

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-4

BIHAR

Part-X B

TOWN SURVEY REPORT
FORBESGANJ

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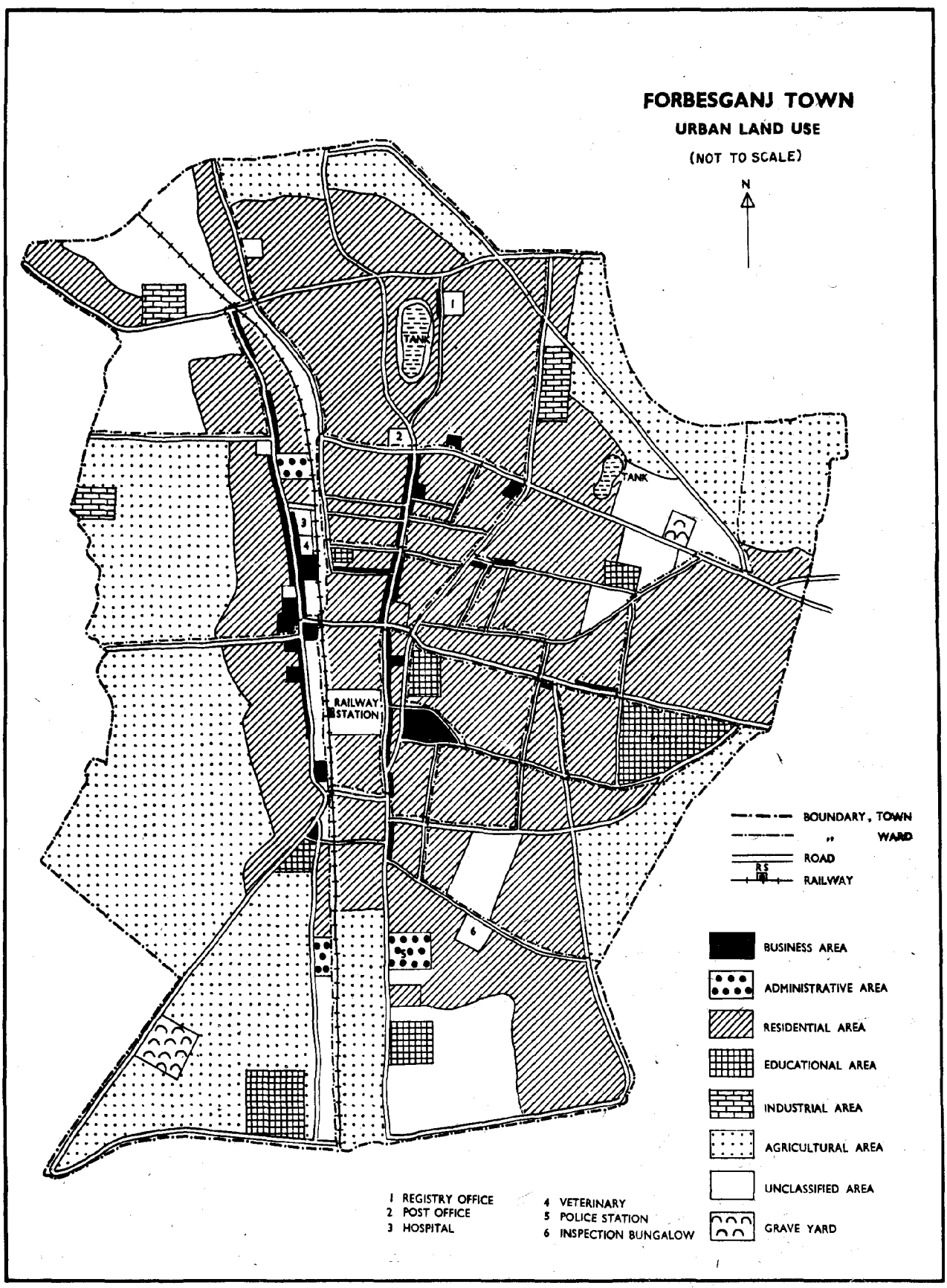
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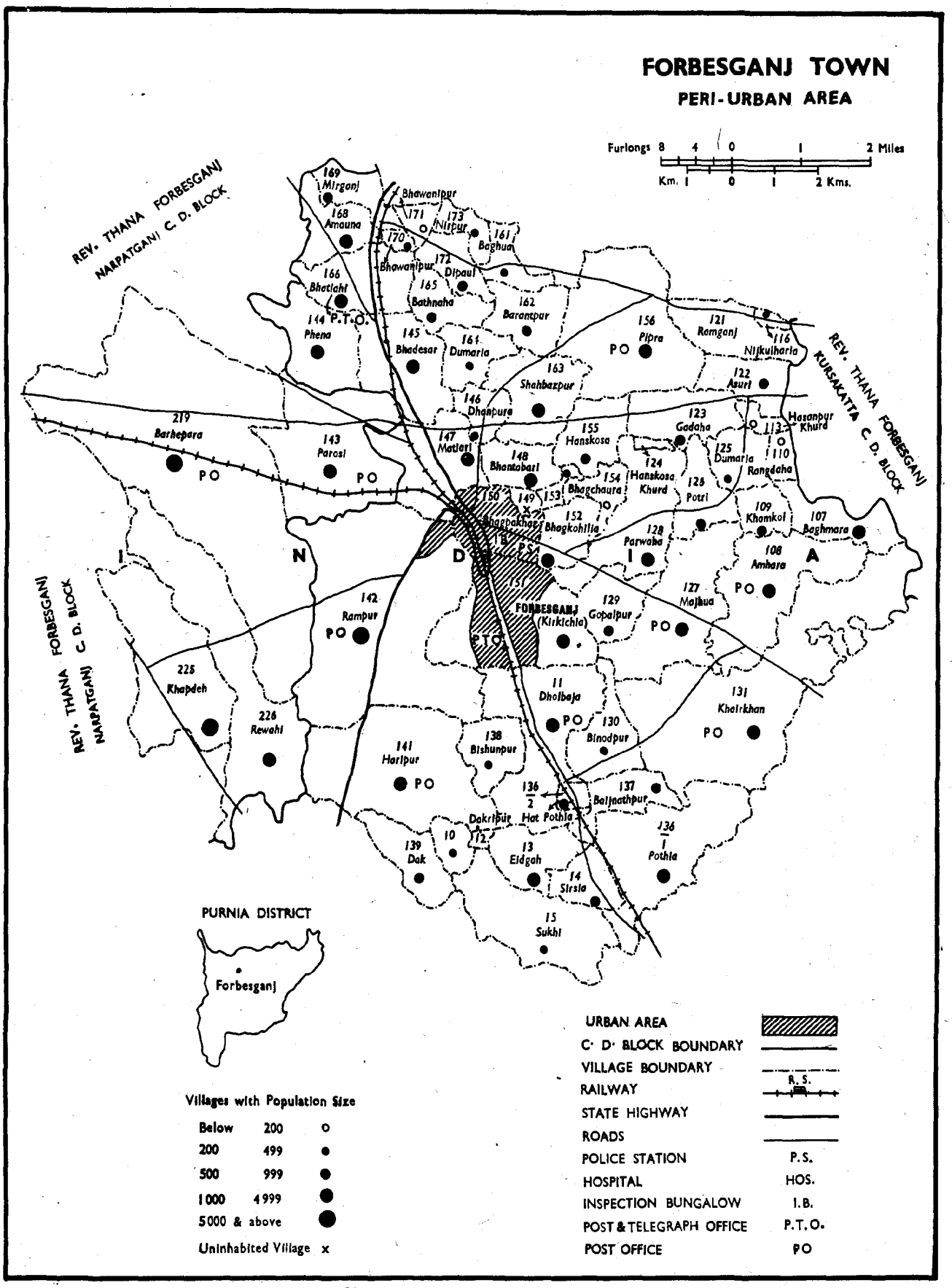
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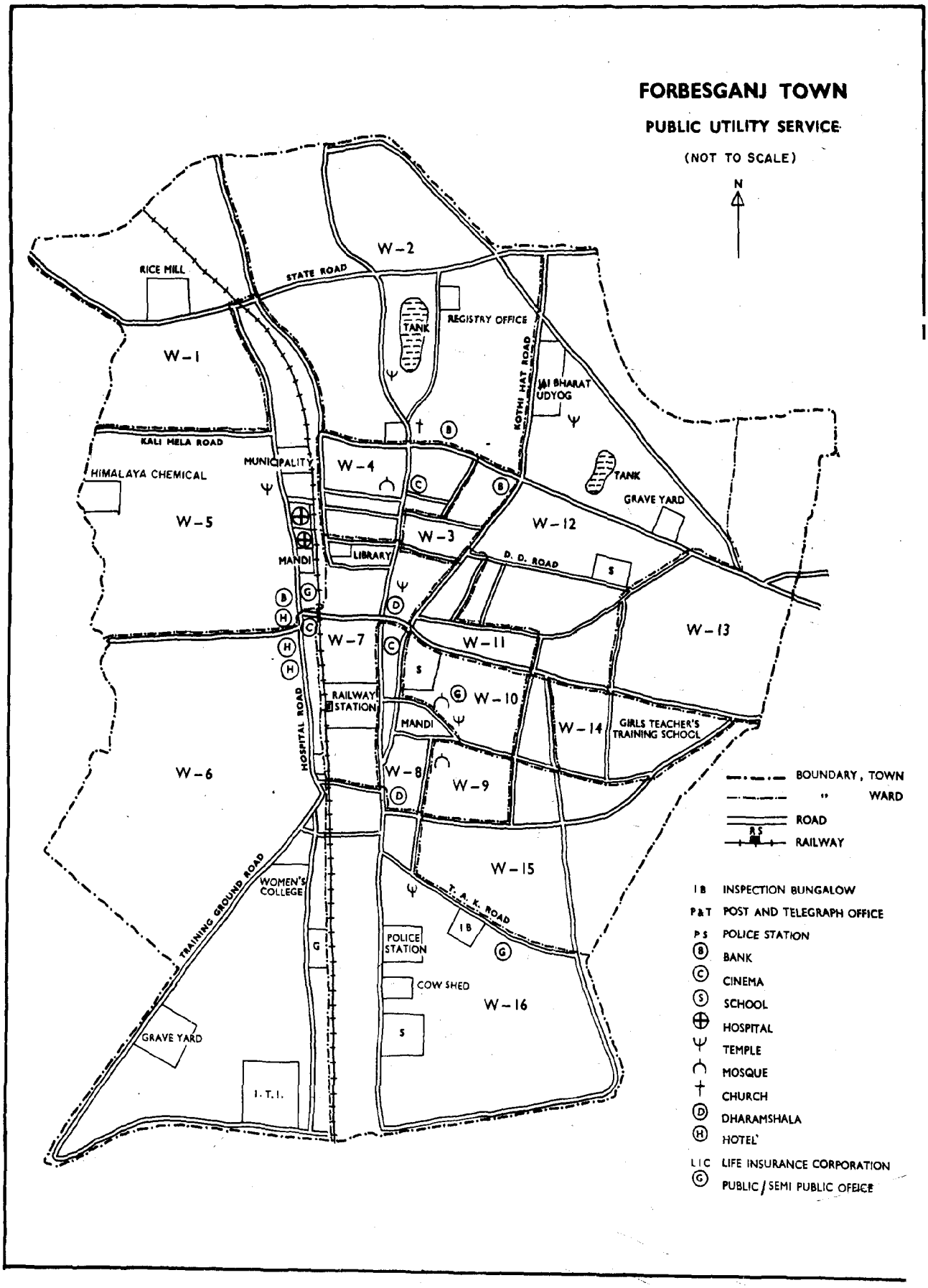
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FORBESGANJ TOWN
URBAN LAND USE
(NOT TO SCALE)
N
TANK
TANK
RAILWAY STATION
BOUNDARY, TOWN
,, WARD
ROAD
RAILWAY
BUSINESS AREA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
RESIDENTIAL AREA
EDUCATIONAL AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
AGRICULTURAL AREA
UNCLASSIFIED AREA
GRAVE YARD
1 REGISTRY OFFICE
2 POST OFFICE
3 HOSPITAL
4 VETERINARY
5 POLICE STATION
6 INSPECTION BUNGALOW


FORBESGANJ TOWN
PERI-URBAN AREA
Furlongs 8 4 0 1 2 Miles
Km. 1 0 1 2 Kms.
REV. THANA FORBESGANJ NARPATGANJ C. D. BLOCK
REV. THANA FORBESGANJ KURSAKATTA C. D. BLOCK
REV. THANA FORBESGANJ NARPATGANJ C. D. BLOCK
INDIA
169 Mirganj
168 Amauna
170
171
173 Nirpur
Bhawanipur
161 Baghua
172 Dipaul
166 Bhatiahi
165 Bathnaha
162 Barampur
144 P.T.O. Phena
145 Bhadesar
161 Dumaria
163 Shahbazpur
146 Dhanpure
156 Pipra PO
121 Ramganj
116 Nijkulharia
122 Asuri
219 Barhepara PO
143 Parosi PO
147 Matiari
148 Bhantobari
155 Hanskosa
123 Gadaha
Hasanpur Khurd
125 Dumaria
124 Hanskosa Khurd
128 Potri
Rangdeha
154 Bhagchaura
150
149
153
152 Bhagkohilia
Bhagpokhar
PS
128 Parwaha
109 Khamkol
107 Baghmara
108 Amhara
127 Majhua PO
142 Rampur PO
151
FORBESGANJ (Kirkichia) PTO
129 Gopalpur PO
225 Khapdeh
226 Rewahi
11 Dholbeja PO
130 Binodpur
131 Khairkhan PO
141 Haripur PO
138 Bishunpur
136 2 Hat Pothia
137 Baijnathpur
Dakripur
10
12
139 Dak
13 Eidgah
14 Sirsia
136 1 Pothia
15 Sukhi
PURNIA DISTRICT
Forbesganj
Villages with Population Size
Below 200
200 499
500 999
1000 4999
5000 & above
Uninhabited Village x
URBAN AREA
C. D. BLOCK BOUNDARY
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
RAILWAY R. S.
STATE HIGHWAY
ROADS
POLICE STATION P.S.
HOSPITAL HOS.
INSPECTION BUNGALOW I.B.
POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE P.T.O.
POST OFFICE PO


FORBESGANJ TOWN
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE
(NOT TO SCALE)
N
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
RICE MILL
STATE ROAD
TANK
REGISTRY OFFICE
KOTHI HAT ROAD
JAI BHARAT UDYOG
KALI MELA ROAD
MUNICIPALITY
HIMALAYA CHEMICAL
TANK
GRAVE YARD
MANDI
LIBRARY
D. D. ROAD
HOSPITAL ROAD
RAILWAY STATION
MANDI
GIRLS TEACHER'S TRAINING SCHOOL
WOMEN'S COLLEGE
TRAINING GROUND ROAD
T. A. K. ROAD
POLICE STATION
IB
COW SHED
GRAVE YARD
I. T. I.
BOUNDARY, TOWN
" WARD
ROAD
RAILWAY
IB INSPECTION BUNGALOW
P&T POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
PS POLICE STATION
(B) BANK
(C) CINEMA
(S) SCHOOL
HOSPITAL
TEMPLE
MOSQUE
CHURCH
(D) DHARAMSHALA
(H) HOTEL
LIC LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(G) PUBLIC / SEMI PUBLIC OFFICE

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 with the able assistance of Investigators, Shri R.K. Mehta and Shri V.K. Jain 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 on Forbesganj 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.

New Delhi, the
1st June, 1988

V. S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Forbesganj is one of the three urban centres viz., Forbesganj, Lohardaga and Dhanbad selected for town study ancillary to 1981 Census. This Volume deals with the growth history, economic and social life, ethnic and socio-demographic characteristics of the inhabitants of Forbesganj town. Besides, it also gives certain basic details regarding migration, settlement and neighbourhood pattern and related matters.

The data used in this Volume was collected through field survey. The survey was conducted by Shri D. R. Khanna, Assistant Director with the help of 8 staff namely, S/Shri Vidya Prasad Sinha, Investigator, Nizamuddin Sidque, S. K. Das 'Sudhakar', Madan Mohan Kanth, S. N. P. Verma—all Statistical Assistants, Rajeshwar Prasad, Jayendra Prasad and Birendra Prasad Singh—all Computors. The final tabulation of survey data was done under the guidance of Shri P. N. Sinha, Assistant Director, by the staff of Central Tabulation Unit, namely, S/Shri Sukhdeo Prasad, Investigator, D. P. Choudhary, R. P. Roy, P. N. Varma, K. N. P. Shrivastava—all Statistical Assistants and Kishori Sharan, Deepak Kumar Sinha and Amrendra Swaroop—all Computors and Ashok Kumar Sharma, Assistant Compiler.

The report was drafted by Shri P. N. Sinha, Assistant Director and Shri S. C. Saxena, Dy. Director of Census Operations edited the report. The maps includad in this report were prepared by Shri Indra Kant Mishra, Artist under the supervision of Shri R. P. Singh, Research Officer (Map). Shri Md. Hasan Azad, Stenographer has typed the manuscripts. I am grateful to all of them.

Dr. N. G. Nag, Ex-Deputy Registrar General and Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General and Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer (Social Studies Division) of the office of the Registrar General, India provided technical guidance and suggestions for the study. The Division scrutinised the report and the report had to be recast in the light of comments and suggestions given by the Division. I am thankful to all these officers.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, the present Registrar General, India for their encouraging guidance and valuable suggestions. I am thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Assistant Director (Printing), office of the Registrar General, India and Aravali Printers and Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi who have helped us in bringing out this publication.

Patna

9th September, 1988

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

CHAPTER—I

INTRODUCTION

Forbesganj is a town situated 29 Kms. north-west of Araria Sub-division in Purnia District. The district headquarters Purnia is about 74 Kms. south-east of the town. The population of the town, according to 1981 Census is 28,260. Thus of the 220 towns of the State and 9 towns of the district, Forbesganj ranks 75th and 4th places in population respectively. The town is spread over north to south with an area of 4.98 Km^2. It is the smallest urban centre of the district in areas resulting in the highest density of population e.g. 5,675 persons per square Km in comparison to the other urban centres of the district. The reason of its being densely populated may be attributed to its commercial importance.

1.2 This town has both road and rail link with sub-division, district headquarters and State capital, Patna. The distance by road of State capital, Patna, the district and subdivisional headquarters Purnia and Araria is 364 Kms, 74 Kms, 29 Kms. respectively. The nearest city, Katihar is at a distance of 100 Kms. by road.

The most important characteristics of the town :

1.3 Forbesganj is one of the best reputed centres of jute trade in Purnia district. It has a commercial importance too. A great portion of trade with Morung district of Nepal and other parts of India routs through it. A good number of Marwaris have settled here dealing in jute, grain, piece goods, oil and potato etc. They have branches of their firms in Nepal also. It is one of the main centres of jute trade which attracts jute growers in sending their products to Mandis of Forbesganj. The peak period of jute trade is September to February, and lean period is March to June.

Population of town :

1.4 The town was accorded Municipal status in 1912. Prior to that, it was a bazar having some characteristics of a township. It was a village with an attractive business centres. Its population was 2,029 in 1901. Now in 1981 Census it comprises 16 Municipal wards, 3,907 residential houses and 4,551 households and covers and area of 498 Km^2. The population within municipal limits according to 1981 Census is 28,260 which include 15,214 males and 13,046 females of the total population. 15,378 persons are literates 9,758 males, 5,620 females. There are 7,651 main workers, of which 7,269 are males and 382 are females. Of the 1,974 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes there are 1,034 males and 940 females. Since this town lies in plains of the State a very negligible percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled tribes could be seen in 1981 Census. They are 86 in total, of which 42 are males and 44 are females.

Topography and physical environment including flora and fauna :

1.5 The town does not have any flora and fauna. Though the district of Purnia has 1,044 hectares of forest areas the town is devoid of it. However, some teak, *sal, sakhua, Sheesham, palas, pipal* and *Semal* trees are found in the surrounding areas of the town. As in the district, the major part of the Forbesganj C.D. Block is covered by non-calcareous, non-saline soil of recent alluvium formation, the soil is of low to medium fertility. Paddy and jute are the important crop. Wheat, Barley, Maize and *Khesari* are other crops grown. The town itself, with sandy land, does not have a plain land throughout the municipal limits. There is great trouble in rainy season since kneedeep water is accumulated hither and thither in the town.

Climate :

1.6 The town like other parts of the district has a moist humid climate. The year may be divided into three main season the winter, the summer and the monsoon, The winter season commences in October and lasts till February. January is the coldest month with an average normal minimum temperature 2°C. March to mid June form the summer months. The maximum temperature in April and May reach about 38°C. Monsoon sets in the second half of June and lasts till September.

1.7 Table 1.1 gives monthwise variation in rainfall for the year 1981-1985.

Table 1.1

MONTHWISE VARIATION IN RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1981-1985

Month	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	...	—	...	30.2	0.0
February	...	...	...	18.0	2.4
March	...	...	...	8.7	1.0
April	...	...	...	32.0	0.0
May	...	98.0	140.1	186.4	144.9
June	215.6	439.2	239.5	318.4	269.6
July	886.5	321.2	562.7	714.5	615.5
August	426.9	96.1	317.5	139.6	132.4
September	118.4	193.1	371.6	468.3	316.6
October	...	...	64.0	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...

The above table shows that July gets the maximum rainfall in all the years except in 1982. In 1982 the highest rainfall was recorded in the month of June. It is also said that Forbesganj has the best climate in the district, and it commands a good view of the Himalaya on clear winter days.

Communication with other places :

1.8 The town has all weather road connecting the subdivisional and districts headquarters, Araria and Purnia. It has also direct road link with the border town Jogbani. One could enter into Nepal by road from Forbesganj through Jogbani which is at a distance of 12 Kms. Passengers bus service of Bihar State Transport Corporation plies regularly from the town to Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Patna, the State Capital. The facility of private but services is also available in the town. These bus services also ply regularly from the town to Patna, Purnia, Katihar. These bus services also run from the town to Siliguri and Calcutta. The town has direct rail link with its subdivisional and district headquarters as well as with Katihar and Saharsa districts. The town is served by both N.F. Railway and N.E. Railway. The N.F. Railway, Katihar-Purnia-Jogbani section enters at Ranipatra Railway Station in Purnia and terminates at Jogbani touching Forbesganj. The N. E. Railway, Forbesganj-Supaul-Saharsa-Mansi section starts from Forbesganj and terminates at Mansi touching Saharsa.

There is no airport in the town. However, the Birpur Airport of Saharsa district is only at a distance of 42 Kms by road. The post and tele-communication services are available in the town. The Post and Telegraph Office of the town serves all the village post offices (Extra Delivery Agents) of Forbesganj Development Block. The townh as a S.T.D telephone facility. The town has neither Radio Transmission Centre nor Television Relay Centre. These two centres are at Bhagalpur city which cover the town.

Functional area and land use pattern :

1.9 The town is spread over 4.98 sq. km. With this small area it is very difficult to draw specific lines of demarcation for different areas on the functional basis, commercial and residential areas are almost inter-locked whereas administrative and educational institutions are scattered throughout the town. There is a number of residential houses in the vicinity of the main market. It is seen that front portions of a good number of houses serve the purpose of commercial activities and inner portions are used as residential purpose. However, Bengali Tola, Professor's Colony, Darbhangia Tola are mainly meant for residential purposes.

The town has two main roads viz., Sadar Road and Hospital Road, Commercial activities are seen along both these two roads. But they are mainly concentrated on Sadar Road which is also called Sadar Bazar. Most of the business establishments dealing in wholesale and retail sale of almost all essential commodities are located on Sadar Road. There is a good number of Grocery, Cloths, Medicines and miscellaneous stores in this area. Good hotels and restaurants are located on Hospital Road. Small shops dealing in various articles of daily use are scattered throughout the town. Small tea stalls, betel shops, sweet-meat shops and small eating houses are found along the road side throughout the town.

There is no particular area where educational activities are concentrated. The Forbesganj Degree College and Girja Devi Sital Sah Women's College are located in Kathara and Mahain Chowk. The Industrial Training Institute is located Chhoa Patti. Bhagwati Devi Goel College is located at Hathgola.

The Primary school either run by the government or privately managed are scattered throughout the town.

The town does not have any concentration of recreational activities. It has only one public library located near Nehru Chowk. There are two cinemas in the town; one Jyoti Talkies is on Hospital road and Vijay Talkies is on Sadar Road.

1.10 The private teacher's training college is located at Pokhar Basti of ward no. 15. Coaching centres for students belonging to secondary classes are located at Rameshwar Path of ward no. 11 and Nawalal Path of ward no. 16.

1.11 The administrative offices, such as offices of the Circle Officer, Block Officer and Package Officer are located at the eastern part of village Matiari. The offices of the Sub-Registrar and Consolidation Officer are located near Sultanpur Pokhar and Chhoapatti respectively. Other offices are in different areas of the town, however, the offices of the three corporations namely, Jute Corporation of India, Indian Oil Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation of India are located at Hospital Road.

1.12 It is clear from the above discussion that the settlement pattern of the town is haphazard. There is not sufficient statistics available about the land use pattern in the town. However, some data available from revenue official for the year 1986 shows below that major portions (44.48 per cent) of the total land are lying vacant. The second major part (32.33 per cent) is utilised for residential purposes.

Category of land use	Area in hectares	Percentage
1. Residential	161.0	32.33
2. Administrative	12.0	2.41
3. Educational	9.5	1.91
4. Commercial	55.0	11.04
5. Industrial	18.0	3.61
6. Road	21.0	4.22
7. Vacant	221.5	44.48
TOTAL	498.0	100.0

Important places :

1.13 There are no worthwhile important places in the town to mention, however, there are Sultan Pokhar and Sultan Mata temple. According to a legend related to the places, it is said that Sulan, the owner of Sultan Estate once got attracted with a beautiful Brahmin girl and desired to marry her forcibly. The girl, however, agreed, to marry on a condition that if she could be allowed to perform some religious rites in a newly dug tank, she would marry. At her instance a tank was dug but the girl, in a pretext to perform the religious rites, committed suicide by drowning herself in the tank. Her dead body was taken out from the tank and burried on its bank. The tank since then is known as a Sultan Pokhar and the place where the girl was burried is catted Sultan Mata. The Hindus and Muslims both worship the Sultan Mata.

1.14 There are many temples known as Sarkari Kali Mandir, Mahabir Mandir, Sankat Mochan, Shiv Mandir scattered throughout the town. The town has also a Jama Masjid where a large number of Muslim devotees congregate on every Friday. For people having faiths in Christianity and Sikhism there are one church and one Gurudwara in the town. There is also a Jain temple known as Shravan Mahabir Bhawan.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups :

1.15 Forbesganj town is divided into 16 municipal wards and in almost all the wards there are mixed populations of different castes, religious faiths and mother tongue. The table below gives ward-wise residential houses, households, population and number of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.

Table 1.2

WARDWISE POPULATION OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES OF FORBESGANJ

No. of Ward	Occupied Residential Houses		Total population			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
	No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I	188	241	1,328	679	649	195	202	1	1
II	450	566	3,124	1,744	1,380	155	126	25	26
III	79	92	793	461	332	6	...	...	...
IV	171	218	1,432	790	642	9	7	...	...
V	212	225	1,629	915	714	92	77	4	3
VI	314	360	2,112	1,150	962	217	210	2	...
VII	244	270	1,534	877	657	41	36	2	...
VIII	131	177	1,185	635	550	4	1	...	...
IX	269	327	2,071	1,070	1,001	24	29	5	5
X	228	260	1,848	993	855	8	2	...	...
XI	161	161	1,212	632	580	...	...	...	...
XII	213	246	1,638	871	767	15	6	...	...
XIII	202	280	1,640	868	772	120	116	1	5
XIV	150	175	1,170	594	576	14	6	...	3
XV	412	428	2,521	1,250	1,271	24	29	...	...
XVI	483	525	3,023	1,685	1,338	110	93	2	1
Total	3,907	4,551	28,260	15,214	13,046	1,034	940	42	44

1.16 It could be seen from the table that a large number of scheduled caste population is concentrated in ward no. I, II, VI, XIII and XVI. In all other wards their number is small. The scheduled tribe population is concentrated mostly in ward no. II. Though the people belonging to different castes and creeds are residing in almost all the wards however, wards III and IV are inhabited mostly by business class people. They are Marwaris. Wards VIII to XII are dominated by Muslims. There is one tola named as Darbhangia Tola. Muslims of this tola have migrated from Dharbhanga district. There is one Professor's Colony in Ward XVI. In this ward a few College teachers have built their own houses.

1.17 It has been observed during field investigation that some areas within the wards are name after different communities and are mostly occupied by the respective communities such as Marwari tola and Bengali tola are mostly dominated by Marwaris and Bengalis respectively. There is one Darbhangia tola mostly dominated by Muslims migrated from Darbhanga district. In other areas, however, people belonging to different castes and creed live together.

Morphology :

1.18 The town is spread from north to south. The northern part of the town is wider than that of the southern part but this part is conically projected in the north-west. In the south the town ends near



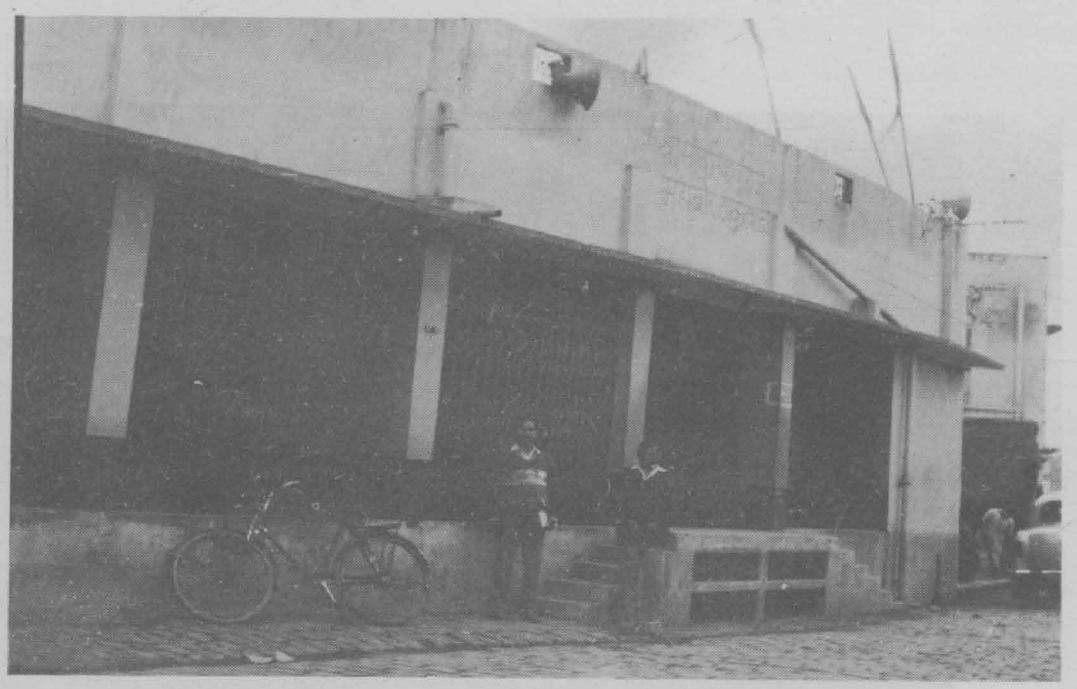
Railway Station—Forbesganj



Post and Telegraph Office—Forbesganj



Sultan Pokhar (Tank)



Tempie of Goddess Durga



Temple of Lord Mahavir



Jain Temple known as Shravan Mahabir Bhawan



Masjid (Mosque)



Gurudwara



Mehtar Colony

National Highways leading towards Purnia and in the north it terminates near Forbesganj-Jogbani road. The railway lines divide the town into two parts, the eastern and western parts. The breadth of the eastern part is bigger than that of the western part. This part is densely populated. Most of the commercial activities are concentrated in this part. The main road of this part is Sadar Road which has a number of lanes and bylanes. Lanes and bylanes leading towards Danish School Chowk, Darbhangia tola, Pokhar Basti, Rajendra Chowk. R.N. Dutta Road, S.K. Road, R.B. Lane, Nehru Chowk and Bajrangbali Chowk are important. The Hospital Road is the main road in the western part. It has three important lanes and bylanes which connect the eastern and western parts of the town at three railway crossings. In the north of the Hospital Road they connect both the parts of the town at Patel Chowk, in the south at Subash Chowk and in the middle by a lane which starts from Jyoti Talkies to the railway crossing.

Location of slums and other named areas :

The town is itself an unplanned urban centre. There is no pucca road throughout the town. The drainage and severage systems are not satisfactory. So no separate slum area has been recognised by the municipalitity or any competent authority. However, there are some areas with sub-standard living condition. These areas are Haijan Basti, such as Mehtar Colony and Dusadh toli.

CHAPTER—II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

The place where the Forbesganj town is at present, was formally an uninhabited place. It was full of wild trees and haunted by wild animals. It was under the Late Mr. A. J. Forbes, ex-proprietor of Sultanpur Estate. The estate was vested in the State under Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950. Mr. A.J. Forbes approached the authority and brought the thana from village Matiari to this place and made some huts there. He lured persons to live there. He organised fair etc. for this purpose which still continues. The importance of this place grew day by day and became inhabited. The place became main centre for business of jute, oilseeds etc. and a township was developed. Later on this place was called after the name of Mr. A. J. Forbes.*

Mr. W.W. Hunter, at page 363 of his report Statistical Account of Bengal Vol. XV (Monghyr and Purniah), 1877, has mentioned a village Forbesabad which was most probably later turned into Forbesganj.* In the beginning the township was developed in the most unplanned manner. There was almost no control over the land use pattern till 1911. It was in the year 1912 the town got municipal status and came under the laws and by laws of municipality. Since then there has been no any change in the municipal boundary of the town.

Rules and regulation for control of land use :

2.2 The Forbesganj municipality has not framed its own rules and regulations concerning the town planning scheme and control of land speculation, It is governed by the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act 1922. Some salient features of this Act regarding control of land use are given below :

(i) No one can erect any platform or any such construction upon or over any public road or drain without prior permission of the Municipality.

(ii) If any such construction is made with the permission of the Municipality such construction shall be valid for one year and shall have to be renewed annually after paying proper taxes as fixed by Municipality.

(iii) No one can encroach any land or road meant for public utility. Such unauthorised encroachments can be abolished by the Municipality without any notice to the persons concerned. The persons concerned are liable to pay fine as fixed by the Municipality.

(iv) Private houses or roads or drains etc. can not be constructed unless the plan for such construction is approved by the Municipality.

(v) The Municipality can acquire or take on lease any land for the use of the public. However, Municipality shall pay reasonable compensation for it.

Population growth :

2.3 The following table gives the population and corresponding decennial rates of growth for Forbesganj town since 1921.

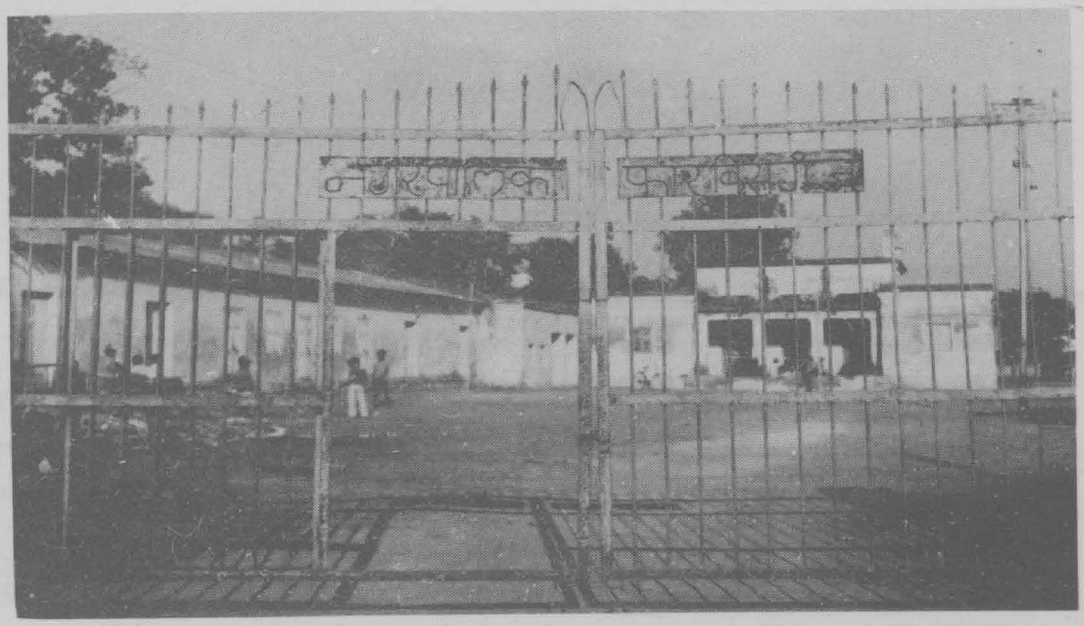
Table 2.1

POPULATION AND THE CORRESPONDING RATES OF GROWTH FROM 1921 TO 1981

Census year	Persons	Variation	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4
1921	4,968	...	...
1931	5,939	+ 971	19.55
1941	8,787	+2,848	47.95
1951	11,551	+2,764	31.46
1961	15,846	+4,295	37.18
1971	21,198	+5,352	33.78
1981	28,260	+7,062	33.31

* Page 707, Bihar District Gazetteers, Purnia 1963 by P.C. Roy Choudhury.

The above table reveals that during last sixty years since 1921 the town has grown very fast resulting in an increase of 468.84 per cent rise in population. In 1921 it was a town belonging to category VI with a population less than 5,000 and in 1981 it has been classified as a medium town belonging to category III with the population above 20,000. During the decade 1931—41 there was phenomenal rise in rate of growth i.e. from 19.55 per cent during the decade 1921—31 to 47.95 per-cent in 1931—41. The rate of growth came down during the decade 1941—51 however it again went up in 1951—61. It again came down in 1961—71 but during the decade 1971—81 the rate of growth practically remained constant.



Municipal Office—Forbesganj



Govt. Hospital—Forbesganj

CHAPTER—III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

Forbesganj in the beginning was a town having no amenities for town dwellers. Prior to acceeding it a municipal status it was known as a very good marketing centre in Purnia district. Gradually, this town started developing. With the pace of its developments necessity was felt to provide the basic amenities. In the beginning there was only a Thana office (1908) and Rest House (1901) in Forbesganj, Now Forbesganj has administrative and municipal offices for providing better administration and benefits of amenities and services to town dwellers.

Administrative and other Govt. offices :

3.2 The number of Govt. offices is very less in the town. The Block Development office, Circle office, Package office, Electric Supply Sub-division, Kosi Command Development divisional office, office of the Inspector of Police are a few notable ones among the Govt. offices.

3.3 According to the pattern of the State Government, the Block Development Office started as Anchal (Revenue) office in 1955 which was subsequently converted into a full fledged Community Development Office in 1957. It combined both revenue and development functions. 108 villages with total area of 406.4 sq. km. fall within the jurisdiction of this office. The whole area is divided in a number of Halkas under the charge of one Village Level Worker for development work and one Karamchari for revenue function. At present, there are two separate offices for development and revenue works. The circle office looks after land reforms, civil supply, relief and collection of revenue. The block development office implements the development programmes and maintains law and order. A Package office, established in 1965 is also functioning for agricultural development work. There is also a divisional office of Kosi Command Development. It has been established in 1980 for agricultural development work.

3.4 The Office of the Inspector of Police started functioning in 1901. It is headed by an Inspector of police. One Sub-inspector of police is also posted there. The police office is responsible for maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes in the area under his charge. Besides, office of Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Plant Protection Office, Consolidation Office, Office of the Public Health Engineering Department, Custom Office, Field Publicity Office are located in town. The town, being the centre of jute trade has an opportunity of having the office of the Jute Corporation of India. This corporation provides facilities to the jute growers and jute traders.

3.5 The town has a post and telegraph office. It has telephone facilities too. The office of the telephone exchange was established in 1954. At that time there was no direct dialing system. It has been introduced in 1984. The STD facility has also started in the same year. The table 3.1 will give an idea about the net work of offices located in different areas. of the town.

Table 3.1

GOVERNMENT OFFICES LOCATED AT FORBESGANJ TOWN

Name	Location	When established	Nature of or function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Circle office	Matiari	1955	Land reforms and revenue administration civil supply, relief,	Forbesganj revenue circle	26
2. B.D.O.'s office	Matiari		Implementation of C. D. programme, law & order.	Forbesganj Block which comprises Forbesganj, Jogabani and 108 villages	45
3. Package office	Matiari	1965	Agricultural development		20
4. Electricity Supply Sub-division		1969 (Estd. '59 upgradation '69)	Electricity supply	C. D. Block Forbesganj and Narpatganj	64
5. Kosi Command Development divisional office	Suiyapatti	1980	Agricultural development	Birpur, Narpatganj, Raniganj, Forbesganj	36
6. Asstt. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes	Professor Colony	1965	Collection of sale taxes, Entertainment taxes, Electricity duty etc.	Araria Sub-division	20
7. Plant Protection office	Near Thana	1956	Plant protection	C. D. Block, Forbesganj	4
8. Consolidation office	Chhoapatti Near C.B.I.	1972	Consolidation of lands	C.D. Block, Forbesganj	28
9. Registration office	Near Sultan Pokhar	1908	Registration of lands & houses	C.D. Block, Raniganj, Bhargama, Narpatganj, Forbesganj, Kursakatta	13
10. Public Health Engg. Deptt.	Near Lec Academy		Supply of drinking water, maintenance of tube well etc.	Forbesganj, Narpatganj, Kursakatta Blocks.	30
11. Custom office	Bajrangbali Chowk, Library Road	1969	Anti smuggling & Custom duty etc.	Jogabani, Thakurganj, Bhuinagar, Kishanganj, Purnia, Katihar Khagaria, Saharsa, Madhepura	250
12. Thana Inspector's office		1901	Law & order	North Matianing South Mirzapur, East Ramai, West Bhajanpur	36
13- Field Publicity office	I.B. Road	1968	Publicity Govt. Programme	Araria Sub-division, Purnia Sub-division, Saharsa & Madhepura district.	7

Table 3.1

GOVERNMENT OFFICES LOCATED AT FORBESGANJ TOWN

Name	Location	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Jute Corp. of India	Hospital Road	1973	To procure raw jute, distribution of jute seeds	Forbesganj C.D. Block	11
15. Indian Oil Corporation	Hospital Road	1968	Distribution of petroleum products	Purnia (whole), Saharsha, Katihar and Madhepura (partly)	19
16. Life Insurance Corp. of India	Hospital Road	1981	Insurance of Individuals	Araria Sub-division	14
17. Post & Telegraph office	Main-market	NA	Communication	Forbesganj Block & ¼ portion of Narpatganj Block	20
18. Telephone Exchange	Main-market	1954 (converted in automatic and STD in 1984)	Tele Communication	Forbesganj Town and 22 Branch Post Offices situatedin Forbesganj Block and Narpatganj Block.	44

Municipality :

3.6 The Forbesganj town was accorded a municipal status in 1912. There were 13 members in the Municipal board. Prior to the enactment of Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 the Chairman of the municipality used to be nominated by the Govt. The sub-divisional officer generally acted as a chairman. After the enactment of the aforesaid law, the system prevails is that one representative is elected from each ward by the people of the ward at the interval of every five years. The elected representatives of ward are called municipal commissioners. They elect the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the President to preside over the deliberations. At present, the Forbesganj Municipal area is divided into 16 wards. One representative is elected from each ward. The total strength of the municipal commissioners is 19, out of which 16 are elected by the people and 3 are opted from Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes, minority and women.

The types of amenities provided by municipality is discussed below.

Water supply :

3.7 The water is supplied in municipal area through tap water and hand pump. About 75 percent of area is covered by tap water and remaining parts of areas by hand pump system. There is no tap water supply in Professor's Colony, Sultan Pokhar, and Bengali Tola. Water supply by hand pump is available in these areas. Water supply by tap water is maintained in two duration from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Thus the water supply through tap is not very satisfactory in the town. People also use well and tank water in the need of hours. There are a good number of wells and tanks in the town. Well water is used for all purposes whereas tank water is used for washing and cleaning purposes only. Forbesganj municipality supplies water through the Public Health Engineering Department, which is the municipal agency for

maintenance of water supply in the town. Its office is also located in the town. Two water pumps with a capacity to supply 375000 gallon water per day are maintained by the Public Health Engineering Department. There are 288 residential tap water connections in the town. Municipality has made provisions for 74 public taps on the road side. These public taps are used by the public and persons having no residential connections.

Sanitation and conservancy :

3.8 The sanitation of the town is looked after by the Health staff of the municipality. The Sanitation Department of the municipality is headed by a Sanitary Inspector under whom 103 Conservancy staff is working. The Sanitary staff takes a number of measures to maintain cleanliness. In Forbesganj municipal area a very few residential houses have septic latrines. There are more than 1000 service latrines in municipal area. Forbesganj being the business centre accumulates huge amount of garbage every day. So, the proper disposal of the garbage and night soil constitutes the major duties of the municipality. Collection of night soil by sweepers from private service latrines and dumping the same on the outskirt of the town is done under the supervision of Sanitary Inspector. Cleaning of roads and drains is carried out by the sweepers of the municipality. The table below will show conservancy staff working in Forbesganj Municipality.

Table 3.2

NUMBER OF CONSERVANCY STAFF OF *FORBESGANJ MUNICIPALITY*

Category of staff	Number	
	Males	Females
1. Sanitary Inspector	1	...
2. Conservancy Inspector	1	...
3. Tractor Driver	2	...
4. Khalasi	2	...
5. Jamadar	7	...
6. Sweeper	48	42
7. Vaccinator	1	...

Power and Road Lighting :

3.9 The town was electrified in 1959. The electricity of this town is connected to grids of Purnia Thermal and Kataiya Hydel Power Stations. The Bihar Electricity Board controls and maintains electric supply of this town. The daily consumption of electricity is 2.5 megawatt. According to data available for the year 1979 and 1984 at appears that 361 new connections relating to domestic, industrial and commercial have been given during 5 years. In 1979 the town has 1340 domestic, 137 industrial, 722 commercial connections as against 1551 domestic, 216 industrinl and 793 commercial in 1984. The table showing the number of connections, volume of consumption, rate per unit etc, during the year 1984-85 is given below.

Table 3.3

NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS, VOLUME OF CONSUMPTION, RATE PER UNIT DURING 1984-85 (APRIL TO MARCH)

Type of establishment	No. of connection given	Volume of consumption	Rate per unit
1. Domestic	1551	594,874	Up to 50 units 52 Paise per unit (including electricity duty) above 50 unit Paise 58 per unit.
2. Industrial	216	601,744	
3. Irrigational	30		
4. Commercial	793	539,725	Up to 100 units 78 Paise per unit above 100 units 87 paise per unit.
5. Road lighting	3	25,423	80 Paise per unit.

3.10 All the roads and important places have electric lights. The total number of points of road lighting is 500. The distance between one pole to another is about 100 metres. Bulbs are provided on every pole and tube lights on alternate pole. The expenditure of the electricity and replacement of bulbs/tube lights are borne by the municipality.

Transport and communication :

3.11 The roads within the municipal area are maintained by Forbesganj Municipality and road connecting state and district headquarters and other districts are maintained by Public Works Department. The road length maintained by municipality is 58 Kms, out of which 28 Kms are pucca. The width of roads within the town is usually 8 to 10 metres. There is no separate footpath for the pedestrians.

3.21 Means of transport within the town are Rickshaw, Tamtam, bicycles, bullock-carts. As per municipal record the numbers of rickshaws, bicycles and bullock-carts during 1986-87 are 361, 2000, and 1000 respectively. Thelas are also seen carrying loads in the town. Rickshaws are common means of communication in the town. There are both Government and private buses available in the town which run from Forbesganj to Purnia, Katihar and Patna. Private buses also ply from Forbesganj to Siligury and Forbesganj to Calcutta.

Fire Fighting :

3.13 There is no fire brigade in Forbesganj town. The Fire Brigade Office is situated at Purnia which is at the distance of 74 Kms. The fire brigade station is also available at Biratnagar in Nepal. It is at the distance of 14 Kms. from the town. In case of outbreak of fire, people take recourse to the indigenous method of extinghishing fire by throwing water or sand. However, in case of emergency, services of fire brigades stationed at Biratnagar are utilised. The charge of the services is paid by the persons concerned through municipality.

3.14 The management and services of the municipality have been divided into the following operative sections :

Department		Activity
(i) General	...	General administration.
(ii) Collection	...	Collection of municipal taxes.
(iii) Public Health and sanitation	...	Prophylaclic measures against epidemics and sanitation.
(iv) Public	...	Maintenance of roads, public buildings and schools.
(v) Lighting	...	Maintenance of road lights.
(vi) Water supply	...	Insure water facilities to town people.
(vii) Sanction of building plan	...	Control on construction of building without proper sanction of the municipality.
(viii) Registration	...	Of birth and death.
(ix)) Mutation	...	Of land and building.
(x) Medical	...	Maintenance of Ayurvedic dispensary.

3.15 From the preceding paragraphs, it is noticed that most of the amenities and services available in the town are provided by the municipality. Besides, it has to spend a lot of money in general administration. The table below shows income and expenditure of Forbesganj Municipality in the year 1979-80 to 1984-85, It will appear from the table that the economic balance is maintained both by collection of revenue through several types of taxes such a holding, latrine, water, wheel taxes etc. and from the grant of the State Government.

Table—3.4 : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SHOWN IN (FORBESGANJ

Income/Expenditures by Source	Year 1979-80		1980-81	
	Due (Amount)	Realised (Amount)	Due (Amount	Realised (Amount)
1	2	3	4	5
INCOME				
(a) Municipal Tax	10,69,643	2,30,434	1,054,023	2,13,468
(b) Registration Licence & Fee	46,112	34,098	31,540	28,800
(c) Realisation Under Special Act	23,502	8,215	23,018	20,044
(d) Rev. derived from Municipal Properties and Powder, a Part from taxation	93,011	61,210	1,05,113	61,630
(e) Grant & Contribution for General & Special purpose	3,00,552	3,00,552	5,52,148	5,52,148
(f) Miscellaneous	5,885	5,885	8,904	8,904
(g) Extra-ordinary & debt	1,51,788	1,51,788	2,28,326	2,28,326

EXPENDITURE	Demand	Amount Expended	Demand	Amount Expended
(a) General Administration & Collection	82,176	74,144	88,938	62,587
(b) Public Safety	28,193	30,501	27,985	3,282
(c) Public Health	3,77,218	2,09,680	4,69,004	1,91,245
(d) Public instruction	45,000	3,665	54,000	575
(e) Contribution	2,100	1,500	8,600	2,000
(f) Miscellaneous	1,28,000	1,30,950	1,64,000	1,52,339
(g) Medical	14,375	9,128	15,100	6,483
(h) Extra-ordinary & debt	500	Nil	500	Nil
(i) Public Convenience	2,47,160	3,81,548	6,39,804	5,16,824

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1979-80 TO 1984-85
MUNICIPALITY)

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
Due (Amount)	Realised (Amount)	Due (Amount)	Realised (Amount)	Due (Amount)	Realised (Amount)	Due (Amount)	Realised (Amount)
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10,79,468	3,49,876	10,09,526	3,46,282	10,57,036	3,02,035	12,71,214	3,05,005
35,600	30,885	33,448	30,422	32,630	26,427	27,095	20,573
28,130	25,765	2,935	1,000	8,205	5,981	49,947	48,873
93,871	54,717	91,091	1,14,418	1,34,025	1,08,659	1,54,063	82,738
4,39,067	4,39,067	2,10,568	2,10,568	3,05,284	305,284	5,56,544	5,56,544
26,404	26,404	268	268	3,369	3,369	14,420	14,420
3,72,623	3,72,623	2,80,756	2,80,756	3,80,756	3,80,756	4,37,233	4,37,233

Demand	Amounts Expended	Demand	Amount Expended	Demand	Amount Expended	Demand	Amount Expended
92,253	1,73,232	2,05,218	2,02,601	1,84,792	1,48,906	1,90,085	1,63,069
38,100	52,004	41,697	15,816	40,373	12,949	65,193	52,408
4,33,777	6,05,157	10,11,702	7,79,773	8,23,574	4,91,410	10,02,682	5,27,337
49,800	1,157	51,000	2,302	57,000	Nil	1,95,520	3,181
53,000	500	53,000	500	13,000	500	12,500	6,000
1,87,500	27,283	44,500	84,548	45,500	25,750	79,000	39,171
15,052	27,579	27,957	20,767	29,284	20,503	28,352	16,557
21,000	Nil	21,000	1,305	10,500	4,785	20,500	6,854
7,36,870	4,61,464	3,22,809	3,27,210	2,20,156	1,22,756	3,37,218	1,17,903

Educational facilities :

3.16 Prior to 1926 the town had a few middle and upper primary schools run by the Municipality. In 1926 Lee Academy High School was established in this town. This High school had the largest number of students in 1986. In 1962 another high school namely Durjdeni Memorial High School was established. Girls were allowed to take admission in both the schools. But the increase in number of girls coming forward for higher education encouraged the prominent town dwellers for opening of a girl's high school and as a result Bhagwati Devi Girl's High School has started functioning since 1965. This school was recognised by Govt. in 1976. The strength of girl students in this school is 450 in 1986. There was three colleges in this town, out of which one is women's college. Forbesganj Degree College, established in 1959 is only constituent college of Mithila University where Honours level teaching in all the three faculties, Arts, Science and Commerce is imparted, The college is a big one accommodating 2600 male and 60 female students. This college has also a hostel facility for male students. The number of teaching staff is 42. Prior to the opening of this college, students used to take admission in college of Purnia and Katihar after passing the high school examination. Due to domestic and financial difficulties only few students could continue their study at Purnia and Katihar. It was difficult for females to continue their study. Now this college is also accommodating the students of adjoining areas. The increase in number of students of local and adjoining areas necessitated the opening of more colleges in this town. Thus Brahmaharashi Devraha Baba Mahavidyalaya and Zira Devi Sital Sah Women's College were started functioning in 1981. In both the college teaching upto degree level in Arts, Science, Commerce is imparted. The strength of girl students in Zira Devi Sital Sah Women's College is 350 with 14 teachers and that of Brahmaharshi Devraha Baba College is 410 including 10 girls students with 20 teachers. These college are managed by the Managing Committees of the respective colleges. These colleges are affiliated to Mithila University.

3.17 There is a primary teacher's training school for women in this town. This training school is the only school in the district where women are trained to be teachers for middle and primary schools. This school was started in 1911 for males, however, in 1963 it was converted into women's training school resulting in providing an opportunity for this town for having the primary teachers training school for women in its jurisdictions. At present there are 60 trainees in this school. Besides, this town has an Industrial Training Institute. In Bihar I.T.I. is generally located at district headquarters, but this town has an I.T.I. having nine trades such as Turner, Electrical, Machinist, Fitter, Weldor, Moldor, Steel-Metal, Tractor mechanic and Wireman. The total seats for all the trades is 144. Thus the town has its own importance in the district for having above two institutions like Primary teacher's training school for females and Industrial Training Institute for males. A number of coaching centres for high school boys and girls is also located in the different parts of the town. The town has 23 Primary Schools, out of which 14 are Private Nursery Schools. There are 4 Middle schools including one for girls only. The table below shows the number of educational institutions and number of students and teachers.

Table 3.5

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Name of Institutions	No. of schools, students and teachers in Forbesganj Town							
	No. of school for			No. of students			No. of teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Feuales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Primary School	..	...	23	1,460	675	2,135	72	14
Middle School	3	1	4	970	701	1,671	32	32
High School	2	1	3	1,700	650	2,350	48	10
College	2	1	3	3,000	420	3,420	60	16
Primary teacher's training school for women	...	1	1	...	100	100	...	7
Industrial training school, Forbesganj	1	...	1	144	—	144	17	...

Medical Facilities :

3.18 The town has a small State dispensary for indoor and outdoor treatments since a very long time. Although this dispensary has 12 beds, but it is not having proper equipment for complete medical treatment. Another hospital namely Referral Hospital has started functioning from March 1984. It has 30 beds. Referred cases by the State dispensary are taken up in this hospital. This hospital is also not functioning properly. As a result a good number of private Practitioners are seen busy in the town. In all, there are 5 doctors including one lady doctor. The total number of Nurses, Lady Health Visitors, trained dais is 10 and that of compounders and dressers is 6. An Ayurvedic dispensary is also run by Municipality. Type of diseases treated in both State hospitals during 1984 is given in the table.

Table 3.6

TYPE OF DISEASES TREATED IN STATE/REFERRAL HOSPITAL DURING-1984

	Type of diseases	No. of cases treated		
		Outdoor	Indoor	Total
1.	Infective and parasatic diseases	342	...	342
2.	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	500	200	700
3.	Diseases of the respiratoring system	2,723	300	3,023
4.	Diseases of the digestive system	2,686	...	2,686
5.	Diseases of the genito urinary system	2,000	...	2,000
6.	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy child birth and the purperium	...	200	200
7.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissiu	2,722	...	2,722
8.	Diseases of the bones and organs of movements	580	...	580
9.	Congeuital malfaruiations	754	...	754
10.	Accidents, poisoning and violence	862	...	862
11.	Others (operations)	312	209	521
	TOTAL	13,481	909	14.390

3.19 This town has also class I Veterinary dispensary. The type of diseases and number of animals tiealed are shown in the Table given below.

Table 3.7

INCIDENT OF DISEASES AMONG DIFFERENT ANIMALS DURING-1984

Animal	Diseases	Number of treated
Equire (Horse, Mules, Donkey) coprine	Parasitic	42
(Tympany Anorxic Diarrohea infection etc.)	General General	4,733
	Parasitic	220
Bovine	Liver fluke	654
(Cattle, Buffalo)	Surra	30
	Kemerage septacima	22
	Black Quater	33
	TOTAL	5,734

CHAPTER—IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The economic life of the town mainly depends on trade and commerce. Forbesganj has developed into a township from a small village market catering the commercial needs of its neighbouring population. The town is one of the well known centres of Jute trade. Most of its economic activities revolve round jute and jute-trade. The type of soil needed for jute cultivation found in its neighbouring areas provides base for jute trade in the town.

Economic characteristics of population :

4.2 According to 1981 Census the percentages of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to the total population of the town are 27.07 per cent, 0.54 per cent and 72.39 per cent respectively. Of the total male and female main workers, 89.72 per cent male main workers and 74.35 per cent female main workers are engaged in other works meaning thereby not in cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry. The table below show the distribution of workers population in various categories of workers in the town. The details are given in Table 4.1.

It appears from the table that the percentages of male and female main workers to their respective population are 47.78 per cent and 2.93 per cent respectively. Of the total male and female workers, workers engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour and house hold industry are 10.28 per cent and 25.65 per cent respectively. The proportion of female agricultural labourers (23.82 per cent) is very high as against 3.62 per cent male agricultural labourers.

Table—4.1

SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION AS WORKERS, NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITIES

Worker/Non-worker	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total population	28,260	15,214	13,046
Main worker	7,651	7,269	382
Cultivator	354	350	4
Agricultural labour	354	263	91
Household Industry	137	134	3
Other worker	6,806	6,522	284
Marginal worker	153	67	86
Non-worker	20,456	7,878	12,578

4.3 The table below gives the percentages of workers to the total population in three decennial censuses for the State, the district of Purnia and referent town, Forbesganj.

Table—4.2 : PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS AND

State/District/Town	1961						1971		
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar State—Urban	33.22	51.73	10.40	66.78	48.27	89.60	28.30	47.48	4.54
Purnia District—Urban	37.11	57.90	8.38	62.89	42.10	91.62	30.31	51.17	3.33
Forbesganj—Urban	38.02	59.90	6.53	61.98	40.10	93.47	29.71	50.90	2.61

It is noticed from the table that according to 1981 Census the proportion of workers in the town is lower than that of the district but higher than what it is for the State. The percentage of main workers population in the town is 27.07 per cent whereas the corresponding figures for the State of Bihar and the district of Purnia are 25.82 per cent and 29.21 per cent repectively. In 1961 the workers percentage in the population of the town was higher than the worker percentage in population of the State and the district of Purnia. In 1971 the workers percentage became lower than that of the district but remained higher than that of the state. One important thing is noticeable that workers' percentage in the population of state, district and the town has gone down from one census to another census. The workers' percentage in the population of the referent town has gone down from 38.02 per cent in 1961 to 29.71 per cent in 1971 and 27.07 per cent in 1981. It may be observed that in 1981 Census the concept of main worker and marginal worker was for the first time introduced. A marginal worker is one who has worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but has not worked for the major part of the year. Such workers were classified as marginal workers. The percentage of such workers in the town is 0.54 per cent. Even if the percentages of main workers and marginal workers are combined together the percentages of worker in the population of town will be 27.61 per cent which is still lower than that of the 1971 and 1961. The reason of such decline may be attributed to the conceptual changes in the definitions of workers in every census. The concept in 1961, was 'work oriented' instead of 'income oriented'. Thus in 1961 Census stress was laid on work so that all people who worked, including family workers who were not in receipt of any income and/or who could not earn enough for their maintenance were included as workers. The definition of workers as adopted in 1961 Census, however, resulted in inflating the number of

NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION

1971			1981								
Non-workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
71.70	52.52	95.46	25.82	43.84	4.17	0.54	0.47	0.61	73.64	55.69	95.22
69.69	48.83	96.67	29.21	49.24	4.80	0.64	0.45	0.87	70.15	50.31	94.33
70.29	49.10	97.39	27.07	47.78	2.93	0.54	0·44	0.66	72.39	51.78	96.41

workers because even if a person such as housewife or a full time student helped in the economic activity of the family in the spare time was treated as worker in 1961. In 1971 Census a full time student or a housewife helping in the family economic activity in spare time were treated as non-worker. Thus in 1971 a person was categorised as a worker or a non-worker on the basis of his main activity in which he engaged himself most. This may be the reason for steep fall in percentage of workers from 1961 to 1971. In 1971 Census a person's main activity was ascertained with reference to his participation in work on any one of the days during the week prior to enumeration in case of regular work. In the case of persons employed on seasonal work the reference period in 1971 was the year preceding the actual enumeration and he was treated as a main worker even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. In 1981 Census, however, a person was required to be treated as a main worker only if he worked for 183 days or more. Thus the change in the time span of reference period may be the reason for slight fall in the participation rate.

4.4 As regards participation of women in economic activities it is found that in 1981 the percentage of female workers in its population was only 2.93 per cent. This is quite low when the same is compared with the male workers percentage of 47.78 per cent. This disparity in the participation rate of males and females in the economic life of the town was enquired into during the field survey and it was found that due to the town not so developed rather it being a rural based urban area people do not like their females to work. Besides, lack of suitable industrial and business establishments where females can work may also be the reason of low participation rate among females.

4.5 The table below will show non-worders by sex, age and type of activities based on survey data.

Table—4.3 : NON-WORKERS BY SEX,

Age-Group	Non-workers			Full time student		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	516	261	255	263	147	116
15—59	444	115	329	126	89	37
60+	59	18	41	...	...	...

Age-Group	Disabled			Retired			Rentier having independent means		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—59	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
60+	...	...	...	10	10	...	2	...	2

AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Household duty			Dependent			Infant		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	...	15	98	54	44	140	60	80
282	2	280	16	9	7	...	...	...
31	1	30	15	6	9	...	...	...

Beggar			Vagrent and inmatics of Institution			Others		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It appears from the table that the maximum percentages (38.17) of non-workers are full time students followed by 32.19 per cent workers engaged in household duties, 13.74 per cent infants and 12.66 per cent dependents. These four categories of non-workers alone constitute about 97 per cent of the total non-workers. The remaining 3 per cent are distributed among retired (1.00 per cent) and others (2.00 per cent). The percentage of non-workers belonging to categories of disabled persons, rentiers and beggars are negligible.

Females, predominantly, fall in the household duties category of non-workers while males are negligible in this type of activity. The percentage of females engaged in the household duties in found to be 52.00 per cent as against only 0.76 per cent males. The percentage of male students to total male non-workers works out to 59.90 per cent while the similar percentage for the females works out to 24.48 per cent. The combined percentages of dependents and infants to total male and female non-workers are 32.74 per cent and 28.03 per cent respectively. It is further

Table—4.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE-GROUP

	0—14						15—59		
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
Migration Status	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Born in the town (Non-migrant)	9	5	4	479	241	238	181	176	5
Migrant	...	...	...	37	20	37	135	121	14

32.91 per cent the migrants are found to be workers whereas workers population in the non-migrants is only 22.19 per cent. Further, it is seen in the table placed above that the percentage of workers population among the males of non-migrant is quite less than the percentage of workers in the migrant males. 71.13 per cent of the male migrants are found to be workers whereas the percentage is only 35.86 per cent in the male non-migrants. It shows that the town attracts many male workers for jobs. Also, migrant male workers get jobs in a number of jute and other establishments in the town. Not only in case of males but also in case of females it is found that the percentage of worker

observed that bulk of non-workers' population come from the age group 0-14 years. In the age group 15—59 years it is found that most of the non-workers are either students or engaged in household duties. Of the total 282 non-workers in the age group 15-59 years only 2 are males whereas 280 are females. The reason for such a large differences may be due to the fact that most of the females get married at of after 15 years of the age and they prefer themselves to settle in doing household duties.

Migrant workers and non-workers :

4.6 A sizeable number of population has migrated in the town for economic gains. The table below showing the distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to last residence, broad age-group and sex reveals that the percentage of workers population in the migrants is higher by 10.72 per cent over the non-migrants of the town.

MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AND SEX

15—59			60+						All Ages					
Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
210	90	120	11	8	3	16	7	9	201	189	12	705	338	367
234	25	209	19	17	2	43	11	32	154	138	16	314	56	258

is slightly higher in the migrant females than the non-migrant females. 5.84 per cent of the female migrants are found to be workers whereas only 3.17 per cent of the non-migrant females are workers.

Workers/Non-workers by religion and caste :

4.7 During field investigation economic questions were asked to establish co-relation, if any between the caste and the religion and distribution of workers and non-workers. The table showing distribution of workers and non-workers by caste and religion is given below.

Table—4.5

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX, RELIGION, CASTE, TRIBE AND COMMUNITY

Religion	All Ages					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	269	245	24	745	302	443
Chamar	3	3	...	11	6	5
Dom	4	2	2	9	4	5
Dhobi	4	3	1	15	6	9
Dusadh	13	8	5	27	9	18
Mehtar	9	7	2	12	4	8
Mushar	10	5	5	4	3	1
Pasi	5	5	...	20	6	14
Lohara	2	2	...	6	4	2
Santal	2	2	...	6	3	3
Amat	5	4	1	14	6	8
Bania	41	40	1	98	40	58
Barhi	8	8	...	25	9	16
Bhumihar	5	5	...	21	6	15
Brahmin	16	15	1	54	21	33
Chauhan	5	5	...	13	3	10
Dhanuk	4	3	1	13	6	7
Gwala	5	5	...	12	4	8
Halwai	6	5	1	11	2	9
Hazam	6	6	...	13	3	10
Kahar	2	2	...	12	6	6
Kamat	2	2	...	2	...	2
Kalwar	13	13	...	33	13	20
Kayastha	20	19	1	97	45	52
Khatik	7	7	...	9	5	4
Khatri	1	1	...	13	10	3
Koiri	2	2	...	13	4	9
Kumhar	3	3	...	8	3	5
Kurmi	12	12	...	33	11	22
Lohar	1	1	...	5	2	3
Mallah	4	4	...	9	5	4
Thapa/Nepali	4	3	1	2	1	1
Rajput	7	7	...	21	9	12
Sonar	7	6	1	15	6	9
Suri	6	6	...	23	10	13
Tamoli	4	4	...	9	2	7
Tatma	5	4	1	12	5	7
Teli	16	16	...	45	20	25
Christians	2	2	...	4	1	3
Muslims	73	99	4	218	72	146
Jain (Bania)	11	11	...	52	19	33
TOTAL	355	327	28	1,019	394	625

The table will show that 25.84 percentage of the population surveyed are workers. From the table it appears that religion and caste have not much to do with the economic activities of the population, however, the percentages of workers to the total population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jains are 26.53 per cent, 25.09 per cent, 33.33 per cent and 17.46 per cent respectively. The castes under Hindu religion having percentage of workers higher than that of the general workers population (25.84 per cent) are Mushar (71.43), Thapa (Nepali) (66.67), Kamat (50.00), Khatik (43.75), Mehtar (42.86), Halwai (35.29), Dusadh (32.50), Sonar (31.82), Hazam (31.58) and Dom, Mallah, Tamoli (30.77), Bania (29.50), Gwala (29.41), Kalwar (28.26), Chauhan (27.78), Kumhar (27.27), Kurmi (26.67), Amat (26.32) and Teli (26.23).

Occupational classifications of workers :

4.8 Intensive enquiries were carried out in all the sampled households to know the occupational affiliations of the households. The table given below shows the distribution of surveyed households as per major groups of the national classification of occupations of the head of the households.

Table—4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER THE MAJOR DIVISION AND GROUP OF OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Division	No. of HHS	Percentage	Group	No. of HHS	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	3	1.33	07	3	1.33	Physicians and surgeons (including dental and veterinary surgeons)
1	16	7.11	13	1	0.44	Social scientists and related workers
			14	4	1.78	Jurists
			15	10	4.45	Teachers
			16	1	0.44	Poets, authors, journalists and related workers.
2	3	1.33	23	3	1.33	Directors and managers, financial institutions.
3	15	6.67	33	4	1.78	Book keepers, cashiers and related workers.
			35	10	4.45	Clerical and related workers.
			39	1	0.44	Telephone and telegraph operators.
4	57	25.33	40	43	19.11	Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade.
			41	1	0.45	Manufacturers, Agents.
			43	10	4.45	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers.
			44	1	0.44	Insurance, Real estate, securities and business, service, salesmen and auctioneers.
			45	1	0.44	Money lenders and Pawan Brokers.
			49	1	0.44	Sales workers n.e.c.
5	31	13.78	50	15	6.67	Hotel and restaurant keepers.
			53	2	0.89	Maids and other house keeping service workers n.e.c.
			54	6	2.67	Building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers.
			55	1	0.44	Launderers, Dry cleaners and pressers.
			56	3	1.33	Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers.
			57	4	1.78	Protective service workers.

Table—4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER THE MAJOR DIVISION AND GROUP OF OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Division	No. of HHS	Percentage	Group	No. of HHS	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	5	2.22	61	4	1.78	Cultivators
			63	1	0.40	Agricultural labourers
7	18	8.00	72	1	0.45	Metal processors
			74	1	0.44	Chemical processors and related workers.
			75	1	0.44	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers.
			77	4	1.78	Food and beverage processors.
			78	4	1.78	Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers.
			79	7	3.11	Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers.
8	17	7.56	80	3	1.33	Shoe makers and leather goods workers
			81	4	1.78	Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers.
			84	4	1.78	Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instruments makers (except electricity)
			85	2	0.89	Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers.
			87	3	1.33	Plumbers, welders, sheet metal preparer and electors.
			89	1	0.45	Glass formers, potters and related workers.
9	46	20.45	92	2	0.89	Printing and related workers.
			93	1	0.45	Painters
			95	3	1.33	Bricklayers and other construction workers.
			97	9	4.00	Meterial handling and related equipment operators, loaders and unloaders.
			98	20	8.89	Transport equipment operators.
			99	11	4.89	Labourers n.e.c.
Non-workers	14	6.22	N.W.	14	6.22	

It appears from the table that of the total 225 households, the heads of the 14 households (6.22 per cent) are non-workers. They may be pensioners, rentiers etc. Of the remaining 93.78 per cent of the households, the maximum per cent (19.11 per cent) of the heads of households are merchants, shop keepers, wholesale and retail traders. The next 8.89 per cent heads of the households are transport equipment operators followed by 6.67 per cent hotel and restaurant keepers, 4.89 per cent labourers, 4.45 per cent each are teachers, clerical and related workers and salesmen, shop assistants and related workers, 4.00 per cent material handling and related equipment operators, loaders and unloaders, 3.11 per cent tailors dressmakers, sewers, uphoisterers and related workers and 2.67 per cent building care takers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers. The heads of the next remaining 31.09 per cent households are engaged in 31 different types of occupations. They are 1.78 per cent, 1.33 per cent, 0.89 and 0.45 and 0.44 in 8, 6, 3, 4 and 10 different types of occupations respectively as shown in the table. The table also shows

that of the sampled households surveyed 25.33 per cent belong to major division 4 i.e. sales workers and 36.01 per cent belong to major divisions, 7, 8 and 9 i. e. production and related workers. This means that 61.34 per cent of the head of the households are having trade and commerce as their occupation or are related with allied activities of trade and commerce. Thus the town is basically a commercial town.

Professional & Private practitioners :

4.9 The data below will show doing private practice in the town :—

1.	Lawyers	...	15
2.	Allopathic doctors	...	10
3.	Homoepathic doctors	...	15
4.	Unani Hakims	...	3
5.	Aurvedic doctors	...	7
6.	Registered Medical Practitioners	...	30
7.	Dentists	...	1
8.	Pharmacists	...	50

It appears that almost all private practitioners are related with the medical science, however, 15 lawyers are also practising in the town. On inquiry it has been found that these 15 lawyers are attending court at Araria. No architect or engineer or over-seer has been found doing private work in the town.

Occupational diversity :

4.10 Out of 225 households under study 14 households are found to be non-workers leaving 211 households. Among these 211 households, 181 have workers with the same types of occupations and 30 households have workers with different occupations. The number of households and the number of workers by diversified occupations are given below :—

No. of workers	No. of households with different occupations for works
2	16
3	4
5	5
6	5

It will be seen that 16 households have 2 workers with different occupations. The diversification among them is so wide that almost not a pair is repeated. A few of the observed combinations are given below:-

1.	Betel shop	...	Rearing of cow
2.	Betel shop	...	Embroidery work
3.	Betel shop	...	Driver (Texi)
4.	Tailoring	...	Driver (Car)
5.	Clerk	...	Postman
6.	Clerk	...	Teacher
7.	Clerk	...	Mechanic (Radio)
8.	Deed writer	...	Salesman (Medicine)

4 households have 3 workers haveing different occupations. These are Biri Maker-Motor Mechanic-Labourer, Doctor-Homoepathy-Typist-Clerk, Mason-Cloth shop-Tailoring. 5 households each with 5 and 6 workers respectively have similar type of different occupations viz., Tea shop-Driver-Hawker (Lottery Ticket)-Goldsmithy for 5 households and coolie-coal vendor-Newspaper hawker-Transport carrier of Bullock cart-Tailoring-Tubewell Mechanic for 5 households.

Workers & employment status :

4.11 The table is 4.7 will show the workers and their employment status.

Employment status is a relevant factor in the case of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities Out of the 327 males and 28 females only 10 males and 3 females respectively are engaged in agricultural activities. Considering the remaining total workers it may be seen from the table that 41.81 per cent are single worker; 30.70 per cent are employees; 19.89 per cent are family workers and 7.60 per cent are employers. Among both the male and female workers there is preponderanc of single workers followed by employees. It may be noted that there is only one employer among female workers.

Distance to place of work :

4.12 The table is 4.8 will show the average distance covered by workers of different occupation in reaching the place of work.

Table—4.7 : EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF

Locality	Employment Status by Sex								
	Total workers			Employer			Employee		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	20	13	7	...	...	...	3	3	...
2	106	97	9	1	1	...	22	21	1
3	49	47	2	22	21	1	13	12	1
4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	15	11	4	...	...	...	13	9	4
6	12	12	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	72	68	4	1	1	...	16	14	2
9	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	21	21	...	1	1	...	7	7	...
12	29	28	1	1	1	...	19	18	1
13	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
TOTAL	355	327	28	26	25	1	105	96	9

WORKERS BY LOCALIY AND SEX

Employment Status by Sex											
Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
50	46	4	31	27	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	43	2	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	7	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	132	11	68	64	4	7	7	...	6	3	3

Table—4.8

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF WORK BY LOCALITY

Type of Occupation	Average distance from place of work (Km)											
	Locality—1	Locality—2	Locality—3	Locality—4	Locality—5	Locality—6	Locality—7	Locality—8	Locality—9	Locality—10	Locality—11	Locality—12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Unskilled manual	1	1	0	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	0
2 Skilled manual	...	13	...	0	...	0	...	4	0	2	1	...
3 Lowest Professional and administrative (e. g. Primary teacher)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
4 Small business	0	1	2	...	...	0	...	6	...	0	1	...
5 Highly skilled and supervisory manual	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Clerks and shop assistants	...	2	16	...	0	...	...	1	...	2	12	...
7 Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...
8 Medium business	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	0	0	...
9 Higher professional and salaried posts	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
10 Owners of factories, large shops etc.	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11 Cultivators	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0	...
12 Pensioners and retired personnels	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Beggars and prostitutes	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14 Unclassified	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It appears from the table that the maximum distance covered is 74 Kms. On enquiry it has been found that one person from locality 2 goes to Purnia daily which is at a distance of 74 Kms. The next long distance covered is 16 Km. from locality 3 followed by 5 Kms. from locality 2.

Transport to place of work and time taken

4.13 The table 4.9 will show the different modes of transport and time taken in reaching the places of work. It appears that more than 50 per cent workers reach the places of work on foot within less than 30 minutes. The number of such workers is 307. next highest number of workers, who cover the The places of work by cycle is 24, followed by 16 workers by train. The minimum and maximum time taken by these workers in reaching the places of work are less than 30 minutes to 90 minutes. The numbers of workers who cover their respective places of work within 30 minutes to 90 minutes are 2 each by motor cycle/scooter and Jeep/trecter and 4 by buses.

Table—4.9 : TYPE OF OCCUPATION MODE OF TRANSPORT TO

Type of Occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach											
	Transport—Foot				Transport—Cycle				Transport—Scooter/ Moter Cycle			
	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Unskilled manual	78	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Skilled manual	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Small business	65	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Highly Skilled and Supervisory Manual	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Clerk and shop assistants	16	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Intermediate professional and postes, Secondary teachers etc.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Medium business	39	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Higher professional of salaried posts	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
10 Owners of factories, large shops etc.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cultivators	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Pensioners and retired personnels	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Beggars and prostituted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Unclassified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	307	...	...	...	19	4	1	...	2	...	...	...

PLACE OF WORK AND TIME TAKEN TO REACH

Transport to place of work and time taken to reach											
Transyort—Jeep/Trecter				Transport—Bus				Transport—Train			
30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	5	5	5	1

Livestock :

4.14 The livestock welth is, however, not very impressive, for altogether there are only 52 households out of 225 which rear livestock. The details are given in the table 4.10.

An Analysis of these 52 households shows that 21 households (of which one each belongs to Halwai, Muslim, Rajput. Suri and Teli, 2 each belong to Chauhan, Dusadh and Klwar, 3 each belong to Brahmin and Kurmi and 4 belong to Bania rear cows. The next higher number of the households is 14 which rear poultry birds. These households belong to Muslim (11), Mallah (2) and Kalwar (1). The ass

Table—4.10 : HOUSEHOLDS REARING LIVE-

Description of livestock and Poultry	Total No. of house-holds rearing	Total No. of households rearing						
		Brahmin	Chauhan	Dusadh	Halwai	Kurmi	Kalwar	Bania
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cow	21	3	2	2	1	3	2	4
Bullocks	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
She Buffalow	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Young Stocks	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goats	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paultry bud	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ass	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	52	7	2	2	1	3	3	5

and pig are reared by 2 households belonging to scheduled castes i. e. Dhobi and Dom respectively, 5 households belonging to Brahmin (3) and Muslims (2) keep bullocks as they have bullock-carts for carrying goods from one place to another on hire. Goats are reared by 6 households. There is only one household of Bania caste which rears she-buffalo. Young stocks are reared by 3 households; one each Brahmin, Muslim and Tatwa. On an enquiry it has been found that most of the households rearing cows and she-buffalo partly sell milk and partly use for domestic consumption.

STOCKS BY CASTE/TRIBE

belonging to Caste/Tribe and Community											
Muslim	Rajput	Suri	Teli	Tatmas	Kahar	Kamat	Khatik	Kumhar	Mallah	Dhobi	Dom
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

Unemployment :

4.15 The table below will show the distribution of households by unemployment depth.

Table—4.11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH

(Number of unemployed in the household)

Locality	Total No. of households	One member	Two members	Three members
1	2	3	4	5
2	13	11	...	2
5	2	2	...	...
6	1	1	...	...
8	5	5	...	...
9	2	2	...	...
10	1	1	...	...
11	5	2	2	1
TOTAL	29	24	2	3

There are only 29 households having unemployed persons. The unemployment depth is 3 at the most. Among these 29 households, in 24 households only one member each is unemployed while in 2 and 3 households respectively, 2 and 3 members are unemployed. Thus the total number of unemployed persons comes to 37. Of these 37 unemployed persons, the number of unemployed persons seeking employment is 19 in 14 households. All the 19 persons have registered themselves in the Employment Exchange at Purnia. The table below will show the number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age group and sex. The details are given in the table 4.12.

4.16 It can be seen from the table that out of 19 persons, 14 are males and 5 are females. Such persons are 13 in the age group 15-24 and 5 in the age group 25-34 and only 1 in the age between 0-14. The levels of education of these persons are the followings :

Educational level	Males	Females
Primary	2	...
Matric	7	4
Technical diploma or certificates	1	...
Degree	4	1

Only 2 unemployed males seeking employment have read up to Primary level of education. Among the remaining males 7 are Matric followed by 4 degree holders and 1 technical diploma or certificate passed. Only one unemployed female is degree holder and the rest 4 are matriculates.

Banking facilities :

4.17 There are two branches of State Bank of India and one each of Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Co-operative Bank and Land Development Bank in the town. These banks except Land Development Bank accept deposits under various denominations such as fixed, currents, saving and other types of deposits, viz., thrift, commulative etc. They also issue loans and advances for various purposes to merchants, industrialists and agriculturists and they purchase Bills, Hundis etc. The Land Development Bank advances loans only after mortgaging the land. The details particulars of these banks during 1984-85 in a consolidated from are given below.

	No. of Deposits	Amount
1. Deposits		
(a) Fixed	4,531	293.33 lakh
(b) Saving	13,652	178.41 lakh
(c) Current	1,494	94.93 lakh
(d) Others	448	5.67 lakh
2. Transaction		
(a) Bill discounted and purchased	...	212.01 lakh
(b) Loan and Advances	...	274.88 lakh
3. Investments		
(a) Agricultural production	...	71.46 lakh
(b) Industrial production	...	57.10 lakh
(c) Others	...	146.32 lakh

Industrial Establishment :

4.18 Forbesganj is not an industrial town. There is no worthwhile industrial workshop or establishment to mention. However, there are two oil mills, one rice mill and one fertiliser producing industry in the town. Some details about them which could be available are given below.

Golchha Udyog Rice Mill :

Earlier this mill was established in 1977 in the name of Shri Jai Udyog. It was closed in 1985. In 1988 it was auctioned by Bihar Financial Corporation. This rice mill, in the name of Golchha Udyog Rice Mill has started functioning from July 1988. 5 regulars staff and 15 labourers are working in this mill.

Jai Bharat Udyog :

This is an oil mill. It has been established in 1973. It has a solvent plant. 8 regular staff and 30 labourers are at present working.

Oil Mill :

This oil mill has been established in 1967 and functioning since then. 3 regular staff and 10 labourers are working in this mill.

Himalaya Chemical :

This is a fertilizer producing industry established in 1981. There are about 40 persons working in the establishment.

The working hour of all the above establishments is generally 8 hours i.e. from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Business Establishment :

4.19 During the field investigation 890 business establishments were contacted. The number of different types of establishments owned by different persons and other details of the establishments are given in the table 4.13

Table—4.12 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNEMPLOYED AND

Locality	Total households	Total population			No. of households with atleast one unemployed	Persons Seeking 0—14		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	10	54	25	29	...	...	...	...
2	70	417	220	197	6	1	1	...
3	21	178	95	83	...	...	...	...
4	5	33	17	16	...	...	...	...
5	8	41	22	19	1	...	...	...
6	13	61	34	27	1	...	...	...
7	2	16	12	4	...	...	...	...
8	49	289	139	150	2	...	...	...
9	10	59	30	29	...	...	...	...
10	12	78	45	33	1	...	...	...
11	23	137	76	61	3	...	...	...
12	2	11	6	5	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	225	1,374	721	653	14	1	1	...

PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

employment by age group

15—24			25—34			Total		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	3	2	1	8	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
4	4	...	2	2	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	9	4	5	4	1	19	14	5

Table—4.13

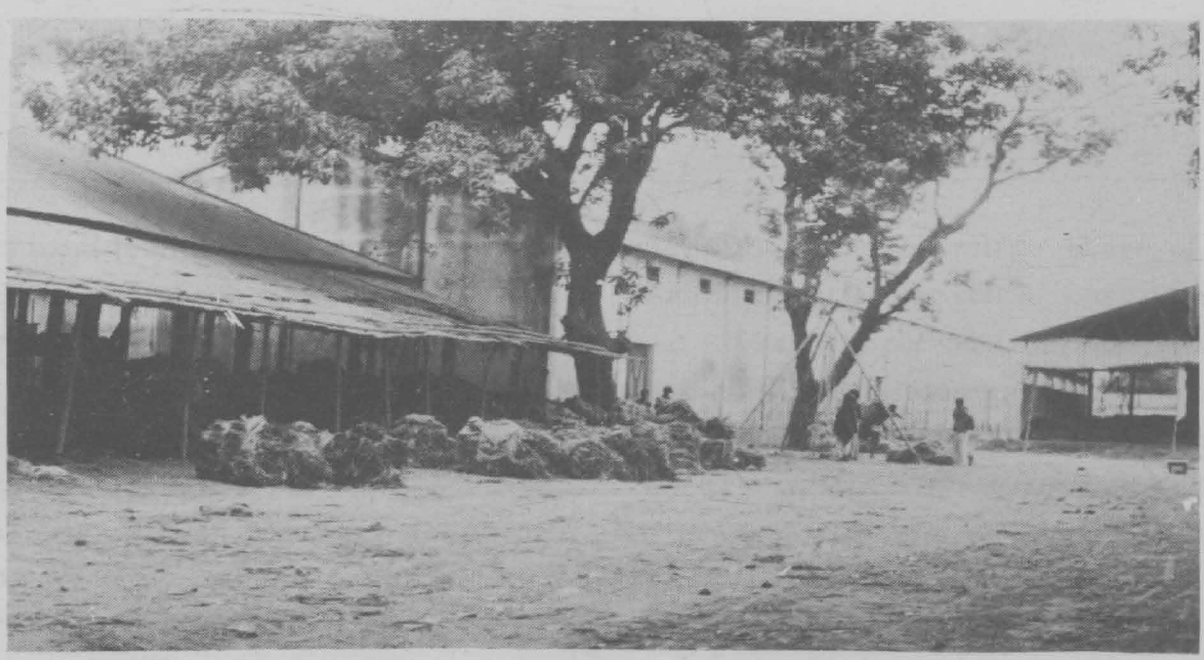
TRADE AND COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Type of establishments broad categories	Approximate no. of business establishments contacted	Approximate volume of business in lake of rupees	Approximate no. of persons engaged in business	Religions/linguistic caste group associated with the trade
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food and grocery articles	280	280.00	585	Marwari/Muslim
2	Cloth	174	5,510.00	660	Muslim
3	Construction	20	400.00	80	Marwari
4	Household goods	63	162.50	146	Marwari/Others
5	Other consumer goods	60	24.50	170	Mixed
6	Recreation and hobby	209	8.50	325	Marwari/Others
7	Transport	52	72.50	132	Marwari/Others
8	Tools equipments, electric goods machinery	9	31.00	26	Others
9	Others	23	1.20	70	Nai/Others

From the table it appears that most of the establishment are run by Marwari, a bania class people of Hindu religion and Muslims. Of the total 890 business establishments 31.46 per cent are found to be engaged in business of food and grocery articles and 23.48 per cent in recreation and hobby goods. This speaks about the consumptional economy of the town. The town is passing through a very simple economic stage of growth as a whole and much is yet to come in its economic growth.



Tractor loaded with Jute coming from rural areas



Shed for storing Jute in Bazar Samiti

CHAPTER—V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Forbesganj has a mixed population of different ethnic groups. During the field survey not a single foreign national except a very few Nepalis were found to be living in the town. Nepal is at a distance of 12 Kms from this town and the presence of Nepalis becomes natural in the town. Almost the entire population of the town is that of Indian origin. The Hindus constitute the dominant population followed by a sizeable population of Muslims. The third share of the population goes to jains. The persons belonging to other religions such as Christians, Buddhists and Sikhs are in tens only. The table below will show the ethnic composition of the town dwellers as also their religion.

Table—5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AT FORBESGANJ ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT RELIGIONS—1981 CENSUS

Religion	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Total population	28,260	15,214	13,046	100.00
Buddhists	21	12	9	0.07
Christians	32	17	15	0.11
Hindus	19,993	11,017	8,976	70.75
Muslims	6,832	3,416	3,416	24.18
Jains	1,330	727	603	4.71
Sikhs	52	25	27	0.18

5.2 It appears from the table that the majority of town dwellers are Hindus. There are 71 Hindus per 100 persons. The next major segment of population is followers of Islam (24.18 per cent). These two alone constitute about 95 per cent of the total population. The number of Jains (4.71 per cent) comes to third because a good number of Marwaris following the Jain religion have settled in the town for business purposes. The percentage share of other religions, Buddhists (0.07 per cent), Christians (0.11 per cent) and Sikhs (0.18 per cent) in negligible. The religion data on sampled households is also shown in the table given below. It will reveal the fact that 73.80 per cent of population is Hindus followed by the followers of Islam (21.18 per cent) and of Jain (4.58 per cent), and only 0.44 per cent are Christians.

Table—5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND SEX BASED ON SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Religion	Population			Percentage of total population
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,374	721	653	100.00
Hindus	1,014	547	467	73.80
Muslims	291	141	150	21.18
Christians	6	3	3	0.44
Jains	63	30	33	4.58

5.3 It is remarkable that the people of different religions faiths live together in an integrated way and share each other's feelings and beliefs maintaining their respective distinct identities. As stated earlier, the town has a mixed population however, there is concentration of Marwaris in Sadar Bazar which falls in ward nos. III and IV. A good number of Harijans is found in the Harijan Colony of ward no. VI. The Muslims are mostly concentrated in ward nos. IX, X and XI. But no ward or Mohalla is exclusively inhabited by any single group or community. The Hindus, of course, are found to be living in all the 16 wards.

Population by mother tongues and subsidiary languages :

5.4 The ethnic composition of population by mother tongues in the table given below will further clarify as to how many people speaking mother tongues are living together in the town.

Table—5.3

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AT FORBESGANJ (EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION)—1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Mother tongue	Population			Percentage to total population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL	27,925	14,987	12,938	100.00
1	Arbi	22	10	12	0.08
2	Bengali	1,494	826	668	5.35
3	Gorkhali/Nepali	66	34	32	0.24
4	Gujarati	11	8	3	0.04
5	Hindi	20,119	10,990	9,129	72.05
6	Kurukh/Oraon	3	2	1	0.01
7	Malayalam	14	9	5	0.05
8	Punjabi	90	46	44	0.32
9	Santali	3	2	1	0.01
10	Urdu	6,103	3,060	3,043	21.85

5.5 It is evident that Hindi is the dominant language of the town spoken by 72.05 per cent of the town dwellers. It is followed by Urdu spoken by 21.85 per cent. The next place is occupied by the Bengali language represented by 5.35 per cent of the population. The percentage of persons speaking the rest of seven languages varies from 0.01 per cent for Santali and Kurukh/Oraon to 0.32 per cent for Punjabi. It can also be seen from the surveyed data of mother tongues and subsidiary languages given below, that persons speaking Hindi are (76.56 per cent) followed by Urdu (17.61 per cent) and Bengali (5.17 per cent). The persons speaking Gorkhali/ Nepali (0.44 per cent) and Oriya (0.22 per cent) are negligible. The percentage of persons among the surveyed population knowing subsidiary languages is higher in Bengali speaking people. Out of 71 persons having mother tongue Bengali 62 i. e. 87.32 per cent know subsidiary languages, English and Hindi. The next comes the persons having mother tongue Urdu, 73.55 per cent of their population know English and Hindi as their subsidiary languages. A very few persons, among Hindi speaking people know subsidiary languages. They are only 12.93 per cent who know English and Urdu as subsidiary languages. All but one male speaking Gorkheli/Nepali know Hindi and none of the Oriya speaking people knows any other language.

Table—5.4 : MOTHER TONGUE AND SUBSIDIARY

Mother Tongue Name	Number of speakers			Speakers of subsidiary languages — Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengali	71	40	31	62	36	26
Hindi	1,052	555	497	136	89	47
Gorkhali/Nepali	6	4	2	5	3	2
Oriya	3	2	1	...	...	...
Urdu	242	120	122	178	98	80

LANGUAGES ON SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD

Speakers subsidiary languages											
Bengali			English			Hindi			Urdu		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	16	10	6	46	26	20	...	...	...
9	5	4	86	64	22	...	...	...	41	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	10	2	166	88	78	...	...	...

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

5.6 According to 1981 Census, the total population of the town is 28,260 of which 1,974 are Scheduled Castes and 86 are Scheduled tribes. Thus, of the total population of the town 7.29 per cent are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately to the total population of the town are 6.99 per cent and 0.30 per cent respectively.

The wardwise distribution of population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will further support the points of mixed population every where in the town.

Table—5.5

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER POPULATION OF THE TOWN IN DIFFERENT WARDS—1981 CENSUS

Ward No.	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Other population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	1,974	1,034	940	86	42	44	26,200	14,138	12,062
I	397	195	202	2	1	1	929	483	446
II	281	155	126	51	25	26	2,792	1,564	1,228
III	6	6	...	...	...	...	787	455	332
IV	16	9	7	...	...	...	1,416	781	635
V	169	92	77	7	4	3	1,453	819	634
VI	427	217	210	2	2	...	1,683	931	752
VII	77	41	36	2	2	...	1,455	834	621
VIII	5	4	1	...	...	...	1,180	631	549
IX	53	24	29	10	5	5	2,008	1,041	967
X	10	8	2	...	...	...	1,838	985	853
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	632	580
XII	21	15	6	...	...	...	1,617	856	761
XIII	236	120	116	6	1	5	1,398	747	651
XIV	20	14	6	3	...	3	1,147	580	567
XV	53	24	29	...	...	...	2,468	1,226	1,242
XVI	203	110	93	3	2	1	2,817	1,573	1,244

It is very much evident from the table given above that the scheduled castes are seen to be living in all the municipal wards except ward no. XI. Although their percentage is higher in ward no. VI, their concentration is also found in ward nos. I, II, V, XIII & XVI. In other wards they are in tens only. Since this town does not fall in the tribal region, the analysis of wardwise population of scheduled tribes does not have any relevance but it can be seen in the table that even 86 persons of the town belonging to the scheduled tribes are not living in a concentrated way. They are spread over nine wards. It also becomes apparent from the table that persons other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are evenly distributed in all the wards.

Others :

5.7 Though the wardwise specific data regarding

persons of different castes other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not available, the table 5.6 prepared on the basis of Sample Survey conducted on the 225 households of the town will give us a fair idea about the other castes living together in the town.

Table—5.6

STRUCTURE OF THE TOWN BY RELIGION AND CAST (OTHER THAN SC & ST)

Sl. No.	Cast	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL	1,212	639	573
	Hindus (excluding SC/ST)	852	465	387
1	Amat	19	10	9
2	Bania	139	80	59
3	Barhi	33	17	16
4	Bhumihar	26	11	15
5	Brahmin	70	36	34
6	Chauhan	18	8	10
7	Dhanuk	17	9	8
8	Gwala	17	9	8
9	Halwai	17	7	10
10	Hazam	19	9	10
11	Kahar	14	8	6
12	Kamat	4	2	2
13	Kalwar	46	26	20
14	Kayastha	117	64	53
15	Khatik	16	12	4
16	Khatri	14	11	3
17	Koiri	15	6	9
18	Kumhar	11	6	5
19	Kurmi	45	23	22
20	Lohar	6	3	3
21	Mallah	13	9	4
22	Rajput	28	16	12
23	Sonar	22	12	10
24	Suri	29	16	13
25	Tamoli	13	6	7
26	Tatma	17	9	8
27	Teli	61	36	25
28	Thappa (Nepali)	6	4	2
29	Muslims	291	141	150
30	Jains (Bania)	63	30	33
31	Christians	6	3	3

As is evident from the table, Hindus dominate when all castes shown under Hindu religion are taken together but Muslim community (291) if compared with any single caste ranks fiirst. Among Hindus, Bania (139) which includes a larger number of Marwaris, occupy the predominant position. In case of Marwaris it has already been discussed earlier that the town has a commercial importance and a large number of Marwaris belonging to business class have settled here for carrying their trades with border districts of Nepal. The next predominant position is occupied by Kayastha (117) which includes 50 Bengali Kayastha. The Kayasthas of this town are usually service class people. The population figures of these two castes, Banias and Kayasthas justify the functional category of town being commercial cum service class. This is further supported by the figures of Brahmins including Bengali and Marwari Bhahmins (70), Teli (61) and Kalwar (46). Kalwar and Teli belong to business class people and Brahmins are generally service class people. The followers of Jain religion coming from business class are also in a good number (63). The percentages of other castes under Hindu religion vary from 0.47 per cent for Kamat to 5.28 per cent for Kumhar.

Houseless and institutional population :

5.8 This town has 11 houseless persons—9 males and 2 females. All the 11 persons are beggars living separately in the town. There are 37 institutional households in the town with 227 males and 108 females. These institutional households generally belong to medical and educational institutions such as students living in school hostel and boarding or living together in rented rooms and Nurses, Midwifes and other hospital staff living together.

Disabled persons :

5.9 According to 1981 Census the town has 21 disabled persons. Of the total disabled persons, 5 are totally blind, 9 totally crippled and 7 totally dumb.

Age, sex and marital status :

5.10 The table below shows the age, sex and marital status on sample households.

Table—5.7 : AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF

Age Group	Total Population			Never Married	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	1,374	721	653	412	326
0—4	165	72	93	72	93
5—9	168	88	80	88	80
10—14	192	104	88	104	88
15—19	151	84	67	82	49
20—24	128	68	60	49	15
25—29	92	49	43	12	1
30—34	88	52	36	4	...
35—49	208	110	98	1	...
50—59	93	50	43	...	...
60—69	56	24	32	...	...
70+	33	20	13	...	...

THE POPULATION AT FORBESGANJ

Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unspecified	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
291	289	18	37	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	94	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	34	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	17	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...

It appears from the table that out of the total sample population of 1,374, there are 738 unmarried persons and the rest are married, widowed and separated. In other words, the unmarried persons constitute 53.71 per cent and others constitute 46.29 per cent. Further, unmarried males constitute 57.14 per cent of the total male population and the corresponding figures of unmarried females are 49.92 per cent. Not a single person of either sex belonging to age group 0-14 is returned as married. In the age group 15-19, out of 84 males and 67 females only 2 males (2.38 per cent) and 18 females (26.87 per cent) are married. It also appears from the table that no female except 1 remains unmarried after attaining the

Table—5.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE,

Age group	Total population			Illiterate		Education without level		Primary		Middle	
	Presons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	1,374	721	653	233	351	156	107	33	35	133	103
0—4	165	72	93	72	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	168	88	80	35	38	53	40	...	1	...	1
10—14	192	104	88	28	26	35	29	10	10	30	22
15—19	151	84	67	7	20	15	5	11	5	23	17
20—24	128	68	60	5	23	6	7	4	1	17	13
25—34	180	101	79	27	28	10	6	2	9	20	26
35—49	208	110	98	24	62	19	12	4	6	24	12
50+	182	94	88	35	61	18	8	2	3	19	12

age of 25 and above and no male except 1 remains unmarried after attaining the age of 35 and above. These two cases may be exceptional. It is also seen that 75 per cent females (45 out of 60) in the age group 20-24 and 75.51 (37 out of 49) per cent males in the next higher group 25-29 are married. It is a fact that female partners always remain younger in age than males. No female is found to be living as widow before the age of 30. However, 2 females are returned as widow in their early thirties.

Age, sex and education :

5.11 The table below shows the distribution of population in the town based on age, sex and education on sampled households.

SEX AND EDUCATION AT FORBESGANJ

Matriculation/ secondary		Higher secondary/ intermediate/ pre-university		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equel to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
80	35	44	15	...	...	3	...	29	6	10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	13	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	7	13	5	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	...
19	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	1
16	5	10	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	5	...
9	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...

It appears from the table that the extent of illiteracy is 32.32 per cent in males whereas it is 53.75 per cent in females, the highest percentage of literates with or without educational level in males is reported in age group 20-24 while among the female it is in age group of 10-14. It proves that the female education is not encouraged in the town after the age of 10-14. It may be due to some socio-economic factors. But it cannot be denied that female education is not in conformity with the present modern social structure.

5.12 Among the total 302 female literates, 107 are literates without educational level. The females, educated upto Primary and Middle levels, are 35 and 103 respectively. These three standards constitute 81.13 per cent of total literate females. Here it is evident that female education becomes almost sealed at middle stage and only a few of them are allowed for higher studies beyond middle class.

5.13 Among the total 488 male literates, 156 are literates without educational level. The males with Primary and Middle levels of education are 166. The

Table—5.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY

	Age at marriage							
	Below 14		14—19		20—24		25—29	
Educational level	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	9	59	71	206	143	58	73	4
Illiterate	4	46	24	111	37	25	18	1
Education without level	2	1	6	11	12	6	4	...
Below primary	1	3	4	16	14	3	5	...
Primary	...	2	4	10	5	2	3	...
Middle	2	7	11	43	32	16	15	2
Matric	...	...	16	15	32	4	16	1
Diploma and certificate	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Degree & above	...	...	6	...	10	2	11	...

percentage of male literates upto middle standard comes to 65.98. This percentage is lower than that of the female literates (81.13 per cent). This shows clearly that majority of females do not study after middle standard. This is also supported by the fact that out of 302 female literates, females numbering only 35, 15 and 6 are Matriculation/Secondary, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university and graduates as against 80, 44 and 29 males respectively out of 448 male literates. Besides, no female as against 3 males is holding technical diploma or certificate however, one female as against 10 males is post graduate. The percentage of males and females having educational attainments beyond middle standard to their respective literate populations are 34.02 and 18.87 respectively.

Education and age at marriage :

5.14 The reason for the higher percentage of illiteracy among the females and also of women sealing their education after passing upto middle standard, may be due to their early marriage. This can be evident from the table given below.

EDUCATION, AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage											
30—34		35—39		40—44		45+		Age not stated		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	309	327
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	66	68
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	20
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2

It is ebserved from the table that out of 327 married females, 183 are illiterate. Among 144 literates, married females with or without educational level, 68 are of middle standard. The distribution of these 68 females according to their ages at marriage shows that 7 were married at the age below 14, 43 at the age group of 14-19, 16 at the age group of 20-24 and 2 at the age group of 25-29. This amply proves that majority of girls of the town are married after entering into the age group of 14-19 which is the age of their passing middle standard.

Inter-religion marriages, inter-caste marriage, widow re-marriage and divorce and re-marriages

5.15 During the field survey of sample households no case of inter-caste or inter-religion marriage was reported. An enquiry was made from the town dwellers regarding the inter-caste and inter-religion marriages. People were of the opinion that such types of marriages were strictly prohibited among all the communities living in the town.

5.16 Widow marriages are reported to be in practice among scheduled castes and backward class people. This type of marriage is also socially initiated among Muslims and Christians. The table below shows the widow/widower marriages in different community of the sampled households.

Table—5.10

WIDOW/WIDOWER, REMARRIAGE BY AGE OF BECOMING WIDOW/WIDOWER AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Caste/ tribe/ community	Male						Female					
	No. reporting to have become widower at the age of			No. remarried out of those who become widower at the age of			No. reporting to have become widower at the age of			No. remarried out of those who become widower at the age of		
	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	...	6	18	...	2	2	2	3	29	...	2	6
Hindus												
Dusadh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Amat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1
Kayastha	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwala	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halwari	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazam	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kmrmi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mallah	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonar	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tamoli	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tatma	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Teli	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Muslim	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	12	...	1	2
Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

It could be seen from the table that out of total 8 widow marriages the number of widow marriage is higher in Muslim. Their number is 3. One widow marriage has also been reported in Christian community. The rest of widow marriages are found among the people coming from backward classes and scheduled castes.

5.17 Divorce and remarriage among females in upper classes of Hindus are also not in practice. However, it is prevalent among Muslims, and scheduled castes. The data shown below collected during the field survey of sample households will reveal that out of 3 divorced and reamarried females, 2 come from Muslims and 1 belongs to scheduled caste.

Table—5.11

DIVORCED/SEPARATED REMARRIAGE BY AGE OF BECOMING DIVORCED/ SEPARATED AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Caste/ tribe/ community	Male						Female					
	No. reporting to have become divorced/ separated at the age of			No. remarried of those who become divorced/separated at the age of			No. reporting to have become divorced separated at the age of			No. remarried of those who become divorced/separated at the age of		
	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above	Below 25	25-34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	1	...
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Brahmin	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazam	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	1	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	...

Age at marriages :

5.18 The table 5.12 will show the sexwise distribution of population with present age and age at marriage.

It could be seen from the table that 309 males and 327 females are reported to be married in 225 sampled households. Among them 143 males were married in the age group 20-24 and 206 females got married in the age group 14-19. It shows that the females are married at the earlier age than their male counterparts. It is encouraging to note that no child marriage is reported in the town. This is supported by the fact that no male or female having present age below 14 is seen as married in the table. No doubt earlier the child marriage was prevalent in the society. It can be seen from the table that 4 males and 18 females with their present age 55+ were married when they were below 14. With the social changes the system of child marriage was stopped gradually and as a result of which only seven females below the age of 14 are seen as married in last ten years.

Religion and age at marriage :

5.19 The distribution of sexwise population and age at marriage based on the survey data is given in Table 5.3.

Table—5.12 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

	Age at marriage							
	Below 14		14—19		20—24		25—29	
Present Age	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	9	59	71	206	143	58	73	4
Below 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14—24	...	7	7	47	14	9	...	...
25—34	2	10	10	46	37	20	33	2
35—44	2	8	14	47	32	13	14	2
45—54	1	16	18	32	33	6	13	...
55+	4	18	22	34	27	10	13	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.13 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION, AGE AT MARRIAGE

	Age at marriage							
	Below 14		14—19		20—24		25—29	
Religion	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	9	59	71	206	143	58	73	4
Hindu	8	51	55	136	101	43	52	3
Muslim	1	5	9	57	32	13	20	1
Jain	...	3	7	13	10	2	1	...

BY AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage											
30—34		35—39		40—44		45+		Age not stated		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	309	327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	63
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	78
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	70
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	54
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	70	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL MARRIED POPULATION WITHIN BRACKETS

Age at marriage											
30—34		35—39		40—44		45+		Age not stated		Total	
Males	Femals	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	309 (100.00)	327 (100.00)
7	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	227 (73.46)	233 (71.25)
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 (20.71)	76 (23.24)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 (5.83)	18 (5.51)

It can be seen from the table that among two major religions Hindu and Muslim child marriage (below 14) in either of the sex is more prevalent in Hindus. Out of every 100 married males and females belonging to Hindus 4 males and 22 females are married below the age of 14 as against 2 and 7 respectively in Muslims. However, in case of married females at the age group 14-19, the number of females belonging to Muslim religion is higher, they are 75 per cent of the total married females as against 58.37 per cent of the total married females among Hindus. The female marriage at the age 20-24 and 25-29 is almost the same in both the religions. The late marriage of females in both the religions is not prevalent, i.e. no female either belonging to Hindu or Muslim is left unmarried beyond the age of 30.

Education and religion :

5.20 The data on distribution of education and religion compiled from 225 sampled households are shown below.

Table—5.14

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Educational level	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Jain	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	547	467	141	150	3	3	30	33
Illiterate	158	236	68	111	...	1	7	3
Literate without educational level	108	69	44	29	...	1	4	8
Primary	25	28	5	4	...	...	3	3
Middle	109	86	14	4	3	1	7	12
Matriculation/Secondary	71	28	5	2	...	...	4	5
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-university	37	13	4	...	...	...	3	2
Non-technical, diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree	26	6	1	...	...	...	2	...
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

It appears that out of 547 males and 467 females belonging to Hindu religion, 389, males and 231 females are literates. This shows that out of every 100 males and females, 71 males and 49 females are literates. The literacy rate is lower in Muslim community. Only 52 males and 26 females are literates, out of every 100 males and females. The literacy rate in either of the sex belonging to Christian and Jain religions is higher than those of Hindu and Muslim religions. It also appears from the table that Muslims are not in very much favour of allowing their females to read and learn as out of 150 females, 111 (74 per cent) are illiterate.

5.21 the table below will show the distribution of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others by educational level.

Table—5.15

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	71	75	11	5	639	573
Illiterate	38	57	6	3	189	291
Literate (without education level)	15	6	2	1	139	100
Primary	1	3	1	1	31	31
Middle	9	5	2	...	122	98
Matriculation/Secondary	6	2	...	...	74	33
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university	1	2	...	...	43	13
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	3	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree	1	...	...	...	28	6
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	10	1

It could be seen from the table that the rate of literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are lower than that of others. The percentages of literates among castes and tribes are 34.93 and 43.75 respectively as against 60.40 per cent rate of literacy in others. The percentages of literates without any educational level among castes (41.18 per cent) and tribes (42.86 per cent) to their respective total literater population are higher than others (32.65 per cent). This shows that majority of the castes and tribes have not passed any examination when compared with others. They know merely reading and writing.

Education score :

5.22 For working out educational score different educational levels given different points as given below and average education score are calculated by totalling the points of individuals, males and females and dividing the total with the number of individuals, males and females respectively.

Illiterate	...	0
Literate without level	...	1
Primary or Junior basic	...	2
Middle	...	2
Matriculation, Higher Secondary, Pre-university	...	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	4
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	4
Graduate degree other than technical degree	...	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	...	5
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	...	5
Post graduate technical degree	...	5
PH. D. or equivalent or higher	...	6

The table below show the education scores by different castes and community.

Table—5.16

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/ TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Caste/tribe/ community	Average educational score	
	Per head	Per household
1	2	3
SCHEDULED CASTES		
1 Musahar	0.240	0.333
2 Dusadh	0.172	0.714
3 Dhobi	0.086	4.333
4 Dom	0.416	1.666
5 Methar	0.473	3.000
6 Chamar	1.000	4.333
7 Pasi	2.272	25.000
SCHEDULED TRIBES		
8 Lohra	0.057	2.000
9 Santat	1.000	3.500
OTHERS		
10 Kurmi	0.710	4.666
11 Kalwar	1.651	11.833
12 Rajput	2.040	8.500
13 Gwala	0.027	2.200
14 Halwai	2.000	3.500
15 Hazam	0.562	3.000
16 Mallah	0.250	1.000
17 Kahar	1.538	10.000
18 Chauhan	0.571	4.000
19 Lohar	0.000	0.000
20 Kumhar	0.818	4.500
21 Kayastha	2.230	12.888
22 Suri	2.074	18.666
23 Sonar	1.666	10.000
24 Khatri	1.916	11.500
25 Koiri	2.461	10.666
26 Tamoli	1.769	11.500
27 Barhi	1.100	6.600
28 Bania	1.243	5.750
29 Dhanuk	1.000	4.333
30 Khatik	0.937	7.500
31 Amat	0.647	2.750
32 Bhumihar	2.000	16.000
33 Brahmin	2.418	13.000
34 Tatma	0.466	2.333
35 Teli	1.518	9.111
36 Kamat	0.250	0.500
COMMUNITY		
37 Thappa (Nepali)	0.400	0.666
38 Christian	1.800	4.500
39 Muslim	0.699	3.400

Education score per head among scheduled castes is the highest (2,272) in Pasi followed by Chamar (1.000). Other scheduled castes have educational score below 1. Among the two tribes Lohra and Santal it is higher per head and per household among Santal than that in Lohra. Among other castes/communities education score per head is the highest among Koires (2.461) followed by Brahmins (2,418), Kayasthas (2.230), Suri (2.074), Rajput (2.040), Halwai (2.000) and Bhumihar (2.000). It may be noted that Brahmins, Kayasthas, Rajput and Bhumihar are upper class peple whereas Koiri, Suri and Halwai come of a backward class community. The education scores among other castes and communities vary from 0.027 for Gwala to 1.916 for Khatri. Education score per household among Suri is the highest (18.666) followed by Bhumihar (16.000), Brahmin (13.000), Kayastha (12.888), Kalwar (11.833), Khatri (11.500), Tamoli (11.500), Koiri (10.666) Sonar and Kahar (10.000). Education scores per household vary 0.500 for Kamat to 9.111 for Teli.

5.23 During the field survey of 225 sampled households of the town a question was asked whether a household had children of school going age of either sex or both and if so, whether children of either sex or both were sent to school. The data compiled on the basis of answers recorded in the household schedules are given below.

1	No. of households not having children of school going age	...	69
2	No. of household having children of school going age	...	156
3	No. of household having only male children of school going age but not sending them to school	...	16
4	No. of household having only female children of school going age but not sending them to school	...	17
5	No. of households having both male and female children of school going age but not sending them to school	...	15
6	No. of households having both male and females children of school going age but not sending female children to school	...	5

It appears that out of 156 households having children of school going age, 53 households do not send their children of either sex or both to school, however, of these 53 households, 5 households are such which send only their male children of school going age to school. The main reasons for non-attendance of children in the school going age to school are the followings :

(i) 16 households which do not send their male children to school, come of the poor and backward section of the society. They can not afford to get their children educated. They have engaged their children in other's households for domestic works, tea-shop and hotel etc. so that they may be economically helpful for the maintenance of theirhouse holds.

(ii) Out of the 17 households which do not send their female children to school, 9 households are not sending their children due to their economic backwardness and 7 households do not like to send their female children to school due to their social backwardness.

(iii) The reason with 15 households not sending both male and female children to school is also socio-economic backwardness. Their male children are allowed to work to earn their livelihood and female children help in domestic duties of their households.

(iv) The reason of 5 households not sending their female children to school is that they do not stress any importance on female education rather they prefer that their grown up girls assist at home by way of looking after their infant brothers and sisters and to attend minor domestic chores etc.

Thus it can be clearly said that due to socio-economic backwardness, out of every 100 households having children of school going age, children of only 31 households are getting educational benefits.

CHAPTER—VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Prior to formation of Forbesganj town the place was uninhabited and full of wild trees. It was Mr. A.J. Forbes who got it inhabited by luring people from the neighbouring areas. Later on some inhabited villages were included as the constituents of the town which was named after Mr. A.J. Forbes. Thus the town was initially formed with migrants only. Besides the town being close to Nepal and a jute producing area had a special attraction for business class people and as a result a large number of Marwaris as well as other business class people came to settle here for dealing in trades of jute and other commodities with the border areas of Nepal. These people are permanent settlers of the town. They have their own buildings, firms and farms. The second type of migrants are temporary settlers who are residing in the town in connection with some services either under Government, quasi Government or some business organisations.

Migrants by place of birth and place of last residence

6.2 Since the Census data on migration in respect of Forbesganj town is not tabulated information on migration and settlement of families at Forbesganj has been collected by contacting some of the elites of the town and by canvassing 225 households on sample basis. It has also been learnt from the people that due to erosion of the Kosi River some persons residing on the bank of the river also came to settle here. Once the town had malarious climate and was lacking proper medical facilities. This had necessitated some good doctors to come and settle here. These doctors are seen with their own dispensaries in the town. A good number of teachers, lecturers and professors who have been working in the educational institutions for a long time, have built up their houses and settled here permanently. Thus the town has permanent settlers belonging to business, medical and educational professions.

Migration by place of birth :

6.3 According to data on migration compiled from 225 sample households the number of households migrated by place of birth of the head of the households are 126 and that, by place of last residence of the heads of the households are 128. It indicates that more than half of the heads of the households of the town are migrants either by place of birth or by the place of last residence.

6.4 The table 6.1 gives the distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of heads of households.

It is apparent from the above table that the number of households (72) whose heads were born in other districts of the State is higher than the number of households (22) having heads born in other parts of district to which the town belongs. The number of migrant households from within the district is also lower than that (23) of the other States. It is well established that immigrants of the town are mostly from far places coming from other districts of the State and other States of the country. Among other States, the number of households from Rajasthan (10) is higher than that of any other State. It is because of settlers of Marwari community who hails from Rajasthan. Of the remaining 13 households, the number of heads of households born in other States are 6 from Uttar Pradesh, 4 from West Bengal and one each from Punjab, Haryana and Orissa. There are 9 households belonging to other countries say, 2 from Nepal and 3 from Bangladesh and 4 from Pakistan. It has been investigated during the field survey that the displaced persons came to India after the partition of the country and formation of Bangladesh.

Migration by place of last residence

6.5 The distribution of households by number of members, migration status and last residence of heads households is table 6.2

Table—6.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

Migartion status and place of birth of head of household		Numbers of households having members									
		Single person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6-7 Persons	8-9 Persons	10-12 Persons	13 and above persons	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (born in town)		2	9	10	14	21	20	11	5	7	99
B. Migrant born outside the town but in the district											
	Rural	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	1	...	21
	Urban	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Born in other disirict of the State											
	Rural	2	1	6	3	12	22	10	4	2	62
	Urban	1	...	1	...	1	4	2	...	1	10
Born in other States											
Haryana	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	Rural	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	6
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Rajasthan	Rural	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	7
	Urban	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Born in other countries											
Bangladesh		...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Nepal		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pakistan		...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
TOTAL		6	16	24	23	40	57	32	15	12	225

Table--6.2

DISTRIBUTIGN OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, MIGRATION STATUS AND LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Numbers of households having members									
	Single persons	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6-7 persons	8-9 persons	10-12 persons	13 and above persons	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (born in the town)	2	9	10	14	21	19	11	5	6	97
B. Migrant										
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district										
Rural	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	1	...	23
Urban	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
II. Last residence outside the district but within the State										
Rural	2	...	6	3	10	18	10	4	1	54
Urban	1	...	2	...	3	5	2	...	2	15
III Last residence in other State										
Haryana Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Rural	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan Rural	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	5
Urban	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Uttar Pradesh Rural	...	1	...	...		2	1	1	1	6
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4
IV. Last residence other countries										
Bangladesh	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Napal	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	16	24	23	40	57	32	14	12	225

Here again, the number of households (30) with last residence within the district is lower than that (69) of other districts of the State. However, it is higher than the number of households (21) of other States of the country. Among other States the number of households of Rajasthan (8) is higher in comparison to other States, say, Uttar Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4) and Punjab, Haryana and Orissa (1 each). Of the 8 households having last residence in other countries 2 come from Nepal and 3 each from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

6.6 The table below shows the areas from where the migrant households by last residence of heads of households have come to stay in the town and number of years they are living.

Table—6.3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBER, MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND DURATION OF STAY OF ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO HAS STAYED THE LONGEST IN THE DIFFERENT TOWN

Number of members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is												
		Migrant											
		Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (year)						Last residence in urban area duration of residence (year)					
	Non-migrants (born and last residence in town)	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+years	Total	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single persons	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2
2 Persons	9	...	1	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	3
3 Persons	10	...	1	3	2	4	10	...	1	1	...	2	4
4 Persons	14	...	1	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
5 Persons	21	...	1	...	2	10	13	...	2	2	1	1	6
6—7 Persons	19	...	...	1	6	23	30	...	1	1	4	2	8
8—9 Persons	11	...	2	...	1	13	16	...	...	...	1	4	5
10—12 Persons	5	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
13 and above Persons	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
TOTAL	97	...	6	5	16	64	91	1	5	4	7	20	37

It is evident that out of 128 households, the households coming from rural and urban areas are 91 and 37 respectively. Of 91 households migrated from rural areas the maximum number (64) of households have returned the longest duration of residence in the town i.e. above 21 years. The next number (16) comes to the households having their duration of stay between 11-20 years. The households according to duration of stay between 1-5 years and 6-10 years are 6 and 5 respectively. None of the households has duration of stay in the town within less than one year. The same characteristic is seen among the households coming from urban area with the exception that the duration of stay of one household is less than a year.

Stages of migration :

6.7 The table below will show the stages of migration of 128 households which are migrant by place of last residence.

Table—6.4 : MIGRATION STAGES OF

Place from where the household hails		Total number of households	Number of households migrating Prior to 1966	Number of households migrating during 1966—70			
				Directly from the place of Origin	In two stages	In three stages	four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Other towns of the district :		7	5	...	1	...	1
Rural areas of the district		23	10	3	2	...	1
Other districts of the state							
	Rural	54	43	4	1	1	2
	Urban	15	12	1	...	...	1
Other States	Rural	14	13	...	...	...	...
	Urban	7	6	...	...	...	...
(a) Haryana	Rural	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Orissa	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Punjab	Rural	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Rajasthan	Rural	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Urban	3	3	...	...	...	...
(e) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	4	3	...	...	...	...
Other countries							
Bangladesh	Rural	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Rural	2	1	...	1	...	...
	Uaban	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Rural	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLD HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

Number of household migrating during							
1971—75				1976— and later			
Directly from the place of Origin	in two stage	three stages	Four or more stages.	Directly from the place of Origin	In two stage	in three stages	Four or more stages
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It appears from the table that 96 of the 128 households moved into Forbesganj in or prior to 1966; 19 households between 1966 and 1970; 7 households between 1971 and 1975 and the other 6 households during or after 1976. The rate of influx from one span of 5 years to another has shown a decreasing trend. On investigation it has been gathered that the trend of migration specially in trading class people has gone down due to the notification of Jogbani town in 1961. Prior to creation of Jogbani town Forbesganj was the only urban centre situated at a distance of only 12 Kms from Nepal and there was direct trade link from Forbesganj to Nepal, but now Jogbani has become the border town and business class people perfer to establish their business at Jogbani instead of Forbesganj. It has also been reported that some of the business class people belonging to Marwari community have shifted from this town to Jogbani.

The distribution, by stages of migration in respect of 32 households, migrated during 1966 and onwards, shows that 19 households have migrated in the twon directly from their places of origin. Of the remaining 13 households, 7, 1 and 5 households have come to the own after having their stay at one, two and three or more places respectively. Such frequent movements may be due to transfers in case of Government service.

Unit of migration :

6.8 The table below will show the unit of migration by place of last residence.

Table—6.5

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY UNIT OF MIGRATION RELATED TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Unit of Migration			Total
		Male working members only	All at a time	Male member first and then followed by other	
Other places within the district	Rural	3	9	11	23
	Urban	2	2	3	7
Other districts withinin the State	Rural	8	26	20	54
	Urban	1	4	10	15
Other State of the country	Rural		3	11	14
	Urban	3	2	2	7
Other countries		2	2	4	8
TOTAL		19	48	61	128

A classification of 128 in-migrant households by rural and urban characteristics of last residence show that 77.34 percent in-migrant households have come from rural areas and 22.66 per cent from urban areas. The number (15) of in-migrant households coming from urban areas is the highest from other districts of the State followed by 7 each from other towns of the district of Purnia and other States. Among the in-migrant households of rural areas the number of households (54) is the highest from rural areas of other districts followed by 23 from within the district of Purnia and 14 from other states. It has been gathered during the survey that all the in-migrant households of other countries have come from rural areas. The percentage of households (47.66 per cent) whose male members have migrated first and then their members of families is the highest followed by 37.50 per cent of households migrated at a time alongwith their all members and 14.84 per cent of households whose male members only have come to the town.

Number of in-migrants

6.9 Uptil now we have discussed the migrant households classified by place of birth and by last residence of heads of households. The extent of migration in the town can be further classified if we take into account the population of in-migrants classified by last residence. The table 6.6 will show the migration status of the emigrants classified by the place of lrst residence.

Table—6.6

MIGRATION STATUS OF EMIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of last residence	Rural/ Urban	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Non-migrant		906	527	379
Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	95	47	48
	Urban	36	11	25
Last residence outside the district within the State	Rural	176	86	90
	Urban	57	17	40
Last residence in other State	Rural	38	16	22
	Urban	36	9	27
Last residence in other country		30	8	22
TOTAL		1,374	721	653

Out of 1,374 persons returned from 225 sampled households, 468 persons have been returned as migrants which indicates that 34.06 per cent population of the town is migrant by the place of last residence. Out of every 100 migrants, 41 are males and 59 are females. Of all the migrants who have come to stay in the town, the maximum number i.e. 49.79 per cent have come to stay in the town from other districts of the State. Only 27.99 per cent migrants have come to stay in the town from different places of the district of Purnia to which the town itself belongs but the percentage share (27.99 per cent) of this category of migrants is higher than that (15.81 per cent) who have come to stay from other States of the country. This analysis is correlated with the migration status by last residence of head of households shown in table 6.2.

6.10 The break-up of migrant people by place of last residence and according to workers and non-workers is given below, which will reveal the sexwise quantum of workers and non-workers coming from different placcs.

Table—6.7

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY WORKERS AND NON-WORKER, BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of residence	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Femeles	Total	Males	Femeals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	154	138	16	314	56	258
1. Last residence outside the town but within the district	38	33	5	93	25	68
2. Last residence outside the district but within the State	84	77	7	149	26	123
3. Last residence in other State	22	20	2	52	5	47
4. Last iesidence in other country	10	8	2	20	...	20

It can be seen in the table that, out of every 100 migrants, 33 are workers and 67 are non-workers. 71.13 per cent of the males and 5.84 per cen of the females are workers and rest are non-workers. This shows a very high percentage of famale non-workers among the migrant population of the town. The maximum number i.e. 54.55 per cent of the total migrant workers are persons who have come to stay in the town from diflerent districts of the State other than the district 9 Purnia. 24.67 per cent migrant are those whose last iesidence is within the district of Purnia. The migrant workers coming from other states

and countries are 14.29 per cent and 6.49 per cent respectively. The reason of high percentage of migrant workers coming from other districts of the State may be that the migrants are mostly service class people coming to this town on transfer. It has been learnt during the field survey that the immigrants from outside the State and also outside the country are almost engaged eitherc in trade or in services of private firms.

The table below shows the migrant non-workers by sex, age and types of activity.

Table—6.8

MIGRANT NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPES OF ACTIVITY

	Total			Age Group								
				0—14			15—59			60+		
Activity	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Non-workers	314	56	258	37	20	17	234	25	209	43	11	32
Full time student	35	20	15	18	11	7	17	9	8	...	...	...
Household duty	230	11	219	1	...	1	204	10	194	25	1	24
Dependent	26	12	14	7	4	3	6	2	4	13	6	7
Infant	11	5	6	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retired	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Rentier (having independent means)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Others	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...

It appears from the table that majority of male non-workers i.e. 35.71 per cent are students, whereas in case of female non-workers, the major share (84.88 per cent) goes to those who are engaged in household duties. The migrant male workers have come to the town mostly with their dependant members of the families.

Reasons for migration :

6.11 It has been discussed earlier that the people have migrated in the town mainly for the purpose of carrying trades and doing services either in Government offices or in commercial organisations. The survey data collected on the purpose of settlement of families in the town is given below.

Reasons for settlement in the town

Reasons	No. of Households
Business	44
Service	38
Studies	3
Seeking livelihood	10
Seeking job	12
Marriage	5
Partition of the country	2
Shifting of families	14

As is shown in the above table. 34. 37 per cent and 29.69 per cent of the total migrant households have migrated in the town for business and service respectively.

Attachment with place of origin :

6.12 While conducting field survey in the sample households it has been found that more than half of the total migrants have not cut off their attachment with their original places, rather they have their properties and close relations in place of their origin. The data on households having their properties and relations at the places of origin and their frequent visits to the places of origin will reveal the truth.

6.13 The table below will show the migrant households having their proporties at places of their origin.

Table No. 6.9

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HAVING PROPERTY AT THE PLACES ON WHERE FROM MIGRATED

No. of households coming from	No. of households having property	No. of households having no property
1	2	3
1 Within district	17	13
2 Outside the district but within the State	34	35
3 Other parts of India	16	5
4 Outside India	3	5
5 Unspecified	...	...
TOTAL	70	58

The above table shows that 54.69 per cent of the migrant households have their properties at their respective places of origin whereas 45.31 per cent of the households do not have any property as such. There are only 3 households having properties at their places of origin outside India.

6.14 Of the 128 households, 25 households have reported that they have blood relations like father, mother, brother, sister etc. living at their respective places of origin. A table giving the frequency of their visited to their close relatives is given below :

Table—6.10

FREQUENCY OF VISITING CLOSE RELATIONS DURING THREE YEARS

Religion	Caste	No. of Households	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 time
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Barhi	2	...	2	...
	Brahmin	3	...	...	3
	Gwala	2	...	...	2
	Kamat	1	1	...	...
	Kayastha	1	...	...	1
	Koeri	1	...	...	1
	Kurmi	1	...	1	...
	Nepali	1	1	...	...
	Rajput	4	1	...	3
	Suri	1	...	...	1
	Dhobi	1	1	...	...
	Marwari	2	2	...	...
Muslim	Muslim	5	4	...	1
	TOTAL	25	10	3	12

The table shows that all the 25 households visited their close relatives during the period of 3 years, however, frequency of visit is higher in only 12 households. They visited their close relations more than 6 times in 3 years. The numbers of visit to close relatives between 1-3 times and 4-6 times are 10 and 3 respectively.

6.15 A table showing frequency of being visited by close relations during three years is also given below.

Table—6.11

FREQUENCY OF BEING VISITED BY CLOSE RELATION DURING THREE YEARS

Religion	Cast	No. of house-holds	1—3 times	4—6 times	More then 6 times	Not Visiting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	Barhi	2	1	1	...	...
	Brahmin	3	1	...	2	...
	Gwala	2	...	1	1	...
	Kamat	1	1	...	...	...
	Kayastha	1	...	1	...	...
	Koeri	1	...	...	1	...
	Kurmi	1	...	1	...	...
	Nepali	1	1	...	...	...
	Rajput	4	2	1	1	...
	Suri	1	...	...	1	...
	Dhobi	1	...	...	...	1
	Marwari	2	...	...	...	2
Muslim	Muslim	5	3	1	...	1
	TOTAL	25	9	6	6	4

There are 21 such migrant households which were visited by their close relations during the last three years. 4 households belonging to Dhobi, Marwari and Muslims were not visited by their close relations any time in 3 years.

6-16 The above three tables show that the migrant households do not sever their relations from their places of origin. Instead, they maintain their affinity with their places of origin by way of having property their and occassional visits. The frequency of visit by the in-migrant households to their native places is more than to the visit by their native family members to the in-migrant households.

Problem faced during or after migration :

6.17 On enquiry during the field survey it has been found that the settlers did not face any difficulty while migrating in the town. This is because of the fact that socio-cultural environment of the settlers are same as that of the original twon dwellers. Besides, the settlers could speak and understand Hindi well which is mainly spoken by the people of the town. Persons migrated from other States such as Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and from other countries, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan are also well versed with Hindi language. None of the migrants has any financial problem and only two have reported that initially they had some problem reguarding habitation which was solved gradually.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Identification and nature of neighbourhood :

According to E. E. Burgel, a reputed Sociologist, the neighbourhood is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised "as a primary informal group consisting of atleast potentially all persons who live in local proximity"*. If persons living in close proximity to one another, do not recognise any social or moral bindings, they do not exactly constitute a neighbourhood, what they constitute only, is a physical conglomeration. On the other hand persons living away from one another without any physical association but with social and moral bonds, also do not constitute a neighbourhood, what they constitute only is a community. Thus two things are very much essential for neighbourhood, first is living together in close proximity and second social interactions.

7.2 Regarding the identification and the characteristics of neighbourhood the encyclopaedia of the social sciences reads as "The most distinct characteristics of a neighbourer are its relations with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence, out of such association sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents".

7.3 In the light of the above formulation neighbourhood pattern at Forbesganj has been studied. The neighbourhood in the town is discussed at three different levels of social interraction, viz., the next door neighbourhood forming a group of four of five houses. The mohalla neighbourhood forming groups of families living in a particular locality and the town neighbourhood forming the people living in the town itself.

The next door neighbours have very close relationship with each other. Children of one household are found addressing the members of another households as *Chacha, Chachi, Bhaiya, Didi* etc. men and women of next door neighbours are found to be sitting and gossiping with each other place. They share pain and pleasures together. Even cooked food stuff is sent from one household to another as a token of love and affections.

7.4 The mohalla neighbours are mostly well acquainted with the people of their mohallas. Whenever any religious or social function is organised in the mohalla the mohalla people combine together without any restriction of caste and creed. They all contribute according to their capacity towards the organisation of their cultural functions. During the course of canvassing neighbourhood schedules a group of young men was seen collecting contribution from different households to celebrate Saraswati Puja. It has also been reported that birth, marriage and death in a particular house attract the people of particular-mohalla for sharing the burden of affected household. System of community dinner *(Priti Bhoj)* is very much in practice at all such occasions.

7.5 The town with an area of 4.98 km^2 and 28,260 population is densely populated. It has been spread over 16 wards and its total population is evenly distributed in all the wards. Due to the town being densely populated the entire area of the town is within the easy reach of town dwellers. It has also been found that the town presents the most congenial and homogenous neighbourhood pattern. People of different ethnic groups live together in an integrated way and share each other's pleasure and sorrows.

7.6 The town has no sign of modernisation and industrialisation. The living pattern of town is very simple. The socio-cultural look of the people is, by and large indigenous. Religious and national

*Burgel E. E. Urban Sociology, Page 487.

festivities are very much in evidence. Holi, Dusuhra and Id-moharram are celebrated in the town with pomp and show. During such occasions people mix together and enjoy the occasions. Muslims are found greeting Hindus on the occasion of Holi and Dusuhra. The Hindus also greet them on the occasion of Idul-zoha and Idul-fitra. The Independence and Republic days are also celebrated jointly at public places by town dwellers belonging to different ethnic groups and religious faiths.

7.7 No particular economic activity is confined to a particular place for a particular person rather all economic activities are very much open in the town for all the people with equality and sufficient freedom to work. Every one has right to earn his livelihood by doing economic activities according to his will. Labourers are free to work anywhere in the town without much consideration of caste, creed and locality. The town has only two important places named as Hospital Road and Sadar Road. These two places provide all things needed by the people but commodities of daily uses such as vegetables, edible oil, fuel etc. are usually purchased from the neighbouring shops in the localities and things like clothes, medicine etc. are bought from the above two main places.

7.8 For having further light on the neighbourhood pattern of the town, 5 localities were selected to canvass the neighbourhood shedules. In order to cover a wide range of neighbourhood pattern, the duration of stay of neighbours in the neighbourhood, religion, caste/community, age group, educational level and occupational category were taken into consideration. Besides, before the selection of localities it was also enquired from the relatively knowledgeable and sophisticated informants as to which of the localities would be cosidered where the concept of neighbourhood would be covered. As a result 5 localities named below were selected and neighbourhood schedules canvassed.

Some special characteristics of these localities are discussed below.

(a) *Sultan Pokhar* : Bounded bo Bhantabari on the north, Post Office Chowk on the south, kothihat on the east and by Subhash Chowk on the west the locality of Sultan Pokhar is named because a tank was dug by Sultan, the owner of Sultan estate.

(b) *Marwari Tola* : Bounded by Sultan Pokhar on the north, Dharamshala on the south, Hatkola on the east and by Sadar Road on the west, locality is named after Marwari community who are the permanent settlers of the town.

(c) *Darbhangia Tala* : Bounded by Shiva temple on the north, Station Bazar on the south, Pokhar Basti on the east and by Sadar Road on the west the locality is named as Darbhangia Tola due to the fact that the Muslims migrated from Darbhanga district, have settled here.

(d) *Goriari Tola* : Bounded by Dhanpura on the north, Kukichia on the south, Bhagkhohilia on the east and by D. D. Road on the west, the locality is named after an old grave yard known as Goriari.

(e) *Bengali Tola* : Bounded by Dakbungalow on the north, Professor's colony on the south, Kurehli on the east and by L.R.P. Road on the west, the locality is named as Bengali Tola because there is conglomeration of Bengali community who have come from Bengal after the partition of the country.

Social cultural and educational pattern of neighbourhood :

7.9 The above 5 localities and 10 interviewees from each locality were selected and neighbourhood schedules were canvassed in such a way so as to cover as wide a spectrum as possible in respect of duration of stay in the neighbourhood, religion, cast/community, age group, educational level and occupational category. The table below will reveal the details of data compiled from neighbourhood schedules.

Table—7.1 : PARTICULARS OF

Name of locality	Sex	No.	Age group	No.	Religion		Caste/Tribe/	
					Description	No.	Description	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sultan Pokhar	Male	10	Below 20	...	Hindu	10	Kurmi	1
	Female	...	20—34	4			Kalwar	1
			35—59	3			Rajput	1
			60+	3			Gwala	2
							Kayastha	2
							Sonar	1
							Khatri	1
							Nepali	1
Marwari Tola	Male	10	Below 20	...	Hindu	3	Marwari	10
	Female	...	20—34	...	Jain	7		
			35—59	9				
			60+	1				
Darbhangia Tola	Male	10	Below 20	...	Muslim	10	Muslim	10
	Female	...	20—34	5				
			35—59	3				
			60+	2				
								3 Male
Goriari Tola	Male	9	Below 20	...	Hindu	10	Amat	1 Female
	Female	1	20—34	1			Bhumihar	3
			35—59	5 Male			Chawar	3
				1 Female				
			60+	3				
Bengali Tola	Male	10	Below 20	...	Hindu	10	Bengali	10
	Female	...	20—34	...				
			35—59	7				
			60+	3				

INDIVIDUALS COVERED

Occupation		Education		Duration of staying in Locality	
Description	No.	Descripiton	No.	Description	No.
10	11	12	13	14	15
Business	3	Illiterate	2	Less than 1 year	...
Stamp Vendar	1	Literate without	5	1—3	...
		educational Level			
Watch Repair	1	and upto Matric		4—9	1
Night Guard	1			10+	9
Mechanic	1	Matric and above	3		
Non-worker	1				
Retire	2				
Business	10	Illiterate	...	Less than 1 year	...
		Literate without	6	1—3	...
		educational			
		Level and upto		4—9	1
		Matric		10+	9
		Matric and above	4		
Business	2	Illiterate	6	Less than 1year	...
Driver	2	Literate without	4	1—3	...
		educational			
Tailor	3	Level and upto		4—9	1
Biri Maker	1	Matric		10+	9
Coolie	1	Matric and above	...		
Non-worker	1				
			2 Male		
Compounder	1	Illiterate	1 Female	Less than 1 year	...
Cultivator	2	Literate without	6	1—3	...
		educational			
Labourer	2 Male	Level and upto matric	...	4—9	...
	1 Female				
Shoe Maker	3	Matric and above	1	10+	10
Non-worker	1				
Business	3	Illiterate	...	Less than 1 year	...
Lacturer	1	Literate without	7	1—3	1
		educational			
Supervisor	1	Level and matric		4—9	1
Driver	1	Matric and above	3	10+	8
Compounder	1				
Hemoepathic Practitioner	1				
Non-worker	2				

It is seen that, out of 50 individuals covered, 45 are staying is their respective neighbourhood, for 10 or more years, 4 for four to nine years and one for one to 3 years. The religion of 33 individual is recorded as Hindus and that of the remaining 10 Muslims and 7 Jains. The caste/community-wise break up of Hindus is Kurmi (1), Kalwar (1), Rajput (1), Kayastha (2), Gwala (2), Sonar (1), Khatri (1), Amat (4), Bhumihar (3), Chamar (3), Nepali (1), Marwari (3) and Bengali (10). 7 persons belonging to Jain religion also come from Marwari community. The remaining 10 persons are coming from Muslim community. Among all the 50 interviewees, 49 are males and one is females. The age structure reveals that 28 are in the age group 35-59, 10 between 20-34 and the remaining 12 are in the age group of 60+ years. The distribution of individuals by educational level reveals, 11 illiterates, 28 literate without educational level and 11 above Matric. Of 50 individuals, 43 are engaged in different occupations and only 7 are non-workers.

7.10 All the above 5 localities have educational facilities. There is middle school in three localities, such as Sultan Pokhar, Marwari Tola and Goriari Tola. One Madrass is also functioning in Darbhangia Tolo where there is predominance of Muslim community. The Bengali Tola has both Primary and High school.

7.11 As indicated earlier there are shops of various types in each locality to cater to the day to day small household needs. It has been observed that commodities like food grain, cloths and medicines though available in the neighbourhood, people prefer to purchase them from main markets like Sadar Bazar and Station road areas. This is due to the reason that they get the above things at cheaper rate than the rate prevailing in their neighbourhood. The second reason may be that the main market is also not very far. A table showing the purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood is given below.

Table 7.2

PURCHASE OE COMMODITIES IN AND OUTSIDE THE DIFFERENT NEIGHBOURHOOD

Neighbourhood	Total no. of interviewers	Number of purchasing commodities	
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood
1	2	3	4
Sultan Pokhar Tola	10	Vegetable Food grain	Good grain Cloths Medicine Other commodities
Marwari Tola	10	Food grain	Vegetable
Darbhangia Tola	10	Vegetable	Food grain Cloth
Gariari Tola	10	Vegetable Good grain	Cloth Medicine
Bengali Tola	10		Vegetable Food grain Cloth

Cultural, social and religious activities :

7.12 Cultural, social and religous activities inside outside the neighbourhood can be seen from table 7.3 and 7.4 given below.

Table—7.3 : PARTICULARS OF CULTURAL, RELIGIONS, AND BY THE PERSONS BELONGING TO

Neighbourhood	Cultural, Religions or Social Activity		
	Name	Description	Performer
1	2	3	4
Sultan Pokhar	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
	Janmastmi	Birth anniversery Lord Krishna	Puja Samiti
	Kali Puja	Worship of Goddess Kali	Self
	Chitragupta Puja	Worship of God Chitragupta	Puja Samiti
	Chhath Puja	Worship of Sun	Self
Marwari Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Puja	Puja Samiti
	Mahabir Jayanti	Birth anniversery of Mahabir	Jain Committee
	Social work	Better amenities for people	Lions Club
Darbhangia Tola	Moharram	It is observed in memory Hazrat of Hussain	Moharram Committee
	Id-Uz-Zuha		Self
	Idul Fitter		Self
Goriari Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
	Sarswati Puja	Worship of Goddess Sarswati	Puja Samit
Bengali Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
	Kali Puja	Worship of Goddess Kali	Puja Samiti
	Sarswati Puja	Worship of Goddess Sarswati	Puja Samiti
	Social work	Help the poor Student	Self

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES INSIDE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AS REPORTED
DIFFERENT RELIGION CASTE/TRIBE

Number of Households belonging to								
Hindu whose members			Jain whose members			Islam whose members		
Participated		Made financial	Participated		Made financial	Participated		Made financial
Collectively	Individualy	Contribution	Collectively	Individualy	Cotnribution	Collectively	Individualy	Contribution
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	No	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	No	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	Yes	2	...	Yes	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	...	Yes	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	Yes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	No
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	No
6	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	No	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—7.4 PARTICULARS OF CULTURAL, RELIGIONS AND SOCIAL BY THE PERSONS BELONGING TO

Neighbourhood	Cultural Religions or Social activities		
	Name	Description	Performer
2	2	3	4
Sultan Pokhar	Durga Puja	Worship Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
Marwari Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
	Kali Puja	Worship of Goddess Kali	Puja Samiti
	Social work	Betteramenities for people	Lions club
Darbhangia Tola	Moharram	Moharram	Moharram committee
Goriari Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
Bengali Tola	Durga Puja	Worship of Goddess Durga	Puja Samiti
	Social work	Community development	Bihar Bengali Association

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AS REPORT DIFFERENT RELIGION CASTE/TRIBE

Number of households belonging to								
Hindu whose members			Jain whose members			Islam whose members		
Participated		Made financial Contribution	Participated		Made financial Contribution	Participated		Made financial Contribution
Collectively	Individualy		Collectively	Individualy		Collectively	Individualy	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	..	Yes	1	...	Yes	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	Yes	...	...	—
...	...	...	4	...	Yes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	No
1	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	—	...
2	...	Yes	...	...	...	...	—	...
4	...	Yes	—	...	...	...	...	—

On the basis of information shown in the above tables cultural, social and religious activities of each neighbourhood are described below :-

Sultan Pokhar :

Durga Puja, Janmasthmi and Chitragupta Puja are the important festivals which are organised by the respective Puja Samities in the neighbourhood. All the 10 interviewees are Hindus. The members of 4 households each celebrate Durga Puja and Janmasthmi collectively. They also contribute according to their capacities to the Puja Samities. 2 households belonging to Kayastha family perform Chitragupta Puja through Puja Samiti. However, one household each celebrate Kali Puja and Chhath festival individually. One household also participate in Durga Puja held outside the neighbourhood.

Marwari Tola :

Out of the 10 interviewees, 3 are Hindus and 7 are Jains. All the 10 interviewees of 10 household belong to Marwari community. Mahabir Jayanti is organised by Jain community within the neighbourhood and all the 7 households belonging to Jain religion participate in Mahabir Jyanti. 2 households of Hindu religion celebrate Durga Puja through Puja Samiti. Social work for providing better amenities to the people is also done by Lion club, The members of 4 households participate both physically and financially in social work.

Outside the neighbourhood Durga Puja, and Kali Puja through Puja Samities and social work through Lion Club are organised. The members of 4 households each join hands in Kali Puja and social work. One household participates in Durga Puja.

Darbhangia Tola :

All the interviewees of 10 households are Muslims. Only Mohairam is organised jointly and financial contribution is made by each household. Id-uz-Zoha and Id-ul-Fiter are celebrated indepedently by the member of the households. But all members of house holds congregate in the Mosque for joint prayer. Outside the neighbourhood Moharram is organised and the members attend the function independently.

Goriari Tola :

Durga Puja and Sarswati Puja are celebrated within the neighbourhood. The members of 6 households celebrate Durga Puja collectively through Puja Samiti. Sarswatti Puja is celebrated collectively by the members of 5 household. Outside the neighbourhood the members of only one household perform Durga Puja.

Bengali Tola :

All the 10 interviewees of 10 households come from Bengali community under Hindu religion. Durga Puja is the most important festival in the neighbourhood which is jointly celebrated by all the 10 households. Kali Puja is organised jointly by only 6 households and Sarswatti Puja by only 1 household. Financial contribution is also made by the respective households in the respective bestivals. One household also does soocial work by way of giving help to poor students.

Outside the neighbourhood 2 households perform Durga Puja. 4 households take part in social work organised by Bihar Bengali Association.

CHAPTER VIII
FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Family and its size :

The term 'Family' has not been defined uniformly throughout the world. It differs in meaning and scope among peoples and the places. The Census of India, has adopted household instead of family to avoid any confusion. In 1981 Census, a household has been defined as "a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevents any of them from doing so". According to 1981 Census, the town has reported a population of 28,260 with 4,551 households making the average size of a household as 6.2 members. Though the institutions of family and household are considerably inter-related with each other, here we mean by a family or household, a nuclear type of family consisting of husband, wife and children or extended nuclear family with blood relatives like brother, sister, brother/sister's son, brother/sister's daughter and alike.

Households by number of members :

8.2 The table below gives the distribution of sampled households by numbers of members and age of the head of households.

Table 8.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

Age 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
Below 20	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20-29	1	2	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	17
30-39	2	2	5	7	8	10	7	2	...	43
40-49	...	5	6	5	16	25	9	2	1	69
50-59	1	3	1	5	7	13	7	7	2	46
60 & above	3	3	7	3	6	6	9	3	9	49
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	16	24	23	40	57	32	14	12	225

It is apparent from the table that, out of 225 sampled households, 28.00 per cent households having members 4-5 are the highest closely followed by 25.34 per cent households having members 6-7 and 17.78 per cent having members 2-3. This shows that nuclear or extended nuclear types of households are common in the town. The households having members 8-9, 10-12 and 13 and above are 14.22 per cent, 6.22 per cent and 5.33 per cent respectively. Only 3.11 per cent households have single member. The system of joint family appears to be minimum. The number of households (69) headed by the persons in the age-group 40-49, is the highest. Only one household is headed by a person having age below 20 years. The remaining households vary from 17 having heads in the age group 20-29 to 49 having heads falling in the age-group 60+.

Types of households :

8.3 For a broader view, types of families or households living in Forbesganj, 225 sample households have been classified in eleven types of households as per suggestion of Kolenda Pauline's classification.* The table below gives the types of household by caste/community and religion.

* Kolenda Pauline M-Religion, Caste and Family Structure. A comparative study of the Indian 'joint family' structure and change in Indian Society edited by Milton Singer and Bernard S. Cohn; Chicago 1968, pp 346-347.

Table 8.2

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/COMMUNITY AND RELIGION

Sl. No.	Household belong to	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Other (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chamar (S.C.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Dhobi (S.C.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Dom (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	Dusadh (S.C.)	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Mehtar (S.C.)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6.	Musahar (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7.	Pasi (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
8.	Lohara (S.T.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Santal (S.T.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Amat	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11.	Bania	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Barhi	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
13.	Bengali	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14.	Bhumihar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15.	Brahmin	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
16.	Chauhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
17.	Dhanuk	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18.	Gawala	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	Halwai	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20.	Hazam	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
21.	Kahar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
22.	Kamat	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	Kalwar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
24.	Kayastha	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
25.	Khatik	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
26.	Khatri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27.	Koeri	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Kumhar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Table 8.2

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/COMMUNITY AND RELIGION

Sl. No.	Household belong to	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Other (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Kurmi	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
30.	Lohar	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.	Mallah	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.	Marwari	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
33.	Nepali	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.	Rajput	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.	Sonar	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.	Suri	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.	Tamoli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
38.	Tatma	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
39.	Teli	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
40.	Hindus	77	18	12	5	6	4	4	28	4	5	...	...
41.	Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.	Muslims	20	10	4	2	...	2	...	8	...	4	...	...
43.	Jains (Marwari)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	GRND TOTAL	103	28	17	7	6	6	4	36	4	14	...	...

It would appear from the table that 45.78 per cent of the households comprising of a couple with or without unmarried children belong to nuclear type followed by 16.00 per cent for the lineal joint which comprises of two couples between whom there is a lineal link. Supplemented nuclear households rank third and form 12.44 per cent of the total number of sample households. This type constitutes the nuclear family supplemented by an unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of either parents. The remaining 25.78 per cent of the households falls in various other types of households, viz., sub nuclear (7.55 per cent)' single person (3.11 per cent), supplemented sub nuclear and collateral joint both each (2.67 per cent), supplemented collateral joint and supplemented lineal joint both each (1.78 per cent) and lineal collateral joint (6.22 per cent). The percentage share of types of households clearly shows that the number of joint families or households is less as compared to nuclear or other types of households of this kind. The percentage shares of households belonging to simple nuclear and other type of households of this kind further clarify that the system of joint family is fast disappearing in the town. This is due to the nature of town, being commercial-cum-services where people from distant places come to stay either for businessor service. They do not come with a large family instead they prefer a simple family.

If considered religionwise out of 163 Hindu households there are 77 simple or nuclear household, 28 lineal joint and 18 supplemented nuclear constituting 47.24 per cent, 17.18 per cent and 11.04 per cent of total households respectively. The remaining types of households vary from 2.45 per cent each for supplemented collateral joint and supplemented lineal joint to 7.36 for sub nuclear. Out of total 50 Muslim households, 20 households constituting 40 per cent, belong to simple or nuclear households followed by 10 (20 per cent) for supplemented nuclear and 8 (16 per cent) for lineal joint. The remaining 24 per cent of Muslim households are distributed among 8 per cent each for sub nuclear and lineal collateral joint and 4 per cent each for single person and collateral joint. The trend among Hindu and Muslim households is somewhat similar to those of total 225 households. The two households of Christian belong to one each for nuclear and sub nuclear. 5 each of 10 households of Jains are of Nuclear and lineal collateral joint types.

8.4 The following table gives the distribution of households by the type of households and educational level of the head of households.

Table 8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Types of households	Number of households where educational level of head of household is						
	Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Avobe Matric	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Nuclear	25	16	1	33	13	15	103
2 Supplemented nuclear	10	9	...	5	2	2	28
3 Sub nuclear	9	1	2	1	4	...	17
4 Single persons	4	1	...	1	1	...	7
5 Supplemented sub nuclear	1	...	...	1	1	3	6
6 Collateral joint	1	...	...	2	3	...	6
7 Supplemented collateral joint	1	...	...	...	3	...	4
8 Lineal joint	13	9	...	9	5	...	36
9 Supplemented lineal joint	2	...	...	1	1	...	4
10 Lineal collateral joint	4	4	...	3	3	...	14
11 Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	70	40	3	56	36	20	225

In the sampled households, 68.89 per cent of the heads are recorded as literates. The literacy rate among single person households is as low as 42.86 per cent. It is as high as 83.33 per cent in supplemented sub nuclear and collateral joint households. The literacy rates of the remaining types of households vary from 47.06 per cent for sub nuclear households to 75.73 per cent for nuclear households.

The households having 50 per cent of their heads, read up to Middle level, are distributed among supplemented nuclear, lineal joint and lineal collateral joint types. The remaining types of households having heads, read up to Middle level, vary from 16.66 per cent for supplemented nuclear to 48.55 per cent for nuclear households. The educational level Matric or Higher secondary is the highest (75.00 per

among supplemented collateral joint households followed by 50.00 per cent collateral joint. The percentage of the remaining types of households, having heads, read up to Matric or Higher secondary vary from 7.14 per cent for supplemented nuclear to 25.00 per cent for supplemented lineal joint. The educational level above Matric or Higher secondary i.e. technical diploma or degree etc. is found only in three types of households, viz., supplemented nuclear (50.00 per cent), nuclear (14.56 per cent) and supplemented nuclear (7.14 per cent).

Composition of households :

8.5 The data below showing the composition of households with reference to relation with the heads of respective households will further reveal that the system of nuclear or supplemented nuclear family is common in the town.

Table 8.4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Composition	Number of household
1	2
1 Self	7
2 Self, spouse	7
3 Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	102
4 Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	53
5 Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	8
6 Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons or and daughter	8
7 Self (male) unmarried son/daughter	7
8 Self (female unmarried son/daughter	8
9 Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed Father	4
10 Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	19
11 Self (male) unmarried brother/sister	2
12 Others (specify)	...
TOTAL	225

It could be seen from the above table that there are 7 households each with single member and households living alongwith their spouses only. The number of simple nuclear families (102) having husband, wife and chilrden is the highest. The second highest number of families (53) in the town, consists of self, wife, married son, son's wife and with or without unmarried sons and daughters. It is apparent from the table that the maximum number of families are in the categories of nuclear family or extended nuclear family.

8.6 Thenature of composition of households can also be seen from the table given below :

Table 8.5

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY COMPOSITION, BY SEX AND AGE STATUS OF MEMBERS (MINOR UPTO AGE 14 ADULT 15 AND ABOVE)

Composition by sex age status of members	
Adult male and female and minor male/female	171
Adult male and female	35
Adult male/males only	7
Adult female/females only	4
Adult male and minor male and/or female	3
Adult female and minor male and/or female	4
Minor female only	1
TOTAL	225

The above table shows that the households accounting for the largest number of families (171) are composed of adult male and female and minor male/female. It is followed by 35 comprising adult male and female. Thus the table goes to show that more families fall in the simple nuclear type i.e., wife and husband and their unmarried sons and daughters.

Composition of households by religion/castes/community :

8.7 The table below will show the composition of households by religion, caste and community.

Table 8.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Religion	Caste/tribe/community	No. of household
1	2	3
Hindu	**Scheduled Castes**	
	Chamar	3
	Dom	3
	Dhobi	3
	Dusadh	7
	Mehter	3
	Musahar	3
	Pasi	2
	Scheduled Tribes	
	Lohara	2
	Santal	2
	Other castes Community	
	Amat	4
	Bania	8
	Barhi	5
	Bengali	11
	Bhumihar	3
	Brahmin	8
	Chauhan	2
	Dhanuk	3
	Gwala	5
	Halwai	4
	Hazam	3
	Kahar	2
	Kamat	2
	Kalwar	6
	Kayastha	9
	Khatik	2
	Khatri	2
Hindu (*contd.*)	Koeri	3
	Kumhar	2
	Kurmi	6
	Lohar	2
	Mallah	3
	Marwari	11
	Nepali	3
	Rajput	6
	Sonar	3
	Suri	3
	Tamoli	2
	Tatma	3
	Teli	9
Christian	Christian	2
Islam	*Muslim*	*50*
Jain	Marwari	10
TOTAL		225

It can be seen from the table that maximum number of sampled households belong to Hindus. The households belonging to Hindus are 72.45 per cent followed by the households of Muslims (22.22 per cent), Jain (4.44 per cent), Christians (0.89 per cent). Among sampled household belonging to Hindus the households belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are 14.72 per cent and 2.45 per cent respectively. The households of other castes and community are 82.83 per cent.

Members staying outside with reasons :

8.8 During the field investigation, it has been noticed that a good number of households living in the town have their close relations residing at some other places outside the town for one reason or the other. The data below will give the number of households whose members are staying outside and the reasons for their stay.

Table 8.7 (i)

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY NATURE OF RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

No. of households whose members are staying outside	No. of households whose members are staying outside and are related to head of household as						
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61	25	26	25	4	7	2	9

Table 8.7 (ii)

CLOSE MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY REASON

No. of members who are staying outside for					
Service	Business	Study	HHD/Dependent Retired, Rentier etc.	Native village home for cultivation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	12	20	5	63	126

From the above data it appears that out of 225 sampled households 27.1 per cent are such whose kinsmen reside at places outside the town. The heads of the households having their mother living outside the town are in largest number followed by equal number of father and son. The head of the households having their others kinsmen outside the town vary from 2 for sister to 9 for others.

8.9 Of the 126 absentee members of 61 sampled households, 20 are full time students studying in various educational institutions. 5 members living outside the town fall in the category of non-workers such as persons engaged in household duties, dependents, retired, rentier etc. The remaining 101 persons come in category of workers and are engaged in various economically productive activities. Of them, 26 are in service, 12 in business and the largest number 63 are engaged in cultivation at their native places. From inquiry it has been found that parents of the heads of households are generally living at their native places for supervising cultivation.

8.10 On the basis of field investigation in different households it has been observed that the nature of link of the households with their respective absentee family members is quite good and intimate. Absentee members pay regular visit to their households and in some cases such members are also visited by other members of the households. A number of households has also informed that they are receiving remittances from or sending remittances to their relatives staying outside.

8.11 The following table will support the fact stated above.

Table 8.8

REMITTANCES RECEIVED FROM OR SENT TO CLOSE RELATIONS STAYING OUTSIDE

Category of relations staying outside	No. of households received remittances	No. of households sent remittances
Father	8	3
Mother	10	2
Son	7	9
Daughter	2	1
Brother	2	2
Sister	2	1
Others	3	4
TOTAL	34	22

It could be seen from the table that out of 61 sampled households having their kins outside the town, 56 are such who either receive remittances from or send to their relatives. This is of cource, a very high percentage of sending and receiving remittances which clearly indicates that although members are living at a distant places yet the close kins are economically depended on each other.

8.12 The table below will show the frequency of visits by the close kinsmen of the sampled households who are staying outside.

Table 8.9

FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY THE CLOSE RELATION DURING THREE YEARS

Category of relations	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times
Father	7	4	10
Mother	7	2	8
Son	3	6	3
Daughter	3	...	1
Others	3	4	1
TOTAL	23	16	23

It is evident from tne above table that 62 close kins visit their relations at Forbesganj at varying frequency.

CHAPTER—IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Rilation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality etc.

9.1 According to 1981 Census, the total number of occupied residential houses of this town comes to 3,907 with 4,551 households. The average number of households per residential house comes to 1.2. This shows that most of the households living in the town have separate houses. However, all the residential houses are not meant only for residential purposes only. Some of the houses have double purposes. In the market area most of the houses are used as shop-cum-residence. Generally, front or lower portions are used for establishments and back or upper portions serve the purpose of living. Usually these houses are compact and congested. These houses are not provided with surrounding walls and compound. During the field survey a very few houses have been found with compound and built up in a planned way. Table 9.1, prepared on the basis of survey data from household schedules shows that, of 225 households, 85 households are having separate compound and separate structure whereas 137 households are living in separate houses without compound. There are only 3 households living in multifloor housing units. The details are given in table 9.1.

House, type material of wall and roof

9.2 The majority of the houses in the town are old and built up in a traditional style. Houses are generally square or rectangular in shape. A very few houses could be seen to be built up in a modern style. Generally the houses in the town have been provided with Pucca floors specially in the market areas and in the building located on the out skirt of the town. Houses having *Katcha* flooring are of the people belonging to the poor section. The table is given 9.2, gives the distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality.

Table 9.1

LOCALITYWISE TYPE OF HOUSES AT FORBESGANJ TOWN

Locality	No. of houses studied	No. of separate houses with compound	No. of separate houses without compound	No. of houses which are flats in multi flats housing unit	No. of houses which are floors in multi floor housing unit
1	2	3	4	4	6
1	10	...	10	...	...
2	70	22	48	...	...
3	21	16	4	—	1
4	5	1	4	...	...
5	8	4	4	...	...
6	13	3	9	...	1
7	2	...	2	...	...
8	49	15	34	...	...
9	10	2	8	...	...
10	12	5	7	...	...
11	23	15	7	...	1
12	2	2	...	...	...
TOTAL	225	85	137	...	3

Table—9.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINENT

Locality	Predominent Meterials of floor			Predominent Materials of wall				Predominent Materials of roof		
	Mud	Bricks with mud	Bricks with Cement	Thatch and mud	Mud	Bricks with Mud	Bricks with Cement	Thatch	Bricks, Cement (R.B.C.)	Cement and Concrete (R.C.C.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	8		...
2	54	1	15	37	...	19	14	25	1	18
3	...	1	20	...	...	3	18	...	...	18
4	3	...	2	1	...	1	3	1	1	2
5	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
6	4	...	9	3	...	...	10	3	1	6
7	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
8	44	...	5	29	2	10	8	25	...	7
9	7	...	3	5	...	...	5	5	...	3
10	6	...	6	4	...	2	6	3	...	3
11	7	...	16	5	...	1	17	2	...	16
12	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	141	2	82	95	2	40	88	73	4	79

MATERIALS OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOP AND CEILING

Predominent Materials of roof			Predominent Materials of Ceiling			Predominent Materials of Door			
Tilas	Asbestos	Tin	Chat	G.I. Sheet	Wooden	Thatch	Wood and Iron	Iron	Bamboo
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...
13	5	8	1	...	...	5	56	4	5
...	...	3	—	2	1	...	18	3	—
1	—	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	—	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	...	2	...	—	...	...	37	...	12
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	4
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	12	—	—
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	...	2
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
34	10	25	1	2	1	12	182	7	24

It is evident from the table that majority of the houses, i.e. 141 out of 225 houses, have katcha flooring followed by 2 houses with semi-pucca flooring as the floors of these two houses are made of bricks and mud. The number of houses having punca floors constructed with bricks with cement is only 82. Similarly, the number of houses having pucca walls constructed with bricks and cement is only 88. The houses having walls constructed with thatch and mud, only mud and bricks with mud are 95, 2 and 40 respectively. The number of houses having their roof constructed with cement and concrete is 79 followed by 73 the second largest number of houses with their roofs constructed with thatch

Table—9.3 : HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS,

Locality	Total no. of member		Total no. of household studied	Total no. of rooms	Households with one room		
					No. of households	No. of members	
	Males	Females				Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	25	29	10	15	5	8	11
2	220	197	70	163	24	53	44
3	95	83	21	88	3	8	9
4	17	16	5	10	...	...	...
5	22	19	8	13	5	11	9
6	34	27	13	30	5	11	8
7	12	4	2	3	1	6	2
8	139	150	49	104	19	38	40
9	30	29	10	18	5	13	9
10	45	33	12	35	1	2	...
11	76	61	23	69	4	8	10
12	6	5	2	9	...	...	...
TOTAL	721	653	225	557	72	158	142

only. The above discussion proves that in the town pucca houses, in all respects are lesser in number than katcha and katcha-cum-pucca houses.

Households classified by number of members and number of room occupied

9.3 Though no definite standards have been prescribed it appears to commonsense that a desirable and optimum standard should be 2 persons per room. A large number of persons per room would indicate congestion. In Forbesganj according to data collected from 225 sampled households we have 2.47 persons per room indicating in general, a desirable situation to some extent. A table showing households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied is given below which will show the extent of congestion in housing.

NUMBERS OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND LOCALITY

Household with two rooms			Household with three rooms			Household with four or more rooms		
No. of households	No. of member		No. of households	No. of member		No. of households	No. of member	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	80	66	13	47	41	10	40	46
4	14	16	1	3	2	13	70	56
5	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	3	2	5	7	...	...	...
4	10	9	1	3	4	3	10	6
1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	31	44	8	36	35	7	34	31
4	9	10	...	...	...	1	8	10
4	11	11	3	11	8	4	21	14
8	20	17	5	21	16	6	27	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5
74	221	212	33	126	113	46	216	186

9.4 An analysis of the data shown in the table will reveal that 225 sampled households are having 557 living rooms or in other words the number of rooms occupied by each household is 2—5. It further shows that there are 72 households with a single room. On an average 4 persons are residing in each of these rooms. 433 persons belonging to 74 households are having 2 rooms per household showing an average of 3 members per room. There are 33 households having 3 rooms each and the persons to room ratio is 2 individuals per room. There are 46 households, each of which are occupying 4 or more rooms which means that less than 2 individuals occupy one room. It follows from the above discussion that 32 per cent of the total 225 sample households are having single room for residential purposes. 32.89 per cent households are having 2 rooms per households, 14.67 per cent possess 3 rooms each and 20.44 per cent households have 4 or more rooms per household for residential purpose. It also indicates that one room households are the worst affected in respect of intensity of congestion followed by households having 2 rooms. These two types of households alone cover about 65 per cent of the total households. The situation in this regard is almost same throughout the town.

Availability of amenities

9.5 The items of amenities as provided in the household schedules include the availability of kitchen, bath room, lavatory, water for drinking and washing purposes and light. Some of the households have these amenities independently whereas in the remaining cases these amenities are shared together by more than one household. A table below will show the details of the amenities available with the household.

Table—9.4

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES

Availability	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
Not having	120 53.33%	146 64.89%	100 44.45%	... ...	10 4.44%	124 55.11%
Having separately	104 46.22%	78 34.67%	120 53.33%	182 80.89%	182 80.89%	101 44.89%
Shares with other houses	1 0.45%	1 0.44%	5 2.22%	43 19.11%	33 14.67%	... ...

Out of 225 households, 120 households are devoid of the facility of kitchen. On enquiry, it has been observed that they cook their foods either in living in room or in a corridor attached with the room. One household is sharing its kitchen with other household. The number of households having separate kitchen is only 104. As regards availability of bath rooms, only 34,67 per cent households are having independent bath rooms. 64.89 per cent households are not having bath rooms and 0.44 per cent of households share this facility with other households. The position with regard to facility of lavatory is also far satisfactory. As many as 44.45 per cent households are devoid of this facility They generally go out for this purpose. Only 53.33 per cent households have the facility of independent lavatory and 2.22 per cent households share this facility with other households. As for amenities of drinking water is concerned it is a good sigh that all the households enjoy this facility, however, out of every 100 sample households, 19 households share this facility with other households. The facility of water for washing purposes is available independently with 80.89 per cent households and jointly 14.67 per cent households. Only 4.44 per cent of households are devoid of the facility. Inspite of the electrification of the town some decades ago, 55 of every 100 sampled households are not having the facility of electricity.

9.6 The 1981 Census data showing households having facilities of electricity and toilets will further support the fact that most of the households of Forbesganj town do not have the facilities of electricity and toilets. It will appear from the table 9.5 given below that out of every 100 households, 58 are such which do not have electricity and 54 houses are devoid of toiled facility.

Table—9.5

HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND TOILET FACILITIES AND TENURAL STATUS OF HOUSE OCCUPIED

Tenural status of house occupied	Totol no. of house-holds	Electricity				Toilet facility			
		Available		Not available		Available		Not available	
		House hold	Popu-lation	House-hold	Popu-lation	House-hold	Popu-lation	House-hold	Popu-lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	4,490	1,875 41.76%	13,725	2,615 58.24%	14,735	2,065 45.99%	14,540	2,425 54.01%	13,470
Owned	2,870 63.92%	1.095 38.15%	9,500	1,775 61.85%	1,1005	1,220 42.51%	10,315	1,650 57.49%	10,190
Rented	1,620 36.08%	780 48.15%	3,775	840 51.85%	3,730	845 52.16%	4,225	775 47.84%	3,280

1. Percentage of households having toilet. 2. Percentage of houses having electricity

9.7 The data collected in 1981 Census on drinking water facility available in the households is also given in the table 9.6 which shows that out of every 100 households, only 68 households have drinking water facility within their premises and 32 households do not enjoy such facility. They bring water from outside the premises. All the above discussions clearly indicate that the living condition of the town in general, is less than a desirable standard.

Table—9.6

HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Total no. of house-hold	Well		Tap		Hand pump/Tube well		River/Canal		Others	
	within premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises	Withen premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4,490	80	95	95	70	2,886	1,195	...	5	...	65

Tenural status

9.8 According to 1981 Census. 36.08 per cent households are living in rented houses but in respect of sampled households, the position is somewhat different. There are only 27 households (12 per cent) which are residing in rented houses. Another 3 households (1 per cent) are sharing accommodation with their relatives or friends and all the remaining households (87 per cent) are living in ther own houses.

Furniture :

9.9 The most important items of furniture available in most of the sample households include chairs, tables, diwan cots and newar cots etc. The following table clearly shows the existence of furniture in the households.

Table—9.7 : USE OF FURNITURE IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

No. of households	No. of households having					
	Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
225	124	111	11	190	20	39

Utensil :

9.10 The important utensils for cooking used by the town dewllers consist of *Tawa* (Griddle), *Karahi* (Couldron) and *Batlohi* (Rice pot) etc. whereas utensils used for serving meal include *Thali* (Rice plate), *Katori* (Bowl) etc. During the field investigation, in a very few households latest articles like pressure cookers, Heaters, Electric Kettles etc. have been found for the purposes of cooking. Utensils made of Aluminium are very common followed by steel in almost all the households. The table below will show households using utensils made of different metals.

Table—9.8

HOUSEHOLDS USING UTENSILS MADE OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS

No. of households where cooking utensils are made of						No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of					
Aluminium	Steel	Brass	Bronze	Silver	Enamel	Aluminium	Steel	Brass	Bronze	Glass	Enamel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
208	36	24	2	1	1	112	108	2	25	1	17

Presence of luxury goods :

9.11 Wiih the passage of time there has been an overall improvement in the living standards of the people. As a result of this improvement, people have started purchasing the articles of comforts and other luxurious items of life.

On perusal of the following table it will be seen that out of 225 sampled households, only 92 households do not have any of the luxurious and costly goods, shown in the table. Of the remaining 133 sampled households, wrist watches are available with 123 households, table clocks in 31 households, radio or transistors in 97 households, television and Video in one household, tape recorders in 33 households and steel/wooden almirahs in 26 households. Items like grammophone, harmonium, bicycle, motor cycle, fan and sewing machine are, however, present in a smaller number of households. No other items of luxury were reported to be present in any of the sample households. The details are given in table 9.9.

Dress :

9.12 Dresses are invariably the same among the town people, Dhoti, Kurta, Shirt, Pants and Lungi are the main garments used by the male members whereas Sari, Blouse and Petticoat are for their female counterparts. The quality and quantity of these apparels are different for people of different categories. The rich class affords better clothes but the common people have to satisfy themselves with the ordinary ones. People of affluent class use quilts during winter, but common men are seen in Chadars.

Table—9.9

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS

	No. of household having	Nothaving
Wrist watch	123	102
Table clock	31	194
Radio/Transistor	97	128
Television/Video	1	224
Gramophone	4	221
Tape Recorder	33	192
Harmonium	2	220
Steel/wooden almirah	26	199
Cycle	4	221
Motor cycle	5	220
Fan	9	216
Sewing machine	2	223
Total no. of households ...		225
No. of households possessing no luxury and costlygoods		92

CHAPTER—X

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

In every society or community there are some selected persons who enjoy a respectable place among the masses due to various considerations. These considerations may due to their learning and scholarship, or their economic position, or due to the influence flowing from their advanced age and vast experience accumulated by them throughout the life. Like various other places, socio-political power and prestige in this town seem to be concentrated in some individuals who have somehow been able to come out with special position for themselves in their respective localities and in the town as a whole. With a view to find out as to how these persons have came to acquire such a prestige and position, two methods were adopted for study. The first method was confined to the political power and prestige of these persons and the same was determined by the voting behaviour of the population during the last Assembly and Parliament elections whereas the second method relates to the responses as returned by the individuals covered under the study of neighbourhood with regards to their choice of the most respected and influential persons of their localities.

Voting behaviour :

10.2 Forbesganj town alone does not quality to be an assembly constituency. Forbesganj Assembly constituency takes under its folds Jogabani town and Forbesganj C.D. Blocks (rural). The town falls in Araria Parliamentary Constituency. Shri Dumar Lal Baitha, a Congress (I) candidate was declared elected from Parliamentary Constituency in 1984 and Shri Saryug Mishra, the Congress (I) candidate won the assembly seat in 1985. Thus the Congress (I) Party has its strong hold in Forbesganj Assembly and Araria Parliamentary Constituency. The remaining political parties which are active in the town, are Bhartiya Janta Party, Janta Party, Communist Party of India at Lok Dal. These parties have their small offices in the town but for practical purpose they become active during the selection, however, the office of Congress (I) is better placed.

10.3 Table 10.1 and 10.2 give the position of different political parties belonging to Forbesganj town in the State Assembly Election of 1985 and the Lok Sabha election of 1984. The information has been collected from the District Election Office.

Table 10.1

POSITION OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES AS IN THE ELECTION FOR THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD IN THE YEAR 1985

Constituency	SC/ST or unreserved	Name of candidate	Name of Political Party	No. of total valid votes polled for	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Forbesganj	Unreserved	Shri Sarju Mishra	Congress (I)	4791	Elected
		,, Ray Bahadur Keshri	Bhartiya Janta Party	3864	
		,, Md. Yashin	Janta Party	1475	
		,, Nakshra Malaker	C.P.I.	551	
		,, Hira Nand Ray	Independent	272	
		,, Chandra Narain Das	Lok Dal	129	
		,, Chulahi Biswas	Independent	69	
		,, Shanker Sah	Independent	32	
		,, Md. Jamaruddin	Independent	25	
		,, Madaneshwar Mishra	Independent	24	
		,, Durga Prasad Roy	Independent	16	
		,, Dhalai Rishi	Independent	12	
		,, Jitu Mandal	Independent	8	
		,, Md. Idris	Independent	6	

Table 10.2

POSITION OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES AS IN THE ELECTION FOR PARLIAMENT HELD IN THE YEAR 1984

Name of Constituency	SC/ST or unreserved	Name of candidate	No. of Political Party	Total no. of valid votes polled for	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Araria	Reserved	Shri Dumar Lar Baitha	Congress (I)	7994	Elected
Parliamentary	for S.C.	,, Ram Prasad Ram	C.P.I.	2159	
Constituency		,, Mahendra Narain Sardar	Lok Dal	1337	
		,, Bundel Paswan	Janta Party	181	
		,, Sukhdeo Paswan	Independent	37	
		,, Narain Kumar Ram	Independent	32	
		,, Laxmi Narain Ram	Independent	32	
		,, Babu Lal Paswan	Independent	27	
		,, Sukhdeo Mallic	Independent	8	
		,, Ashok Kumar Ram	Independent	8	

From the above tables it appears that the voting pattern is quite different in these two elections. During 1984 Lok Sabha election the largest number of votes of the town went in favour of the Congress (I) followed by the Communist Party of India and Lok Dal whereas in 1985 Assembly election the Congress (I) secured the largest votes of the town followed by Bhartiya Janta Party and Janta Party.

10.4 Town dweller's participation in the polls held in the year 1984 and 1985 shows that the most of people in the town have yet to attain political consciousness. According to the information collected, only 52.39 per cent of the total voters of the town exercised their franchise in the 1984 election held for Lok Sabha and 49.79 per cent voted for Vidhan Sabha election held in the year 1985. The table, below gives voting behaviour for the two elections held in the town.

Table 10.3

VOTING BEHAVIOUR OF POPULATION DURING THE 1984 and 1985 ELECTIONS

Political institutions of which was held	Name of the constituency to which the election was held	Whether reserved or unreserved constituency	Year when elections was held	No. of registered votes	Total no. of votes polled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vidhan Sabha	Forbesganj Vidhan Sabha	Unreserved	1985	22908	11405	Congress(I) candidate elected
Lok Sabha	Araria Parliamentary Constituency	Reserved for S.C.	1984	22908	12002	Congress(I) candidate elected

Municipal Election :

10.5 The Municipal election was held in month of November 1983. No any political party had set up its candidate in the election. Independent candidates were contestants in every ward except ward no. IV from where Shri Sadasukh Jhawak was elected uncontested. The numbers of candidates contesting the municipal election vary from 3 in ward no. I to 7 in ward No. II. The percentage of votes polled to the total votes of the municipality is 59.22 per cent. A table showing wardwise elected candidate with percentages of votes secured to the total votes polled is given below.

Table 10.4

POSITION OF ELECTED MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION-1983

Name of elected candidate	Ward No.	Percentages of votes secured to the total votes polled	
		Votes polled	Percentage
1 2	3	4	5
1. Shri Sharda Nand Singh	I	405	50.50
2. ,, Kamal Kishor Yadav	II	736	49.50
3. ,, Jai Chand Daga	III	291	47.47
4. ,, Sada Sukh Jhawak	IV	Uncontested	
5. ,, Rewati Raman Singh	V	704	70.90
6. ,, Deo Samaran Prasad	VI	345	43.34
7. ,, Bachchan Prasad Gupta	VII	358	46.13
8. ,, Gopal Prasad	VIII	228	36.31
9. ,, Md. Tahir Ansari	IX	527	71.41
10. ,, Md. Badi Ujjama	X	388	43.30
11. ,, Jai Narain Agrawal	XI	221	42.34
12. ,, Jai Prakash Agrawal	XII	754	77.49
13. ,, Viveka Nand Singh	XIII	447	55.39
14. ,, Baneshwar Prasad Verma	XIV	705	74.84
15. ,, Md. Idris Ansari	XV	190	29.05
16. ,, Baijnath Prasad	XVI	1276	65.77

Respected and Influential persons :

10.6 Forbesganj being a service-cum-trading class town does not have much scope for trade union activities. The political activities also do not play much role in the society. Politicians and trade union leader do command respect in the town, but the high Government officials, municipal commissioners, business men, teachers, and lecturers are respected by the town people. The table prepared on the basis of the opinion of the head of the households under sample shows particulars of the five most influential persons in the town.

Table 10.5

FIVE MOST INFLUENTIAL PERSONS IN THE TOWN PARTICULAR OF SUCH PERSONS

Sl. No.	First five persons	Sex	Caste	Religion	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri Ganesh Lal Rajak	Male	Dhobi	Hindu	Literate	Fair price shop
2.	,, Rameshwar Gupta	Male	Bania	Hindu	Literate	Freedom fighter
3.	,, Jai Prakash Agrawal	Male	Marwari	Hindu	B. Com.	Chairman Municipality
4.	., Tapeshwar Prasad Sinha	Male	Kayastha	Hindu	Matric	Deed-writer
5.	,, Md. Samsul Alam	Male	Muslim	Muslim	Matric	Ward Commissioner

The above table shows that the structure of power and prestige in the town is not confined to any particular caste, level of education and occupation. Of the five most influential persons, 4 come from Hindu and one Muslim families. Among the 4 coming from Hindu families, one each belongs to Kayastha, Bania, Marwari and Dhobi (Scheduled Caste). This shows that for being influential it is not necessary that the person(s) must belongs to a particular caste or community. Similarly, high standard of education is not necessarily needed to command influence. It is seen in the table above that of the five persons, two are just literate without any educational level.

CHAPTER—XI

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

In Forbesganj town majority of workers comes from two categories i.e. the persons working in various government and private offices and the persons engaged in trade and commerce. The persons belonging to first category have enough time to spare for some leisure and recreation while the persons of the second category have little time to spare for leisure and recreation. Next comes the non-workers who have ample time at their disposal such as, a student may be able to spare time for recreation whereas a housewife may find it difficult to spare herself even for short intervals from her day long household duties. Retired persons may utilize their time by way of reading books in libraries or by playing some indoor games at home or by persuing various other hobbies etc.

In the household enquiry a question regarding leisure time activities of workers was asked, but no specific reply was found by most of the households as to how these workers pass their leisure time. Of the 327 male workers, leisure time activities of only 33 workers have been reported. None of the 16 female workers have reported their leisure time activities. The females spend most of their time indoors in attending to domestic chores and if they have any little leisure the time is spent in talking sundry and important nothings with their neighbour. A table showing leisure time activities in respect of 33 male workers by age-group is given in Table 11.1

It appears from the table that the most important activity is reading of newspapers, periodicals and books. The maximum number of persons is 12 who spend their leisure time in this activity. 8 persons viz., 2 each in supervision of landed property, tuition and manufacturing ready made garments, one each in fishing and blacksmithy, pass their leisure time in some economic activities. The remaining 13 persons spend their leisure time in sports (2), religious work (5), music (5) and politics (1).

11.2 The most common mode of passing leisure time consists of visiting temples and other religious places, going to park and libraries, participating in fairs and festivals, calling on friends and relatives and going to enjoy any recreational activity like a movie, or a drama etc.

11.3 Forbesganj has also very limited recreational avenues where the town dwellers pass their leisure time. However, the town being at a distance of only 14 Kms from Birat Nagar, a town of Nepal, has an advantage of taking Birat Nagar as one of the recreational avenues. It has been found during the course of field survey that the town dwellers almost visit Birat Nagar and its adjoining areas on Sunday or other holidays. Some of the recreational avenues of the town are discussed below :

Parks, play ground and club :

11.4 The town does not have a park and public play ground where the people may pass their morning and evening time. However, there is a mela ground where fair is held. This mela ground is far from the residential areas. The educational institutions have play grounds which are used by students and children. The town has also a club known as Lion Club. People of socially and economically high status are the members of the club. The officers, big business men, doctors etc. are the members of this club.

Libraries :

11.5 Besides the libraries in educational institutional there is one general library in the town. Books and journals of different types are available in this library. Readers can sit in the library and read their choicest books. The regular members have the facility of getting the books issued in their name for study at home. The library has about 5000 books on different subjects. The number of monthly and fortnightly magazines is 9. There are 142 members who enjoy the benefit from the library.

Table—11.1 : LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY

Description of Leisure Time Activity	Age and Sax								
	0—14			15—19			20—24		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Supervision of landed property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Tution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Sports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Religious work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
7 Studying newpaper peorodic cals and books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Blacksmithy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Manufacturing of readymade garments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cinemas :

11.6 There are two cinema halls in the town. One is Vijay Talkies. It is situated on Sadar Road. It was established in 1974. It has a floor space of 70'×29', a projection length of 90' and a capacity of about 500 seats. The second one is Jyoti Talkies. It is situated on Hospital Road. It was established in 1950. It has a floor space of 75'×40', a projection of 90' and a capacity of 600 seats. Four shows, form 12 A.M. to 12 P.M. are run in both the halls. Being the only important source of entertainment both the talkies always remain over-crowded.

Circus :

11.7 In the town the arrival of circus is also a common feature. Ashoka Circus, Panama Circus and

OF WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX

Age and Sex											
25—34			35—44			45—59			60+		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	—	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...
2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	7	7	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

Jupiter Circus had visited the town in the year 1983, 1981 and 1980 respectively. It has been learnt during the field survey that whenever a Circus comes to the town, it attracts a large number of visitor from neighbouring villages. A huge gathering of people is seen at railway platform and the other important places of the town during the period of stay of Circus.

Newspapers :

11.8 Newspapers and journals are good index of social consciousness. In this respect Forbesganj town is a recipient of a good number dailies and a limited number of weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines. The table given below shows the number of newspapers and journals read in the town.

Table—11.2

NEWSPAPARS, JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS BY TYPE IN CIRCULATION

Name	Language	Place from where published	Kind of circulation	No. of circulation
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Indian Nation	English	Patna	Daily	150
2. The Searchlight	,,	,,	,,	60
3. The Times of India	,,	Delhi	,,	50
4. The Hindustan Times	,,	,,	,,	60
5. The Statesman	,,	Calcutta	,,	15
6. The Aryavart	Hindi	Patna	,,	250
7. The Nava Bharat Times	,,	Delhi	,,	150
8. The Pradeep	,,	Patna	,,	100
9. The Patliputra Times	,,	,,	,,	60
10. The Janasatt	,,	Delhi	,,	50
11. The Prabhat Khabar	,,	Ranchi	,,	50
12. The Amrit Bazar Patrika	Bengali	Calcutt	,,	20
13. The Yugantar	,,	,,	,,	15
14. The Ravivar	Hindi	,,	Weekly	100
15. The Saptahik Hindustan	,,	Delhi	,,	40
16. The Dharmyug	,,	Bombay	,,	30
17. The Dinman	,,	Delhi	,,	7
18. The Maya	,,	Allahabad	Fortnightly	30
19. The Manorma	,,	Allahabad	,,	20
20. The Bhubharti	,,	Delhi	,,	10
21. The Sarita	,,	,,	,,	10
22. The Mukta	,,	,,	,,	10
23. The Champak	,,	,,	,,	7
24. The Nandan	,,	,,	Monthly	45
25. The Parag	,,	,,	,,	40
26. The Filmi Dunia	,,	,,	,,	30
27. The Bal Bharti	,,	,,	,,	30
28. The Manohar Kahania	,,	Allahabad	,,	25
29. The Sarika	,,	Delhi	,,	20
30. The Kadambari	,,	,,	,,	15
31. The Suman Sorabh	,,	,,	,,	15
32. The Partiyogita Darpan	,,	Agra	,,	15
33. The Navmeet	,,	Bombay	,,	10
34. The Grih Sabha	,,	Delhi	,,	10
35. The Film Fare	English	Bombay	,,	30
36. The Competition Success Review	,,	Delhi	,,	20

Religion and religious activities :

11.9 Forbesganj has a preponderance of Hindu population followed by Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. The town has a large number of temples and mosques. There is also one church and one Gurudwara in the town. People, according to their faiths, congregate daily, weekly or on some festive occasions at their respective places of worship. Mosques on Fridays and church on Sunday are specially visited by the people of respective faiths. During Hindus religious festivals specially at Dussehra, Janmastmi, Basant Panchami, Ram Navami and Shivaratri, the temples are well decorated and a large number of devotees from neighbouring rural areas come to visit the temple. Among the important temples of the town are Mahavir Mandir, Kali Mandir, Sankat Mochan Mandir and Shiv Mandir. There is one Jain Mandir known as Mahavir Bhawan. There is a statue of Lord Mahavir in Mahavir Bhawan. Mostly Marwaris following the Jain religion worship Lord Mahavir. Mosques are scattered over the town. Among them there is one Jama Masjid where Muslims from all parts of the town congregate on every Friday. Sultan Mata Mandir is of special importance where both the Hindus and Muslims pay their visit regularly. There is one Chitra Gupta Mandir in the town, the people coming from Kayastha community worship Lord Chitra Gupta.

11.10 Three important fairs are held in the town every year. Kali Puja Mela is held on the occasion of Dushahara in the month of November, Makra, Sankranti Mela is held on the eve of Sankranti in the month of January. Serua Mela is held on the eve of Sankranti in the month of April. All these fairs last for a month. People of neighbouring rural areas as well as of the town visit these fairs.

11.11 The following table will show religious festival and ceremonial activities observed at Forbesganaj town :

Table—11.3 :

Month	Festival and ceremonies
1	2
March-April	Ram Navami Chhatha
May-June	Ganga Dushahara
July-August	Raksha Bandhan, Nag Panchami
August-September	Janmastmi, Anant
September-October	Durga Puja, Jitia
October-November	Diwali , Bhai Duja, Chhatha
December-January	Christmas, New Year's day
January-February	Basant Panchami, Makra Sankranti
February-March	Holi, Shivratri

The details of some festivals in which community functions ore arganised are given below :

Durga Puja :

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

Dipawali Puja :

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

Basant Panchmi :

11.14 This festival is solemnised on the 5th day in the second fortnight of Magh (Jan-Feb.) Saraswatipuja also falls on this day. Performance of Saraswatipuja is restricted only to the educational institutions but it also provides equal amusement to the town folks. Start of Holi songs is made from this day and people also play with colours. Sweetmeats and Prasad dedicated to Goddess Saraswati are distributed among persons. Idols of Goddess Saraswati is immersed into water on the following day.

Shivaratri :

11.15 Lord Mahadeva is also worshipped this day. People take bath and other water, *Belpatra* and flowers in the Shiva temple. Many of them visit Deoghar to offer worship at the Baidyanath temple. A huge gathering is witnessed here on this occasion. Preparation of Holi festival is started from this day. This day is said to be the Shivaratri day which falls in the month of Phalgun (Feb.-March).

Holi :

11.16 This is one of the most important festivals observed by Hindus in the month of Phalgun Feb-Mar.). This festival also concludes the year of Vikram era. Persons working outside, generally come to their homes at this occasion.

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

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

Id-ul-Fitra :

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

Id-uz Zoha :

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

Muharram :

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

Crime behaviour -

11.22 Forbesganj Police Station is the only institution to collect the crime statistics and also deals with deviant behaviour of the people under its jurisdiction. The entire rural area of Forbesganj C. D. Block and Forbesganj town are under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Police Station. The population of the town being general simple and honest, litigation and crimes etc., are generally low in the town. The details of criminal cases filed in Forbesganj Police Station during the year 1984 are given below :

Types of crime	No. of cases filed	No. of cases chargesheeted
1. Robbery and dacoity	3	3
2. Burglary	6	5
3. Theft	14	12

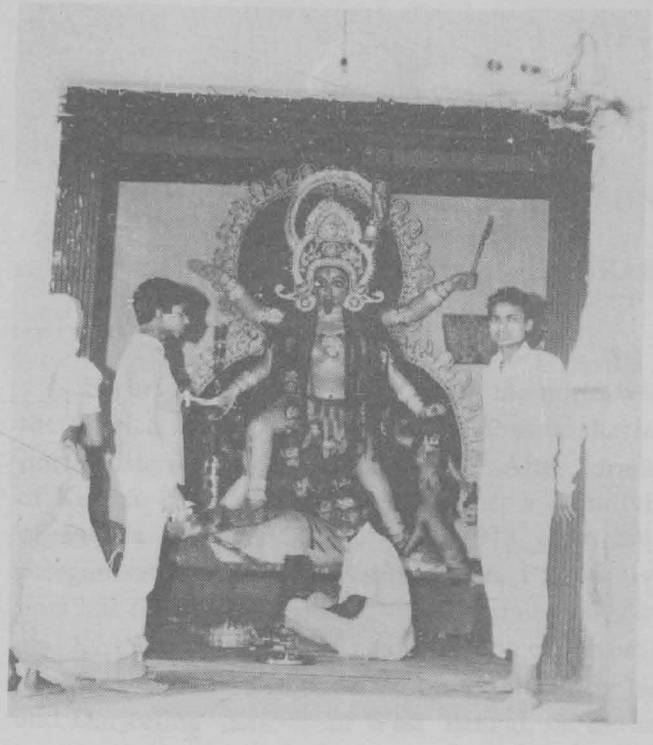
The most of the above crimes have been reported from the rural areas falling in the jurisdiction of the Police Station. The road accidents, practically remain nil in the town as the heavy vehicular traffic is very little. There is neither any centre for rehabilitation of rescued women nor beggar's home in the town.



A Public Library



Jyoti Talkies



Idol of Goddes Kali at *Mela* (Fair) Ground



Kali Puja Mela (Fair)



Theatre in Kali Puja Mela (Fair)

CHAPTER XII

LINKAGE AND CONTINUA

Forbesganj town is situated in the north-west of the district, Purnia. The district of Purnia lies in the north-eastern part of Bihar State. After formation of Katihar district (which was earlier a sub-division of Purnia district) in the year 1973 as a result of reorganisation of districts in the State. Purnia district now has three sub-divisions, viz., Purnia Sadar, Araria and Kishanganj. Araria is a sub-division of Forbesganj town. The district is bounded on the north by Nepal and Darjeeling district of West Bengal, on the south by the district of Katihar, on the east by the district of West Dinajpur of West Bengal and on the west by Saharsa district. As already stated the district has three sub-division, headquarters of which are located in towns bearing the names of the respective sub-divisions. Purnia town is the district headquarters and principal town of the district. According to the last Census held in 1981 the total population of the district is 3,595,707 with 1,867,809 males and 1,727,898 females. Accordingly the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) of the district is 925 which is lower than the State of Bihar's being 946. Rural-urban distribution of population in the district is 3,308,921 (1,710,278 males and 1,598,643 females) and 286,786 (157,531 males and 129,255 females) respectively. The percentage of total urban population of the district comes to 7.98 which is lower than that of the State having 12.47 per cent urban population.

12.2 The district comprises of 27 C.D. Block-cum-Anchals and 11 towns. It extends over an area of 7943 sq. kilometres. The density of population is 453 persons per sq. km. There are 2793 villages including 2497 inhabited and 296 uninhabited villages in the district. The number of towns in the district is 11 meaning thereby one town for 227 inhabited village.

12.3 The economy of the district revolves around agriculture with 36.27 per cent workers engaged in cultivation and 51.35 per cent working as agricultural labourers. The respective figures in respect of State of Bihar as a whole are 43.57 per cent and 35.50 per cent respectively. The percentage of agricultural labourers is the highest in the district of Purnia in comparison with other districts of the State. This shows economic backwardness of the district. Though Purnia is essentially an agricultural district, the trade and commerce of the district have also been affected by its geophysical condition. It has close commercial relations with the border areas and with Nepal since time immemorial.

12.4 In Purnia district, trade consists mainly of export of jute, paddy, rice, maize, mustard seed, tobacco, bamboos, timbers, gunny, bags and hides, and of import of cloth, salt, kerosene oil, vegetable oil, sugar, cement, lime and other manufactured goods.

The important trade centres of the district are located at Kasba, Purnia, Banmankhi, Kishanganj, Raniganj and *Forbesganj*. The chief commercial commodity of the district is jute. The wholesale mandies of jute are at *Forbesganj*, Araria, Kishanganj and Gulab bagh. Most of the internal trade is carried on at the village hats which are held on fixed days twice or thrice a week.

12.5 Biratnagar on Jogbani side and Bhadarpur on Gaigalia side are the two main trade centres of Nepal with which Purnia district has regular and close commercial relations. The market of these two places are virtually in the hands of the Indian merchants. Most of these Indian merchants are of Forbesganj and Jogbani since the main trade centres of the district with Nepal are Forbesganj and Jogbani. Jogbani town is situated at the distance only 12 Kms from Forbesganj town on Indo-Nepal border. One has to go first of Forbesganj and then to Jogbani for reaching Nepal. Thus Forbesganj town has close link with Jogbani town which has a direct link with Nepal.

12.6 Commercially the town is more associated with Nepal through Jogbani, and administratively with its sub-divisional town Araria. Jogbani, a neighbouring town is situated in the north-west of the referent town at a distance of 12 Kms. It has both rail and road link with Forbesganj. It was notified as a town in 1961 with a population of 8.852 and an area of 15.18 sp.kms. In 1971 Census the population had gone down from 8,852 to 8,824 i.e. by 0.32 per cent. According to the last census held in 1981, the total population of this town is 18.461 resulting an increase of 109.21 per cent. The rapid growth of population during the decade 1971-81 shows that there has been a large scale influx of population in the town due to the town having direct trade link with Nepal. The economy of the town depends mainly on trade and commerce, however, of the total workers, workers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities are 33.42 percent and 66.58 per cent respectively.

12.7 Araria is situated in the south-west of Forbesganj at a distance of 29 Kms. It has also both rail and road link with the referent town. It lies between Purnia and Forbesganj. This town was also notified in 1961 with a population of 13,924 and an area of 30.97 Kms. According to 1971 and 1981 censuses the total population of the town are 22,425 and 33,363 respectively. The percentage growths of population during the last two decades are 61.05 per cent and 48.78 per cent. The town has an administrative importance for being one of the sub-divisional headquarters of the district though it is also one of the centres of Jute trade. The percentages of agricultural and non-agricultural workers to the total workers of the town are 43.42 per cent and 66.58 per cent respectively. It is significant to note that both the neighbouring towns of the referent town have been created after nearly 5 decades of the creation of Forbesganj town. Prior to creation of Jogbani and Araria towns the referent town is only urban centre linking district town Purnia with Nepal. The town has direct link with its district town Purnia, and the capital city Patna. The town people mostly go to Purnia and Patna for official and business purposes. The town has also both business and official connection with its nearest city Katihar, it being the district headquarters of Katihar district. It has also direct link with Siliguri and Calcutta. There is regular bus service from Forbesganj to Siliguri and Calcutta.

Urban impact on the surrounding villages and vice-versa :

12.8 The town has got socio-economic link with villages around it. People from nearby villages come to purchage articles of daily use from market at Forbesganj. They also come to sell their articles such as milk, green vegetables, fruits etc., in tha town. Many of the students from the nearby villages come to study in the high school or the coolege of the town. Further, most of the daily wage earners in the town come from those villages. They work in the town for the whole day and return back to their respective villages in the evening.

12.9 In order to study the spread of urban impact in the surrounding viflages located within the radius of 3 Kms to 18 Kms from the town a special survey was conducted in 15 villages. The selection of these villages was made in such a manner so as to cover villages on various types of transport and communication routes. The names of the routes on which these villages are located are shown in the table given below :

Table 12.1

NAME OF ROUTES FOR VILLAGES AND DISTANCE FROM THE TOWN

Name of the route	Name of the village	Distance from the town
1	2	3
1 Forbesganj-Araria	(i) Binodpur	3 Km
	(ii) Sirsia	9 Km
	(iii) Arraha Madanganj	25 Km
	(iv) Manikpur Halhalia	16 Km
2 Forbesganj-Araria	(i) Parwaha	5 Km
	(ii) Tiraskund	17 Km
3 Forbesganj-Raniganj	(i) Haripur	6 Km
	(ii) Musahari	10 Km
	(iii) Mahehanda	18 Km
4 Forbesganj-Narpatganj	(i) Parasi	6 Km
	(ii) Dargahiganj	10 Km
	(iii) Rajganj	18 Km
5 Forbesganj-Jogbani	(i) Bhatiahi	5 Km
	(ii) Mirganj	8 Km
6 Forbesganj-Kursakatta	(i) Hanskosa	3 Km

12.10 Some of the basic characteristics of these villages are depicted in table shown below and a brief account of each of the 15 villages is also narrated below :

Tabe 12.2 : PRIMARY CENSUS

Sl. No.	Name of village with Thana No.	Area of village in hectares	No. of occupied Residertial houses	No. of households	Total population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Binodpur (130)	251.71	54	54	354	192	162	...	...	...	...	33	10
2	Hanskosa (155)	206.79	112	112	718	381	337	...	...	...	...	91	7
3	Parwaha (128)	496.14	492	521	3,058	1,565	1,493	57	62	...	...	348	74
4	Bhatiahi (166)	321.72	665	667	3,299	1,851	1,448	84	64	4	...	922	391
5	Haripur (141)	830.00	679	747	4,575	2,379	2,196	481	443	...	...	630	251
6	Parasi (143) (In Narpatganj C.D. Block)	726.81	531	549	3,185	1,679	1,506	131	95	...	...	549	145
7	Mirganj (169)	152.57	135	174	984	522	462	8	9	1	...	86	12
8	Sirsia (14)	150.14	126	129	803	402	401	128	136	...	...	90	41
9	Musahari (9)	616.73	357	435	2,617	1,332	1,285	420	391	...	...	274	41
10	Dargahiganj (220) (In Narpatganj C.D. Block)	421.27	259	259	1,678	889	789	148	128	...	...	238	54
11	Araha Madanganj (22)	567.77	375	375	2,262	1,184	1,078	320	297	...	...	325	48
12	Manikpur Halhalia (31)	351.26	166	166	954	497	457	106	111	...	...	274	74
13	Tirsakund (45)	571.81	350	504	2,759	1,444	1,315	104	83	...	...	388	114
14	Mahchanda (4)	135.16	178	178	1,099	536	563	...	...	...	...	148	39
15	Rajganj (207) (In Narpatganj C.D. Block)	185.75	122	122	732	378	354	191	171	...	...	65	15

ABSTRACT, 1981

Total Main-Workers, (I–IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Laboures (II)		Household Industry Manufactu-ring proces-sing Servecing and Repairs V(a)		Other workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)		Marginal workers		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
114	...	58	...	47	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	76	162
229	70	137	23	87	47	1	...	4	...	3	31	149	236
889	64	233	6	583	51	13	1	60	6	...	...	676	1,429
998	105	162	...	341	93	49	3	446	9	...	1	853	1,342
1,268	470	598	21	533	438	9	7	128	4	14	45	1,097	1,681
890	104	425	15	236	84	8	2	221	3	46	203	743	1,199
291	80	105	3	171	77	...	...	15	...	...	...	231	382
219	62	92	...	107	62	14	...	6	...	...	1	183	338
719	90	344	4	340	86	1	...	34	...	1	43	612	1,152
504	17	369	3	120	14	2	...	13	...	...	...	385	772
605	80	278	7	219	70	3	1	105	2	4	2	575	996
264	45	190	...	67	44	...	...	7	1	...	...	233	412
813	127	394	8	387	116	6	1	26	2	11	...	620	1,188
333	13	220	1	106	12	1	...	6	...	2	1	201	549
226	133	74	6	144	127	...	...	8	...	...	...	152	221

(i) *Binodpur* : It is a small village situated at a distance of about 3 Kms on southern side of Forbesganj town on Araria-Forbesganj road. It has an area of 251.71 hectares and a population of 354 persons including 192 males and 162 females. The density of population of the village according to 1981 Census is 141 persons per sq.km. and the percentage of literacy is 12.15. The growth of population during 1971-81 is 25.53 per cent.

The village comes under the jurisdiction of Dholbaja Panchayat and its block headquarter is Forbesganj. As regards educational institutions, there is one primary school in the village. The nearest middle and secondary schools are situated at Dholbaja at a short distance of about 1 Km. For all other types of institutions and facilities, this village depends upon Forbesganj town. Forbesganj is the main shopping centre from where village requirements are met.

92.11 per cent of the total working force is engaged in agricultural work whereas the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works. The main crops grown in the village are paddy, jute etc. There is a temple in the village. The fair held at Forbesganj during Durga Puja is the main attraction of the villagers.

(ii) *Hanskosa* : Hanskosa is a small village situated at a distance of 3 Kms on north-eastern side of the town on Forbesganj-Kursakatta road. It has an area of 206.79 hectares and a population of 718 persons including 381 males and 337 females. The village has a density of 347 per sons per sq. km. The percentage growth of population during 1971-81 47.13 per cent 13.65 per cent of the villagers are literate. 98.33 per cent workers are engaged in the agricultural work, 0.33 per cent in the Household Industry and the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works.

The village comes under the Bhatta Bari Panchayat. The village has its own primary school whereas for all other facilities it depends on Forbesganj town. Consumer goods are mostly purchased from Forbesganj town which is the nearest market for the village. The main crops mostly grown by the villagers are are paddy, jute, wheat, Mung and Khesari Shiva temple, Mahavir Temple and Guru Brahaspati Temple are the most important places of worship in the village.

(iii) *Parwaha* : The village is situated at a distance of 5 Kms. on the eastern side of the town. It is linked with a Katcha road named Forbesganj-Araria road. It has an area of 496.14 hectares and a population of 3,058 persons including 1,565 males and 1,493 females. The percentage rise in population from 1971 to 1981 is only 12.63 per cent. 119 persons including 57 males and 62 females belong to scheduled caste. The village has a density of 616 persons per sq. km. 13.80 per cent of the villagers are literate. 91.60 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural work, 1.47 per cent in household Industry and the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works. The main crops grown in the village are paddy, jute etc.

The village falls under the jurisdiction of Bhag Koharia Panchayat and its Block headquarters is Forbesganj. There are 4 Mosques and a Temple in the village.

(iv) *Bhatiahi* : Bhatiahi is the second biggest and progressive village on the Forbesganj-Jogbani road. It is linked with a pucca road. It is situated about 5 Kms north of Forbesganj town. It has an area of 321.72 hectares and a population of 3,299 persons including 1,851 males and 1,448 females. 148 persons including 84 males and 64 females belong to scheduled castes and 4 males only belong to scheduled tribes. The village has a density of 1,025 persons per sq. km. There has been 45.27 percentage rise in population during 1971-81. 39.80 per cent of the villagers are literate. 54.03 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural work, 4.71 per cent in household industry and 41.26 per cent in other works. The village comes under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Block.

The village has its own basic facilities including a primary school, a middle school, Hospital with 6 beds, a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a Police Station, a U.C.O. Bank and a Post & Telegraph office. The village is elctrified. The village has a small market consisting of 6 sweetmeat shops, 5 cloth shops, 2 medical stores, 5 groccry shops, 5 tea stalls, 4 tailoring shops, 3 cycle repairing shops, 2 motor Garages and a petrol pump station. There is a bricks-kiln in the village. A plywood factory is situated in the village. It has a Kosi Colony consisting a Circle Office, a Division office, a Canal office, a Land Acquisition Office and Kosi Workshop. The

village is connected by road and rail. The nearest railway station is Bhathnaha. There are 3 temples and 3 mosqes in the village.

(v) *Haripur* : It is the biggest of the 15 villages selected for the survey. Haripur is situated at a distance of 6 Kms from the town on Forbesganj-Raniganj road. It has an area of 830.00 hectares and a population of 4,575 persons including 2,379 males and 2,196 females. 924 persons including 481 males and 443 females belong to scheduled castes. The decadal growth of population during 1971-81 is 32.03 per cent. The village has a density of 551 persons per sq. km. and the percentage of literacy is 19.26.

The village falls under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block. It has all the basic facilities including a Primary School, a Middle School, a Secondary School, a Health Centre, a Primary Health Sub Centre, a branch Post Office. Some shops like grocery shops, tea stalls, Betel shop, tailoring shops and 3 flour mills are situated within the village.

91.48 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural work, 0.92 per cent in household industry and the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, maize, jute etc. Forbesganj fair is the main attraction for the villagers.

(vi) *Parasi* : The village is situated at a distance of 6 Kms on western side from Forbesganj town on Forbesganj-Narpatganj road. It falls under the jurisdiction of Narpatganj Development Block. It has an area of 726.81 hectares and a population of 3,185 persons including 1,679 males and females. The growth of population during 1971-81 is 23.40 per cent There are 226 scheduled caste persons including 131 males and 95 females. The density of population of the village according to 1981 Census is 438 persons per sq. km. 21.79 per cent of the villagers are literate. 76.46 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural work, 1.01 per cent in household industry and 22.53 per cent in other works.

There are 2 primary schools in the village and for all other facilities and institutions it is dependent on Forbesganj town. The nearest railway station Forbesganj is at a distance only 6 kms. Forbesganj is the nearest main marketing center for the villagers and most of the sales and purchases are made from that market. The main crops of the village are paddy, maize, jute, vegetables etc. There are a temple and a mosque in the village. Forbesganj fair and Dussehra festival both held in Forbesganj town, are the main attractions for the villagers.

(vii) *Mirganj* : Mirganj is a small village situated on Forbesganj-Jogbani road at a distance of about 8 Kms from Forbesganj town. It is located on the left side of Forbesganj-Jogbani road. The Parman river crosses at a short distance from the north-east side of the village. It has an area of 152.57 hectares and a population of 984 persons including 522 males and 462 females. 17 persons including 8 males and 9 females belong to scheduled castes and the only one male belongs to scheduled tribe. The rise in population from 1971 to 1981 is 25.67 per cent. The density of population of the village according to 1981 Census is 646 persons per sq. km. and percentage of literacy is 9.96.

The village falls under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block. 95.96 per cent persons are engaged in other works.

There is a private Madrasa in the village and the primary and middle schools are situated in Bhatiahi at a distance of 1 Km. The nearest railway station Bathnaha is about one and half Kms from the village. No fair is held in the village. However, people in a good number visit fairs and festivals held in Forbesganj town. There are some permanent tea and betel shops in the village. 3 Kirana-shops and one tailoring shop are also available in the village. There are a temple and a mosque in the village,

(viii) *Sirsia* : Sirsia village is situated at a distance of about 10 Kms. from Forbesganj town on Araria-Forbesganj road. It has an area of 150.14 hectares and a population of 803 including 402 males and 401 females. 264 persons including 128 males and 136 females belong to scheduled castes. The population rise during 1971-81 is 33.39 per cent. The density of population is 535 per sq. km. 16.31 per cent of the population is literate. 92.88 per cent of workers are engaged in agricultural work, 4.98 per cent in household industry and the rest of the remaining working force is engaged in other works.

The village comes under the jurisdiction of Musahri-Edgah Panchayat and its block headquarter is

Forbesganj. As regards educational institutions, there is only one Primary School in the village and the students have to go to Forbesganj town for higher studies. For all other types of institutions and facilities, the village is dependent on Forbesganj town. The nearest Railway Station. Pothia is about 1 Km. Araria-Forbesganj road passes through the village. It has its own weekly hat. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, maize etc. Forbesganj town is the only marketing centre for the villagers. The most important fairs and festivals which are visited by the villagers are Forbesganj fairs Dussehra festival of Forbesgan wn.

(ix) *Musahari* : Musahari, situated at a distance of about 9 Kms. from Forbesganj town is on the southern side of the town. The main line of communication for this village is Araria-Forbesganj road which passes at a distance of about 3 Kms. from the village. The village is connected with the main road by 3 Kms Katcha road. The nearest Rly. Station Pothia is situated at a distance of about 4 Kms. from the village. It has an area of 616.73 hectares and a population of 2,617 persons including 1,332 males and 1,285 females. 711 persons including 420 males and 291 females belong to Scheduled castes. The percentage rise of population during the last decade is 30.26 per cent. The village has density of 424 persons per sq. km. with 12.04 per cent of literacy. 95.67 per cent of the total working force is engaged in agricultural work, another 0.13 per cent in household industry and remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works.

The village has its own Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block. There is one Primary school in the village whereas for higher education, Medical and other types of facilities it depends upon Forbesganj town. Villages Parwaha and Sirsia are the nearest weekly hats which are situated at a distance of 3 Kms from the village. The main market is Forbesganj for the villagers and most of sales and purchases are made from that market. The exports from the village to Forbesganj town comprise of agricultural produce like paddy, jute, pulses oilseeds, potato and milk whereas the imports include Kerosene oil, cloth and miscellaneous commodities. There is a primary school in the village whereas for higher educational, medical and other types of facilities it depends upon Forbesganj town. There are 6 worship places in the village like Maharishi Mainhi Satsang, Kabir asthan, Anant asthan, Laxmi Maharani asthan, Gram Devi-Kajar-Majar and Gran Devta Takhar Baba.

(x) *Dargahiganj* :— The village is situated at a distance of 10 Kms on western side of Forbesganj town. The main line of communication for this village is Forbesganj-Narpatgant road which passes at a distance of about 2 Kms from the village. The village is linked to the main road by 2 Kms long pucca road. It has an area of 421.27 hectares and a population of 1,678 persons including 889 males and 789 females. 276 persons including 148 males and 128 females belong to scheduled castes. The growth of population during 1971-81 is 15.33 per cent. According to 1981 Census it has a density of 398 persons per sq. km. 17.40 per cent villagers are literate.

The village falls under the jurisdiction of Narpatganj Development Block. There are 2 Primary Schools within the village but the Middle School, Secondary school, Post Office and some medical facilities are available at Narpatganj.

92.12 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural work, 0.38 per cent in household industry and the rest of the remaining working force is engaged in other works. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, maize etc. Forbesganj fair is the main attraction for the villagers.

(xi) *Araha-Madanganj* :— It is situated at a distance of 15 Kms from the Forbesganj town on Araria-Forbesganj road. It has an area of 567.77 hectares and a population of 2,262 persons including 1,184 males and 1,078 females. The population has risen by 42.62 per cent form 1971. 617 persons including 320 males and 297 females belong to scheduled castes. The village has a density of 398 persons per sq. Km. 16.49 per cent of the villagers are literate. 83.80 per cent of workers are engaged in agricultural work, 0.58 per cent in the household industry and the remaining part of working force is engaged in other works.

The village comes under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block. The village has its

own primary, middle and secondary schools. There is a Madrasa in the village. A railway line passes through the village and the nearest railway station Simraha is situated at about 2 Kms from the village. There is also bus service in the village. The village has its own weekly hat. There are 2 registered medical practititioners, a community Health worker and a Post & Telegraph Office at Aurahi which is quite nearer to the village. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, maize etc. There are a temple and mosque in the village.

(xii) *Manikpur-Halhalia* :— The village is situated at distance of 16 Kms. from the Forbesganj town on Araria-Forbesganj road. It has an area of 351.26 hectares and a population of 954 persons including 497 males and 457 females. 217 persons including 106 males and 111 females belong to scheduled castes. The population growth from 1971 to 1981 is 31.59 per cent. The density of population is 272 persons per sq. km. 36.48 per cent persons are literate. About 97.41 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural works and 2.59 per cent persons in other works.

The village comes under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block. It has its own primary and middle schools and for other facilities like, higher education, medical etc. the village is dependent on Forbesganj town. the nearest Post Office Rahikpur Thila Mohan is situated at a distance of 1 Km. from here. There is a bus stoppage in the village. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, maize etc. Forbesganj is the main market for the villagers and most of the purchases and sales are made from that market. Forbesganj fair is the most important fair for the villagers.

(xiii) *Tirsakund* :— Tirsakund is situated at a distance of about 17 Kms on the south eastern side of Forbesganj town and is linked with a Katcha road named Forbesganj-Araria road. It has an area of 571.81 hectares and a population of 2,759 persons including 1,444 males and 1,315 females. 187 persons consisting of 104 males and 83 females belong to scheduled castes. There has been 19.96 per cent rise in population from 1971 to 1981. The village has a density of 483 persons per sq. km. with 18.19 percentage of literacy. 96.28 per cent of the total working force is engaged in agricultural works, another 0.74 per cent in the household industry and the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works. The village has its own Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Forbesganj Development Block.

As regards educational facilities, there is only one Primary School in the village. The nearest middle school post office and dispensary are at Ghora Ghat which is situated at a distance of 2 Kms from the village and for other facilities it depends on main town Forbesganj. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, maize etc. The main shopping centre is Forbesganj town. Forbesganj fair is the main fair for the villagers which is visited by the villagers. There are 12 Kirana shops in the village. The village has 5 temples and 2 mosques.

(xiv) *Mahchanda* :— Mahchanda village is situated at a distance of 18 Kms on Forbesganj-Raniganj road which passes at a distance of 2 Kms from the village. The village is linked to the main road by 2 Kms Katcha road. It has an area of 135.16 hectares and a population of 1,099 persons including 536 males and 563 females. The population growth during the decade 1971—81 is 46.53 per cent. The density of population according to 1981 Census is 813 persons per sq. km. and the percentage of literacy is 17.02.

The village falls under the jurisdiction of Laxmipur Panchayat and its Block headquarter is Forbesganj. There is a primary school within the village and a middle school, Post office are at Mirzapur which is at a distance of about 3 Kms. For alt other facilities, the village is dependent on Forbesganj town. There is a mosque in the village.

97.98 per cent of the total working force is engaged in agricultural work, 0.29 per cent in the household industry whereas the remaining part of the working force is engaged in other works. The main crops grown by the villagers are paddy, jute, etc.

(xv) *Rajganj* :— It is a small village situated at a distance of about 18 Kms from Forbesganj town on Forbesganj-Narpatganj road. It has an area of 185.75 hectares and a population of 732 persons including

378 males and 354 females. 362 persons including 191 males and 171 females belong to scheduled castes. There has been 27.75 per cent rise in population during 1971—81. The village has a density of 394 persons per sq. km. 10.93 per cent of the population is literate. 97.77 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural work and the remaining working force is engaged in other works.

The village comes under the jurisdiction of Narpatganj Development Block. There is one Primary School in the village. All the other nearest institutions, like Middle Schools, Secondary School, Post Office, Police Station, Hospital etc. are situated at Narpatganj (Madura). The main crops grown by villagers are paddy, maize, jute etc.

12.11 There are certain characteristics like size and growth of population, proportion of workers to total workers, average size of the household, literacy, availability of postal, medical and electricity facilities, means of communications and distance of villages from urban centre, which will help us in studying urban impact on the village life. The tables showing the above characteristics are serialled below from tables 12.3 to 12.5.

Table—12.3

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO DISTANCE FROM URBAN CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE SELECTED FOR STUDY

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Population	Persons Per sq. km.	No. of households per census houses	Percentage of literacy	Percentage of agricultural worker (C+AL)	Percent age of household industry	Percentage of other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Binodpur	3	354	141	1.00	12.15	92.11	...	6.89
2 Hanskosa	3	718	347	1.00	13.65	98.33	0.33	1.34
3 Parwaha	5	3,058	616	1.06	13.80	91.60	1.47	6.93
4 Bhatiahi	5	3,299	1,025	1.00	39.80	54.03	4.71	41.26
5 Haripur	6	4,575	551	1.10	19.26	91.48	0.92	7.60
6 Parasi	6	3,185	438	1.03	21.79	76.46	1.01	22.53
7 Mirganj	8	984	646	1.29	9.96	95.96	...	4.04
8 Sirsia	9	803	535	1.02	16.31	92.88	4.98	2.14
9 Musahari	10	2,617	424	1.22	12.04	95.67	0.13	4.20
10 Dargahiganj	10	1,678	398	1.00	17.40	97.12	0.38	2.49
11 Arraha Madanganj	15	2,262	398	1.00	16.49	83.80	0.58	15.62
12 Manikpur Hathalia	16	954	272	1.00	36.48	97.41	...	2.59
13 Tiraskund	17	2,759	483	1.44	18.19	96.28	0.74	2.98
14 Mahchanda	18	1,099	813	1.00	17.02	97.98	0.29	1.73
15 Rajganj	18	732	394	1.00	10.93	97.77	...	2.23

Table—12.4

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE VILLAGES SELECTED FOR STUDY

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	No. of primary schools	No. of middle schools	No. of secondary school	No. of hospitals	No. of dispensary/ health centre	No. of cultural institution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Binodpur	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 Hanskosa	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
3 Parwaha	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bhatiahi	5	1	1	...	1	1	...
5 Haripur	6	1	1	1	...	1	...
6 Parasi	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
7 Mirganj	8	...	...	—	...	...	...
8 Sirsia	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
9 Musahari	10	1	...	—	...	1	...
10 Dargahiganj	10	2	...	—	...	...	...
11 Arraha Madanganj	15	1	1	1	...	...	...
12 Manikpur Halhalia	16	1	1	...	...	...	...
13 Tjras Kund	17	1	...	...	...	...	...
14 Mahchanda	18	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 Rajganj	18	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.5

CENTRE OF MARKETING, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE VILLAGE SELECTED FOR STUDY

Name of village (in order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre (in kms)	Market with weekly hats available Yes/No	Market with permanent shop	Mode of transport available to visit urban center	Postal facility available	Telegraph facility available	Telephone facility available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Binodpur	3	No	Forbesganj	By bus	No	No	No
2 Hanskosa	3	No	Forbesganj	on foot	No	No	No
3 Parwaha	5	No	Forbesganj	on foot	No	No	No
4 Bhatiahi	5	Yes	Bhatiahi/ Forbesganj	By bus/rail	Yes	Yes	Yes
5 Haripur	6	Yes	Forbesganj	By bus	Yes	No	Yes
6 Parasi	6	No	Forbesganj	By bus	Yes	No	No
7 Mirganj	8	No	Jogbani/ Forbesganj	By bus	No	No	No
8 Sirsia	9	Yes	Forbesganj	By bus	No	No	No
9 Musahari	10	No	Forbesganj	on foot/bus	No	No	No
10 Dargahiganj	10	No	Forbesganj	By bus	No	No	No
11 Arraha Madanganj	15	Yes	Forbesganj	Bus/Rail	Yes	No	No
12 Manikpur Halhalia	16	No	Forbesganj	By bus	No	No	No
13 Tiras Kund	17	Yes	Forbesganj	on foot	No	No	No
14 Mahchanda	18	No	Forbesganj	on foot	No	No	No
15 Rajganj	18	No	Narpatganj Forbesganj	on foot/Bus	No	No	No

12.12 It is seen from the above table that except the village Bhatiahi none of the villages has gone under urban influence. The demographic character of all other villages is almost same with slight variation in the size of the population. The average size of the households per census house is also almost same for all the 15 villages. The average size of the households per census houes is between 1.00 household to 1.44 households. It can well be said that the characteristics of other villages specially studied are identical to those of other villages in the district or other villages surrounding the town. The hypothesis that the higher population and greater density, higher population and greater density, higher percentage of workers. In non-agricultural sector, higher percentage of growth rate and literacy would tend to more urban influence, holds good in case of village Bhatiahi. Village Bhatahi has larger population as well as a greater density i.e. 1,025 persons per sq. km. This village has 45.97 per cent workers in non-agricultural sector, which is the highest among the 15 villages. Among the villages lying very close to the town such as Binodpur, Hanskosa, Parwaha, Bhatiahi, Haripur and Párasi the growth rate (45.27 per cent) of village

Bhatiahi is higher except that of village Hanskosa (47.13 per cent). But this village is far from urban influence in respect of other aspects. The percentage of literacy rate (39.80 per cent) of village Bhatiahi is also the highest in comparison to all the 15 villages.

12.13 As regards availability of amenities and services such as educational and medical institutions, postal and communication facilities villages Haripur and Arraha-Madanganj have primary, middle and secondary schools. The another two villages Bhatiahi and Manikpur-Halhalia have both primary and middle schools, The remaining 11 villages except village Mirganj have primary schools, however, Mirganj has a private Madrasa and educational facilities upto middle standard are available at Bhatiahi which is at a distance of 1 Km. Thus all the 15 villages are enjoying educational facilities. The villages having medical facilities are Bhatiahi, Haripur and Musahari. Village Bhatiahi has both hospital and health sub centre. The postal facility is available in villages Bhatiahi, Haripur, Parasi and Araha Madanganj, Village Bhatiahi has telegraph facility too. The villages having electric connection are only two-Bhatiahi and Haripur. Here also village Bhatiahi has practically maximum amenities.

Travel Index :

12.14 People visit other places-villages, towns, cities to meet some sort of social obligations, viz., making courtesy calls on relatives, to fulfil certain social customs; on account of having some economic bonds like supervising lands; buildings and other properties, on account of business transactions etc. It is seen that places like district and sub-divisional headquarters are often Visited by the town dwellers. They also go to Patna, the capital city and Katihar a nearby city for some business and other purposes. People of the town also go to see pilgrim centres, place of religious importance, native places etc. The places at a maximum distance visited by a person from the referent town is his travel index.

Travel Index is obtained by adding up the maximum distance travelled by all persons aged about 5 years divided by the number of persons aged above 5 years. The table showing travel index of the people belonging to sampled households by castes and community is given below.

Table—12.6

TRAVEL INDEX BY CASTE/TRIBE/ COMMUNITY

Caste/tribe/ community	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Chamar	350.86	329.80	403.50
Dom	138.57	388.00	38.80
Dhobi	293.30	372.17	175.00
Dusadh	248.73	143.60	336.33
Mehtar	1487.86	1625.67	1384.50
Mushar	139.33	260.00	18.67
Pasi	393.35	429.22	364.00
Lohara	128.50	185.00	72.00
Santal	490.00	516.67	450.00
Amat	102.73	119.14	74.00
Bania	624.84	683.00	571.15
Barhi	462.68	554.56	399.08
Bengali	762.10	752.59	775.58
Bhumihar	476.20	467.67	489.00
Brahmin	483.40	467.04	505.53
Chauhan	453.00	538.00	386.00
Christian	925.20	871.00	1006.50
Dhanuk	553.57	865.33	319.75
Gwala	430.33	491.71	344.40
Halwai	700.00	970.00	362.50
Hajam	272.14	367.50	145.00
Kahar	387.46	459.71	303.17
Kamat	316.00	332.00	300.00
Kalwar	485.84	609.00	336.29
Kayastha	851.10	1022.12	686.65
Khatik	431.13	465.17	329.00
Khatri	768.36	722.13	891.67
Koeri	679.00	1025.33	332.67
Kumhar	359.14	543.33	221.00
Kurmi	505.62	693.69	274.15

1	2	3	4
Lohar	87.00	100.00	74.00
Mallah	283.14	303.00	233.50
Marwari	1549.11	1625.37	1459.39
Muslim	576.60	743.93	230.38
Nepali	378.40	376.00	382.00
Rajpur	435.00	368.64	567.71
Sonar	654.43	907.57	401.29
Suri	619.71	784.82	317.00
Tamoli	705.23	781.83	639.57
Tatma	122.57	128.60	107.50
Teli	406.67	502.21	260.84
Kachwani	553.86	704.25	353.33

It is evident from the table that people of Dom, Musahar, Lohar, Amat Lohar and Tatma among Hindus have not travelled to places at considerable distances. These castes have covered distances ranging 87.00 Kms to 139.33 Kms. Travel index among Marwari community is the highest with 1549.11 Kms on average followed by Mehtar, a scheduled caste with 1487.86 Kms. On enquiry it has been found that Marwaris and most of the Mehtars have migrated from Rajasthan and they have to cover long distances while going to native places. Persons belonging to other castes and comunities among Hindus, who have coveerd above 500 Kms on average are Kayastha (851.10 Kms), Khatri (768.36 Kms), Bengali (702.10 Kms), Tamoli (705.23 Kms), Halwai (700.00 Kms), Koeri (679.00 Kms), Sonar (634.43 Kms), Bania (624.84 Kms), suri (619.71 Kms), Dhanuk (553.57 Kms), Kachwani (553.86 Kms), Kurmi (505.62 Kms). Persons belonging to Christians and Islam religions have covered on average 925.20 Kms and 576.60 Kms. respectively. The remaining castes and community have covered below 500 Kms.

12.15 It appears from the table 12.5 that there is regular bus service in all the villages except the villages, Hanskosa, Parwaha and Tiraskund. It was observed during the field investigation that many of the students from nearby villages come to study in the high school or the college of the town. Most of the daily wage earners, green vegetable sellers and vendors of other articles come to the town daily. They remain in the town for whole day and return to their homes in the evening. It is also seen that the vendors of stationery articles, cosmetic goods and readymade garments go daily to nearby villages from the town and sell their goods to villagers and come back in the evening. These vendors also attend regularly the village hats of nearby villages which is held once or twice in a week The patients are also seen coming to the town from nearby villages for medical consultations. Villagers also come to the town for seeing move or circus.

CHAPTER—XIII

CONCLUSION

Forbesganj town is one of the 9 towns of the district and falls in the population range of 20,000—49,999. It has a population of 28,260 and it ranks as the fourth biggest town of the district. It is the smallest urban centre of the district in area. It has an area of 4.98 sq.km. and the density of population i e. 5,675 persons per sq.km., is the highest in comparison to other 8 towns of the district.

13.2 A glance through the status of the town from 1912 onward shows that it has enjoyed the status of an urban unit since then. It was never declassified as rural. Though the town is about 75 years old there has not been an appreciable development in the town. Since it is a traditional town the street pattern as well as lanes and bylanes are unplanned. Commercial and residential areas are interlocked whereas administrative and educational institutions arh scattered throughout the town. The amenities for recreation and entertainment are inadequate. The town is devoid of park, lawn etc. There has been no change in the functional category of town since 1961. It has been continuing as commercial-cum-service town since then.

13. The town was accorded municipal status in 1912 and since then a municipal committee has made efforts to improve general environmental conditions of the town. Internal roads and lanes have been widened ; drainage system has been introduced ; street lights have been installed, but still the town requires a lot of improvement. The town does not have pucca roads and drainage system throughout its jurisdiction. During the rainy season, the most of the areas look like rural areas. The roads become muddy and knee-deep water is seen even on the important places of the town. Street light goes off at short intervals thereby causing inconvenience and trouble to the public. Electric points need to be installed at a number of sensitive points to enable the people to walk safely during the night, streets and lanes give a dirty look and the conservancy work needs to be geared up.

13.4 The general atmosphere of the town is quite calm. Crime rate is low and there are no clashes between the people of various castes, communities and faiths. Generally, the town dwellers are either business or service class people who, by nature, like to avoid any conflict. Since there are no defined areas in the town specifically inhabited by a particular caste or community, people of different ethnic groups live together in an integrated way and share each other's pleasures and sorrows. People are free to purchase land and build houses in any part of the town they want to live.

13.5 The population of the town has increased very fast since 1921. There has been 468.84 per cent rise in population during the period 1921 to 1981 but during the last two decades the percentage of growth of population is almost the same i.e 33.78 per cent in 1961—1971 and 33.31 per cent in 1971-81. In the beginning a good number of Marwaris came to settle here with a view to deal in different types of trade with Nepal. There had been a remarkable growth of economic activities. Later on, after the creation of two towns, Jogbani and Araria in 1961 there has been retardation in economic activities of the town. The creation of Jogbani town has eliminated the direct link of Nepal with the referent town. Jogbani, being the border town has attracted a number of trading class people to settle there in order to have direct commercial relation with Nepal. It has been observed that some business men have also shifted from Forbesganj to Jogbani. Tourists visiting Nepal also go straightway to Jogbani town. The creation of Araria, a subdivisional town has also hampered the economic growth of the town. Araria has become one of the important trade centres of

jute, paddy. oilseeds etc. It has better approach roads from the surrounding rural areas in comparison to the referent town. The cultivators and jute growers prefer to send their products to Araria instead of Forbesganj. Thus Forbesganj has now become a sandwitch with its sub divisional town Araria in northern side and in southern side with Jogbani town situated on Indo-Nepal border.

13.6 Considering the size of the town and educational facilities available it seems to be well-up. The medical facilities are also moderately available. Politically the town dwellers are conscious. People are very much aware of the socio-economic and political transformations taking place in the country but they have yet to bring about such changes in the town.

13.7 With the increase in urbanisation there is an increase in people's participation in various social and cultural persuits. The participation of people in political and social activities has increased. Social awareness and sense of responsibility have also increased among the people. People of different communities take active parts in each other's social and cultural functions. The town needs to be urbanised as yet. There is no sign of modernisation in the town. The town is still in a developing stage and it has to develop more. Since the town is still in the process of urbanisation it does not have much influence on neighbouring villages or town. As discussed earlier the neighbouring towns Jogbani and Araria have left the referent town behind in all round progress. Among neighbouring villages only village Bhatiahi appears to have come under the influence of the town. The population growth of this village has increased by 45.27 per cent during the decade 1971-81 which is higher than that of the town. The literacy rate (39.80 per cent) of the village also shows the sign of coming under urban influence, besides this village has 45.97 per cent of its workers engaged in other than agricultural activities. This village also enjoys various infrastructural facilities which a neighbouring village should deserve. The other neighbouring villages do not show any sign of urban influence save and except that they are socially and politically more conscious in comparison to villages lying in remote areas.