

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Dhanbad as a subdivision of Manbhum district has been described in the District Gazetteer of Manbhum as follows :-

“For administrative purposes the district of Manbhum is divided into the Sadar and the Dhanbaid (formerly Gobindpur) subdivision, with an area of 3,344 and 803 square respectively, the river Damodar forming a natural boundary line between the two. The Sub-divisional officer of Dhanbad, who is ordinarily a Joint Magistrate, is assisted by a Sub-Deputy Collector. Other local officers a Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, and a District Engineer. The Inspector, Additional Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Schools for the Chotanagpur Division also have their headquarters at Purulia.” \*

It has been mentioned elsewhere that Dhanbad was raised from a subdivision to a sub-district and then as a district from the 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1956 as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. The Governor of Bihar was pleased to direct that with effect from the 26<sup>th</sup> October 1956, under Government notification no. A-9911, Patna, the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1956 that there shall be formed a district to be known as Dhanbad district, with headquarters at Dhanbad, comprising the local areas included in Dhanbad sub-division and the Chas and Chandankiary police stations of Sadar subdivision of the district of Manbhum.

Again as a matter of administrative convenience a new subdivision Baghmara was created, besides the Sadar subdivision.

The Subdivisional Officer of Baghmara has now his headquarters at Dhanbad and holds his court and office there. The selection of the site for the subdivisional headquarters at Baghmara has not yet been finalised.

The Sadar and Baghmara subdivisional have an area of 604.25 and 509.75 square miles respectively, according to the Census of 1961.

The Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, under the control of the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division, is at the head of the District Administration and is in charge of law and order and the development of the district according to the Five-Year Plan. As the Deputy Commissioner he exercises the powers conferred on him under the Code of Criminal Procedure and many other special Acts.

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\* District Gazetteer of Manbhum (pp. 246-247).

He is to see to the execution of all planning schemes in the district and as the head of the District Planning Committee it is his duty to co-ordinate the functions of all the nation building departments of the district.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the following gazetted officers (as it stood on the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1962) :-

Additional Collector – 1 , District Development officer – 1 , Senior Deputy Collector – 1 , Assistant Magistrate – 1, Deputy Collectors – 4, Sub-Deputy Collectors – 4 , District Panchayat Officer – 1, District Welfare Officer -1 District Public Relations Officer – 1, Land Acquisition Officers-2, District Statistical Officer – 1, Treasury Officer – 1, P.A. to Deputy Commissioner - 1, District Accounts Officer – 1, Block Development Officers - *cum-Anchal Adhikarts* – 10 (distributed in the different subdivisions).

The Sadar subdivision has the following officers directly under the Deputy Commissioner :-

Subdivisional Officer – 1 Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Develoment – 1 , Railway Magistrate – 1 , Deputy Collectors – 3 , Sub-Deputy Collectors – 3, *Anchal Adhikaris* and Block Development Officers – 6 .

The Bagmara subdivision has the Following officers :-

Subdivisional Officer – 1 , Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Develoment – 1, Deputy Collector-1, Sub-Deputy Collector-1, *Anchal Adhikaris* and Block Development Officers-4.

The Deputy Commissioner is expected to keep himself in touch with all the officers of different departments of the State Government at the district level, such as the Senior Executive Medical Officer (Civil Surgeon), Superintendent and Executive Engineers of the different departments, District Education Officer, Public Health Doctors, District Agriculture Officer, etc., and help and guide them in their work. He has also to be in active contact with the various departments and institutions of Central Government at Dhanbad and there are quite a few of them. The Deputy Commissioner's responsibility of maintaining law and order brings him intouch with the large number of collieries and other industries. The control of many of them lies with the departments of the Central Government but the Deputy Commissioner has a great responsibility regarding them.

#### NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

With the advent of Independence in 1947 the character of the administration in India both at the Centre and at the States under-went a great change. Maintenance of law and order and the collection of revenue were the main features of the

administration before 1947. The Police State was substituted by the pattern of a Welfare State and this had to be brought about slowly and cautiously. At the Centre the Planning Commission was set up to formulate ideas and schemes for the country at large and also to co-ordinate the development work at the States. The Centre placed large sums of money for this purpose, which was to be given to the States. The Centre arranged in many cases not only the entire finance or proportionate finance but also the provision of technical aid.

The Planning Council and the State Planning Board were constituted at the State level also. The aim was to frame schemes for a proper and co-ordinated development of the rural area. A further aim was to decentralize the activities of the State, which were so long mostly concentrated at the district level. With this object the Five- Year Plans formulated at the Centre were taken up at the State level along with State schemes. Community Development schemes were started all over the district in the First Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan underlined the work taken up and indicated an extension. The same work has been continued in the Third Year-Plan (1962).

The field of General Administration in a Welfare State is much wider and the various economic plans undertaken as a part of the State policy were to be partially implemented through the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. Administration of the rural development projects and guidance of the decentralization schemes underlining the importance of the villages became very important in General Administration.

The Whole Dhanbad district is being covered by the community Development Blocks. There are 10 Blocks-cum-Anchal in this district, with headquarters distributed all over the district.

A Block covers a number of specified villages with headquarters and usually the name of the Block is after the name of the headquarters village. There is a Block Development Officer with a number of other officers under him such as a Doctor, a Statistical Supervisor, an Animal Husbandry man, a Social Organiser, etc. The Block Development Officer is entrusted with the working of the schemes and projects sanctioned and also to evolve schemes and projects for the all round development of the villages under him. He is not to be entrusted with judicial work so that he can devote his whole time for an intensive co-ordinated rural development of the area with the active participation of the people. If a Block Development officer cannot draw out the co-operation of the people he has failed in his object.

#### **THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND HIS OFFICE**

The Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate has always been treated as the very pivot of the set-up.

With the growing complexity of administration there has been ramifications and special officers were posted for some of the administration departments. Thus the Deputy Commissioner came to be helped by a gazetted Superintendent of Excise for the administration of excise affairs in the district, a Superintendent of Police for running the police administration, a District Sub- Registrar for the registration of documents, a superintendent of Jail for running the day-to-day jail administration, a Senior Executive Medical Officer to run the who were magistrates of various ranks for doing the executive part of the administration and also to work as judicial magistrates disposing of criminal cases. There were also Revenue Officer and as such designated as Deputy Collectors.

But the overall administrative supervision and responsibility still remain with the Deputy Commissioner. It is the Deputy Commissioner who is the invariable link with the State. He is to implement the policy in every branch of the district. He is accountable to the Government for bad administration. The multi-farious work of the Deputy Commissioner goes on multiplying but the Deputy Commissioner's officer known as the Collect orate has retained almost the same pattern as has been evolved when the work is much less and there is more of executive work for the Deputy Commissioner and his staff.

So far as the subdivision is concerned the Sub divisional Officer is the executive head of his subdivision. His headquarters are within his subdivision. He holds in him the same type of functions and responsibilities as the Deputy Commissioner but is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The development work has been given a great emphasis in the present set-up of administration of the Welfare State. The evils of casteism are sought to be removed both by statute and by propaganda. A large number of Welfare schemes have been taken up for the Backward Communities and Scheduled Castes and Tribes and projects of development have been started in various corners of the district. The abolition of *zamindari* had thrown the society into a whirlpool, which has not yet subsided. The administrative set-up has had to change very considerably because of the abolition of *Zamindari*. There is no intermediary link now between the State and the cultivators. The landless laboures have been thought of in the present overall schemes for the improvement of the country. All these changes at the district level were to be controlled by the Collect orate and had taxed to the utmost the set-up of the Collect orate, the officer of the District Officer, with its own old pattern. It was felt that this pattern must go. For this reason the State Government had deputed a senior I.C.S. Officer, Shri B.D. Pande, who studied the problems of the reorsnisation of the district and subdivision offices and gave his report.

This scheme was implemented by the Government in July, 1958. by this order the set-up of the district offices has been completely changed to suit the new conditions.

Shri B.D, Pande felt that the best arrangement for the organization of the main Collectorate office was to divide the Collectorate into seven principal sections as following:-

- (1) Confidential- This was to be directly under the Collectorate.
- (2) General Office –This was to replace the English office.
- (3) Revenue Office- This was to correspond to the Revenue office set up on the abolition of *zamindaris*.
- (4) Development Office.
- (5) Establishment Office.
- (6) Legal Section Office.
- (7) Treasury and Accounts.

The proposed distribution of subjects was as following:-

Section I-Confidential.

Section II- General-Law and Order,(2) Agrarian Diputes, (3) Maintenance of Public Order Act, (4) Collective Fines, (5) Police and Homeguards, (6) Requisitioning and derequisitioning of property, (7) Allotment of houses, (8) Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board, (9) Elections, (10) Census, (11) Cinemas and dramatic, performances, (12) license (Arms, Explosives, etc), (13) Press, including examination of newspaper cuttings. (14) Public Relations, (15) Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persona from pakitan Pakitan, (16) Exvacuee Property Act, (17) passports and visas,(18) political Sufferers, (19) Domicile certificate, (20) Jails, (21) Supply and Price Control, (22) Anti-Corruption, (23) Assembly, council and parliament Parliament questions, (24) Local Bodies, i.e., Municipalities, District Boards, Notified Area Committees and other Union Commitees, (25) Library, (26) Forms and Stationery, (27) Labour, incuding Minimum wages Act, Wormen's compensation, etc.

Section III-Revenue:-(1) Land Reforms, (2) Tenancy Act, (3) Rent and cess, (4) Khas Mahal, (5) Rent Commutation, (6) Chaukidari, (7) Settlement, (8) Balabandi, (9) Malkhana, (10) Registration, (11) Charkhana, (12) Embankment, (13) Excise and opium, (14) Kanugo Estalishment, (15) Taxation Measures, (16) Record Room,(17) Copying Department, (18) Certificate, (19) Nazarat, (20) Circuit House (21) Land Acquisition (22) Ferries, (23) Mining, (24) Treasure Trive, (25) Stamps, (26) Crop and Weather Reports, (27) Flood and Scarcity.

Section IV- Development :- (1) Five –Year Plan and co-ordination, (2) District Development Office, (3) District Planning Committee, (4) district Education Committee, (5) Community Project and National Extension Service, (6) Local Development Works Programme, (7) Irrigation (major, medium and minor), (8) Reclamation of Wasteland, (9) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, (10) Gram panchayats, (11) Welfare activities Zamindari improvement works, (12) Welfare activities of other departments including Grew More Food, (13) Statistics, (14) Forests, (15) Loans including Agriculturistics' Loans, Land Improvement Loans, Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, etc (16) National Savings Scheme, (17) Works Staff in the District.

Section V- Establishment.- (1) Personal cases-maintenance of service books, character rolls, leave accounts, etc. of personnel employed under the Collector (2) Appointments, posting and transfers, (3) Leave, (4) Departmental Proceedings, (5) Provident Fund Gratuity (6) Pensions, (7) Security, (8) Bill and Budget Work of the Collect orate.

Section VI- Legal Section:- (1) Revenue and Judicial Munshi-khana, (2) Civil suits, (3) Pauper Suits, (4) Criminal motions, (5) Inspection of Trial Registers, (6) Appeals, (7) Correspondence with the Legal Remembrancer, (8) High Court, (9) Release of Prisoners, (10) Pleaders, Mukhtears and Revenue Agents, (11) Probate, (12) Religious Endowments, (13) Payment of Pleaders' bills, (14) Judicial Accounts, (15) Criminal Fines, (16) Law Agents and Law Clerks, (17) Other Criminal, Civil or Revenue Appeals or Motions and matters connected therewith, (18) Court Malkhana.

Section VII-Treasury and Accounts:- (1) Treasury and Accounts, (2) Sale of Stamps.

There was a certain amount of distinction between a Sadar subdivision and a mofussil subdivision. The recommendation of shri Pande was that the Sadar subdivision should be organized more or less on the lines of mofussil subdivisions. The Sadar subdivisional Officer was to have the following departments:- General Office, Election Development, Confidential. Loans and Relief National Extension Service and Gram Panchayats, Supply and price Control, Minor Irrigation, Public Relations, Welfare, Chaukidari, Nazarat, Certificates, Library, Land Reforms-L.D. Fee-Revenue Munshikhana, Arms and Cinemas and other licenses.

According to Shri Pande the Collect orate should also retain Probate, Civil Suits, Malkhana, Mines, Revenue Appeals, Settlement, Embankment, Balabandi,

and Land Acquisition Sections. Another important change had to be taken cognizance of was that with the abolition of *zamindari* and the vesting of the *zamindari* into the State, the Khas Mahal Department. Of a District had lost its separate entity. The *Khas Mahal* was, therefore to be completely merged with the Land Reforms Department. The Landlord Fee Department of the Collectorate had to be abolished as with the abolition of the *zamindari*, no money orders had to be sent or acknowledged. It was recommended that arrangement should be made with the District Registration Office or the Sub- Registrar to deposit the Landlord Fee Direct into the Treasury and sent notices to the Circle Officers or the *Anchal Adhikaris* concerned.

Shri Pande had also given elaborate suggestions for the working of the Development Office, Welfare, Gram Panchayats, loans Department, Establishment Office, Inspections, etc.

He also felt that there should be adequate delegations of powers to officers, at all levels, namely, *Adhikaris*, Sub divisional Officers, Collectors, etc. He had also indicated the necessity of a regular training of the newly recruited assistants and that the training should be closely integrated with practical training in the office itself.

The Chief Secretary in his no.OM/R-302/56-10443, dated the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1957, had approved of the suggestions and informed the District Officers by name that the arrangements should be made forthwith to introduce the Reorganisation Scheme in the district and subdivisions from the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1958. He reiterated that the Collectorate should be divided into seven principal sections as recommended by Shri B.D. Pande. He further expected that the Sadar sub divisional Officers should separately from the Collectorate like Mofussil Sub divisional Officer with the departments as recommended by Shri Pande and the Collectorate should, however, retain the nine subjects mentioned before as per Shri Pande's recommendation. There was a further confirmation of Shri Pande's Scheme in the letter of Shri M.S. Rao, i.c.s. Chief Secretary, Bearing no. R2-302/56-CSR-365, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1958.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

There are two divisions of the Public Works Department with headquarters at Dhanbad. These divisions are functioning under separate Executive Engineers with their headquarters at Dhanbad. They are under the control of a Superintending Engineer with his headquarters at Hazaribagh and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna.

The main duties of the Executive Engineers are to supervise the execution of the Schemes for roads and buildings, etc., and to supervise and control the work of the Sub divisional Officers. They have also their responsibility in

controlling the expenditure and make payments to the contractors.

The Dhanbad Division no. with its headquarters at Dhanbad has two subdivisions namely, Dhanbad no. I with five sections, and Sindri subdivision with four sections. The two subdivisions are under the charge of two sub divisional Officers with their headquarters at Dhanbad and Sindri.

There are nine sectional officers under the division to supervise the execution of work under guidance of the subdivision namely. Dhanbad no.2 and Giridih Subdivision of Hazaribagh district. This division was created in 1958 with headquarters at Dhanbad. Dhanbad no.2 has three sections, viz. Gobindpur, Dhanbad section no.2 and Dhanbad section no.3 Giridih subdivision has four sections. There are two subdivisional Officers, one is posted at Dhanbad and other is at Giridih. They are assisted by seven sectional officers.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING.

The Public Health Engineering Division was created in 1955 with its headquarters at Dhanbad. An Executive Engineer is the head of the division and he is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer with his headquarters at Ranchi. The headquarters of the Chief Engineer is at Patna.

There are five subdivisions namely Dhanbad, Sindri, Giridih of Hazaribagh, Jharia and Jamadoba and each of them is under a Sub divisional Officer who is helped by overseers.

The main objects of creation of this division is to execute Damodar Valley Water-Supply Scheme at the cost of Rs. 32 lakhs.

#### ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

THE Electricity Executive Engineer with his headquarters at Dhanbad is in charge of Dhanbad Electricity Department. He is under the control of the Electricity Superintending Engineer, with his headquarters at Ranchi. The Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, Bihar, with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the department. This department has enormously expanded in the recent years.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by four Assistant Electrical Engineers with their headquarters at Dhanbad, Digwadih, Nirsa and Ganeshpur. They are in charge of the transmission and distribution in their respective jurisdiction. Below the Assistant Electrical Engineers are the overseers posted at Dhanbad, Katras, Joraphatak, Chhotatand, Gobindpur, Nirsa, Mukunda, Bhaga, Ganeshpur and

Dugdha. There are Government power substations at Digwadih, Monitand, Nirsa, Ganeshpur, Dugdha and Mohuda.

About 128 towns and villages have been electrified till the end of 1962 (June). The important towns and villages electrified are Balliapur, Bhaga, Bhojudih, Chandankiary, Digwadih, Dumaria, Jamadoba, Jealgora, Jorapokhar, Lodna *bazaar*, Patherdih, Tisra, Dhanbad, Jharia Kumardhube, Chirkanda, Katras, Ganeshpur, Sindri, Topchanchi, Gomoh, etc.

The Electricity Board is supplying power to important consumers like Central Fuel Research Institute, Central Mining Research Institute, Indian School of Mines, Dugdha Coal Washery, Patherdih Coal Washery, Railways for Patherdih and Bhojudih. Super phosphate Factory, Water Board, Coke Plant, Jharia Coalfield Electric Supply and a large number of collieries and industrial loads.

The following statement will show the total work done up to the end of June, 1962 in Dhanbad district:-

1. H. T. (High Tension) Extension is miles-
 

33 K. V	11 K. V.	6.6 K.V.	3.3K.V.
58.35 miles	234.85 miles	..	10 K.V.
2. L.T. (Low Tension) Extension in miles –
 

One Phase.	Two Phase.	Three Phase.
25.42 miles	0.11 mile	78.20 miles
3. Distribution of Transformers –
  - (a) 500 K.V.A.-3
  - (b) 400 K.V.A-1
  - (c) 250 AND 300 K.V.A.-6
  - (d) 200 K.V.A.-5
  - (e) 125 K.V.A-1
  - (f) 100 K.V.A-108
  - (g) 75 K.V.A-3
  - (h) 60 K.V.A.-3
  - (i) 50 K.V.A-127
  - (j) 25 K.V.A.-94
  - (k) 5 K.V.A.-28

There will be a rapid extension of electric lines as the people are keen to have electric connections in their houses. This is an expanding department. The spread of electricity has also a great effect on the development of small industries driven by power in the villages.

### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The District Agricultural Officer is under the direct control of the Deputy Director of "Agriculture with his headquarters at Ranchi and the Director of Agriculture, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna.

The District Agricultural Officer has two Sub divisional Agricultural Officers with their headquarters at Dhanbad Sadar and Baghmara (posted at Dhanbad). The Sub divisional Agricultural Officers are assisted by two Additional Sub divisional Agricultural Officers with their headquarters at Dhanbad Sadar and Baghmara (posted at Dhanbad). The Additional Sub divisional Officers is to look after the management of the Government Farms.

A team of subject matter specialists in Agronomy, Botany, Horticulture, Chemistry, Engineering and Fisheries assists the District Agricultural Officer. Their job is to train the Village Level Workers and to collect information regarding the local problems with which the Agriculture Extension Supervisors, the Village Level Workers and the cultivators come across during the implementation of the agricultural programme and communicate them to the Regional Director of Agriculture, Kanke (Ranchi) for providing practical solutions. A team of especially trained staff in Fisheries and Horticulture also assists the Subdivisional Agricultural Officer.

Field trials on fertilizers to find out the appropriate doses for different localities are also conducted throughout the district with the help of Field Assistants, posted in subdivisions and one Agricultural Inspector of Field Experimental Service under the District Agricultural Officer but in his absence the subject matter specialist in chemistry looks after the experimental work.

Usually there is an Agricultural Extension Supervisor at the headquarters of the Blocks to look after agriculture programme. They are under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers.

There are 12 Seed-Multiplication Farms of 25 acres each in this district. There is a District Experimental Farm at Baliapur of 100 acres.

There is one Plant Protection Inspector and a team of Field Operators to work against crop pest's and diseases. There is a godown from where pesticides, sprays and dusters are sold to the cultivators.

### **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**

The District Education Officer with his headquarters at Dhanbad is for the Education Department at the district level. The Regional Deputy Director of Education with his headquarters at Ranchi is his immediate superior. The Director of Public Instruction with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the department.

The District Education Officer is assisted by a number of officers. Each subdivision is placed under the charge of a Sub divisional Education Officer with the headquarters at each of the civil sub divisional headquarters.

At the district level the District Education Officer is assisted by the District Superintendent of Education, District Social Education Organiser, Deputy Superintendent of Physical and Basic Education with their headquarters at Dhanbad. Besides, there is one Basic Deputy Superintendent at Dhanbad. There is a District Inspectors of Schools at Dhanbad.

There are two Deputy Inspectors of Schools with their headquarters at Dhanbad and Baghmara (posted at Dhanbad). There are 20 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district who are responsible for the educational activities in their respective circles, there is one Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the district posted at Dhanbad.

#### **CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The Co-operative Department of Dhanbad district is divided into two circles namely, Dhanbad circle and Baghmara circle. The Assistant Registrar with headquarters at Dhanbad is also in charge of Baghmara circle.

He is under the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ranchi and the Registrar at Patna. One Inspector Co-operative Societies designated as Co-operative Extension Supervisor and one Local Auditor, Co-operative Societies are posted at each of the Block headquarters.

To meet the credit needs of the members of the various types of Co-operative Societies in the district, there is one Central Co-operative Bank with its headquarters at Dhanbad. The Co-operative Bank is under the control of the General Manager posted at Dhanbad. There is also one Land Mortgage Bank functioning in the district located at Dhanbad. It is under the charge of the Manager of Central Co-operative Bank, Dhanbad.

#### **COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.**

The Dhanbad Circle of the Commercial Taxes was created in 1944. The controlling headquarters of this department is the Commissioner with his headquarters at Patna. The Superintendent of Commercial Taxes used to be the administrative headquarters of the circle but from August, 1958 the above post was upgraded to that of an Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes and since then the Assistant Commissioner is the administrative headquarters of the circle. There is one Additional Superintendent and six Assistant Superintendents to assist the Assistant Commissioner in the assessment of taxes and enquiries in respect of dealers.

The Department is concerned with the assessment and realization of the following taxes :-

- (1) ***Agriculture Income Tax.***- It was levied in 1938 under the Bihar Agricultural Income Tax "Act, 1938, but its administration was first taken over by the Commercial Taxes Department in 1944-45. The collection had reached its

peak in 1959-60 when it rose to Rs.55,697.75 which was mainly due to enhancement in the rate of tax. In 1955-56 it had recorded a big fall to Rs. 1,611. The reason for it was mainly due to the taking over the *zamindari* by the State Government and the bad economic condition of the agriculturists in general.

- (2) **Bihar Sales Tax.**- It was introduced in the State from 1944-45. in 1961-62 the collection from this tax amounted to Rs. 1,08,67,815.70. The collection in 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in this circle amounted to Rs. 41,37,443.89, Rs. 81,39,663.75, Rs. 1,05,72,749.31 and Rs. 1,04,21,599.81 respectively. The reason for downward and upward trend during the aforesaid years was mainly owing to the deregistration of a large number of dealers consequent upon the raising of the register able limit from over Rs. 10,000 to over Rs, 15,000 from 1954.
- (3) **Central Sales Tax.**- Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 was introduced in Bihar from the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1956 and the collection from this tax during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 17,32,068.16 and in 1961-62 was Rs.43,11,846.52.
- (4) **Entertainment Tax.**- The administration of the tax was taken over by Commercial Taxes Department in 1948-49. Its collection shows rise in 1960-61 and 1961-62 when there had been collection of Rs, 8,24,460.82 and Rs. 9,55,913.01 respectively.
- (5) **Electricity Duty.**- It was first levied in the district in 1948-49. The collection from this tax reached its peak in 1961-62. This increase was due to a rise in duty.
- (6) **Motor Spirit Sales Tax.**- Before 1949 this tax was realized by the Excise Department. In 1957-58 the total receipt from this tax amounted to Rs. 8,14,589.13. Since then there had been constant rise in the collection which rose to Rs. 15,58,410.01 in 1961-62. This was partly due to a rise in duty and the gradual improvement in the condition of the roads of the district which led to more vehicles using the roads.
- (7) **Passangers and Goods Transport Tax.**- It was levied for the first time in 1950. During the year 1953-54 the total yield from the tax was Rs. 2,37,095 but in 1961-62 it showed a downward tendency, i.e., the total yield was Rs. 375 only because the Act was declared *ultra vires* in September, 1960.

The statement below supplied by Commercial Taxes Department, Dhanbad will show the receipts from 1953-54 to 1961-62:-

Year.	Agricultural Income- tax	Bihar sales tax	Central sales tax	Entertainment tax.		Motor spirit tax	Passengers and goods transport.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	6,422.00	34,49,954.00	..	3,85,024.00	3,18,235.00	5,77,598.00	2,37,095.00
1954-55	2,491.00	33,16,532.00	..	3,84,266.00	3,86,177.00	6,14,792.00	2,60,967.00
1955-56	1,611.00	33,15,660.00	..	4,15,012.00	3,55,963.00	6,66,050.00	2,48,775.00
1956-57	1,867.00	35,48,883.00	..	5,74,643.00	3,76,974.00	7,71,984.00	2,83,264.00
1957-58	4,399.08	41,37,443.89	17,32,068.16	6,17,606.83	4,87,959.46	8,14,598.13	3,32,236.40
1958-59	7,517.22	81,39,663.75	4,30,282.56	6,96,293.12	5,66,580.01	9,11,852.67	6,08,688.06
1959-60	55,697.76	1,04,72,749.31	36,02,014.62	7,56,658.40	6,43,834.76	10,28,617.67	6,27,736.60
1960-61	1,464.14	1,04,21,599.81	44,17,119.04	8,24,460.82	6,97,817.90	13,59,635.58	4,49,690.15
1961-62	22,214.64	1,08,67,815.70	43,11,846.52	9,55,913.01	7,41,051.53	15,58,420.01	375.00

(Because the Act was ultra vires in September, 1960)

DHANBAD.  
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

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Prior to 1952 the public Relations Department was known as publicity Department. There is a Public Relation Officer with his headquarters at Dhanbad. He is assisted by an Assistant Public Relations Officer with his headquarters at Dhanbad.

The District Public Relation Officer and Assistant Public are under the immediate control of the Deputy commissioner. The department is meant to be the link between the people and particularly to disseminate information regarding the state activities.

In pursuance of the Community Listening Scheme, 169 radio sets have been distributed in the district from 1956 to 1962. Many of the radio sets have gone out of order and it is doubtful how far they are being utilised by the villagers without any restriction for whom they are meant.

A mobile publicity van equipped with a projector is taken round the district and free film show and talks are arranged on various nation building subjects including agriculture, cattle improvement, health, village industries, education civil duties, five Year plan, etc. Publicity literature are also distributed.

There is an Information Centre at Dhanbad where several daily newspapers, magazines, etc; are kept for Public consumption.

A Tourist Information Centre at Dhanbad has also been established this Year. Information Centers at Block level have been established and supervised by District Public Relations Officer. A separate Directorate of Tourism has been created in 1962 and Dhanbad is expected to be an important tourist center.

WASTE LAND RECLAMATION.

Waste Land Reclamation section is a part of the Revenue Department. A Waste Land Reclamation Officer was posted in 1956 at Dhanbad and has been put under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Waste Land Reclamation Officer is also under the control of Waste Land Reclamation, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna.

Waste Land Reclamation work in this district is being done –

- (i) by Land Improvement loans granted to the cultivators, through subsidy,
- and (iii) manual labour done departmentally .

*land Improvement Loan* – Land Improvement Loan is advanced to the cultivators for reclaiming their culturable waste lands. During 1961-62, Rs.7,500 were distributed as Waste Land Reclamation Loan to the cultivators and 145 acres are said to have been reclamation . There has been no check up if the actual reclaimed. There has been no check up if the actual reclamation has brought in any extra produce. No work is being done by state Tractor Organisation.

*Subsidy* – A sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted for conversion of culturable waste land into paddy fields with a target of 20 acres for the year 1961-62. During the year 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 1,373 had been spent with achievement of 13.73 acres only.

*Manual Labour* – A sum of Rs. 7,000 was allotted by the Director, Waste Land Reclamation, Bihar, Patna. During the year 1961-62 the total amount was spent. The target for the year 1961-62 was 100 acres against which 112.70 acres have been reclaimed.

There is not much scope for wasteland reclamation in this district.

### **Settlement of Railway Surplus Lands.**

The South Eastern Railway has made over an area of 62.989 acres and the Eastern Railway an area of 189.14 acres of land to the Waste Land Reclamation Department. Under Government instruction no. 2099- W.L.R., dated 8<sup>th</sup> /9<sup>th</sup> December 1954, 90 per cent of the total rent should be deposited to the railway and rest 10 per cent is credited to the State Government.

The lands are to be surveyed and leased out. The work of leasing out has not yet been completed.

### **Khas Mahal Lands.**

The Waste Land Reclamation section has reclaimed 209 acres of Government khas mahal lands out of which 102 acres have been settled with members of the scheduled and tribes.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.**

The District Animal Husbandry Officer, Dhanbad with his headquarters at Dhanbad is in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Director of Animal Husbandry with his headquarters at Patna. The District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted by Sub divisional Animal Husbandry Officers who are posted at Dhanbad, and a livestock Inspector and a Fodder Overseer.

In Blocks his Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Supervisors assist the District Animal Husbandry Officer. The Animal Husbandry Supervisor at the block has some assistants.

### **DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICE.**

The District Welfare Office with its headquarters at Dhanbad works under the Deputy Commissioner. There is an Assistant Welfare Officer, with headquarters at Dhanbad, to assist the Welfare Officer. Besides, a Welfare Inspector has been posted in each Block for the welfare work in it. The secretary of the Welfare department is the administrative head of the Welfare Department.

The welfare Department is to implement the various welfare programmes covered in the first, second and Third five – year plans for the people such as establishment of grain *golas*, construction of schools, hostels, residential buildings, sinking of wells for the Harijans, etc.

#### LABOUR OFFICE

The Labour superintendent with his headquarters at Dhanbad is under the direct control of the Divisional Assistant Labour commissioner with his headquarters at Jamshedpur. There are two Labour Officers one is Labour and Conciliation and the other is in charge of Labour and Inspection, both posted at Dhanbad. There are three Labour Inspectors, two of them posted at Dhanbad and one at Chas. They assist the Labour Officer and the Inspecting Officers in their work.

The main duties of labour Officer are to promote harmonious relations and to act as Liaison Officer between the workers and the managements, to get the grievances and complaints of workers with regard to their working conditions redressed, to bring the breaches of labour laws, orders and statutory obligations concerning the health, safety and welfare of the workers to the notice of the manager or the occupier, and to take suitable steps for the provision of amenities such as canteens., shelters, latrine facilities and drinking water, etc. by the management.

#### DISTRICT PANCHAYAT OFFICE.

The District Panchayat Office with his headquarters at Dhanbad is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. At the divisional level the Regional Deputy Director is the administrative head with his headquarters at the Ranchi and at the state level the Director of *gram Panchayat* is the administrative head with his headquarters at Patna.

There are five Gram Panchayat Supervisors with their headquarters at Dhanbad sadar, Nirsa, Gobidpur, Topchanchi and Chas.

Till the end of 1961 the Gram Panchayat Department has been able to form 203 *Gram Panchayat* covering the total area of the district. Out of 203 Notified Gram Panchayat fresh election has been completed in 70 *panchayat* and 70 *Gram kacharies* have also been established. In these Notified Gram Panchayat 203 *Grem sewaks* have been posted in the *Panchayats*.

#### NON-OFFICIAL CONGRESS PANCHAYATS.

During the years of the last Great War and thereafter within the sub-district of Dhanbad (now a district) about 800 non-official *Panchayats* of different kinds were formed under the auspices of the then Dhanbad *subdivisional* congress.

There is an interesting history behind the formation of such *Panchayats*.

During the last Great War and thereafter people suffered greatly for short supply and mal-distribution of the essential commodities for which the then Government introduced the Rationing system for distribution of the essential commodities. During this period most of the congress Workers were put in Jail owing to 1945 the congress workers were released from Jail. When shri P. C. Bose, the President of the Dhanbad sub-district (now District) Congress Committee (later M.P.) came out of the Jail, he was approached by the people mostly from the villages and complained about non-supply of the essential commodities, to them and in their areas for a pretty long time due to supply and mostly due to mal-distribution. Shri P. C. Bose had consultation with the then Additional Deputy Commissioner, shri A. B. powell, Dhanbad about proper Distribution and offered distribution through Non-official Congress *Panchayats* in every nook and corner of Dhanbad sub-district.

After proper enquiry Shri A.B. powell, I.c.s., welcomed the idea and agreed to recognize the congress *panchayats* for the purpose.

Thereafter a meeting of the sub-district congress Committee and important persons of the sub-district (now district) was called. On 17<sup>th</sup> October 1946 the congress Working committee formed a sub divisional panchayat committee for Dhanbad sub-district of 27 Members with Shri P. C. Bose as its president. A sub-committee was also formed for drafting, which was drafted and duly adopted on 24<sup>th</sup> November 1946 (and amended on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1947). The constitution into Hindi and Bangali, printed and circulated throughout the district of Dhanbad.

The aim and object with which the panchayats were formed as will appear from the Constitution were to (a) ensure supply and equitable distribution of essential commodities, (b) improve sanitation and condition of villages in all aspects including cultivation, education, road, removal of social evils and untouchabilities (c) to encourage village industries, spinning and weaving, (d) to form defence committees, (e) to decide petty matters and (f) to do everything for furtherance of the object with which the Panchayats are formed.

In pursuance with rules framed under the Constitution village Panchayats, ward Panchayats, Anchal Panchayats (Group Panchayats), Industrial Ares Village Panchayats, Town and Thana Panchayats were formed throughout the sub-district area under the supervision of the Dhanbad Sub-district Congress Committee and under the immediate supervision of the Dhanbad Sub divisional Panchayats. In every

corner of the district the people were expected to manage their own affairs and take part in equitable distribution of the essential commodities under the control of both the Congress Committee and the Government. There was complete co-operation with the administration.

When *pahnchayats* under the Government *Pancayats* merged in the Government *Panchayats*, as almost the same set of people in most cases were elected for the Government *panchayats*.

It may be noted that these non-official congress panchayats also received every co-operation from the Government at all times whether it was the British or out national Government.

#### STATE EXCISE- OLD HISTORY.

The study of the old records shows that excise engaged a good deal of attention in 1860. It appears that the administration had an eye to the big revenue derived from excise; but at the same time did not want the poor people impoverished themselves. The retail vendor could purchase *gunjah* at 12 annas per seer and sell the same for Rs.4. This left a very big margin to a retail vendor. The duty was increased from Re.1 to Rs. 2 per seer and this has resulted in a salutary decrease of the consumption of *gunjah*. The soil of Manbhumi which included Dhanbad did not encourage the cultivation of *gunjah*.

It appears that the excise shops particularly on the grand trunk Road used to be closed down when European Troops would pass by. The idea was not to encourage the European troops to indulge in country spirits. Sri Ambika Charan Mukerjee, Abkaree Deputy Collector had sent an annual statement for 1861-62 to the Deputy Commissioner. From his letter no. 73, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1862 it appears that the statement on 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1860-61 was Rs. 31,044-0-2 and the collection made during the year 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 35,660-1-6 exclusive of Rs. 5,592 being the sale-proceeds of opium and Rs. 62-12-0 on account of miscellaneous collections. From 1<sup>st</sup> May 1861 to Rs. 337-5-2 and all charges incurred for this purpose did not exceed Rs. 3,452-3-7.

2. The sale of opium in comparison with some previous years increased because of the suppression of the contraband opium.

3. The settled Abkaree Revenue up to the 30<sup>th</sup> April, exhibited a demand of Rs. 7,833-10-10 over the estimate of the past year and Rs. 8,377-10 over the average Jumma of preceding years.

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4. A deficit was found in the quantity sold during the year under report, when compared with the quantity consumed in 1858-59 during which period the drug might increase as at the beginning of the year 1861-62 shops on of *gunjah* were seven in number whereas at its close there were 31 shops on the list.

The same abkaree Deputy collector, as some of the old correspondence shows, discouraged a considerable in price of *gunjah* as that would have caused smuggling of *gunjah* from the neighboring district of Hazaribagh and consuming *dhatoora*, *nuxvomica* or *khochila* . Spirit shops were used to be regularly inspected.

There were two distilleries at purulia and Raghoonathpore which started functioning from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1864 and thereby a number of outs tills were closed down. Mahua used to be commonly brewed the other type of intoxicants like *puchai*, *churus*, *bhanga*, *majum*, *chamdaum* were not in use as the annual report of the Abkaree deputy collector on 6<sup>th</sup> may, 1862 shows. The intoxicants used were *tari*, *gunjah*, *abkaree* opium and *muddut*.

#### PRESENT STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

There is now an excise Superintendent for this district as the head of the administration at the district level. He is under the immediate control of the Deputy commissioner, Dhanbad. The superintendent of excise is also under the administrative control of the commissioner of excise, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna.

The district of Dhanbad is divided into two ranges, namely, Dhanbad Sadar and Baghmara under the charge of one inspector with headquarters at Dhanbad. These two ranges have been further divided into eight circles, namely, Dhanbad, Chirkunda, Govindpur, Jharia and sindri in sadar range and katras, baghmara and chas in Baghmara range. Each circle is under the charge of one sub-Inspector.

There are only two warehouses in the district are located at Dhanbad and chas. There is also a *ganja* and *bhanga gola* in Dhanbad. Dhanbad whereas the Excise Sub-Inspector in chas circle supervises the work of chas warehouse. There is a special centre at Topchanchi.

The district has one mobile force for excise cases. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole of Dhanbad district. One Inspector of the force with his head – quarters at Dhanbad .

There is one Sub-Inspector attached to the court for conducting excise cases. One sub- Inspector is attached to Dhanbad special. During 1961-62 about 5 mds. of Nepali ganja was seized.

The consumption of foreign liquor is confined only to the richer class of the people and does not hamper the sale of the country spirit. The greater portion of the excise revenue is derived from the taxes levied on country spirit, *pachwai*, *ganja* and foreign liquor.

The consumption of free sale of opium has been sought to be restricted by the prohibition of free sale of opium. Opium is a necessity for medicinal purposes.

There are also certain restriction against consumption of country liquor in the shops. But these measures have had very little effect and the incidence of consumption of incidence consumption of intoxicants has been definitely going up. During summer months a large number of toddy shop crop up. Toddy (*tari*) as a beverage is very largely consumed throughout the district.

There is no prohibition in Dhanbad district. The state has not yet adopted prohibition as a policy. An attempt is made to intoxicants through the increase of excise duty and imposing restriction against consumption of intoxicant in public places. For example unless there is a licence for a bar no one can bring a drink and have it at the shop.

The number of illicit distillation cases is very high in respect of other districts .

The following table will show the number of illicit distillation cases during 1956-57 to 1961-62:-

Year.				No. of illicit distillery liquor cases.
1956-57	..	..	..	2,300
1957-58	..	..	..	2,645
1958-59	..	..	..	2,638
1959-60	..	..	..	2,498
1960-61	..	..	..	2,608
1961-62	..	..	..	2,595

The following statement will show the revenue figures, consumption of country spirit, ganja, bhang, and opium, etc:-

Years	No. of licences.	Consump- tion in L.p. gallons.	Distillery spirit.			Total	Ganja		
			Licenace fee.	Duty.			No of licenc e.	Consumption	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		M.	S.	Ch
1951-52	129	2,37,775.00	2,49,541	35,97,472	38,47,013	58	52	6	0
1952-53	129	1,87,874.00	5,14,296	32,05,507	37,19,803	58	42	3	2
1953-54	129	1,69,041.00	4,54,860	29,35,703	33,90,563	58	41	25	8
1954-55	129	1,60,446.90	4,48,882	28,49,536	32,98,418	58	96	10	0
1955-56	129	1,48,915.30	4,19,612	25,47,520	29,67,132	58	91	29	0
1956-57	40	1,17,543.80	2,80,238	23,54,783	26,35,021	25	91	14	0
1957-58	50	74,868.70	1,42,960	20,30,640	21,73,600	25	76	15	0
1958-59	53	90,463.30	1,83,519	22,96,919	24,38,438	25	82	7	0
1959-60	54	95,466.03	2,11,101	24,66,879	26,77,980	25	80	12	0
1960-61	54	87,148.10	2,69,848	23,72,901	26,42,749	25	71	25	0
1961-62	54	94,402.80	3,00,625	25,19,674	28,20,299	25	64	13	0

Years	Ganja			No. of licences.	Bhang.					
	Licenace fee.	Duty.	Total		Consump- tion in L.p. gallons.			Licenace fee.	Duty.	Total
1	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		M.	S.	Ch	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	36,706	3,65,214	4,01,920	21/38	92	7	0	31,486	33,228	64,714
1952-53	28,479	2,99,951	3,28,430	20/38	99	18	0	31,866	35,803	67,669
1953-54	27,215	2,91,464	3,18,679	20/38	89	30	0	27,283	32,932	60,215
1954-55	24,339	2,84,766	3,27,105	20/38	72	18	0	25,520	26,220	51,740
1955-56	37,358	2,74,416	3,11,774	21/38	60	28	0	19,665	22,552	42,318
1956-57	42,029	2,74,830	3,16,859	11	47	6	0	16,860	17,169	34,029
1957-58	35,961	2,28,954	2,64,915	11	39	14	0	12,919	14,382	27,301
1958-59	39,193	2,46,150	2,85,343	11	42	30	0	12,584	15,129	27,713
1959-60	39,573	2,40,417	2,79,990	11/5	37	7	0	12,292	13,816	26,108
1960-61	34,886	2,14,725	2,49,611	11/6	36	22	0	13,437	13,129	26,566
1961-62	30,153	2,83,430	3,13,583	10/6	35	10	0	9,893	12,806	22,699

The following statement will show the revenue figures, consumption of country spirit, ganja, bhang, and opium, etc:-

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Years	Opium					Foreign liquor.					
	No. of licences	Consumption in L.p. gallons.			Licence fee.	Duty.	Total	No. of licences	Licence fee.	Duty.	Total
1	17	18			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	M.	S.	C	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1951-52	18/30	3	21	8	3,230	60,845	64,075	36	72,463	1,286	73,749
1952-53	18/30	3	8	1	21,479	53,320	74,799	45	90,856	..	90,856
1953-54	18/30	3	18	0	23,852	57,190	81,092	45	87,171	..	87,171
1954-55	18/30	2	30	0	20,490	47,300	67,790	45	94,177	..	94,177
1955-56	19	2	1	8	16,184	35,045	51,229	45	78,471	..	78,471
1956-57	8	10	0	8	8,276	17,415	25,691	33	86,038	..	86,038
1957-58	8	0	15	8	3,136	6,665	9,801	33	1,06,693	120	1,06,813
1958-59	8	0	8	8	1,618	3,655	5,273	33	1,21,416	627	1,22,043
1959-60	1/8	0	3	8	746	1,505	2,251	34	1,38,826	529	1,39,355
1960-61	1/9	0	3	8	654	1,505	2,159	56	1,50,434	1,371	1,51,805
1961-62	1/10	0	3	0	562	1,290	1,852	56	1,63,924	4,588	1,68,512

Years	Commercial sprit				Tari			Pachwai		Total.
	No. of licences	Licence fee.	Duty.	Total	No. of licences	Licence fee	No. of licences	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs
1951-52	99	7,202	173	7,375	13	40,060	58	6,54,521	1,76,065	53,29,492
1952-53	106	11,788	66	11,854	13	40,865	58	6,57,377	15,719	50,07,372
1953-54	106	10,045	22	10,067	13	45,559	58	6,91,465	16002	47,00,763
1954-55	106	11,177	132	11,309	13	42,726	58	7,51,081	8,875	46,53,221
1955-56	106	9,238	85	9,323	13	47,533	58	8,74,977	9,566	43,92,324
1956-57	77	7,874	146	8,020	8	51,894	32	8,22,759	5,307	39,85,618
1957-58	77	9,644	358	10,002	8	45,278	32	7,86,943	3,629	34,28,283
1958-59	77	11,215	140	11,355	8	42,322	32	9,36,455	3,385	39,14,327
1959-60	86	11,457	582	12,039	8	49,202	32/10	10,96,221	3,979	42,87,125
1960-61	90	14,837	665	15,502	8	46,488	32/10	11,50,698	7,732	42,93,310
1961-62	90	14,026	13,720	27,746	8	45,267	32/10	11,39,330	2,838	45,42,126

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### **SUB –REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.**

This section as a department of Government of India was established in 1944 at Dhanbad.

In 1945 it was merged within the scheme of Director General of Resettlement and Employment and converted into Sub-Regional Employment Exchange with its jurisdiction over the districts of Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Santhal Parganas and sub-district of Dhanbad.

Since 1949-50 the District Employment Exchange has been functioning with two camp exchanges at Sindri and Kumardhubi.

A special Employment Exchange was opened in May, 1956 at Maithon to tackle the problem of the retrenched Damodar Valley Corporation employees from Maithon and Panchet Projects. Most of the persons had been provided with alternative employment with the joint effort of the Damodar Valley Corporation and National Employment Service in Bihar. The camp was started for a specific work and was closed down in 1956.

In Dhanbad district the Sub-Regional Office is functioning and its jurisdiction extends over Santhal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad districts. The Sub-Regional Employment Office is the administrative headquarters at Dhanbad. There are six Assistant Employment Officer posted at Dhanbad proper, Jharia, Sindri and Kumardhubi in Dhanbad district.

The Directorate of Employment Exchange was under the Central Government till October, 1956 and there used to be a Sub-Regional Director at Patna at the State level who was also the Additional Secretary, Labour Department, Government of Bihar, Patna. From 1<sup>st</sup> November 1956 the entire organization came under the administrative control of the State Government and it has now merged with the Department of Labour which has been renamed as Department of Labour and Employment Service is the administrative head with his headquarters at Patna.

The chief function of Sub-Regional Employment Officer is to find employment for the unemployed. It is his duty to be in touch with different sources of employment and to make the Exchange popular. The unemployed irrespective of their age, educational qualifications, etc., are expected to register themselves including their performance for particular trade. The entries are categorized and whenever there is a demand from any employer the Exchange Officer sends the names of the possible candidates. The lacuna is in the fact that the employers seldom notify their requirements of the exchange and there are far too many unqualified registered candidates looking for jobs of one and the same type. There is a dearth for technical man who seldom register themselves as they get a ready employment.

A statement is given below to show the number of applicants registered, placed and number of vacancies notified at the end of each year for ten years:-

Year	No. of registration	No. of applicants placed	No. of vacancies notified.
1952	20,557	11,191	12,110
1953	16,289	2,498	4,124
1954	18,426	3,473	4,679
1955	21,182	3,579	4,847
1956	17,302	2,637	3,712
1957	15,801	Not available	4,049
1958	17,638	3,608	4,402
1959	17,343	3,397	5,182
1960	1,4640	3,994	4,804
1961	18,548	4,341	7,355

The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 requires all the establishments in the public sector and those employing 25 or more in the private sector to notify to Employment Exchange Vacancy covered by the Act in a prescribed form and also to render to the exchange a quarterly return. There appears to be some leakage in the implementation of this obligation. There has been no agency to check up if the vacancies are invariably notified.

### **ANTI- MALARIA DEPARTMENT**

The Anti- Malaria Department of Dhanbad district is one of the circles of Santhal Parganas with its headquarters at Jamtara. The circle is under the charge of an Anti- Malaria Officer with his headquarters at Dhanbad. There are six Inspectors and 30 Superior Feld workers under the guidance of Anti- Malaria Officer who is under the administrative control of the Chief Malaria Officer at Patna.

D.D.T is largely used by the Malaria Department. It has brought almost a desired effect to a very great extent. More details will be found in the text on "Medical and Public Health Services."

### **INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT**

The District Industries Officer, Dhanbad with his headquarters at Dhanbad is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad. There are two Inspectors of Industries posted at Dhanbad. Besides, there are eight Industrial Extension Supervisors posted at various Community Development Blocks of this district. The main function of this department is to give help to industries in general and to the

small-scale and village industries in particular. The Industries Officer is also to be of use in the general industrialization of the district.

A number of Training-cum- Production Centres have been started where the trainees are given monthly stipends.

These centres which are located in different Blocks of the district are mentioned below:-

<b>Sr. no.</b>	<b>Name of the Training-cum-Production Centres.</b>	<b>Places and Blocks where located.</b>
1.	<b>Wooden Toy Making Centre.</b>	<b>At Nirsa in Nirsa Block.</b>
2.	<b>Ladies Tailoring Centre ..</b>	<b>At Dumarkunda in Nirsa Block .</b>
3.	<b>Silk Weaving Tuitional Class.</b>	<b>Gobindpur.</b>
4.	<b>Male Tailoring Centre ..</b>	<b>Gobindpur and Bhuli.</b>
5.	<b>Calico Printing Centre ..</b>	<b>Topchanchi.</b>
6.	<b>Leather Centre ..</b>	<b>Chandankiary and Dhanbad</b>
7.	<b>Blacksmithy Centre</b>	<b>Mukunda in Balliapur Block.</b>

The Training-cum- Production Centres are shifted from on place to another in different Blocks of the district according to a phased programme so that benefits are distributed.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The entire organization of Medical and Public Health at district level may be divided into two parts, namely, medical organization and public health organization. The Civil Surgeon and the latter by the District Medical Officer of Health head the former. The function of both the officers are different although in certain matters the District Medical Officer of Health is to act in consultation with the Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Surgeon, who is a member of the State Medical Service, is the Superintendent of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the district maintained by the District Board of the Government. He exercises complete professional control over the Medical Officers in the hospitals and dispensaries.

There has been a slight change in the organizational side of the medical and public health units. This change has aimed at the amalgamation of medical and public health functions at the district level. A Government Circular no IIA3-1-43 of 1958-189, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1959, mentioned that the posts of Civil Surgeons in the district were converted into posts of Senior Executive Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons with the result that in this district the Senior Executive Medical Officer is

responsible for the efficient implementation, supervision and control of all public health measures, preventive as well as curative.

The Senior Executive Medical Officer is assisted by Deputy Superintendent, Sadar Hospital, three Medical Officers and one Lady Doctor at Dhanbad Sadar Hospital. Besides, there are thirteen State dispensaries and each is under the charge of one Medical Officer.

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT-OLD HISTORY.

Records of registration of documents from the year 1850 were available in the Sadar Record Room of Manbhum district and had been cursorily looked into. Dhanbad (also spelt Dhanbad earlier) and previous to that Gobindpur was a part of Manbhum and a number of these old records refer to the present Dhanbad district as well. The history of and area is not a mere narration of the political events. The registrations of assurance throw some light on the prosperity or adversity of the common man, which is as much a part of history.

These records are classified mainly under two heads, viz., records to be preserved permanently and records to be preserved for 50 years only. The former relates to land and other instruments like will, authority to adopt, bonds, agreements or contracts, etc., and the latter relates to records of thumb-impressions and records of power-of-attorney.

From the old records it appears that the registration of documents used to be held with sanctity. The actual hours of presentation of the documents and the completion of registration of the documents and the examination of the attesting witness on solemn affirmation bear testimony to this fact. This sanctity imposed on registration probably imbibes its origin to the act of *sampradan* (giving away) of *kanya* (daughter), *bhumi* (land) and *go* (cow) traceable from the Vedic age. The system of *sampradan*, the mantras of which are recorded denoting the *tithi*, *paksha*, month, etc., and the particulars of the donor with his *gotra*, etc., was followed to a great extent in the registration of the old assurances. This sense of sanctity is presumably due to the fact that '*bhumi*' (land) is the symbol of *matrika* (i.e., mother). With the development of the society the custodianship of these assurances from the *nripati* (the king) and his representative the *Brahmin* (priest) came to the *badsha* and the *quazi* in the Mohammadan period and to the East India Company and the Judges appointed under the Company.

From these old records it appears that since the enactment of Act XXXVI on the registration of documents in 1793 till the year 1860, the 'Judges' in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Howrah, etc., in the Suba of Bengal-Bihar and Orissa and the 'Principal Assistant Commissioner' in this district functioned as the Registrar of Deeds. From 1861 to 1862 this was the function of the Judge officiating as Registrar

of Deeds in other districts and of the First Class Deputy Commissioner in this district. From 1863 to 1865 the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum was the Registrar of Deeds. After the enforcement of Act XVI of 1864 the Deputy Commissioner as the Registrar of Deed had under him from 1865 some officers designated as Sub-Registrars.

About 300 original *ammokhtarnamas* (i.e., power of attorney), some original duplicates of deeds of conveyance and gift relating to the years 1857 copies of registered deeds appeared to have been systematically preserved. The above original documents of 1857 to 1864 are all written on hand-made papers in Bengali and all endorsements in English. The certificates as regards stamp duty and the registration fees paid appear in the records from 1866. In 1862 the spelling appears as 'Purulia'. The previous records shew it's spelling as 'Poorooleah'. The total number of documents registered during these years appears to be between four to five hundred in the year till 1866. Most of the documents registered during these years appear to be *ijara*, deeds of sale, bond and mortgages. The small number of registrations testifies to the fact that registration had no bearing on the economic conditions of the people. The people did not have much necessity to part with their lands and the common man was happy. The reasons of this may be attributed to (a) cheap and simple living, (b) non-use of natural resources, (c) rich outturn of lands due to natural drainage and fertility of the soil.

The later socio-economic changes and the marginal utility of land rendered registration as an important economic factor.

Registration of assurances reflected, in a way, the social-economic changes and slowly became the index of rural economy. The documents conveyed the throbs of the simple villagers. They mostly depended on these lands and they only under unavoidable circumstances transferred or alienated these lands to meet their bare of common needs or any extra need. In the old records accepting the documents of lease granted by the *zamindars* to the *raiya*s (which stopped due to the abolition of *zamindars*), a very negligible percentage of the total registrations would come under registration at 'will' only. The failure of crop, viz., paddy and lac the principal agricultural products, a slump in coal industry, any epidemic, freak of nature and high prices of the bare necessities of life have often contributed to the increase in registration. The figures in Table 'A' cover the figures of Manbhum district including Dhanbad from 1935 to 1951. The figures could not be separated from Dhanbad district but, nevertheless, have their relevancy. They give the total number of registration in the district and the receipts from registration and other fees, expenditure over the maintenance of the registration establishment and other allied charges and the surplus and the prices of food grains, viz., rice, pulses, *mahua*, lac, salt, wheat and coal. These are actual prices obtained from the body of the

registrations and the local markets and are systematically maintained in the note books of the Registering Officers. Table 'B' will show the percentage of sale, mortgage, lease and others. It will be seen that the incidence of registration has gone up tremendously. From an average of 18 thousand during 1935 to 1938 it went up to an average of 47 thousand during 1950-51 and also 1952. It will be noticed how the increase in registration has run parallel to the increase in rates of prices of food grains and other bare necessities. Some other agencies are also partly responsible for this increase. These are: The introduction of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Amendment Act, 1938 and its further amendment in 1948. The enforcement of the Bihar Money-lenders Act in 1938 and its subsequent amendment in 1945 helped to increase the percentage of sale against a decrease in the percentage of mortgages. The abrupt increase in registration in 1943 was due to the famine in the district for a total failure of crop.

It is significant that the Sub-Registry Office at Gobindpur was established as early as in 1865 and had preceded the office at Manbazar (1872), Raghunathpur (1876), Barabazar (1880) and Jhalda (1899)-places now in Purulia district of West Bengal. The Sub-Registry Office at Chas was opened in 1898 but this was abolished in 1926. The Sub-Registry Office was opened at Dhanbad in 1908 when the office at Gobindpur was abolished. These facts are mentioned here to show how the reaction of the common people was indicated in the opening of the offices for the registration of assurances.

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TABLE "A"\*

Year	Total no. of registration	Total no. of registration and other fees	Total expenditure	Surplus	Seers per rupee				Price per maund.							
					Rice	Dal .	Oil.	Wh eat.	salt	Cole.	Mahum.	Lac.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
		Rs	Rs	Rs					R a s.	a s.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	a s.
1935	18,596	40,044	23,615	26,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936	20,575	49,894	24,209	25,685	15	7½	2	8½	3	0	0	5	1	2	8	8
1937	16,852	47,916	25,278	22,638	15	7½	2	8½	3	0	0	5	1	4	8	8
1938	15,575	42,205	22,625	19,580	14½	7	2	9	3	4	0	5	1	0	7	0
1939	26,466	54,953	24,860	30,093	11	7	2	8	3	8	0	4	1	4	11	0
1940	32,258	62,049	25,299	36750	10½	7	2½	7	4	0	0	4	1	4	12	0
1941	35,989	65,882	26,326	39,554	7½	7	2	7½	5	7	0	6	1	8	15	0
1942	38,878	78,616	25,485	53,133	6½	5½	1½	5½	8	0	0	0	1	4	27	0
1943	59,836	1,14,975	34,327	80,648	2½	2½	1¼	2½	6	0	1	0	2	8	35	0
1944	41,574	1,21,970	35,477	86,493	3	2½	¾	2½	6	8	1	4	4	0	40	0
1945	40,855	1,40,050	44,175	96,934	3	2½	¾	2½	8	8	1	4	6	0	40	0
1946	42,461	1,54,711	52,543	1,02,168	2½	2½	¾	2	8	0	1	3	6	0	45	0
1947	40,096	1,53,732	49,604	1,04,128	2½	1½	1-6	2½	8	0	1	4	7	0	50	0
1948	42,119	1,73,406	54,123	1,19,283	2½	1½	½	1½	8	0	1	7	10	8	48	0
1949	39,237	3,20,013	62,993	1,57,020	2-6	1½	7ch.	1½	8	0	1	9	7	8	54	0
1950	48,370	2,49,341	66,772	1,82,567	1½	1-6	6ch.	1½	8	0	1	10	8	12	55	0
1951	47,631	2,56,414	76,268	1,80,006	2	1-12	8ch.	1¼	8	0	1	9	11	0	60	0

\* The figure are for Meanbhum district including Dhanbad(P.C.R.C.)

TABLE "B"  
*Percentage of different transactions\**

Year				Percentage of sale	Mortgage	Lease.	Other
1936	..	..	..	12	18	46	24
1937	..	..	..	13	17	47	23
1938	..	..	..	14	13	49	24
1939	..	..	..	40	16	32	12
1940	..	..	..	47	16	20	17
1941	..	..	..	48	18	24	10
1942	..	..	..	47	18	23	12
1943	..	..	..	49	18	23	10
1944	..	..	..	44	18	28	10
1945	..	..	..	45	19	29	7
1946	..	..	..	43	20	28	9
1947	..	..	..	40	20	32	8
1948	..	..	..	41	20	33	6
1949	..	..	..	44	24	29	3
1950	..	..	..	47	26	23	4
1951	..	..	..	50	23	23	4

### PRESENT REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Indian Registration Act of 1908, the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 and other allied Acts are in force in the Registration Offices.

The Sadar Sub-Registrar, Dhanbad is the departmental head of the Registration Department under the immediate administrative control of the District Registrar, i.e., Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad. The Inspector-General of Registration, Patna is the head of the department. There is no sub-registry subordinate office in the district.

The Sub-Registrar deals with the registration of documents within his jurisdiction.

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\* Refers to the district of Manbhum including Dhanbad. (P.C.R.C)

The Sadar Sub-Registrar assists the Deputy Commissioner in supervising the work of the Sub-Registry Office in the district. The Sadar Sub- Registrar's Office at the headquarters of the district has got a big record room where there are many old registers and indices. Registers and books contain copies of document registered since 1800 A.D. Strict secrecy with regard to the contents copied in the register books is maintained as in doing so it yields good income to the Government in the shape of searching and copying fees.

The statistics below would show the number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure of the district from 1950 to 1961:1 –

Year.	Documents registered.	Receipt in rupees.	Expenditure in rupees.
1950	12,465	73,630	12,932
1951	12,741	74,576	12,687
1952	13,745	76,996	14,775
1953	13,325	77,416	14,482
1955	11,058	59,642	13,609
1954	11,676	62,119	14,668
1955	12,081	74,961	14,111
1956	14,023	87,496	23,299
1957	18,410	1,09,482	87,430
1968	17,231	1,12,501	21,652
1969	15,799	1,28,975	21,682
1960	16,187	1,24,869	23,837

The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1938 has a bearing in the registration of the documents under various changes from time to time. The landlord's registration fee had increased by leaps and bounds since the introduction of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1938. The rise and fall in the number of registration of documents is a good index for the economic trends of the district.

The Money-lender's Act came into force since 1938, authorising the Registering Officer to grant licenses. The total number of licenses issued to the money lenders is 379 during 1960-61.

The District Sub-Registrar is the Marriage Officer under the Special marriage Act, 1954.

By notification no A/K3-104/56-R-1343, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1956, issued by the Government of Bihar, Revenue Department (Registration Section) and by an amendment passed by the parliament, the system of mentioning caste in the body of the documents has been abolished. All the registering Officers are required by an order of Government to pass an examination in the tribal languages.

The Officers of the Registration Department are recruited by the Bihar Public Service Commission after passing the competitive examination and they are confirmed in their appointment after passing the department are examination . Under Government Orders the Pfficer of the fepartment are eligible for appointment as Honorary Magistrates and deputy Collections. The Sub-Registrars may also be employed in connection with other duties with the permission of the District Registrar subject to the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

#### DISTRICT MINING OFFICE.

The department was created in 1952. The Distrect Mining Officer with his headquarter at Dhanbad is the administrative head of the department. He is under the Control of Director of Mines and Geology with his headquarters at patna.

The main function of the department is to realise rent and royalty from the mines vested under the State of Bihar in accordance with the provision of Bihar land Reforms Act, 1950.

Secondly, the department settles the free area relating to minerals with party.

Leases are generally granted for a period of thirty years in case of Schedule A Mineral, viz. (coal, iron-ore, etc.) and for a period of twenty years in case of minerals other than mentioned in Schedule A.

The Statement below shows the realisation of rent and royalty from 1957-58 to 1961-62:-

<b>Year.</b>			<b>Collection in rupees.</b>
<b>1957-58</b>	..	..	<b>7,96,817.88</b>
<b>1958-59</b>	..	..	<b>6,86,234.89</b>
<b>1959-60</b>	..	..	<b>76,893.99</b>
<b>1960-61</b>	..	..	<b>13,13,121.15</b>
<b>1961-62</b>	..	..	<b>16,21,350.58</b>

Secondly, 568 leases have been granted by the ex- landlords of the district and six leases have been granted by the State Government from 1957-58 to 1961-62. Propecting license is granted for a period of one year or two years. This is only to prospect the area in order to know whether mineral exists in the area or not.

#### FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Forest Department of Manbhum Division was created in 1946 consisting of the entire Manbhum district. In November, 1956, it was shifted to Dhanbad with jurisdiction over entire Dhanbad district. The department is under the administrative control of one Division Forest Officer, who is in charge of the A forestation Division also. He is under the direct control of the Conservator of Forests with his headquarters at Hazaribagh.

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There are three ranges located at Topchanchi, Tundi and Chas. Each forest Range is manned by a Forest Ranger. A forest Range in turn is composed of several beats each of which is in charge of a forester. There are 11 beats in the district. Under a beat there are a number of sub-beats manned by forest Guards. In this district there are 55 sub- beats.

The details regarding revenue derived from Forest department have been given in the section "forests" of "Agriculture and Irrigation" chapter, Dhanbad.

### INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES OFFICE.

The office was established in 1955 at Dhanbad. The inspector of factories is the administrative head of the office. He is under the administrative control of chief Inspector of factories, with his head quarters at Ranchi, who in his turn, is controlled by the Labour Commissioner with his headquarters at Patna. About 571 factories are registered under Bihar Factories Act, 1948 employing 30,435 persons.

The organizational patterns of the following departments have been discussed in the chapter 'Law, Order and justice', Dhanbad. They are listed below:-

- (1) Police Department.
- (2) Jail Department.
- (3) Anti-corruption.
- (4) Radio and Wireless Stations.

### UNIFIED MINORE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Minor Irrigation Schemes include *bundhs*, tanks and *ahars* as well as repairs to old minor irrigation works. These minor irrigation works were carried out by three agencies, one under the Revenue department, the second by Agriculture Department and the third by the Community Development department. To avoid overlapping, the unified minor irrigate on section has been set up which looked after all schemes. This agency was created in January, 1960 under one Executive Engineer. He is under the administrative control of Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad and the chief Engineer, Unified Minor Irrigation with headquarters at Patna.

### DISTRICT ELECTION OFFICE.

This is one of the Deputy Commissioner's offices. This department was established in 1948 when Dhanbad was a sub-district. For the purpose of election, this office was treated as a district level department. In 1956 it was established in a full; fledged manner. The district Election Officer is the head if this department. The two Election Supervisors who are in charge of Sadar and Baghmara subdivisions assist him. For administrative control the District Election Officer is under the Chief Election Officer, Patna.

**STAMPS.**

This is another Deputy Commissioner's secretariat. The treasury Officer is the head of this department. There is no Sub-Treasury Office in the district because there is state Band of India at Dhanbad where money transactions are carried out.

The statement below supplied by Treasury Office, Dhanbad will give the receipts from the sale of stamps:-

Year		Non-judicial in rupees.	Judicial in rupees.
1956-57	..	9,09,093	2,98,655
1957-58	..	10,11,552	3,00,733
1958-59	..	Not available	Not available
1959-60	..	17,31,691.24	3,56,937.79
1960-61	..	15,25,023.47	3,76,296.72
1961-62	..	16,69,849.00	4,10,678.05

**SUPPLY AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.**

The Supply and Commerce Department at district level was created in 1956. the District Supply Officers with headquarters at Dhanbad is in charge of the district and is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

The District Supply Officer is assisted by two Assistant Supply Officers in the two subdivisions of the district under the administrative control of the respective Subdivisional Officers. Besides, there are eight Supply Inspectors in the district at different points, i.e., in urban and rural areas to supervise the fair distribution of cement, coal and other controlled commodities. The main function of the department is to enforce the orders and to look to the proper distribution of essential commodities particularly under Government control amongst the consumers.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The District Inspector of Weights and Measures is the administrative head of the department. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad and the Divisional Inspector of Weights and Measures with headquarters at Ranchi who in his turn is under the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures with headquarters at Patna. Two Subdivisional Inspectors posted at Sardar and Baghmara subdivisions with headquarters at Dhanbad assist the District Inspector. Their duty is to verify the weights and weighing instruments used for trade purposes. They have to visit the markets, hats, mines and factories and seize unauthorized weights and seers and insist on proper weights and measures being used and to sponsor prosecutions, if necessary.

DIRECTORATE OF PROJECT LANDS AND REHABILITATION,  
DHANBAD.

During the Third Five-Year Plan a number of heavy industries are being established in the Chotanagpur Division. The Heavy Engineering Corporation have been entrusted with the responsibility of establishment of three large units near Ranchi, namely, the Heavy Machine Building Plant, the Foundry Forged Plant and the Heavy Machines Tools Plant. The State Government's own High Tension Insulator Project is also located at Ranchi. A large Steel Plant is proposed to be set up in Bokaro area. A number of medium and small industries are bound to develop round about this Steel Plant for the supply of refectories and the consumable stores to the Steel Plant as also the manufacture of small components, spare parts, etc. required by the Steel Plant. The Government of India has issued a licence to the Tata to set up an alloy and Tool Steel Plant in Adityapur area. The Atomic Energy Commission of the government of India have decided to undertake mining of uranium ores in the district of Singhbhum and also to set up a factory near Ghatshila for the processing of ores. The Indian Copper Corporation has been given a licence by the Government of India to undertake manufacture of electrolytic copper. The Hindustan Steel L.td, and the National coal Development Corporation have decided to set up a number of coal washeries in the Bokaro-Chandrapura-Dugda-Kargali belt for washing inferior grades of coal so as to make them suitable for use in the Steel Plants and other heavy industries. The largest Thermal Power Station of the State is being set up at Patratu.

These developments are bound to create new problems in the field of land acquisition, rehabilitation of families to be displaced by acquisition of land for these heavy industries, town and country planning, co-ordination in the various private sector companies as also between the various departments of State Government and liaison work with the host of private entrepreneurs who are anxious to set up ancillary industries in the Ranchi-Bokaro and Adityapur areas. A temporary post of Director, Project Lands and Rehabilitation, for Chotanagpur Division was created in 1962 with headquarters at Dhanbad to work under the Commissioner of Chotanagpur and devote his time and energy to the following duties:-

- (1) He will be responsible for acquisition of land in Hazaribagh and Dhanbad districts for the Bokaro Steel Plant and associated industries and rehabilitation of families to be displaced by such acquisition.
- (2) He will exercise supervision over the continuing rehabilitation problems and land acquisition operations for the Heavy Engineering Projects near Ranchi.

- (3) He will also deal with land acquisition and rehabilitation problems of Ramgarh-Patraty Plateau where the thermal Power Station is under construction and where an industrial area is being developed.
- (4) He will exercise general supervision over the land acquisition and rehabilitation work appertaining to Adityapur area.

It was felt that the preparatory stages of the Bokaro Steel Project would be difficult and, therefore, it was decided that the Director, Project Lands and Rehabilitation, would devote his entire time exclusively to the problems of Bokaro Steel Project and he should not be entrusted with work regarding Ranchi- Adityapur and Patratu areas for the time being.

The Director has two wings under his, viz., Land Acquisition Section and Rehabilitation Section.

For the Land Acquisition Section which is under the administrative control of Revenue Department of the State Government, the director has one Special Land Acquisition Officer, three Additional Land Acquisition Officers an Assistant Engineer.

For the Rehabilitation Section which is under the Industries Department of the State Government, he has one Deputy Director and three Assistant Directors.

The work done so far is as follow:-

Land Acquisition section—The lands to be acquired in connection with the Bokaro Steel Project are covered by three different notifications issued in the years 1956, 1961 and 1962. the field work in respect of all the villages notified is almost complete excepting a few villages. The Government orders under section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act have been obtained in case of most of the villages covered by 1956 notification. In the case of notified villages in 1961 the Government orders under section 7 are pending for want of execution of agreement by the Hindustan finalized and sent to the State Government for according sanction. The rate reports of the rest will also finalised quickly.

The statement showing the details of the total number of villages and total acreage to be acquired, for the fourth Steel Plant to be sited at Marafari, P.s- Chas (although called Bokaro Steel Plant) is as follows:-

District .		No.of villages.	Areas.
	1956 Notification.		
1.Dhanbad	.. ..	19 (3 part)	14,520.32
2.Hazaribagh	.. ..	25 (5 part)	29,623.59
		-----	-----
	Total ..	44 (8 part)	44,143.91

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District.	No. of villages.	Area.
	1961 Notification.	Acres.
1. Dhanbad ..	.. 18 (4 part)	14,569.68
2. Hazaribagh ..	.. 11 (2 part)	6,457.14
	-----	-----
	Total 29 (6 part)	21,026.82
	-----	-----
	1962 Notification.	
1. Dhanbad ..	.. 1	89.00
	1962 Notification (Rehabilitation).	
1. Dhanbad ..	.. 10	641.92
		-----
	Grand Total ..	65,901.65
		-----

N.B- The above figures do not include the acreage to be notified and acquired for the construction of Garga Dam Reservoir by the Hindustan Steel, Limited and construction of Marshalling Yard by the Railway authorities.

Scheme of Rehabilitation-An outline of Rehabilitation Scheme has been submitted to the Government for their approval, which is awaited. Displaced persons have been defined as a person whose lands are being acquired in connection with the establishment of Bokaro Steel Plant, or a person dependent on his, and who by virtue of such acquisition gets displaced from his place of residence. A person having no residence in the area under acquisition will not be treated as displaced. The Rehabilitation Scheme envisages a survey of the displaced persons the following objects:-

- (1) Classification of each individual family as regards their means of livelihood and lands owned by them in the villages under acquisition or elsewhere.
- (2) Registration of every able bodied male member of families there of for registration to enable him to seek employment in the Bokaro Steel Project on a preferential basis.
- (3) Ascertaining the wishes of the family as to their requirements of rehabilitation.
- (4) Provision of community facilities or common amenities.

Rehabilitation sites have been tentatively selected at villages Chas, Kandra, Khamarbendi, Bhawanipur, Jamgoria, Gopidih, Dhandawar, Gopalpur, Bhuiyadwarika, Bamundwarika, Kumri, Partand, Chakulia, Jogidih and Dewanganj in Dhanbad district and some villages in Hazaribagh district. Some of these villages have been notified vide under section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act

And action is being taken to get other villages also similarly notified. Action is being taken to file requisitions for acquisition of private lands in these villages. The question to transfer of forestlands to the extent of about 1,000 acres is also under consideration. Government land on compact blocks are not available and hence the necessity of acquisition of private lands and transfer of forest lands is realised.

The Rehabilitation Scheme provides that every family would be given homestead land to the extent of double the existing plinth areas of their houses subject to a minimum of 5 decimals and maximum of 1.5 acres. A scale for allotment of land has been recommended. The displaced persons will have to pay for the lands allotted to them. It has been recommended that the price charged should be at a rate including solatium which he got as compensation for acquisition of their homestead lands or actual cost of acquisition of the land for rehabilitation whichever is the lower. The rehabilitation Scheme envisages provision of roads, schools, community halls, setting apart lands for temples, mosques, places of worship, cremation ground and grave-yards, wells (both kachha and pucca) tanks and shops. These community facilities would be provided for by the State Government fully. In cases of temples, mosques, Places of worship, cremation ground grave-yards, the scheme envisages that these facilities would be provided out of compensation money paid for the existing units in the different villages and only extra fund will be provided by the State Government. Charges incurred on account of transporting families to the rehabilitation sites have also been provided. The shifting costs will be a part of the award under the Land Acquisition Act. Provision has also been made to help people in erection of temporary structures and a sum of Rs. 100 per family has been recommended. The scheme does not envisage construction of house by the Directorate and it has been suggested that displaced persons should build their own houses. It has been recommended that loans may be given to the displaced persons under the Rural Housing Scheme and Low income Group Housing Schemes. The scheme also envisages supply of building materials like G.C. sheets and asbestos sheets, cement, bamboos, *Salballahs*, etc., on payment. The scheme has also recommended help under Weavers Housing scheme. It has also been recommended that the lands given by the rehabilitation Directorate and house constructed there on should be treated as security for purposes of the loans and the condition of furnishing a non-encumbrance certificate may be dispensed with. It has also been recommended that the order of settlement of land by the Rehabilitation Directorate should be considered proof enough of the land belonging to the displaced persons.

The scheme also envisages that preference should be given to displaced persons for allotment of shops and for employment in the project.

It has been indicated by M/s. Hindustan Steel, Ltd., that they would not require lands notified in 1956 to the west of Chandrapura-Muri Railway line. The present indications are that all villages notified in year 1961 and some eight villages more that are required for the Garga Dam Reservoir would be required by the Bokaro Steel project. About 3,000 acres of land will be required for the Railway Marshalling Yard. According to present indications 37 villages of Dhanbad district and 25 villages of Hazaribagh district would be acquired for the Bokaro Project. The site for the Marshalling Yard is yet to be indicated by M/s Hindustan Steel, Ltd. According to the present indications M/s. Hindustan Steel, Ltd. Would require 42,500 acres of land inclusive of 3,000 acres of land required for the Marshalling Yard. There are 8,559 families with 50,795 population in these villages which are likely to be affected. These figures, of course, do not include any Marshalling Yard.

As Government has not yet approved the broad outline of the rehabilitation scheme, detailed village wise scheme have not been prepared. The present indication suggests about 6,000 acres of land as required rehabilitation persons.

#### **Bihar Restriction of Uses of Land Act.**

This Directorate also exercises the functions of the District Magistrate under the Bihar Restriction of Uses of land Act, 1948 so far notifications have been issued in respect of 31 villages of Hazaribagh district and 19 villages of Dhanbad district. Notifications actually declaring these villages as controlled areas are expected to be issued shortly.

#### **GENERAL GOVRTNMRNT DEPARTMENT.**

##### *Chief Mitting Asviser Office.*

Established in 1936 as Mines Adviser Office, the name was changed in 1958 to Chief Mitting Adviser Office.

There are two branches of this office, viz., Mitting Branch and the other Loco Coal Procurement and Inspection Branch.

The Chief Mining Adviser is the administrative head of the office. The office is now attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment in Government of India. The Chief Mining adviser has under him one Mining Adviser , one Assistant Mining Adviser, four Senior Inspectors of Loco Coal and ten Junior Inspecting Officers posted at Dhanbad.

The main function of mining Section is to see the proper implementation of the statutory obligations regarding safety of the railway track and loading accommodation to the colliery all over India, etc.

The main function of Loco Coal Section (1) procurement of coal on contract from different colliery for the use of locomotives.

And industries of All-India Railway; (2) distribution of coal procured to the different railways as to the requirements of each railway (3) to inspect whether proper coal is being loaded by the collieries on loco account and to rectify where necessary and (4) to study the reports of bad coal complained by the different railway and take remedial measures to stop recurrence of future loading of bad coal .

*Divisional Superintendent Office (Railways), Dhanbad.*

Dhanbad Transportation Division was set up in 1946 with Dhanbad as headquarters. The Divisional Superintendent (Transportation) was made directly responsible to the General Manger through the Head of Departments for all transportation work in Dhanbad area including co-ordination of the working of the Transportation Department with other departments, and he has been delegated with powers of a Divisional Superintendent in all matters relating to operation and establishment in Dhanbad area.

Dhanbad Transportation Division consist of –

- (1) Grand Chord- Pradhankhanta Railway Station to Manpur Railway Station.
- (2) Coal areas in Dhanbad district.
- (3) Barakakana loop-Gomoh to Barwadih including Patratu Damodar branch serving Karanpura National Development Corporation Coalfield.

Dhanbad Transportation Division covers 345 route miles with 61 stations, 13 bloc huts, one flag station, seven loco sheds and two control offices.

The Divisional Superintendent is the administrative head of the office. He is assisted by the following set of officers of the Division:-

- (1) Divisional Operating Superintendent (Transportation).
- (2) Divisional Operating Superintendent (General).
- (3) Divisional Mechanical Engineer (Power).
- (4) Divisional Mechanical Engineer (Construction and Works).
- (5) Divisional Superintendent of Tele-communication-Engineering.
- (6) Coal Area Superintendent.
- (7) Two Assistant Operating Superintendents (Transportation ).
- (8) One Assistant Operating Superintendent (General)
- (9) Divisional Mechanical Engineer (Planning)
- (10) Assistant Coal Area Superintendent.
- (11) Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Plannig).
- (12) Assistant Electrical Engineer.

In order to have a better co-ordination in the work of the division, a full fledged divisional organization is now being set up at Dhanbad which will have one Divisional Personnel Officer, one Divisional Accounts Officer one Divisional Personnel Officer, one Divisional Accounts Officer, one Divisional Commercial Superintendent and one Divisional Superintendent for Tele- communication Engineers Of these only Divisional Superintendent of Tele- communication-Engineering has been posted at Dhanbad and the rest are still in Asansol in West Bengal.

***Bokaro Steel Project Office.***

It was established in 1961 at Dhanbad. This is a Central Government undertaking. There is one Land and Estate Officer of Additional District Magistrate's rank. Below him there are one Assistant land and Estate Officer and one Assistant Settlement Officer.

The main function of the department is to expedite the land acquisition work and liaison work with the State Department.

Under notification no 9059-r dated 10<sup>th</sup> August 1956, the target for acquisition of lands was 14,529,32 acres in chas police station in Dhanbad district.

There is also a proposal under notification no. 9505-R dated 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1961 to acquire more land in addition to 1956 notification.

At present (1962) the project has constructed a guesthouse in village Harla and also an airstrip in an area of 221.19 acres of land in chas police station. The work is an initial stage and lands are being acquired for the different purposes.

***Central excise***

This is a Central Government Department established in 1943 at Dhanbad. The Deputy Superintendent is the administrative head of the department at district level. The immediate controlling officer of the Deputy Superintendent of Central Excise at Dhanbad is the Superintendent of Central Excise with headquarters at Ranchi. The Superintendent is under the administrative control of Assistant Collector of Central Excise with headquarters at Ranchi. He in his turn is controlled by the Collector of Central Excise with his headquarter at Pantna.

There are two ranges in the district, viz., Dhanbad and Sindri. There are five Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise. Their Inspectors are posted at Dhanbad and two at Sindri. The Sub-Inspectors are posted at Dhanbad.

The chief function of the department is to look after the proper collection of excise duty levied by the Central Government from time to time.

The statement supplied by Central Excise Department, Dhanbad will show the Excise Revenue realization from the district during 1959-60 to 1961-62.

Name of commodities.	1957-58 in rupees.	1958-59 in rupees.	1959-60 in rupees.	1960-61 in rupees.	1961-62 in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Silver	26,631.89	20,273.20	27,436.21	29,335.74	38,335.88
2. Motor spirit	1,251.58	1,136.92	3,708.80	42,951.83	21,319.27
3. Paints	34,859.98	34,302.16	60,379.57	33,301.85	22,322.16
4. V.N.E. Oil	87,328.92	73,427.90	80,591.02	78,036.83	6,389.17
5. Tobacco	11,26,528.60	9,28,767.47	8,28,307	7,99,614.81	7,59,005.85
6. Glass	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,139.00	2,20,482.13
7. Radio	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,457.80
8. Cement	Not available	58,59,268.00	67,17,153.00	61,82,832.00	61,37,124.20

### *Regional Labour Commissioner's Office*

The Chief Labour Commissioner at Delhi has under him two Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners, a Welfare Adviser, four Assistant Labour Commissioners and seven Regional Labour Commissioners at Bombay, Calcutta, Dhanbad, Manpur, Madras, Nagpur and Vishakhapatnam, 50 Conciliation Officers and 120 Labour Inspectors and 10 Junior Labour Inspectors.

The Regional Labour Commissioner at Dhanbad has under him five Conciliation Officers four at Dhanbad and one at Hazaribagh. For the purpose of conducting inspection of Central undertakings, Railway establishments and many other Central sphere undertakings the Regional Labour Commissioner has 23 Labour Inspectors and four Junior Labour Inspectors.

The names of Central undertakings which are under the jurisdiction of Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad are given below:-

- (a) 600 coal mines, (b) 590 mica mines, (c) 1,500 railway stations (d) 300 Bank and Insurance Companies having branches in more than one station Central Public Works Department Contractors establishments, major ports and oil fields and civilian employees employed in different establishments.

The function of the department is given below:-

- (1) Collection of information regarding wages rents and other candidates.
- (2) Administration of following labour laws and regulations:-
  - (1) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
  - (2) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
  - (3) Employment of Children Act, 1938.
  - (4) Industrial disputes Act, 1947.
  - (5) Coal Mines Bonus Schemes Act 1948.
  - (6) Hours of Employment Regulation.
  - (7) To carry out enquiry for the breach of code of discipline.
- (3) Enforcement of Awards of the Tribunals and Conciliation agreements.
- (4) Verification of the membership of the labour union affiliated to All-India Trade Union Organization.

The function of the Central Industrial Relation Machinery is to secure industrial peace by persuasion and conciliation.

The institutions provided for prevention and settlements of industrial disputes are—

- (a) Works Committee consisting of the representatives of the employers and workmen,
- (b) Conciliation Officers,
- (c) Conciliation Boards and Courts of Enquiry,
- (d) Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal and National Tribunal.

To minimize disputes and difference arising between them and the administration the industrial relations have generally been satisfactory.

### *Department of Mines in India.*

The headquarters of the Department of Mines in India is situated in Dhanbad. This department, which is responsible for the safe working of mines of all types and categories all over India, was formed in 1902 with a nucleus of officers drawn from the Geological Survey of India. The headquarters of the department was shifted to Dhanbad in 1908. The Chief Inspector of Mines is the administrative head of the department with his headquarters of the departments with his headquarters at Dhanbad. Below him, there are many officers, viz., Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines Regional Inspectors and Inspectors. The department is now attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment in Government of India, and is responsible for the administration of the Mines Act, 1952 which relates to the managements and control

of all types of mines ranging from stone, coal etc., to gold and diamonds and for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed therein it also enforces the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 the Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961 the Mines Rules, 1955 the Coal Mines Rescue 1959 etc., in respect of all the mines in India. This Department is the oldest Mining Department of the Government of India and till the formation of Stowing Board, the Coal Board the India Bureau of Mines etc., it acted as the technical adviser to the Government of India on all matters concerning the development of mineral industry in India.

The officers of the Development of Mines, besides carrying out routine periodical inspection of mines, investigate into all fatal and the important serious accidents, and into cases of explosions, inundations, fires, collapses, break downs etc., in mines. In case of such emergencies, they have often to take over control of the operations in the mines affected.

Where mines working become unstable the Inspectorate insists upon the provision of necessary protective measures. In cases of danger of an urgent and immediate nature, the inspectors of Mines have powers to prohibit the employment of persons in any mine or part thereof.

The Inspectorate also lays down the conditions of work beneath roads, rivers, reservoirs and other important surface features, etc., for multi-section workings, and for the reduction or extraction of pillars and for stopping operations in mines.

The Department of Mines also renders advice to other departments of the Governments and to mine owners, etc., regarding the safe development of mineral industry. The Inspectorate is also intimately and officially connected (with its officers acting as Chairman or as Members) with several important organizations connected with the mineral industry of India, including the Coal Board, the Technical Advisory Committee, the Fuel Research Advisory Board, the Mining Research Advisory Board, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Board, the various State Mining Boards, etc.

The Department of Mines also responsible for managing the various examinations held under the Mines Act, 1952 for the grant of Certificates of Competency for Mine Managers and Surveyors and for other Mine officials. Having, therefore, a vital interest in the subject of mining education in the country, the department is intimately connected with the various mining educational bodies, with the Chief Inspector of Mines acting as the President of the Executive Committee of the Indian School of Mines and as the Vice-Chairman of its Advisory Committee

and also as the President of the Joint Mining Education Advisory Board of Bihar and West Bengal. The Deputy Chief Inspector is the Chairman of the Coal Mines Rescue Station Committee and also the Chief Executive Officer for managing all mines rescue stations in India.

The department has also about 60 officers of senior grade on its cadre. Its works organized in ten Regional Offices situated at various centres of mining activity all over India. Specialist staff of the department consists of a Medical Inspectorate, and Electrical Inspectorate and a Mechanical Inspectorate, etc. Other staff at the headquarters is divided in several sections, such as surveying, statistical management, law, etc.

The Department of Mines publishes the monthly Coal Bulletin and the annual Indian Coal Statistics (containing statistics about employment, earnings, production, accidents, mechanization, etc., relating to all coal mines in India), Periodical lists of Coal Mines and of Metalliferous Mines containing names and addresses of mines of all types all over India and their owners, and the situation of these mines, an annual report about the working of Mineral Industry in India and various other types of brochures.

#### Income-Tax Department

Income tax is a Central subject. There are two circles, viz., Territorial and Colliery Circle. Both the circles are divided into two wards, i.e., Ward 'A' and Ward 'B'. There are four Income-Tax Officers, who are the administrative heads of each Ward.

#### Jurisdiction

(1) Territorial Circle: - The Income-tax Officer of Ward 'A' of Territorial Circle holds jurisdiction over Dhanbad Municipality, Jharia Mines Board of Health and Sindri. The jurisdiction of Ward 'B' of Territorial Circle extends to the rest of the whole of Dhanbad district.

(2) Colliery Circle: - The Income-Tax Officers of Colliery Circle extends over the entire district of Dhanbad dealing with colliery cases. The Income-Tax Officer of Ward 'A' of Colliery Circle extends over jurisdiction of Baghmara subdivision and the Income-Tax Officer of Ward 'B' holds the jurisdiction over entire Sadar sub-division excluding the cases of Ward 'A'.

In 1962 there were three Inspectors, one attached to Ward 'A' and the other attached to Ward 'B' and the third is attached with Colliery Circle with their headquarters at Dhanbad to assist the officers in their enquiry work.

The Controlling Officer of the Income-Tax Officers at Dhanbad is the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Southern Range, with his headquarter at Ranchi. He in his turn, is under the Commissioner of Income-Tax, with his headquarters at Patna whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of Bihar and Orissa Provinces.

For Wealth Tax purpose, in which income is also included, the Income-Tax Officer, with his headquarters at Dhanbad is himself the authority and he is controlled by the Commissioner of Income-Tax.

The figures relating to Wealth Tax, the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty-cum-Income-Tax with his headquarters at Ranchi is the controlling authority. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Collector of Estate Duty, Calcutta Range, with his headquarters at Calcutta. The figures of Estate Duty are not available in the department.

Regarding the appeals from the orders of the Income-Tax Officers, they lie with the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax with his headquarters to hear the appeals.

Statement of assessment and collection of Income-Tax along with the number of assesses of both the circles supplied by Income tax Department, Dhanbad, is given below for the last five years :-

Years	No. of Assesseees	Gross demand in rupees.	Net collection in rupees
1957-58	.. 5,082	56,04,000	37,43,000
1958-59	.. 5,375	57,03,000	35,62,000
1959-60	.. 5,246	59,02,000	39,84,000
1960-61	.. 5,632	57,72,000	40,37,000
1961-62	.. 5,303	50,72,000	29,75,000

#### Life Insurance Corporation

After nationalization of Life Insurance work the Life Insurance Corporation, India was set up and the Dhanbad branch was started in September, 1956. The Branch Office at Dhanbad has two development centres at Katras and Chirkunda and there is a Sub-office at Sindri under Jamshedpur Division. The Sindri Sub-office was started in March, 1959 and the Katras and Chirkunda Development Centres in 1961 and 1962 respectively. The Sindri Sub-office has been functioning as a Branch office directly under Jamshedpur Division. There is an Assistant Branch Manager (Development) at Sindri. The Katras and Chirkunda Development Centres are under Dhanbad Branch with an Assistant Branch Manager (Development). There are 33 Field Officers in Dhanbad Branch out of which 21 are directly under the Branch and six each are under Katras and Chirkunda Development Centres. Out of 21 Field Officers put under the Branch direct, six are posted at Jharia, one at Jorapokhar, one at Jogta, one at Kenduadih and 12 at Dhanbad proper. Out of 12 Field Officers placed under the Development centres, one is posted at Baghmara, five at Katras,

two at Nirsa, one at Maithon and three at Chirkunda. There are six Field Officers in the Sindri Sub-office which all are posted at Sindre proper. The Field Officers who have a specified area in their charge work through appointed village agents. These village agents work on commission basis calculated on the premiums paid on policies.

#### **Postal Department.**

The Postal Department including Telegraphs and Telephones is under the Central Government. There is one Superintendent of Post Offices with his headquarters at Dhanbad. He is directly under the control of the Post Master General., Bihar with his headquarter at Patna. The Superintendent of Post Offices is in the overall charge of the postal services in the district.

The jurisdiction of the Superintendent roughly extends over the whole of the district of Dhanbad. For administrative purposes and for running the service efficiently the entire Dhanbad Postal Division is subdivided into one subdivision, namely Dhanbad sub-division. The subdivision is under an Inspector of the rank of junior selection grade of the Postal Service. The headquarters of the Inspector is at Dhanbad.

The Dhanbad Post Office is the head post office. There are two types of sub-post offices, i.e., departmental and extra-departmental. The strength of the departmental sub-post offices is 40 and that of extra-departmental is two. In extra-departmental sub-post office part-time clerks are appointed where they get Rs. 75 per mensem. There; are 89 branch post-offices. The majority of the sub-post offices are served direct by rail communication with railway mail service and roads through mail runners serve a few.

The branch post offices are located at bigger villages.

#### **Central Mining Research Station Officer.**

This office was established in 1955 at Dhanbad. This is a research institution dealing with safety and efficiency in mining. The office is attached to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in Government of India. There is a Director who is the administrative head of the office. The officers subordinate to him are as follows: -

- (1) Deputy Director-1
- (2) Assistant Directors-3
- (3) Senior Scientific Officers, Grade I-9
- (4) Senior Scientific Officers, Grade II-9
- (5) Administrative Officer, Grade II-1
- (6) Junior Scientific Officers-15.

The details regarding Central Mining Research Station has been Discussed in "Education and Culture" chapter, Dhanbad.