly skilled and supervisory manual	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
6 Clerks and shop assistants	2.2	2.6	5.54	1.0	—	—
7 Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	3.0	1.0	7.55	5.0	—	—
8 Medium business	—	3.25	2.2	—	—	1.0
9 Higher professional and salaried posts	—	2.33	9.75	—	—	—
10 Owner of factories, large shops etc.	—	22.0	—	—	—	—
11 Cultivators	—	8.5	—	—	—	—

IV.8

from Place of Work by Locality

of work (km.)							
Locality 7	Locality 8	Locality 9	Locality 10	Locality 11	Locality 12	Locality 13	Type of Occupation
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
—	—	1.0	—	2.33	—	—	1 Unskilled manual
3.5	—	2.5	—	2.0	—	17.0	2 Skilled manual
—	—	—	—	1.0	—	2.0	3 Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary Teacher)
2.0	—	—	1.0	2,61	—	—	4 Small business
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 Highly skilled and supervisory manual
3.66	—	—	12.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	6 Clerks and shop assistants
—	—	—	—	3.0	—	2.0	7 Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.
—	—	—	2.0	1.0	2.33	3.0	8 Medium business
—	—	—		—	—	6.0	9 Higher professional and salaried posts
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 Owner of factories, large shops etc.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 Cultivators

4.25 It is seen from the Table IV.8 that the unskilled manuals of locality no. 1 have to cover on an average a distance of 3.5 kms. of locality no. 2, 1.42 kms. of locality nos. 3, 4 & 9 each 1.0 km. and locality no. 11 on an average 2.33 kms. to reach their places of work. The skilled manuals of locality nos. 1-7, 9,11 and 13 respectively have to cover on an average the distances of 2.66, 5.12, 32.5, 15.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.5, 2.5, 2.0, and 17.0 kms. to reach their place of duty. The lowest professional and administrative i.e. primary teachers of locality no.1 have to cover on an average 3.33 kms. locality no. 2, 5.46 kms; no. 3, 4.44 kms, no. 4, 9.0 kms; no. 5, 2.66 kms; no. 6,2.5 kms; no. 11, 1.0 km. and no. 13,2.00 kms to reach the place of work. Persons where heads of households are engaged in small business have to cover a distance of on an average 3.18 kms. from locality no. 2; 1 km. each from locality nos. 3, 5 and 10; 3.66 kms. from locality no. 6; 2 kms. from locality no.7 and 2.61 kms. from the locality no.11 to reach their places of work. A highly skilled and supervisory manual belonging to locality no.6 has to cover a distance of only 1 km to reach his place of work. Clerks and shop assistants have to cover 2.2 kms. from locality no.1, 2.6 kms. from locality nos. 2, 5.54 kms from locality no. 3, 1 km. each from locality nos. 4 and 12, 3.66 kms. from locality no. 7, 12 kms. from locality no. 10, 2 kms. from locality no. 11 and 4 kms. from locality no. 13 to reach the place work. Similarly, the intermediate professional and related post holders and secondary teachers have to walk a distance of 3.0 kms. from locality no. 1, 1 km from locality no. 2, 7.55 kms. from locality no.3, 5.0 kms. from locality no. 4, 3 kms. from locality no. 11 and 2 kms. from locality no. 13 to reach their working places. 3.25 kms. from locality no. 2, 2.2 kms. from locality no. 3, 1 km each from locality nos. 6 and 11, 2 kms. from locality no. 10, 2.33 kms. from locality no. 12 and 3 kms. from locality no. 13 has to be walked down by the persons whose head of households are engaged in medium business. Family members of higher professionals and salaried post holders have to cover 2.33 kms. from locality no. 2, 9.75 kms. from locality no. 3 and 6 kms. from locality no. 13 to reach their working places.

4.26 The owners of factories and large shops hail from locality no. 2 and their family members have to cover on an average 22.0 kms. to reach their places of work. And lastly, the family members of cultivators from locality no. 2 cover a distance of 8.5 kms. to reach their places of work.

4.27 The survey reveals that the workers of the sample households utilise all means of communications easily available in the town to reach their place of duty. The maximum number trek down to their duty places. The following table gives the distribution of workers according to the mode of conveyance used by them to reach the place of their duty.

TABLE IV.9

Mode of conveyance used by the workers to reach place of duty

Name of Transportation	No. of Workers use	Percentage
1	2	3
1. On Foot	287	5.72
2. Bicycle	32	8.44
3. Scooter	28	7.39

TABLE IV. 9 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3
4. Bus	13	3.43
5. Car	7	1.85
6. Rickshaw	5	1.32
7. Railway Train	5	1.32
8. Trekker	2	0.53
Total	379	100.00

4.28 It is seen from the above table that 75.72 percent workers reach the places of their duty on foot, 8.44 percent use their bicycles. 7.39 percent scooters, 3.43 percent buses, 1.85 percent their own cars and 1.32 percent each hire rickshaws or purchase train tickets to reach their duty places. Trekkers are used only by 0.53 percent workers.

4.29 Of 236 persons going outside their houses to work, 208 or 88.13 percent take less than 30 minutes time to reach their place of duty, 21 or 9.90 percent from 31 minutes to an hour; 5 or 9.12 percent 1 to one and half an hours and only 2 persons accounting for 0.85 percent take more than one and half an hours time to reach their places of duty. The classification of workers by employment status has been shown in the following table:

TABLE

Employment Status of Workers by

Locality	Employment status								
	Total Workers			Employer			Employee		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	35	32	3	—	—	—	22	19	3
2	82	82	—	4	4	—	33	33	—
3	62	57	5	—	—	—	44	39	5
4	17	15	2	—	—	—	12	10	2
5	16	14	2	—	—	—	11	9	2
6	33	32	1	4	4	—	5	4	1
7	31	29	2	6	6	—	12	10	2
8	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	8	5	3	—	—	—	8	5	3
10	18	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11	35	34	1	—	—	—	9	8	1
12	13	12	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
13	18	16	2	1	1	—	8	6	2
Total	379	357	22	16	16	—	167	146	21

4.30 The table above reveals that 16 or 4.22 percent workers are employers, 167 or 44.07 percent employees; 110 or 29.02 percent single worker, 80 or 21.11 percent family workers and only 3 or 0.79 percent each are cultivators and the agricultural labourers. Of

IV.10

Locality and Sex

by sex

Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labour			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Locality
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
2	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1
33	33	—	9	9	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2
9	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
8	8	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
4	4	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
8	8	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
18	18	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
2	2	—	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
7	7	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
110	110	—	80	79	1	3	3	—	3	3	—	Total

the 22 female workers, 21 are employees and a solitary one is a family worker. The distribution of non-workers by age, sex and their activities has been shown in the following table:

TABLE

Non-workers by age.

Age-group	Number of non-workers			Full time student		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 10	381	200	181	171	95	76
10—14	201	103	98	170	96	74
15—19	163	82	81	119	69	50
20—24	115	43	72	46	27	19
25—29	63	13	50	3	3	—
30—34	42	4	38	2	1	1
35—39	46	2	44	—	—	—
40—49	79	5	74	—	—	—
50—59	61	10	51	—	—	—
60—64	27	9	18	—	—	—
65+	29	12	17	—	—	—
Total	1207	483	724	511	291	220

IV.11

Sex and Type of Activity

Household duty			Dependent			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-group
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
—	—	—	40	11	29	Below 10
12	—	12	19	7	12	10—14
31	—	31	5	5	—	15—19
51	—	51	6	6	—	20—24
47	—	47	3	2	1	25—29
37	—	37	—	—	—	30—34
46	2	44	—	—	—	35—39
75	3	72	3	1	2	40—49
43	—	43	12	4	8	50—59
6	—	6	11	—	11	60—64
5	—	5	19	8	11	65+
353	5	348	118	44	74	Total

TABLE

Non-workers by age,

Age-group	Infant			Retired		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10	170	94	76	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—34	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—39	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49	—	—	—	1	1	—
50—59	—	—	—	4	4	—
60—64	—	—	—	9	8	1
65+	—	—	—	5	4	1
Total	170	94	76	19	17	2

IV.11 *(Concld.)*

Sex and Type of Activity

Rentier having independent means			Others			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Age-group
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Below 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	10—14
—	—	—	8	8	—	15—19
—	—	—	12	10	2	20—24
—	—	—	10	8	2	25—29
—	—	—	3	3	—	30—34
—	—	—	—	—	—	35—39
—	—	—	—	—	—	40—49
2	2	—	—	—	—	50—59
1	1	—	—	—	—	60—64
—	—	—	—	—	—	65+
3	3	—	33	29	4	Total

4.31 Enquiries into the non-working population as shown in the Table IV. 11 reveal that the percentage distribution of male and female non-workers is 40.02 and 59.98 respectively. So far as age-wise distribution of the non-workers is concerned it may be gleaned that the maximum number i.e., 48.22 percent fall in the age-group 0-14 years followed by 23.03 percent in the age-group 15-24 years. It is mainly because of inclusion of minors and the schools goers in the former age-group. In the latter also, the maximum number belong to the school goers. In the upper age-groups viz. 25-29 to 50-59, the maximum number of non-workers are females who are mostly engaged in the household duties. Among the non-workers, in the age-group of above 60 years, both males and females are, physically, too disabled to actively participate in any type of work and as such they are either dependents or pensioners.

4.32 Regarding the activities of the non-workers the survey reveals that 42.34 percent are full time students; 29.25 percent engaged in the household duties. 9.78 percent dependents and 14.08 percent below 10 years of age are infants. The retired and rentiers jointly account for 1.82 percent. However, 2.73 percent urbanites are engaged in other types of activites not covered under the above classifications.

4.33 Enquiries into the educational level-wise distribution of students reveal that out of 511 students only 2 are literate without educational level. The maximum number i.e. 288 or 56.36 percent are reading in primary or junior basic schools, 19.57 percent in middle schools and 18.59 percent in matriculation or Higher Secondary schools. 23 or 4.50 percent students are preparing for graduation other than technical degree and only 3 students for post-graduation other than the technical degree.

4.34 Probing into distribution of literates and illiterates as per the occupation of the head of households reveals that only 53.73 percent are literate among the un-skilled manuals, 70.23 percent among skilled manuals, 53.51 percent among the lowest professional and administrative workers and 81.02 percent among the heads having their occupation as small business. In the families where head of households are having their occupation as highly skilled and supervisory manual and ownership of factories, none are illiterate. Similarly, all except 4 females are literate in the households whose heads are clerks and shop assistants and medium businessmen. There are 84.90 percent literates in the households where the occupations of heads are intermediate professional and related post as against 91.52 percent in the higher professional and salaried post. Among the household who are cultivators, pensioners and non-workers the percentages of literacy are, respectively, 71.43, 92.25 and 64.00.

4.35 The survey data reveals that there are only 53 employment seekers in 38 or 16.89 percent households. Among them 7 are females. 66.04 percent including 30 males and 5 females belong to the age-group 15-24 years. The remaining 33.96 percent including 16 males and 2 females hail from the age-group 25-34 years. 48 employment seekers are Hindus and 2 each are Christians and the Muslims. A solitary employment seeker is a Sikh. Among the employment seekers 15 are staying in Dhanbad since 10-19 years and 38 for more than 20 years.

4.36 Of 53 employment seekers, one each belongs to Teli, Bouri, Yadava, Dhobi, Bhumihar, Halalkhor, Punjabi, Kalwar, Kahar, Mahuri and Baniya castes, two each to Munda, Muslim, Lohar, Halwai, Koeri and Tamoli castes, three each to Kurmi and Brahmin castes; five to Rajput and six to Kayastha castes and the maximum number thirteen belong to Bengali community.

4.37 Among these 53 employment seekers 35 belong to the same state under which the town Dhanbad itself falls, 5 belong to the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh in the west of Bihar and other 9 have hailed from the eastern contiguous state of the West Bengal. 3 persons have come from Bangladesh in East Pakistan while one has reported his original home in the West Pakistan. However, all the female employment seekers are Indian Nationals.

4.38 Enquiries into the last residence of the employment seekers reveal that 40 persons belong to Dhanbad town itself; one each has come from urban and rural areas of Dhanbad district; two came from the rural areas of Gaya district, one each from urban area of Giridih district, rural area of Saharsa district, urban area of Madhubani district, rural area of Chapra district. The next two persons came from the rural areas of the West Bengal and the remaining 3 from the urban areas of Madhubani district.

4.39 51 out of 53 employment seekers are seeking jobs for the first time. Two persons were already working elsewhere but were not satisfied with their employment and consequently left their jobs. One had worked in a private press for six month. The second had worked in a ration shop for one year but in the long run both left their jobs. The person working in the press had left his job due to his long illness while second left the rationing shop due to less payment. The person leaving the press job wants a job of similar nature to utilise his past experiences and the second person wants any type of job to earn his livelihood.

4.40 Among 51 persons seeking jobs for the first time 27.45 per cent belong to 15-19 years age, 39.21 per cent to 20—24, 21.57 per cent to 25-29 and 11.77 per cent are in the age between 30-34 years. Among 14 employment seekers one each is an illiterate, a primary and a degree holder; 5 have read upto middle standard and other 6 are matriculates. Similarly, among 20 persons in the age-group 20-24 who are seeking employment for the first time, one each is an illiterate, a below primary and a middle, 8 are matriculates, 2 diploma certificate and 7 degree holders. 11 persons of age group 25-29, one each is a middle, a matriculate and a diploma holder and 8 are degree holders. And lastly, of 6 persons one each is a middle and a diploma holder and two each are matriculates and degree holders.

4.41 24 out of 51 jobs seekers, have their likings for clerical jobs in the Government Offices, 4 want teaching job and 12 desire for technical pursuits. There are 10 such persons who may be satisfied if they get work of even peons according to their qualifications. A solitary person expresses his curiosity for the job of a motor driver. 40 persons, including 5 females have already registered their names with employment Exchange and the remaining 13 including 2 females have not done so. Among the registered persons, 23 males and 3 females are in the age-group 15-24 years and 12 males and 2 females in 25-34 years. Among the non-registered persons, 7 males and 2 females hail from the age-group 15-24 while only 4 males are in the age-group 25-34 years. 35 employment seekers including 7 females are unmarried while 18 males are leading married life.

4.42 Enquiries into the possession of agricultural or horticultural land inside the town reveal that 23 out of 225 sample households possess such type of land. Of them, one household of locality no. 10 has such land adjoining his house where vegetables are raised. 15 households are having such land within the distance of 1 km. and 7 households between 2-3 kms. from their houses. As averred by the town people, some are also having agricultural land outside the town at Govindpur village.

4.43 Except three cultivating households, all grow only vegetables in their land available with them inside or outside the town in the close proximity. Entire products are consumed by the households themselves except one who has reportedly sold about 200 kg. vegetables in the local market. 13 households engaged only their family members in cultivation where as 7 hire some workers along with their family workers and 3 households totally depend upon the hired workers.

4.44 A probe into the practices of animal husbandry reveals that 76 or 33.78 per cent households in the sample possess animals and birds. Cows are kept by 30 households including one christian family. 29 Hindus possess altogether 42 cows where as the Christian family is having only one. 16 households are keeping altogether 30 oxen and all are Hindus. 25 buffaloes are domesticated by 6 Hindu households. 29 hens and cocks are reported to be reared by 5 households. 3 households with 20 birds belong to Hindus and 2 households with 9 birds are Muslims. 2 dogs are found in 2 Hindu households. 12 households are having altogether 32 goats. 11 households with 24 goats are Hindus where as 8 goats are reared by one Muslim household. 2 Hindu households keep 10 pegeons while another one keeps 3 ducks. Two Hindu households keeping eleven boars.

4.45 Household and small scale industry by type of products and location of households has been given below:

TABLE IV.12

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Products and Location of Household

Type of Product	Total number of households engaged in household and small scale industry	Number of households engaged in manufacturing which are situated in			
		Locality-1	Locality-5	Locality-6	Locality-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Printing of Papers	3	1	—	1	1
Indian Drums (Dholak)	1	—	1	—	—
Ready made Garments	1	—	1	—	—
Flour and Spices	1	—	—	—	1
Total	6	1	2	1	2

4.46 Out of 225 sample households, only 6 are running small scale industries. Of them, three are running printing presses and one each is manufacturing tomtom (Indian Drums), stitching cloths for ready made garment shops and grinding wheat and spices. All these industries are running either in the same house or in the adjoining houses where the respective owners are living. Of 3 printing presses, 2 belong to Hindus and one to a Muslim. Drum shop and flour mill are owned by Hindus while the tailoring shop is under the possession of a Muslim.

4.47 Of the six small scale industries found in the sample, 3 including 2 printing presses and one flour mill are run through electric powers while one press, tomtom shop and the tailoring shop are run manually. For one press and tomtom shop family workers alone are engaged. The remaining two presses, one tailoring shop and the flour mill are run jointly by the family workers and the hired labourers.

4.48 Regarding land revenue discussion has already been made earlier in chapter I. A brief discussion on the eating houses and hotels has also been done while dealing with amenities provided in the town of Dhanbad. Though there are a number of good hotels located in the heart of the town to facilitate the visitors of town, details of only a few could be gathered during the rapid survey and these have been furnished below:

4.49 As averred by the local people, Hotel Skylark situated on the left flung of Dhanbad-Jharia road is the best among all the hotels of the town. Rooms of this hotel are very costly in comparison to other hotels of the town. It is said to be the one of the best hotels of the state of Bihar. A common man generally avoid to pay visit to this hotel. Details of the hotels are as follows:

TABLE IV.13

Name of Hotels, room rent and Average No. Of Daily Visitors

Name of the Hotels	No. of room/beds	Rent per room/bed	Average No. of customer per day
Alka	10	20-40	12
Rajdoot	16	15-50	11
Blue Moon	24	25-75	13
Rail View	14	25-75	11
Everest	30	35-60	22
Raj Mahal	12	15-35	8
Park	8	15-30	6
Prince	8	15-30	9
Kohinoor	10	15-40	9

4.50 Though the actual number of shops dealing in different trades and commerce was readily not available, a rough estimation of the same as obtained from the office of the superintendent of labour is as follows:

Valid upto the year	Articles covered	No. of licence issued	Total
1987	Food grains	18	59
	kerosen oil	19	
	cloths	22	
1988	Food grains	73	204
	kerosen oil	59	
	cloths	72	
1989	Food grains	141	351
	kerosen oil	87	
	cloths	123	

4.51 It is clear from the above figures that the shops dealing in the essential commodities like food, cloths, lighting and fuels are increasing gradually.

4.52 Enquiries into the number of different types of factories running in the town reveal that out of 79 factories running on the Dhanbad Katras road. 7 are employing more than 10 workers each while in other 72 the number of labourers is below 10, 33 different types of factories are running in Basepur-Bhuli roads where more than 10 labourers have been engaged in only 14 factories; 34 such factories are situated along Barwada road in Dhaiya mohalla of the town where more than 10 workers are engaged in only 10 factories and only 5 factories out of 46 situated in Naibazar, are employing more than 10 labourers each. Similarly 23 factories have been reported to be established in Dhansar area and all are employing less than 10 labourers.

4.53 So far as the number of professional and private practitioners in the town is concerned, it is found that there are approximately, 500 advocates, 300 Allopathic doctors, 40 Homoeopathic practitioners, 4 each Unani Hakims and Ayurvedic doctors, 25 Architects/Engineers/Overseers/Draftsmen; 2 Dentists including Chinese dentist, one Chandsi doctor and 5 Astrologers to cater to the needs of town people.

4.54 There are several shops in the town dealing in intoxicants. The country liquor shop at Matkuria where on an average 600 people come daily to purchase country liquor worth Rs. 3000/- approximately. There are 29 wine shops scattered in the town where about one thousand people come every day for refreshment and spend approximately Rs. 25,000/- daily. Similarly, in 7 *Masaledar* country liquor shops scattered in the town, altogether 200 persons come daily to purchase *Masaledar* liquor of Rs. 2000/- approximately. There is one shop of indigenous liquor locally known as "Pochwai" in Chandmari, where daily. attendance is of about 120 persons. They purchase 'Pochwai' for about Rs. 450/- daily. The only toddy shop located at Dompara in Gandhinagar witnesses a gathering of 60 persons who jointly spend about Rs. 150/- per day. A 'Bhang' shop located at Naibazar has its daily sale of about Rs. 75/- through 17-18 customers visiting the shop every day.

4.55 The registered vehicles like bicycle,

rickshaw, bullock cart, rickshaw, Thela and four wheeler *thela* have already been discussed while dealing with the Dhanbad municipality. However, the cars, scooters, motor cycles, trucks, buses and jeeps are registered with the office of the transport officer, Dhanbad. The office has registered 85 trucks, 3 buses, 64 cars, 41 taxis/trekkers, 18 jeeps, 9 autorickshaws, 756 motorcycles scooters and 14 miscellaneous vehicles in the year 1983-84. This figure had been multipled by more than four times during the year 1984-85 and the office had registered altogether 4291 vehicles including 321 trucks, 36 buses, 270 cars, 271 taxis/trekkers, 86 jeeps, 14 autorickshaws, 3222 motorcycles and scooters, 5 tractors and 66 miscellaneous vehicles.

4.56 Besides these, 3325 different types of vehicles registered with offices located in other district or states were also plying in Dhanbad during 1983-85 and 1080 in the year 1984-85. A total number of 22476 vehicles had paid road taxes in Dhanbad during 1983-84 and 12,008 in 1984-85. City bus and rail services have already been discussed in details earlier.

4.57 Information about the transportation of commodities by road was not available, but 5 important commodities brought to and also sent from the town through rail have been given below:

TABLE IV.14

Transport Of Commodities by Rail

Name of Commodities	Place of Despatch	Weight in Tons	Name of Commodities	Place from where brought	Weight in Tons
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fire Bricks	Bhilai, Rourkela and Jalandhar	300	Cement	Bhilai Baikunth Akaltara	5,000
Alum	Assam	425	Rice	Jalalabad Kishanganj Sirsa	900
Old Motor Tyers	Delhi	250	Salt	Tutikorin	400
Empty gunny bags	Kanpur & Lucknow	230	Bentonite Powder	Bhagat ki kothi	800
Waste Papers	Calcutta	125	Lubricating Oil	Kalighat	450

4.58 Coal which is the main product of Dhanbad is mostly carried on by trucks directly from the collieries, themselves. Railways also transport coal from the collieries details of which are not available with Dhanbad railway station. Details of postal figures have also been furnished earlier. During 1986 altogether 30,605 money orders amounting to Rs. 7202376 were received while 98254 money orders involving a sum of Rs. 1,17,49,424 were issued from the various post offices located in Dhanbad town. No chitfund

business is reported in the town. A board of 'Sudarshan Chit Fund' was hanging on the walls of Rajendra Market opposite Dhanbad municipal office which is said to be defunct and liquidated with Karnataka High Court. However, altogether 94 registered money lenders, including 21 registered in 1986, were found doing business in money lending. During 1986 they have jointly done a business for Rs. 3,70,000/- only. Of them 87 have lent money to the town people while 7 have done so for the rural people of the vicinity.

4.59 Fairs are not held in the town. A good number of banks are situated in Dhanbad town. Details of a few banks collected during survey have been furnished below for their understandings.

TABLE IV.15

Statement Showing Details of Different Banks Located in Dhanbad Town

Name of the Banks	Number of Deposits							
	Fixed		Saving		Current		Other	
	Number	Amount (1000)	Number	Amount (1000)	Number	Amount (1000)	Number	Amount (1000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bank of India, Hirapur	1888	40982	3976	19078	259	15986	6123	76046
2. Vijaya Bank	112	3528	3003	6722	818	4659	3531	27347
3. Union Bank	36	1060	179	0898	60	2044	25	0372
4. UCO Bank	2056	54734	7232	17231	585	10130	125	1292
5. Bank of Baroda	2560	32908	9352	12092	875	8392	1850	1059
6. Allahabad Bank	3451	91818	3463	20982	695	17152	471	5759
7. State Bank of India	11617	61406	16583	68823	3468	143969	-	-
8. Punjab & Sindh Bank	885	5974	2886	8414	880	5122	25	27420
9. Indain Overseas Bank	1490	26359	2345	5575	502	6193	-	-
10. Canara Bank	1977	28135	7277	11426	715	8112	3037	12343
11. Syndicate Bank	1502	30902	3900	8106	700	8954	8228	28860
12. Dhanbad Central C0-operative Bank	7066	14226	17980	251.92 (lacs)	1757	25.10 (lacs)	-	-

4.60 Of the twelve above mentioned banks, only seven viz., Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Allahabad Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank and Dhanbad Central Co-operative Bank have, respectively, sanctioned advances amounting to Rs. 7810 thousands among 345 persons, Rs. 12131 thousands to 378 persons, Rs. 29983 thousands to 274 persons, Rs. 6,363 to 324 persons, Rs. 14,306 to 714 persons, Rs. 18,493 to 3,280 persons and Rs. 5.52 lacs to persons details of which were not available.



Everest Hotel, Dhanbad.

CHAPTER V

Ethnic and selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population

Ethnic composition of population:

5.1 Nationality — During the survey no foreigner was enumerated in any of the 225 sample households selected for the study of the town. Thus Dhanbad may be regarded as a town populated by persons of the Indian Nationality only. Distribution of population by religion in the town is as follows:

TABLE V.1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AS PER 1981 CENSUS

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Christian	847	440	407
Hindu	104,394	59,341	45,053
Jain	649	333	316
Muslim	12,419	7,016	5,403
Sikh	1,818	977	841
Buddhist	87	34	53
Other Religions	7	4	3
Total	120,221	68,145	52,076

5.2 According to 1981 Census, the population of the town is composed of Hindus (86.84 percent), Muslims (10.33 per cent), Sikhs (1.51 per cent), Christians (0.70 percent), Jains (0.54 percent), Buddhist (0.07 percent) and a negligible proportion i.e. 0.01 percent belonging to other religions. Hindu and Muslim are the two major religions in the town which together account for 97.17 percent. The distribution of population by religion as returned in the sample is as follows:

TABLE V.2

Distribution of Sample Population by Religion

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindu	1,337	712	625
Muslim	139	74	65
Christian	36	16	20
Sikh	74	38	36
Total	1,586	840	746

5.3 A glance at the above statement reveals that Hindu is the predominant religion as its followers constitute 84.30 percent of the total sample population of the town. Muslim comes to be the second largest religion with 8.76 percent followers. Persons belonging to Sikh and Christian faiths respectively account for 4.67 and 2.27 percent. A comparative analysis of both aforesaid statements shows that Hindus constitute more than 80 per cent of the total population of the town while the Muslims, Sikhs and Christians have their lesser representation. It also discloses that the females outnumber their male counterparts among the Buddhist (1981 Census) and the Christian (sample population).

Mother - tongue:

5.4 Distribution of 1981 Census population by sex and mother - tongue has been shown as follows:

TABLE V.3

Distribution of Population By Mother-tongue

Mother-Tounge	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bengali	22,213	11,840	10,373
Gujrati	3,018	1,505	1,513
Hindi	74,835	42,653	32,242
Kannada	14	7	7
Kashmiri	4	2	2
Malyalam	154	92	62
Marathi	61	32	29

TABLE V.3 *(Concld)*

1	2	3	4
Oriya	150	90	60
Punjabi	3,371	1,810	1,561
Sindhi	213	113	100
Tamil	168	85	83
Telugu	209	122	87
Urdu	11,563	6,551	5,012
English	93	49	44
Gorkhali/Nepali	278	151	127
Ho	34	16	18
Kharia	9	6	3
Konkani	8	4	4
Kurukh/Oraon	131	62	69
Manipuri/Meithi	8	2	6
Mundari	99	52	47
Santali	596	301	195
Other Languages	50	30	20
Total	117,339	65,575	51,764
Institutional	2,882	2,570	312
Grand Total	120,221	68,145	52,076

5.5 The fact that Dhanbad town has returned 22 different languages is a good indicator of its cosmopolitan nature. However, the speakers of Kannada, Kharia, Konkani and Manipuri/Meithi constitute a microscopic minority of 0.01 per cent. The percentage of Kashmiri is zero which stands as negligible. The speakers of Marathi, Ho and other languages represent 0.05, 0.03 and 0.04 per cent respectively. The total percentage of the speakers of Malayalam, Oriya, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, English, Gorkhali/Nepali, Kurukh/Oraon, Mundari and Santali is only 1.73. Thus, 18 out of 23 languages are spoken by minority groups belonging to the different parts of the country. It further shows that Hindi is the main language which is spoken by 62.30 percent of the total population while Bengali accounts for 18.48 per cent. The speakers of other three important languages, namely, Urdu, Punjabi and Gujrati constitute 9.62, 2.80 and 2.51 per cent respectively. The institutional population that accounts for 2.40 per cent of the total population has also been included in the statement to work out the percentage of the speakers of different languages. The following table shows the distribution of population by mother-tongues in the sample households.

TABLE V.4

Distribution of Sample population by Mother-tongue

Mother-Tongue	Number of Speakers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Khortha	234	116	118
Hindi	440	238	202
Mundari	18	8	10
Bhojpuri	186	100	86
Bengali	205	103	102
Maghi	124	78	46
Maithili	41	21	20
Nepali	2	2	-
Telugu	9	6	3
Oraon	6	2	4
Tamil	7	2	5
Urdu	139	74	65
Gujrati	37	16	21
Punjabi	74	38	36
Oriya	9	6	3
Chhattisgarhi	12	7	5
Marwari	28	13	15
Sindhi	15	10	5
Total	1,586	840	746

5.6 It is evident from the above statement that the speakers of only 18 languages have been covered in the sample. Majority of people i.e. 27.74 percent have returned their mother - tongues as Hindi followed by 14.75 percent speakers of Khortha, Bengali, and Bhojpuri as mother-tongues have respectively been returned by 12.93 and 11.73 percent people. There are 8.76 percent speakers of Urdu, 7.82 percent of Maghi and 4.67 per cent of Punjabi language as their mother-tongue. The speakers of Maithili and Gujrati constitute less than 3 per cent, Mundari and Marwari less than 2 per cent while the speakers of Nepali, Telugu, Oraon, Tamil, Oriya, Chhattisgarhi and Sindhi are even below one percent. The multi-language speakers in the sample households can be seen from the following table:

Table V.5: Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages as Related to Age and Sex

TABLE

Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages

Age and Sex	Number of speakers who speaks subsidiary								
	Khortha			Hindi		Munda	Oriya	Bhojpuri	
	Hindi	English	Bangali	English	Bangali	Hindi	Hindi	Hindi	English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4 years									
Males	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—7 years									
Males	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Females	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—
8—10 years									
Males	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—
Females	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—
11—14 years									
Males	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Females	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	14	—
15 and above years									
Males	66	4	3	31	15	3	3	64	18
Females	44	—	2	18	6	4	2	36	7
Total	157	4	6	49	21	10	9	148	25

Note : The rest 427 persons do not speak subsidiary languages.

V.5

as Related to Age and Sex

of mother-tongue

languages as

Bangali		Maghi		Maithili		Nepali	Age and Sex
Hindi	English	Hindi	English	Hindi	English	Hindi	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
							0—4 years
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Males
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Females
							5—7 years
5	—	9	—	3	—	—	Males
4	—	5	—	1	—	—	Females
							8—10 years
7	—	8	—	1	—	—	Males
8	—	5	—	2	—	—	Females
							11-14 Years
9	—	9	—	2	—	—	Males
6	—	1	—	5	—	—	Females
							15 and above years
74	29	45	8	13	4	2	Males
61	26	29	2	10	1	—	Females
174	55	111	10	37	6	2	Total

TABLE

Mother Tongue and Subsidiary Languages

Age and Sex	Number of speakers							
	Who speaks subsidiary							
	Chhatisgarhi	Telugu	Tamil		Oraon		Urdu	
	Hindi	Hindi	Hindi	English	Hindi	English	Hindi	English
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—4 years								
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—7 years								
Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
8—10 years								
Males	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
11—14 years								
Males	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—
Females	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—
15 and above years								
Males	2	2	2	2	4	1	46	23
Females	—	1	4	3	5	—	38	9
Total	3	6	7	5	12	1	121	32

V.5 *(Concld.)*

as Related to Age and Sex

of mother-tongue						
languages as						
Gujrati	Punjabi	Marwari		Sindhi		Age and Sex
Hindi	Hindi	Hindi	English	Hindi	English	
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
						0—4 years
—	—	—	—	—	—	Males
—	—	—	—	—	—	Females
						5—7 years
—	2	—	—	1	—	Males
1	4	2	—	—	—	Females
						8—10 years
1	6	2	—	1	—	Males
1	1	2	—	—	—	Females
						11—14 years
2	4	2	—	1	—	Males
2	4	—	—	—	—	Females
						15 and above years
11	21	9	4	6	4	Males
17	23	9	—	4	2	Females
35	65	26	4	13	6	Total

5.7 The table shows that Hindi, besides being mother-tongue of the majority of the town people, is also spoken as a subsidiary language by the people having their mother - tongue other than the Hindi. It is significant that a high proportion among the Gujaratis, Marwaris, Punjabis and Sindhis too have reported Hindi as their subsidiary language, besides, being the speakers of Khortha, Bhojpuri, Bengali, Maghi and Urdu. They are traders by profession and many of them have reportedly been residing in the town for several decades and have learnt and accepted Hindi as their subsidiary language because of a long assimilation with the Hindi speaking people. Besides Hindi, English too is spoken as a subsidiary language by a small proportion of the town people.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

5.8 According to 1981 Census, 8298 out of 120,221 persons belong to the scheduled castes constituting 6.90 percent of the total population. Among the scheduled castes too the male population outnumber their females. The following statement shows the distribution of population by the scheduled castes as returned during 1981 Census.

TABLE V.6

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population In Dhanbad Town As Per 1981 Census

Scheduled Castes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bauri	433	217	216
Bhuiya	368	202	166
Chamar/Mochi	2,040	1,193	855
Dhobi	1,190	668	522
Dom/Dhangad	684	356	328
Dusadh/Dhari/Dharhi	1,152	659	493
Ghasi	7	3	4
Halalkhor	24	16	8
Hari/Mehtar/Bhangi	1,240	652	588
Kanjar	7	3	4
Lalbegi	47	26	21
Musahar	114	67	47
Pan/Sawasi	107	59	48
Pasi	196	113	83
Rajwar	317	169	148
Turi	325	172	153
Unspecified	39	9	30
Total	8,298	4,584	3,714

5.9 The Table V.6 shows that the Chamar has the largest strength with 2048 persons constituting 24.68 per cent of the total scheduled castes population followed by 14.94 per cent Hari/Mahtar/Bhangi, 14.34 per cent Dhobi, 13.38 per cent Dusadh/Dhari/Dharhi, 8.24 per cent Dom/Dhangad and 5.22 percent population belonging to Bauris. In case of Bhuiya, Turi, Rajwar and Pasi, their numerical strength accounts for 4.43, 3.92, 3.82 and 2.36 per cent respectively. The numerical strength of the remaining seven scheduled castes, viz., Musahar, Pan/Sawasi, Lalbegi, Halalkhor, Ghasi, Kanjar and the unspecified scheduled castes are less than 2 per cent.

5.10 During the survey 23 households belonging to the scheduled castes with altogether 145 persons including 68 males and 77 females were covered in the sample. The following statement shows the distribution of sample population by the scheduled castes.

Table V.7

Distribution of population by scheduled castes in the sample hosueholds

Scheduled Castes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bauri	16	8	8
Chamar	15	6	9
Dhobi	12	5	7
Dom	26	12	14
Dusadh	10	5	5
Halailkhor	12	5	7
Mehtar	12	5	7
Musahar	10	7	3
Pasi	10	4	6
Rajwar	16	8	8
Turi	6	3	3
Total	145	68	77

5.11 The above statement indicates that the scheduled caste population forms 9.14 per cent of the total sample population. Among them, the Dom has the highest percentage of 17.93 followed by 11.03 per cent each Bauri and Rajwar, 10.34 per cent Chamar, 8.28 per cent each Dhobi, Mehtar and Halalkhor, 6.90 per cent Dusadh, 13.79 per cent Musahar and Pasi jointly and 4.14 percent population of the Turi.

5.12 According to 1981 Census. The Scheduled Tribes numbering 1584 persons account for only 1.32 percent of the total town population. The following statement shows the distribution of Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE V.8

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population in Dhanbad Town as per 1981 Census

Scheduled Tribes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bedia	4	3	1
Bhumij	10	6	4
Birhor	36	11	25
Birjia	1	-	1
Chik Baraik	5	4	1
Gond	44	29	15
Gorait	28	11	17
Ho	28	17	11
Kharia	19	16	3
Kisan	1	1	-
Kora	23	9	14
Lohara/Lohra	37	27	10
Mahli	64	40	24
Munda	281	148	133
Oraon	273	145	128
Santal	687	373	314
Savar	3	1	2
Unspecified	40	23	17
Total	1,584	864	720

5.13 Among the scheduled tribes, Santals numbering 687 persons form 43.37 per cent of the total tribal population followed by the Mundas (17.74 percent) and Oraons (17.23 percent). It further reveals that these three tribes jointly constitute 78.34 per cent of the total tribal population of Dhanbad. The other five tribes i.e. Mahli, Gond, Lohra/Lohara, Birhor and unspecified constitute, respectively, 4.04, 2.78, 2.34, 2.97 and 2.53 per cent. The percentages of the remaining ten tribes namely, Gorait, Ho, Kora, Kharia, Bhumij, Chick Baraik, Bedia, Savar, Birjia and Kisan are below 2.

5.14 During the survey 7 hosueholds of scheduled tribes with 49 persons including 22 males and 27 females were covered in the sample. Thus, the scheduled tribes constitute 3.09 percent of the total sample population. The following statement shows the distribution of sample population by scheduled tribes.

TABLE V.9

Distribution of Sample Population by Scheduled Tribes

Sheduled Tribes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Gond	21	11	10
Munda	15	6	9
Oraon	6	2	4
Santal	7	3	4
Total	49	22	27

5.15 Among the scheduled tribes, Gond has the largest strength with 42.86 percent of the tribal population followed by 30.61 percent Munda, 14.20 percent santal and 12.24 per cent Oraon. The sexwise distribution of tribal population reveals that the females outnumber their males among three major tribes Munda, Oraon and Santal.

Others:

5.16 During the survey, 18,031 out of 20,075 households belonging to the various castes/communities were identified for the selection of sample households. The division of castes/communities has been very old and the caste boundaries are now being amalgamated with the passage of time and the impact of modernisation. The system is turning towards status orientation based on economic achievements and has shattered the caste rigidities to some extent. Factors like education, sources of income, residential accommodation have been observed to affect the status of a person. Some of the religions such as christian and Sikh not only discourage castism but also pave paths for the so called lower caste population to come into their folds. Despite these odds, the Hindus were divided into numerous castes. The caste and religionwise strength of the sample households is as follows:

TABLE V.10

Distribution of Sample Households by Number of persons, Religion and caste/tribe/community

Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of households	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	1. Bania	6	28	14	14
	2. Bengali*	26	127	65	62
	3. Bhuiya	2	10	4	6

TABLE V.10 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	4. Bhumihar	4	27	16	11
	5. Brahmin	12	106	58	48
	6. Barhi	4	16	13	3
	7. Bilaspuri*	2	12	7	5
	8. Dhanuk	2	6	3	3
	9. Gujrati*	6	37	16	21
	10. Yadava	9	77	45	32
	11. Ghatwar	2	7	1	6
	12. Halwai	2	22	10	12
	13. Hazam	2	17	10	7
	14. Kurmi	7	51	27	24
	15. Kanoo	2	12	5	7
	16. Kalwar	2	14	7	7
	17. Khatik	2	14	8	6
	18. Koeri	2	19	12	7
	19. Kumhar	3	16	9	7
	20. Kahar	5	42	21	21
	21. Kayastha	11	71	44	27
	22. Loya	2	14	6	8
	23. Lohar	2	19	12	7
	24. Marwari*	4	28	13	15
	25. Madrasi*	2	7	2	5
	26.. Mali	2	18	12	6
	27. Mahuri	2	19	11	8
	28. Mallah	2	10	4	6
	29. Nonia	2	24	15	9

TABLE V.10 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	30. Nepali*	2	11	8	3
	31. Oria	2	9	6	3
	32. Rajput	11	92	40	52
	33. Sonar	2	24	15	9
	34. Suri	2	14	6	8
	35. Sindhi*	2	15	10	5
	36. Teli	7	62	34	28
	37. Telugu	2	9	6	3
	38. Thathera	2	33	19	14
	39. Tamoli	2	18	10	8
	40. Tatwa	2	12	6	6
	41. Chamar (SC)	2	15	6	9
	42. Bauri (SC)	2	16	8	8
	43. Dhobi (SC)	2	12	5	7
	44. Dom (SC)	3	26	12	14
	45. Dusadh (SC)	2	10	5	5
	46. Mehtar (SC)	2	12	5	7
	47. Musahar (SC)	2	10	7	3
	48. Pasi (SC)	2	10	4	6
	49. Rajwar (SC)	2	16	8	8
	50. Turi (SC)	2	6	3	3
	51. Halalkhor (SC)	2	12	9	
	52. Gond (ST)	2	21	11	10
	53. Santal (ST)	2	7	3	4
	Sub-Total	194	1337	712	625

TABLE V.10 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Christian	1. Munda (ST)	2	15	6	9
	2. Oraon (ST)	1	6	2	4
	3. Christian	2	15	8	7
	Sub-Total	5	36	16	20
3. Muslim	Mohammedans	17	139	74	65
4. Sikh	Punjabi*	9	74	38	36
	Grand Total	225	1586	840	746

* Did not disclose their Caste Names

5.17. It is clear from the statements that the maximum number of castes among Hindus have been covered in the sample. There are as many an 40 castes in addition to 11 scheduled castes and 2 scheduled tribes among Hindus, Like - wise among Christians two Scheduled tribes have been included. The Muslims and Sikhs are represented by only one community each.

5.18. Among Hindus some of the important castes/communities in respect of their numerical strength are the Bengali (127 persons), Brahmin (106 persons), Rajput (92 persons), Yadava (77 persons), Kayastha (71 persons), Teli (62 persons), Kurmi (51 persons), Kahar (42 persons), Gujrati (37 persons), Thathera (33 persons), Bania and Marwari (28 persons each), Nonia and Sonar (24 persons each) and Halwai (22 persons). The remaining castes/communities have been represented by below 20 persons. No household of multi-religious composition has been found in the sample households of Dhanbad town.

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status:

5.19. Apart from the census data utilised for highlighting the socio-economic characteristics of the town, some more informations were collected by canvassing household schedules. Distribution of the sample population by age sex and Marital status has been shown in the following table:

TABLE V.11

Distribution Of Population By Age, Sex And Material Status

Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-14	304	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	279
15-24	151	89	25	63	1	2	-	-	177	154

TABLE V.11 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25-59	25	6	282	251	9	19	-	1	316	277
60 and above	-	-	38	15	5	21	-	-	43	36
Total	480	374	345	329	15	42	-	1	840	746

5.20 The table above reveals that the maximum number of people, i.e. 37.39 per cent are in the age-group 25-59 years. The second highest or 36.75 per cent belong to the age-group 0-14 years. Persons belonging to the age group 15-24 constitute 20.88 per cent and these above 60 years of age account only for 4.98 per cent of the total sample population of Dhanbad town.

5.21. The sex-wise distribution of percentage shows that among males, 36.19 per cent population belong to 0-14 years, 21.07 per cent to 15-24 years, 37.62 per cent to 25-59 years and only 5.12 per cent belong to over 60 years of age. Similarly, among female population, the percentages in the corresponding age-groups are respectively 37.40, 20.64, 37.13 and 4.83.

5.22. From the table furnished above, it is also concluded that the male population is proportionately higher in all age-groups. The sex-ratios come to 918 in the age-group 0-14 years; 870 in 15-24 years; 876 in 25-59 years and 837 in the age-group 60 years and more.

5.23. The distribution of the sample population according to the marital status of people speaks that a total number of 854 persons or 55.96 per cent are never married, 674 or 44.17 per cent married and 57 persons constituting 3.59 per cent widowed besides a solitary case of a separated female. The age-wise distribution of the married persons reveals that none of the males or females are found married in the age below 15 years. In the age-group 15-25, 240 or 72.51 per cent people are unmarried, 88 or 26.59 per cent married and 3 or 0.91 per cent are widowed. The corresponding percentages in the age-group 25-59 are respectively 5.23, 89.88 and 4.72 besides a separated female. Similarly in the age-group of 60 years and above 53 per cent or 67.09 per cent are leading married life whereas 26 or 32.91 per cent are widowed.

Age, Sex and Education:

5.24. The percentage of literacy in the town of Dhanbad is higher as compared to the district (39.16 per cent) and state of Bihar (26.20 per cent) which can be seen from the following table:

TABLE V.12

Distribution of Literate Persons by Sex in the Census of 1971 and 1981

Census	Total Population			Literates		
Year	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1971	79838	46330	33508	47834	31476	16358
	100.00	100.00	100.00	59.91	67.94	48.82
1981	120221	68145	52076	78507	49569	28938
	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.30	72.74	55.5

5.25 It is seen from the Table V.12 that the percentage of literates in Dhanbad town during 1971 Census was 59.91 which rose to 65.30 in 1981 Census. The percentage of literacy, separately for males and females has also shown the similar pattern and has increased from 67.94 in 1971 to 72.74 in 1981 census in case of male and from 48.32 to 55.57 for the female population. Thus, it is evident that the literacy has a rapid decadal progress in the town as an effect of compulsory and free education of the children up to the matric standard and the liberal views of the government to grant scholarship to the backward students. Age and sex-wise distribution of the educated persons of the sample households has been shown in the following table:

Table V.13: Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

TABLE

Distribution of Population by

	Age and					
	5—9		10—14		15—19	
Educational Level	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	12	26	7	25	6	8
Literate (without educational level)	8	5	3	—	1	3
Primary	86	72	68	46	12	10
Middle	—	1	24	25	42	26
Matriculation/ Secondary	—	1	2	1	30	13
Intermediate/Pre-University	—	—	—	1	6	19
Graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	4	2
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering and Technology	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	106	105	104	98	101	81

V.13

Age, Sex and Educational Level

Sex								
20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Educational Level
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
3	24	19	33	19	57	21	47	Illiterate
1	1	6	8	15	18	10	10	Literate (without educational level)
7	5	3	6	10	8	10	7	Primary
11	9	28	11	27	14	19	18	Middle
24	10	22	19	24	17	21	2	Matriculation/ Secondary
20	9	10	5	12	6	8	1	Intermediate/Pre-University
10	14	25	12	13	7	13	1	Graduate degree other than technical degree
—	1	7	1	5	2	6	2	Post graduate degree other than technical degree
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	Engineering and Technology
—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	Medicine
76	73	123	96	127	129	109	88	Total

5.26 As it is seen in the Table V.13 children below the age of 5 years have not been taken into account for the calculation of literacy rate because they have been treated as illiterate even though a few are going to school. 21.68 per cent people are illiterate, 6.29 per cent literate without educational level, 24.72 per cent have read upto the primary level, 18.01 to middle level, 13.14 per cent upto matriculation or secondary level, and 6.85 per cent have read upto intermediate or pre-university level. None in the sample return as technical or non-technical certificate holder. However, 7.13 per cent are graduate other than technical degree holders and only 1.69 per cent post-graduate other than technical degree holders. The Engineers and medical practitioner account for 0.21 and 0.28 per cent respectively.

5.27 Thus, it is obvious that persons possessing higher qualifications, such as post-graduate, Engineering and Technology and Medical degree are lesser in number. Among the male population of the sample households, 11.66 per cent are illiterate, 5.90 per cent literate without educational level, 26.28 per cent primary, 20.24 per cent middle; 16.49 per cent matric, 7.51 per cent Intermediate, 8.71 per cent graduates other than technical, 2.41 per cent post-graduate other than technical degree and 0.40 per cent each are holding degree in Engineering and Medicines. The corresponding figures among females are respectively 32.84, 6.72, 22.98, 15.52, 9.25, 6.12, 5.38, 0.89 and 0.15 per cent each.

5.28 The age-wise distribution of literates and educated persons shows that there are 81.91 per cent literates among the infants belonging to the age-group 5-9 years; 84.16 and 92.31 per cent among school goers belonging, respectively, to the age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 years; 81.88 per cent to the age-group 20-24; 76.25 to the age-group 25-34; 70.31 per cent to the age-group 35-49 and 65.48 per cent belong to the age-group 50 years and above.

5.29 The following table shows distribution of population by broad age-group, sex, community and educational level:

Table V.14: Age, Sex and Community-wise distribution of Literates

TABLE

Age, sex and community-wise

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad Age-Group	Sex	Educational				
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Castes	5—14	M	10	2	8	1	—
		F	21	—	3	—	—
	15—49	M	16	3	3	6	4
		F	31	—	1	3	—
	50+	M	5	1	1	—	—
		F	6	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribes	5—14	M	—	—	5	—	—
		F	1	—	6	1	—
	15—49	M	2	1	2	3	5
		F	6	—	2	4	2
	50+	M	1	—	—	1	1
		F	2	1	—	—	—
Others	5—14	M	9	9	141	23	2
		F	29	5	109	25	2
	15—49	M	29	19	27	99	91
		F	85	30	26	53	57
	50+	M	15	9	9	18	20
		F	39	9	7	18	2

V.14

distribution of literates

level						
Interme-diate. Pre-Uni-versity	Graduate degree othe than technical degree	Post-Gradu-ate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Total	Caste/Tribe/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
—	—	—	—	—	21	Scheduled Castes
—	—	—	—	—	24	
—	—	—	—	—	32	
—	—	—	—	—	35	
—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	—	5	Scheduled Tribes
—	—	—	—	—	8	
4	—	2	—	—	19	
3	—	1	—	—	18	
—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	184	Others
1	—	—	—	—	171	
44	52	10	3	2	376	
36	35	3	—	1	326	
8	13	6	—	1	99	
1	1	2	—	—	79	

5.30 Caste-wise distribution of literates in three broad age-groups shows that 31.11 per cent persons including 11 males and 3 females are literate among the scheduled castes in the age-group 5-14 years; 29.85 per cent including 16 males and 4 females in the age-group 15-49 and only 15.39 per cent males are literate in the age-group 50 years and above.

5.31 Similar distribution among the scheduled tribes shows that 92.31 per cent including 5 males and 7 females are literate in the age group 0-14 years; 78.38 per cent including 17 males and 12 females in the age-group 15-49 and 50.00 per cent including 2 males and 1 female are found literate in the age-group 50 years and more. The over all percentages of literacy among the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, respectively, account for 30.98 and 78.57.

Religion and age at marriage:

5.32. According to data collected in the sample households, altogether 360 ever married males and 372 females are reported. Of them 87.16 per cent including 316 males and 322 females are Hindus, 6.97 per cent including 24 males and 27 females Muslims, 1.77 per cent composed of 6 males and 7 females church visitors and the remaining 4.10 per cent constituting 14 males and 16 females are the followers of Sikh religion. The following statement furnishes sex and religion-wise distribution of persons in the town, besides their age at marriage.

TABLE V.15

Sex and Religion-wise Age At Marriage

Religion	Males						Females				
	Age at the marriage						Age at the marriage				
	Below 14 yrs.	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	All Ages	Below 14 yrs.	14-19	20-24	25-29	All Ages
Hindu	13	100	146	45	12	316	58	215	43	6	322
Muslim	-	2	11	10	1	24	-	17	10	-	27
Christian	-	-	4	2	-	6	-	4	3	-	7
Sikh	-	1	10	3	-	14	-	9	7	-	16
Total	13	103	171	60	13	360	58	245	63	6	372

5.33 The table shows that among males 3.61 per cent each has been married at the age below 14 and between 30-34 years. 28.61 per cent between the age of 14—19 years, the maximum number i.e. 47.50 per cent between the age of 20-24 years and 16.67 per cent have reported their age at marriage between 25-59 years. The corresponding percentages for the females are respectively 15.59, 65.86, 16.94 and 1.61. However, no female is found unmarried after the age of 29 years, and the most of them accounting for 81.45 per cent get married by attaining the age of 19 years. Of 360 married males, 87.78 per cent are Hindus, 6.67 per cent Muslims, 1.67 per cent Christians and 3.89 per cent Sikhs. Similarly, among 372 females the corresponding figures come to 86.56, 7.26, 1.88 and 4.30 per cent respectively.

5.34 Religion-wise analysis of age at marriage reveals that among 316 married Hindu males, 4.11 per cent were married at the age of below 14 years, 31.65 per cent between 14-19 years, 46.20 per cent between 20-24 years, 14.24 per cent between 25-29 years and 3.80 per cent between the age of 30-34 years. The corresponding percentages among 24 Muslim married males are respectively nil, 8.30, 45.83, 41.67 and 4.17. Of 6 married Christian males 66.67 per cent get married at the age between 20-24 years and 33.30 per cent between 25-29 years. 7.14 per cent out of 14 Sikh married males get married at the age between 14-19 years, 71.43 per cent 20-24 years and 21.43 per cent at the age of 25-29 years.

5.35 Similarly, among 322 married Hindu females 18.01 per cent are matrimonially allied at their age within 14 years; 66.77 per cent at 14-19 years, 13.36 per cent at 20-24 years while 1.86 per cent have to wait for 25-29 years to get their life partners. Among 27 Muslim married females 62.96 per cent get married at their age between 14-19 years and 37.04 per cent between 20-24 years. The same trend has been followed by the Christians and Sikhs to arrange for the marriages of their female folks. Among Sikh females 57.14 per cent get married between 14-19 years and 42.86 per cent between 20-24 years of age. 56.25 per cent Sikh women get married between 14-19 years and the remaining 43.75 at the age between 20-24 years. Age at marriage as related to sex and educational level has been shown in the following table.

TABLE V.16

Age at marriage as related to Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Male						Female				
	Age at marriage						Age at marriage				
	Below 14 yrs.	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	All Ages	Below 14 yrs.	14-19	20-24	25-29	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	6	25	20	3	-	54	42	106	19	1	168
Literate without educational standard	-	8	20	3	1	32	4	24	10	1	39
Below Primary	2	5	4	-	1	12	3	4	-	-	7
Primary	-	9	6	3	-	18	1	13	3	-	17
Middle	5	20	38	10	2	75	4	45	6	1	56
Matric	-	23	56	14	2	95	3	43	13	-	59
Diploma and certificate	-	1	3	2	-	6	-	-	4	-	4
Degree and above	-	12	24	25	7	68	1	10	8	3	22
Total	13	103	171	60	13	360	58	245	63	6	372

5.36 It is evident that out of 732 married persons in the sample households, 30.33 per cent including 54 males and 168 females are illiterate, 9.70 per cent including 32 males and

39 females literate without educational standard, 2.59 per cent including 12 males and 7 females below primary level, 4.78 per cent constituting 18 males and 17 females up to primary level, 17.90 per cent include 75 males and 56 females upto middle level, 21.04 per cent including 95 males and 59 females are matriculates, 1.37 per cent constituting 6 males and 4 females are Diploma certificate holders and 12.29 per cent including 68 males and 22 females have obtained degree. The sex-wise corresponding figures account for 15.00, 8.89, 3.33, 5.00, 20.83, 26.39, 1.67, 18.89 and 45.16, 10.48, 1.88, 4.57, 15.05, 15.86, 1.08, 5.92 for the males and the females respectively.

5.37 Of 54 illiterate married males 10.91 per cent are married at their age below 14 years; 47.27 per cent between 14-19 years, 36.36 per cent between 20-24 years and 5.46 between 25-29 years. The corresponding figures for 168 married females are, respectively 25.00, 63.10 and 11.31 per cent. A solitary illiterate female has also been married at the age between 25-29 years. Among 32 males who are literate without educational level, 25.00 per cent have their age of marriage between 14-19 years, 62.50 per cent 20-24 years, 9.38 per cent 25-29 years and 3.12 per cent 30-34 years. The corresponding age at marriage for 10.26 per cent females is below 14 years for 61.54 per cent 14-19 years, for 25.64 per cent 20-24 years and for 2.56 per cent 25-29 years.

5.38 Of 12 males below primary level, 16.67 per cent are married at the age below 14 years, 41.67 per cent between 14-19 years, 33.33 per cent 20-24 years and 8.33 per cent are married at their age between 30-34 years. Of 7 females in the same educational level, 42.86 per cent are wedded in their age below 14 years and 57.14 per cent between age of 14-19 years. Of 18 males of primary level, 5.00 per cent choose their brides at their age between 14-19 years, 33.33 per cent between 20-24 years and 16.67 per cent between 25-59 years. Similarly of 17 women of the same educational level, 5.88 per cent get married at the age below 14 years, 76.47 per cent between 14-19 years and 17.65 per cent 20-24 years.

5.39 Of 75 married males of middle level, 6.67 per cent arrange for marriage at their age below 14 years, 26.67 per cent between 14-19 years age, 50.67 per cent 20-24 years, 13.33 per cent 25-29 years and 2.66 per cent 30-34 years as against 7.14 per cent women at the age below 14 years, 80.36 per cent between 14-19 years, 10.71 per cent 20-24 years and 1.79 per cent 25-29 years. Out of 95 matriculate married males, 24.21 per cent get married between age of 14-19 years, 58.95 per cent 20-24 years, 14.74 per cent 25-29 years and 2.10 per cent 30-34 years as against 5.09 per cent married women at the age below 14 years, 72.88 per cent 14-19 years and 22.03 per cent at 20-24 years.

5.40 Of 6 Diploma holder males, 16.67 per cent get married the under age of 19 years, 50.00 per cent after attainment of age between 20-24 years and 33.33 per cent when they were in age between 25-29 years as against 4 married women in the same educational level who get married between their age of 20-24 years. Similarly, of 68 degree and above certificate holder males, 17.65 per cent get married at their age between 14-19 years, 50.00 per cent 20-24 years and 33.33 per cent at 25-29 years. And of 22 married females belonging to the same educational level, 4.55 per cent got married in their childhood i.e. when they were under 14 years, 45.45 per cent between 14-19 years, 36.36 per cent 20-24 years and 13.64 per cent when they entered the age-group 25-29 years.

5.41 As it has already been discussed earlier, no person in the sample households was found married in the age of 0-14 years. But the table showing age at first marriage reveals that a few persons were married at their age below 14 years. This was a practice in the past which is now vanishing gradually.

Even in past, child marriages were lesser in practice and the most desired age for the marriage was 20-24 years for the males and 15-19 for the females.

Inter religion/Caste marriages:

5.42 No case of divorce, inter-religion or inter-caste marriage was reported in any of the selected households of the town, but widow remarriage was reported among the muslims, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and a few backward communities. However, following inter-caste/inter-religious marriages have been solemnised by the Aryasamaj methods in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Dhanbad.

	Name of groom	Name of the bride	Years of marriage
1.	Atul Alok S/o Indra Pal Singh Jharia Dhanbad	Neeta Bhatnagar C/o Anand Prakh Roy, Kotah Rajasthan	11.10.1980
2.	Braj Kishore Verma S/o Janki Prasad Verma New Delhi	Sudha D/o Hira Chaudhary Dist. Bhojpur (Bihar)	24.2.1980
3.	Rajesh Kumar Chauhan S/o Gopalji Chauhan Dist. Dhanbad	Hemlata Jethwa D/o Daulat Ram Dirji, Dist. Dhanbad	16.2.1981
4.	Gajendra Mehta S/o Late Hira Mehta Maharashtra	Pushpawati Basu D/o Pitha Bhai Basu Gujarat.	24.6.1982
5.	Raj Kishore Tiwari S/o Bhukloo Tiwari Dhanbad Town	Sandhya Kumari D/o K.M. Sen Dhanbad Towr.	31.7.1983
6.	Ram Kripal S/o Abhay Pritam	Dhir Prabha D/o Dhirendra Kr. Kerketa	31.7.1987

Correlates of age at marriage:

5.43 The survey in the sample households reveals that correlate of age at marriage, more or less, has the same trend among the various castes/communities, different religious groups and also among the persons having different educational levels. An analysis of the various related data highlight that the age at marriage is increasing gradually with the

passage of time due to the impacts of education and assimilation of people belonging to different ethnic groups commuting to the township in search of their livelihood.

Education by religion:

5.44 In the sample, 225 households belonging to four religious groups, viz., Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Sikh were selected for study. The distribution of population by religion, broad age-group, sex and the educational level has been given in the following statement.

Table V.17: Age, Sex and Education-wise Distribution of Sample Population

TABLE

Age, Sex and Education-wise

Religion	Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	5—14	17	48	9	5
	15—49	44	119	22	30
	50+	20	43	10	9
	All ages	81	210	41	44
Muslim	5—14	2	2	1	—
	15—49	1	1	—	—
	50+	1	1	—	—
	All ages	4	4	1	—
Christian	5—14	—	—	1	—
	15—49	—	—	—	—
	50+	—	—	—	1
	All ages	—	—	1	1
Sikh	5—14	—	1	—	—
	15—49	2	2	1	—
	50+	—	3	—	—
	All ages	2	6	1	—
Total		87	220	44	45

V.17

Distribution of Sample Population

Primary		Middle		Matric		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Religion
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
128	95	21	21	2	2	Hindu
28	15	97	47	78	45	
6	1	17	15	17	1	
162	111	135	83	97	48	All ages
12	14	2	3	—	—	Muslim
3	9	5	6	15	7	
2	5	1	3	4	1	
17	28	8	12	19	8	All ages
4	3	—	1	—	—	Christian
—	1	1	2	3	2	
—	—	1	—	—	—	
4	4	2	3	3	2	All ages
10	6	1	1	—	—	Sikh
1	4	5	5	4	5	
2	1	—	—	—	—	
13	11	6	6	4	5	All ages
196	154	151	104	123	63	Total

TABLE

Age. Sex and Education-wise

Religion		Intermediate		Graduate		Post-graduate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu	5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—
	15-49	40	32	43	30	11	4
	50 +	7	1	10	1	6	2
	All ages	47	34	53	31	17	6
Muslim	5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-49	5	2	4	2	1	—
	50 +	1	—	3	—	—	—
	All ages	6	2	7	2	1	—
Christian	5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-49	1	2	1	1	—	—
	50 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All ages	1	2	1	1	—	—
Sikh	5-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-49	2	3	4	2	—	—
	50 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	All ages	2	3	4	2	—	—
Total		56	41	65	36	18	6

V.17 *(Concld.)*

Distribution of Sample Population

Engineering		Medicine			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Religion
19	20	21	22		1
—	—	—	—		Hindu
3	—	1	1		
—	—	—	—		
3	—	1	1	All ages	
—	—	—	—		Muslim
—	—	1	—		
—	—	1	—		
—	—	2	—	All ages	
—	—	—	—		Christian
—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	All ages	
—	—	—	—		Sikh
—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	All ages	
3	—	3	1		Total

5.45. It is seen from the Table V.17 that there is no illiterate person among Christians. Among the total illiterates, Hindu males form 93.10 per cent, the Muslim 4.60 per cent and the Sikhs 2.30 per cent as against the corresponding figures of females accounting for 95.45, 1.82 and 2.73 per cent respectively. Among persons who read up to the primary level, 82.65 per cent males and 72.08 per cent females are Hindus, 8.68 per cent males and 18.18 per cent females Muslims, 2.04 per cent each males and females christian and 6.63 per cent males and 7.14 per cent females belong to Sikh religion. Among the persons who are literate without educational level, 93.19 per cent males and 97.78 per cent females are Hindu, only 2.27 per cent males Muslim, 2.27 per cent each males and females christian and 2.27 per cent males are Sikh.

5.46 Among persons who have read upto Middle level, 89.40 per cent males and 79.81 per cent females follow Hindu religion, 5.30 per cent males and 11.54 per cent females, Muslim, 1.33 per cent males and 2.88 per cent females Christian and 3.27 per cent males and 5.77 per cent females Sikh. Among the matriculates, 78.86 per cent males and 76.19 per cent females are Hindu, 15.45 per cent males and 12.70 per cent females Muslim, 2.44 per cent males and 3.17 per cent females Christians and 3.25 per cent rnales and 7.94 per cent females Sikh.

5.47 Similarly, among persons who have read upto the Intermediate classes, 83.93 per cent males and 82.92 per cent females belong to Hindu, 10.71 per cent males and 4.88 per cent females to Muslim, 1.79 per cent males and 4.88 per cent females to Christian and 3.57 per cent males and 7.32 per cent females to Sikh religion. Among graduate degree holders, 81.54 per cent males and 86.11 per cent females follow Hindu religion, 10.77 per cent males and 5.56 per cent females Muslim, 1.54 per cent males and 2.77 per cent females Christian and 6.15 per cent males and 5.56 per cent females Sikh.

5.48 Among the post-graduate degree holders, 84.44 per cent males and cent per cent females are Hindus and only 5.56 per cent males Muslims. All 3 Engineering certificate holders are Hindu males. Certificates in medicine have been awarded to 33.33 per cent Hindu and 66.67 per cent Muslim males whereas the only female of this category is a Hindu. Age, sex and religion-wise distribution of persons studying in the institutions is given below.

TABLE V.18

Number Studying in Educational Institutions by age, sex and religion

Religion	Age	Total		Number Studing		Number not studying	
		Male	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5-9	87	91	76	65	11	26
	10-14	89	79	74	54	15	25
	15-19	85	63	62	34	23	29
	20-24	65	59	19	12	46	47
	25+	309	272	3	-	306	272
All Ages		635	564	234	165	401	399

TABLE V.18 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Christian	5-9	4	-	4	-	-	-
	10-14	-	4	-	4	-	-
	15-19	1	4	1	4	-	-
	20-24	2	3	2	2	-	1
	15+	6	4	-	-	6	4
All Ages		13	15	7	10	6	5
Muslim	5-9	10	10	9	7	1	3
	10-14	8	10	8	10	-	-
	15-19	10	9	7	5	3	4
	20-24	7	6	3	3	4	3
	25+	30	24	-	-	30	24
All Ages		65	59	27	25	38	34
Sikh	5-9	5	4	5	3	-	1
	10-14	7	5	7	5	-	-
	15-19	5	5	4	2	1	3
	20-24	2	5	-	2	2	3
	25+	14	13	-	-	14	13
All Ages		33	32	16	12	17	20
Total		746	670	284	212	462	458

5.49 It is seen from the above table that out of 1416 persons above 5 years of age, 496 or 35.03 per cent are studying in the various educational institutions. Religion-wise distribution of these students shows that 33.05 per cent are studying among Hindu, 41.93 per cent among Muslims, 60.71 per cent among Christians and 43.08 per cent among the Sikhs. Their sex-wise percentages are 36.85 per cent males and 29.25 per cent females among Hindus, 53.85 per cent males and 66.67 per cent females among Christians, 41.54 per cent males and 42.37 per cent females among Muslims and lastly, 48.48 per cent males and 37.50 per cent females among Sikhs.

5.50 Among the scheduled castes, 71.20 per cent are illiterates, 4.08 per cent literate without educational standard, 12.80 per cent

have read upto Primary level, 8.00 per cent upto Middle level and 3.20 per cent are matriculates. The corresponding figures for the scheduled tribes are, respectively, 21.43, 3.57, 26.78, 16.07 and 14.28 per cent. The remaining 12.50 and 5.36 per cent have read upto the intermediate and Post-graduate levels respectively. Altogether 12.80 per cent scheduled castes as against 33.93 per cent scheduled tribes are students.

Educational score by Caste/Community:

5.51 The survey reveals that the average educational score as per sample size, is maximum i.e. 25.00 among Sonars, followed by 23.50 among Thatheras. The educational score for the Rajputs has been worked out as 21.90 for Nonias 20.15, for Brahmins 20.07, for Bhumihars, Halwais and Mundas, 19.50 each, for Sindhis 18.00, for Gujaratis 17.83, for Marwaris 17.00, for Muslims 16.70, for Kayasthas 16.30, for Kalwars 15.50, for Punjabis 15.44, for Bengalis 15.23, for Mahuri 15.0 and for Lohars, Tambolis and Gonds 14.00 each.

5.52 The low average educational score is 0.50 for Santals, 1.00 each for Ghatwals, Pasis, Doms and Musahars, 2.5 for Dhanuks, 3.00 each for Kanoos, Dusadhs and Halalkhors. Telugus and Telis each have 4.0 and Bauri 4.50 average educational score.

Knowledge of subsidiary languages and educational score:

5.53 Calculation of average educational score for the speakers of subsidiary languages reveals that out of 440 persons having Hindi as their mother tongue, 49 having 1.32 average educational score speak English as their subsidiary language and 21 persons having 0.52 average educational score speak Bengali. 234 persons returned Khortha as their mother tongue and of them 152 having 1.31 average educational score speak Hindi as their subsidiary language, 4 having 4.0 and 6 having 1.00 average educational score respectively, speak English and Bengali as their subsidiary languages. Out of 18 persons speaking Mundari as their mother tongue 10 having 4.7 average educational score speak Hindi as their subsidiary language. Among 186 Bhojpuri speaking persons, 148 having 2.27 and 25 having 5.88 average educational score, respectively, speak Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages. Out of 205 Bengali speaking persons 174 having 2.63 and 55 having 4.41 average educational score speak Hindi and English respectively as their subsidiary languages.

5.54 Out of 124 Maghi speaking people 111 having 1.81 and 10 having 2.80 average educational score, respectively, speak Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages. Of 41 Maithili speaking persons, 37 having 2.24 and 5 having 5.20 average educational score speak, respectively, Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages. Among 2 Nepali speaking people only 2 having 4.0 average educational score speak Hindi as subsidiary language and among 9 Telugu speaking persons, 6 having 1.33 average educational score return Hindi as their subsidiary language. All 6 Oraon/Kurukh speaking persons also speak Hindi as their subsidiary language and have 1.00 average educational score. All 7 Tamil speaking persons having 3.71 and all 5 having 4.2 average educational score respectively speaks Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages.

5.55 Of 139 Urdu speakers, 121 having 2.33 and 32 having 3.93 average educational score, respectively speak Hindi and English as their subsidiary languages. Among 37 Gujarati, 74 Punjabi, 9 Oriya and 12 Chhattisgarhi speaking persons respectively, 35 having 3.07, 65 having 2.15, 9 having 1.88 and 3 having 0.66 average educational score speak only Hindi as their subsidiary language. Among 28 Marwari speaking persons 26 having 2.11 and 4 having 3.5 average

educational score, speak Hindi and English respectively as their subsidiary language. Lastly of 15 Sindhi speaking persons 13 having 2.76 and 6 having 3.16 average educational score speak Hindi and English respectively as their subsidiary language.

Non-enrolement in school:

5.56 The survey data reveal that only 164 out of 225 sample households have children of school going age i.e. between the age of 5-14 years. Of than 25.00 per cent households have only boys. 25.61 per cent only girls and 49.39 per cent households have both boys and girls of school going age. Among 11 households of default consistency who do not send their both male and female children in the schools, one each belongs to Mehtar, Bauri, Pasi and Musahar, 2 to Dom and 5 households belong to Yadava community. Similarly, among 19 households of default inconsistency who do not enroll their female wards in the school, one each belongs to Halaikhor, Dusadh and Loya, 3 each to Bengali and Teli and 5 households each belongs to Yadavas and Brahmins. Lastly, among 14 households of default unstructured inconsistency, who send only some of their wards to schools, one each belong to Rajwars and Telugus 2 each to Doms and Halwais and 8 households belong to the Muslims.

5.57 Of 11 households of default consistency, the heads of 4 households are engaged in lower professional or administrative jobs, 2 in unskilled manual where as 5 heads are non-workers. Of 19 households of default inconsistency, the heads of 3 each are engaged in unskilled manual works and small business, 6 each in skilled manual and lowest professional and administrative works and one head of household is reported as non-worker. And lastly, among 14 households of default unstructured inconsistency, the heads of 3 each households are engaged in skilled manual and lowest professional and administrative works and 8 heads are having small business as their occupations.

5.58 The survey also reveals that there are 42 such households in the sample who do not send their children to schools. The reasons for non-enrolment as ascribed by them indicate that 13 heads are financially weak, 27 have no interest for education of their wards and in 2 households the children themselves are mentally incapable. So far as the occupations of these 42 defaulting head of households are concerned, 11 are unskilled manual workers, 12 skilled manual workers, 9 have lowest professional and administrative works, 3 are engaged in small business and one each is a clerk an intermediate professional, a medium businessman, a higher professional and a pensioner and a retired personnel.

Discontinuation of study:

5.59 Only 3 female children are reported to have discontinued their studies after taking admission in schools. One student has left her school at the age of 9 due to financial trouble while 2 other discontinued their studies at their age of 7 and 13 as their guardians have no desire to continue their studies in the higher classes.

5.60 All these 3 girl students belong to three different castes. One who discontinued her study only in class I belongs to Halwai caste, the second who discontinued her study while reading in class IV hails from Kurmi caste and the third one who fails to continue her study in class X belongs to Rajput caste. So far as the occupations of their parents are concerned the Halwai is engaged in sweatmeat making, the Kurmi as labourer and the Rajput is a retail shop keeper.

CHAPTER VI

Migration and settlement of Families

6.1 Migration along with fertility and mortality is the chief element of population affecting a town or a village or even the country adversely or favourably as per the net difference between the number of people coming in for settlement and going out for settlement elsewhere.

6.2 Migration is said to be the outcome of a decision making process by an individual or jointly by the household members initiated by dissatisfaction with the present place and allurement for the place of destination. In other words, migration is an outcome of 'Push' and 'Pull' factor. Places having lesser amenities push the residents whereas places with job and other alluring facilities pull them to eke out their livelihood.

6.3 Employment, education, marriage, family movement and accommodation for rest are the main reasons for movement of population from one place to another. Dhanbad, having immense educational, medical, mineral, trade and commerce facilities has attracted a considerable number of people to settle there. This can better be seen from the census figures already dealt with earlier. It shows that from the very inception of Dhanbad municipality during 1921 Census, its population went on increasing by leaps and bounds in all the Censuses. Besides natural growth of the town by births, very off and on people also migrated to the town for their better economy and livelihood.

6.4 The Indian Census has classified migration in two ways, viz. migration by place of birth and migration by place of last residence. However, census figure on migration in Dhanbad is readily not available. So, the discussion on migration will be done on the basis of data obtained during the survey of the town. The place of birth of head of households living in the selected localities is given in Table VI.1.

TABLE VI.1

Distribution of Households by Locality and Place of Birth of head of household

Locality	Number of households where head of household is born in								
	Same town	Within district		Other district of state		Other states		Other countries	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Teli tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony	14	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	19
2. Jharudih, Bekar-bandh and Dhaiya (Part)	16	3	1	19	3	3	2	—	47
3. Bhattachrya Colony and Mining Colony	5	2	—	11	4	10	4	7	43
4. Dhaiya (Part) and Mining College	6	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	12
5. Chamar toli	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	7
6. Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar	5	—	—	8	2	1	1	—	17
7. Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor.	6	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	19
8. Dhansar	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
9. Joraphatak	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4
10. Khatik tola	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	8
11. Kumhar tola and Gajuatanr	3	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	20
12. Marwari tola	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10
13. Aneja Colony	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	13
Total	69	6	2	79	14	22	20	13	225

6.5 It would be seen from the table that 30.67 per cent head of households are born in Dhanbad town, 3.55 per cent at other places in the district of Dhanbad, 41..33 per cent in

the other districts of Bihar and 18.67 per cent in the other states while 5.78 per cent have taken their birth in the foreign countries. Among the migrant households, the majority i.e. 76.92 per cent are born in the rural areas.

6.6 Locality-wise distribution of non-migrant and migrant households reveals that in locality nos. 8,9 and 13 all the sample heads of households are migrants. In locality nos. 4 and 10 they are distributed fifty-fifty. Their concentration is 88.38 per cent in locality no.3, 85.00 per cent in locality no. 11, 70.59 per cent in locality no. 6, 68.44 per cent in locality no. 7, 65.96 per cent in locality no. 2, 57.14 per cent in locality no. 5 and only 26.32 per cent in locality no. 1.

6.7 Distribution of households by locality and district/state to which head of households belong has been given on Table VI.2.

TABLE

Locality-wise distribution of migrants and

Locality	Same Town	Same District	Number of households where: Districts of Bihar Town: Aurangabad	Begusarai	Bhagalpur	Bhojpur	Purnea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	16	4	2	—	—	1	—
3	5	2	—	—	2	2	—
4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	69	8	9	3	2	4	1

VI.2

place from where they came

head of households belonging to						
Districts of Bihar Town						
Dumka	Giridih	Gumla	Gaya	Godda	Madhu-bani	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	1	1	3
—	—	1	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	1	—	3	—	1	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	2	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	5	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	1	—	1	—	—	13
1	2	1	12	1	2	

TABLE

Locality-wise distribution of migrants and

Locality	Number of households where Districts of Bihar Town						
	Munger	Patna	Rohtas	Ranchi	Siwan	Samastipur	Saharsa
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
2	5	3	1	—	3	—	—
3	2	1	—	1	1	1	1
4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	3	1	—	—	—	—	2
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
	13	6	2	3	6	1	3

VI.2 *(Contd.)*

place from where they came

head of households belonging to						
Districts of Bihar Town						
Saran	Mazaffar-pur	Jahanabad	Nalanda	Nawada	Deoghar	Locality
22	23	24	25	26	27	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	2	2	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	1	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	1	—	1	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	9
2	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	1	4	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	12
2	—	—	—	1	—	13
4	2	2	4	7	2	

TABLE

Locality-wise distribution of migrants and

Locality	Number of households where: Other States					
	Assam	U.P.	W.B.	Tamil Nadu	Orissa	Gujarat
1	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	4	1	—	—	—
3	—	—	12	—	2	—
4	—	—	—	2	—	—
5	1	2	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	2	—	—	—
7	—	1	—	—	2	4
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	2	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	2	1	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	11	16	2	4	4

VI.2 *(Concld.)*

place from where they came

head of households belonging to						
Other States		Other Countries				
Punjab	M.P.	Bangla-desh	Nepal	Pakistan	Total	Locality
34	35	36	37	38	39	1
—	—	—	—	—	19	1
—	—	—	—	—	47	2
—	—	5	2	—	43	3
—	—	—	—	—	12	4
—	—	—	—	—	7	5
—	—	—	—	—	17	6
2	—	—	—	4	19	7
—	—	—	—	—	6	8
—	2	—	—	—	4	9
—	—	—	—	—	8	10
—	—	—	—	—	20	11
—	—	—	—	—	10	12
—	—	—	—	2	13	13
2	2	5	2	6	225	

6.8 The table shows that among the migrant households 8 belong to Dhanbad district itself. Among the migrants commuting from other districts of the Bihar state, the maximum number i.e. 13 came from Munger, 12 from Gaya, 9 from Aurangabad, 7 from Nawada and 6 each from Patna and Siwan districts. The number of commuters from other districts of Bihar varies between 1 and 4. Similarly, families coming from outside the state, the maximum number i.e. 16 belong to the state of West Bengal which is located at the shortest distance from Dhanbad town. 11 head of households belong to Uttar Pradesh and 4 each to Orissa and Gujarat. 2 each head of households belong to Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and one belongs to the state of Assam. Among the foreigners, 6 hail from the West Pakistan, 5 from Bangladesh and the remaining 2 from Nepal bordering the northern part of Bihar State.

6.9 Distribution of households by number of members migration status and place of birth of head of household is as follows:

TABLE VI.3

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		—	3	3	3	11	21	10	12	6	69
B. Migrant	T	1	10	12	14	27	41	24	19	8	156
	R	—	7	7	8	22	33	19	18	6	120
	U	1	3	5	6	5	8	5	1	2	36
I. Born outside the town in the district	T	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	—	8
	R	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	6
	U	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
II. Born within the state in the district	T	—	6	6	7	19	20	18	11	6	93
	R	—	5	3	5	17	19	16	10	4	79
	U	—	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	14

TABLE VI.3 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Munger	R	—	1	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	11
	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Aurangabad	R	—	2	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	9
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaya	R	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	1	9
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Deoghar	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saran	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siwan	R	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	6
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patna	R	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	5
	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bhojpur	R	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rohtas	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ranchi	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	U	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Nawada	R	—	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	7
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nalanda	R	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhubani	R	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jehanabad	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dumka	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godda	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.3 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bhagalpur	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Giridih	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gumla	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Begusarai	R	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purnea	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saharsa	R	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samastipur	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III Born in other State	T	1	3	6	5	5	13	4	3	2	42
	R	—	1	4	2	2	7	1	3	2	22
	U	1	2	2	3	3	6	3	—	—	20
Uttar Pradesh	R	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	7
	U	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
Gujarat	R	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Bengal	R	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	1	9
	U	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	7
Orissa	R	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	U	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tamil Nadu	R	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	U	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Punjab	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

TABLE VI.3 *(Concld.)*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
IV. Born in other Country.	T	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	2	—	13
	R	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	2	—	13
Bangladesh	T	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	5
	R	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	5
Pakistan	T	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	6
	R	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	6
Nepal	T	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	R	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

6.10 Among 8 households coming to Dhanbad from the same district to which Dhanbad itself belongs 3 are having 10-12 members, 2 each are having 6-7 and 4 members and a lone household is composed of only five members.

6.11 Of 93 households immigrated to Dhanbad from the various districts of the state of Bihar, 21.50 per cent are having 6-7 members, 20.43 per cent 5 members, 19.35 per cent 8-9 members, 7.53 per cent 4 members and 6.45 per cent each are having, 3, 4 and more than 13 members in their households.

6.12 Of 42 households coming to Dhanbad from other states than Bihar, 30.95 per cent have 6-7 members in their family, 14.29 per cent have only 3 members, 11.91 per cent each 4 and 5 members, 9.52 per cent 8-9 members, 7.14 per cent each 2 and 10-12 members, 4.76 per cent more than 13 members and there is only one accounting for 2.38 per cent which is a single member household.

6.13 Lastly, among 13 head of households who took their birth outside India, 6 are having 6-7 members, 2 each 5, 8-9 and 10-12 members and one household is having only two members.

6.14 The table also reveals that among the non-migrant households, the maximum i.e. 30.43 per cent are consisted of 6-7 members and 17.39 per cent are having 10-12 members in their families. In 15.94 per cent households there are 5 family members, in 14.49 per cent 8-9 members and in 8.69 per cent there are more than thirteen members. Lastly in each of 3 households, there are 2, 3 and 4 family members.

6.15 The migration status discussed on the basis of the last residence of the head of households will reflect a bit changed figure. Migration according to the last residence reveals that 19 head of households came to the town from the same district to which Dhanbad belongs as against 8 head of households on the basis of place of birth, 86 from other districts of Bihar as against 93 head of households, 43 from other states of our country as against 42 head of households and 8 from foreign countries as against 13 head of households on the basis of the place of birth of the head of the households. However, the composition of the families is, more or less, the same in the both categories.

6.16 Distribution of households by number of members, migration status of head of households and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest at the place is as follows.

TABLE

Household by the longest stay

Number of members	Non-migrant (Born and last residence in town)	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of: Migrant — Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (year)				
		1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	—	—	1	6	7
3	3	—	1	2	2	5
4	3	1	—	2	4	7
5	11	—	4	7	9	20
6—7	21	—	—	9	15	24
8—9	10	1	—	2	14	17
10—12	12	—	1	5	9	15
13 and above	6	—	—	2	2	4
Total	69	2	6	30	61	99

VI 4

of any members

stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is					
Migrant					
Last residence in urban area and duration of residence (year)					Number of members
1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+years	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	1
—	—	—	1	1	Single
—	1	—	2	3	2
—	2	3	2	7	3
—	—	2	5	7	4
1	—	2	4	7	5
2	3	4	8	17	6—7
—	—	2	5	7	8—9
—	—	1	3	4	10—12
—	—	1	3	4	13 and above
3	6	15	33	57	Total

6.17 It would be seen from the figures furnished in Table VI.4 that the among 156 migrant households, 63.46 per cent have their last residence in the rural areas and remaining 36.54 per cent were residing in urban areas prior to coming to the township of Dhanbad.

6.18 Among the heads coming from their last residence in rural areas at least one member of their families stayed there for more than 21 years in 61.61 per cent families, 11-20 years among 30.30 per cent 6-10 years among 6.06 per cent and 1 to 5 years in 2.03 per cent families. Similarly, head of households immigrating from the urban areas which were their last residence, at least one of their family members stayed there for more than 21 years in 57.89 per cent families, 11-20 years in 26.32 per cent, 6-10 years in 10.53 per cent and 1-5 years only in 5.26 per cent households.

6.19 Regarding distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by age and status of members, the survey data reveals that out of 69 non-migrant households, 89.85 per cent are composed of adult males and females with their minor male female children whereas 10.15 per cent are naying only adult males and females in their families.

6.20 Similarly among 156 migrant families, 118 constituting 75.64 per cent are composed of adult males and females with their minor male female children, 32 or 20.51 per cent adult males and females, 3 or 1.92 per cent adult males and one each household is composed of adult females and adult male alongwith minor male and female.

6.21 The family members of all 8 households whose heads have been born in district of Dhanbad are categorised as adult males and females with their minor males females. Out of 93 households whose heads are born in other districts than Dhanbad in the state of Bihar, the families of 76 or 81.72 per cent are composed of adult males and females with their children of either sex, 13 or 13.98 per cent having adult males and females and 3 or 3.23 per cent are composed of adult males only. There is also one household where adult male and minor children of both sexes are living.

6.22 The birth places of 42 heads of households are returned from the other states than Bihar and among them 25 or 59.52 per cent are living with families consisted of adult males and females and their minor children of both sexes. The families of 15 or 35.71 per cent are composed of adult males and females. One each is adult females and adult female with minor male and female children. And lastly, of 13 households whose heads have been born in the foreign countires, are having families composed of adult males and females and children of both sexes. The family composition in four households is of only adult males and females. Place of last residence of members of households as related to place of birth has been shown in the following table.

TABLE VI.5

Place of Last Residence of members of Households as Related to Place of Birth

Place of birth		Place of last residence			
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Same place—Dhanbad		552	357	—	1
Same district	Rural	8	53	2	5
	Urban	8	25	1	—
Other district of State					
	Total	124	84	61	102
	Rural	103	47	49	85
	Urban	21	37	12	17
Siwan	Rural	4	1	5	8
	Urban	—	—	1	—
Dumka	Rural	1	1	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Munger	Rural	9	7	10	15
	Urban	2	—	—	—
Rohtas	Rural	1	1	—	—
	Urban	1	1	—	—
Giridih	Rural	1	2	—	—
	Urban	2	5	—	2
Ranchi	Rural	1	1	2	1
	Urban	2	2	—	1
Saran	Rural	12	5	1	3
	Urban	—	—	1	1
Bhojpur	Rural	8	2	2	9
	Urban	4	2	—	1
Hazaribag	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	4	—	—

TABLE VI.5 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4	5
Patna	Rural	12	2	4	10
	Urban	3	9	2	4
Singhbhum	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	2	—	1
Katihar	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	2
Aurangabad	Rural	17	5	2	7
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Jehanabad	Rural	1	—	2	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Nawada	Rural	8	2	5	6
	Urban	—	—	—	1
Nalanda	Rural	2	—	2	1
	Urban	—	2	—	—
Muzaffarpur	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	2	2	—	—
Bhagalpur	Rural	—	—	—	4
	Urban	2	1	2	—
Gopalganj	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Khagaria	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	1	—	—
Saharsa	Rural	4	3	1	1
	Urban	—	—	—	1
Godda	Rural	1	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Gumla	Rural	1	2	—	—
	Urban	—	1	—	—
Madhubani	Rural	1	1	2	2
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Darbhanga	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	1	—	—
Lohardaga	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.5 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4	5
Santal Pargana	Rural	—	1	1	—
	Urban	—	—	1	—
Palamu	Rural	1	1	—	—
	Urban	—	1	—	—
Purnia	Rural	2	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Sahebganj	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	1
Deoghar	Rural	—	2	1	—
	Urban	—	1	1	—
Begusarai	Rural	5	2	3	6
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Samastipur	Rural	—	—	1	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Gaya	Rural	11	o	5	5
	Urban	3	2	4	2
Other State	Total	57	71	13	41
	Rural	26	22	8	22
	Urban	31	49	5	19
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	3	6	4	12
	Urban	8	6	1	1
West Bengal	Rural	14	8	3	6
	Urban	3	27	3	18
Orissa	Rural	6	2	—	—
	Urban	3	3	1	—
Gujarat	Rural	3	4	—	—
	Urban	4	3	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	4	5	—	—
Rajasthan	Rural	—	2	—	—
	Urban	1	—	—	—
Punjab	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	5	4	—	—

TABLE VI.5 *(Concld.)*

1		2	3	4	5
Haryana	Rural	—	—	—	—
	Urban	2	1	—	—
Tamil Nadu	Rural	—	—	1	3
	Urban	1	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—
Other Country	Total	10	3	4	4
	Rural	8	1	2	3
	Urban	2	2	2	1
Bangladesh	Rural	4	—	2	2
	Urban	—	—	1	—
Pakistan	Rural	—	1	—	1
	Urban	2	2	1	1
Nepal	Rural	4	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—

6.23 It would be seen from the above table that out of 1586 persons in the sample households, 910 accounting for 57.39 per cent have been enumerated in the non-migrant households and except for one lady, place of last residence and place of birth are the same for all. 6.43 per cent people belong to the households whose members hail from other places of the same district to which Dhanbad town belongs. Here also, the place of last residence and the place of birth are the same for all except, 3 males and 5 females. 23.39 per cent people have taken their birth in other districts of state and the place of last residence and the place of birth are the same for 61 males and 102 females.

6.24 Similarly, except for 13 males and 41 females, the place of last residence and the place of birth are the same for 11.47 per cent people who have been born in the other states. And lastly, among 21 or 1.32 per cent foreigners, except each of 4 males and females, the place of last residence and the place of birth are the same for all. Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to the place of last residence, broad age-group and sex is as follows:

TABLE VI.6

Migration Status of workers and Non-workers, their age-groups, sex and place of last residence

Migration status	0-14 years				15-59 years				60 years and more				All ages			
	Worker		Non-worker		Worker		Non-worker		Worker		Non-worker		Worker		Non-worker	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Non-Migrants	1	0	277	221	159	4	91	131	6	0	10	10	166	4	378	362
Migrants R-	0	0	23	48	103	6	55	163	13	1	10	13	116	7	88	224
U	0	0	3	10	72	11	13	116	3	0	1	12	75	11	17	138
Total	1	0	303	279	334	21	159	410	22	1	21	35	357	22	483	724

6.25 It is seen from the above table that out of 910 persons in the non-migrant households 170 persons (166 males and 4 females) or 18.68 per cent are workers. One male worker is below 14 years. 159 male and 4 female workers accounting for 95.88 per cent among working population hail from age-group 15—59. Only 6 male workers of the non-migrant households are more than 60 years of age.

6.26 Among the non-working population of non-migrant households 67.30 per cent below 14 years, 30.00 per cent between 15-59 years and only 2.70 per cent are above 60 years. Sex-wise distribution of non-workers indicates that among males, 73.28 per cent are below 14 years, 24.07 per cent in 15-59 and 2.65 per cent are more than 60 years age as against 61.05, 36.19 and 2.76 per cent female non-workers in the corresponding age-groups.

6.27 Like wise, out of 676 persons belonging to migrant households, 209 or 30.92 per cent are workers. Among them 88.62 per cent belong to 15-59 years age-group and the remaining 11.38 per cent are more than 60 years old. 58.85 per cent workers of the migrant households have come from rural areas and the rest 41.15 per cent from the urban areas.

6.28 Similarly, among the non-workers 66.81 per cent migrated from rural and 33.19 per cent from urban areas. 17.99 per cent non-workers belong to 0-14 years age group, 74.30 per cent to 15-59 years and 7.71 per cent have crossed 60 years. The sex-wise distribution of non-working population in the corresponding age-groups is 24.76, 64.76, 10.48 and 16.02, 77.07, 6.91 respectively for the males and the females. Out of 312 non-working population migrating from rural areas, 71 or 22.76 per cent are below 14 years, 218 or 69.87 per cent in 15-59 years age-group and 23 or 7.37 per cent are above 60 years as against 8.39, 83.22, 8.39 per cent non-working population migrating from urban areas in the corresponding age-groups. The employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence and sex has been shown in the following statement.

TABLE VI.7

Employment status of workers by sex and place of last residence

Place of last residence	Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Cultivator		Agricultural labour		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Non-Migrant	7	-	61	4	42	-	50	-	3	-	3	-	166	4
Migrant R-	5	-	49	7	49	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	116	7
U-	4	-	36	10	19	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	75	11
Total	16	-	146	21	110	-	79	1	3	-	3	-	357	22

6.29 The table reveals that out of 379 total workers in the sample households, 4.22 per cent are employers, 44.06 per cent employees, 29.02 per cent single workers and 21.12 per cent family workers, 3 persons accounting for 0.79 per cent each are cultivators and the agricultural labourers.

6.30 Among 170 workers of non-migrant households, 4.12 per cent are employers, 38.24 per cent employees, 24.71 per cent single workers, 29.41 per cent family workers and 1.76 per cent each are cultivators and agricultural labourers. All the workers returned in the primary sectors are non-migrants.

6.31 Similarly, out of 209 workers belonging to migrant households, 4.31 per cent are employers, 48.80 per cent employees, 32.54 per cent single workers and 14.35 per cent family workers. An analysis of the employment status of the migrant workers belonging to the migrant households defined on the basis of their place of last residence reveals that out of 123 workers belonging to households having their place of last residence in the rural areas. 4.06 per cent are employers, 45.53 per cent employees, 39.84 per cent single workers and 10.57 per cent family workers as against 4.65, 53.49, 22.09 and 19.77 per cent workers belonging to the households having their place of last residence in the urban areas in the corresponding categories of employment status. Among 22 female workers including 4 belonging to the non-migrant households 95.45 per cent are employees and only a single woman is engaged as family worker.

6.32 Regarding visit to close relations during three years by duration of stay in the present residence and frequency of visit, the survey data reveals that 18 households visited their fathers, 7 mothers, 3 sons and 4 their wives during the last three years. Of 18 visiting fathers, 2 households who are staying in the town since 5-9 years, did so 1-3 times. Of 6 households staying since 10-19 years, 4 visited 1-3 times and 2 did so 4-6 times. Of the remaining 10 households staying since 20 years and more, 5 visited their fathers 1-3 times, two 4-6 times, 3 more than 6 times and one could not do so during the last three years.

6.33 Among 7 households visiting mothers, 3 are staying for 10-19 years and 4 are the residents of Dhanbad more than 20 years. 2 out of 3 households of the former duration of stay visited mothers 1-3 times and one 4-6

times. All the 4 households of the latter duration visited their mothers 1-3 times during the last three years.

6.34 All the 3 households visiting their sons are staying in the present residence for more than 20 years. 2 of them have visited their sons 1-3 times while one household went to see his son 4-6 times during last three years.

6.35 Of the 4 households visiting their wives, one is staying in the present residence since 10-19 years and had visited his wife 1-3 times during the last three years. 3 households are staying in the present residence for more than 20 years. One went to see his wife 1-3 times while 2 did so more than six times during the last three years.

6.36 Probing into the frequency of being visited by the relations during last three years reveals that only those relations who had already been visited by the town people had reciprocated their visits. Of 18 fathers, 8 came to see their relations at Dhanbad 1-3 times, one came 4-6 times and 2 came for more than six times. However, 7 fathers could not get time to come to Dhanbad to meet their relations in the town even for once during the last three years. Among 7 mothers, 5 came in the town 1-3 times, but 2 could not do so during last three years. All the 3 sons came 1-3 times in the town to meet their relations. Lastly, among 4 wives who were visited by their relations in town, only 2 could reciprocate their visit, one each 1-3 and more than six times. The migration stages of households hailing from outside the town have been shown in the following table.

TABLE VI.8

Migration stages of the migrant households

Places from where households hail		Total number of households	Households migrating prior to 1966	No. of households migrating							
				1966—70		1971—75			1976 and later		
				Directly from place of origin	In two stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In four stages	Directly from places of origin	In two stages	In four stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same district	R	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other districts of State	R	79	40	11	1	21	1	1	2	1	1
	U	14	9	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other States	R	22	15	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
	U	20	10	3	—	4	—	—	3	—	—

TABLE VI.8 *(Concld.)*

1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other Countries	R	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	R	120	73	14	1	24	1	1	4	1	1
	U	36	21	5	—	5	1	—	4	—	—

6.37 The table shows that among 120 households migrating from rural areas, 73 or 60.83 per cent came to Dhanbad prior to 1966. Of the remaining 47 households, 42 or 89.36 per cent came directly from their places of origin. Among these 42 households 14 came between 1966-70, 24 between 1971-75 and only 4 came after 1976 against one household each in two stages in the corresponding grouped years. One household each came in four stages in the year between 1971-75 and after 1976.

6.38 Similarly, out of 36 households who came to Dhanbad from urban areas, 21 or 58.33 per cent directly came to the town from their place of origin. Among the remaining 15 households, 5 came directly from the place of their origin between 1970-71, other 5 between 1971-75 and 4 households after 1976. However, a solitary household came to Dhanbad in four stages during 1971-75.

6.39 All 8 households immigrating to the town from Dhanbad district, came here before 1966. Among 93 households migrating from other districts of the state, 49 or 52.69 per cent came prior to 1966. 13 households directly came from their place of origin during 1966-70, 22 during 1971-75 and 3 after 1976. Of 4 households coming to Dhanbad in two stages, one each came between 1966-70 and after 1976, and other 2 between 1971-75. The remaining 2 households came in four stages one each between 1971-75 and after 1976.

6.40 Like-wise, out of 42 households coming from other states, 25 immigrated in the town prior to 1966. Of the remaining 17 households directly coming from their place of origin, 5 came between 1966-70, 7 between 1970-75 and other 5 after 1976. Out of 13 households hailing from foreign countries 12 came to Dhanbad prior to 1966 and only one household came between 1966-70 directly from the place of one's origin.

6.41 The following table shows the broad category of places from where households hail, time and reason for migration.

TABLE VI.9

Time and reason for migration and category of places from where migrants hail

Broad Category of place from where the Household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of				
		Service	Business	Study	Marriage	Political work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Village	Prior to 1966	35	22	15	4	1
	1966 — 1970	1	7	2	—	—
	1971 — 1975	6	4	—	1	—
	1976 and Later	3	—	—	—	—
Small Town	Prior to 1966	6	—	—	—	—
	1966 — 1970	—	5	—	—	—
	1971 — 1975	—	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	—	—	—	—	—
Medium Town	Prior to 1966	6	—	1	—	—
	1966 — 1970	2	—	—	—	—
	1971 — 1975	1	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	1	—	—	—	—
City (above one lakh)	Prior to 1966	11	—	4	1	—
	1966 — 1970	5	4	—	—	—
	1971 — 1975	2	3	—	—	—
	1976 and later	—	2	—	1	—
	Total	79	47	22	7	1

6.42 Data regarding reasons for migration and categories of places from where the households migrated reveals that 101 or 64.74 per cent households migrated from the villages, 11 or 7.05 per cent each from small and medium size towns and 33 or 21.15 per cent came from cities having more than one lakh population.

6.43 Of 101 persons migrating from villages

44.55 per cent came in the town for service, 32.67 per cent in connection with their business, 16.83 per cent for studying in the various institutions and 4.95 per cent due to their matrimonial alliances. However, one household was politically motivated to come to Dhanbad.

6.44 Of 11 households migrating from small towns, 6 came in search of service and other 5 for business. Among 11 households coming from medium size towns, 10 came in connection with their services and one household came in the persuit of business. Lastly, among 33 households who came to Dhanbad from other cities, 18 came for service, 9 for business, 4 for education and one household came after marriage.

6.45 Survey data regarding property at the places from where households migrated reveals that 6 out of 8 households migrating from other places of the same district to which Dhanbad belongs, have some property at the places from where they migrated. Among these 6 households, one each is living in the present residence for less than a year and 10-19 years. 2 households each are living for 5-9 and more than 20 years.

6.46 Out of 93 households migrating to town from other districts of the state, only 49 or 52.69 per cent are having property at places from where they migrated. Of them, 2 households, one is residing in the present residence for 1-4 years, 2 for 5-9 years, 19 for 10-19 years and 27 for more than 20 years.

6.47 Similarly, out of 42 households migrating to Dhanbad from other states, only 23 or 54.76 per cent are having property at places from where they migrated. Of them, 2 households are residing in the present place for 5-9 years, 5 for 10-19 years and 16 for more than 20 years. There is only one household living in the present place for 10-19 years and came here from other country has some property at the place from where he had migrated to this town.

6.48 Regarding the supervision and management of property left at the places of migration, the table gives a vivid and lucid picture.

Table VI.10: Supervision and management of the Property left at place of migration and duration of stay of migrants at the Present Place

TABLE

Supervision and management of the property left at place of

Distance of place of migration (in kms.)	Total number of households having property in place from where migrated	Number of households staying in present residence, 0—4 years and made arrangement for supervision in			Number of households staying in present residence, 5—9 years and made arrangement for supervision in		
		Father/ Mother	Relatives	Batai	Father/ Mother	Relatives	Batai
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10 or Less	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—20	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
21—50	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
101—200	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
201—500	43	1	—	—	—	2	—
501+	19	1	—	—	1	2	—
Total	79	2	—	—	1	5	—

VI.10

migration and duration of stay of migrants at the present place

Number of households staying in present residence, 10—19 years and made arrangement for supervision in			Number of households staying in present residence, 20 years and more and made arrangement for supervision in			Distance of place of migration (in kms.)
Father/ Mother	Relatives	Batai	Father/ Mother	Relatives	Batai	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
—	—	1	—	—	1	10 or Less
—	—	—	—	1	—	11— 20
—	1	1	—	2	1	21— 50
—	2	—	—	3	—	51—100
—	2	—	—	1	—	101—200
1	9	4	7	13	6	201—500
2	3	—	2	6	2	501+
3	17	6	9	26	10	Total

6.49 It is clear from the table that out of 79 households having property at places from where they migrated, 2 households each came in the town from a distance of less than 10 and 10-20 kms. 5 each came covering a distance of 21-50 and 51-100 kms. and 3 households had to travel a distance between 101-200 kms. to Dhanbad. 43 or 54.43 per cent households came from places located at a distance between 201-300 kms. away from Dhanbad town. Lastly, 19 or 24.05 per cent Households migrated to the town from more than 501 Kms.

6.50 Regarding the management of the property of the households at the places from where migrated, the survey data reveals that the property of 2 households living in the present place for 0-4 years is managed by their parents. Property at the places of last residence of 5 out of 6 households living in the present place for 5-9 years is managed by their relatives and of other one by his parents. Property at the place of last residence of 17 out of 26 households living in the present place for 10-19 years is supervised and managed by their relatives. Property of 3 households is managed by their parents and 6 households have given to others on Batai system by which they get only 50 per cent yields from their property. The remaining 50 per cent product is shared by the supervisors or the managements appointed for the same.

6.51 Lastly, the property at the place of the last residence of 26 out of 45 households staying in the present place is looked after by their relatives. 9 households depend on their parents for the supervision while the remaining 10 give it to other managements on Batai system. Table showing number of households getting benefit from property left at the place of migration by distance of place of migration and duration of stay in the present residence has been furnished in the following table:

TABLE VI.11

Benefit derived from the property left at place of migration and duration of stay of migrant households in the present place

Distance of place of migration (in kms.)	Duration of stay in present residence and enjoyment of benefit from the property							
	Upto 4 years		5—9 years		10-19 years		20 years+	
	Total number of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property at places of migration	Total huuse-holds	Number enjoying benefit	Total house-holds	Number enjoying benefit	Total house-holds	Number enjoying benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or Less	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
11—20	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE VI.11 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21—50	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
51—100	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1
101—200	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—
201—500	1	—	2	1	14	8	26	25
501+	1	1	3	2	5	2	10	4
Total	2	2	6	4	26	14	45	30

6.52 It is seen from the table that both the households living in the present residence since 0-4 years are getting benefit from their property left at the place from where they migrated. Of 6 households living in the present residence for 5-9 years only 4 are deriving benefit from their property left at the place of migration. Likewise, only 14 out of 26 households living in the present residence for 10-19 years are getting benefit from their property left at the place of migration. And in the last, 30 out of 45 households residing at Dhanbad for more than 20 years are getting some benefit from their property left at the place of migration.

6.53 Regarding sale of property at the time of or after migration by place from where migrated and occupation of the head of households, the survey data reveal that only 8 out of 156 migrant households had sold their property. Of them four were unemployed and the other four retired persons. Of 4 unemployed persons selling their properties one hailed from Dumka in the district of Santal Parganas and other three from Gaya district. Likewise, among four retired persons who had sold their properties at the place from where migrated. 3 hailed from the state of the West Bengal and one foreigner belonged to Bangladesh.

6.54 As the migration disturbs the family set up, some of the migrants require help to start their fresh family life. The survey data reveals that only 18 out of 156 migrant households sought help for their settlement in Dhanbad town. Of them, 7 households received help from their relations, other 7 from employing agencies, 3 from caste associations and one household had to seek shelter in a religious institution for a few months.

6.55 Among 7 households migrating from other districts of the state and receiving help from relations, 5 were Hindus and 2 Muslims 3 migrants were helped in cash and kinds both, 2 only in cash and other 2 migrants were helped by the way of getting accommodation in the house of their relations.

6.56 Of 7 migrant households seeking help from the employment agencies, 3 immigrated from other districts of Bihar, 3 from other states and one household came from the same district to which Dhanbad itself belongs. All of them came to the town after getting service in the Government Offices.

6.57 Of 3 migrant households helped by their caste association, one came from other district of the state while the rest two households immigrated into Dhanbad from other states. One household coming from other district of the state was allowed free accommodation for six months by the caste association while two migrant households from other states were helped by their

castemen in cash to purchase land for their accommodation.

6.58 Lastly, one household of an ex-army personnel migrating from other district of the state, had been provided with a portion of vacant land of a mosque where he had constructed his own house in later stage and was paying a nominal rent of Rs. 100/- a month to the institution as a retaliation for the generosity.

6.59 Regarding the frequency of visits by the friends, relatives and economically connected persons, the survey data reveal that besides the occasional visits of 8 fathers, 5 mothers, 3 sons and 2 wives, the description of which has already been made earlier in this chapter, 11 friends, 6 uncles, 33 brothers, 6 daughters, 52 brother in-law, 3 each mothers-in-law, nephews and maternal uncles, 5 each sons-in-law, sisters, sons, fathers-in-law and daughters-in-law, 15 father-in-law 3 grand sons and one each a sister-in-law, a daughter-in-law and a father's sister visited the residents of the town from various places.

6.60 When the visit of the relations, friends and economically connected persons are accounted for together in respect of all the sample localities, it shows that out of 225 only 166 or 73.78 per cent households have been visited by the aforesaid categories of persons.

CHAPTER VII

Neighbourhood - Pattern

7 1 The neighbourhood is a term that is difficult to be defined. The limit of a neighbourhood varies from man to man. So, a thorough delineation of all the neighbourhoods of a town or a densely populated place is somewhat tough and a bit confusing issue For the present study, the concept of the neighbourhood has been restricted to an area where persons are living in close proximity to each other and are decked with essential bonds of social relations and interactions.

7 2 Locality, a word close to neighbourhood, is a physical entity encompassing in itself a community or communities, but it becomes synonym to neighbourhood when its physical proximity is coupled with the social closeness and homogeneity. The concept of moral entity among the residents is the main ethos of neighbourhood and this feeling generally emerges out with the neighbourly location of community or communities. So, the most important factor that determines the feeling of neighbourhood is the nearness or proximity that varies in degree according to the mental set up of the people as well as their social relationship with their neighbours. Sometimes it is seen that the next-door neighbour is not constituting neighbourhood rather only a physical conglomeration and one has to go outside the locality to celebrate festivals and other social functions and sometimes to exchange their views too.

7 3 But in general, as it was found during the survey, people irrespective of caste and creed, living in proximities were forming a compact group in all respect and had closer links and family relationship with each other. Their children were playing together and the female folk were visiting the neighbours houses for chit chattings and prattlings during their leisure times when their children were in schools and elderly men in their offices or workshops. Sometimes the front lanes or bylanes were selected as a good place for passing times where the household ladies of the neighbourhood assembled for parleys and discussing their day to day happenings. They used the family terminologies to address the people of the locality and occasionally, even the cooked foods were exchanged with communities having commensal bound. This behaviour symbolises the pattern of next-door neighbourhood that occurs in their daily life-routine. None of them was having any sort of problem among themselves connected with floor, space and the different stories in multi-storied buildings.

7.4 These affectionate behaviours and the neighbourly feelings, extend in greater degree and cover a larger area during ceremonial and festive occasions when people of the *mohalla* assemble together to share equal responsibilities and extend co-operative hands for the successful completion of functions organised by them. During a marriage ceremony, persons belonging to all communities equally participate and miseries are also shouldered equally by them Similarly, for the organisation of religious and cultural functions they constitute a committee and collect funds from people living in the neighbourhood.

7.5 The social, cultural and religious functions are also witnessed by people of other localities forming the like neighbourhood pattern. These commuters, essentially, do not form the group of caste or community people, but persons belonging to other communities

are also invited. Keeping the aforesaid perspectives in view, five localities, out of a number of distinct areas in Dhanbad town, were selected for the study of the neighbourhood pattern by canvassing the devised schedules of "Neighbourhood and community life" among ten individuals each in these selected areas. The names of these localities are Jharudih, Bhattacharya colony also called Manoram Nagar, Yatim Khana mohalla, Matkuria and Baramasia.

Jharudih:

7.6 Bounded in the east by Bartand, in the west by Babudih, in the north by Jaya Prakash Nagar and in the south by Rangatand, Jharudih is an abode of a mixed population with a predominance of Rajput community. The main occupation of the residents is business. A beautiful temple dedicated to Lord *Shiva* is also located in this neighbourhood. Three Rajputs, two each of Yadavas and Bhumihars and one each a Hazam, a Kanoo and a Mali were selected as interviewees from this locality. Educational facilities for children upto high school are available in the locality itself, but for college education students have to go outside the locality. The nearest market is Hirapur.

Bhattacharya Colony:

7.7 Also known as Monoram Nagar and bounded in the north by the combined offices' building, in the south by Hirapur, in the east by the Housing Colony and in the west by Bekar bandh, Bhattacharya colony is a main cluster of Bengali population. 8 Bengalis and 2 Brahmins were tipped on toe in this colony for canvassing the devised schedules relating to the neighbourhood pattern. A temple dedicated to *Lord Mahavir* is located in this area. The main occupation of the residents is service in the state and Central Government offices and a few have sought business to earn their livelihood. The main market for this locality is Hirapur but maternity centre known as Raj Priya Clinic is available in the locality. College for girls are just on the boundary of the locality, but the male students go outside for it.

Yatim Khana:

7.8 Bounded in the east by the Jharia-Katras railway line, in the south by the premises of the Dhanbad Transport Office, in the west by the main flyover road, in the north by Diamond Crossing railway colony, this neighbourhood, as its very name indicates, has been named after the existence of an Yatim Khana (an abode of the orphans poor and helpless children) in the area. Exclusively, the muslims are the inhabitants of this neighbourhood. They survive on business dealing in various commodities. All the interviewees of this locality are the Muslims. Educational facilities of college level are available outside the locality and also the medical facilities. But for entertainment, a Cinema hall is located there. Naibazar complex is also very near to this locality.

Matkuria:

7.9 Predominantly populated by the people coming from the Punjab, this area is bounded in the north by the Dhanbad - katras railway line, in the south by Dhansar locality, in the east by the Bankmor area and in the west by village Godhar. The main source of livelihood for the people of this neighbourhood is the business of variegated nature. A few Gujarati families are living with them who are also the businessmen. Of 10 interviewees selected from this locality, all except one Gujarati are Punjabis. Gurudwara, the religious place for the Sikhs is also located in this neighbourhood. The nearest market centre for the locality is the Rajendra market at Bankmor. For boys, Khalsa college is very near to it but medical facilities are available outside the locality.

Baramasia:

7.10 This neighbourhood is populated by the people of mixed communities representing the weaker sections of the society. They are the poverty stricken, downtrodden and the backward communities. The area is bounded in the north by Diamond Crossing Railway Colony, in the south by Dubatand, in the east by Bhuda and in the west by Manaitand. There are two temples belonging to *Goddess Durga* and *Ram-Janki* in this neighbourhood. 3 persons belonging to the Kahar community, 2 Kumhars, and one each from Dhanuk, Mahuri, Mallah, Tamoli and Mushar communities have been selected for canvassing the neighbourhood schedules in those households. The main market place for this locality is the Puranibazar. Educational facilities upto matric standard is available in the locality itself, but college education and medical facilities are available outside the locality.

7.11 Salient particulars relating to the aforesaid 50 individuals covered in the sample indicate that 31 of them are Hindus, 10 Muslims, and 9 Sikhs and all except two, are living in the town for more than ten years. Two persons are reported to be living at Dhanbad for 4-9 years back.

TABLE VII.1

Particulars of individual in the selected neighbourhoods

Name of the locality	Age-group	Number	Occupation	Number	Education	Number
1. **Jharudih**	20-34 years	1	Retired,	1		
			Commission agent	1	Illiterate	2
	35-59 Years	6	Transport		Literate	
			Proprieter	1	Without and	
			Contractor	1	Upto matric	
	60+	3	Dependant	1	Standard	4
			Barber	1		
			Peon	1	Matric and above	4
			Assistant			
			Colliery Manager	1		
			Operation Theater Asstt.	1		
			Gardner	1		
2. **Bhat-tacharya Colony**						
	35-59 Years	7	Contractor	1	Literate without	
			Professor	2	and upto matric standard	1
	60+	3	Deed writer	1		
			Retired persons	4	Matric and above	9

TABLE VII.1 *(Concld.)*

Name of the locality	Age-group	Number	Occupation	Number	Education	Number
			Area Engineer	1		
			Non-worker	1		
3. **Yatim Khana**						
	35-59 Years	6	Transport			
			Proprietor	3	Illiterate	1
	60+	4	Doctor	2	Literate without	
			Retired	1	and upto matric	
			Bus Driver	1	Standard	2
			Commission agent	1	Matric and above	7
			Book Seller	1		
			Business	1		
4. **Matkuria**						
	20-34 Years	2	Business	7	Illiterate	1
			Bus Driver	1	Literate without	
	35-59 Years	7	Hotel Business	1	and upto matric standard	6
	60+	1	Dependant	1	Matric and above	3
5. **Baramasia**						
	20-34 Years	1	Cycle Repairing	1	Illiterate	4
	35-59 years	9	Hawker	2	Literate without	
			Tea Stall	1	and upto matric	
			Vegetable		Standard	4
			Selling	1	Matric and above	2
			Head Clerk	1		
			Labour	1		
			Electrician	1		
			L.I.C. Agency	1		
			Dependant	1		

7.12 For the purpose of educational facilities, people of all the localities, generally, do not go outside their localities for the attainment of education upto middle standard. Nursery schools for the small children are located in the close vicinity in all *mohallas* or area of the town. Primary and middle schools are also located within the walking distance but for High Schools, sometimes, students have to cover a considerable distance, specially, when they desire for seeking admission in their choicest institutions.

7.13 The college education is localised in some specific areas and as such, the college students of some localities have to cover a long distance to reach there. Both the colleges for boys are located in the outer peripheries of the town. One is located in the extreme north and the second in extreme south. But both the colleges for women are centrally located at one place on the Luby circular road and the girls are thus lucky in covering lesser distance to reach their colleges in comparison to the boy students.

7.14 The homeopathic doctors and *Hakims* are scattered every where in the town and medical treatment for ordinary ailments is available in all localities. But for serious diseases and operational cases town people consult the allopathic doctors and send their patients to the hospitals. Patliputra Hospital, and Shri Shri Laxmi Narain Trust Hospital are serving the people for allopathic treatment. Those who can afford also contact the private practitioners which is a costlier treatment. The service class people have their own facilities in the departmental dispensaries.

7.15 Similarly, each area of the town is self supported for the supply of commodities of daily use. Salt, spices, rice, pulses, oils vegetables etc. are available everywhere in the town but for the purchase of utensils, cloths, medicines and books etc., they have to visit their nearby places where these things are available and in this respect Purani Bazar, Nai Bazar, Hirapur market and Bankmor market attract all the customers of the town as well as from outside Dhanbad. Sometimes they also bring vegetables from Jharia market during the festive occasions.

7.16 There are only four cinema houses in the town for the entertainment of the town people. Generally, the neighbours, in addition to relatives and friends, participate in all social functions relating to birth, marriage and death. The religious and cultural performances attract a large population. People from other neighbourhoods also participate during such occasions. During Holi, Durgapuja and Id; people cross their neighbourhood boundary, and participate in the functions. During *Chhath-Puja* the entire population of Dhanbad town congregate at two places to offer *argha* (pray) to the Sun God on the bank of tanks.

7.17 The most respected and influencial persons of the neighbourhoods as reported, are generally, the advocates, doctors and a few businessmen living with them in their localities. The teachers of schools and colleges are also duly honoured by the local people.

7.18 Similarly, for the nomination of the respected and influencial personalities at town level, the names of Shri Brahmadeo Singh Sharma, editor 'Awaz', Shri Satish Chandra, Editor 'Janmat', Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Member of the Parliament, Shri S.P. Roy, Member of the Legislative Assembly and Shri A.K. Roy, Chairman, Kamgar Union, were tipped on toe with great veneration besides, the names of the local government officials like, the Deputy Commissioner, District and Session Judge, Sub-divisional Officer and the Municipal Chairman, big bosses of Bharat Coking Coals limited, heads of the police administrations and all the educational institutions. The names of the big businessmen and ex-colliery owners are also remembered by many of the people in the town.

CHAPTER VIII

Family life in the Town

Size of households:

8.1 The 1981 Census reveals that the average size of a household in Dhanbad consists of 5.99 persons. This figure is higher than 4.85 the average size of the urban households in the district but lesser than 6.08, the average for the state as a whole. The corresponding averages for the town, the district and the state for the Censuses of 1971 and 1961 were respectively 4.83, 4.12, 5.44 and 5.79, 5.08 and 5.48. This shows that the average size of the household had decreased for Dhanbad town. However, urban households of the district and the state when compared with 1961 and 1971 Censuses Show increasing tendency in 1981 Census with a markable size for the state as a whole.

8.2 Since there are 840 males and 746 females in the sample, the average size of household consists 3.73 males and 3.32 females. The component for male is made up of 0.93, 1.90 and 0.48 units and that for female 0.90, 1.68 and 0.39 in the respective age-groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50 years and above.

8.3 The present survey covers 58 castes/communities living in 225 households and having a total population of 1586 persons. They are following four religions, viz. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian. The average size of family in the sample households is consisted of 7.05 persons which is higher than the Census results. The distribution of the households by number of members and the age of the head of households has been furnished in the following table:

TABLE VIII.1

Family Size And Age Of Head Of Households

Age of head of households	No. of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20 Years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20-29	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9
30-39	-	1	2	2	7	14	7	6	2	41
40-49	-	4	4	7	18	24	8	6	2	73
50-59	1	3	5	4	10	15	13	9	5	65
60 and above	-	4	3	1	2	8	5	9	4	36
Total	1	13	15	17	38	62	34	31	14	225

8.4 An examination of the households in the Table VIII.1 reveals that only one head of household in the age-group 50-59 constitutes a uni-member household. She is a widow Bania lady leading a lonely life after getting her daughters married who are living with their husbands outside Dhanbad.

8.5 The maximum number of households i.e. 27.56 per cent have 6-7 members in their families, 16.89 per cent have 5 members, 15.11 per cent 8-9 members, 13.78 per cent 10-12 members, 7.55 percent 4 members, 6.67 per cent 3 members and 5.78 per cent 2 members. The big families consisting of more than 13 members are only 6.22 per cent in Dhanbad town.

8.6 The table further shows that mostly the elderly persons of the family are the head of the households and most of them belong to 40-49 age-group and thus, are economically active. They account for 32.45 per cent followed by 28.89 per cent falling in the age-group 50-59 years who are equally active to earn their livelihood. 18.22 per cent head of households belongs to age-group 30-39 years and 4.00 per cent 20-29 years. 16.00 per cent commanding headmanship of households belong to more than 60 years of age.

Type of household and its correlates:

8.7 The relationship between the head of households and the various members of the families classified by Kolenda, Pauline, M. into different categories has been appended in this respect at Appendix VI. Distribution of households by educational level of head of household according to the above classification is presented in the following table.

TABLE VIII. 2

Type of Households and Educational level of their Heads

Type of households	No. of households where educational level of head of household is							
	Illiterate	Education without level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Degree & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nuclear	20	18	4	5	14	23	32	116
Supplemented Nuclear	4	2	-	-	4	4	1	15
Sub-Nuclear	2	1	-	1	3	6	1	14
Single person	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	4	-	-	-	7	5	-	16
Collateral Joint	2	8	2	1	6	7	-	26
Supplemented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Lineal Joint	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	12
Supplemented Lineal Joint	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	7
Lineal Collateral Joint	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	13
Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total	40	31	7	11	41	55	40	225

8.8 The maximum number of households i.e. 51.56 per cent are consisted of nuclear families and an other 6.67 per cent are of supplemented nuclear type. The sub-nuclear, single member and supplemented sub-nuclear families together constitute 13.77 per cent. The other different types of families account for 28.00 per cent where the collateral joint families are numerous representing 11.56 per cent.

8.9 The correlation of the educational levels of the head of the households with the types of families shows that in the nuclear families the maximum number i.e. 27.59 per cent heads are degree holders followed by 19.83 per cent matriculates, 17.24 per cent heads are illiterates and 15.32 per cent literate without level. Below Primary and Primary constitute 3.45 and 4.31 per cent respectively. In the supplemented nuclear families each 26.67 per cent heads are illiterates, middle passed and matriculates followed by 13.33 per cent educated without level and 6.66 per cent degree holders. In the subnuclear types of families, the percentage distributions of literate and illiterate heads are 14.28 illiterates, 7.14 per cent each literate without level, primary and degree holders, 21.43 per cent middle passed and 42.87 per cent matriculates. The head of the household of a family constituted of a single person is middle passed. Among 16 heads of supplemented subnuclear families, 43.75 per cent are middle passed, 31.25 per cent matriculates whereas 25.00 per cent are illiterates.

8.10 Similarly, in the collateral joint families, 30.77 per cent heads are educated without level, 26.92 per cent matriculates followed by 23.08 per cent middle passed, 7.69 per cent illiterates and 3.85 per cent primary. There are 66.67 per cent heads matriculates and 33.33 per cent degree holders in the supplemented collateral joint families. In the lineal joint families, 33.34 per cent heads are illiterates, 25.00 per cent degree holders, 16.67 per cent matriculates followed by 8.33 per cent each literate without level, primary and middle passed. Of 7 heads of supplemented lineal joint families, 28.53 per cent each are illiterates and primary 44.28 per cent each degree holders, matriculates and middle passed. In the lineal collateral joint families, 30.77 per cent heads are matriculates, 23.08 per cent middle passed and 15.39 per cent illiterates against 7.69 per cent each literates without level, below primary, primary and degree holders. Lastly, out of 2 heads belonging to the supplemented lineal collateral joint families, one each is a middle passed and a matriculate. Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to the head of households and the migrant status of head of households is given in the following table.

TABLE VIII.3

Migrant households and the relationship of family members with the heads

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is		
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
Self	—	1	1
Self. spouse	2	7	2
Self spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	24	68	92

TABLE VIII.3 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4
Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	14	25	39
Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters	2	5	7
Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/or and daughters	7	27	34
Self (Male), unmarried son/daughter	—	5	5
Self (Female), unmarried son/daughter	—	—	—
Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	—	2	2
Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	13	10	23
Self (Male), unmarried brother/sister	1	1	2
Other (specify):—	6	5	11
Self, spouse, unmarried son, father, mother, brother and brother's wife	6	—	6
Self, spouse, unmarried son, adopted son, uncle and aunt	—	1	1
Self, spouse, unmarried son, unmarried brother and sister's son	—	1	1
Self, spouse unmarried sons daughters, brother's son and mother	—	1	1
Self, spouse, brother-in-law and his wife with sons and daughters	—	1	1
Self, spouse, son-in-law and daughter's daughter	—	1	1
Total	69	156	225

8.11 Regarding the nature of relationship of members to head of household the above table shows that maximum number of households i.e. 40.89 per cent are consisted of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, 15.11 per cent of self, spouse, married brothers, brothers wives, married sons, sons' wives with or without unmarried sons or and daughters and 17.34 per cent of self, spouse married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. There are 4 per cent families where only husbands and wives are living together and in 10.22 per cent the families are consisted of self, spouse with or without unmarried sons/daughters and widowed mothers. A few households contain distant relatives also.

8.12 None of the households covered in the present study are matrimonially allied with persons hailing from other countries, but persons belonging to other states are found in some households who became members of the families after their marriage. Also inter

caste and inter religious set up of households is not reported during the survey.

8.13 The survey reveals that in 29.78 per cent households at least one person in each, regarded as close relative is staying outside for some reasons or other. The total number of such persons is 118. In some households more than one category of relatives are staying outside while in a few others more than one person belonging to the same category are doing so. The following table shows households whose close family members are staying outside by religion and caste of head of households.

TABLE

Religion of head of households and number of

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household		Total number of house-holds	Number of households whose family members are staying				
			Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Orissa	Tamil Nadu
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Christian	Scheduled Tribe	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Christian	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hindu	Scheduled Caste	4	4	—	—	—	—
Hindu	Others	53	34	5	5	2	1
Muslim	Muslim	5	5	—	—	—	—
Sikh	Punjabi	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	67	46	5	5	2	1

VIII.4

family members staying outside

outside and where head of household belongs to						Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	
				Other Country			
Gujarat	Punjab	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Bangladesh	Pakistan		
8	9	10	11	12	13	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Christian	Scheduled Tribe
—	—	—	—	—	—		Christian
—	—	—	—	—	—	Hindu	Scheduled Caste
2	—	1	—	2	1	Hindu	Others
—	—	—	—	—	—	Muslim	Muslim
—	2	—	—	—	—	Sikh	Punjabi
2	2	1	—	2	1	Total	

8.14 The Table VIII.4 reveals that among 67 households whose family members are reported to be staying outside, the maximum i.e. 85.07 per cent are Hindus and the next 7.40 per cent Muslims. Among the Christians and the Sikhs respectively, 4.48 and 2.97 per cent members are living outside and are away from their family members living at Dhanbad.

8.15 Members of 68.65 per cent households are staying outside in the state of Bihar itself. Among the remainings, 7.46 per cent are staying each in the state of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; 2.99 per cent each in Orissa, Gujarat, Punjab and the Bangladesh and 1.49 per cent each in the states of Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Sindh in Pakistan.

8.16 Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of households have been discussed in the following table:

TABLE VIII.5

Nature of relationship of head of households with family members staying outside

Age-group	Number of Persons Staying Outside who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Son's Wife	Son's Son	Broter's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—9	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—14	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15- 24	—	—	13	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
25—34	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	3	—	2
35—59	3	5	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
60+	18	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	21	33	32	11	6	1	6	3	1	4

8.17 So far as the nature of relationship of these outside living members with their head of households is concerned, only fathers of 21 households, mothers of 33 households, sons of 32 households, daughters of 11 households, brothers and wives of 6 households each, brothers' wives of 4 households, sons' wives of 3 households and sister and son's son of one household each is living away from their family members.

8.18 Regarding the age composition of the outside members, the data reveal that 2 sons, 3 daughter and one son's son belong to 0-9 years; 3 sons and one each daughter and brother to 10-14 years; 13 sons, 7 daughters,

3 brothers and a sister to 15-24 years; 6 sons, 2 each brothers and brothers' wives and one wife to 25-34 years; 8 sons, 4 wives, 2 brothers' wives, 3 fathers and 5 mothers belong to the age-group 35-59 years. Lastly, in the age group 60 years and above, there are 18 fathers, 28 mothers and only one wife.

8.19 The Table VIII.6 gives particulars of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household.

TABLE

Levels of education of the family

Educational Level	Number of Persons Staying Outside who				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	3	20	—	2	1
Education without Level	7	10	—	3	—
Below Primary	1	—	3	1	—
Primary	—	1	—	—	—
Middle	4	2	5	1	2
Matric	5	—	13	3	2
Diploma & Certificate	1	—	3	—	—
Degree & above	—	—	8	1	1
Total	21	33	32	11	6

VIII.6

members living outside

are related to head of household as					
Sister	Wife	Son's Son	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Educational Level
7	8	9	10	11	1
—	3	1	1	—	Illiterate
—	3	—	—	4	Education without Level
—	—	—	—	—	Below Primary
—	—	—	—	—	Primary
—	—	—	1	—	Middle
1	—	—	—	—	Matric
—	—	—	—	—	Diploma & Certificate
—	—	—	1	—	Degree & above
1	6	1	3	4	Total

8.20 Enquiry into the levels of education among the outside living members reveals that 26.27 per cent including 20 mothers, 3 each fathers and wives, 2 daughters and one each brother, sons' son and son's wife are illiterate, 22.89 per cent including 10 mothers, 7 fathers, 4 brother's wives and 3 each daughters and wives are educated without level; 4.23 per cent including 3 sons and one each father and daughter are below primary level, 0.85 per cent representing a mother only has read upto primary level; 12.71 per cent including 5 sons, 4 fathers, 2 each mothers and brothers and one each daughter and son's wife are middle passed; 20.34 per cent including 13 sons, 5 fathers, 3 daughters, 2 brothers and one sister are matriculates and 3.39 per cent including 3 sons and one father are diploma certificate holders. Members having a certificate of degree or above constitute only 9.32 per cent and include 8 sons and one each a daughter, a brother and a son's wife.

8.21 Regarding the occupation of the out staying persons, the survey reveals that only 22 out of 118 persons (about 18.64 per cent) are workers. They are 3 fathers, 16 sons and 3 brothers. Except 2 each of fathers, brothers and sons who are engaged in cultivation, the remaining are engaged in different services. Among 96 non-workers, 26.04 per cent are the full time students including 15 sons, 6 daughters, 3 brothers and a solitary sister; 21.87 per cent including 5 each mothers and sisters, 4 each dauthers and brother's wives and 3 son's wives are engaged in household duties and 48.96 per cent including 17 fathers, 28 mothers and one each wife and son's son are dependents. One each a father, a son and a daughter is respectively, a retired person, an infant and an employment seeking person in the town.

CHAPTER IX

Housing and Material Culture

9.1 After independence, almost all the towns and cities of each state had to confront with the heavy influx of population due to 'push and pull' factor causing shelter problem to the new immigrants and with the result, almost entire available land inside the heart of these towns were exhausted soon for the construction of new buildings to accommodate them. This tempo of immigration to Dhanbad town in search of better livelihood continued and even increased in due course and resulted into the emergence of new settlements in the outer peripheries, particularly, along roads emanating from the town towards the surrounding urban and rural areas causing land speculation.

9.2 As discussed earlier, in Dhanbad the expansion took place in the north of the railway line and in south beyond Dhansar and Matkuria after an increase in the population. Therefore, new buildings constructed in these areas have better design, ventilation and look out and are provided with all essential amenities required for the modern life. Though many of the houses in the Purani Bazar, Baramasia and other old settlements had spaciously been built, some of them lacked the amenities like septic latrines, bathrooms etc.

9.3 In order to have vivid picture of the housing and material culture of Dhanbad, data collected in the sample households are discussed in the forth-coming paragraphs. The following table shows locality-wise distribution of 225 selected households according to the type of house occupied.

TABLE IX.1

Type of houses in the selected localities :

Locality	Number of houses studied	Total number of house-holds	Separate house with Compound		Number of separate houses with-out Cmopound		Number of houses which are flats in Multi flat housing unit		Number of houses which are floors in Multi floor housing unit	
			Num-ber of houses	Prob-lem faced	Num-ber of houses	Prob-lem faced	Num-ber of houses	Prob-lem faced	Num-ber of houses	Prob-lem faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	19	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
2	47	47	18	—	28	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE IX.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	43	43	15	—	5	—	14	—	9	—
4	12	12	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—
5	7	7	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
6	17	17	2	—	14	—	1	—	—	—
7	19	19	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
8	6	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
9	4	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
10	8	8	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
11	20	20	3	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
12	10	10	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—
13	13	13	5	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Total	225	225	49	—	138	—	29	—	9	—

9.4 The table shows that 49, out of 225 households accounting for 27.78 per cent live in separate houses with compound while 60.89 per cent live in houses without compound walls, 13.33 per cent in flats of multi housing units and only 4.00 per cent in the floors of multi storied buildings. Houses with compounds are more common in locality no. 2 consisted of Jharudih, Bekarbandh and Dhaiya and locality NO. 3 covered by Bhattacharya Colony. 18 out of 47 houses in locality no. 2 and 15 out of 43 houses in locality no. 3 are having compound walls. The multi-flat and multi-floor housing units are also very common in locality no. 3. None of the households residing in these localities reported any problem whatsoever regarding the nature of vicination of the houses they occupy. The survey data also reveal that 88.00 per cent households live on the ground floors, 11.11 per cent on the first floors and only 0.89 per cent on the second floors. The following table gives the distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling in the selected localities.

TABLE IX.2

Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall and Roof

Locality	Predominant material of floor		Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof			Door and window	
	Kachcha/ Mud	Pucca	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Pucca	R.C.C./ R.B.C.	Tiles/ Asbes-tos	Thatch	Wooden or Iron	Bam-boo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	10	9	10	—	9	8	10	1	18	1
2	19	28	12	2	33	32	2	13	46	1
3	5	38	2	—	41	40	1	2	43	—
4	5	7	3	1	8	7	5	—	12	—
5	2	5	2	—	5	5	2	—	7	—
6	1	16	—	—	17	15	2	—	17	—
7	—	19	—	—	19	14	5	—	19	—
8	1	5	—	—	6	1	5	—	6	—
9	3	1	3	—	1	—	3	1	4	—
10	3	5	1	—	7	4	3	1	8	—
11	14	6	6	—	14	5	15	—	20	—
12	—	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	—
13	1	12	—	—	13	12	1	—	13	—
Total	64	161	39	3	183	153	54	18	223	2

9.5 It is evident from the above table that about three-fourth of the selected houses representing 71.56 per cent have cement floors while for the remaining 28.44 per cent houses the material of floors is predominantly mud. Burnt bricks arranged with cement are the common materials which have been used for the construction of 81.34 per cent walls in the town. Mud walls have been reported in 17.33 per cent houses and 1.33 per cent houses have walls raised with unburnt bricks. In case of 68 per cent houses, lintel R.C.C./R.B.C., which is comparatively an advanced and modern technique, has been used as the material for roof. In 24 per cent houses, the roofs are constructed of tiles and asbestos and in 8 per cent the predominant material of roof is thatch and grass. Except 2

households that have bamboo doors, a very high percentage of houses i.e. 99.11 per cent have their doors and windows made of woods and iron. The mud walls and floors are commonly found in locality no. 1 consisted of Teli tola, Sonar patti, Bauri para and Harijan colony, no. 2 formed with Jharudih, Bekarbandh and Dhaiya and no. 11 consisted of Kumhartoli and Gajuatanr. The tiled and asbestos roofs are found in locality number 1 and 11. However, 72.22 per cent thatched roofs are found only in Jharudih and Dhaiya. The locality-wise distribution of households according to the number of rooms in houses occupied by them has been furnished in the following table.

Table IX.3: Households by Number of members and Rooms

TABLE

Households by Number of

Locality	Total number of members		Total number of house-holds studied	Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
					Number of house-holds	Number of members		Number of house-holds	Number of members	
	M	F				M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	77	69	19	45	6	15	17	6	15	21
2	189	171	47	176	9	30	22	11	43	43
3	139	120	43	128	7	22	16	18	55	47
4	28	38	12	41	1	3	4	4	11	14
5	29	33	7	13	2	8	9	4	16	19
6	74	65	17	70	3	8	3	3	13	12
7	72	67	19	61	1	1	1	9	33	29
8	19	9	6	11	3	9	1	2	7	5
9	11	11	4	5	3	8	9	1	3	2
10	37	32	8	18	2	11	5	4	16	16
11	84	70	20	60	6	16	10	5	23	13
12	27	29	10	43	1	3	1	3	6	6
13	54	32	13	52	2	8	2	4	17	11
Total	840	746	225	723	46	142	100	74	258	238

IX.3

Members. and Rooms

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more			
Number of house-holds	Number of members		Number of house-holds	Number of members		Number of house-holds	Number of members		Locality
	M	F		M	F		M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
3	16	9	2	14	12	2	17	10	1
8	31	31	6	16	18	13	69	57	2
6	21	20	7	11	15	5	30	22	3
1	1	4	3	7	9	3	6	7	4
1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	2	3	6	33	28	4	18	19	6
2	9	8	2	5	6	5	24	23	7
—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1	7	8	—	—	—	1	3	3	10
3	11	12	3	14	20	3	20	15	11
1	1	5	1	4	2	4	13	15	12
3	12	5	—	—	—	4	17	14	13
30	116	110	31	107	113	44	217	185	Total

9.6 The table shows that two room houses are found in the maximum households accounting for 32.89 per cent in the town. 20.44 per cent households are having houses of one room, 13.33 per cent three rooms, 13.78 per cent four rooms and there are 19.56 per cent households with five rooms or more in their houses. Single room households are equally distributed in all localities but concentration of two rooms households are more in locality no. 2 consisted of Jharudih, Bekarbandh and Dhaiya, locality no. 7 covering shastri nagar and locality no. 3 covering Bhattacharya colony and Mining colony. Households having 3 rooms houses are concentrated in locality nos. 2 and 3, four rooms houses in locality nos. 2, 3 and 6 and five or more rooms houses in locality no. 2 only. The above table also transpires that as the size of household by number of rooms increases, the pressure of population per household decreases. The average size of family is respectively 5.26, 3.35, 2.51, 1.77 and 1.19 for one, two, three, four, five and more rooms households.

9.7 The per capita floor space available to households scattered in different localities has been highlighted in the following table:

Table IX.4: Households Classified by Locality and per capita floor space

TABLE

Households Classified by Locality

Locality	Households		Per Capita					
			1 or less than one Sq. meters		2—3 Sq. metres		4—5 Sq. metres	
	Total Number	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	19	146	—	—	3	24	6	47
2	47	360	—	—	4	30	7	59
3	43	259	—	—	6	37	9	60
4	12	66	—	—	2	13	3	19
5	7	62	2	17	3	24	2	11
6	17	139	—	—	4	30	1	4
7	19	139	—	—	2	15	1	6
8	6	28	—	—	—	—	3	14
9	4	22	1	7	2	10	1	5
10	8	69	2	16	3	31	—	—
11	20	154	3	17	11	90	2	30
12	10	56	—	—	3	22	2	11
13	13	86	—	—	4	31	3	17
Total	225	1586	8	57	47	367	40	283

IX·4

and per capita floor space

floor space						
6 –9 Sq. metres		10—15 Sq. metres		16 Sq. metres and more		
Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Locality
10	11	12	13	14	15	1
4	27	2	15	4	33	1
14	132	11	75	11	64	2
16	121	2	8	10	33	3
2	14	2	11	3	9	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	12	1	5	10	88	6
5	54	8	50	3	14	7
1	6	2	8	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	1	8	2	14	10
1	5	1	8	2	4	11
1	6	1	5	3	12	12
2	7	—	—	4	31	13
47	384	31	193	52	302	Total

9.8 The survey data reveal that per capita space in the selected households varies widely. It is just one square metre or even less for 3.55 per cent households accommodating on an average 7.13 persons; 2-3 square metres in case of 20.89 per cent households having an average of 7.80 persons; 4-5 square metres in case of 17.78 per cent households with an average of 7.07 persons; 6-9 square metres in the case of 20.89 per cent households with an average size of 8.17 persons; 10-15 square metres in case of 13.78 per cent families accommodating on an average 6.22 members and 5.81 per cent households are having their per capita space above 16 square metres to accommodate on an average 5.81 members.

9.9 Besides space for living, people also need some basic amenities like kitchen, bath room, water-tap and electricity for leading a comfortable life. The study into the availability of these amenities reveals that 32.89 per cent households do not have separate kitchen; 61.33 per cent cook their meals in separate kitchen and 5.78 per cent households share their kitchens with others. The position of bathrooms is quite unsatisfactory as 44.89 per cent households are devoid of this facility; 50.22 per cent have been provided with separate bathrooms in their houses while 4.89 per cent have to share it with others. The facility of lavatory is also not available to 32.89 per cent households; 60.89 per cent have their separate provision for latrines and 6.22 per cent share it with others. Households having no lavatory are generally occupying the houses in the peripheral areas where they overcome this inconvenience by using the vacant space available there.

9.10. Drinking water and toilet are very essential for human life and all the surveyed households are availing of these facilities either separately in their own houses or sharing them with others. 55.11 per cent households have their separate arrangement for drinking water while the remaining 44.89 per cent share it with others. As Dhanbad is prone to water scarcity, particularly during summer, the households, having their separate arrangement of tap-water have, sometimes also to rely upon, the common sources like wells and tanks. Electricity is separately available for the maximum i.e. 68.00 households. However 31.56 per cent households have to depend on the indigenous methods of lighting as electricity facility is not available to them. One household takes electrical connection from its neighbour for lighting his house. Distribution of households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status has been given in the following table.

TABLE IX.5

Tenural status of houses and duration of stay in the present residence

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of house-holds	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10+ years	19	18	1	—
2	1—4 years	1	1	—	—
	5—9 years	6	4	2	—
	10+ years	40	34	2	4

TABLE IX.5 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	5—9 years	4	3	1	—
	10+ years	39	19	2	18
4	10+ years	12	7	1	4
5	10+ years	7	2	—	5
6	10+ years	17	11	6	—
7	10+ years	19	14	5	—
8	10+ years	6	2	4	—
9	10+ years	4	2	—	2
10	10+ years	8	7	1	—
11	5—9 years	1	—	1	—
	10+ years	19	14	5	—
12	10+ years	10	8	2	—
13	5—9 years	1	—	1	—
	10+ years	12	6	6	—
Total		225	152	40	33

9.11. It may be gleaned from the above table that 152 households accounting for 67.55 per cent are living in their own houses constructed in the town; 17.78 per cent are the tenants living in rented houses and the remaining 14.67 per cent have been allotted residential quarters by the government, railway and other agencies where they are working.

9.12. So far as the duration of stay in the present residence is concerned, 94.22 per cent households are staying in the different localities for more than ten years. Of the remaining 13 households, 12 are living for 5-9 years while one household had come to Dhanbad between 1-4 years back. Of the 12 households coming between 5-9 years ago, one each belong to locality number 1 covering the area of Kumhartoli and Gajuatanr and locality no. 13 representing the Aneja colony, 4 households belong to locality number 3 formed with Bhattacharya and Mining colony and 6 households belong to locality number 2 marked with Jharudih, Bekarbandh and Dhaiya areas. A solitary household is also living in locality number 2 for 1-4 years.

9.13. To assess the material culture, a study into the availability of different types of furniture items and luxury goods becomes operative. The impact of modernisation on the life of the urbanites and the standard of their living are judged through these devices. To have an idea of the availability of these furniture items, a locality wise distribution of households by duration of residence and possession of furniture has been given in the following table:

TABLE

Types of furniture possessed

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds having no furni-ture	Number of			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Stringed Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	5 + years	19	—	8	8	—	19
2	1—4 years	1	—	1	1	—	1
	5+ years	46	2	24	23	2	40
3	5+ years	43	1	38	37	—	11
4	5+ years	12	—	8	7	—	11
5	5+ years	7	—	4	3	—	7
6	5+ years	17	—	14	13	3	17
7	5+ years	19	—	13	14	—	18
8	5+ years	6	—	1	1	—	5
9	5+ years	4	—	—	—	—	4
10	5+ years	8	—	5	5	—	8
11	5+ years	20	—	4	3	—	19
12	5+ years	10	—	8	8	—	10
13	5+ years	13	—	12	12	1	13
Total		225	3	140	135	6	183

IX.6

by the households

households having

Newar Cot	Chauki	Wooden Cot	Sofa Set	Dining Table	Wooden Almirah	Bench	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
7	14	11	6	—	—	—	
1	16	31	17	—	—	1	3
—	1	1	3	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
9	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
1	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
3	1	1	—	—	2	—	11
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	13
32	34	45	32	1	4	1	Total

9.14 It is seen from the Table IX.6 that stringed cots and cots woven with *newar* or wooden planks which are essential furniture for sitting and sleeping at night and are required both by poor and rich, have been kept in all families. Some households possess only stringed cots while a few others have a combination of two or more items. Stringed cots are possessed by 81.33 per cent households; wooden cots by 20.00 per cent; *Chauki* by 15.11 per cent; *newar* cots by 14.22 per cent and Diwan by only 2.67 per cent families in the town. Chairs and tables are also equally essential furniture which are possessed by 62.22 and 60.00 per cent households respectively, 1.78 per cent households two each belonging to locality no.7 covering shastri nagar and locality no.11 covering Kumhar toli and Gajua tanr possess wooden almirah and one in locality number 1 covering Teli toli, Sonar patti, Bauri para and Harijan colony possesses dining table. However, three households accounting for 1.33 per cent do not have any furniture whatsoever. Particulars relating to possession of luxury and costly goods by the households living in the selected localities and belonging to different religion and communities are given in the following table:

Table IX.7: Religion and Community-wise Possession of Luxury goods

TABLE

Religion and community-wise

Locality	Religion and Caste or Tribe or Commnaity		Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds possessing no Luxury and Costly goods	Number of		
	Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community			Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Wall Clock
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1. Teli Tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony		Other Community	9	1	7	5	—
	Hindu	Scheduled Caste	6	—	6	—	—
		Scheduled Tribe	2	1	1	—	—
	Christian	Christian	2	—	2	2	—
2. Jharudih, Bekar-bandh and Dhaiya (part)	Hindu	Other Community	41	15	25	13	1
		Scheduled Caste	6	4	2	1	—
3. Bhattacharya Colony and Mining Colony	Hindu	Other Community	42	3	38	26	2
	Christian	Christian	1	—	1	—	—
4. Dhaiya (part) and Mining College	Hindu	Other Community	6	1	3	3	—
		Scheduled Caste	4	—	3	—	—
	Christian	Scheduled Tribe	2	—	2	—	—
5. Chamar Toli	Hindu	Scheduled Caste	5	1	3	—	—
		Scheduled Tribe	2	—	2	—	—
6. Yateem khana and Nai Bazar	Muslim	Muslim	17	3	14	11	—
7. Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor	Hindu	Other Community	10	—	10	2	—
	Sikh	Punjabi	9	—	8	3	—
8. Dhansar	Hindu	Other Community	6	1	5	—	—

IX.7

possession of luxury goods

households possessing						
Radio	Television	Telephone	Gramophone Record Player	Cycle	Motor Cycle	Locality
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
6	3	—	—	—	—	1. Teli Tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony
3	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	1	—	—	—	—	
17	12	—	3	5	3	2. Jharudih, Bekar-bandh and Dhaiya (part)
1	—	—	—	2	—	
29	24	2	8	16	3	3. Bhattacharya Colony and Mining Colony
—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	2	—	—	1	—	4. Dhaiya (part) and Mining College
1	—	—	—	1	—	
—	1	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	5. Chamar Toli
—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	10	—	—	1	2	6. Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar
9	2	—	—	—	—	7. Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor
9	6	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Dhansar

TABLE

Religion and Community-wise

Number of

Locality	Bus	Scooter	Car	Refrigera-tor	Steel Almirah	Inverter
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Teli Tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony	—	—	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Jharudih, Bekar-bandh and Dhaiya (part)	—	6	6	3	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bhattacharya Colony and Mining Colony	—	8	4	7	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dhaiya (part) and Mining College	—	2	—	2	2	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Chamar Toli	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar	4	1	3	4	7	—
7 Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Dhansar	—	—	—	—	—	—

IX.7 *(Contd.)*

Possession of luxury goods

households possessing						
V.C.R. and V.C.P.	Truck	Tape Recorder	Three Wheeler	Trekker	Fan	Locality
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
—	—	—	—	—	7	1. Teli Tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	1	11	—	—	19	2. Tharudih, Bekar-bandh and Dhaiya (part)
—	—	—	—	—	1	
1	1	14	—	—	36	3. Bhattacharya Colony and Mining Colony
—	—	1	—	—	1	
1	—	3	—	—	3	4. Dhaiya (part) and Mining College
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	1	—	—	2	5. Chamar Toli
—	—	1	—	—	1	
2	—	11	—	—	13	6. Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar
—	—	1	—	—	7	7. Shastri Nagar and Bank Mar
—	—	2	—	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Dhansar

TABLE

Religion and community-wise

Locality	Religion and Caste or Tribe or Commnaity		Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds possessing no Luxury and Costly goods	Number of		
	Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community			Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Wall Clock
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
9. Joraphatak	Hindu	Other Community	2	—	1	—	—
		Scheduled Caste	2	2	—	—	—
10. Khatik Tola	Hindu	Other Community	8	4	3	2	—
11. Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr	Hindu	Other Community	18	6	12	5	—
		Scheduled Caste	2	2	—	—	—
12. Marwari Tola	Hindu	Other Community	10	2	8	1	6
13. Aneja Colony	Hindu	Other Community	13	1	12	7	—
Total			225	47	168	81	9

IX.7 *(Contd.)*

possession of luxury goods

households possessing							
Radio	Television	Telephone	Gramophone Record Player	Cycle	Motor Cycle		Locality
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
—	—	—	—	—	—	9.	Joraphatak
—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	2	—	1	—	—	10.	Khatik Tola
6	2	—	—	1	1	11.	Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr
—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	4	1	—	—	2	12.	Marwari Tola
9	4	—	—	4	3	13.	Aneja Colony
113	73	3	12	31	14		Total

TABLE

Religion and Community-wise

Number of

Locality	Bus	Scooter	Car	Refrigera-tor	Steel Almirah	Inverter
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
9. Joraphatak	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Khatik Tola	—	—	—	—	1	—
11. Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr	—	—	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Marwari Tola	—	2	1	2	1	—
13. Aneja Colony	—	3	1	2	2	—
Total	4	22	15	20	16	1

IX.7 *(Concld.)*

Possession of luxury goods

households possessing						
V.C.R. and V.C.P.	Truck	Tape Recorder	Three Wheeler	Trekker	Fan	Locality
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
—	—	1	—	—	—	9. Joraphatak
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	3	—	—	3	10. Khatik Tola
—	—	1	—	—	5	11. Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	6	12. Marwari Tola
1	—	4	1	1	9	13. Aneja Colony
5	2	55	1	1	125	Total

9.15. It is seen that 20.89 per cent households do not have any luxury goods listed in the Table IX.7, 74.67 per cent possess wrist watches; 36.00 per cent table clocks and 4.00 per cent wall clocks. Radios and transistors are owned by 50.22 per cent families; televisions by 32.44 per cent; Gramophone and record players by 5.33 per cent and telephonic connection is found in only 1.33 per cent households. V.C.R. or V.C.P. and tape recorders are respectively found in 2.22 and 24.44 households in the town. Though the internal as well as external communication of Dhanbad is easy, Motor cycle, Bicycle, Car and Scooter are possessed by 6.22, 13.78, 6.67 and 9.78 percent households respectively. 1.78 per cent households are having buses, 0.89 per cent trucks and 0.44 per cent each three wheelers and trekkers for hiring purposes. Refrigerators, Steel almirahs and inverters are kept by 8.89, 7.11 & 0.44 households respectively. Electric fans are kept by 55.55 per cent households.

9.16. Religion-wise distribution of luxury goods reveals that out of 47 households having no luxury goods, 44 belong to the Hindus and the remaining 3 to Muslims. No christian or Sikh is devoid of luxury goods in the selected households though the luxury goods are found with them in limited variety. Out of 9 Sikh households, all are having electric fans and radio sets, 8 are having wrist watches, 3 table watches and television sets. Similarly, out of 5 christian households all are possessing wrist watches, 2 each table watches and radio sets, one each television set and tape recorder and 4 electric fans.

9.17. The study into the correlation between the educational level of the head of households and possession of costly and luxury items indicates that the percentage of households possessing costly and luxury goods gradually increases with the increasing level of education. In other words the number of households having no luxury and costly goods is decreasing with an increase in the level of education. Thus, among the illiterate head of the households, 60.00 per cent households are not having luxury and costly goods. Also the heads with education without level 32.26 per cent, below primary 28.57 per cent primary 18.11 per cent, middle 19.51 per cent and the matriculates only 1.82 per cent are not having such items. In case of those having qualifications of degree and above, all households are possessing costly and luxury goods.

9.18. Utensils are also the indicators of material wealth possessed by the households mostly according to their economic status and rarely according to their likings. The following table shows materials of which the different types of utensils are made and also their distribution according to the religion, community and migration status of the head of households.

Table IX.8: Materials of utensils and their distribution

TABLE

Materials of utensils

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community		Migration Status	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of				
				Aluminium	Stainless Steel	Bronze	Brass	Mixed materia
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	Other Community	(a) Migrant	115	93	47	1	2	—
	Scheduled Caste		15	15	—	—	—	—
	Scheduled Tribe		2	2	—	—	—	—
Muslim	Muslim		12	11	3	—	—	—
Sikh	Punjabi		7	7	—	—	—	—
Christian	Christian		5	5	—	—	—	—
Hindu	Other Community	(b) Non-Migrant	52	44	11	2	—	1
	Scheduled Caste		8	8	—	—	—	—
	Scheduled Tribe		2	2	2	—	—	—
Muslim	Muslim		5	5	1	—	—	—
Sikh	Punjabi		2	2	—	—	—	—

IX.8

and their distribution

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of									
Alumi-nium	Stain-less Steel	Bronze	Brass	China clay	Mixed material	Porslin plates	Glass	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	
28	96	9	6	1	6	—	—	Hindu	Other Community
14	6	—	—	—	1	—	—		Scheduled Caste
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		Scheduled Tribe
2	9	1	1	—	—	8	1	Muslim	Muslim
—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sikh	Punjabi
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Christian	Christian
16	36	5	9	—	2	—	1	Hindu	Other Com runity
4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—		Scheduled Caste
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		Scheduled Tribe
—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	Muslim	Muslim
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sikh	Punjabi

9.19. It appears from the Table IX.8 that aluminium wares are invariably used for cooking and stainless steel wares for serving the meals in the maximum number of households irrespective of their caste and religion. 86.22 per cent of families cook their meals in aluminium utensils whereas 76.89 per cent take their meals in stainless steel wares. Stainless steel wares are used for cooking only in 28.44 per cent households. Bronze and Brass wares used for cooking in old days are now used for the similar purposes only by 1.33 and 0.88 per cent families respectively.

9.20. Similarly, aluminium utensils are used for serving meals only in 29.33 per cent households and bronze and brass wares respectively in 8.00 and 7.55 per cent households. Porcelain plates are used for serving meals in 5.33 per cent families, glasswares in 1.33 per cent, utensils of mixed materials in 4.00 per cent and China clay wares only in 0.44 per cent. There is nothing special in discussing the use of these utensils with reference to the caste, religion and migration status of the head of the households. Source of light and fuel by locality and the migration status of households can be assessed from the following table:

Table IX.9: Source of Light and fuel

TABLE

Sources of light

Migrant

Locality	Total number	Number using fuel					
		Electric	Coal	Kerosene Oil	Gas	Wood	Bio-gas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Teli Tola Sonar Patti Bauripara and Harijan Colony	19	—	5	—	—	1	—
2 Jharudih Bekar bandh and Dhaiya (part)	47	1	24	—	12	—	1
3 Bhattacharya Colony and Minig Colony	43	—	29	—	18	1	—
4 Dhaiya (part) and Mining College	12	—	4	2	2	—	—
5 Chamar Toli	7	—	5	—	—	—	—
6 Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar	17	—	11	1	2	—	—
7 Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor.	19	—	13	—	1	—	—
8 Dhansar	6	—	6	—	—	1	—
9 Joraphatak	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
10 Khatik Tola	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
11 Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr	20	—	17	—	1	—	—
12 Marwari Tola	10	—	3	—	—	—	—
13 Aneja Colony	13	—	12	—	5	1	—
Total	225	1	137	1	41	4	1

IX.9

and fuel

household		Non-Migrant household								
Number using light		Number using fuel					Number using light			
Electric	Kero-sene Oil	Coal	Kero-sene Oil	Cow dung	Gas	Wood	Electric	Kerosene Oil		Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		1
2	3	14	1	2	—	3	7	7	1	Teli Tola, Sonar Patti, Bauripara and Harijan Colony
18	13	16	—	1	—	2	4	12	2	Jharudih, Bekar bandh and Dhaiya (part)
33	5	2	—	—	5	—	5	—	3	Bhattacharya Colony and Mining Colony
5	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	Dhaiya (part) and Mining College
3	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	Chamar Toli
12	—	5	—	—	3	—	5	—	6	Yateem Khana and Nai Bazar
12	1	6	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	Shastri Nagar and Bank Mor.
1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Dhansar
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Joraphatak
4	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	Khatik Tola
7	10	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	11	Kumhar Toli and Gajuatanr
1	2	7	1	—	3	—	7	—	12	Marwari Tola
11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Aneja Colony
112	45	65	2	4	12	6	41	28		Total

9.21 The study into the type of fuel used in the sample household reveals that coals being easily available as also cheaper in rate are in the maximum use as fuel by both the migrant as well as the non-migrant households. The percentages are, respectively, 87.82 and 94.20. The use of electricity as a fuel is reported only by 0.64 per cent migrant households whereas cow-dungs by 5.80 per cent non-migrant households. The uses of kerosene oil and wood as fuel are respectively 0.64, 2.56 and 2.90; 8.69 in the migrant and the non-migrant households. Though the use of gas as fuel is very popular in modern days, its use is limited only to 26.92 and 17.39 per cent in the migrant and the non-migrant households respectively. This is mainly because of the easy availability of coal on very cheap rate and at the same time the workers of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (B.C.C.L.) and railway get coal free of cost for their consumption. The electricity is used for lighting in 71.79 per cent migrant and 59.42 per cent non-migrant households whereas the use of kerosene oil for the same purpose is 28.85 and 40.58 per cent respectively.



A distant view of Housing Colony.

CHAPTER X

Slums; Blighted and Other Areas with sub-standard living condition

10.1 As gathered from the Municipal sources, there is no notified slum inside the municipal area of the town but there are some area with sub-standard living conditions. Such pockets are in existence at three places in the town.

10.2 The first pocket is located at Hirapur near the Police line and is known as Hirapur *Harijan para*. Dom, Hari and Baskhor are the residents of this colony. Most of them are employed in the municipal office and are the scavenging staff. Though the municipality has provided quarters to some of them, the condition of the quarters is deplorable as none of them care for the upkeep of their houses. Pigs domesticated by them are kept close to their habitats. It causes pollution and obnoxious smells emit from the vicinity. Public hydrants and hand pumps have been provided by the municipality but they are too insufficient to feed the requirements of the dwellers.

10.3 Provisions for "Sulabh Shauchalaya" have also been made but they are always kept dirty and people often hesitate to use them. The existence of Lower Primary school is there but without students. Due to the negligence of their parents only a few children attend school off and on. Poverty may also be ascribed as one of the reasons for not sending their wards to the school.

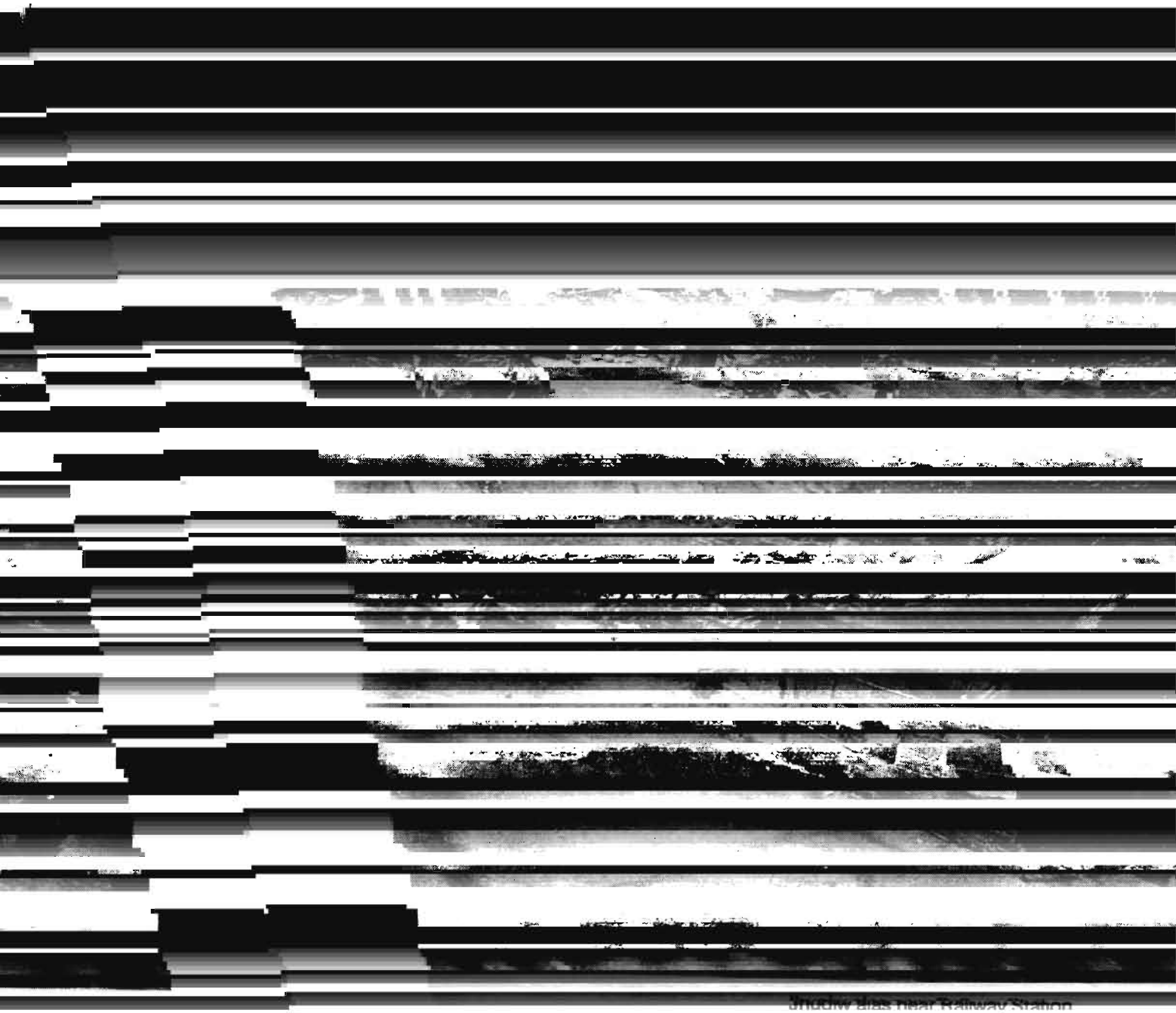
10.4 Though this place is well connected by pitched road from the main road of the town, the inner roads and lanes are in dilapidated condition and dirty. No drainage system has been provided. Health Centre is also the utmost need for them. Wine and country liquor are used by most of them but deviant behaviour is not reported. The inhabitants are peaceful and are not involved in the criminal activities. The municipality has provided the road lightings but inside their houses the residents have to make their own arrangement and use kerosene oil for lighting purpose.

10.5 The second pocket is located in Dhaiya and named as "Karanga patti" inhabited predominantly by the tribals and Goyas. The residents of this area are mostly wood workers. They make toys and similar other things and sell them in the local markets for their livelihood. Neither school nor health centre is available in this locality. Those who intend to send their children in the schools have to look for their neighbourhood. For medical treatment they have to depend upon the civil hospital. Electricity is also not available to them and they have to depend upon the indigenous methods of lightings by burning kerosene oil. Hand pumps have been installed for procuring the drinking water but the most of them are useless. No tap water has been provided in the locality. A big diameter well has been constructed by the municipality to meet the requirement of water and the well is working well.

10.6 The place is also well linked with *pucca* roads but the inner lanes and bylanes are narrow and dirty emiting an obnoxious smells. Domestication of pigs in their living places has resulted into bad living condition of the people. Provision of drains is also lacking and with the result water stagnates in the streets at many places. *Sulabh Sauchalaya* has also not been provided in the locality. The residents are not of deviant behaviour.

10.7 The third pocket of sub-standard living conditions is the refugee market where Doms, Mehtars and Haris are living. It has a primary school and public latrines but the dwellers do not utilise them properly. Children generally avoid to go to school. The public lavatories are always dirty and also health centre is lacking in this area. Municipality has provided them street lightings but in their houses, they have to make their own arrangements for lighting. The area remains dirty due to paucity of drainage system. Their tame animals including the pigs are also responsible for their dirty vicinity. For the facility of water, they have wells, tap water and hand pumps in the area.

10.8 Besides these, as it has been indicated earlier, a few more pockets of the town have sub-standard living conditions and are congested. Such earmarked areas are the places where animals are kept in the residential areas for business. During the rainy season when the paths become muddy condition of the areas become deplorable. Mosquitos make their abode and sometimes epidemics spread in these areas.



CHAPTER XI

Organisation of Power and Prestige

11.1 The elite structure of the town is composed of the senior officials of the administrative and public offices and other various institutions. The leading businessmen, lawyers and doctors are also equally respected. The ward Councillors of the municipality and the sitting Member of Legislative Assembly and the Member of Parliament too are regarded in the high esteem. Similarly, persons associated with the founding and functioning of some voluntary organisations, persons known for their learnings or dedication for the society are always on the lips of people.

11.2 Thus, for achieving a status in the society or in the urban hierarchy, many factors are binding. Personality cult, socio-economic background, reputation of the family, dedication to the society, learnings and achievements in life are some of the important characteristics to gain respect, power and prestige in the society. By virtue of these characteristics, even the past elites of the society are remembered time and again in every walk of life. In certain meetings or celebrations, the rememberance of the past elites awakes encouragements among the people. Such people are always remembered by their deeds.

Functioning of Interest Group:

11.3 The interest groups in Dhanbad town function actively throughout the year and more specially during the municipal, Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha elections. Salient particulars of the municipal councillors who contested the municipal election held in the year 1983 is furnished below:

TABLE XI.1

Ward-wise Contestants of Municipal Election 1983

Ward No.	No. of candidates contesting	Total No. of votes polled in the ward	No. of votes in favour of winning candidate	Percentage to the total votes	Name of the winning candidate
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	3	1396	723	51.99	Sheo Prasad Pandey
II	5	1438	758	52.71	Joyal Mahto
III	4	1726	943	54.63	Baban Pathak
IV	5	1398	569	40.70	Nand Kishore Mahto
V	9	1450	386	26.62	Brajendra Kishore Prasad
VI	6	2327	690	29.65	Sant Lal Singh
VII	6	1141	439	38.47	Raj Mangal Singh
VIII	2	1164	718	61.68	Puran Chandra Chaudhary

TABLE XI.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
IX	4	826	365	44.19	Garib Raut
X	7	2272	794	34.94	Janardan Singh
XI	Uncontested				Harihar Prasad
XII	5	652	342	52.45	Birendra Bhatia
XIII	2	1228	689	56.11	Ali Ashraf
XIV	Uncontested				Dr. Hafeez
XV	15	2490	418	16.79	Bimal Prasad Singh
XVI	5	996	317	31.83	Janardan Pd. Singh
XVII	Uncontested				Pashupati Nath Singh
XVIII	3	1479	832	56.25	Naresh Prasad
XIX	3	604	492	81.45	Dhananjay Singh
XX	3	1007	406	40.32	Ramjee Bhagat
XXI	10	1442	471	32.66	Madan Mahto
XXII	8	1490	794	53.29	Ashok Kr. Sah
XXIII	5	1048	742	70.80	Shambhu Ram Agarwal
XXIV	4	979	373	38.10	Radha Mohan Singh
XXV	6	1973	912	46.22	Lakshman Yadav

11.4 The above table indicates that inspite of keen contest in almost all wards, three councillors from three wards are selected uncontested. These lucky wards are XI, XIV and XVII. Straight contest took place in ward nos. VIII, and XIII only. Three corners fighting was in ward Nos. I, XVIII, XIV and XX and four corners in ward Nos. III and IX only. The maximum number of contesting candidates were in ward No. XV. Altogether 15 candidates fought election from this ward followed by 10 candidates from ward No. XXI, 9 from ward No. V and 8 from ward No. XXII. 7 candidates were contesting municipal election from ward No. X, 6 each from ward Nos. VI, VII, and XXV and 5 each from ward Nos. IV, XII, XVI and XXIII.

11.5 More than 80 per cent votes were polled in favour of winning candidate in ward no. XIX, 60 per cent in ward no. VIII and more than 50 per cent in other seven wards. Approximately, 17 per cent votes were polled in favour of winning candidate in ward No. XV where 15 candidates were in the field.

Political Mobilisation and Activities:

11.6 There are permanent offices of the different political parties in Dhanbad. The office of the Indian National Congress is located at Hirapur on the Rajendra Path, Dhanbad since pre-independence. Formerly, it was running under the name of Coalfield Congress. As reported, there are about 10,000 active and 2,50,000 ordinary members of this party. The active members are those who have at least 25 members under their control

and pay the annual subscription to the party to the tune of rupees twenty five only. The ordinary members pay only a rupee annually. People in general irrespective of caste and creed, are the members of the party. The aim of the party, as averred, is to establish the socialistic pattern of society. It is directed and controlled by the All India Congress, New Delhi. The party launches some special programmes from time to time. 'Pad-yatra' to educate the principles of congress to the countrymen, was organised by this unit sometime in the year 1978-79 and 'Jail Bharo Abhiyan' on 20.12.78 after the imprisonment of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi who later on also visited this town on 29.3.1979.

11.7 Except for their locations, the details of other parties, however, could not be made available during the survey of the town. The office of the Bhartiya Janta Party is located at J.C. Mallik Road, Dhanbad and is running under the chairmanship of Shri Nirmal Kumar Chatterjee. The office of the Communist party is located at Hirapur and that of Jharkhand Party (Binod faction) at Binod market, Hirapur. The office of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Shiboo Soren faction) is running at Telipara. The office of the Janta Party is located at Jharia in the Bihar building. The details of the Assembly election held in the year 1985 for Dhanbad constituency no. 284 are as follows:

TABLE XI.2

Assembly Elections of 1985

Name of party whose candidate is contesting	No. of votes polled in favour of candidate	Percentage to the total votes polled	Name of the candidate contesting the election
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	24,780	36.28	Surendra Prasad Roy
Janata Party	14,059	20.58	Ram Chandra Singh
Lok Dal	6.060	8.87	Raju Yadav
Bharatiya Communist party(Marxist)	4,151	6.08	Gopi Kant Baksi
Bhartiya Communist Party	3,298	4.83	Sitanshu Mukherjee
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	2,540	3.72	Nepal Rawani
Bhartiya Janata Party	1,763	2.58	Kunti Thakur
Independent (20 Candidates)	11,651	17.06	(20 candidates Md. Khurshid Khan secured 10.02%)
Total	68,302	100.00	

Total number of votes in the constituency	194,744
Number of votes polled	67,587
Number of votes rejected	715

11.8 The statement above shows that only 34.71 per cent people of the town could exercise their franchise in the assembly election of 1985. The majority of the people could not turn up due to the reasons best known to them. It is clear from the statement that the Congress candidate defeated his nearest rival belonging to Janta Party by an over-whelming majority of 15.70 per cent votes. The congress party got 36.28 per cent

votes as against 20.58 per cent polled in favour of the Janta Party candidate. Except Lok Dal and one of the independent candidates who respectively could gather 8.87 and 10.02 per cent votes, the remaining candidates got below 5.00 per cent votes in the Assembly Election held on 7.3.1985. Most of them could get only below one per cent votes.

11.9 The voting behaviour and the result of Parliamentary Election of 1985 can be visualised from the following statement:

TABLE XI.3

Parliamentary Election Of 1985

Name of the party contesting election	Number of votes polled in favour of candidates	Percentage to total votes polled	Name of candidates contesting election
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	203,909	41.37	Shankar Dayal Singh
Bhartiya Janta Party	70,438	14.29	Samresh Singh
Janta party	55,283	11.22	Suryadeo Singh
Independent	163,282	33.12	21 candidates (A.K.Roy secured 28.73%)
Total	492,912	100.00	

Total Number of votes in the Parliamentary Constituency	923,936
Number of votes polled	482,679
Number of rejected votes	10,231
Number of tendered votes	2

11.10 The statement above reveals that only 53.35 per cent people could avail of the chance to exercise their franchise during the Parliamentary election. The turn over of the voters during Parliamentary election was approximately one and a half times more than that of the assembly election. Here also, the Congress candidate could get success by defeating his next independent rival. The congress got 41.37 per cent as against 28.73 per cent votes polled in favour of an independent candidate and 14.29 per cent secured by Bhartiya Janta Party candidate. However, the Janta Party candidate also secured 11.22 per cent votes in the election. The remaining contestants got below one per cent votes in their favour.

Trade Unions:

11.11 The seeds of Trade Unionism germinate on the land of the Industrial Estates and plants grow and expand luxuriantly when properly manured by the working force of the various establishments. If function in their true perspectives, they prove themselves as effective shields against the exploitations and terrors of the employers and the managements, otherwise exhale air of disputes resulting into strikes and lockouts.

11.12 The first coal mine in India started in 1774 at Raniganj but regular coal production started in 1850 when Dhanbad-Jharia coal belt was detected as a huge treasure of coal. In the beginning, people were hesitant and avoided working in coal mines because of hazardous and inhuman conditions prevailing in the coal mines. Only the downtrodden and poor people who could not afford otherwise, accepted job as coal miners. They were harassed and exploited by their employers.

11.13 To overcome these exploitations and tortures, the Trade Union movement in the coal belt started sometime in 1920 after the formation of All India Trade Union Congress. The major Union functioning in the field was the Indian Federation of Labour within which many small unions had annexed. Prior to the formation of Indian National Trade Union Congress, many prominant Congress leaders were associated with the Indian Federation Labour. However, due to different political concepts and thinkings amongst them, the Federation had divided into different groups and subsequently, most of the small unions were being managed under the Congress leadership. But there was no unity amongst them and each was vying with other to establish his superemacy. They were either complacent or more involved in infighting than improving the lots of coal miners.

11.14 After the independence the politics of country changed and brought some consciousness amongst the coal mine workers. Board of conciliation was constituted in the year 1947 to enhance the working conditions of miners by way of raising their wage rates and providing other possible benefits.

11.15 During the conciliation Board it was felt by the unions that to combat the united strength of employers, a well knit and big organisation of coal workers was essential. Therefore, in the Indian National Trade Union Congress, a decision was taken to organise a big union of coal miners of Bihar. Consequently, a meeting of the affiliated unions was convened in 1949 and it was decided to form a big union of coal workers by the name of Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and the Indian National Trade Union Congress advised its small coal unions to merge in it. Thus the sangh was formed in 1949 which was registered under the Indian Trade Union Act on 6th February, 1951 with a small membership of 3,268 spread over only 8 collieries.

11.16 With the formation of Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Indian National Mine workers Federation and Indian National Trade Union Congress, a new chapter was added to the history of Indian coal miners and an era of emancipation started. The source of income for the union is the annual subscriptions paid by the ordinary members presently at the rate of Rs. 15/- per head per annum. The sangh shifted its headquarters from Jharia to Katras Road, Dhanbad in 1950. The names of the President and the General Secretary of the Union since its very inception in 1949 to 1.5.83 are placed at Appendix-VII.

Voluntary Organisations:

11.17 Voluntary Organisation is also an outcome of the industrialisation. Industrialisation attracts a huge influx of population for work in the industries and other related establishments. When the immigrants assemble in good number, they join together to form some trust or organisation for their well beings by raising donation. In the latter stage these trusts or organisations also open their doors for the members of other castes. In the town of Dhanbad there are a number of such voluntary organisations. Some of them have briefly been described as follows:—

Gujarat Kshatriya Samaj:

11.18 Established in the year 1949, it is an active voluntary organisation of the Gujarati

people. Initially, this organisation was started at Tisra under the patronship of Shri Arjunlal Dhanjee Rathor, Purushottam Chauhan and Purushottam Megjee Chaura. It was functioning like a club and only the castemen generally assembled in the evening and discussed social problems. After the construction of 'Shastri Sadan' in Shastri Nagar Mohalla of Dhanbad town, the office shifted from Tisra to Dhanbad in the year 1959.

11.19 'Shashtri Sadan' is utilised for the solemnisation of marriages and other social functions by the castemen. It is also lent to other castes if vacant, Gujaratis perform their marriages thrice in a year on the occasion of Basant Panchmi, Akshaya Tritiya and Saradpurnima. Several marriages are simultaneously performed during these periods. An amount of Rs. 951/ is charged for one marriage which is inclusive of three meals for 30 persons of Barat party. Extra persons have to pay at the rate of Rs. 10/- per head limited to 20 persons only. In no case more than 50 persons are allowed. Every thing is managed by the organisation itself.

11.20 The charge is Rs. 500/- per day for other communities. For the occupation of the 'Sadan', preference is given to castemen. The organisation is also running a training centre to impart training in tailoring to 30 women. Provision of indoor games has also been made there. The organisation settles the family disputes and arranges widow remarriages. For poor and ailing persons contribution is hurridly made by calling an emergent meeting of the castemen. Poor widows are sanctioned a nominal pension of Rs. 100/- each per month for their subsistence. Help is also extended to their school going children from the education fund of the organisation.

11.21 The sources of income for the organisation are the annual contributions made by the members and money received by lending the sadan for the observance of social functions. Shri Harilal Chaura is the president of the organisation. The vice-President is Shri Liladhar Hirjee Chander. The Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Treasurer are respectively S/Shri Man Mohan Muljee Chaura, Dilip Kanji Samwaria and Harsat Gopaljee Chauhan. Besides them, there are 18 members of the working committee for the smooth running of the organisation.

The Coalfield Muslim Yateem Khana:

11.22 Located in Naibazar, Dhanbad, this voluntary organisation for the Muslims was started some time in the year 1946 to give education and shelter to poor Muslim boys and girls who have no means to get their education in general and Islamic in particular. The very genesis behind this idea is to promote the basic, technical and Islamic education amongst them. This Yateem Khana was closed for some time and restarted from the year 1965. The sources of income of this Yateem Khana are mainly through individual *Zakat, Ushr* and *Chirm Qurban* at the time of *Id-ud-zoha* and *Aquiqua.*

11.23 The Organisation is also running a 'Madarasa' known as Madarsa Yateem Khana. It is affiliated with the Bihar State Madarsa Education Board, Patna. Previously, the standard of this Madarsa was upto 'Wastaniya' which has been upgraded to 'Fauquania' i.e. upto the matric with effect from the year 1987.

11.24 Presently, altogether 300 male and female students are getting education in the different standards. There is a separate section for Hafi-ze-Quoran. 50 helpless and poor students are residing in the hostel attached to the Madarsa. They are getting free food, clothing, soaps, bed sheets etc. by the Madarsa.

11.25 There are altogether seven well educated teachers to teach them. Due to the

best efforts of these teachers, students appearing at the 'Wastania' and 'Fauquania' examinations are passing with high marks. The Madrasa also organises Baz-me-Tulba for the recreation of the students and the other staff. It is proposing to impart technical education and opening a good library. To facilitate then in offering *Namaz*, a mosque has also been constructed in the premises of the Madrasa.

11.26 The annual income and expenditure of the Madrasa is regularly checked by the Majlis-e-Intazamia by appointing an eminent auditor. The audit report of income and expenditure for the year 1987 is as follows:

TABLE XI.4

Audit report of the Yateem Khana, Dhanbad

Source of income		Expenditure items	
1. Out standing balance	Rs. 38,441.79	1. Kitchen	Rs. 37,780.41
2. Income through individual donation directly at Yateem Khana	Rs. 1,735.61	2. Student's Requirement	Rs. 4,966.51
	Rs. 40,177.40		
3. Zakat	Rs. 44,917.10	3. Cleaning and light	Rs. 668.40
4. Gift	Rs.2,761.00	4. Conveyance	Rs. 910.90
5.. Chirm-e-Quarbani	Rs. 24,519.00	5. Postage and Stationery	Rs. 516.80
6. For students food	Rs. 2,745.00	6. Printing and Publication	Rs. 3,240.00
7. For tuition fee	Rs. 578.00	7. Pay of teachers and staff	Rs. 7,964.50
8. Rent from Millat school	Rs. 1,100.00	8. The amount returned	Rs. 125.00
9. Loan returned from teachers	Rs. 15,600.00	9. Maintenance and Construction of building	Rs. 3,534.25
		10. Annual audit charge	Rs. 330.00
		11. Loan to teacher	Rs. 16,500.00
		12. Bank charge	Rs. 20.00
		13. Bank Deposit	Rs. 54,150.79
		14. Cash with incharge	Rs. 2,689.94
Total	Rs. 132,397.50	Total	Rs. 132,397.50

Bal Kalyan Sammittee:

11.27 This organisation is affiliated to the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh. The samittee runs two schools namely, Rajkamal Saraswati Shishu Mandir and Rajkamal Vidya Mandir in a palatial building constructed in the premises of 3 acres of land at Shastrinagar, Dhanbad. The land alongwith a cash of rupees one lakh was donated to the sangh by one Shri Ram Mohan Agrawal in the memory of his deceased son named Raj Kamal. Both the schools have been named after his son.

11.28 The Rajkamal Saraswati Shishu Mandir was started on 20.7.1978 with only 9 children. Today the number of students has increased to 950 including girl students. There

are 27 teachers including 8 lady teachers in the school to teach the children. Classes of the Shishu Mandir are held in the morning session from 7 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. This school is managed by a working committee of 7 members including the Chairman, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The headmaster is also one of the members of the committee.

11.29 The Rajkamal Vidya Mandir has been started in the year 1984. Classes are held in the second session i.e. from 11 a.m. in the morning to 4.30 P.M. in the evening. The total strength of the student is, however, not readily available but there are 13 teachers including 3 lady teachers. Presently, it is affiliated to the Bihar Secondary School Education Board but from 1989 the students will appear at the Matriculation examination as per the syllabus of Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. Two batches of students have already passed the matriculation examination as per the syllabus of Bihar Education Board in the year 1987 and 1988. In 1987, altogether 21 students had appeared at the matriculation examination and all passed. 8 students passed with first Division, 11 with second and 2 could get third division. In 1988, altogether 22 students appeared in the Board examination. 11 were placed in the first division and the next 11 obtained marks of second division. The managing committee of this school also consists of 7 members including the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Headmaster is also one of the members of the working committee.

11.30 Besides the normal courses of education, students are also taught Moral Physical and Yogic education. Training of Judo-Karate is also given to the students. The students belonging to the age of 14 years and above have to join Officers' Training Camp continuously for three years. The training camp is organised by the R.S.S. at any convenient place in the state of Bihar Five to seven hundred persons including the party members attend the annual camp. The duration of first year camp is for 15 days, in the second year it lasts for 25 days. The third year camp is, necessarily, held at Nagpur and the duration of training is for 30 days. The entire expenditure is borne by the participants.

11.31 The building has two stories. 25 rooms are engaged for taking classes and 8 for administrative purposes. The *Vishal Kaksha* (Big hall) with an area of 400 square feet is used for arranging meetings. Constructed in 1984 by the Lok Siksha Samaj Jharia in the memory of deceased Kalawati Devi, wife of Shri Madan Lal Agrawal, this hall is named as 'Kalawati Sabha grih'. This hall was inaugurated by Shri Bala Saheb Devras on 23.6.1984. A hostel is also attached to the institution where 15 tribal students reside. They are given free food and cloths in addition to free education. 4 teachers have also been provided with free lodging with their families in Shishu Mandir. Similarly, in Vidya Mandir 5 teachers without families have been accommodated freely.

Maharaj Shree Agrasen Memorial Trust:

11.32 Formed in the year 1984 by the Marwaris of Dhanbad and Jharia, the office of the trust is located on Durga Mandir Road at Hirapur, Dhanbad. The name of the trust has been given after Agrasen, the ancestral father of the Marwari Community. This huge building has been constructed to meet the long felt need of the community for the observance of social cultural, religious and political performances. If vacant it is also given to non-marwaris.

11.33 The building has three floors. The hall is booked for Rs. 251/- a day, Rupees one hundred per day is charged for utilising the kitchen while the room rent is Rs. 40/- per room per day. Rs. 200/- have to be deposited as a security money for the use of utensils. The amount is refunded after the end of the function. The managing committee of the trust consists of one President, One Secretary, one treasurer and 51 members.

Shri Digambar Jain Samaj:

11.34 This is quite a young organisation started only 15 years ago under the patronships of Sarbashree S.P. Jain, K.C. Jain, S.K. Jain, M.P. Jain, Ramesh Jain and Subash Jain to keep the Jain Society active. Presently, there are thirty members of this Samaj. The Samaj has started construction of a big Jain temple on the Katras road at an estimated cost of nearly fifteen lakhs. The temple is expected to be completed soon. There is also a plan to construct a *Dharmashala* and a school in the premises of the temple to meet the social and educational need of castemen.

11.35 At the time of sudden distress or natural calamity, *Shanti Bidhan* is observed by burning sandle woods and maintaining austerity strictly through prescribed religious methods for quick relief. The recitation of holy *Namonkar Mantras* under the supervision of Jain saints continues for a month. Jain saints are invited from Madhuban. The Samaj is lucky to have solemnised '*Chaturmas Puja*' which is the greatest worship in the Jain religion. It is believed that the place becomes free from malevolent spirits after the performance of *Chaturmas puja* and prosperity and happiness prevail there. The Samaj always comes forward for help in cash or kind to the sufferers of natural calamities like draught or flood. It has recently sent cheque for the relief of the sufferers of Bhopal Gas tragedy.

Bhai Kanhaiya Dispensary:

11.36 It is located on the Dhanbad-Katras road in the premises of Gurdwara and managed by the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, Dhanbad. This charitable dispensary has been named after Bhai Kanhaiya who was one of the faithful followers of Guru Govind Singh. He was assigned duty of serving water to the warriors on war front. Bhai Kanhaiya was very true to his duty. During operations he used to serve water to the enemy soldiers also. He was questioned for his deeds. He replied that he could not discriminate humanity. This was appreciated highly by his Guru and thus, Bhai Kanhaiya became very famous among the people. Bhai Kanhaiya was a *'Sewa Panthi'. Sewa Panth* is also running public school and college at Jagadhra in the state of Haryana.

11.37 On an average 50 persons visit this dispensary daily. Only outdoor patients are treated here. Emergency and serious cases are referred to the Civil hospital Dhanbad. Religious minded surgeons and physicians of the Civil hospital voluntarily offer their services for an hour and half in the evening to this dispensary. A lady doctor from Lakshmi Narain Trust maternity centre also offers her honorary services for the treatment of lady patients.

Arya Samaj Mandir:

11.38 Established in the year 1933 in the Purani Bazar Mohalla, the Arya Samaj Mandir is serving the humanity by arranging and solemnising widow re-marriages, inter-caste and inter-religious marriages and rehabilitating the helpless and the abandoned women and children. It is a religious institution. It also runs the D.A.V. Higher Secondary and D.A.V. Middle Schools in the premises of the temple.

Respected and influential persons in the town:

11.39. To ascertain the influential and respected personalities in the town, devised schedules were canvassed and data were tabulated. The following table gives the list of respected persons of the town.

TABLE XI.5

Bio-Data of respected persons of the town

Sl.No.	Name	Age	Religion	Educational Qualification	Occupation
1.	Brahmadeo Singh Sharma	60	Hindu	B.A.	Editor Awaz
2.	Shankar Dayal Singh	51	"	Not Known	M.P.
3.	Satish Chandra	52	"	B.A.	Editor Janmat
4.	Harihar Prasad	51	"	Matric	Ex-Chairman Dhanbad Municipality
5.	R.C. Rawal	53	"	B.A.	Vice President Marwari Samaj
6.	A.K. Roy	48	"	B.A.	Chairman Kamgar Union
7.	Mahesh Mallik	53	"	Matric	Chairman Congress (I)
8.	U.S.Rawal	46	"	B.A.	Editor Janmat
9.	Yogeshwar Pd. Yogesh	45	"	B.A.	Ex-M.P.
10.	S.P.Dubey	45	"	M.A.	Lecturer
11.	Sidheshwar Pd. Singh	45	"	B.A.	Vice President Kisan Majdoor Union
12.	Satyadeo Singh	41	"	Matric	M.L.C.
13.	L.K.Jha	51	"	B.A.	Journalist
14.	Binod Bihari Mahto	55	"	B.A.B.L.	Ex-M.L.A. Advocate

11.40 The statement reveals that all the aforesaid respected persons are ripe in their age and are experienced personalities. All except a few are educationally qualified persons and have prestigeous occupations. Opinion regarding the attributes that conferred respect and prestive to them was sought from the people. Gentlemanliness, honesty, social consciousness and co-operative attitude are the causes for which they are respected and venerated by the people of the town.

11.41 The respondents were, like-wise, asked to mention the names of the most influential persons of the town. Altogether twenty five persons were reported as influential that also included some of respected persons noted in the preceding paragraphs. To avoid duplication the names of these persons are not given. However, their occupation, age and educational qualification are given in Table XI.5.

TABLE XI.6

Influential Persons by Occupation and Age-group

Occupation	Age-Group				Total
	25-34	35-44	44-54	55 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Advocate	-	1	1	1	3
Medical Practitioner	2	1	4	-	7
Ward Commissioner	-	1	1	-	2
Professor	-	1	1	-	2
Bus Owner	-	-	1	-	1
Govt. Servant	-	2	3	-	5
Retired	-	-	-	2	2
M.L.C.	-	1	-	-	1
Other varigated occupations	-	-	1	1	2
Total	2	7	12	4	25

11.42 The statement above reveals that among the influential persons only 8.00 per cent belong to 25-34 years age 28.00 per cent to 35-44 years and the remaining 64 per cent to above 44 years. It is also seen that among them 7 or 28 per cent are the medical practitioners followed by 5 or 20 per cent Government servants. 12 per cent influential persons are the advocates and 8 per cent each are the Ward Commissioners, professors, retired personnels and persons belonging to varigated occupations. One person each is a bus owner and a member of the Legislative Council. The levels of their education are given in the following statement:

TABLE XI.7

Levels of Education of the Influential Persons

Level of education	Age-group				Total
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 Years and more	
1	2	3	4	5	6
High School (IX-X)	-	1	2	3	6
Medical Degree	2	1	4	-	7
Graduate/Post-Graduates	-	5	6		12
Total	2	7	11	4	25

11.43 It is evident from the above statement that 24 per cent influential persons have read upto the High School, 28 per cent secured medical degrees and the rest 48 per cent are the graduates and post-graduates. Some of these influential personalities are having political back-grounds, some are associated with trusts and a few others with other institutions.



CHAPTER XII

Leisure and Recreation, Social Participation, Social Awareness, Religion and Crime

12.1 After a day long hard toiling for livelihood in the various offices and the establishments or doing tiresome work in the Coal mines and other industrial institutions when people retire to their houses by the evening, some kind of entertainments become quite imperative to avert their mental as well as physical weariness and make them fresh for yoking into new assignments on the following day. And for this the town dwellers explore various resources according to their reach.

12.2 Some people pacify this craze by listening to radios, seeing televisions or reading newspapers in their houses. A few others make provision for some indoor games like, Chess, Carrom Boards and playing Cards. Some others pay reciprocal visits to their neighbourhood and entertain themselves in the way of gossiping amidst a round of light tea. There are a few others who trek down to their near by cinema halls for their entertainment while some are the permanent visitors of clubs and libraries.

12.3 Besides these, as collected from the field during the survey, a good number of people try to forget their tiredness by consuming wines and other locally prepared country liquors suited to their pockets. The tribal inhabitants of the town entertain themselves by singing folk songs and performing dances on the beats of drums. In addition to all these, observation of the annual festivals and performance of ceremonies are unitedly solemnised for entertainment. Inspite of all these there are some others who do not forget to pay a visit to the local temples and in this respect, the women are ahead their males.

12.4 The city of Dhanbad, being headquarters of not only the district of the same name but also of Bhartiya Coking Coal Limited, has provided all kinds of recreational avenues to the people in the town. There are libraries, clubs and Cinema halls scattered in the town to cater to the needs of town dwellers. A brief discussion of these amenities have been given in the following pages.

12.5 Parks in the town are regularly visited by the elderly people and young children alike. Among them, Rajendra Park and Municipal Park attract most of the people. Municipal children's park located in Hirapur is the oldest and has been in existence since 1958. It may prove more useful for recreation, if it is developed in a planned way and be provided with all modern facilities for children's amusements. Rajendra park is located near Golf ground on the Rajendra path Dhanbad. It is a beautiful park and gives a panoramic look. It was made in 1980 by the District Board and named after Shri Rajendra Prasad, the Ist President of Republic of India. A statue of late Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the middle of the park attracts a good number of passers by. It is said that there was a postal park in Hirapur which was demolished to install electric sub-station and construction of quarters for the staff.

12.6 The children's park located in Chiragora near Railway colony is not in a good condition. Besides these parks, there are a considerable number of playgrounds in the town. Among them, golf ground and Railway play ground are important. The golf ground has been renamed as Rajendra Maidan. In the pre-independence days, the

English officers used to play golf in this ground. Presently it is used for playing foot-ball, volley ball, cricket and other sports. Several teams of players are seen playing different games in this ground in the evening.

12.7 The Railway play ground and stadium is maintained by the Railway department. It is also used for playing foot ball, volley ball and cricket. All the sports conducted by the Railway department are played in this ground. In addition to the Railway's sports, the district sports are also organised in this ground. This ground is better known as Eastern Rly. Stadium, Dhanbad. Anand Mohan Cricket Tournament 1985-86 registered with Dhanbad Cricket Association, was organised and played in this stadium. 2nd Inter Railway Junior Football Championship, 1986 was also played here. The tournament was very peaceful and conducted in a sportsmanship manner. It culminated in a colourful final on 25.10.86 chaired by the General Manager of South Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway won the Championship. Being of great pleasure for the sports lovers of Dhanbad, the game attracted a huge gathering.

12.8 Inter Divisional Railway Football Tournament was conducted in the year 1987 in the stadium. It had also attracted a large crowd. Siddiqui Memorial Tournament of Football and the District sports Club annually conduct football tournaments in this stadium. There are also small play grounds attached to the colleges and the High Schools for the exclusive use of the pupils. The 27th Inter Railway Volley ball (Men's) and 4th Inter-Railway (Women's) Volley ball championships were held at Railway Stadium, Dhanbad. Game of Volley ball generated tremendous interest of spectators and the Railways have been playing a very active role in the National Volleyball game. Quite a number of players, both men and women, from Railways have donned the Indian Colours in recent times.

12.9 The District Cricket Association organised Cricket matches at Digwadih which is located between Jharia and Sindri. It is a good ground for cricket and has been the venue for matches up to the standard of India level.

12.10 The circus show is very rare in the town. After the lapse of about 60 years, the town witnessed the 'Great Raymon' Circus show last year in 1987. As averred by the town people, the seats were never full. There was cry for free pass. The circus ran in loss due to inclement weather causing death to its cattle wealth and poor attendance of people. This was the first circus that Dhanbad dwellers witnessed in the independent India. The urbanites of Dhanbad used to visit Jharia township where 'circuswala' usually comes. Prior to this, the Hinden Berge Circus of Germany had visited Dhanbad some time in the year 1933.

Town hall:

12.11 Presently, there are two town halls in the town. The old town hall, housed in the building of District Board, was constructed sometime in 1926. Its new name now is Gandhi Bhawan. It has got *pucca* building. Government meetings are arranged in this town hall. Only 100 persons can be accommodated in the hall at a time.

12.12 The New Town hall is located on the Rajendra path near golf ground. It came into existence in 1985. Its *pucca* building, having seating capacity of about 1500 including 50 seats on the first floor in the balcony, is very attractive. Government and private meetings are organised very off and on in the town hall. Social and cultural programmes are also held occasionally.

12.13 The Kisan Bhawan is also located at the same place. It is also functioning since 1985. The building is *pucca* with 5 big rooms

on the ground and the first floor. There is a big hall on the ground floor with a capacity of accommodating more than 100 persons. Social and cultural programmes are held in the kisan Bhawan. It is also booked for the solemnisation of marriages.

Lindsay club and Library:

12.14 Some enthusiastic, active, honest and sincere persons of the town felt the necessity of a meeting place for exchanging their views for the development of their cultural and social life and consequently, the Lindsay club came into being and was named after Mr. C.J.H. Lindsay, the then S.D.O of Dhanbad. By no time, the endeavour and the honest efforts of the sincere members earned the club a high reputation among the younger generation. Days, months and years passed and the seedling grew into a plant and ultimately a shady tree with branches full of buds, flowers and fruits under the effective and dedicated nourishing cares of Late Sri Gunendra Nath Roy, Shri H.N. Chatterjee, Late Shri S.C. Banerjee, Late Shri Sukumar Dutta and Shri S.N. Mukherjee and many others.

12.15 In course of time, a temporary stage and auditorium had been constructed which had witnessed many memorable performances by famous Indian artists, writers, orators, leaders and many others. Even to-day, the stage can be compared with any of the good stages in India.

12.16 Lindsay Club and Library are located in the Lindsay road, Dhanbad .Membership is open to all but Bengalis are mainly associated with this institution. It also offers a certificate of diploma in Art. Membership fee and the donation made from time to time are the main sources of income. Main items of the expenditure are the salary to the employees, purchase of books and conduct of cultural programmes. The area of its operation is within the town of Dhanbad only.

12.17 The club library is considered to be one of the important libraries in the state with a huge collection of books on various subjects written by notable writers. Presently there are 1908 members of the library.

12.18 The membership is allowed on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. A considerable number of persons visit this library daily for reading books, newspaper and other periodicals. The Lindsay club organised a "Second Book Fair" from the 5th to 12th April, 1987 in the premises of the club. It also organised a big cultural show to celebrate the Bengali New Year from the 15th to 18th April, 1987 under the dynamic and youthful leadership of Shri Krishnadu Gupta and his associates.

Dhanbad Club:

12.19 This club was established in 1970 and is located on Rajendra path, Dhanbad. Membership to this club is, practically, restricted only to the aristocratic people and big officers of the town. There are 42 members of this club against the maximum limitation of 50. Membership is granted by election through Managing Committee after judging status of the new comers. The club promotes sporting spirits, cultural activities and recreational opportunities in the people.

12.20 Meetings of the Rotary club, Lion's club of the coalfield and service club are organised in this club. Members of the club pay Rs. 50/- per month each as an amount of membership. The attached library of the club has about 125 English books on different subjects. The club is also utilised on the occasions of some social and cultural performances. This club is affiliated to Bankipore Club, Patna and Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

Union Club:

12.21 Union Club, established in 1942, is

located on Rajendra path, Dhanbad. There are 70 members in the club and the membership is restricted to only the government officials. Each member gives an amount of Rs. 25/- per month as subscription. Outsiders are also allowed to avail of benefit from the club. An amount of Rs. 5/- is taken per month as subscription from the outsiders who can read books in the library only. Membership is granted through Managing Committee. The club provides the recreational facilities to the members besides indoor games and sports.

12.22 Main source of finance is the membership fee. Main item of expenditure is salary to the office Assistant and other employees. A handsome amount is also spent on the purchase of Newspapers and sports materials. The club remains open from 6 p.m. to 9. p.m. There is no attached library in the club.

Railway club and Library:

12.23 Railway club was established in 1925. It is located near station in the Railway Cinema compound. There are altogether 1,100 members of the club and the attached library. Each member gives an amount of Rs. 2/- per month as subscription. The club is mainly associated with the Rly. employees. The club provides recreation by sports, music and drama competitions. The Art school which offers certificate of Diploma in Art was established in 1983 by the club.

12.24 There are altogether 3,850 books in the library covering different languages namely, Hindi, English, Bengali and Urdu. Expenditures of the club and library are met from the subscriptions of members and income earned by Cinema shows. The area of operation is within and outside suburbs of the town. The club and library remain open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening. The average daily number of readers in the library comes to about 60. The librarian and the bearer are the salaried staff of the Railway Department.

State Library:

12.25 The state Library is located near Rajendra Maidan, Dhanbad. It came into being in 1956 after the formation of Dhanbad district. Before 1956 this state library was functioning at Purulia. This library, as averred by the librarian, is one of the five state libraries in Bihar. The other four state libraries are functioning in the district of Ranchi Chaibasa, Purnea and Dumka.

12.26 Sri Bijaya Nand Pandey, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, laid the foundation stone of the new building of the library on 5.4.80, Sri S. Bijoy Raghwan, the then Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, Sri B.N. Panda, District Development Officer, Sri Chandra Kishore Singh, District Engineer, Sri B.S. Pandey, District Education Officer, Sri B.K. Singh, Assistant Engineer and Tapas Kumar Mukherjee, Jr. Engineer offered their valuable assistance during the construction of the building. Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the then Chief Minister of Bihar, inaugurated the newly built building of the State Library on 26.9.80.

12.27 There are about 1,000 members of the library. An amount of Rs. 15/- is deposited as caution money by each member. This amount is refunded with the cessation of membership. The library is well furnished with a big reading hall for the readers. Newspapers and periodicals in different languages are available there. The library remains open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the morning and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening. The average number of readers per day is about 100. The library is financed by the State Govt. Main items of expenditure are salary to the staff and purchase of Newspapers and periodicals.

Gandhi Seva Sadan Library:

12.28 Gandhi Seva Sadan Library is located on the Rajendra path, Dhanbad. It was established in the year 1977. There are about 250 members in the library. Each member

gives an amount of Rs. 3/- as subscription besides Rs. 5/- as admission fee and Rs. 30/- as security money. The aim of the library is to promote recreational facilities and education for the people. It undertakes cultural programmes on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on the 2nd October besides competition on Gandhi's life and painting competition. The winners are amply awarded.

12.29 The Gandhi Research Institute has been set up in the premises of the library and is functioning since 1985. There are 5,550 books on different subjects covering many languages. Subscriptions and the rent collected from shop centres are the main source of income. The librarian and a peon are the salaried personnels. The average number of readers per day is about 100. This library is proving to be an ideal as it is based on the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

Cinema Halls:

12.30 There are four Cinema halls in the town viz. Railway Club Cinema, Ray Talkies, Kumar Talkies and Puja Talkies located at different places. Cinema is the cheap and main source of entertainment for the town dwellers and people living in the neighbouring villages and suburbs. Good films are also seen by people living in other towns of the district. Details of each Cinema hall has been furnished separately.

Railway Club Cinema:

12.31 Railway club cinema is the oldest in the town. It is located near Station. It was established in 1925 with floor area of 71 x 36 feet. The projection length of the Theatre is 95 feet. The types of accommodation by rate are indicated below:

Type of seats	Ticket rate in Rs.
Balcony	4.20
Stage	3.80
1st class	2.65
2nd class	1.70

12.32 Daily, three shows are conducted in the Theatre. The first show begins at 12 p.m. the second show at 3 p.m. and the third show at 6.45 p.m. The average number of tickets sold per day during the month preceding the month of survey, is 814. Total sale proceeds during 1978-79 were Rs. 2,73,776.10 including entertainment tax and distributor's share. Mostly Hindi pictures are exhibited in this theatre. However, Bengali pictures are also screened off and on. Stunt films and films of religious significance attract more persons among adults and aged ones respectively. Sometimes, Bengali film also attracts a large number of audience. Generally, old but good pictures are screened in the Cinema.

Ray Talkies:

12.33 The Ray Talkies is located near Bankmor, Dhanbad. It was established in 1946 with a floor area of 125 x 52 feet. The projection length of the theatre is 125 feet. The main material of the building used in walls is bricks arranged with the admixture of sand and cement. The roof is made of re-enforced cement concrete. The types of accommodation by rate are indicated on next page.

Types of seats	Ticket rate in Rs.
D.C.	5.80
Upper stall	5.25
Special	4.60
Rear stall	4.10
Front stall	2.95

12.34 Daily, four shows are exhibited in the theatre. The shows begin at 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. Mostly Hindi films are screened in this theatre. Newly released pictures are the main attraction of the audience. On an average, 850 tickets are sold per day. Total sale proceeds during 1978-79 were Rs. 13, 26, 657.95 (gross).

Kumar Talkies:

12.35 The Kumar Talkies started functioning in the year 1977. It is located in Jora Phatak, Dhanbad. It has a good building with a floor area of 200x100 feet. The projection length of the theatre is 125 feet. Daily four shows are conducted in the theatre. The shows being at 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. Only Hindi films are exhibited in the theatre. Generally newly released pictures are screened in the theatre. The types of accommodation and number of seats available by rate are indicated below:

Distribution of seats by class and rates

Type of seats	Ticket rate in Rs.	Seating capacity
D.C.	5.80	174
B.C.	5.25	185
Special	4.60	584
First class	4.10	375
Second class	2.95	92

12.36 This is the biggest theatre at Dhanbad providing accommodation for 1410 persons. The projection machine is Gaumant Kalee, 21 Model made in England which is supposed to be the second best machine in the world for the projection. Total sale proceeds during 1978-79 were Rs. 20,24, 849.80. On an average, 1,000 tickets are sold per day.

Puja Talkies:

12.37 The Puja Talkies is located on the Luby Circular Road, near Bekar Bandh. It was established in 1986 with a floor space of 6762 sq.ft. The projection length of the theatre is 98 feet. The types of accommodation by rate are given on next page.

Type of seats	Ticket rate in Rs.
Dress circle	5.80
Rear stall	4.60
Front stall	3.05

12.38 Daily four shows are screened in the theatre. The shows begin at 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. On an average, 615 tickets are sold per day. Total sale proceeds during 1978-79 could not be available as the theatre has been started in 1986. Only Hindi films are exhibited in the theatre.

Doordarshan Relay Centre.

12.39 Doordarshan Relay Centre was established at Koyla Nagar, on the outer periphery of Dhanbad in the year 1985 by the Govt. of India. It has facilitated the people within and outside Dhanbad town with entertainment programmes locally relayed. Broad casting timings are according to the programmes of Doordarshan.

Newspapers, Journals etc:

12.40 Three Hindi dailies namely Awaz, Amrit Varsha and Janamat are published from the town. One English daily 'The New Republic' is published simultaneously from Ranchi and Dhanbad. Its publication started from Dhanbad in the month of May, 1988. A Urdu daily 'Sara Bihar' published from the town is also in circulation from the month of April, 1988.

12.41 A number of newspapers, news reels, periodicals, journals, magazines etc, are received by the libraries and reading rooms managed by the different organisations and institutions in Dhanbad town and its vicinity. There are a good number of book stalls dealing in newspapers and several other periodicals besides literature on fiction, detective stories and other educative literature to cater to the needs of these various institutions. The name of newspapers and periodicals and the approximate number of copies in circulation in the town are as follows:

TABLE XII. 1

Circulation of Various papers and Periodicals in the town

Type	Name	Language in which published	Place of publication	Approximate number in circulation
1	2	3	4	5
Daily	Amrit Varsha	Hindi	Dhanbad	500
	Janamat	"	"	5,000
	Awaz	"	"	10,000
	Hindustan	"	Patna	1,000
	Nav Bharat Times	"	"	1,000

TABLE XII.1 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5
	Aryavart	Hindi	Patna	500
	Aaz	"	"	500
	Hindustan	"	Delhi	300
	Janasatta	"	"	300
	Nav Bharat Times	"	"	300
	Sara Bihar	Urdu	Dhanbad	200
	Hindustan Times	English	Patna	300
	Indian Express	"	Delhi	300
	Statesman	"	"	200
	Telegraph	"	Calcutta	500
	Amrit Bazar Patrika	"	"	300
	The Indian nation	"	Patna	200
	The Times of India	"	"	350
	The New Republic	"	Dhanbad	300
	The Times of India	"	Delhi	250
Weekly	Illustrated Weekly	"	Bombay	100
	Sunday	"	Calcutta	100
	Blitz	"	Bombay	75
	Raviwar	Hindi	Calcutta	1,000
	Dharmyug	"	Delhi	500
	Hindustan	"	"	200
	Blitz	"	Bombay	150
	Mayapuri	"	Delhi	800
	Filmcity	"	Bombay	400
	Sun	English	Delhi	50
	Desh	Bangla	Calcutta	300
Fortnighty	Maya	Hindi	Allahabad	1,500
	India Today	"	Delhi	1,000
	Dinman	"	"	300
	Sarita	"	"	1,000
	India Today	English	"	500
	Front Line	"	Madras	150
	Filmfare	"	Bombay	100

TABLE XII.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5
	Employment News	English	Delhi	300
	Madhuri	Hindi	"	150
	Manorama	"	Allahabad	800
	Mukta	"	Delhi	100
	Champak	"	"	500
	Sananda	Bangla	Calcutta	250
Monthly				
	Sarika	Hindi	Delhi	200
	Manohar Kahaniyan	"	Allahabad	1,500
	Kadambini	"	Delhi	500
	Nutan Kahaniyan	"	Allahabad	500
	Nandan	"	Delhi	1,500
	Parag	"	"	700
	Chanda Mama	"	Madras	500
	Pratiyogita Darpan	"	Agra	500
	Probe	English	Allahabad	100
	Stardust	"	Bombay	100
	Reader's Digest	"	Delhi	75
	Science today	"	Bombay	75
	Carrier competition times	"	Delhi	300
	Navkallav	Bangla	Calcutta	300
	Alok Path	Hindi	Allahabad	500

12.42 It is vividly seen from the above list that Awaz, a Hindi daily is in the maximum circulation in Dhanbad town and its vicinity. The Janmat, with a daily circulation of five thousand copies comes in the second position. Amrit Varsha appears to be in its state of infancy. Among other daily papers, with a circulation of one thousand copies, are Hindustan and Nav Bharat Times, published from the state Capital.

12.43 Similarly, among weekly magazines, only Raviwar, published from Calcutta that a circulation of one thousand copies followed by Mayapuri of Delhi publication which accounts for a sale of 800 copies. However, Dharmayug retains its third position among weekly magazines with a sale of five hundred copies only.

12.44 Among the fortnightly papers, Maya and Manohar Kahaniyan, published from Allahabad and Nandan from Delhi, command the first position by their sale of one thousand

and five hundred copies each. The second position is retained by Sarita and India Today, published from Delhi. One thousand copies of each fortnightly papers are circulated in the town and its suburbs. In the third position come Manorma and Parag with their respective sale of eight and seven hundred copies. Both are published from Allahabad.

Leisure time activities:

12.45 The leisure time activities of only workers, constituting 23.90 per cent population have been taken into consideration during the survey. Among them, many get themselves engaged in their household duties during their leisure period, some are engaged in tuition and teach their students, some are fond of attending libraries and clubs. The leisure time activities as returned during survey are of variegated natures. Some people devote their leisure hours in party works, some in article writing and some in getting trainings at T.V. Centres. Some other types of leisure time activities performed by them are novels reading, study of religious books, gardening, indoor and outdoor games, private medical practices, playing cards, doing part time business and attending the calls of social works. These activities mainly depend on the mental height and economic condition of the workers. They get relaxed either way. As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, many people spent their leisure time by visiting cinema, gossiping with neighbours, solving some social problems and even enjoying drinks.

Family planning:

12.46 These days the concept of family planning has become very popular in India. The Government is very keen for the successful implementation of this programme on the country level. People are also aware and want to have small family to lead a happy life. Almost all the sample households are aware of the family planning measures.

12.47 Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons classified by religion, case/tribe/community and educational level have been shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.2

Desirable number of children, religion and educational level of informants.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Educational Status	Total Number	Number reporting desirable number to be: Son—1 Daughter—1	Son—2 Daughter—1	Son—3 Daughter—2	Number unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU						
Scheduled Castes	Illiterate	13	4	6	3	—
	Literate upto Matric	6	3	2	1	—
	Matric and above	4	2	1	1	—

TABLE XII.2 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Tribes	Illiterate	1	—	1	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	—	2	—	—
	Matric and above	1	—	1	—	—
Others	Illiterate	19	3	12	4	—
	Literate upto Matric	62	29	26	7	—
	Matric and above	86	33	49	4	—
MUSLIM						
Mohammedans	Illiterate	6	—	1	3	2
	Literate upto Matric	8	3	4	1	—
	Matric and above	3	1	2	—	—
SIKH	Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	5	3	2	—	—
	Matric and above	4	3	1	—	—
CHRISTIAN						
Scheduled Tribes	Illiterate	1	—	1	—	—
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	—	—	—
	Matric and above	2	2	—	—	—
Total		225	88	111	24	2

12.48 As regards desirable number of sons and daughters, the table above shows that 39.11 per cent are in favour of one son and one daughter, 49.33 per cent desire for two sons and one daughter, 10.67 per cent have a craze for three sons and two daughters and only 0.89 per cent do not mention any desirable number. Attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures has been reported to be positives. In some cases, informants have reported weakness and excess bleeding as after effects of the adoption of the family planning measures. According to some of the town people, family planning should be binding on all irrespective of creed and faith. They feel that population explosion, if it is a national problem, may be dealt with patriotic spirit. Birth rate may be lowered down by adopting the devised methods of family planning.

Indian Social Legislations:

12.49 Survey data reveals that 72.89 per cent people have knowledge about Indian Social Legislations while 27.11 per cent are unaware of it. Among the informants who have knowledge about Social Legislations, 9.15 per cent are illiterates, 53.05 per cent literate upto Matric level and 37.80 per cent have read beyond matric standard. Likewise, among the informants who have no knowledge about

social legislations, 47.54 per cent are illiterates and 52.46 per cent have got education upto Matric standard. The Indian Social Legislations, such as Hindu succession Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Dowry prohibition Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Untouchability Offence Act, Abolition of Bonded Labours are known to the informants who have favourable response about social legislations.

12.50 These social Legislations are bound to tone up social and economic conditions of the country. Dowry prohibition Act has not been implemented successfully so far. The prevalence of dowry in the society is the most burning problem before the Government as well as the general public. Untouchability Offence Act, Abolition of Child labours and Abolition of Bonded labours have been supported by many of the informants.

Religious Institutions:

12.51 There are ample number of temples, mosques, Churches and Gurudwaras in the city. Hindus offer worship in the temples. The muslims nod their heads in the mosques. The churches witness the weekly gatherings of the Christians on each Sunday. And recitation of Gurugranth is made every day by the Sikh, in Gurudwaras. It will be thus worthwhile to describe a few temples and other places of worship to have a clear idea of the religious life in the town.

Durga Temple:

12.52 Dedicated to the Goddess Durga, it is one of the most important and the oldest temples in the town located in Hirapur. It is very close to Dhanbad-Govindpur Road. Its history dates back to the second decade of this century. Initially, Sri Mohini Mohan Mukhopadhayay started the worship of Durga at his own residence. In due course, some more people participated in the worship and ultimately thus developed an idea to construct a temple. Consequently, with the help of local people, the structure of the temple was erected in 1920 on the land donated by the Kataras Estate.

12.53 The Marwaris, the Gujaratis and the Punjabis donated generously and the construction of the temple was completed in 1926. Among the donors, the names of Sri J.C. Mallick and Sri Dhirendra Nath Singh were more prominent. A fair is regularly held at the temple during the festival of Durga Puja. In the early days, the Kurmis, the Telis and the Mahtos used to present folk dance which attracted a large crowd from the rural areas. Even today they are remembered by old people.

12.54 The fair lasts for three days. Bengali drama and documentary films are shown to the fair visitors. Even today, the old dramas had significant place in the district owing to the dramatic interest of the people. Sri K.C. Chatterjee was mainly associated with the dramas and is still surviving in the age of 96 years. Sri P.C. Bhattacharya, the then head pandit of Dhanbad High School was the priest to perform worship. His eloquency in the correct recitation of *mantras* was very famous during those days.

12.55 Lakshmi, Kali and Jagatdhatri Pujas are the main festivals of the temple which are marked with the crowd of local people. People from 15-20 kms. distance come on foot to visit these fairs. The women having children in their laps also do not miss the chance to avail of the opportunity. It is the only place of worship and the attraction of the crowd in the town. Presently, Sri Ghatak Babu, an octogenarian, is the priest of the temple. He is so devoted to the temple that he starts dancing during Arti even in his ripe age.

Hari Temple:

12.56 Situated in Hirapur, this temple is also

very old and contemporary to the Durga temple. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, it was also constructed in 1920 with the joint efforts of Sri Ashwani Mukherjee and Sri Shekhar Ghosh on the land donated by the *raja* of Jharia. The compound wall of the temple was constructed in 1925 with the kind efforts of Shri Ahad, the then S.D.O. of Dhanbad. Just opposite the Shiva temple a new temple dedicated to Radha-Krishna was constructed in due course. Made of Ashtadhatu, (eight metals) the idols of Radha and Krishna were donated by the ancestors of Shri Sudhir Kumar Mallik and the installation was made by one Shri Bhagirath Brahmachari. Another Hanuman temple had also, recently, been constructed in the premises by donation made by the Marwaris under the patronage of Shri Shyam Lal Goel who also functions as a secretary of Hanuman temple Committee.

12.57 Three notable festivals viz. Shivaratri and Maghe purnima are celebrated in this temple. The *Rath yatra* is also conducted in the month of *Asharh*. Three types of *Bhogas* namely, *Chura Bhoga* at 10 a.m., *Anna Bhoga* at 12 p.m. and *Poori Bhoga* at 9 p.m. are offered to the deities daily by the priest. The *Mangal Chandi* puja is performed in the month of Jeyestha on every Tuesday. It attracts a large gathering of lady devotees. During Durga puja, thousands of devotees gather to pray the goddess of Durga and other deities. For the maintenance of the temple, there are 2 *purohits* and 2 *Malis*. Expenses are met through rent collected from the shop belonging to the temple.

Kali Bari:

12.58 The Kali Bari is also situated in the compound of the Hari Temple. Sri Maharajjee of Ram Krishna Mission laid the foundation stone of the Kali Bari on the auspicious eve of the *Basant Panchami* in 1981. Within a year the construction work of the temple was finished and the marble statue of mother Kali was installed in the temple on the day of Falgun Shukla Saptami in 1982. A sum of about rupees 2 lacs was spent on the construction of the temple as well as the installation of marble statues of Mother Kali, Ram Krishna paramhans and Goddess Sharda. The big statue of Kali is in the middle flanked in both sides by the small statues of Ram Krishna and Sharda.

12.59 The Kali Bari Trust with five members was formed on 24.7.87 with a view to maintain daily affairs and for the extension of the temple. The Kali puja, celebrated on the occasion of the Dipavali, is the main attraction of the devotees. The annual function of the temple is held on the Basant puja Panchami every year. Religious lectures delivered by Swamijis of Ram Krishna Mission, Belur Math and other missions alongwith the music programmes in the morning and evening attracts a huge gathering. The trust has also started social services and the child's welfare centre, the Maternity Centre and the Immunisation Centre for the benefit of the town people. Eminent doctors of the town render free services bi-weekly. These centres have become very popular in the town. A donation of Rs. 2000/- a month is regularly received by the Trust from Shri Raju Jalan of Dhanbad for the purchase of medicines.

12.60 The Bengalis are the main devotees of the Kali Bari though others are also allowed to worship. Mother Kali is loved and invoked with reverential awe by Her devotees. Many devotees (Sadhakas) sing in Her praise and these devotional songs stand unequalled for force, simplicity and depth of expression of the devine Motherhood. These appeal to the heart of the people.

Khareshwari Durga Mandir:

12.61 This temple is located near Rajendra park and was constructed in the year 1977. The main deities inside the temple are Ram, Krishna, Shiva, Hanuman, goddess Kali and Durga. Shri Shri 1008 Shri Dharnidhar

Khareshwar Maharaj had taken initiative for the construction of the temple. Durga Puja, Kali puja, Shivaratri and Janmasthami are the main festivals observed in this temple. The Shivaratri festival attracts, comparatively, larger crowd. An eleven membered Durga Mandir Committee has been constituted for the maintenance of the temple. Shri Sudama Prasad is the Secretary of the Committee. The priest of the temple is paid Rs. 100/- a month for his services rendered to the temple.

Manas Temple:

12.62 The Manas temple complex is located in Jagjivan Nagar. Built in 1980, it is a beautiful construction of modern art. Sri Ram temple gives the glimpses of 'Ram Darbar' consisting idols of Ram, Lakshman, Sita and Hanuman. Jagannath Darbar consists of idols of Jagannath, Subhadra and Balram. God Shiva and goddess Durga in small temples are situated on both sides of the Ram temple. In the opposite direction of the Manas temple, there are three beautiful small temples dedicated to Hariharputra (Aiyappam temple) Balajee and Garur. The Manas Manch, a raised terrace, has also been constructed beside the Aiyappam temple for delivering religious lectures on the epic of Ramayan.

12.63 The Manas temple complex was built by the Manas prachar samiti having 26 branches in the district with its headquarters at Dhanbad. People from Madras and Kerala are associated with the Aiyappam temple and perform Aiyappam puja in the month of January. People from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are associated with the Balajee temple. The worship of Balajee which is called 'Brahmoutsava' is performed in the month of March. The annual function of the Manas pracher Samiti is organised in the month of April for the last 18 years. Learned persons from all over India participate in the function.

12.64 The Tulsi Jayanti is also celebrated with enthusiasm in the month of August every year. Kavi Sammelan, Children's competition on the *Jhanki* of the Ramayan are conducted on this occasion. One priest for Ram temple and two for Harihar putra and Balajee temples are employed for the worship.

Kali Temple:

12.65 This temple is located in puranibazar, Dhanbad. It is also the oldest temple in the town. The enquiry reveals that the temple was built in the year between 1900 and 1902 by one Shri Tara Chand Bhattacharya, the ancestor of Shri Raghunath Bhattacharya, the present priest of the temple. Expenses of this temple is met from 'Dan' offered from time to time, by the devotees. The routine pujas and other 'Archana' are performed regularly in the morning and evening. Kali puja, on the occasion of Deepavali, is the main festival of the temple. Devotees in large number, attend the temple and offer their prayers everyday. Gathering is more in the evening.

Mahabir Temple:

12.66 Mahabir Temple is also located beside the Kali Temple in the puranibazar. This is also an old temple in the town. Sri Chetu Pandey had built this temple. He hailed from Varanasi. Rajendra Upadhayay is the head priest of the temple. Sri Kamal Dudhani of Govindpur meets the expenses of the temple at present. On every Tuesday and Saturday it attracts a huge gathering.

Ratneshwar Temple:

12.67 Ratneshwar Temple is also one of the oldest temples of the town. This temple was built by Shri Ratanjee Bhagwan hailing from Gujarat. Shiva, Parvati, Ganesh, Kartik, Ganga, Hamuman and Shitlajee are the main deities of the temple. Shivaratri and Saraswati puja are the main festivals of the temple. The temple has its own Dharmashala for pilgrims. Only electric charge is taken from the boarders at the rate of Rs. 2/- per day for a

single room. The expenses of the temple are met by the Trust and Shri Jaswant Owra is the Secretary of the trust. Sri Kamal Upadhayay is the head priest of the temple.

Sri Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple:

12.68 This temple is located at the temple road, Dhanbad. It was built by Smt. Gini Devi in the memory of Late Shri Manoharlal Satnalika in the year 1977. All the expenses of the temple are met by the family members of Late Sri Satnalika. The main deities of the temple are Hanuman and Ram. Ram Navmi festival is celebrated with full pomp and gay.

Ganeshi Lal Sri Ram Temple:

12.69 Ganeshi Lal Sri Ram Temple was built in 1975. It is located in Joraphatak. The temple has a big compound. Expenses of the temple are met by the Ganeshilal Lok Seva Trust. 'Dan' is also accepted in the temple. There are two separate temples viz. Ram temple and Shiva temple in the compound. The Ram Temple has idols of Lord Ram, Sita and Hanuman while in Shiva temple idols of Shiva, Parvati, Ganesh, Kartik and Nandishwar have been installed. Ram Navami, Krishna Janamastami, Maha Shivaratri, Durga puja and Navratri are the main festivals of the temple. 'Akhand Hari Kirtan' Ramayan, and Bhagwat *paath* are often arranged in the temple hall. Sri Bishwambhar Dayal Mishra is the head priest.

Lakshmi Narain Temple:

12.70 Lakshmi Narain Temple is located in Dhansar, Dhanbad. It was built in the year 1956 by Sri B.P. Agarwal. It is a big and beautiful temple of the town. The idols of Lakshmi and Narain are installed in the temple. Two small temples one each belonging to Durga and Shiva are also situated in the compound. Krishna Janmashtami, Shivaratri and Durga puja are the main festivals of the temple. The temple attracts a large crowd on the occasion of Janamashtami. A large number of devotees gather at the time of 'Arti' in the evening. Specially ladies spend their leisure time in this temple with devotion in the evening. Expenses of the temple are met by the owner of the temple.

Religious Centres for Muslims:

12.71 At present, there are six Mosques for the Muslim residents of Dhanbad. Any body visiting the city can have a glance of the centrally located "Jama Masjid" in the new station colony, Dhanbad. It is the central mosque of the town and is also biggest in size. It is stated to have been established in the year 1904, but its renovation in the present shape was done in 1920 through subscription made by the local people. It is the main place of Worship for the Muslims in the city. Besides the daily Namaz, a special Namaz is performed in the mosque on the eve of Id festival.

12.72 On Friday, almost all the Muslims of the town assemble in the mosque for mass prayer before the Juma namaz which begins at 1 p.m. The average number of participants at the mosque in each prayer is about 50, but on Friday, there is a mass prostration and about 1,000 persons attend this function. Only the members of the Muslim community are allowed to enter the prayer hall for prostration. Last Friday of Ramzan is called Albida and on this day the mosque attracts a large crowd of the people. There are one Imam and two Moazzims for the maintenance of mosque. They are paid staff. Maulana Aziz is the Imam of the mosque. There is a committee to look after the management. Mohammad Safi is the Secretary of the Committee.

12.73 The Rent collected from the masjid shops and donations made by generous persons are sources of income for the mosque. In addition to Jama Masjid, there are five more mosques in the town, namely,

purana station, T.C. compound, Manaitanr, Haidri and Naibazar Bhattah Maszid. There is also an Idgah in Naibazar area.

St. Anthony's Church:

12.74 St. Anthony Church, named after its first patron St. Anthony, was built in 1920. It is a Roman Catholic church and is situated in Hill Colony, Dhanbad. It covers mainly urban areas. Its branches are at Sindri, Tundi and Kumardubi. Its headquarters is at Jamshedpur. The church has also started social services. It has established a Leprosy Control Centre, at Govindpur and a vocational training centre, at Gomoh for the benefit of lepers. There are altogether 200 employees in all centres to look after the patients coming from entire district. Clinics are also running in the premises of the church for the benefit of the patients.

12.75 One High School is running in the premises of the church. Cultural programmes are also organised on the eve of Christmas. A Christmas get-together was organised on 20.12.87 in this church. The two-hour long function entertained the audience with music and cultural items. Facilities for outdoor games like football, hockey, cricket etc. are provided to the students of the school. Easter and Christmas are the main festivals of the church that attract a large crowd of the Christians. A festival in the name of St. Anthony is also organised once in a year on every 12th or 13th of June.

St. Mary's Church:

12.76 St. Mary's church is also situated in the Hill colony. It is older than St. Anthony's Church. John. Soy, the Father of the church, is a Munda of Khunti in Ranchi district. He is married and living with his family. Special programmes on the birth day of St. Mary are arranged in the church. Easter and Christmas are the main festivals. Prayers are offered in the morning and evening. This church also extends equal help to St. Anthony church in the treatment of lepers.

Dhanbad Gurudwara:

12.77 The Dhanbad Gurudwara is situated on the main road near Bankmor. The foundation of the original Gurdwara building was laid on the 16th of January 1921 when the Holy Granth Saheb was placed. The building was completed in the year 1925, when regular ceremonies started functioning under the management of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

12.78 The original building is consisted of a main hall, with four rooms in the corners and three veramdahs on the east, west and south sides. A well was also dug in 1922. In the year 1938, galleries were constructed over the Veramdahas and in the early 1960's the front veramdah was included in the main hall and acommodious porch constructed in front with liberal donations from Dewan Bahadur Waliram Taneja. A room for Guru Ka Langer (Kitchen) was built in 1930 on the western side of the Gurdwara building. In order to secure some regular income for Gurdwara, two quarters were built in 1935-36 on the south-west portion of the Gurdwara land adjoining the main road, facing towards the east. In 1945, two more quarters were built on the Gurdwara land and one more big quarter was again built in 1954.

12.79 The Dhanbad Central Gurdwara had celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the month of November, 1975. Guruwani, Kirtan and *paath* are conducted in the morning. *Saheed Diwas* and the birth day of Guru Har Govind Singh are celebrated in the Gurdwara.

Gurdwara Singh Sabha:

12.80 Gurdwara Singh Sabha is situated in Guru Nanak pura, Joraphatak, Dhanbad. It was built in 1963 by *Sangat* (general people). Expenses are managed by the Committee.

Guruwani continues from 4 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. Kirtan from 5.30 a.m. to 7. 30 a.m. and *paath* from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. *Shaheed diwas* and the birth anniversary of Guru Har Govind Singh are the main festivals of the Gurdwara.

Festivals:

12.81 Besides these, the occasions of social and religious festivities also provide a good opportunity for entertainment and passing time. Occasions like birth and marriage warrant a gathering of relatives, friends and the neighbours. These occasions are always reciprocated in good spirit. People enjoy a good deal by arranging cultural programmes and serving commensality.

12.82 Similarly, the religious festivals are also celebrated jointly. Though Rakshabandhan, Nag Panchami, Bat Savitri, Anant Varta, Makar Sankranti, Jitia etc. are celebrated individually in their houses, the exchange of 'prasads' is generally done in the vicinity and people enjoy it merrily.

12.83 But festivals like Durga puja, Holi Deepawali, Shivaratri, Basant panchmi and Chhath are celebrated jointly. The festival of Du ga puja is solemnised on the 10th day in the second fortnight of Aswin (September-October). Virtually, this festival starts from the first day of the second fortnight by putting a *kalash* (earthen pot) at the place where the image of Goddess Durga is to be installed on the 7th day. Actual festival starts after installation of the image of Goddess Durga and continues upto 10th day i.e. the day of immersion of the image. Various cultural and religious performances are arranged to entertain the town folk.

12.84 Holi is also one of the most important festivals celebrated by Hindus in the month of *phalgun* (February-March) on the concluding day. Persons working outside generally come to their homes at this occasion. A heap of dry wood and cowdung cakes are ablazed to remember the death of Holika and the 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 pay friendly visit to their friends and relative and relish various preparations.

12.85 Deepawali, the festival of lights is observed on the moonless night in the month of Kartika (October-November) by lighting their houses with earthen lamps. Goddess Lakshmi is propitiated during this occasion. Specially, the businessmen observe this festival with special care and ebullition and distribute sweetmeats. Cultural programmes are performed in the front of the image of Goddess Lakshmi which is destroyed in water on the following day.

12.86 Shivaratri festival is observed on the 14th day in the second fortnight of phalgun (February-March) by the women folk by observing 24 hours fasting and pouring water on the phallus of Lord Shiva. Milk is also poured on the image. This day is remembered as the day of marriage of Goddess Parvati with Lord Shankar. Huge gathering is seen in all Shiva temples in the town where local people assemble according to their convenience.

12.87 Basant Panchami is solemnised on the 5th day in the second fortnight of Magh (January-February). Saraswati puja also falls on this day. Images of Mother Saraswati, the Goddess of learning, are installed at various places in the town. The educational institutions take special care to solemnise this festival. Goddess Saraswati is worshipped with great veneration and images are destroyed in water on the following day. People play with dry colour and enjoy much by singing *holi* songs.

12.88 The *chhath* festival is observed twice in a year in the months of *Kartik* (October-November) and *chait* (March-April) which are respectively known as *Kartiki* and *Chaiti*

Chhath. As it falls in the cold month, *Kartiki Chhath* is more common in the town. This festival is observed by offering water and 'Prasad' to the setting and rising Sun in the evening of sixth and morning of the seventh day respectively.

12.89 The muslim population of town observes Id-ul-Fitre just after the completion of their fasting for thirty days in the month of holy Ramzan. Mass Id prayers are offered to God. People exchange greetings during this period. The other festival observed by them is the Id-uz-zoha which is solemnised to remember the great sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim a prophet of God. Muharram, a festival of grief, is also observed by them to remember the murder of Hazrat Imam Hussain in the Islamic battle of Karbala.

12.90 The tribal people observe Sarhul, and other festivals according to their custom. Sikhs and Christians also do not lag behind in this regard and observe their religious festivals regularly. All sections of people co-operate each other in the observance of various festivals.

Crime:

12.91 There are two police stations in the town. The first known as Dhanbad Thana is located on Kachhari road and the second known as Bankmor Thana on Bankmor. The Dhanbad Thana which is located beside the S.P. Office is headed by the Inspector of Police while the Thana at Bankmor by the Sub-Inspector of Police. The Dhansar Thana mainly covers the rural areas. The Superintendent of Police, Dhanbad is the head of the Police Administration for the whole district.

12.92 A statement giving the number of criminal cases registered and challaned in the town during the year 1986, as reported by the Inspector of Police, Dhanbad Thana, is furnished below:

TABLE XII.3

Challaned Criminal Cases In Dhanbad Police Station

Year	No. of criminal cases			
	Type	Registered	Challaned	
1986	Robery	1	3	(persons)
	Burglary	29	15	"
	Theft	89	22	"

12.93 It is clear from the above statement that during 1986 the maximum number of thefts was registered in the Dhanbad Thana but only 24.12 per cent persons were challaned in theft cases. The majority of the cases were cleared off from the police station itself. Among the burglary cases 51.72 per cent were charge sheeted and in one robbery case three persons were challaned by this thana.

12.94 A statement showing the number of criminal cases registered and charge sheeted in the town during the year 1984, 1985 and 1986 as reported by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bankmor Thana Dhanbad has been given in the following table.

TABLE XII.4

Criminal Cases Reported In The Bank Mor Police Station

Year	Type of criminal cases								
	Murder	Decoity	Loot	Burglary	Theft	Rioting	Vehicle Lifting	Miscel-laneous	Total
1984	2	2	6	11	23	12	4	-	60
	(2)	(1)	(1)	(5)	(6)	(12)	-	-	(27)
1985	5	3	14	18	39	4	8	-	91
	(4)	(1)	(9)	(2)	(13)	(4)	(2)	-	(35)
1986	4	2	8	21	49	11	7	193	295
	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(10)	(5)	(1)	(119)	(144)
Total	11	7	28	50	111	27	19	193	446
	(8)	(3)	(13)	(10)	(29)	(21)	(3)	(119)	(206)

N.B. Figures in Parenthesis show the charge sheeted cases.

12.95 The table shows that altogether 446 cases were registered in the Bankmor Thana during the last three years and the thefts and burglaries were the main cases after cases recorded under miscellaneous head. The maximum number of cases of murder, loot and rioting cases are charge-sheeted. Other cases are generally cleared off from the Police Station itself. Particulars of criminal cases filed in the courts of Dhanbad could not be available in the rapid survey.

12.96 The District Jail is located in Hirapur near Court. It provides accommodation for 520 prisoners. In the year 1986, a total number of 204, 217 persons were imprisoned in the jail. A total number of 3,57,719 prisoners were accommodated during 1978-79. Their crime-wise statistics are as follows:

TABLE XII.5

Crime-wise Statistics Of Dhanbad Jail

Nature of Crime	No. of Prisoners
Murder	38,476
Theft	62,121
Dacoity	61,011
Arms Act	38,471
Kidnapping	11,113

TABLE XII.5 *(Concld.)*

Number of Crime	Number of Persons
Excise act	85,323
Rape	4,310
Without ticket	4,241
Attempt to murder	27,700
Dadagiri	4,710
Lavarish	11,912
Mahajani	8,331
Total	3,57,719

12.97 It may be seen from the above table that the maximum number of persons have been courted imprisonment for offences under Excise Act, followed numerically, by theft, dacoity, murder, offences under Arms Act and attempt to murder. More than ten thousand *lavarish* persons were also imprisoned alongwith above eight thousands *mahajani* culprits. Prisoners of other offences are below five thousands.

12.98 Number of prisoners accommodated during 1986 by duration of imprisonments is as follows:

TABLE XII.6

Duration of Imprisonment In The Jail

Duration of imprisonment	No. of prisoners
Less than 6 months	1,09,865
6 months to 1 year	48,145
2 to 3 years	31,052
4 to 5 years	12,415
6 to 10 years	2,740
Total	2,04,217

12.99 The duration of imprisonment for 1.34 per cent prisoners was 6 to 10 years, for 6.08 per cent 4 to 5 years for 15.20 per cent 2 to 3 years, for 23.58 per cent 6 months to 1 year and for 53.80 per cent less than 6 months. Facilities for adult education is available in the District Jail. Parole system is also functioning. Besides the provisions for Indoor-games, prisoners in the jail have also facility of library for their entertainment.

12.100 Before 1956, this jail was functioning as a sub-jail under the charge of the Civil Asstt. Surgeon of the Sub-divisional Hospital

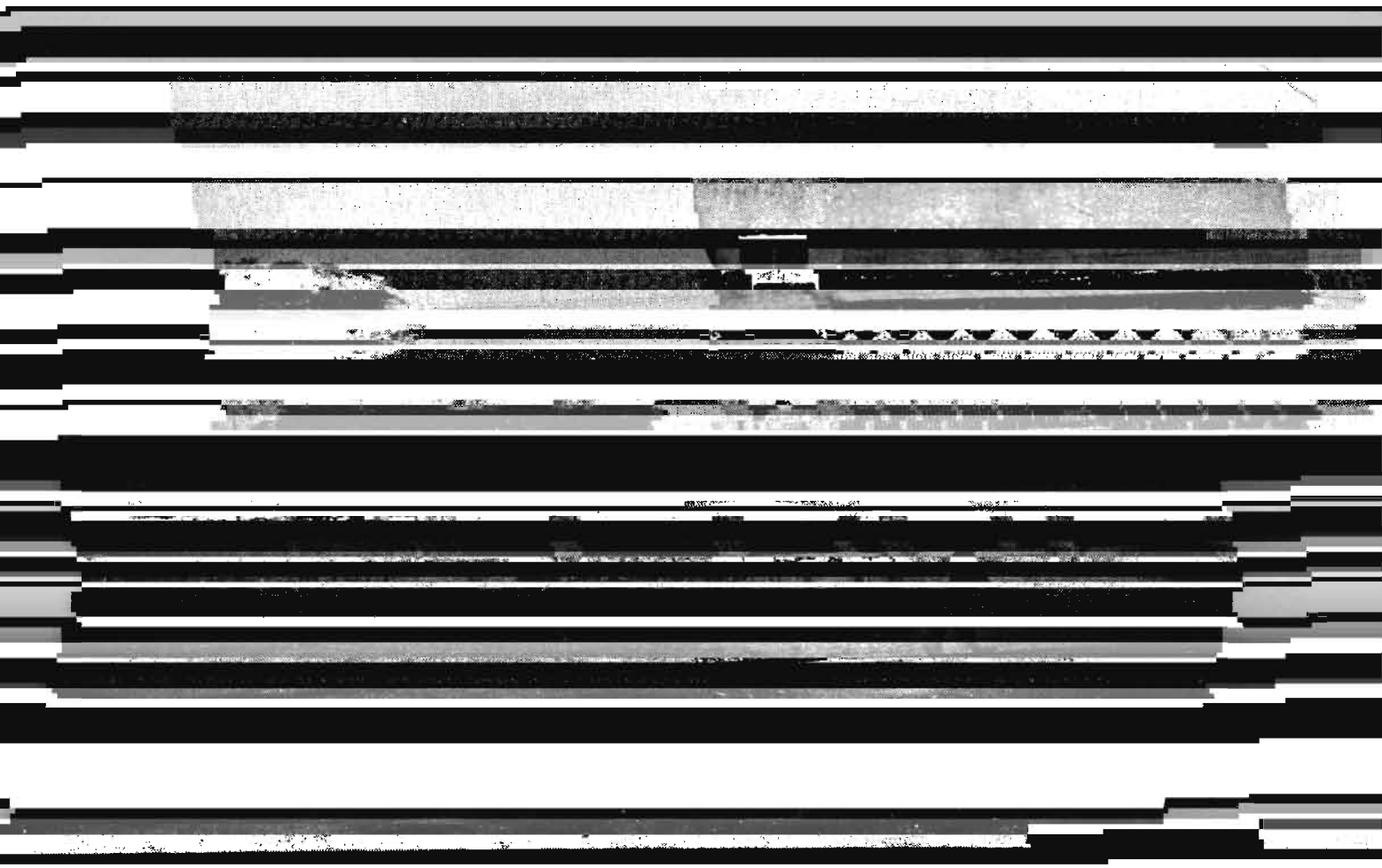
who was also the part-time Superintendent. After merger of a portion of Manbhum district with West Bengal in 1956, Dhanbad was given the status of a district and the Sub-jail was upgraded to the status of a District Jail. And now, there is a whole-time Superintendent assisted by a Jailor, two Asstt. Jailors, a staff of warders and a doctor for the smooth running of the jail.

12.101 The jail has a garden spread over 9 acres of land. Two acres land of the garden contain lemon trees while other two acres generally remain uncultivated. The rest portion is utilised for growing vegetables. There is also a small dairy farm in the premises of the jail.

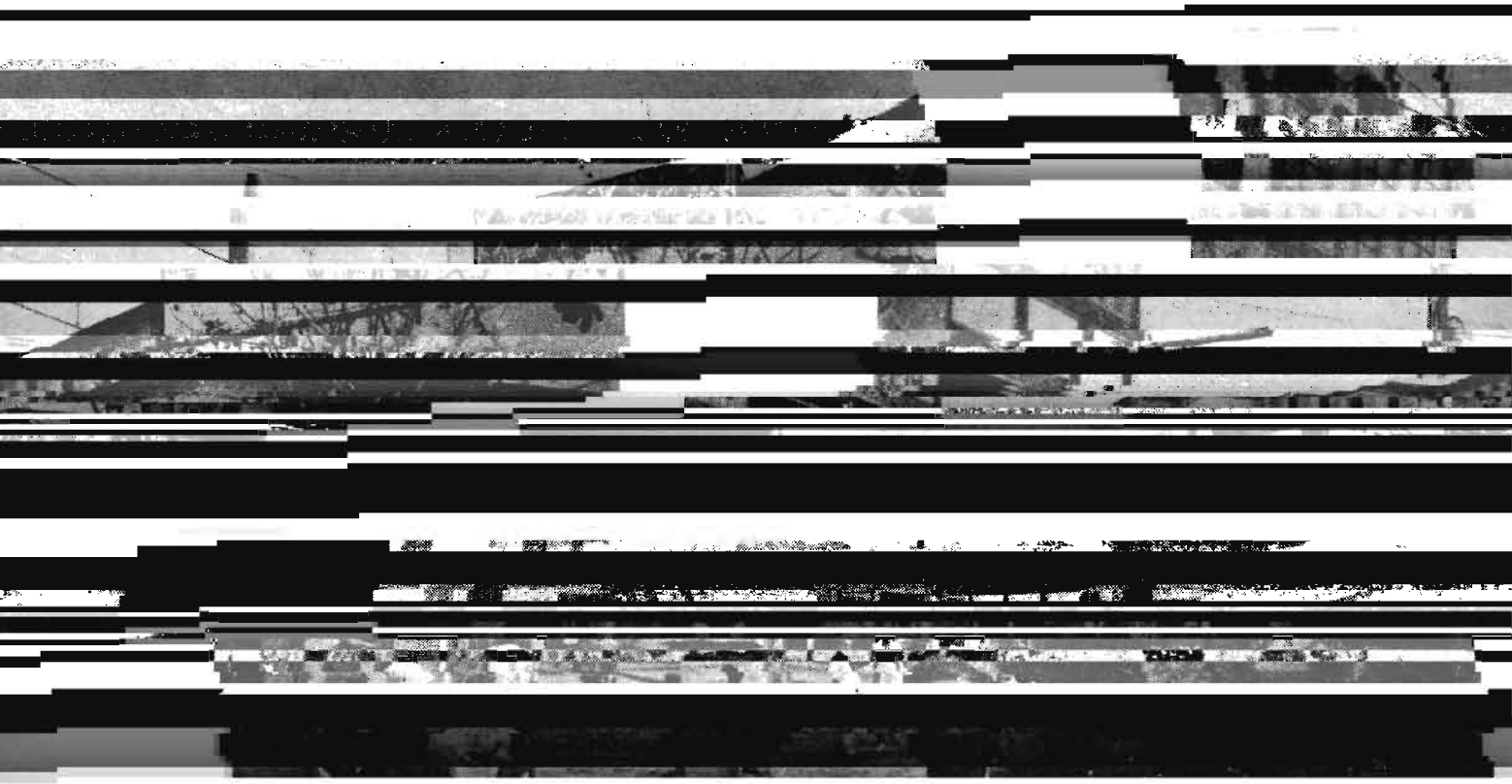
12.102 The convicted prisoners are trained in weaving cloth and *newar* and are also engaged in bullock-driven oil presses and intensive vegetable gardening. The educated prisoners impart elementary education up to the Upper Primary standard to the illiterate prisoners. With the help of Education Department, a social Education Centre is running inside the jail. Some newspapers and other literatures and the occasional film shows are provided for entertainment of the jailees.

12.103 Juveniles, female prisoners and habitual offenders are kept separate from the prisoners of other categories. The under-trial prisoners also are kept separately. There is a Board of visitors consisting of officials and non-officials for the jail.

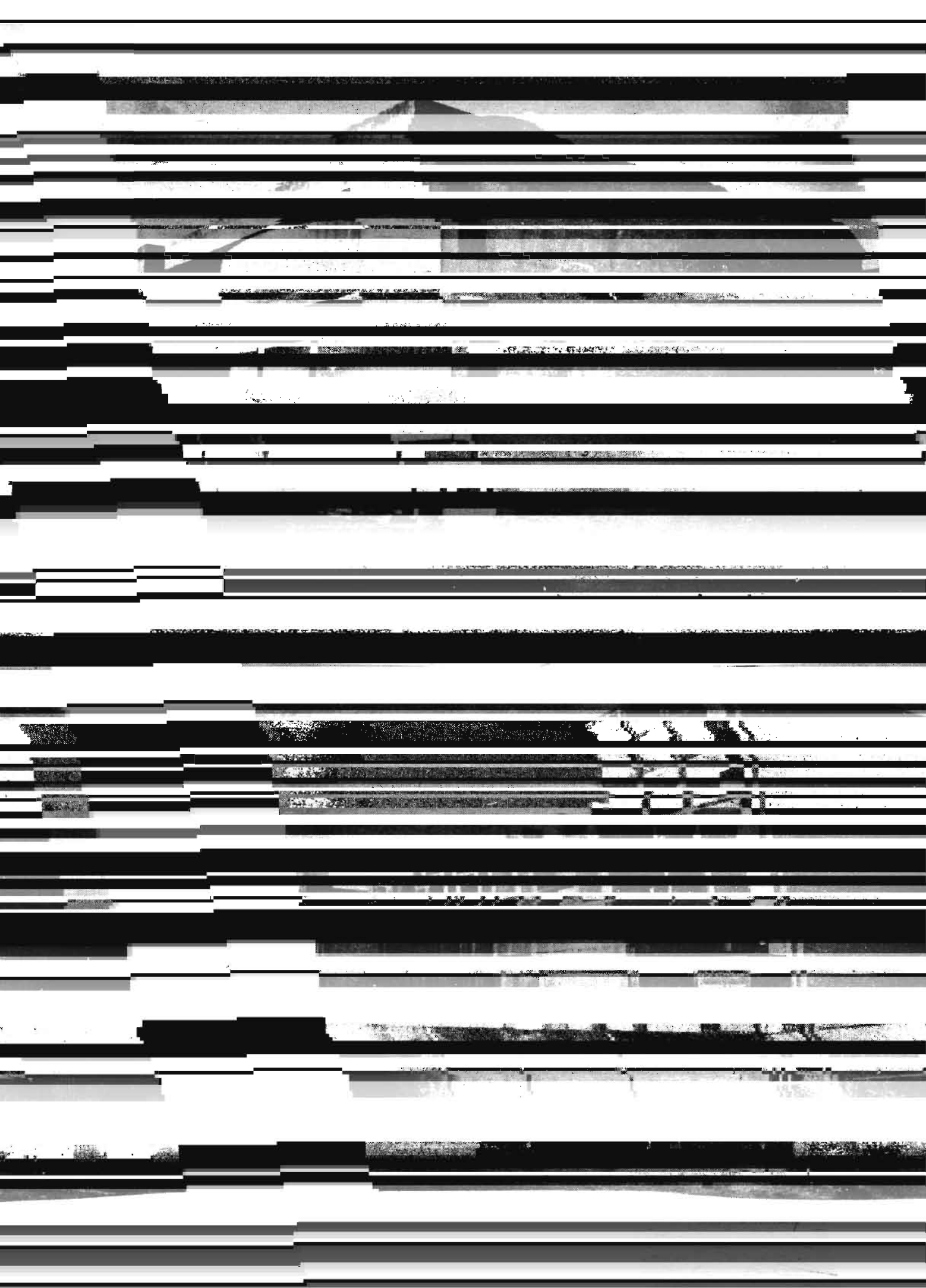


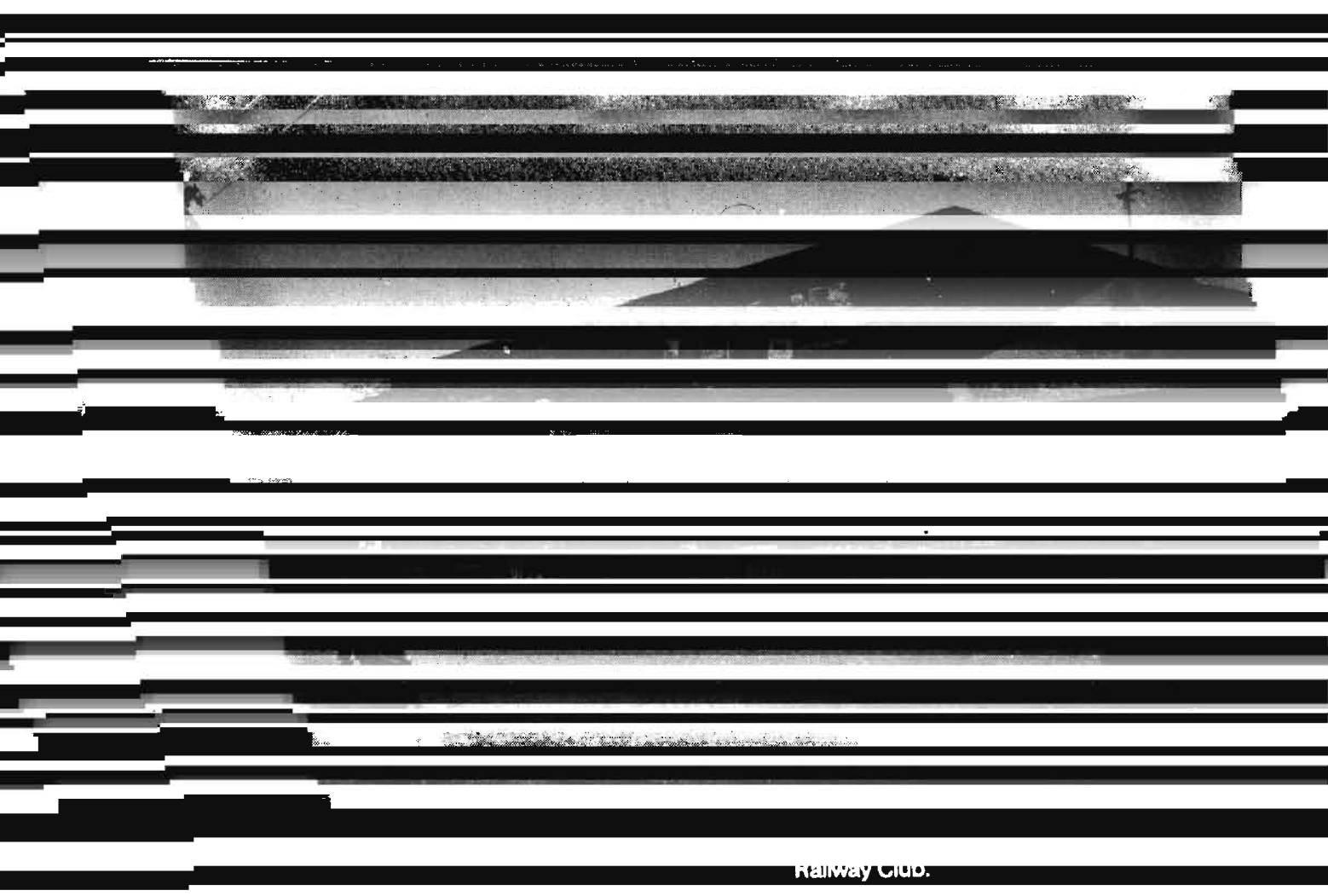


Puja Talkies.

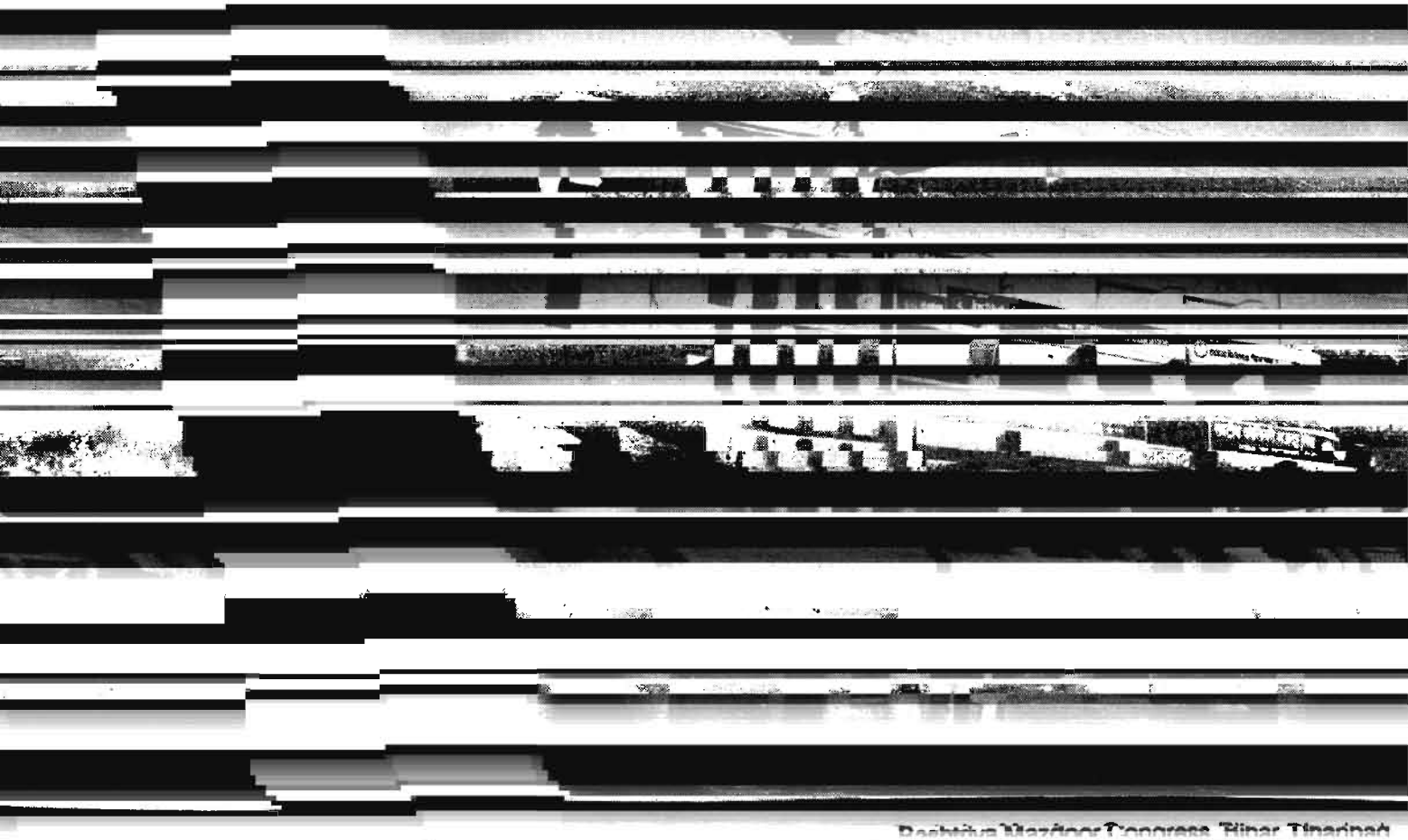


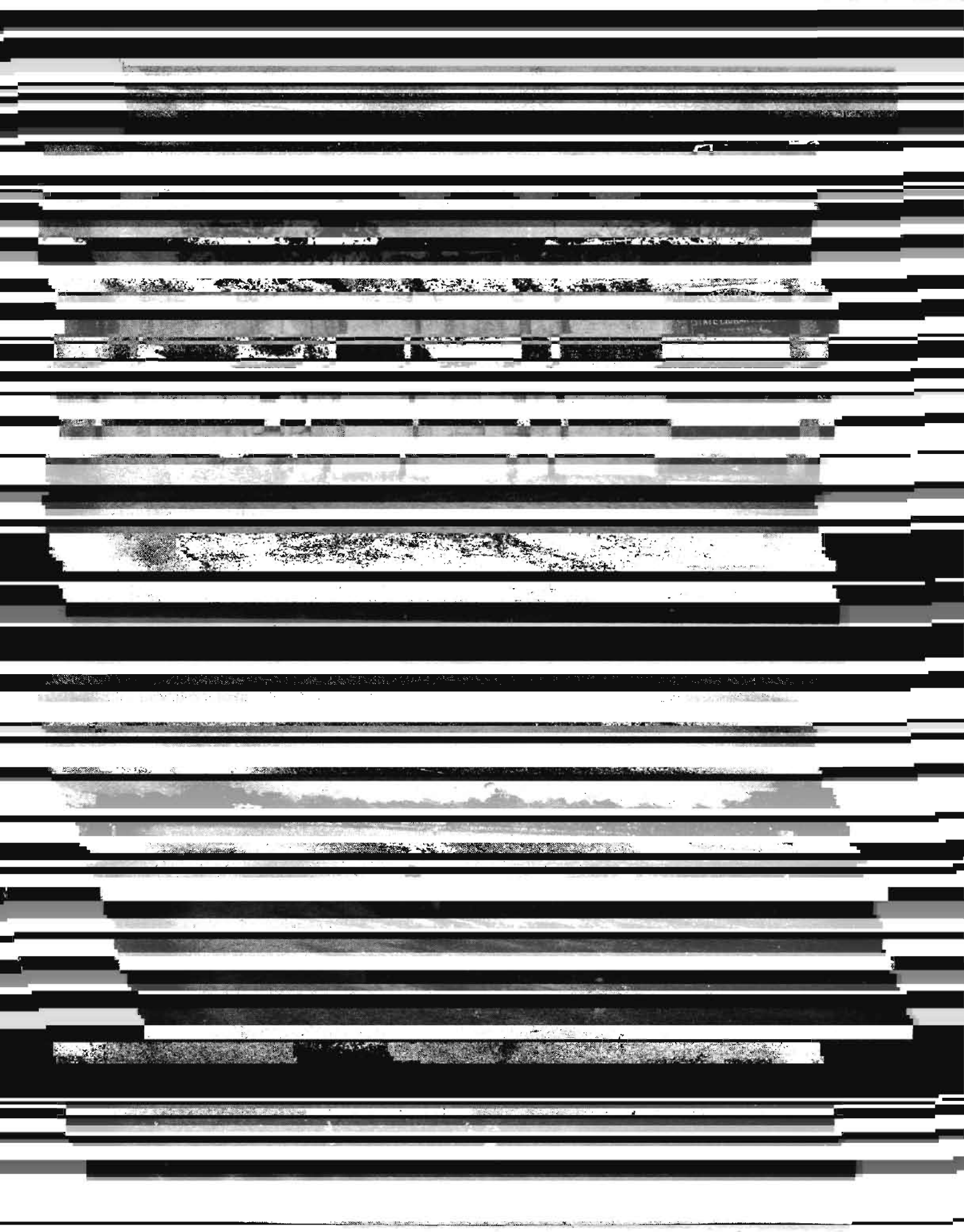




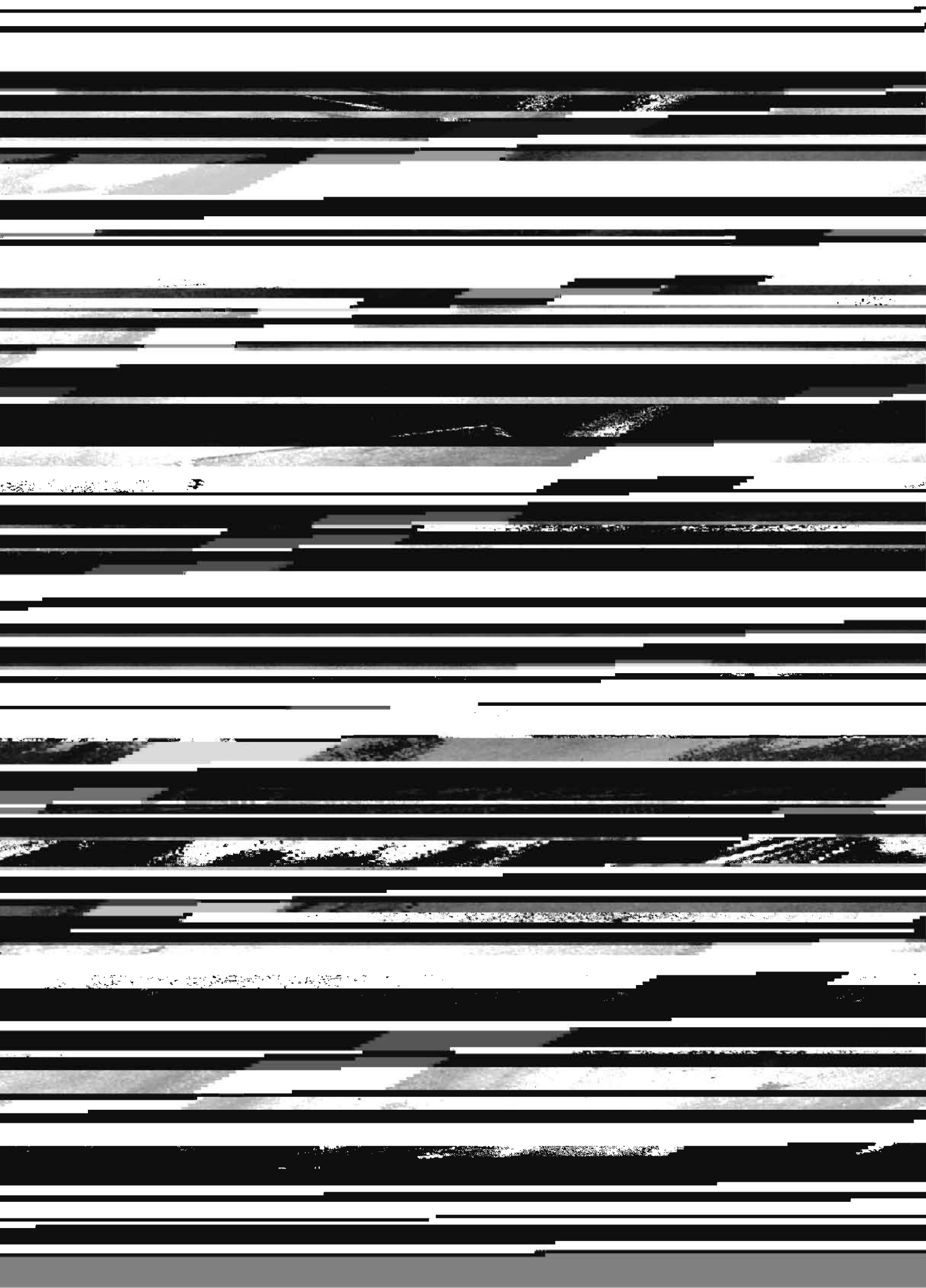


Railway Club.





Golf Ground (Raisina Maidan)







Jama Masjid, Puranibazar.

CHAPTER XIII

Linkage and Continua

General demographic and economic characteristics of the district:

13.1 The district Dhanbad forms the south-eastern boundary of the state of Bihar bordering the state of West Bengal. The total population of the district, according to 1981 Census, is 21,15,010 with 1,166,126 males and 948,884 females indicating the sex-ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) as 814. It is much lower than the state sex-ratio which has been calculated as 946. If the rural and urban population is taken separately, it is found that 1,044,330 persons including 551,623 males and 492,687 females live in the rural sector of the district as against a total number of 1,070,700 persons including 614,503 males and 456,197 females in the urban areas. The sex-ratios in the rural and urban habitats are 893 and 742 respectively. The lesser number of females in the town is the indicater of the males coming to the town leaving their females behind. Due to various reasons, many of them leave their females in their respective homes. The percentage of urban population to total population in the district comes to 50.62 as against only 12.47 in the state as a whole. This is mainly because, the district of Dhanbad has the highest number of towns as compared with other districts of Bihar. There are altogether 30 towns in the district as against 1364 inhabited and 290 uninhabited villages in the rural areas. Thus, the number of urban centres per 100 villages comes to 2.20 and vice-versa there is one town for each 45.47 villages in the district.

13.2 The total area of the district covers 2,996.0 square kilometres and density of population per sq.km. is 706 which is much higher as compared to the density of population for the state as a whole which has been worked out as 402. The population of the scheduled castes is more than one and a half time greater than that of the population of the scheduled tribes in the district. The percentage of the scheduled caste population to the total population comes to 15.64 as against 9.11 per cent in case of the scheduled tribes. The corresponding figures for the state are 14.51 and 8.31 respectively.

13.3 Only 28.17 per cent people have been returned main workers during 1981 Census from the district as against 1.84 per cent marginal and 69.99 per cent non-workers. Among the main workers, 18.21 per cent are cultivators, 7.62 per cent agricultural labourers, and 1.93 per cent are engaged in the household industries. The remaining vast majority of the main workers accounting for 72.24 per cent are engaged in other work.

13.4 Also in the field of education, Dhanbad district is ahead of the state. The literacy rate of the district is 39.16 as against 26.20 for the state as a whole. The sex-wise literacy rates are respectively, 52.17 and 23.18 for males and females while the corresponding figures for the state are 38.11 and 13.62 respectively. This shows that sex-wise literacy is also higher in the district. The literacy rate in the urban areas of the district has been worked out to 51.63 per cent.

13.5 The percentage decadal (1971-81) variation of the population of the district has been worked out to + 44.23. If calculated separately for the rural and urban areas, the results, respectively, come to + 26.07 and +67.81 per cent. This shows that immigration in the decade was above two and half time

more in the urban areas as compared to the rural one. This was mainly because of the nationalisation of the coal mines and provisions of better amenities in the town.

13.6 Calculation regarding distribution of villages by population reveals that 42.52 per cent villages are having between 500-1999 persons, 29.62 per cent between 200-499 persons and there are 20.45 per cent villages with below 200 population. There are only 7.04 per cent such villages in the district where population ranges between 2000-4999. Only very few villages i.e. 0.37 per cent are accommodating more than 5000 persons, but no village in the district is populated with above 10,000 persons.

13.7 Density-wise distribution of population reveals that in 30.43 per cent villages more than 500 persons are living in a square kilometres space, in 29.55 per cent 301-500 persons, in 20.45 per cent 201-300 persons, in 14.15 per cent 101-200 persons and in 3.59 per cent villages only 51-100 persons are living in a space of one square kilometre. Similarly, population of 21-50 persons per square km. has been found in 1.39 per cent villages, 11-20 persons in 0.22 and even below 10 persons in an other 0.22 per cent villages of the district.

13.8 A glance into the availability of different amenities in the villages shows that 61.14 per cent villages are having schools, 10.70 per cent medical facilities, 8.58 per cent post and telegraph, 2.35 per cent markets, while the cent per cent villages are having the facilities of drinking water in the district of Dhanbad. Communication, which is the most important factor for the development of a place, is available only to 17.67 per cent villages and 21.68 per cent households have approach by *pucca* roads. Electricity has to make headway in the rural areas of the district because only 15.10 per cent villages are electrified.

13.9 An attempt has been made to find out places from where the villagers avail of the amenities not available to them in their respective villages. Out of 530 villages lacking educational amenity, 99.06 percent avail it at a distance of below 5 kms. and only 5 villages have to walk a distance between 5-10 kms. Of 1218 villages lacking medical facility, 71.35 per cent avail it at a distance of below 5 kms. 22.41 per cent at 5-10 kms. and people of only 6.24 per cent villages have to cover a distance of above 10 kms. for getting the medical aids. For availing of the services of post and telegraph people of 87.41 per cent villages cover a distance less than 5 kms. 11.39 per cent walk up to 5-10 kms and people of 1.20 per cent villages avail of this amenity at a distance beyond 10 kms. For visiting the market places, 48.73 per cent villages get it only at a distance below 5 kms. 29.20 per cent at 5-10 and for 22.07 per cent the market places are available at a distance above 10 kms. For availing of the services of buses or railways, inhabitants of 62.33 per cent villages cover less than 5 kms. 24.40 per cent walk over 5-10 kms. and 13.27 per cent have to walk more than 10 kms.

13.10 Out of 251,770.78 hectares total land in the district, 67.14 per cent are available for cultivation. The irrigated land constitutes only 9.62 per cent. For per ten thousand population, there are 0.07 per cent Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/ Junior Colleges, 0.54 per cent secondary/ Matric schools, 1.42 per cent Junior Secondary/Middle Schools and 2.21 per cent primary schools in the towns of the district. Likewise, there are only 3.01 beds for each ten thousand urban population in the district.

13.11 From the communication point of view, the district of Dhanbad is highly developed and has got the best links of all the districts. The roadways and the railways have connected all the important points. The Grand Trunk Road bisects the district from the west to east into nearly two equal parts. The Forest Department has also been developing its

roadways in the forest areas. The collieries are well connected by roads and railways. Waterways are nil in the district, but for airways there is an air base at Dhanbad. The roads in the district are maintained by the Public Works Department, the District Board, the Municipalities, the Panchayats, the Forest Department and the Collieries. Postal communication of the district is also developed.

13.12 The main product of the district is the coal which has given impetus to various other industries to grow on its base. Cooking Coal, Hard coke, steel products, Mustard oil, Fire bricks, Soap, pig iron and Urea are manufactured in town of the district. Besides these, the towns of the district also export fish, electrical goods and bamboos to other places and import food grains, vegetables, salt and rock phosphate.

13.13 Social, political and economic activities have already been discussed in the preceding pages. It is a metropolitan town where people of various cultures and social status are living. With the advent of these outsiders in the district, the social and cultural life of the original settlers has changed to some extent due to assimilation and participation on the occasions of their social and religious festivities.

13.14 The liberal attitude of the Government towards the downtrodden has improved the condition of people. They are getting free education, service and funds for small scale industries. In addition to that, various voluntary organisations, trusts, Yateem khana and missionaries are doing a lot to uplift the native dwellers.

13.15 Since Dhanbad is the headquarters of the district of the same name, all the towns in the district are directly connected to it for their development and administration. Moreover, the maximum towns of the district are in the coal belt area and as such they have their direct tie with Dhanbad where the headquarters of the B.C.C.L. is housed in the Koyla Bhawan.

13.16 Travel index of the sample population comes to 325.15 km. per person. It has been worked out by adding maximum distance travelled by all persons, males and females aged 5 and above and dividing by the number of persons of the same age. Sex-wise index is 182.25 kms. per head for males and 133.35 kms. for females. When calculated community-wise, this index is 102.20 kms. among scheduled tribes, 232.14 kms. among scheduled castes and 276.18 kms. among the other communities.

13.17 Data, collected regarding frequency of visits to rural areas by members of households in the selected localities and distance of the places visited, reveal that out of 16 persons from locality no. 1 who visited rural areas, 12 went there once, 3 twice and one person went for three times, 2 persons covered a distance of less than 10 kms. 6 persons 11-20 kms, 5 persons 21.50 kms. and one each covered a distance of 51-100 kms. 101-200 kms. and above 200 kms.

13.18 Of 35 persons from locality no. 2, 13 visited the rural areas once, 8 twice, 9 thrice and 5 persons went for five times. 5 had to cover a distance below 10 kms., 2 each a range of 11-20, 51-100 and 101-200 kms, 3 between 21-50 kms. and the majority of them i.e. 21 persons had to travel more than 200 kms. to reach their places of visit in the rural areas.

13.19 Of 27 persons visiting rural areas from locality no. 3, 16 went there once, 4 twice, 3 thrice, 1 for four times and 3 for five times. 2 persons each has to cover 11-20 and 101-200 kms, 3 each to 21-50 and 51-100 kms, and 17 persons had to cover a distance of above 200 kms.

13.20 Out of 8 such responses from locality no. 4, 7 persons went once and one person had visited the rural areas for five times. One each person had to cover less than 10, 21-50, 51-100 and 101-200 kms, while 2 each travelled 11-20 and more than 200 kilometres. Similarly, from locality number 5 only 4 persons visited their rural areas for once only and one each covered a distance of less than 10 kms., 11-20, 51-100 kms. and more than 200 kms.

13.21 From locality no. 6, 10 persons visited the rural areas. One of them went there once, 2 twice, 4 thrice and 3 persons for five times. One each had to cover below 10 and 51-100 kms, 2 between 11-20 kms. and the remaining 6 travelled more than 200 kms. Of 7 persons visiting the rural areas from locality no.7, 5 went there once and one each twice and five times. 3 persons covered 11-20 kms, and 2 each had to travel 51-100 and more than 200 kms. to reach their places of destination located in the rural areas.

13.22 5 persons from locality no.8 had to travel more than 200 kms. for visiting the rural areas. One of them went there once and 2 each twice and thrice respectively. A solitary person belonging to locality no.9 had to cover a distance of 51-100 kms. only once to reach the rural area of his destination.

13.23 3 persons from locality no.10 went to the rural areas once and each one had to cover a distance of 21-50, 51-100 and more than 200 kms. in reaching the places of their choice. There are 12 persons in the locality no.11 who had visited the rural areas from Dhanbad town. 8 of them went there once and 2 each twice and for five times. One each covered less than 10 and 101-200 kms, 2 between 21-50 kms. and 8 persons travelled more than 200 kms. to reach the rural place.

13.24 There are only 2 persons in locality no.12 who had visited the rural areas after covering a distance of 11-20 kms. one person had gone there once while the second for five times. Lastly, 4 persons belonging to the locality no. 13 had reported that 3 amongst them had visited their rural areas once and one person for five times. Two persons each had covered a distance of 11-20 and 101-200 kms. to reach there.

13.25 For assessing the commutation of persons to and from Dhanbad, a peep into the location of town and its vicinity is quite essential. Dhanbad is surrounded by collieries and other industrial establishments of variegated natures from all sides. Towards its west and south, a number of collieries are in operations. To the east of Dhanbad the villages of Baliapur community Block are spread dotted with scattered furnaces of hard cokes. And on the north side runs the Grand Trunk Road fully dotted with variegated industrial establishments. All these industrial establishments added by different types of construction works in the town of Dhanbad require a huge working force besides their permanent employees. The maximum number of persons work on trucks for loading and unloading the coal and sand. These labourers hail from distant places like Nirsa and Pokharia adjoining the borders of the district of Purulia and Santal Pargana respectively. For conveyances they use the trucks loaded with sand. These are quite cheap for them. Even the businessmen engaged in purchasing and selling vegetables and fruits invariably take resort to the sand loaded trucks for conveyance.

13.26 This influx of labour force inside and the peripheral area of Dhanbad takes place from the Govindpur side in the north-east. The labourers commuting from Topchanchi side diverted toward Katras from Rajganj which is convenient for them because of shorter distance. Labourers coming from this side, have to pay bus or jeep fares which are costlier in comparison to nominal fares charged by the truck drivers carrying sand. Deployment of labour force in the town from

south and west is negligible because of a net of coal mines operating in these area where they get work easily. Workers employed for construction works in buildings commute from Pradhankhanta and Gomoh which are connected with Dhanbad by Grand Chord railway lines. The masons of Pradhankanta are very expert in lintel work and as such they are always pre-occupied. Unskilled manuals working as helpers to these masons are deployed from the nearby villages in the east.

13.27 The deployment of Local persons to outside the town is very meagre. Save and except a handful of staff of the Railway Department, the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and small businessmen, no body has to go beyond the town for earning livelihood. During the survey it was found that some of the small traders were visiting the nearby weekly or biweekly markets with their bicycles loaded with goods for sale. Such traders hardly go beyond 10 kms. from Dhanbad. But the seasonal itinerant venders, migrated to the town from other districts of Bihar during their lean period, penetrate into the remote interiors into the district and generally come back by the evening. Sometime they also make their night halt in the rural area when they fail to catch the last conveyance.

13.28 Marketing of milk and vegetables is mostly done inside the town. There are different pockets in the town where milk cattle are reared for the purpose. Persons visit their local sheds to have milk. Packet milk as well as milk brought from the local villages is also used by the customers. The tea venders and shop keepers dealing in sweet meats generally use packet milk and some have also got their permanent suppliers from the local rural area. Similarly, for vegetables there are whole sale and retail vegetable shops in the town. Vegetables are also sold in the town by the daily commuters coming from the bordering areas of Santal Parganas.

13.29 The Cinema visitors in Dhanbad are mostly the town people and persons living in the nearby suburbs. As cinema halls are also found in other neighbouring towns of Jharia, Katras etc, the stampede of cinema lookers is not much inside the town. But the important films attract a considerable gathering and people from other towns also come to witness the film and return back by the available conveyance as Dhanbad is well linked by roads with these places.

13.30 The Dhanbad town is having a good number of educational institutions for both boys and girls in the faculty of Arts, Science, Engineering and Law, besides other technical institutions. The Indian School of Mines is important not only in India but even in foreign countries. Law College Dhanbad is the only institution of its kind in the district. Shree Shree Lakshmi Narain Trust Mahila Maha-vidyalaya Dhanbad is an ideal and well reputed institution not only in the district of Dhanbad but also in the state of Bihar. Upto secondary level the urbanites have nothing to bother for the education of their wards, but for the college education, there is a keen competition due to shortage of colleges to cope with the increasing number of students coming for admission in the college. There are only two colleges each for boys and girls where students from entire district or sometimes from other districts of state rush for admission.

13.31 Besides the hostelers, the day scholars from outside the town, daily commute to Dhanbad for attending their classes both in schools and colleges. Some colleges and schools have their own buses to bring their students to the institutions and carry them back to their respective homes in addition to their own arrangements for conveyance. A good number of B.C.C.L. (Bharat Coking Coal Limited) buses ply in the town for the students. Students living outside town on the rail routes also utilise the services of the railways for attending their schools and colleges.

13.32 The town has also a good facility of medical hospitals. All types of medical aids viz. allopathic, homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani and Chandsi are available in the town. For allopathic treatment there is a Civil Hospital, besides the central hospital run by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The services of the central hospital are generally open for the employees of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited but the referred cases are also carefully attended in this hospital. Civil hospital is open for general public. Besides the town people, persons from the far off places in the district also come here for their medical treatment. There are also some private and voluntary organisations where medical aids are available. These medical institutions are also contacted by people coming from far off places.

13.33 Due to easy availability of power driven conveyances comparatively on cheaper rate, the use of rickshaws is not very common. The maximum number of rickshaws are seen flocked together in the premises of Dhanbad railway station where they are in greater demand by the incoming passengers who are having huge luggages and can not afford to hire a full taxi. The share taxies refuse to accommodate such passengers on their vehicles. So generally, the rickshaws ply only within the periphery of town and cover comparatively, shorter distance. Shared taxies and Jeeps are always available for longer distances in and out side the town.

13.34 Generally, rickshaws ply from railway station to court area and to bus stand. Rickshaws also ply on the Luby Circular road from court area to combined building extending up to the bus stand. Being costlier, rickshaws are generally not hired for longer routes. A rickshaw plying between Railway Station Dhanbad to Koyla nagar covering a distance of approximately 5 kms, charges rupees five or even more as against rupee one and a half charged by the three wheelers and only rupee one by trekkers or Jeeps. But on hire, the rickshaw can go up to Govindpur in the north east, to the Grand Trunk Road in north-east to the Grand Trunk Road in north-west to Jharia in the south-east and to Bhuli in the west, but the charges are very high.

13.35 Similarly, the jurisdiction of newspaper venders is limited within the periphery of the town. For the nearby villages the daily commuting school children carry the newspapers. Sometimes, even the daily rated workers are used for this purpose. The vendors also send their newspapers through the drivers of buses, Jeeps, trekkers and taxies in the distant villages.

13.36 It is believed that the urban settlements influence the socio-economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population inhabited in their surrounding rural hinter land. To have a deeper insight into the impact of the aforesaid sayings, special field data from 12 villages of the neighbouring hinter land situated within the distance ranges of 0-5, 6-10, 11-15 and 16-20 kilometre from the town have been collected. Of these 12 villages, three namely, Amaghata, Karmatanr and Dhansar are located at a distance between 0-5 kms; other three villages namely, Jhariakhas, Pradhankhanta and Kusumatanr at a distance between 6-10 kms; Govindpur, Barajamua and Sialgudri at a distance between 11-15 kms. and the last three villages namely, Panredih, Baliapur and Deuli at a distance between 16-20 kms. from the town. The primary Census abstracts of these twelve selected village have been given in the following table to test the various hypotheses concerning the linkage between the urban and the rural life.

Table XIII.1: Primary Census Abstracts of Selected Villages

TABLE

Primary Census Abstracts

Distance ranges from Dhanbad Town	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Number of Occupied residential houses	Number of house-holds	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—5 Kms.	Amaghata	358.07	219	232	1,036	650	386
	Karmatanr	319.43	254	257	1,598	850	748
	Dhansar	125.09	687	690	3,069	1,768	1,301
	Total	802.59	1,160	1,179	5,703	3,268	2,435
6—10 Kms.	Jhariakhas	121.41	1,809	2,224	9,293	5,484	3,809
	Pradhankhanta	488.80	402	430	2,616	1,331	1,285
	Kusumatanr	303.98	401	469	2,805	1,439	1,366
	Total	914.19	2,612	3,123	14,714	8,254	6,460
11—15 Kms.	Gobindpur	243.86	527	679	4,531	2,421	2,110
	Bara Jamua	117.05	131	131	796	411	385
	Sialgudri	102.54	568	610	2,591	1,555	1,036
	Total	463.45	1,226	1,420	7,918	4,387	3,531
16—20 Kms.	Baliapur	494.64	810	811	4,894	2,603	2,291
	Panredih	86.74	121	121	532	281	251
	Deuli	317.30	174	212	1,100	579	521
	Total	898.68	1,105	1,144	6,526	3,463	3,063

XIII.1

of Selected Villages

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates		Distance ranges from Dhanbad Town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
93	58	308	265	254	12	0—5 Kms.
65	55	106	104	325	20	
475	389	81	72	788	274	
633	502	495	441	1,367	306	
1,256	994	127	93	2,504	847	6—10 Kms.
91	100	71	70	806	206	
142	138	178	192	860	215	
1,489	1,232	376	355	4,170	1,268	
219	222	12	3	1,642	862	11—15 Kms.
75	64	24	23	211	35	
392	279	13	15	707	103	
686	565	49	41	2,560	1,000	
261	210	50	40	1,261	359	16—20 Kms.
59	44	9	8	57	11	
61	48	42	35	304	37	
381	302	101	83	1,622	407	

TABLE

Primary Census abstracts

Main

Distance ranges from Dhanbad Town	Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
0—5 Kms.	415	20	57	—	67	9
	350	51	98	10	16	3
	927	76	10	—	5	—
	1,692	147	165	10	88	12
6—10 Kms.	2,619	152	4	—	1	—
	460	20	134	—	14	1
	649	89	121	7	57	20
	3,728	261	259	7	72	21
11—15 Kms.	935	46	143	6	53	4
	167	43	39	5	40	32
	718	15	22	—	5	—
	1,820	104	204	11	98	36
16—20 Kms.	1,204	78	234	8	26	13
	98	6	—	—	—	—
	358	18	150	7	126	7
	1,660	102	384	15	152	20

XIII.1 (Concld.)

of Scheduled Villages

Workers								
Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Distance ranges from Dhanbad Town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
3	—	288	11	—	1	235	365	0—5 Kms.
40	32	196	6	55	118	445	579	
18	1	894	75	2	—	389	1,225	
61	33	1,378	92	57	119	1,519	2,169	
126	4	2,488	148	5	3	2,860	3,654	6—10 Kms.
8	—	304	19	98	25	773	1,240	
27	—	444	62	36	44	754	1,233	
161	4	3,236	229	139	72	4,387	6,127	
99	6	640	30	22	18	1,464	2,046	11—15 Kms.
—	—	88	6	—	1	244	341	
32	—	659	15	20	—	817	1,021	
131	6	1,387	51	42	19	2,525	3,408	
77	4	867	53	36	44	1,363	2,169	16—20 Kms.
1	—	97	6	—	—	183	245	
12	4	70	—	2	90	219	413	
90	8	1,034	59	38	134	1,765	2,827	

13.37 Usually, it is believed that the villages having urban influence tend to have lower sex-ratio, higher percentage of literacy, higher number of households per Census house and the higher percentage of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

13.38 An examination of the Table XIII.1 reveals that the sex-ratio of the rural settlements increases with increase in distance from town. The sex-ratios of the villages in four distance ranges viz. 0-5, 6-10, 11-15 and 16-20 come to 745,782, 805 and 884 respectively. This shows that the sex-ratio is higher in the villages where the impact of town is lesser. It is also seen that except 2-3 villages located at a distance of 15 kms. and more, the ratio of households to Census houses is higher in all villages. Similarly, the ratio of workers is higher in tertiary sector in all the selected villages.

13.39 As it is seen from the table, the hypotheses that the villages nearer an urban centre tend to have comparatively higher level of literacy does not hold good. But it is higher in the villages of all distance ranges when compared to the rural literacy rate in the district of Dhanbad which has been calculated as 26.37 per cent only. The literacy rates in four slabs in ascending orders are, respectively 29.33, 36.96, 44.96 and 31.09 per cent.

13.40 In addition to the impact of the urban centres, the literacy in the villages has also been affected by the availability of educational amenities. Of three villages located at the distance range of 0-5 kms, only one village has a primary, a Middle and a High Schools, while other two are having only primary schools. Among other three villages located at the distance range of 6-10 kms, primary and middle schools are found in all. Two villages are also having high school. One village, part of which has been included in urban area, is also having the facility of a college. Of three villages situated at a distance range of 11-16 kms. all are having primary schools. Two middle schools and facility of a high school is available only to one village. Similarly, of three villages located at the distance range of beyond 15 kms, only one has been provided with Middle and High Schools besides availability of primary schools in all.

13.41 So far as the facilities of medical aids are concerned, only one village amongst three in the first range is having a dispensary, a family planning centre, a primary health sub-centre and a Maternity and child welfare centre. The people of other two villages have to cover a distance between 0-5 kms. for availing of the medical facilities. Of three villages of second distance range, only one has to depend upon other centres for availing of medical facilities after covering a distance of 0-5 kms. The second has a primary health sub-centre and third a Hospital, a Maternity home, a Nursery home, a Primary health centre and a Maternity and child welfare centre.

13.42 In the third distance range of 11-16 kms, one village is devoid of medical facility and receives it at other centre after covering a distance of 0-5 kms.

13.43 The second village has got the services of a registered private practitioner while the third village has a Health centre, a Family planning centre besides the services of a registered private practitioner available to it. In the fourth distance range of 16-20 kms, residents of one village have to walk down a distance between 0-5 kms. and the next between 6-10 kms. for getting medical facilities. The third village has a dispensary, a hospital, a Family planning centre and a Primary Health sub-centre in addition to the services of a registered private practitioner.

13.44 Facilities for drinking water are available to all twelve villages but services of postal amenities are available only to six of them. Of the six villages lacking postal facility,

the people of two villages belonging to the first distance range, have to cover less than 5 kms. along with one each from the second, third and fourth distance ranges to get this facility. The residents of one village of fourth distance range, however, have to go 5-10 kms. for having this facility. Likewise, of six villages having this facility, the services of post and Telegraph office are available to one village in distance range of below 5 kms. while in other five villages only post offices are available.

13.45 The market facility is available only in two villages located at the distance ranges of 11-15 and 16-20 kms. In one village the market is held on Tuesday and Friday while in the second it is held on Tuesday and Saturday. Of the remaining 10 villages lacking in market facility, 6 avail of it at a distance below 5 kms, one between 5-10 kms. and 3 at a distance beyond 10 kms.

13.46 In regards to communicational facilities, only one, out of twelve selected villages, is lucky to have both bus and rail services available in the village itself. The services of buses are however, available to the people in seven villages. People of three villages have it at a distance below 5 kms but for one it is available between the distance of 5-10 kms. The approach roads for six villages are both *pucca* and *kuchcha*, for three it is *kuchcha* and for other three *pucca*.

13.47 The electricity has not yet made its way in 5 out of 12 villages. One each village in range distance of one, two, and three and two villages in range distance of four are devoid of electric services. For other villages supply of electricity is available.

13.48 Rice and wheat have been returned as forming the staple food not only in the selected, but in all villages of the district. Each of the two villages in the first and the second range and one in the third range have some forest land. In other 7 villages forest is clear.

13.49 One each village in the first and the fourth range and all three in second range have some sources of irrigation to irrigate only a considerable acres of their land. No village, selected in the third range, has any source of irrigation.

CHAPTER XIV
Conclusion

14.1 In the foregoing chapters of this report, fairly comprehensive accounts of the demographic, social, cultural, economic and educational aspects of town have been given. Attempts have also been made to highlight the topographic, morphological and ecological set up as per data available during the survey of the town. In this valedictory chapter, attempt is being made to discuss the various changes the town has to confront with in its rapid development beginning from the inception.

14.2 The town is situated in the south-eastern side of the state on the border line forming the contiguous district of Purulia, now in the state of West Bengal. The history of Dhanbad, one of the most rapidly growing key-towns not only of Bihar but the country as a whole, covers nearly eighty years from its very birth in 1908 as the headquarters of the sub-division of the same name. If we cast a nostalgic glance through the vista of past, we find it to be a lovely small village under the then Manbhun district from 1833 to 1907 with its sub-divisional headquarters located at Govindpur. With the decision of the States Reorganisation Committee, Dhanbad sub-district with two other thanas, namely Chas and Chandankiari was upgraded into a district in 1956.

14.3 Prior to 1861, there was nothing note worthy about Dhanbad and it was surrounded by deep forest all around. The phase of the development of coal mining in the district had started since about 1960 which transformed the entire area from Jharia to Govindpur into one of the most important zones through out India. The development of collieries, industries and Grand Chord line of the railway triggered off the influx of population. Rapid strides in industrialisation changed Dhanbad in a cosmopolitan area inhabited by people from all corners of India who carry on collieries and other industries, various kinds of trades and professions in private and public sectors as well as under the government. During the partition of the country and after nationalisation of coal mines, the population increased abnormally.

14.4 Initially, the new-born town of Dhanbad had only a small number of intellectuals. The bulk of the population belonging to the class of traditional farmers, carters and other wage earners were living on the outskirts of the rapidly growing posh localities and in the adjacent rural area, like Hirapur, Damodarpur, Chiragora, Dhaiya, Bartand, Saraidhela etc. Being rocky in nature, the soil was not agriculturally fertile or reclaimable. Only rice was raised in lesser quantity and the people were economically backward.

14.5 During the palmy days of the British Imperialism, English Officers and merchants took keen interest in developing the town and utilised the mineral resources of the coalfields. Good residential buildings sprang up and administrative offices and departmental colonies were established. The Railway Colonies covered a considerable part of the town. With the increase in the number of intellectuals and job opportunists, schools for children and technical training for the miners became essential. At the first instance, a few primary schools were set up on a small scale with the efforts of the generous individuals. Slowly and gradually, Middle and High schools were opened as and when required. Some of the High Schools changed into colleges in due course. In the name of technological education, the establishment of

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology was an important land mark. On the genuine demand of the people, a Law College also took its birth in due course. The literacy rate in Dhanbad is higher than the district and the state of Bihar.

14.6 Though the number of primary, Middle and High Schools is sufficient to fulfill needs the school education of the town children, the dearth of colleges for higher education is realised even today. Two colleges each for the boys and girls are quite insignificant to accommodate the children passing the matriculation examination from the various secondary schools of the town and its vicinity. For college education, the worst sufferers are the girl students as most of them can not afford to stay away from home. They are also compelled to drop higher education due to lack of guardianship in the other towns or cities.

14.7 Spread of literacy resulted in the establishment of various Medical and other institutions for the general welfare and all round development of people. For promoting social and cultural aspects of life, religious institutions and other voluntary organisations were started. The intelligentsia founded clubs and libraries for cultural pursuits, healthy recreations and useful studies. The businessmen started cinema halls to provide amusement to the town people.

14.8 During the Non-Co-operation Movement in the thirties under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, people of Dhanbad rose to the occasion and hundreds of young men courted arrest and suffered as dedicated *Satyagrahis*. It is interesting to recollect how freedom fighters and processionists rented the sky with the National Song and Slogan 'Vande Matram' and how mass meetings would be organised under the banner of Indian National Congress. During these days the land of Dhanbad was sanctified with the foot steps of Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu C.R.Das, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Netajee Subhas Chandra Bose and other patriots.

14.9 Dhanbad is a city with a population of 1,20,221. It acquired the status of a municipal town early in 1919. Eight characteristics viz., occupation, environment, size of community, density of population, heterogeneity of population, social differentiation or stratification, mobility and system of interaction to distinguish between rural and urban areas are operative and Dhanbad town acquired all the urban characteristics from its very beginning. Though Dhanbad has been so far under the purview of planned development of municipality and the B.C.C.L., some unplanned growth has also taken place in the town.

14.10 Inspite of this, the sanitary condition of town is deplorable. Insanitation prevails in certain localities due to insufficient arrangements for drainage. Supply of drinking water is also not satisfactory in the town and some of the pockets suffered too much specially in the summer season. The municipality provides them with tanker loaded with water. Inspite of rapid industrial development, accumulation of titanic wealth, dazzling glamour of pomp and splendour, there have been signs of deterioration in the general law and order situation. Physical and ethnical environments are getting polluted. Corruption and exploitation are becoming rampant. Education and culture are being neglected. The evil forces of disintegration are active at work.

14.11 In order to keep the past glory alive, it is high time that sincere and careful measures should be taken by all concerned to maintain a balance between the materialistic and moral life of the nation and to establish co-operation between industrial prosperity and ethical values of life. The authorities and the people of the town need to be more conscious in improving the environmental and sanitary conditions of the town and pay more attention

towards their health and hygiene which will go a long way in the socio-economic development of the town by attracting new entrepreneurs to the town. The communication facilities should more be expanded to facilitate quicker and easier export of the local production and import of essential commodities required in the town. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited is doing some thing in regards to water supply, housing for accommodation and development of roads. A plan should also be traced out for keeping the town alive even after the expiry of its valuable treasure of black diamond.

APPENDIX.1

Road-route from Dhanbad to other Places

The Bihar State Road Transport Corporation runs passenger buses on the following routes.

Sl. No.	Name of the routes	Distance covered
1.	Dhanbad-Sindri	27 Km.
2.	Dhanbad-Baramasia (Via Chas-Chandankiari)	62 km.
3.	Dhanbad Gomio, (Via Bermo-Isri)	130 Km.
4.	Dhanbad-Panchet	51 Km.
5.	Dnanbad-Bermo(Via Chas-Bermo)	77 Km.
6.	Dhanbad-Giridih	120 Km.
7.	Dhanbad-Giridih (Via Barwa)	120 Km.
8.	Dhanbad-Gaya	235 Km.
9.	Dhanbad-Aurangabad	250 Km.
10.	Dhanbad-Imamganj	240 Km.
11.	Dhanbad-Chatra	200 Km.
12.	Dhanbad-Hazaribagh (Via Bagodar-Tatighari)	128 Km.
13.	Dhanbad-Hazaribagh (Via Barhi,Padma,Ichak)	128 Km.
14.	Dhanbad-Ranchi (Via Jhalda,Muri)	176 Km.
15.	Dhanbad-Ranchi (Via Ramgarh)	176 Km.
16.	Ranchi-Dumka(Via Dhanbad)	323 Km.
17.	Dhanbad-Jamshedpur	176 Km.
18.	Dhanbad-Patna	335 Km.
19.	Dhanbad-Nawadih	235 Km.
20.	Dhanbad-Barouni	368 Km.
21.	Dhanbad-Bhagalpur	235 Km.
22.	Jharia-Giridih (Via Dhanbad)	115 Km.
23.	Patherdih-Hazaribagh (Via Katras-Dhanbad-Rajganj)	N.A.
24.	Dhanbad-Chauparan	130 km.

Some of the long route buses ply in the nights as the people do not want to waste their day time. The coalfield workers are kept busy in the day and go home only in the evenings*

* Roy Chaudhary P.C. Bihar District Gazetters, Dhanbad page 367

APPENDIX-II

ROPEWAYS OPERATING IN DIFFERENT COLLIERIES

The following are the details of different ropeways operating in the district*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ropeway	Starting Point	Termination and Serving Point	Length of the (in metres)
1.	Loyabad Ropeway	River Damodar (Village Jatudih Ganeshadih Jarma and Petia, district Dhanbad)	1.Badroochuck Colliery 2. Mudidih Colliery 3. Mudidih Jetulmary Colliery 4. Loyabad Colliery	21,777
2.	Sijua-Malkera Ropeway	River Damodar (Village tangabad district Dhanbad)	1. Sijua Colliery 2. Halkera Colliery	14,346
3.	Pot-Kee-Kankanee Ropeway	River Damodar (Village Dhawardah district Dhanbad)	1. Kankanee Colliery 2. Potkee Colliery	22,265
4.	Bhulanbararee Ropeway	River Damodar (Village Bhanura, district Dhanbad)	Bhulanbararee Colliery	4,000
5.	Jealgora Ropeway	River Damodar (Village Sutidih, district Dhanbad)	Jealgora Colliery	4,800
6.	Bagdigi Ropeway	River Damodar (Village Dungri, district Dhanbad)	Bagdigi Colliery	6,492
7.	Jamadoba Digwadih ropeway	River Damodar (Village Dungri district Dhanbad)	Jamadoba Digwadih Colliery	4,810

* Roy Chaudhary P.C. Bihar District Gazetters, Dhanbad page 367

APPENDIX III

Early history of Dhanbad municipality-as noted from municipal record

Established in the year 1919, the municipality of Dhanbad was divided into six wards as detailed below:

Ward No.I: Covers the entire area of Eastern Indian Railway which lies mostly in Dhanbad and partly in Hirapur and other two villages.

Ward No.II: Covers the entire area of Hirapur.

Ward No.III: Situated south of the Grand Chord line (E.I.R.) and west of Dhanbad-Jharia line (E.I.R.) and covers almost entirely the area of Dhawatanr of village Dhanbad and Naya Bazar.

Ward No.IV: Covers the entire area of villages Bramasia and Manaitanr.

Ward No.V: Is situated between Dhanbad-Jharia line (E.I.R.) and Dhanbad Jharia Road, District Board. About half of the main bazar of Dhanbad falls within this ward.

Ward No.VI: The remaining area of Dhanbad proper is covered by this ward.

Formerly some portions of villages Dhansar, Bastakola, Dahutan, Bhuda, Dhaiya, Bishanpur, Panderpala and Matkuria also formed part of the municipality. But as the boundary of the municipality was revised in 1922, these villages were excluded from the municipal area. The present boundary of the municipality according to the notification no.89328 G. of 26.1.22 published in Bihar and Orissa gazette of 1.2.22 on page 109 is as follows:

North—Part of Dhanbad-Katras Rly. line and existing southern boundary of municipality.

South—A straight line joining from trijunction of Manaitanr, Pathrakuthi and Bastakola to rescue. House station or to the west meeting to the western boundary of Bhagatdih.

East—Eastern boundary of Bastakola mauza.

West—Parts of mauza Godhar, Nayadih and Kusunda.

Inseption of the survey of the municipality:

In 1920, Mr. E.S.Hoernle, I.C.S. Additional Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman, Dhanbad Municipality expressed his desire for the survey and khanapuri of the municipality through his letter no. 826 R of the 1st June 1920. Through his letter no. 81 dated 2.5.1921, he informed the settlement officer that the question regarding survey of the municipal area was decided at a meeting of the municipal commissioners and the decision arrived at, was that an out line survey of roads, tanks etc. as described in S.O.'s letter (Note) dated 2.3.1921 should only be done through the settlement department.

Subsequently P.A. to D.L.R. and S informed the settlement officer through his letter no. 645 dated 27.2.1922 that the Dhanbad municipality was willing to pay Rs. 300/- for having roads, lanes and tanks in the village maps comprised Dhanbad municipality.

The Additional Deputy Commissioner, however, moved the government for doing survey of the municipality through his letter no. 444 R dated 2.5.1921 to the Commissioner of Chhotanagpur Division. The secretary to the Board of Revenue in reply to letter no. 221 R dated 16.6.21 of the Commissioner of the Chhotanagpur Division,

however, informed him that the honourable member of the Board was not prepared to recommend the undertaking of the survey of Dhanbad municipality under the B and O municipal Act.

The proposal for the detailed survey was dropped in session 1922-23. The survey of roads, lanes and tanks was, however, made on the village maps in 1922-23 on the deposit of the aforesaid amount of Rs. 300/- The next year a new Board of the municipality was created under the Bihar and Orissa Municipality Act and non-official Chairman was elected by the new municipal Board. The new Board eventually decided to complete the survey of the municipality on a further cost of Rs. 350/- as estimated in letter no. 1001 dated 28.11.1922.

The proper and detailed survey of the municipality was, thus done at attestation stage in the aforesaid 1113.18 Acres of non-agricultural area only. The survey and khanapuri in the agricultural area was done under the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act and the usual record of right as prepared for it.

APPENDIX IV

Update extension of wards of Dhanbad Municipality

No. 4624 U.D. & H.D.—Having previously published notification no. 3233, dated 30th June,1983 In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 (B. & O. Act VII of 1922) and in supersession of all previous notifications or the subject, the Dhanbad Municipality in district of Dhanbad shall be divided into thirty-two wards as shown in the following annexed Schedule and the number of Commissioners to be elected.

SCHEDULE

Ward No.			*Boundary*
1.	North	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
	South	—	J.C. Mallick Road
	East	—	Saraidhella Mauza
	West	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
2.	North	—	J.C. Mallick Road
	South	—	Town Hall Road, Hirapur-Jharia Road
	East	—	Saraidhela Mauza and Damodar Mauza
	West	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road and Katchery Road
3.	North	—	Town Hall Road, Hirapur-Jharia Road
	South	—	PWD Road, G.Y. Mukherjee Road
	East	—	Katchery Road, Jharia Road and Hatia boundary
	West	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
4.	North	—	P.C. Road, Gyan Mikherjee Road
	South	—	Boundary Block nos. 65, 69 and 83
	East	—	P.C. Road
	West	—	Katchery Road and Railway Hospital Road under boundary of 55
5.	North	—	Katchery Road, Link Road between H.E. School Road and Ajanta Road
	South	—	H.E. School Road, Railway boundary
	East	—	H.E. School Road, Roster boundary of 68 and Railway boundary
	West	—	PWD Road, H.E. School Road and Railway boundary.
6.	North	—	Jharna Road Extension
	South	—	Dhanbad-Oawrah line
	East	—	Damodarpur Mauza
	West	—	P.C. Road

Ward No.			*Boundary*
7.	North	—	Bhelatand Mauza
	South	—	Mondal Kuli Tank, J.S.M. boundary, southern boundary of block no. 191 and Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
	East	—	Part of Saraidhela Mauza
	West	—	Bowra Road
8.	North	—	Mondal Kuli Tank, I.S.M. boundary, nothern boundary of block no. 22
	South	—	Southern limit of block nos. 26 and 27 and depot of Mines Road
	East	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
	West	—	Bowra Road
9.	North	—	Northern limit of Block no. 30 and Depot of Mines Road
	South	—	Eastern Railway Road and Dhanbad-Govindpur Road
	East	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
	West	—	Luby Circular Road
10.	North	—	Mauza Nawadih
	South	—	Village Road by the side of Dr. Gupta
	East	—	Dhanbad Bowra Road
	West	—	Mauza Barman and Mauza Bishunpur
11.	North	—	Village Road by the side of Dr. Gupta
	South	—	Girewal Colony Road
	East	—	Luby Circular Road
	West	—	Mauza Bishunpur and Parerpalla
12.	North	—	Girewal Colony Road, Luby Circular Road and Eastern Railway Road
	South	—	Eastern Railway boundary Gaya side
	East	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
	West	—	Mauza Parerpalla
13.	North	—	Civil Hospital Dr. Colony Road, Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road and North boundary of Block no. 220
	South	—	Eastern Railway line
	East	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road, H.E. School Road and Horpilla Railway line
	West	—	Dhanbad-Gobindpur Road
14.	North	—	Eastern Railway Gaya side and Station Road
	South	—	Kali Mandir Road, Eastern Railway boundary Diamond Crossing
	West	—	Rins and Flyover
15.	North	—	Kali Mandir Road, Idgah Road, Grand Chord line
	South	—	Shiv Mandir Road and Dhanbad line
	East	—	Flyover and Diamond crossing boundary
	West	—	Kali Mandir Road, Flyover and Diamond crossing boundary

Ward No.			*Boundary*
16.	North	—	Shiv Mandir Road
	South	—	Dhanbad-Katras line
	East	—	Flyover
	West	—	River
17.	North	—	Dhanbad-Katras line
	South	—	Road in front of Shri Satish Chandra
	East	—	Dhanbad-Jharia Road and Dhanbad-Jharia line
	West	—	Limit of Dhanbad Municipality
18.	North	—	Road in front of Shri Satish Chandra
	South	—	Mauza Dhansar and Mines Rescue Station
	West	—	Dhansar Mauza
19.	North	—	Dhanbad Bazar Bank More Road
	South	—	Bastacola Mauza upto Rescue Station
	East	—	Mauza Bastocola and Dhanbad-Jharia line
	West	—	Dhanbad-Jharia Road
20.	North	—	Dhanbad-Katras line
	South	—	Junction of Joraphatak Road and Telephone Exchange Road
	East	—	Joraphatak Road
	West	—	Dhanbad-Jharia line
21.	North	—	N.N.Sarkar Road
	South	—	Road by the side of Surinder Park
	East	—	Gandhi Road
	West	—	Joraphatak Road
22.	North	—	Dompara Road and road by the side of Surinder Park
	South	—	Mauza Bastacola
	East	—	Shiv Mandir Road
	West	—	Gandhi Road and Joraphatak Road
23.	North	—	Dhanbad-Grand Chord line
	South	—	Temple Road
	East	—	N.N.Sarkar Road and boundary of New Station Railway Colony
	West	—	Dhanbad main Bazar Road and Diamond crossing boundary
24.	North	—	N.N.Sarkar Road
	South	—	Mauza Bastocola
	East	—	Bazar Tranching Ground Road
	West	—	Shiv Mandir Road

Ward No.			*Boundary*
25.	North	—	D.A.V. School Road, Temple Road, Bhagwani Road and P.C. Road
	South	—	H.G. Mazumdar Road, N.N.Sarkar Road and road in front of Pokhar Kumhar
	East	—	Road in front of Julum Singh (Manitar Circular Road)
	West	—	Road by the side of Kewal Sons and Gaylor Hotel
26.	North	—	Dumriatar G. Road
	South	—	P.G. Road, Town Rajes Garden and Girls School Road
	East	—	Dumria G. Road
	West	—	N.N. Sarkar Road
27.	North	—	Boundary of Hirapur Mauza and Grand Chord line
	South	—	P.C. Road and boundary of Academy of School and Building of Road Transport
	East	—	P.C. Road
	West	—	Eastern Railway Road Extension
28.	North	—	Railway Yard and Grand Chord line
	South	—	P.C. Road
	East	—	Eastern Railway Road Extension of P.I.C. Road and New Station Railway Colony
	West	—	N.N.Sinha Road and Dumriatar C. Road
29.	North	—	Dhanbad-Howrah Railway line and P.C. Road
	South	—	Mauza Dhokra and Southern limit of Block Nos. 252 and 152
	East	—	Mauza Dhokra
	West	—	P.C. Road
30.	North	—	P.C. Road and boundary of Block nos. 252 and 152
	South	—	Mauza Duhatar;
	East	—	Boundary of Block no. 153
	West	—	Manitar Village Road
31.	North	—	P.C. Road
	South	—	Boundary of Block nos. 159 and 259
	East	—	Manitar Village Road;
	West	—	Harijan Colony Road Extension
32.	North	—	Road Towards Rajes Garden and Girls School boundary
	South	—	Mauza Pathrkuli and Bastacola
	East	—	Harijan Colony Road Extension and Maniatar Village Road
	West	—	Dumariatar Link Road and Bazar Trenching Ground Road

APPENDIX V

More details of Bihar and Orissa Municipal rules

Plinth:—Every house to be erected shall be built on a plinth, the tope 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 of 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 soild 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 house:—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 cleaning.

(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 cleaning 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 employing and cleaning 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 VI

Type of households

1. *Nuclear family*—A couple with or without unmarried children.

2. *Supplemented nuclear family*—A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents other than their unmarried children.

3. *Sub-nuclear family*—A fragment of a former nuclear family (e.g. widow/or widower with unmarried children. Siblings-whether unmarried or widowed or separated or divorced living together).

4. *Single person*—Single member household.

5. *Supplemented sub-nuclear*—A group of relatives members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of nuclear family (e.g. a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law).

6. *Collateral joint family*—Two or more married couple between whom there is a sibling bond usually a brother-brother relationship plus unmarried children.

7. *Supplemented collateral joint family*—A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers the widower father or an unmarried sibling.

8. *Lineal joint family*—Two couples between whom there is a lineal link usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughters.

9. *Supplemented lineal joint family*—A lineal joint family plus unmarried divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widowed brother or the son's wife's married brother.

10. *Lineal Collateral joint family*—Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically parents and their two or more married sons plus unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. *Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family*—A lineal-collateral joint family plus unmarried widowed or separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear faicilies lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the fathers widowed sister or brother or an unmarried nephew of the father.

12. *Others*—All those not covered above

Kolenda, Pauline, M.—Religion caste and Family Structure A comparative study of Indian Joint Family, structure and change in Indian—society edited by Milton Singer and Bernard, S. Coln; Chicago, 1966 pp. 346-347.

APPENDIX VII

President and General Secretary of Union

Period	President	General Secretary
Since formation in		
1949 to 20.9.1951	Shri Michael John	Shri Ramnarain Sharma
21.9.51 to Oct. 1954	"	Shri Kanti Mehta
Oct. 54 to 26.1.57	"	Shri Ramnarain Sharma
27.1.57 to 28.6.58	"	"
29.6.58 to 28.1.1961	"	"
29.6.61 to 11.5.63	"	"
12.5.63 to 14.12.63	"	"
15.12.63 to 17.4.65	"	"
18.4.65 to 12.3.66	"	Shri Kanti Mehta
13.3.66 to 23.3.68	"	"
24.3.68 to 27.11.71	"	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey
28.11.71 to 27.4.74	"	"
28.4.74 to 10.1.76	"	Shri Ramnarain Sharma
11.1.76 to 3.8.77	"	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey (11.1.76 to 14.1.78)
4.8.77 to 14.1.78	Shri B.P. Sinha	
15.1.77 to 29.3.78	"	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey (15.1.78 to 9.5.78)
10.5.78 to 30.4.83	Shri Bindeshwari Dubey	Shri Ramnarain Sharma
1.5.83 to	"	"

Date Loaned

24.4.92			
18			
23.8.93			
Sep			