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CITY OF PATNA

A Study

by

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P R E F A C E

Sometime late in 1968 Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General suggested to me the preparation of a monograph in the town series for the city of Patna. Collection of data for this work began in January, 1969. Since the grant available for collection of data was very meagre, the work had to be suspended after a few months. The work was again taken up in January, 1971. This time the data was collected as far as possible from all the different sources. By the end of the year the draft was nearly ready. In February, 1972 the Registrar General's office deputed a photographer at my request to photograph some of the landmarks in Patna for inclusion in the directory. The draft was submitted to the Deputy Registrar General in April, 1972. Towards the end of that year some comments were received and discussions were held with Dr. Roy Burman when he visited the Institute early in 1973. At Dr. Roy Burman's suggestions a seminar was held to discuss the developmental needs of Patna in February, 1974 at which a large number of problems were discussed. The seminar was held under the joint auspices of the Bihar State Planning Board and the A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies. One of the papers at the seminar contributed by Shri R. L. Bawa, Chief Town Planner, Bihar has been included in the appendix of the monograph. Since figures for 1971 census were available by this time, these have been included in the Directory. For other sections the data has not been altered since it would have meant doing the whole thing over again for which funds were not available.

In spite of its shortcomings, the monograph is a bold attempt to put down at one place all the relevant facts about various facets of life of Patna. I am deeply grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman for having encouraged me

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A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The history of the city of Patna goes back to hoary antiquity. There are various legends regarding its origin. One such legend, which is recorded in *Kathasarit-Sagar* and Hieun Tsang's *Travels*, is that it was created by a stroke of magic by Prince Putraka who named it in honour of his wife, the princess Patali. Be that as it may, there was a village called Patali situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Sone. It was at this place that King Ajatshatru of Magadh, who was at that time engaged in a bitter struggle against the Lichhavis of Vaishali built a fortress. It was about this time that the place was visited by Gautam Buddha who prophesied that the city would prosper in future, although it had to save itself from three dangers; fire, flood and internal feud. It was Udayi, a successor of Ajatshatru who transferred his capital from Rajgir to Pataliputra where he built a large city. The city was also known at about this time as Kusumpur or Pushpapur both meaning a city of flowers. From about that time to that of the Gupta emperors Pataliputra remained not only the capital of kingdom of Magadh but also the veritable cultural capital of India.

Megasthenese, the Ambassador of Selukus, was received by Chandragupta Maurya here. It was here that Kautilya, a statesman and exponent of Hindu polity, wrote his famous *Arthashastra*. The city hosted the second Buddhist council convened by Asoka. It was from here that Asoka sent to Ceylon his daughter Sanghmitra and son Mahendra. We have a very good account of the civic administration of the Pataliputra written by Megasthenese. It is said that the famous grammarian Panini lived in the court of the Nandas. There is more definite evidence that Patanjali lived at Pataliputra and officiated as a priest at a sacrifice performed by Pushyamitra, the Sunga King. Later Aryabhata, the famous mathematician and astronomer, propounded his scientific theories from this place.

The city faced numerous vicissitudes of fortune. King Kharavela of Orissa, during his invasion of Magadh, came up to the walls of Pataliputra. Later, it was ravaged by the Greeks. The city regained its importance with the accession

of Chandragupta I. The conquests of Emperor Samudragupta added to its glory. It was visited by the famous Chinese pilgrim Fahien who was struck by the beauty of its royal palaces and hospitals to which the ailing poor, the destitute and the crippled came to receive medicine as well as food and drink. After the decline of the Guptas, the city suffered from the repeated invasions of the Hunas. All that was left of that ancient city was a small town comprising 1,000 houses. Hieun Tsang came here and found it to be a city of ruins. Its monasteries, temples and stupas were in shambles.

For about a thousand years after the Guptas, the city of Patna was thrown into oblivion. It recovered some of the past glory when in 1541 A.D. Sher Shah constructed a fort on the banks of the Ganga in Patna City. It was from here that Akbar conducted his battles against the rebel Afghan chiefs of north Bihar. Towards the end of the 17th century, Azim-us-Shah, a grandson of Aurangzeb, was sent to Patna as its governor. He founded his capital at Azimabad (Patna City) and invested it with all the grandeur and magnificence associated with a Moghul court. Azimabad became a centre for the cultivation of poetry, music and other fine arts. It gave shelter to the painters who come from Mursidabad and later started what is known as the Patna Kalam or Patna school of painting.

Being located on the river bank, the city assumed great importance as most of the trade in those days was river-borne. Most of the European trading companies such as the British, the Dutch, the Due and the French opened their factories and agency houses in the city. In 1764, the city witnessed many bloody battles in its streets between the armies of East India Company and of Nawab Mir Kasim. In the middle of the 19th century it was the great centre of Wahabi movement. Patna played a vigorous part in the great revolt of 1857.

From 1858 to 1912 the city did not play any important part in the political and cultural life of the country. Rumbings of nationalist movement were, however, heard from time to time from the end of the 19th century. There was a persistent demand for the creation of a separate state of Bihar. In 1908, the first Bihar Provincial Conference was held under the presidentship of Sir Ali Imam. Hindus and

Muslims worked shoulder to shoulder in promoting common ideals to achieve freedom. The 27th session of the Indian National Congress was held at Patna. It was in that year that Bihar was separated from Bengal and Patna became the capital of the newly created province of Bihar and Orissa. Two years later, two eminent citizens of Patna, Maulana Mazhrul Haque and Sachchidananda Sinha were selected to be members of a delegation sent to England by the Congress to plead the case of India there.

The importance of Patna grew steadily from 1912 onwards. A High Court was built at Patna in 1916. The Patna University was found in 1917. During the non-cooperation movement, the Bihar Vidyapith was established as a centre of National education. It was here that in 1934 the Congress Socialist Party was born as a radical leftist wing of the Congress movement. During the 1942 movement there were numerous demonstrations in the town. On 11 August, 1942, a procession consisting mostly of students, marching towards the Secretariat, was fixed upon by the government resulting in the death of seven teenage boys. The place, where they fell, is marked by the Martyrs' memorial, a fine piece of sculpture by the late Devi Prasad Roy Choudhary.

Places of Interest

Patna, the capital of Bihar, is famous for its great antiquity. The city has always been the seat of intellectual and religious developments as well as political upheavals. A number of institutions and places of importance depict its glorious history and historic buildings, religious places and reservoirs buttress its claim.

Golghar—One of the most prominent and curious buildings of Patna is the old government granary known as the Gola or Golghar. It is a large brick building, standing at a plinth of two feet and nine inches, which forms a running platform of about five and half feet wide around the base of the dome. The dome resembles a beehive or the half of an egg in shape and is 96 feet high. It has four small doors, which now open outwards. The walls are 12 feet 9 inches thick. There are two spiral tops of the dome, where a small circular opening was left for pouring in grain. But the building, though specially erected after the great famine of

1770 for the provisional storage of cereals, is still used as a godown for government food grains. The space covered by this huge dome is 109 feet in diameter.

Patna Museum—The unearthing in 1912 of the twenty three centuries' old multipillared Mauryan palace at Kumharar, and the famous monastery of Nalanda roused unprecedented enthusiasm in the province. The need for a building which would house and preserve its priceless archæological treasures was keenly felt and this led to the formal establishment of Patna Museum in the year 1917. The exhibits were housed at first in the Commissioner's Bungalow but later on, shifted to the north wing of Patna High Court. The new building on Patna-Gaya Road, built in the Indo-Saracenic style, was opened in 1929. It is now a famous place for visitors and students of Indian art and archaeology.

The museum was enriched with the antiquities of Basadh (Vaishali) excavated by Dr. Spooner in 1911-12. The museum itself undertook excavation at Bulandibagh which yielded rich dividends. Some antiquities were unearthed in 1926 in the university campus, some others were excavated at Buxar and in Kankarbagh. The museum began to grow steadily with the acquisition of new finds from different parts of Bihar and also by purchase from other areas. The museum has a number of sections such as archæology, numismatics, geology, natural history, arms and ammunitions, painting and decorative arts, Rajendra gallery, Rahul Sankrityayan gallery and the Relic Room.

The museum is widely known in India and abroad for its rich collection of stone sculptures, architectural pieces, bronze images, Terracota figurines, pre-historic implements, copper plates, stone inscriptions, seals, jewelleryes, potteries, etc.

Among the stone sculptures, there is a life size standing figure known as Didarganj Yakshi having a fly whisk in her right hand. Made of chunar sandstone, it is very graceful and perfect. It has a mirror like polish all over the body. It was excavated in 1918 from a suburb of Patna on the banks of the Ganga. It belongs to the Mauryan period. Another find with similar lustre is a male torso from Lohanipur. Its head and feet are missing. It is a nude figure and bears close resemblance to early Jain images.

There are also a number of pillar capitals. The museum is considered to be the richest in Mauryan collections. We also find life size figures of Balaram, Eknama and Vasudeva of the late Sunga or early Kushan period forming a triad. They represent one of the earliest phases of Vaishnavism of which little is known from any other source in Bihar. They were discovered from Kauakol in Gaya district.

The museum contains some Gupta sculptures. From the Pala period we have a large number of sculptures in black basalt stone depicting Hindu and Buddhist gods and goddesses. We have interesting specimens of Gandhara sculptures which are rare in the museums of northern India. They reflect Hellenistic influence on Indian art that flourished in north-western India in the early centuries of the Christian era.

There is a large collection of terracota figures from Patna, Buxar, Vaishali and Bodh Gaya. We have also such figures from Mathura, Kausambi, Kusinagar and Sravasti. They depict the life of common people from Mauryan times to the Gupta period. Mauryan figurines from Bulandibagh present Magadhan belles in profusely rich ornaments and dresses. The female head from Buxar depicts the hair style of beauties from Bhojpur area.

The museum has a large number of metal images of the Eastern Indian school belonging to the Sunga, Kushan and early Gupta periods. The bronze images from Nalanda and Kurkihar present a panorama of Buddhist icons and a mature art tradition.

The copper implements that we have in this museum are from the Chotanagpur region and are dated as far back as second millenium B.C.

The 17,000 coins that we have in the museum cover the entire panorama of Indian history. Most of these are punch-marked coins which were used from the fifth-sixth centuries B.C. to second century B.C.

The Geology section has a 53 feet fossil tree which is unique in India. The Ethnology section has a rich collection of dresses and objects of use in Tibet. A number of paintings of the Patna School depicting the common life of the people

are also there. The Rajendra gallery contains the gifts received by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of India. In the Rahul Sankrityayan gallery, we find a large number of Tibetan cloth paintings which are collected by Pandit Rahul Sankrityayan from Tibet.

In Patna city we find many antiques and curios in the private collections of Diwan Bahadur Hira Lal Jalan. It is a unique one man collection and is housed in Qila House.

Kumharar—During 1892 to 1899, L. A. Waddell carried out some excavations at Kumharar which is situated at the outskirts of the town. Though some of his conclusions were fallacious, he disapproved the prevalent belief that Pataliputra was cut away by the Ganga. In the year 1912, D.B. Spooner of the Archaeological Survey of India re-excavated Kumharar with the financial aid provided by Sir Ratan Tata. All over the main site of excavation, he found ruined brick-walls which he ascribed to the Gupta periods. Below it, there was layer of strewn charcoal and black ashes, about one foot thick, which were innumerable fragments of polished sandstone pillars. These pillars, as it is said, stood 15 feet apart. Its discovery is one of the romances and tragedies of archæology. For the places where the regular rows of great pillars had stood were clearly revealed, but the pillars themselves had disappeared, sunk with their own weight into the alluvium, so deep that no boring can perhaps trace them. Only one of the pillars remains. It is believed that this massive pillar of sandstone is a sample of marvellous Mauryan craftsmanship.

Bulandibagh—In 1926-27 some excavations were made at Bulandibagh by J. A. Page and M. Ghosh. It resulted in the discovery of a wooden structure running from east to west for a distance of 450 feet. It took the form of a wooden wall, made of heavy wooden sleepers. These wooden sleepers were placed vertically in a double row with similar sleepers joining them horizontally at the bottom. It is surmised that the structure was a part of the wooden palisade mentioned by Megasthenese. At Gosain-Khanda, which is situated at a mile away from Bulandibagh, a similar structure was accidentally found in 1935. These remnants were in shattered order, viz.; vertical sleepers were capped by horizontal ones. The place Bulandibagh is about a furlong to the west of Kumharar.

These monuments clearly depict the glorious historical days of India as well as its achievement in fine arts and sculpture. Other important places, like Agam Kuan near Gulzarbagh, Harimandir in Patna City, Patandevi, Pathar-ki-masjid, etc. have political overtones. Of late, these places have acquired religious importance and people go there to offer prayers in order to supplicate and propitiate god.

One of such places is Agam Kuan. It is a large circular well (20'—2" in diameter), the walls of which are covered up about 20 feet above the ground level and are pierced by eight arched windows which are set apart from each other at intervals of some 7 feet 2 inches as measured through the arches and is 30 feet, 4 inches at the top. A shallow cornice-moulding encircles the well externally, which is otherwise plain. Over the windows on the east, west and north sides, narrow platforms have been corbelled out and two square holes are left in the brick-work beneath the platforms by means of which water may be drawn up.

Yuan Chwang, it is believed, identified this well with Asoka's Well, which is said to have contained fiery couldron for torturing hapless prisoners. According to this account, Asoka was converted to Buddhism after witnessing the escape of a Buddhist monk who was hurled into this furnace. It is said that the monk was found to have miraculously escaped, sitting on a lotus flower. The same legend, related to a torture, has been mentioned by Waddell in connection with a Jain priest of the adjoining temple of Sitala Devi. Its water has never been drunk. It is especially worshipped during the hot weather, which begins in the month of March, for four consecutive months. During these months, and especially on the 8th day of each month, throng of women and children come to this place to offer oblations which they throw into the well. They pray for protection against small-pox.

According to the local Brahmanical etymology, the *Agam Kuan* means 'the bottomless pit (*Agahan*)', though the word is never pronounced by the people themselves. The great antiquity of the pit or 'well' is undoubted. It is reported that there had been a custom according to which Mohammedan officials used to throw gold or silver, depending on the wealth of an individual. It seems to be a vestige of Asoka's well and its position here, between the palace

and old city and adjoining Tulasi Mandi—the implicit meaning of which is market place—is in keeping with the possibility that it was the site of the royal slaughter house or out-kitchen.

Patna Devi—Out of all the orthodox deities of the Hindu pantheon, the most popular is Kali, whose chief temple is in Patna City at Kalisthan near the Mangle's tank. In her various forms, she is worshipped by all Hindus at all times of the year. In the form of Durga, she is regarded as the tutelary goddess of the city and there are two old shrines under the name of Patna Devi, one of which is erected in the Chawk and the other in Alamganj. Under the form of Sitala, she is worshipped by all Hindus at the time of small-pox epidemic. Whenever there is a small pox epidemic a small part of ground near the patient's bed is smeared with cow-dung and fire is lit there on which 'ghee' is poured. A gardener is called in to sing songs in favour of Sitala and the patient is given sweetmeat and fanned with a neem twig, which is her favourite tree. The propitiation of Sitala is supposed to be the only remedy resorted to in an outbreak of small-pox.

Harmandir—Another shiren concerned with the Sikh, but which is frequented by the general public is the Harmandir. Every one is enchanted by its beauty and splendour. The sacred and holy place where Guru Gobind Singh, the last great spiritual leader of the Sikhs, was born is called Sri Takhat Harmandirji. Situated in one of the old quarters of Patna, once known as Kucha Farrush Khan, it is now popularly known as Harmandir gali. This most celebrated Sikh shrine in the eastern region is known as the second of the four great Thrones (*Takhats*) in the Sikh world.

The place where the present Harimandir stands, was originally called the *Haveli* of Salis Rai Jawhiri, who became the follower of Guru Nanak during his stay here in *Sambat* 1563. The most informative account of this famous shrine has come down from the pen of Charles Wilkins who visited this place in the year 1781. He wrote that the whole building forms a square of about 40 feet, raised about six or eight steps from the ground. The hall is in the centre, divided from 4 other apartments by wooden arches, upon the pillars of the same materials, all neatly

carved. The room is longer than it is broad. The floor was covered with neat carpet and furnished with 6 or 7 low desks, on which stood as many of the books of their law, and walls above the arches were hung with European looking-glasses in golden frames and pictures of Muslim princes and Hindu deities. A little room is situated at the left hand end of the hall in the Chancel, and is furnished with an altar covered with a cloth of gold, upon which was laid a round black sheild over a long, broad sword, and on either side a *Chowri* of peacock feathers, mounted in a silver handle. The altar was raised a little above the ground, in a declining position. Before it stood a low kind of throne plated with silver : above it were several silver flower pots and rose-water bottles, and on the left hand stood three small 'urns' which appeared to be copper, furnished with notches to receive the donations of the charitable. There stood also near the altar, on a low desk, a great book, of a folio size, from which some portions are daily read in their divine service. It was covered over with a blue mantle, on which were painted, in silver letters, some select passages of their law.

The original building of the Harmandir has undergone many changes ever since its very first construction. A devastating fire is said to have broken out in the beginning of the 19th century, doing considerable damage to the old edifice. The work of reconstructing the temple was undertaken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the illustrious ruler of Punjab. Ninety-three years later, another calamity befell this sacred edifice in the shape of the earthquake of 1934 which caused some of its portions to fall down. Construction of the present building was taken up in 1954 due to the collective efforts of Sikhs of our country. As the Harmandir was of great importance, its management was under the control of the India government headed by the Board of Revenue. But later on, the management of the shrine has been transferred to succeeding *mahanthas*, managers, or trustees, appointed by the District Judge, Patna, from time to time.

Among places of historical interest in Patna, mention may be made of its numerous mosques. The first of these mosques was built in 1449 by Sultan Hussain Shah, the Pathan ruler. The courtyard of the shrine was covered with coloured tiles of Gour and the prayer hall was adorned

with a carved doorway. Later on the mosque was repaired by a barber and is known as Begu Hajam's mosque. Its ruins can be seen east of Khajakalan ghat.

The mosque built by Emperor Sher Shah is an example of bold masculine architecture of the Afghan style. It is in Hajiganj. Mahabat Khan built the Masjid-Sangi in 1626 at Sultanganj. It is built entirely of stone and is popularly known as Pathar-ki-masjid. Another mosque built in this period was due to efforts of Saif Khan, husband of the eldest sister of Empress Mumtaj Mahal. It is known as Shahi masjid. It had a *madrassa* associated with it. The 'Chehal-Satoon' or the forty pillared hall stood behind the Shahi mosque. All traces of this building have disappeared. It was destroyed by Captain Knox, who took the city by assault. On the southern side of the road is the mosque built by Shaista Khan, Aurangzeb's general.

Near the tomb of Mir Afzal in the compound of the Bihar College of Engineering, is a small but graceful mosque where, according to an inscription, Emperor Farukhsiyar is said to have worshipped after his coronation in 1714.

The Didarganj mosque enshrines a footprint of the Holy Prophet. It has been maintained by grants that go back to three hundred years. It is said that the footprint was brought from Mecca by Sayed Noor Nakshi.

Gandhi Maidan—It spreads over an area of about 64 acres. It has now modern railings and a four-foot wide footpath with fluorescent lighting. This open space is virtually the 'lungs' for the crowded central parts and is frequented by walkers. Large public meetings, celebrations connected with the Republic Day, Independence Day, Exhibitions are also held here. On the north-east corner of the 'Maidan' is the Auglican Church of the Holy Savior built in 1857.

High Court, Patna—The High Court, off the Bailey Road, facing west is a fine piece of architecture it has a magnificent marble staircase at the main entrance and beautiful lawns and gardens.

Martyr's Memorial—It is cast in bronze and mounted on the pedestal and is installed about a furlong to the east of the eastern gate of the secretariat as a solemn tribute to the seven students, who symbolized the patriotic aspirations of the youth for the emancipation of the country. They

became martyrs in police firing on 9th August, 1942 near the spot in their attempt to hoist the national flag on the secretariat building.

Raj Bhawan (Government House)—The Raj Bhawan, i.e., the Government House, designed by J. F. Munnings, is situated at the western end of capital site. It is a three-storeyed building with its longitudinal axis running north to south. On the ground floor are the offices and Darbar Hall and on the first floor are the reception rooms. The Darbar Hall and the ball-room lie on the west of the main block. The floor is of teak planking, supported on springs which give it excellent resilience. The large grounds, girdling the Raj Bhawan, cover an area of about 110 acres having fine lawns and gardens. It is the official residence of the Governor of Bihar.

Secretariat—It is situated in the East of the Raj Bhawan. It is 716 feet long and 346 feet in breadth. Initially, there were 105 rooms on the ground floor and 93 on the first floor, accommodating thirty offices. During the Second World War, the balconies and corridors were converted into improvised rooms for the newly created offices. The most prominent feature of this edifice is the clock tower, initially 178 feet high, resting on base fifty feet square, part of which fell down during the 1934 earthquake. There is a fine garden around the buildings.

Hardinge Park—This park is located in between the secretariat and the Patna railway station. It is named after Lord Hardinge, a former Viceroy and Governor-General of India to commemorate his visit to Patna in 1913 after the creation of the province of Bihar and Orissa. The government of the day gave 25 acres of land for the purpose and money too to erect a statue of Lord Hardinge in this park. One Mr. Hampton, a British sculptor, was commissioned to make a life-size statue of Lord Hardinge. The 5 tonnes bronze statue, 18 feet high including the pedestal, was installed in the park in 1915. The park has beautiful beds of flowers, ornamental trees. Its eastern annexe has a children's park where a toy train is provided for amusement and recreation of children. The statue of Lord Hardinge has been dismantled and taken to Patna Museum for preservation.

POPULATION AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

Patna is a city, with a long history but we do not have an account of the growth of its population except stray references here and there. Megasthenese, the Greek envoy at the court of Chandragupta Maurya, estimated the population at 4,00,000. The city's population must have gone up and down with its varying fortunes. Patna, now the headquarters of the district as well as the state, is the largest city of Bihar, though its place among the cities of India is as low as twenty-first. Its population as returned in 1971 is 4,75,300. This figure includes outlying areas of the Patna town, viz., Patliputra Colony, as well as Patna Municipal area. In early nineteenth century Buchanan Hamilton (1807—14) estimated its population as 3,12,000. At the census of 1872, it returned a population of 1,58,000 only. It seems that there were large omission at this census and the actual number was perhaps more. At the next census (1881), the city had a population of 1,70,654. Between 1881 and 1921, the population of Patna was almost continuously on the decline due mainly to decrease in the river-borne trade, persistent unhealthiness and repeated epidemics of plague. The population recorded in the census of 1911 was 1,36,153 which marked a slight increase over the 1901 population of 1,34,785; but the 1901 figure was admittedly low because of the virulent plague which was raging at the time of census. A re-count, made six months later, disclosed the population of this town as 1,53,739. In 1921, the population of Patna was at its lowest (1,19,976). It had continued to fall in the decade 1911—21 in spite of the fact that the New Capital had been set up, consequent upon the designation of the city as the capital of the newly created Bihar province. Perhaps the figures of 1921 were, to some extent, affected on account of the non-co-operation movement. Since 1921 the city had enjoyed steady and rapid growth. In 1931, its population stood at 1,59,690, an increase of over 33 per cent attributed mainly to the rapid development of New Capital area and Bankipur area, extension of the university and large influx of immigrants. In the following decade (1931—41) also, the increase continued but at a slower pace (23 per cent). The highest decennial increase in the present century, however, occurred in 1941—51 when the population increased by 44.32 per cent. This perhaps

reflected the rapid expansion of government and semi-government agencies no less than the beginnings of a developing urban economy and extension of trade and industry in the post war and post-independence era. The growth rate of population came down to 28.61 percent during 1951—61. However, during 1961—71 it was slightly higher (30.36 per cent) than in the preceding decade. The main reason for lower growth rate of population during the last twenty years is, perhaps, that Patna is primarily an administrative and educational town.

Owing to incipient commercialisation and other concomitant forces, the town has attracted people of the surrounding suburbs as well as adjacent rural sectors. Therefore, the town looks overcrowded.

The proper Patna town, which cover areas coming under the jurisdiction of Patna Municipal Corporation, has returned a population of 4,75,300 at the census of 1971. An idea of the decennial variation in the population of Patna is given below:

Table 1
Patna's Population (1901—1971)

Year	Population	Decennial variation	
		Net	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1901	1,34,785	..	..
1911	1,36,153	+ 1,368	+1.01
1921	1,19,976	— 16,177	—11.88
1931	1,59,690	+ 39,714	+33.10
1941	1,96,415	+ 36,725	+23.00
1951	2,83,479	+ 87,064	+44.32
1961	3,64,594	+ 81,115	+28.61
1971	4,75,300	+ 1,10,706	+30.36

The town of Patna extends linearly over an area of 71.69 sq. km. Its population of 4,75,300 is spread over 37 municipal wards and the Patliputra Housing Colony. It comprises 8.44 percent of the state's total urban population and only 2.58 percent of the state's town areas. Its average density of 6,630 persons per sq. km. is more than three times the average urban density of the state as a whole (2,031 persons per sq. km.).* The Patna Improvement Trust has divided the town into three divisions: Western, Central and eastern. The Western zone has five wards and a new housing colony, viz., Patliputra Colony. The Central zone consists of sixteen wards and the eastern zone the rest sixteen wards.

Table 2
Zone-wise Distribution of Population: 1971

Zone	population	% of the total
Eastern	1,79,661	37.8
Central	2,17,746	45.8
Western	77,893	16.4

*Source : Pandey, R.B., 1974 *Demographic profile of patna Town*, Seminar on Development of Patna Metropolitan Region. State planning Board Patna.

The overcrowding is maximum in the central zone where 45.8 per cent of the total population is agglomerated. There has been a phenomenal rise in the population of the western zone due to increase in governmental activities and also due to peoples desire to settle in comparatively cleaner and less crowded areas.

The overall gross density of population in Patna is lower as compared to other big cities of India. This is due to the fact that in Patna, most of the buildings do not have more than two storeys. There are also large tracts of fallow and agricultural lands within the urban core.

Sex-Ratio

The 1971 Census returned 2,65,155 males and 2,10,145 females, a sex-ratio of 793 females per 1,000 males in the town of Patna. The sex-ratio for the entire urban area of the state was 807. The following table gives the trend of sex ratio in the town of Patna and Bihar state urban area since 1901:

Table 3

*Variation in Sex-ratio in Patna Town and Bihar State Urban: 1901—1971**

Year .	No. of females per 1,000 males		
	Patna Town	Bihar State	Urban
1901	..	1,011	997
1911	..	922	936
1921	..	824	869
1931	..	731	813
1941	..	753	823
1951	..	822	841
1961	..	769	811
1971	..	793	807

*Source : Op. cit.

It appears that Patna town has always registered lower sex-ratio than the state urban average. As regards the trend of sex-ratio over decades it had a fall upto 1931, then continuous rise upto 1951. The downward trend has been noticed during 1951—61 and 1961—71 for the state and during 1951—61 for the town.

In 1971, the males constituted 55.8 percent of the total population and the females 44.2 percent. The high male percentage may be attributed to two reasons. A large number of educational institutions in the city attract male students from outside. Most of the economic activities in the city promote a higher migration for males than for females from the rural areas. The daily wage-earners like rickshaw pullers and domestic servants usually keep their wives in their native village.

Age and Sex Structure

A picture of the age and sex structure of the city may be had from the following table:

Table 4
Percentage Distribution of Population by Age and Sex:
1971

Age	Persons	Male	Female
0—14	39.61	37.72	41.99
15—19	9.88	10.38	9.25
20—24	9.53	9.84	9.14
25—29	7.59	7.42	7.80
30—39	13.59	13.56	13.62
40—49	9.70	10.50	8.69
50—59	5.11	5.63	4.47
60+	4.99	4.95	5.04
Age not stated	N	N	N

N—Denotes negligible in percentage.

A total of 2,63,307 out of 4,75,300 persons, i.e., 55.40 percent, belong to the working age-group 15—59 while from among the rest, i.e., 39.61 percent, 4.99 percent are children (age-group 0—14) and elderly persons (age-group 60+). The population of 15—59 among the males is 57.33 percent and among the females, 52.97 percent.

Literary Rate

In the town of Patna, 2,54,212 persons (53.5 percent) are educated and literate. The proportion for males is 63.2 percent and for females 41.3 percent. The corresponding proportions for the urban area of the state are 44.9 percent for total population. The town of Patna is thus far ahead of the state urban in the matter of literacy. In the town, the eastern zone has the highest percentage of literate and educated persons.

Table 5
Literacy by Zones and Sex: 1971

Zone	Male	Female
Eastern	50.6	50.1
Central	18.0	18.6
Western	31.4	31.3
Total	63.2	41.3

LAND USE PATTERN

The first planned development in Patna town took place in 1911-12 when, on the creation of the erstwhile province of Bihar and Orissa, a new capital town was laid out west of the Patna-Gaya Road or the Budha Marg. It had a ring and radial road pattern along a central axis, viz., King George Avenue and highlighted by the secretariat and the Government House as terminal features. In no other part of the city, excepting this New Capital area, there appears to have been any concerted effort to establish link between the various land-uses. Miles and miles of roads have grown into shopping-streets. The railway has cut across the middle and at the other end there is the river Ganga, within which the town has desperately tried to accommodate and house its growing population.

According to function and physical characteristics, the town has been divided into three distinct zones. The predominant land-use in the western zone is governmental. It contains the Raj Bhawan, the secretariat, the High Court and residential buildings of ministers, judges and other officials of the state government. In recent years, some unplanned private developments have taken place in the areas of Mithapur, Yarpur, Jakkanpur, Lodipur, Mandiri—These mushroom growths have created a discordant note in the otherwise uniform character of the western zone. The central zone has mixed land-uses, viz., governmental (divisional officer, Collectorate, district courts and other district offices), institutional, i.e., university, colleges, general hospitals, commercial and also residential. The eastern zone of the town contains the highest whole-sale markets of state and has, in addition, retail business as well as residential areas. The pattern of the existing land-uses in the town is as follows:

(a) *Governmental*—The town, being the capital of the state, is the seat of the state government. It is also the head-quarters of the divisional and district administration. After independence, governmental activities increased manifold which necessitated the construction of a large number of temporary hutments near the old secretariat. But in spite of this and the construction of the new secretariat, many government and semi-government offices are housed in private rented buildings in the western as

well as other zones of the town. The pressure for office accommodation is so great that the government is proposing to build another multi-storeyed secretariat in the western zone.

Other administrative and judicial offices like the divisional offices, the Collectorate and the district courts are all located in the central zone where these form another major concentration of government office buildings. The zone includes the general hospital as well. The growing requirements of these buildings have outgrown their present size and their location within the thickly built up areas completely rules out the possibilities of their further expansion.

(b) *Industrial*—The town does not have any planned industrial estate. (Of late, one such estate has been established which falls outside the limits of the Patna Municipal Corporation). The industries of Patna are mostly of the medium or small-scale type and these are strewn all over the town. Barring a few exceptions, most other industrial units are located in thickly populated residential areas. In the central zone of the town, there are a few engineering workshops in the midst of residential buildings. These are established on either side of the Bari Path, Exhibition Road, Fraser Road, and the Buddha Marg. An organised concentration of cottage industries can be found at Gulzarbagh. The eastern zone contains some big mills such as Madho Mills and the Bihari Mill at Maroofganj. Most of the cold storages are also located in this area.

(c) *Commercial*—The spatial distribution of commercial activities in Patna is typical of old Indian cities. More than anything else, it is the miles and miles of shopping streets that dominate the important roads, which run through residential areas, have commercial establishments on their either side with intermittent breaks here and there. All kinds of merchandise are displayed in these shops, at some places under bright and glaring neon-signs and at others in dim gas or lantern light. On many of these shopping streets, fine reinforced buildings can be found side by side with thatched huts. One of the most important and busiest retail shopping areas of the town is spread over the southern range of the Asoka Rajpath, right from its junction with Gandhi Maidan Road upto its junction with the Ganesh

Road. Other important roads in the central zone, such as Rajendra Path, Bari Path, Dariyapur, Sabzibagh Road, all have retail commercial activities along both their sides.

There are only two planned shopping centres (of late, one more has been added to them) in the town, viz., Patna market and the Hathawa market. These centres have been designed more or less, on modern lines. Besides these major business and commercial areas, retail trade is carried on in almost every street, land and bye-lane of the town. In the eastern zone specially, almost all the street-frontages have commercial establishments.

(d) *Parks and Open Public Spaces*—Patna has three major public open spaces. The first and the biggest is the Gandhi Maidan in the central zone situated to the west of the highly congested residential areas of Bakerganj. This is the only public open space in the town where organized games and large public meetings can be held. Until recently, the maidan was only an open field without any plantation. Recently, the Patna Improvement Trust has developed the area into a park providing railings and lights along its periphery and planting trees, bowers and hedges at selected spots. The second large public open space the Hardinge Park, is situated along the north of the Hardinge Road. This is the only large organised park in the city. The third open space is the Mangles Tank Park in the eastern zone, situated to the west of the Guru Gobind Singh Path. These three parks together comprise an area of about 100 acres. Other minor parks such as the Golghar Park, the Congress Maidan Park, the Old Kadam Kuan Park occupy another 15 acres or so. Thus for every 1,000 population, the town now has only 0.33 acres of public open spaces.

(e) *Residential*—The existing residential areas of Patna which have been divided into 37 municipal wards and Patliputra Housing Colony cover an area of 71.69 square kilometres. The town contains 65,925 occupied residential houses and 76,662 households. One house, on the average, therefore, accommodates 1.16 households. Considering these figures by zones, number of households per house is higher in central zone (1.19) than in the eastern zone (1.15) which comprises areas like Alamganj, Patna City Hospital and Maharajganj. The frequency of households living in one

house is greater in central zone on account of its central location and modern housing facilities. Most of the households live in rented houses.

(f) *Educational*—Out of the ten constituent colleges of the Patna University, six are located more or less in a continuous belt forming a compact educational campus. Two other colleges, situated in the central zone, form another group near Gandhi Maidan, north of the Asoka Rajpath. In the western zone, there is only one college, viz., Patna Women's College. The schools are numerous in number and are scattered at different places in the town.

(g) *Other Uses*—A substantial portion of the land inventory of the town is put to miscellaneous uses. In the western zone the Potato Research Institute, Patna civil aerodrome, the dairy farm, the former camp jail and the B.M.P. Camp, occupy large areas. Of the other miscellaneous uses, mention can be made of the areas occupied by the 132 K.W. D.V.C. transmission sub-station at Jakkanpur, excavation sites at Kumharar and a number of burial grounds spread all over the town.

Drainage and Sewerage

Night soil, waste water from kitchen, sink, bath, rain water and garbage form the major types of refuses in the town. Stagnation of any of these types of refuses create insanitary and inhygiene condition. Their proper conveyance and disposal is important from the point of view of health. Garbage is collected in municipal vans from dustbins provided for the purpose and either dumped to reclaim low-lying areas or incinerated outside the town limits.

The first sewerage scheme in the town was taken up in 1936. Under this scheme, the Saidpur Purification plant was installed. The system of sewerage is fully underground. A central sewer is yet to be established in the town. The flow arrangement is raw and refuses are disposed in the Ganga. For the purposes of waste and rain water drainage, the town has been divided into four natural zones. The western drainage zone comprises areas west of the Buddha Marg, covering the New Capital and its contiguous areas. The area of the central town, from the east of the Buddha Marg to the west of the Paschim

Darwaza, forms the central drainage zone. The area lying to the east of the Paschim Darwaza and extending upto the bye-pass road on the south, forms the eastern drainage zone. The remaining lying to the south of the Eastern Railway main line and upto the ultimate alignment of the Patna bye-pass road, form the southern drainage zone.

To alleviate the acute problem of waterlogging, the Patna Improvement Trust installed pumping plants at the outfall ends so that water refuses could be delivered into the river even when the river was in high flood. The problem of sewerage is looked after by two departments, viz., Local-Self Government and the Public Health Engineering Developments. So far, a total of about 1,65,000 running feet of sewers have been laid in the town.

As regards open drainage and conservancy, the Patna Municipal Corporation has employed 156 conservancy staff for cleaning roads, open drains and other public places. Trucks and tractors with trailers are used to remove garbage dumped on the road sides. For the removal of night soil from service latrines, a number of scavengers are employed who carry night soil in a container either on head or by hand-wheel cart. The conservancy staff have been provided with accommodation facility and 123 persons of the staff have got quarters.

Two regulations have been framed requiring the rate payers to construct latrines of different types. These are as follows:

- (a) No service latrine can be constructed any further, and
- (b) no house can be constructed without septic latrines.

Concessions and rebates have also been granted to rate payers for conversion of their service latrines into water-borne type. They are given Rs. 100 of which 75 per cent is treated as subsidy and 25 per cent of the amount as loan. This loan is subject to recovery in twelve instalments.

In such a densely populated town where population is growing fast and new houses are being constructed, fitted with modern amenities, there are about two thousand houses which do not have latrines of any type.

Fire Brigade

The town has two fire stations. One is situated at Patna-Gaya Road and was established in the year 1946. Apart from extinguishing fire, its help is also sought during flood or acute water-logging to pump water out of the area concerned. During the year 1967-68 the fire station registered 135 cases of fire and the like. The other fire station is situated at the eastern outskirts of the town. This station registered 31 cases of fire during 1967-68.

HOUSING

The town has reinforced concrete houses built with iron rods, cement and mortar; there are single-storeyed, double-storeyed as well as multi-storeyed buildings in the town. The modern houses of the higher income groups are well-ventilated, spacious and provided with modern conveniences. The houses of poorer sections of the community are small. The modern houses have the usual set of living rooms, drawing rooms, baths and lavatories. The old buildings of the town have bigger rooms and a quadrangular open space known as **angan**. Now, people prefer to have smaller rooms with attached bathrooms and lavatories. The problem of housing is very severe in the town for the migrants. The rent varies with the type of localities.

In some parts of the town, one will find thatched houses. But now these are being demolished and reconstructed. In newly developed business areas people prefer to construct shops in front of their residential buildings which may be given on rent to shopkeepers.

There is one new residential colony in the Patna Municipal Area, named after the Ex-President Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, which is a good sample of town planning. Since the town is gradually becoming commercial, new places for shopping are also coming up, giving somewhat a renovated look to the town.

The town of Patna contains 65,925 occupied residential houses and 76,662 households (1971 census). The zone-wise

distribution of residential houses and households is as follows:

Table 6

Zone-wise Distribution of Occupied Residential Houses and Households : 1971

Zone	Number of households	Number of residential houses
Eastern	27,547 (35.9)	23,971 (36.4)
Central	36,332 (47.4)	30,423 (46.1)
Western	12,783 (16.7)	11,531 (17.5)
Total ..	76,662	65,925

Figures in parenthesis represent percentages.

It is observed that most of the residential houses and households are located in the central and eastern zones. The western zone appears to be free from congestion as it contains 16.7 percent households and 17.5 percent residential houses. As regards number of households per house, the distribution is higher in central zone (1.19) than in eastern zone (about 1.15). The western zone has 1.1 household per house. The house-household ratio is higher even in posh residential colony like Rajendranagar. The frequency of households living in one house is greater in this area on account of its central location and modern housing facilities. Most of the households live in rented houses. The 1971 Census enumerated 492 persons (341 males and 151 females) as houseless persons living on roadside pavements.*

The reason for higher congestion in the central zone is the fact that this part of the town is in the centre for educational institutions, retail commercial and district administration activities. The drift of governmental and cultural activities from the eastern zone to the west which started during the British period created complex problems in the development of the central zone. The eastern zone declined while the central zone began to grow at a fast

Source : Op. Cit.

pace. The western zone is the most sparsely populated part of the town. It contains mostly office buildings and residential quarters for government servants. There are ample open spaces and wide roads.

The Patna Improvement Trust has taken up the development of new residential sites within the city. These two colonies are Rajendranagar and Shrikrishnapuri. Rajendranagar is a 200 acre residential colony with all the amenities of modern urban life. In the first phase, it constructed 304 units of houses for low income group and two markets with 92 stalls. Sixty units of houses for middle income group and 124 units of low income groups have also been constructed. The houses have one to five rooms. Apart from these houses, 607 residential plots of 3 to 7 kathas each have been developed and settled with individuals. There are major and minor roads having a length of eight miles to meet the needs of the traffic, a network of underground drainage and sewerage system and other essential civic amenities such as parks, schools, shops and dispensaries. A Community Hall meant for social and ceremonial functions of the community has also been constructed.

Another residential area developed by the Trust is in west Patna. It is called Shrikrishnapuri. In the first phase 52 units of four and five roomed houses for the middle income group and 152 units of the four and five roomed houses for the low income group have been constructed. In addition, the Trust proposes to sell about 158 residential plots of sizes varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 kathas, a large number of which has already been sold.

Besides these colonies the Housing department of the state government has developed a large colony in Kankarbagh south of the railway line.

The Problem of Slums

As elsewhere in the big cities, slums have developed in some areas of Patna. A slum is an area where there is overcrowding of houses on land and of persons in houses and where houses are huddled together in an unplanned manner without the provision of appropriate street lay out, drainage, sewerage, community facilities and other basic necessities of life resulting in insanitary and unhealthy

living conditions. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act of 1956 defines a slum as an area where:

- (a) buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation;
- (b) by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, lack of sanitary facilities or by a combination of these factors, human habitation is detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Slums are generally associated with unplanned industrial development. Labourers from lower economic strata put up their tenements near places of work. These areas degenerate into slums. Some areas also degenerate into slums due to old age, neglect or dilapidation. To meet the needs of the migrant population, chawls or bustees emerge. The growth of such areas is haphazard. Each house is bursting with tenants. There are no educational, shopping or recreational facilities. Water supply, drainage, sewerage, garbage removal are not attended to. Houses are in poor repair. The evil effects of slums are evident. Gambling, drinking and juvenile delinquency are common. In fact, a slum is like a cancerous growth in the body politic of the city.

A sample survey of the housing conditions in the city in 1961-62 indicated that 90 per cent the houses do not have sanitary latrines. In the eastern zone only 0.43 per cent of the total number of holdings have no sanitary latrines. Seventy-three per cent buildings in the central zone and 88 per cent buildings in the eastern zone are old or obsolete.

The table below gives an idea of the housing conditions in the city:—

According to this survey the slums of Patna can be put into four categories. The physical and socio-economic conditions of these categories vary greatly. The first type comprises the rural-*cum*-urban pockets in the city, e.g., Mandiri, Rajapira, Manpura, Punaichak, Bahadurpur and Sandalpur, where the pattern of life and physical conditions resemble rural conditions. In such areas, the occupational structure shows a preference for agriculture. Surveys in Mandiri revealed that, out of 246 dwellings, only 3 had piped water supply and 2 had sanitary latrines. More

Table 7
Summary of the Housing Survey of Patna

Zone	No. of buildings surveyed (sample)	Building with		%age of houses with occupancy ratio					Condition of buildings*			
		Electricity supply	Water supply	Sanitary latrine	Less than 3 persons per room	3 to 6 persons per room	6 to 10 persons per room	Above 10 persons per room	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern ..	14,332	28.2%	22.0%	0.4%	52.7%	41.8%	5.3%	0.2%	1.9%	10.1%	62.7%	25.3%
Central ..	20,862	43.7%	99.1%	6.6%	51.9%	42.6%	5.2%	0.3%	9.6%	17.1%	59.7%	13.6%
Western ..	6,256	55.3%	71.2%	10.0%	62.9%	33.6%	3.2%	4.0%	46.6%	12.3%	24.0%	14.0%
Total ..	41,450	40.3%	37.9%	5.0%	55.1%	39.9%	4.6%	0.4%	12.8%	13.7%	54.9%	18.5%

*Note regarding conditions of buildings.

A. Well kept pucca buildings, upto 10 years old.

B. Pucca buildings 10 to 30 years old or new pucca buildings with temporary roof.

C. Obsolete pucca buildings and old buildings with inclined roof (more than 30 years old).

D. Temporary structures and thatched huts.

than 80 percent of the houses have mud walls or brick walls with mud mortar. Floors are kuchcha and the roofs temporary. Streets are barely 4 to 5 feet wide. There is no underground drainage and even the surface drains are unsatisfactory. Besides agriculturists, there are rickshaw pullers and agricultural labourers in this area.

The second type of slum has developed in parts of Mithapur, Jakkanpur, Yarpur, Lohanipur and Chiraiyatar. There is no regard for planning standards and housing regulations. The inhabitants do not feel they belong to the sub-economic group. Only the houses have been built in a haphazard manner. The street lay out is poor and sanitary facilities have not developed. In Lohanipur, out of 274 dwellings, only 18 percent had piped water supply and 0.36 per cent had sanitary latrines. Sixty-five per cent of the houses have either mud walls or walls for brick with mud mortar.

The third type of slum areas has an extreme overcrowding of buildings on land and of persons in buildings. Extreme inhygienic conditions prevail due to lack of sanitary facilities. Educational, recreational and other civic amenities are sadly absent. Bakarganj, Sabzibagh, Darzitola, Goriatoli, Lalbagh, Mahendru, Shahganj, and Sultanganj belong to this type of slum. This area is the commercial centre of the city and the university and the civil courts are on the periphery of this area.

The fourth and the last type of slum includes areas which have degenerated due to obsolescence. Eighty-eight per cent of the dwellings have outlived their life and are in bad repair, Portions of Sadar Gali, Bari Fatan Devi, Lodi Katra and the areas behind the main streets and lanes of this area constitute this type. There are innumerable pockets of temporary thatched huts of scavengers, milkmen and washermen: In these areas animals and humans share the same roof. The shift in the centre of gravity from this area to the western zone had led to its obsolescence.

The Patna Improvement Trust has cleared the slum areas near the Patna junction railway station and opposite the Patna general post office. It has also prepared slum improvement schemes in Mithapur, Jakkanpur, Mandiri, Salimpur, Ahra, Lohanipur, Sabzibagh, Musallahpur, Langertoli and Nawab Bhadur Road areas which are some of the worst slum areas of the city.

CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

Patna Municipal Corporation

The Patna Municipal Corporation was established in the year 1864 and on this date began the modern civic life of this ancient city. In the summer of 1893, when Stevenson Moore was the Chairman, the boundary was extended towards the north and restated towards the west. In 1911, when the province of Bihar was separated from Bengal, and the present new capital area grew up, a Patna Administrative Committee was set up under the Patna Administration Act of 1915. The Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act was passed in 1922, which took the place of all former administrative acts governing the Patna City Municipality.

On the 24th May 1952, the President gave his assent to the Patna Municipal Corporation Act, which consolidated the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Patna including the areas administered by the Patna City Municipality and the Patna Administrative Committee. This Act also provided for a Board, known as "Patna Water Board", for the purpose of supply of water and the Patna Municipal Corporation was formally inaugurated on 15th August, 1952.

After the inauguration of the corporation from 15th August 1952 to January 1955, the municipal administration was carried on by an administrator under section 545 of the Patna Municipal Corporation Act. The main office of the municipality was at Sadikpur near Pachimdarwaza in Patna city. At present, the main office of the Patna Municipal Corporation is housed in a building near the secretariat.

The first election of the Patna Municipal Corporation was held in 1954 and consequently its office-bearers were elected. A Mayor, a Deputy-Mayor, a standing Committee and four consultative committees were (1) Education, (2) Medical, Public Health and Veterinary, (3) Public Works, and (4) Market and Garden. The Mayor was the administrative head of the Corporation while the Chief Executive Officer was its executive head. The corporation was later superseded by government with effect from 1968. The posts of Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors have been abolished and the Chief Executive Officer has become the Administrator.

At present, the corporation covers an area of about 71.05 sq. km. and it has a population figuring about 473,001 (excluding Patliputra Housing Colony). The corporation has grouped the entire area into three circles for administrative purposes, viz., Patna City, Bankipur and New Capital. The Patna City circle consists of 16 wards and it is in charge of an Assistant Administrator. The Bankipur circle comprises 13 wards and the circle is under the control of a Deputy Administrator. The New Capital circle consists of 8 wards. This circle is being looked after by an Assistant Administrator. The total number of persons employed under the Corporation in 1967 was about 4,000.

Taxes Levied—The taxes on holdings, viz., house, latrine and water, are at the rate of 16, 10 and 8 per cents respectively. The total number of tax payers was 1,20,000. The net demand during 1967-68 was 71,37,300. This includes arrear of Rs. 30,14,400 and current Rs. 41,13,300. The net collection of taxes was Rs. 23,63,102 including arrears of Rs. 6,95,783 and current Rs. 16,67,319.

Revenue—The other sources of revenue of the corporation are: (i) settlement of roadside space for trading purposes to hawkers carrying on trade on roads and by-lanes of the corporation; (ii) tolls on vehicles and carts, etc.; (iii) registration fees on vehicles and dogs; and (iv) professional tax

The corporation manages about 64 middle schools, 59 upper primary schools and 30 lower primary schools, both for boys and girls. Besides, it also maintains 13 stipendiary and aided schools. There were 350 teachers in middle schools, 145 in upper primary and 71 in lower primary schools during 1967-68. The corporation maintains 4 children's libraries and gives monetary aid to various other libraries and cultural institutions in the town.

The corporation maintains four Ayurvedic dispensaries and one Unani Safakhana. Besides, there are some private institutions which receive grants for free treatment of patients. It has a Health Officer, three Assistant Health Officers and 21 Sanitary Inspectors. The corporation owns a veterinary hospital and the usual cases treated here are underpest, blackquartars, foot and mouth diseases, etc. Provision has also been made to vaccinate animals having ranikhet, sinderpest and other diseases.

In the year 1967, the corporation had a total length of 235.01 km. of pucca, i.e., metalled and 237.08 km. of kachcha, i.e., unmetalled roads. It employed about 800 sweepers for road cleaning. Besides, it had 24 trucks, 39 tractors and many other vehicles for the purpose of removal of garbage and refuse matters. The lighting of the public streets in corporation is done by the Patna Electricity Supply Company. In 1967, there were about 6.790 electric bulbs on roads.

There are two slaughter houses, one for cattle and the other for goat and sheep. There is a part-time veterinary surgeon to examine all the animals before they are slaughtered.

Markets—The Patna Municipal Corporation looks after a number of markets owned by it. There are a number of such markets in the town:

Municipal Markets—(1) Mina Bazar municipal vegetable and fish market, Patna City; (2) Bhowar Pokhar municipal market; (3) Central market, New market area.

Private Markets—(1) Gulzarbagh vegetable market; (2) Gulzarbagh fish market; (3) Purab-Darwaja vegetable market; (4) Gulabbagh market; (7) Mussalahpurhat market; (8) Chitkohrabazar; (9) Rajabazar; (10) Machhualoli fish market.

The owners of all private markets take annual licences from corporation on payment of requisite fees. They have to abide by terms and conditions imposed by the corporation from time to time in respect of sanitation, cleanliness and other conditions for the maintenance of markets.

Burning Ghats and Crematoriums—There are four burning ghats managed by the corporation: (1) Dujra burning ghat; (2) Bansghat; (3) Gulbighat; and (4) Bagh Zafarkhan Ghat. Contractors have been appointed on each of the ghats to sell fuel at the prescribed rates for cremation. There are no public burial grounds managed by the corporation.

Income and Expenditure—The list of income and expenditure of the Patna Municipal Corporation is as follows:

Table 8*Income:*

Head of receipt	Estimated provision for 1967-68
1. (a) Main taxes (House, Latrine and Water)	51,54,000
(b) Other taxes (Professional Cycle, etc.)	6,38,000
2. Licence registration and other fees.	4,02,000
3. Revenue derived from municipal properties and Power Act apart from taxation	2,20,000
4. Miscellaneous'	36,000
5. Extra-ordinary debts	2,10,000
6. Government grant:	
(a) Recurring—	31,06,500
(b) Non-recurring—	18,10,000
7. Loan from government .. ..	..
Total	1,15,76,500
Opening balance	7,72,000
Grand total	1,23,48,500

Table 9*Expenditure:*

Head of Expenditure	Estimated provision for 1967-68
1. Establishment cost	81,23,300
2. Maintenance cost	24,82,900
3. Payment to Patna Water Board	10,00,000
4. Payment to P.E.S. Co.	2,50,000
5. Payment to government for education-cess.	1,00,000
6. Repair work including roads and municipal buildings	2,49,600
7. Improvement of work out of unspent balance of grants and loans	11,42,300
8. Improvement work including purchase of tractors, trailers, etc. from own fund	2,32,000
9. Improvement of work out of proposed government grant.	18,10,000
10. Other liabilities	10,55,000
11. Closing balance	1,00,000
Grand Total	1,65,45,100

Water Supply in Patna

Consequent upon the emergence of Patna as the capital of the province of Bihar in 1912 and the construction of the secretariat, high court and other buildings, the extreme necessity of water supply was felt. This work was under the Public Health Engineering department. Boring was done in open wells and arrangement for water supply was made from the present Digha Head Works, situated on the Boring Road. This was done in the year 1916. The High Court Water Tower, which is a beautiful piece of engineering, was constructed around 1914-15. Till 1920, water supply work was maintained by the government for the New Capital area only.

In the year 1920, the government decided that for water supply. Firstly the committee constructed tube-well for the Patna City Municipality and the Patna Administration Committee be constituted. It was through the Public Health Engineering that this joint committee managed the water supply. Firstly the committee constructed tube-well for water supply in 1922 and started operating pumps through electricity in place of steam.

With the enforcement of Patna Municipal Corporation Act, 1952, the Patna Water Board came into being replacing the Patna Bankipur Joint Water Works Committee. The Water Board works under the aegis of Patna Municipal Corporation which under the Act exercises the function regarding water supply through the Patna Water Board. The term of the Board is co-existent with the term of the office of the members of the corporation.

Since 1967, the Board has been superseded by government and a Special Officer has been posted to look after the work of the Board and the posts of chairman and members have been abolished. Water is supplied through the following water towers in the town:

Place	Storage capacity (in gallons)
Amlatola Water Tower	1,00,000
Balley Road Water Tower	1,00,000
High Court Water Tower	1,00,000

Place	Storage capacity (in gallons)
Kadamkuan Water Tower	50,000
University Water Tower	1,00,000
Khajekalan Water Tower	1,00,000
M.L.A. Flat Water Tower	50,000
Mangles Tank Water Tower	1,00,000
Digha Pumping Station Water Tower	1,00,000
Chiraiyatar Pumping Station Water Tower	50,000
Bankipur Water Tower	1,00,000
Simli Water Tower	1,00,000
Rajendranagar Water Tower	1,00,000

Besides, there are 15 deep bore tube wells and 50 hand operated small tube wells in different localities to supply water.

During 1967-68, the total length of water-supply was 34 miles and there were 2,393 stand posts in the corporation area. There were 20,340 house connections and 490 non-domestic water connections. Non-domestic water connection is generally given for building construction purposes and to small industries. The average daily supply of water was 190 lakh gallons.

Electric Supply

The town receives its entire power supply from the Power House of the Patna Electricity Supply Company and the Damodar Valley Corporation. The town was electrified in the year 1926. The total consumption of the energy is 37616.12 Kw. and 75 per cent of the total population and 68 per cent of the total buildings of the town enjoy electric facilities. Quite a large number of these buildings are equipped with radio sets, electric presses, heaters, fans and other amenities. The Patna Electricity Supply Company serves not only the proper town but areas 5 miles west and

2 miles south. The following statement gives the number of connections, nature, volume of consumption, total revenue due and revenue realised from the town in 1967-68:

Table: 10

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Number of connection	Volume of consumption	Charges due	Charge realised
1. (a)	Domestic (Lighting)	36,234	18,936.48	} 25,04,311.70	1,59,00,402.60
	(b) Domestic (Power)	16	15.96		
2.	Industrial	2,077	23,914.24	}	
3.	Irrigation	81	612.50		
4.	Other establishments	48	1,720.38		

The supply is full and covers the entire area of the town. The PESCO does not have any waiting list of persons who have asked for supply.

Patna Improvement Trust

The Patna Improvement Trust was established in 1952 with a view to ameliorate the civic facilities in Patna. The Trust took up the preparation of a Master Plan in 1956 with a twenty year perspective. After a comprehensive survey of the problems and conditions now prevailing in the urban areas of Patna and a careful study of the city's present needs and future requirements by a panel of experts of the Trust, it produced a Master Plan for the town.

New Residential Sites—As a first step towards the accomplishment of the proposals in the Master Plan, the Trust took up development of new residential sites within the city to accommodate the bulging population. The Trust developed two new sites, viz., Rajendranagar and Srikrishnapuri.

Roads and Traffic—The lack of a proper road system and mixed character of traffic including *thelas*, bullock carts, tangas, cycle-rickshaws and cycles with narrow streets and junctions constitute a major problem of road traffic in Patna. The demands of fast moving vehicles are in direct conflict with these fast moving conveyances.

The Trust conducted a comprehensive traffic survey and as proposed in the Master Plan, a grade pattern of road comprising six major east-west roads and 10 major north-south roads of width between 60 and 90 feet are planned to be constructed. In addition, the Trust proposes to improve the Asoka Rajpath and Bari Path and the Kankarbagh Road in width and alignment. Further, in order to function as inner relief road to the Asoka Rajpath the Trust proposes to construct a 120 feet wide Pataliputra Path, which will be a continuation of Bailey Road, Massan Imam Path and Bhattacharya Road.

The Trust has constructed a network of new road measuring about 15 miles within the new residential areas of Rajdhanagar, Shrikrishnapuri and Kankarbagh. Mazharul Haq Path which was nearly 22 feet wide has now been widened to 90 feet from the Patna Junction Railway Station to the Dak Bungalow and a width of 36 feet from the Dak Bungalow road to Gandhi Maidan. The Patna-Gaya Road has now been widened from 20 feet to 90 feet, a dual carriageway road over a length of 2,220 feet. The Dak Bungalow Road has been widened from 8 feet to 26 feet over a length of 1,408 feet from Kotwai Thana upto its junction with the Mazharul Haq Path. The former Hardinge Road has now been widened to 90 feet from its junction with Mazharul Haq path to Gardiner Road. In order to improve the road junctions within the town, the Trust has completed the construction of roundabouts at the following important road-junctions within the town: (1) Junction of Asoka Rajpath and Gandhi Maidan Road; (2) junction of Mazharul Haq Path and Dak Bungalow Road near the Bankipur Dak Bungalow; (3) road junction opposite Patna junction railway station; (4) road junction opposite Patna G.P.O.; (5) junction of Hardinge Road and Gardiner Road, and (6) junction of Gardiner Road and Bailey Road. The Trust has also provided improved lighting facilities on the roads which have been widened and improved.

Gandhi Maidan—The Gandhi Maidan has been modernised by the Trust, which spreads over 64 acres, with railing and a 9 feet wide footpath all around with parks, flowerbeds and fluorescent lighting.

Golghar Park—The Trust has converted the area adjacent south-west of Golghar into a 6 acre park. Pathways and ornamental grills with a fountain in the centre add to

its beauty. A Children's Corner with a tortoise made of reinforced materials has also been constructed which is a special attraction for visitors.

Children's Park—A toy-train has been developed in the Hardinge Park. The area round the rail-track is being developed as a children's park with fountains, ornamental flower-beds and playing instruments for the children.

The Trust has constructed a modern burning ghat named Buddhaghat on the bank of river Ganga near the Golghar. In addition to seven stair-steps, the ghat provides waiting sheds and dressing rooms for men and women. A little towards the west a modern burning ghat has been constructed at Dujra.

The slum area around Patna junction railway station and opposite Patna G.P.O. have mostly been cleared. The Trust has prepared slum improvement schemes in Mithapur, Jakkanpur, Mandiri, Salimpur Ahra, Lohanipur, Sabzibagh, Musallahpur, Langartoli and Nawab Bahadur Road areas which are some of the worst slums in the town.

Drainage and Sewerage—For the purpose of drainage and sewerage, the town has been divided into three zones, viz., western, central and eastern. In the western zone, for the two existing outfall channels, namely the Rajapur and the Serpentine channels, pumping plants have been installed at their outfall ends with adequate capacity of throwing out water into the river even when the Ganga is in high floods in the central zone. The main outfalls, viz., Kadamkuan, and the Bakerganj Nala have also been improved and a pumping plant on the Bakerganj Nala at Antaghat has also been installed. Pumping plants have also been installed at Saidpur and Agamkuan.

An underground storm sewer covering a total length of 1,65,000 running feet has been laid in the central zone as well as in the new residential colonies of Rajendranagar and Shrikrishnapuri.

Soil Sewerage—A scheme for laying soil sewers throughout city has been prepared to be taken up for execution. In the meanwhile, the Trust has undertaken the construction of the purification plant. As a part of the soil

sewerage scheme the capacity of the Saidpur purification plant has been extended from 45,000 gallons per day to one million gallons per day. It is, however, proposed to have a capacity of 6.2 million gallons per day. The Trust has also constructed a Sludge Digestion Plant at Saidpur and a part scheme has been run up for making available sewerage plant for domestic use. In addition, it also proposes to produce sludge which will be used as manure.

The Trust has taken up installation of another purification plant at best to serve the soil sewer of the western zone of the city. The plant will have a capacity of 8 million gallons per day. The approach road and staff quarters for this plant have already been completed.

Anticipated Schemes—The Trust has submitted to government the following schemes: (a) Development of serpentine nala into a lake with recreational part on either side; (b) construction of a swimming pool at Shrikrishnapuri; (c) development of a 200 acre zoological garden east of Rajendranagar; (d) development of 500-acre area beyond Agamkuan into a well-planned milk colony; (e) construction of a middle-class hospital in the premises of the existing Bankipur Dak Bungalow.

Thus in about a decade the Trust has, with its limited resources, tried to provide houses for the residents and developed residential plots for them. It has constructed a network of roads in different residential neighbourhoods and improved some major roads of the city by correcting their alignment and widening them.

Fire Brigade

The town has two fire stations. One is situated at Patna-Gaya Road and was established in the year 1946. Apart from extinguishing fire, its help is also sought during flood or acute water-logging to pump water out of the area concerned. During the year 1967-68 the fire station registered 135 cases of fire and the like. The other fire station is situated at the eastern outskirts of the town. This station registered 31 cases of fire during 1967-68.

COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport

The account of the roads given by Buchanan at the beginning of the nineteenth century presents vivid picture of the deficiency of communications at that time. "During the rainy season", he says, "all internal commerce is at a complete standstill, as the roads are then so bad, as not to admit of even cattle travelling with back loads. I have seen no country, where so little attention has been paid to this important subject, and even in the vicinity of the jails, where many convicts sentenced to labour are confined, very little has been done. The cross-road from market to market are those which are chiefly wanted, and no one, who has not seen the condition of these, could believe that a country so extremely populous and rich, and having such occasions for land conveyance, could be so ill provided. The object in such roads is not to enable gentlemen to drive in their vehicles, but enable cattle back loads to pass at all seasons from one market to another, and in the fair season enable carts to do the same."

As the preceding lines reveal, this description is true in the initial phase of the 19th century. Since then, there has been a lot of development in the means of communication. With the inception of the Public Works Department and other allied agencies, new roads have been constructed and old ones repaired. Now the Patna Municipal Corporation area has 145.07 miles of metalled and 146.87 miles of unmetalled roads.

The town spread over an area of 71.69 square kms. and divided into 37 wards, has about 165 miles of roads both metalled and unmetalled. Most of the roads in good shape belong to Public Works Department. Of this not more than 60 miles are covered by the 52 state buses, which, according to Bihar State Rajya Transport Corporation (BSRTC) official, make 14 to 18 trips every day. The daily average turnout of passengers is much less than one fifth of the city's population, not taking into account the visitors who come in thousands everyday.

Tandoms and baggis are used mainly in goods transport and on long routes such as from Patna junction to City chawk. These vehicles are mostly used by villagers who

come everyday from the adjacent villages. Phaetons run on short routes, such as from the railway station to the Steamer ghat and Patna city areas. The passengers are mostly people moving in groups of five, six or even more.

Bus Service—There are in the town about 200 registered and metered taxis which are employed mostly by the business community or politicians at election time or in cases of medical emergency. These taxis very seldom ply within the vicinity of the town. The taxis ply mainly on the Patna-Dinapur and Patna-Biharsharif routes on share basis. Six to eight passengers jointly hire a taxi for these destinations.

The cheapest mode of traffic is bus. There are two bus depots in the town owned by the Bihar State Rajya Transport Corporation: Bankipur and Malsalami. The routes covered by these two depots are: Patna-Dinapur; Patna-Phulwari *via* Patna Junction-Dinapur *via* Bailey Road; Bankipur-Dinapur *via* Bailey Road; Bankipur-Malsalami *via* Kadam Kuan; Bankipur-Patna Junction *via* Agam Kuan (circular service: clock-wise and anticlock-wise three vehicles each side); short route buses for Kankarbagh colony, Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar, Veterinary College, Airport and Patna Junction to Mahendrughat.

Water Communication

The riverine traffic of passengers and goods has always been a remarkable feature of Patna. From time immemorial Patna 'ghats' used to transact heavy business. From the seventeenth century onwards the Europeans started their factories in Patna. The river Ganga was the main artery through which both the raw materials and the manufactured goods used to be sent out, mainly to Calcutta.

The Central government established the Ganga-Brahmaputra water office at Patna and it was running a tug-service for goods from Patna to Buxar and Patna to Chapra. At present, the North-Eastern Railways run steamer services between Pahleza and Mahendrughat. Besides, a private steamer also plies to and from Banghat, Patna and Pahlezaghat.

The total number of incoming and outgoing passengers during 1967-68 were as follows:—

1. Number of passengers coming down—9,46,432.
2. Number of passengers going out—11,85,144.

Apart from numerous private-owned boats, there are 13 steamers owned by the railways, which make trips to and from the Patna Mahendrughat at the interval of 4 hours.

Airways and Aerodromes

The Patna aerodrome is mainly used for civil aircrafts, viz., Indian Airlines Corporation (IAC), Royal Nepal Airlines (RNA), Bihar Flying Club and the aircraft of the Bihār government. Occasional landing is also made by the aircrafts of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Indian Air Force.

The three important routes operating *via* Patna are Calcutta-Patna-Kathmandu (Nepal); Calcutta-Patna-Varanasi-Allahabad-Lucknow-Delhi; and Calcutta-Ranchi-Patna-Delhi. A few routes have also been added of late to other districts of the state. Thus passengers from Patna have been provided with quicker means of transportation to the major cities of the Ganga plain and also to Kathmandu. The RNA, with their headquarters at Kathmandu, regularly fly their services from Kathmandu to Patna and back. On an average a total of 3,000 passengers, 20,000 lbs. of postal mail and 60,000 lbs. of cargo are handled at Patna airport per month. Recently Gaya and Muzaffarpur have been connected with Patna by the IAC.

Railways

The town has three railway stations. The old railway station of Patna Junction was replaced by a large and attractive building in 1939. The platforms were broadened and more amenities were provided. In 1964, further improvements were made and the third class waiting halls and ticket counters were given an imposing building. Retiring rooms have been added. A separate goods shed has been constructed opposite Rajendra Nagar Colony, about a mile and half away from the Junction station. There is only

one local train, commonly known as shuttle train, which runs from Patna Junction to Gulzarbagh and Patna City station. Gulzarbagh station is situated at the other end of the town proper. During the year 1968-69, the total number of outgoing passengers was 1,70,69,481. Altogether 39,31,135 passengers came to Patna in the year 1968-69. The total of outgoing passengers was about three times more than that of incoming passengers. The number of outgoing as well as incoming passengers, was much more larger than what it was in the year 1964.

						Outgoing passengers	Passengers received at Patna Junction
1964	..	..	..	..	..	53,82,158	32,71,949
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	1,70,69,481	39,21,135

The number of outgoing passengers during 1968-69 was much more larger than those of 1964. Since the population rate is growing and with it is the growth of unemployment, the number of outgoing passengers is rising high. The incipient commercialization can also be regarded as one of the contributory factors.

Postal Communication

The Superintendent of Post Office with headquarters at Patna heads the Patna Postal Division. His staff includes four Inspectors, three of them are posted at Patna. Besides, there is one Complaint Inspector with headquarters at Patna. The total length covered by the postal communication in Patna town during 1967-68 was not available, but for the district, was as follows: by railways 119 kms., by motor buses 252 kms., by cycle runners 259 kms., and by foot-runners—2,125 kms. There are altogether 37 posts offices in the town and in all post offices ordinary postal work including money-orders is transacted, and saving bank business is conducted.

The details of business transactions done in post offices during 1967-68 are given as below:—

I.	Articles sold				Value in rupees
	(1) Post cards	..	..	..	3,44,124
	(2) Inlands	..	..	..	3,18,049
	(3) Envelopes	..	..	..	1,99,846
	(4) Stamps	..	..	..	8,53,278
II. Money Orders				Number	Amount
	(a) Money Orders received	..	..	3,78,733	2,92,78,651.93
	(b) Money Orders issued	..	..	3,68,886	3,44,73,752.73
III. Number of radio licenses issued:				..	.. 17,493
IV. Telegrams received and issued					
	(a) Telegrams received	..	..	..	31,37,809
	(b) Telegrams issued	..	..	..	4,69,435

Telephones

The total number of persons having telephone connection in Patna was 6,388. The amount billed by Patna telephone in 1967-68 was Rs. 68.79 lakhs. Telephone is common for two sections of the society: first, those persons who belong to the upper stratum of the society who subscribe to it and second, those persons who are government officers who are provided with telephone facilities by the government. Doctors, lawyers, businessmen and others need telephone for the transaction of their business and they subscribe to it.

ECONOMY

In the city, the proportion of the employed and unemployed provides a sound indication of the state of its economic stability. In 1971, 27.3 per cent of the total population of Patna was in gainful employment. The table below gives a detailed position of workers and non-workers in the three different zones:

Table 11
Zone-wise Distribution of Working Force: 1971

Zones	Total population	% of workers	% of non-workers
Eastern ..	1,79,661	26.5	73.5
Central ..	2,17,746	27.7	72.3
Western ..	77,893	27.8	72.2
	4,75,300	27.3	72.7

The next table shows the distribution of working force by sex. It reveals that out of the total female population of the city only 4.2 per cent is employed. The corresponding figure for males is 45.4 per cent.

TABLE 12
Composition of Working Force by Sex Groups: 1971

Zones	Total working force		% of the total population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Eastern	92.9	7.1	46.2	4.1
Central	93.8	6.2	43.2	4.0
Western	93.7	6.3	46.0	4.1
Total ..	93.5	6.5	45.4	4.2

If we calculate the figures by age and sex group, we find the following trend:

Table 13
*Percentage of Workers to Total Population in Board Age-Groups in Patna Town: 1971**

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
0—14	1.52	2.57	0.34
15—19	15.61	25.24	1.99
20—24	31.48	50.82	5.22
25—29	47.83	81.86	6.98
30—39	55.92	93.87	8.25
40—49	61.23	95.19	9.49
50—59	59.62	91.25	9.39
60+	38.15	63.63	6.53

*Source : Pandey, R.B., Op. Cit.

The accompanying table reveals that employment is maximum amongst men and women in the age-group 40—49 (61 per cent). It is 31 per cent in the age-group 20—24, 48 per cent in the age-group 25—29, 56 per cent in the age-group 30—39 and 60 per cent in the age-group 50—59. In all age-groups, the incidence of female participation is very low.

It is further observed that 3,45,701, i.e., 72.7 per cent persons, belonging to different zones and age-groups, are non-workers. The distribution of non-workers is highest in the central zone (33.12 per cent) followed by the eastern zone (27.78 per cent) and the western zone (11.82 per cent).

According to the 1971 census, 1,29,599 or 27.3 per cent of the total population of Patna town are workers. The rest are students, females engaged in unpaid domestic duties, retired persons, infants, beggars and unemployed persons. The proportion of workers among males is 45.4 per cent and among females 4.2 per cent. For the urban areas of the state as a whole, the proportion of workers is 28.3 per cent for the total 47.48 per cent for males and 4.54 per cent for females.† Thus participation rate in the city is slightly lower than the state urban average for each sex.

†Source : Op. Cit.

The main reason appears to be that Patna, being the centre of learning, must have a significant proportion of its population as students, job seekers and retired persons who are treated as non-worker according to the census.

Table 14, given below, shows the distribution of workers in different industrial categories of works:

Table 14

*Distribution of Workers in Different Industrial Categories in Patna Town: 1971**

Industrial Categories	Percentage of workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
I. Cultivators	6.56	6.74	4.06
II. Agricultural labourers	7.43	6.38	22.30
III. Livestock, forestry etc.	1.42	1.50	0.28
IV. Mining and quarrying	0.02	0.02	0.05
V. Manufacturing, processing and repairs :			
(a) Household industry	5.12	5.27	3.00
(b) Other than household industry	10.72	11.34	1.74
VI. Construction	3.37	3.56	0.68
VII. Trade and Commerce	20.91	21.85	7.49
VIII. Transport, storage and communication	8.75	9.27	1.39
IX. Other services	35.70	34.07	59.01

*Source : Op. Cit.

The bulk of the working population is engaged in services (35.70 per cent). Trade and commerce employs 20.91 per cent of the population, 15.84 per cent is engaged in manufacturing and allied services (5.2 per cent in Household Industry and 10.72 per cent in manufacturing other than household industry). Other services like transport etc., and construction engage 8.75 per cent and 3.37 per cent respectively. Females are employed mainly in services (59.01 per cent).

As regards distribution of working force by different zones and sex groups, it is observed from Table 15 that the bulk of male workers in eastern zone are engaged either

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in household industry (16.87 per cent) or in trade and commerce. The majority of male working force of the rest two

Table 15*Distribution of Workers by Zones and Sex: 1971*

Categories	Eastern		Central		Western	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I. Cultivators ..	11.85	7.52	3.23	1.95	5.38	1.24
II. Agricultural labourers ..	10.07	29.85	3.56	10.51	6.24	35.65
III. Livestock, forestry fishing, hunting and allied services	1.44	0.35	1.52	0.26	1.55	0.14
IV. Mining and quarrying ..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.29
V. Manufacturing, processing, repairs						
(a) Household industry						
(b) Other than household industry ..	7.99	4.91	3.98	1.36	2.93	2.71
VI. Construction ..	16.87	2.50	9.55	1.35	4.33	0.94
VII. Trade and Commerce ..	2.68	0.88	3.65	0.35	5.24	1.09
VIII. Transport, storage and communication ..	21.78	9.26	25.36	7.65	12.22	2.71
IX. Other services	8.35	1.32	9.62	1.50	10.35	1.24
	18.97	43.41	39.52	75.07	51.72	53.90

zones are engaged in services. It is apparent from the table that the town does not have many people engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers or people working in livestock etc., mining and quarrying. Employment in commercial and manufacturing activities is highest in the eastern zone (21.78 per cent). This is mainly due to the fact that most of the industrial and commercial activities are concentrated in these two zones. Retail business activities are largely carried out in the central zone while the eastern zone has the biggest grain market. A total of 51.72 per cent of male workers and 53.98 per cent of females in

the western zone are employed in services. As regards females, though a substantial percentage of them in the eastern and western zones are working as agricultural labourers, the bulk of them are employed in services.

There is no assured and continuous employment available to unskilled labourers. They generally work in the field of manufacturing establishments, whose number is gradually growing, and engage in house construction, rickshaw pulling or miscellaneous domestic work. Their average monthly income is meagre and obviously these families cannot own any kind of property for they have no savings. Those people who belong to this class, live in thatched houses. Sometimes they shift to unoccupied lands and build their huts. The skilled labourers are comparatively much better off than the unskilled ones. They are engaged in manufacturing establishments, government offices, etc. Others are either engaged in government services and holding good positions therein or they are traders, businessmen, etc. Doctors, lawyers, University teachers, advocates may be included in this group. They generally form the higher stratum of society.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN PATNA

Being the seat of government for a long time during the Mughal period and even later, Patna was inhabited by rich nobility who had a flair for pomp and splendour. Their patronage attracted a number of artisans plying different trades. This led to the establishment of a number of cottage industries. Some of these industries have declined with the passing of old nobility and with change in fashion. Some of them have been ruined due to competition with cheaper imported goods. Some industries, however, are still providing employment to a number of families. Most of them are concentrated in Patna City. Given below is a short account of some of these industries:—

(1) *Gem cutting*—As nobles were fond of precious gems, a number of skilled artisans were working in this trade. Now, however, they are no longer gem cutters but are engaged in ordinary stone cutting.

(2) *Zari-work*—Ladies of the nobility, high officials and businessmen used to have clothes adorned with gold and silver threads. At one time, 500 families of artisans

were engaged in this work. They could embroider beautiful pattern of flowers, animals and scenery on cloth, both silken and woollen. Now-a-days about 50 families are engaged in this work as the demand for their products has gone down due to change in fashion. These artisans manufacture Sehra (Metallic thread garland), Salma, Sitara and Chamki also.

(3) **Tabaq manufacture**—The gold and silver sheets are put on pan or sheets not only to enhance their beauty but also to serve as tonic. The leaves are beaten so thin that it is difficult to take out one sheets. Now-a-days, however, there are only six families which manufacture silver leaves.

(4) *Metallic foils*—Metallic foils or *panni* was used in making of Tazia which is taken out on the occasion of Muharram festival. The articles manufactured by these artisans were so beautiful that they won high praise at the Ramgarh Congress Session in 1940. This industry has also declined and now there is only one shop doing this business.

(5) *Fire-works*—A large number of persons called *atishbaz* were engaged in the manufacture of fire works. Now-a-days this community is engaged in manufacturing small items for Dewali and Shab-e-barat and, to a very small extent, for the marriage season. With the loss of large-scale patronage, their number is declining.

(6) *Printing on cloth with Gold/Silver leaf*—The aristocracy of Patna patronized this industry for a long time and there were 50 shops doing this business. But with the change of fashion, the demand for their products has gone down and now-a-days only 10 families are engaged in this business.

(7) *Brass and Copper Utensils*—These utensils are manufactured by Kasera. This industry has also declined and now only 50 families are engaged in this business. Formerly they were in one mohalla known as Kesaratoli.

(8) *Manufacture of Maur*—In Hindu marriages, the bride-groom has a special head wear called Maur. It is a peculiar design and is constructed with metallic wires and threads. There are 20 shops employing 75 persons doing this business. These articles are in demand only during the marriage season.

(9) *Metals Boxes and Metal Racks*—These are manufactured with iron sheets of varying thickness. This trade has been in existence in Patna city for the last 50 years and about 400 persons are engaged in this work.

(10) *Manufacture of Iron Safes and Steel Almirahs*—There are several shops manufacturing these goods. Almost all of them are concentrated in Sultanganj. Their products can be compared favourably with those manufactured in any other place of India.

(11) A number of families are engaged in making artistic receptacles for keeping vermilion which is a must for all married women. These people also manufacture wooden toys. They are now facing keen competition from plastic containers and toys.

Besides the Industries named above a number of people have started small factories for the manufacture of soap, biscuit, bread, confectionary and biri.

Registered factories

In the year 1961, there were 260 factories in the vicinity of Patna Municipal Corporation. These provided employment to about 15,408 persons. The large and medium scale industries in this town are as follows:

1. Gulzarbagh Secretariat Printing Press

Initially, this printing press was established at Ranchi but was later shifted to Gulzarbagh, Patna. The total capital investment in the press is about a crore of rupees. The Superintendent of the Press section is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendent and one Administrative Officer. The establishment employs about 675 persons of which 500 are technical hands and 175 ministerial.

2. Stationery Stores and Publications

The main function of the Office of the Superintendent, Stationery Stores and Publications is to supply paper and stationery articles to the offices of the state government. Besides this, it supplies typewriters to government offices, manages sale and distribution of government publications, manufactures rubber stamps for government offices, repairs government typewriters etc. The Superintendent o

this section is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and the staff consists of 150 persons. The total capital investment in this section is about Rs. 27 lakhs.

3. Government Survey Map Making and Printing

Its main function is to conduct traverse surveys, reproduce village and urban area maps from original prepared during survey operations, reproduce blue print maps and other maps for settlements. The office is equipped with photo section and off-set machines. The office is in charge of a Deputy Director with a staff of about 400 persons.

4. Bata Shoe Company Pvt. Ltd.

This company, situated at Digha, about 4 miles west of Patna, was started in 1942. The factory is worked with the power supplied by the Bihar State Electricity Board. Average production of shoes for five years (i.e., 1962-66) was about 55 lakh pairs valued at Rupees 2.5 crores. The total strength of workers including essential staff was 1,047 in 1966 which has increased to about 1,500. The factory provides medical and recreational facilities to its employees. It also maintains a canteen, a rest room and welfare fund for them.

5. Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Pvt. Ltd.

The factory, which is situated at Baidyanath Bhawan Road, Patna, was established in 1942 as a private concern. It manufactures Ayurvedic medicines. They are sent to places all over Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Nepal. The factory gets power supply from the Patna Electric Supply Company. Its products include Rasa, Rasayana, Bhasma, Asawa, Churna, patent medicines and other Ayurvedic preparations. The factory provides a charitable dispensary, provident fund, gratuity and bonus to its employees. The following table will give an idea of the labour force, value of sale and production, in the year 1965-66:

1. Value of production	Rs. 65,66,357
2. Value of sale	Rs. 59,52,357
3. Workers employed	Rs. 290

6. Aditya Engineering Works and Foundries Pvt. Ltd.

The Aditya Engineering Works and Foundries was established in 1938 and is situated on Patna-Gaya road. The foundry is a private limited company. It manufactures agricultural implements, irrigational equipments, machinery parts, power driven oil ghani parts and structural works. The foundry imports raw materials such as hard coke, pig iron, pig scrap, bars and rods, plates and sheet, joint's channel, angles, bolts and nuts, gun metal, aluminium, lead, paint and varnish and other iron materials, and equipments for the manufacture of finished goods from various parts of the country. The foundry has imported materials worth Rs. 4,56,917 in the year 1966-67. It has produced finished goods to the tune of Rs. 7,90,783 and has employed 91 labourers in the year 1966-67. The factory contributes to Employee's provident fund.

7. Bankipur Iron Works Pvt. Ltd.

Situated in Mohalla Mithapur, this factory was started in 1890. The entire requirements of pig iron is met from Durgapur and Bhilai and of coal from Dhanbad. Its productions, i.e., sugarcane crushers and metric weights are sent out to Darbhanga, Monghyr, Chapra, Gaya and other places in Bihar. Electric energy is supplied to this factory by the Patna Electric Supply Company. The total number of workers employed in this factory in 1967 was 50.

8. Shree Banshi Industries Pvt. Ltd.

This factory is situated at Mohalla Karbighiya and was inaugurated in 1957. It is a private limited company. The production i.e., looms, are exported mostly to Bhagalpur, Gaya and Ranchi districts. The average annual production of the factory is 80 looms of the value of Rs. 1,30,000. The factory has now started manufacturing 5 H.P. diesel engines and centrifugal water pumps. There are 100 workers including skilled and unskilled who are mostly local.

9. Luxmi Iron Works

The factory was started in 1946 and is situated at Chandragupta path. The factory is mainly concerned with

the production of agricultural implements which are sent to various districts of Bihar. It had produced materials of Rs. 3,05,535 and employed 38 workers in 1966-67.

10. Shree Madhav Mills Pvt. Ltd.

Shree Madhav Mills Pvt. Ltd. was established in 1924 and is located at Malsalami. The mill has three sections, viz, (i) flour mills, (ii) Engineering and foundry works, and (iii) ice factory and cold storage. The principal raw materials of these factories are wheat, iron, steel and pig iron. The entire requirement of wheat is supplied by Government of India and its production, i.e., flour, is exclusively meant for the state of Bihar. Its production, i.e., nuts and bolts and machineries are exported throughout the country. The average annual value of production is about Rs. one lakh. The number of workers on the average are 300 males and 2 females.

11. Shree Behariji Mills Pvt. Ltd.

The factory is situated at Malsalmi and was established in 1941. It has three sections, viz., (i) roller flour, rice, dal and chhanti mills, (ii) oil mills, and (iii) iron foundry and engineering section. The production of wheat flour is exclusively meant for the state of Bihar. Wheat is supplied by Government of India. Oil, oil-cakes and machineries and machinery parts are exported to various destinations in the country. The average annual value of production ranges from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. The number of workers employed is 150 males and 5 females.

The factory is situated at Malsalam and was established. there are about 249 factories, small and medium sized, in the town. These units provide employment to 2,469 skilled and 1,679 unskilled workers. The statement below gives the number of industrial units by types of activity functioning in the town areas:

Type of industrial units	Number
1. Gate and grills	13
2. Beam scales	1
3. Bicycle assembling	1
4. Sewing machines	1
5. Hydraulic jacks	1
6. Beam for handloom industry	1
7. Concrete mixers	1

Type of industrial units	Number
8. Tabular structures	1
9. Conduit pipes	3
10. Perforated sheets	5
11. Automobile parts	1
12. M.S. rods and flats	3
13. Nuts and bolts	3
14. Hospital equipments	4
15. Steel furniture	9
16. Building hardware	1
17. Diesel pumping sets	1
18. Stainless steel utensils	3
19. Agricultural implements	19
20. Steel trunks	15
21. Oil mill parts	1
22. Wire nettings	1
23. C.I. castings	5
24. Chaff cutters and spare parts	3
25. Tin containers	2
26. Bib cocks and stop cocks	1
27. Non-ferrous rolling mill	2
28. Brass and Bell metal industry	3
29. Manufacture of looms	1
30. Bread and biscuit making	26
31. Soap making	50
32. Plastic fancy articles	4
33. Wax candles	1
34. Storage batteries	4
35. Tyre retreading	5
36. Try colour and vermilion	3
37. Manufacture of allopathic medicines	3
38. Paints and varnishes	2
39. Manufacture of battery chargers	2
40. Soil pipes	1
41. Mosaic tiles	2
42. Hume pipes	3
43. Leather footwear	40

Type of industrial units	Number
<i>Medium-scale :</i>	
44. Electric lamps	1
45. Agricultural machinery	1
46. Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1
47. Food processing industries	3
48. Vegetable oil	1
49. Hollow ware (Glass)	1

The A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, recently carried out a survey of small-scale industrial units and small artisans in Patna. A household industry is defined in the Census of India 1961 as "conducted by the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in the rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory". Such an industrial unit generally exists at the residence of the artisans and workers are generally members of the household of the owner. Small artisans hardly use power or employ labourers from outside. A small-scale industrial unit is one in which the total investment does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs and is generally operated by hired workers from outside.

Two hundred industrial units were chosen from the town. Care was taken to see that all the areas were covered. The study covered 50 artisans hailing from different areas of the town. It was found that 84.5 per cent of the units were registered and the rest were unregistered. The registered units account for 95 per cent of the total number of workers. Such units which manufacture light engineering goods, metal products and rice mills, are the more important industrial units. They employ about 30 per cent, 25 per cent and 9 per cent workers respectively. Most of the units were relatively young. As much as about 42 per cent of the units were less than 5 years old and 31 per cent were between 6 and 10 years old. Thus the rate of extension seems to have been the highest in the early sixties. The younger units are usually of relatively smaller size.

Partnership firm and proprietary concerns account for 95 per cent of the units. These two categories employed about 80 per cent of the workers and represented more than 86.4 per cent of the total assets. Public limited companies and private limited companies claimed only 1 per

cent and 3.5 per cent of the units respectively. Co-operative societies were unrepresented. Units employing 20 workers or less accounted for 83.5 per cent of the total sample. Nine per cent of the units are located in the industrial estate and the rest outside. The units in the industrial estate accounted for about 14 per cent of the total number of workers employed and 16 per cent of the total assets.

For the small artisan the sample consisted of 50. The average annual turnover per artisan was Rs. 6,492. The maximum annual turnover for any of the small artisan did not exceed Rs. 15,000. Toy making and lock making were unrepresented in the sample. The remaining 5 categories were as follows: Carpentry (22 per cent), shoemaking and leather work (18 per cent), goldsmithy (10 per cent), blacksmithy (10 per cent) and others (40 per cent), 44 small artisans, i.e., 83 per cent of the sample were financed solely by their own fund. Most of them did not maintain any books of account. Most of artisan marketed their products themselves. About 48 per cent of them are either members of a co-operative or an association. The average borrowing per small artisan is Rs. 1,816. Only 10 per cent of them have borrowed at all. The main sources of loan are money-lenders, friends and relatives. Fifty per cent of the artisans were aware that they could borrow from the banks but only seven of them formally applied for loan. The willingness to borrow from banks was shown by the small artisans. Twenty four small artisans believed that they could market their products at higher price if credit is made available to them. Thus it is clear that some of the small artisans have to take recourse to distress sale of their products.

The main troubles afflicting the small industrial units and small artisans are shortage of funds and difficulties about the availability of raw materials. It was revealed that the smaller units are not necessarily less efficient. It was difficult for them to get credit from the banks due to cumbersome procedure. The majority of the small artisans did not have any education to maintain accounts in the correct form.

Shopping centres

There are eight big shopping centres in the town. The business transactions are made all the year round and during festivals, transactions go high. These markets are as follows:

Name of the Market	Type of shop establishments with reference to commodities	Approximate number for sale	Peak season for sale	Particular days of the year, month week when sales go up	House of marketing	Remarks
Patna Market	.. .. Cloth, watch, looking glass, stationery, etc. and tailoring houses.	98	Winter Summer	10 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.		
Hathwa Market	.. .. Cloth, stationery, watch, tailoring houses and general	25	Do.	First week of every month	Do.	
Chaudhary Market	.. .. Do.	10	Do.	Do.	Do.	
New Market	.. .. Cloth, stationery, watch, kirana etc.	20	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Sabzibagh Market	.. .. Kirana, cloth, fruits, vegetables, etc.	100	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Musallahpur Hat	.. .. Kirana, vegetables, fruits, etc.	100	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Lalji Market	.. .. Cloth, watches, stationery, etc.	15	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Initially, there were only four shopping centres in the town but gradually four more such centres were added to them. Since the town is gradually becoming commercial, the number of shops is increasing.

Trade unions

There are numerous trade unions in the town which look after problems and related affairs of the labourers. The following is a list of the registered trade unions in Patna:

1	2	3	4	5
Name, industry or factory to which related	Category of workers to which related	Date of establishment	Whether affiliated to any organisation	Whether under influence of any political party
1. The P.E.S. Co. Workers' Union	.. Office staff & labourers ..	16-12-1936	U.T.U.C.	C.P.I.
2. The Patna Water Workers' Union	.. Do.	4-5-1929	I.N.T.U.C.	S.S.P.
3. The Patna Press Workers' Union	.. Do.	1-4-1939	No	No
4. The Patna City Mazdoor Union	.. Do.	13-3-1944	U.T.U.C.	P.S.P.
5. The B.C.E. Workshop Employees Union ..	.. Do.	6-6-1945	No.	G.P.I.
6. The Bihar Provincial P.W.D. Workers' Union,	.. Do.	10-12-1946	No	N.A.
7. The Bihar Government Press Employees' Association.	.. Do.	4-2-1947	No	N.A.
8. The Bihar Local Bodies Employees Federation	.. Do.	13-11-1947	No	C.P.I.
9. The Bihar Government House Workers' Union.	.. Do.	14-4-1947	No	N.A.
10. The Bihar Provincial Agriculture Department Union	.. Do.	11-1-1948	I.N.T.U.C.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
	Office staff & labourers			
11. Cottage Industries Institute Employees' Association		27-1-1948	No	N.A.
12. Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan-Karamchhari Sangh	Do.	1-4-1948	I.N.T.U.C.	Congress
13. Patna Engineering Mazdoor Union	Do.	1-4-1948	I.N.T.U.C.	C.P.I.
14. Bihar Survey Office Employees Association	Do.	18-12-1948	No	N.A.
15. Bihar Co-operative Bank Employees Union	Do.	7-11-1949	No	N.A.
16. Bank of Bihar Employees Association	Do.	23-9-1949	N.A.	N.A.
17. Bihar Veterinary Cattle Farm Workers' Union	Do.	25-3-1950	No	N.A.
18. Patna Pamikal Mazdoor Union	Do.	8-12-1950	U.T.U.C.	N.A.
19. Patna Electric Supply Mazdoor Union	Do.	1-3-1951	U.T.U.C.	P.S.P.
20. Patna Nazar Karamchhari Sangh	Do.	18-8-1951	B.M.S.	N.A.
21. Bihar Working Journalists' Union	Do.	19-7-1952	No	N.A.
22. The Patna Steel Trunk Factory Workers' Union	Do.	16-2-1953	U.T.U.C.	No
23. Patna Zila Sona-Chandi Karigar Sangh	Do.	6-9-1953	A.I.T.U.C.	N.A.
24. Folsion Workers' Union	Do.	18-9-1953	U.T.U.C.	N.A.
25. Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Emp. Union	Do.	26-6-1955	A.I.T.U.C.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
26. Biscuit Karamchari Union	.. Office staff & labourers	8-10-1958	No	N.A.
27. Automobile and Engineering Workers' Union.	Do.	4-1-1960	U.T.U.C.	N.A.
28. Usha Employees' Union	.. Do.	5-9-1961	U.T.U.C.	N.A.
29. Industrial Estate Employees Union	.. Do.	18-11-1961	U.T.U.C.	N.A.
30. Patna Automobile and Repairing Work-shop Workers' Union.	Do.	13-11-1961	U.T.U.C.	Congress
31. Patna Automobile and Repairing Work-shop Workers' Union.	Do.	20-8-1963	A.I.T.U.C.	N.A.
32. P.M.C.H. Karamchari Union	.. Do.	27-8-1963	N.A.	N.A.
33. Pradeep Lamp Workers Karamchari Sangh	Do.	27-4-1964	B.M.S.	N.A.
34. Patna Biscuit Udyog Karamchari Sangh	.. Do.	25-6-1964	B.M.S.	N.A.
35. A.P.S. Pvt. Ltd., Workers' Union	.. Do.	1-8-1964	A.I.T.U.C.	N.A.
36. Howrah Motor Co. Workers' Union	.. Do.	27-2-1965	I.N.T.U.C.	N.A.
37. Bihar Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Karyakarta Sangh	Do.	27-9-1965	B.M.S.	No
38. General Radio and Appliances Ltd., Employees' Association	.. Do.	28-4-1966	No	No
39. Indian Hume Pipe Mazdoor Sangh	.. Do.	6-10-1967	A.I.T.U.C.	No

Problems of Industrial Relations

Notwithstanding the fact that the town is getting commercial day by day and that new industrial establishments are being constructed, there are many problems related to industrial relations.

The foremost of them is the supply of raw materials. The entire raw materials are imported from outside the town. The principal raw materials like steam coal, hard coke, pig iron, lubricants and other important ingredients are imported from outside and are not available readily.

Another problem associated with the last one is the problem of communication. Since raw materials are imported from other states, there are only two principal means of communication, viz., road and railways. There is a lack of road transport agencies in the town, though there are some but these do not meet demands adequately. The railways consume much time which further hamper the proper development of these industrial establishments.

The problem of technical assistance is one of the most important one. The qualified engineers and diploma holders are absorbed by big concerns which are situated outside, for they offer lucrative remuneration to them. Others do not wish to join these small establishments. Thus technical assistance remains a vital problem for these industrial establishments.

The government is probably the biggest consumer of good products. But, the small industrial establishments do not get orders from the state government, and hence these are not being encouraged properly.

Employment Exchange—The district is served by the Regional Employment Exchange at Bailey Road. This office was established in 1946. The total number of unemployed persons enrolled on the Live Register during 1967-68 was 37,910 including 423 females. The details are as follows:—

Educational level of persons	Enrolled on live register		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	17,524	341	17,865
Matric	7,100	82	7,182
Below graduate	6,333	2	6,335
Graduate	6,104	33	6,137
Post-graduate	376	15	391
Total	37,437	473	37,910

Besides, there were 84 males and 2 females belonging to scheduled tribes and 2,021 males and 133 females belonging to scheduled castes, who were enrolled on the Live Register. The Employment Exchange notified 1,942 general vacancies of which only 653 were filled in. Ten persons, 5 each from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got placement against 28 and 16 notified vacancies respectively.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Before the advent of British rule, Ayurvedic and Unani were the two popular systems of medicines. The British rule introduced the Allopathic system of medicine and encouraged it. Towards the close of 19th century, Homoeopathic system also appears to have come to the town, but received no official recognition. However, on account of cheap treatment and practically no adverse reactions on patients, this system appealed to common man. Later, as a reaction against medication of human system, some sections of people also took to nature-cure, e.g., sunbath, etc., to cure their diseases.

In early 1920s the Patna General Hospital and the hospitals at Gulzarbagh and Gardanibagh were state institutions, while institution supported from local funds was the hospital at Patna city, of Patna town. In 1895 the number of patients treated was 1,19,000. In 1905, it was 1,60,000 while by 1922 it rose to 2,57,000. A total of 10,636 surgical operations were made at the Patna General Hospital during this year and the expenditure incurred on the Patna General Hospital during 1922 was Rs. 1,24,200.

Patna Medical College and Hospital

The government of Bihar and Orissa in 1918, sanctioned the provincialisation of the Bankipur General Hospital under the nomenclature of Patna General Hospital. In 1925-26, the Patna General Hospital underwent a complete change as a result of the conversion of the Temple Medical School into a medical college and the raising of the hospital to the standard suited to the training of medical graduates and it then became known as Medical College Hospital. The number of beds in the hospital was raised to 366 from 240 in 1918.

In 1928, the Radium Institute, which was then at Ranchi, was brought to the campus of this hospital. By 1930, this hospital had 513 beds and consisted of a large double-storeyed building with two operation theatres. This block consisted of four surgical, four medical, one female surgical wards and three cabins for electro-therapeutic department. Out-patients' departments for surgery, medicine, eye, nose, throat, ear and dental, fully equipped with dark-rooms, operation theatres, dressing rooms, etc., were opened. A separate hospital for women for gynaecology and obstetrics was established.

In 1933, the bed capacity of the hospital was expanded to 539 including 25 beds of the Radium Institute. The number of patients in all its departments increased and all the medical and surgical wards were overcrowded and it was thought expedient to open another two bedded ward under the designation of 'Convalescent Department'.

In 1948 a new Children's Hospital was opened which accommodated 40 medical and 38 surgical beds. A new Nursing Home with 18 rooms and a separate operation

theatre has been constructed. A set of 12 flats for Medical officers has been built for residential purposes and are being utilized as such. Twentyfour paying wards have also been constructed. A Deep-X-ray block is functioning as usual adjacent to the Radium Institute. A Dental College is also accommodated in this building. A Cancer Hospital and a Blood Bank are also attached to Medical College Hospital.

The latest developments include the addition of a third storey over the 250 bedded double-storeyed building of the Rajendra Surgical Block, which started functioning from 1956. On the third storey of the building are housed the Orthopaedic Department, Department of Plastic Surgery and the Chest-Survey Unit.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of Indoor-Outdoor patients. During the last few years to the year under consideration, i.e., 1967-68, the average number of indoor patients has been about 1,684 and the number of outdoor patients has been about 1,286 per day. The number of indoor patients treated annually figures about 6,14,660 (1967-68) which is definitely higher than the earlier year 1963 (5,60,643). The same is true for the outdoor patients. The number of outdoor patients treated annually (1967-68) is about 4,69,390 in comparison to 4,59,992 (1963). Thus, it can be inferred that with the increase in medical facilities, opening of new departments, etc., people are availing treatment opportunities. The general hospital has 105 doctors and 383 nurses in all.

Kurji Holy Family Hospital

There is another hospital located at the outskirts of the town. It is Kurji Holy Family Hospital which was established in the 1940 by the Roman Catholic Mission. Previously, it had 140 beds which has been raised to 317. During 1967-68, there were 21,841 outdoor patients and 7,687 indoor patients who availed the medical help at this hospital. This Holy Family Hospital has employed 16 doctors while 180 trained nurses are there to look after the patients under treatment.

Rajendranagar Hospital

Apart from the Patna General Hospital and the Kurji Holy Family Hospital, there is Rajendra Nagar Hospital; the total bed-capacity of this hospital, during 1967-68, was 50. 13,505 outdoor patients and 6,205 indoor patients, were treated by 14 doctors in 1967-68. These doctors were assisted by 8 nurses. This hospital admits only maternity cases.

T.B. Centre

There is also one Tuberculosis Training and Demonstration Centre which was opened in 1951. Approximately 32 to 34 thousand patients are being examined at this centre annually. In 1967-68, 600 patients availed of treatment facilities at the centre. The total strength of the doctors was 9 and 7 nurses were employed to render services.

Blood Bank

The Blood Bank, which is managed by the Patna Medical College and Hospital, is meant to supply blood-bottles to people in need. During 1967-68, average of persons taking help of this bank was 37 (daily) and 5 doctors were engaged in collecting blood and grouping them into different groups.

Dept. of Cancer

The Department of Cancer had treated about 7,360 patients in the year 1967-68 with the help of 3 doctors and 2 nurses. The accommodation capacity of the department is 24 beds.

Psychiatric Dept.

A total of 13,505 cases were treated in the Psychiatric and Child Guidance Unit during 1967-68 with the help of two doctors and one nurse.

M.L.A. Dispensary

The 20 bed M.L.A. Dispensary, which is situated in the heart of the town, had treated 9,125 outdoor patients and 3,650 indoor patients, respectively, during 1967-68. The dispensary had 3 doctors and 2 nurses in the year under consideration.

Family Planning

Family planning has been taken up as a state policy since 1954. The reoriented family planning scheme has

been sponsored' from June 1965. Under this scheme, one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director have been assigned to undertake its responsibility. The bureau has two independent units: (1) Mobile Unit, and (2) Static Unit. The mobile unit, which holds camps in all parts of the district and perform vasectomy and sterilization operations, does not operate in proper Patna town. There is quite a large number of static units in the town and the town does not need any mobile unit as such. There are 12 family planning centres in the town including hospitals:—

Family Planning Centres	No. of persons avail ing assistance	
	Male	Female
1. Patna Medical College & Hospital	3,650	11,680
2. Bihar Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ..	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar Centre of Family Planning	1,825	730
4. District Family Planning Bureau	5,490	2,128
5. Subdivision Hospital, Patna City	1,154	1,248
6. Gardanibagh Hospital	39	28
7. New Gardanibagh Dispensary	46	N.A.
8. Gardiner Road	N.A.	16
9. Rajendranagar Hospital	N.A.	56
10. Family Planning Association of India, Bihar State Branch, Bari Road (Voluntary Organisation) ..	2,626	2,350
11. Family Planning Association Branch & Kurji Holy Family Hospital	2,925	2,249
12. Bihar Council of Women	57	32
Total	17,812	20,517

Thus, altogether 17,812 males and 20,517 females have been treated by these twelve family planning centres. As the figure suggests, the family planning measures are popular more among females than males. There have been 270 cases of loop insertion, 781 cases of vasectomy operation, 86 cases of tubectomy, 11,556 males have taken recourse to condom, 571 females have used jelly and 7,180 females have taken the help of foam tablets. In so far as the professional and private practice is concerned, there are 400 Allopathic doctors, 170 registered Hakims, 1,384 Ayurvedic doctors, 65 Ayurvedic surgeons and 595 Homoeopathic doctors in the town.

EDUCATION AND INSTITUTIONS 'OF HIGHER LEARNING

School Education

The dawn of 19th century witnessed the state activity in the field of education. During this period, the Educational Despatch was issued by the government putting emphasis upon government assistance to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education, controlled and aided and in part directly managed by the state.¹ Accordingly, expansion of schools began and with it number of schools also increased. Given below is a short description of the important schools in Patna.

1. *Patna Collegiate School* This school was founded in 1835 as Patna High School. In 1860 it was taken over by the Local Committee of Public Instruction and in 1862 was named as Collegiate School. The Collegiate School remained under the control of the Principal, Patna College. In 1909, it was housed in a separate rented building and in 1927 the Intermediate Art classes were transferred to the Patna College. Since then it has been housed in its present building with the attached hostel and the Headmaster's quarter. As a result of the policy of converting some high schools into higher secondary schools, this institution was converted in a Higher Secondary Multipurpose School in 1958.

In 1966-67, there were 1,100 students on roll and the strength of the teaching staff was 40 including the Principal. The hostel had the capacity of accommodating 120 students and there were eight teachers' quarters in its campus. Of the old students of this school, mention may be made of Syed Ali Imam, Hasan Imam, Md. Fakhruddin, Sri Krishna Ballabh Sahay and Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh.

2. *T. K. Ghosh Academy*—In 1874 the late Tinkauri Ghosh established a school named Patna Training Academy which after his death was renamed as T. K. Ghosh Academy in 1882. Dr Sachchidananda Sinha, Dr. B. C. Roy, J. N. Ghosh and T. P. Singh were the old boys of this

school. In 1967-68, this school had 800 boys on rolls and 25 teachers including the Headmaster.

3. *Ram Mohan Roy Séminary*—The R.M.R. Séminary was founded in 1897 and named after Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It was initially located in the present campus of Patna Medical College and Hospital. In 1927, the school was shifted to its own premises where it is running since then. There were 1,105 students on rolls in 1967-68 and the strength of teachers was 25.

4. *F.N.S. Higher secondary School*—This school was established in 1938 by Sia Ram Lakhan Singh and was recognised in 1940. It was upgraded to Higher Secondary School in 1962. During 1967-68, there were 674 students and 19 teachers.

5. *Marwari Multipurpose Vidyalaya*—It was established in 1938. This school was upgraded to multipurpose school in 1960. In 1967-68, there were 777 students on rolls and 23 teachers.

6. *Mohammad Anglo-Arabic Higher Secondary School*—This school was founded in 1884. This school was further upgraded to Higher Secondary in 1960. In 1967-68, there were about 600 students and 21 teachers in the school.

There are three famous and recognised English-medium schools in the town:

St. Xavier's School—It was established in 1940. The curriculum includes both humanities and sciences. It aims at drawing out the best in a boy and to train him for leadership.

St. Michael's High School—This school was opened in 1854 with a view to have a school for the community of Indian Christians. A decade later, it was handed over to Irish Brothers, under whose management it became very successful.

St. Joseph's Convent High School—It was opened in 1853. This is a Roman Catholic Institution for girls. The course of the studies is based on the syllabus for the Indian School Certificate Examination.

Other Schools in the Town—There were 238 schools in the town of Patna during 1967-68 of which 161 schools were for boys and 77 for girls.

The following table indicates the number of schools and other details about them:—

Table 16

Type of school	Government recognised		Distt. Board		P.M.C.		Aided		Unaided		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Multipurpose ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	3
2. Higher Secondary	7	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	12	5
3. High Schools	1	3	..	..	..	..	11	6	3	0	15	9
4. Senior Basic ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Middle ..	..	1	..	..	53	11	9	3	..	1	62	10
6. Primary ..	1	..	1	..	58	27	..	16	1	..	64	43
Total ..	16	10	1	..	111	38	30	28	4	1	161	77

In all, 66,060 number of students were getting school education in the town. Out of the total, 25,616 students were girls while the rest, i.e., 40,444 students, were boys. The distribution of students is as follows:—

Table 17

Type of school	Institution for boys			Institution for girls		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Multipurpose	5,019	9	5,028	..	1,981	1,981
2. Higher Secondary	5,747	48	5,795	..	3,693	3,693
3. High School	7,372	12	7,384	..	2,408	2,408
4. Senior Basic	251	193	444	42	287	329
5. Middle	14,150	4,534	18,684	461	4,929	5,390
.. .. .	5,400	3,518	8,918	2,002	4,004	6,006
Total	37,939	8,314	46,253	3,505	17,302	19,807

There were 1,632 trained and 635 untrained teachers in the town who taught in various schools. Some of these schools are co-educational. The school-wise distribution of teachers is as follows:

Table 18

Type of school	Trained teachers		Untrained teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Municipal	219	133	100	40
2. High (Co-educational)	124	92	104	32
3. Senior Basic	6	15	..	..
4. Middle	503	207	120	96
5. Primary	203	133	50	93
Total	1,052	580	374	261

Thus, there were 1,052 trained male teachers and 580 female teachers. The number of untrained male teachers was 374 while the untrained female teachers were 261 in total.

Apart from these schools which have been enumerated above, there are numerous schools which are run privately. Almost each and every locality of the town has one or more than one such school. During the last two decades many unrecognized schools, some organised on the English medium model and others on the traditional model, are running in the town. Some of these are good, but a large majority are mere teaching shops. So great is the demand for schools among all sections of the population that all these schools are overcrowded.

Colleges

The Patna University came into being in 1917 as an affiliating body. It continued to serve as such till the end of the year of 1951. The needs of the people of the state then called for the creation of a teaching and residential university at Patna. This was done through the Patna University Act of 1951 which came into effect from the 2nd of January 1952. But some political changes affected the

character of the Institution and it again became an affiliated-cum-teaching university in the year 1960. It was, however, widely felt that the state urgently needed a full-fledged teaching-cum-residential university. This character was restored to it in 1962. In the year 1967-68, it completed 5 years of existence as Patna University and six years as a teaching-cum-residential entity. The University has a number of constituent colleges.

1. *Patna College*—The Patna College is not only the oldest institution of higher learning of the modern type and the premier Arts college in the state of Bihar, but also the mother of several leading educational institutions here such as the Patna Law College, the Bihar School of Engineering, the Science College and in some ways also the Medical College at Patna.

The college was established on the 9th January 1863, after three earlier attempts to run a college at Patna had failed due to the apathy of the people towards higher education. During the past hundred years, it has produced an unending stream of scholars and statesmen, patriots and administrators—lawyers, jurists, journalists and writers—men who have occupied positions of leadership in various walks of life in Bihar, generation after generation. The early years of the college were marked by slow but steady development. It was housed in the building of the old Dutch factory on the banks of the Ganga. Later, new wings were built on both sides of the building. The nobility of Patna generously made donations for this purpose.

From 1902 onwards, the college underwent some re-organization and went on expanding. It had a series of distinguished principals like Mr. M'Crindle who translated Megasthenese account, Charles Russell, V. H. Jackson etc. Several societies and associations were formed in different departments for extra-curricular activities. A number of hostels were built. The number of students had increased to 120 in 1907. The library also continued to expand. In 1927 science classes were transferred to the newly started Science College.

Patna College was for a long time the only college where there was post-graduate teaching in several important subjects. There were arrangements for teaching English, Sanskrit, History, Economics and Mathematics and

Persian as early as 1920. Later on post-graduate teaching in other subjects started. It took pride in having professors who had distinguished themselves in the world of scholarship such as Jadunath Sarkar in History, Ramavatar Sharma in Sanskrit, Gyanchand in Economics, D. M. Dutta in Philosophy etc.

When Patna University became a teaching university in January 1952, post-graduate teaching was taken over by it from Patna College. Even now it continues to be the premier college in Bihar. In the late sixties there were 1,483 students in Arts and Commerce faculties. There are five hostels attached to the College.

2. *Patna Science College*—The Patna Science College is rendering service since the last forty-one years. It is one of the leading science institutions in the country. As the name suggests, the college is meant for science students only. The total strength of students in the year 1967-68 was 856 including 36 girl students. The college imparts education to both boys and girls. The number of teachers, during the academic session 1967-68, was 93 including 11 lady teachers.

3. *Patna Women's College*—The college was founded in the year 1940 by Rev. Dr. B. J. Sullivian, S. J. Bishop of Patna and was the first women's college in Bihar. It was housed in Bishop's House and its management was undertaken by the Sisters of the Apostolic Carmelan. educational society running schools and colleges throughout India and Ceylon. The opening of the college was a signal to the women of Bihar to throw off their educational backwardness and the academic success of the first students was an added encouragement in furthering the cause of women's education. The number of students outgrew Bishop's House and then the college was shifted to spacious ground in the New Capital area at Bailey Road. This was done in the year 1948. In 1952, the college was transferred to Patna University as one of its constituent colleges in accordance with the terms of the Patna University Act of 1952 but with the congregation of Apostolic Carmel retaining the right of ownership of the property as well as appointment of religious members of the staff. In the year 1967-68, the total strength of the academic staff was 32 and 497 students were enrolled in various disciplines.

4. *Magadh Mahila College*—The college was established when the urgent need for opening a new women's college was felt in the late forties. Honours teaching in Hindi, Urdu, and Philosophy was introduced in the year 1962-63. Honours teaching in three subjects was done by the teachers of this college. Moreover, two teachers from the department of Philosophy and one teacher from the department of Urdu of Patna Women's College assisted in the honours teaching of this college. Students offering honours in subjects other than the three above-mentioned, attended honours classes in the Patna College. The college imparts teaching in the faculties of Arts as well as Science. The total number of students enrolled during the academic session 1967-68 was 1,010 who were taught by 55 lady teachers.

5. *Prince of Wales Medical College*—To commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the then province of Bihar and Orissa in the year 1925, the existing medical school was upgraded into a college. New buildings were added to accommodate the various departments of College. The college was under the control of the Government of Bihar till 1952, when after the enactment of the Patna University Act, the control of the college was transferred to the Patna University. The Patna University has started sixteen departments in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, pathology, Paediatrics, Anaesthesiology, Plastic Surgery, Dermatology, Radiology, Preventive and Social Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Anatomy. The college is co-educational and the total number of students in 1967-68 was 209 including 46 girl students. The academic staff comprised 64 teachers including 7 lady teachers.

6. *Patna Training College*—The college which was instituted by the Government of Bengal in 1908, is one of the oldest institutions of Bihar. With the establishment of the Patna University in 1917 the college was affiliated to it. Initially, the college was meant for both boys and girls, but in the year 1951, a separate training college was established which enrolls girl students only. From the session 1963-64, trainees get B.Ed. degree instead of Diploma in Education. The College contains also a post-graduate department which came into being in the early thirties. During the session 1967-68, 137 students were enrolled who were taught by 5 teachers.

7. *Womens Training College*—As the name suggests, the college is meant exclusively for girl students. Owing to the new enactment of 1952, this college was established. During the session 1967-68, its total strength was 115 in B.Ed. course. It had 8 teachers during that session.

8. *Patna Law College*—The college was established in the year 1909 and affiliated to Calcutta University in the same year. It became an affiliated college of the Patna University and continued to render its service in that capacity till 1952. Thereafter, it became one of the constituent colleges of the Patna University. The college is meant for both boys and girls and its classes are held in two shifts, i.e., morning and evening. The number of students during the session 1967-68 was 885 including 5 girl students. The college had 30 teachers in all and some of them served the college as part-time lecturers.

9. *Bihar College of Engineering*—The Bihar college of Engineering was established as far back as 1924. The college has three disciplines, viz., Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. In the year 1965-66 two more sections were introduced for graduate diploma course, viz., Structural Engineering and Public Health Engineering. For the first three subjects, students are awarded degrees while for the later two subjects diplomas are given to them. The College provides equal opportunity to both boys and girls. During the session 1967-68, 122 teachers were there who belonged to various disciplines.

10. *B.N. College*—The Bihar National College was established in the year 1889 by S/Shri Bishweshwar Singh and Shaligram Singh two enlightened noblemen of Kulharia (Shahabad) in 1889. Initially, the college was started as second grade college but later on in the year 1892 it was raised to B.A. standard. The college started honours teaching in 1923. In the year 1952, when the Patna University Act was passed, the college became one of the constituent colleges of the Patna University. The college imparts teaching facilities in the faculties of Science and Arts, and is meant exclusively for male students. The number of students enrolled during the academic session of 1967-68 was 1964, and these students were taught by 131 teachers, including demonstrators.

Post-Graduate Departments

Though the Patna University was established as far back as 1917, it was only 1952, when the Patna University Act was made, that the post-graduate teaching in various faculties done in various colleges was taken over. In the initial phase of its development, the university had some post-graduate departments but gradually more were added. The university runs the following faculties and post-graduate departments:

1. Faculty of Arts— 17 departments.
2. Faculty of Science—7 departments.
3. Faculty of Law—1 department.
- 4 Faculty of Education—1 department.
5. Faculty of Commerce- 1 department.
6. Faculty of Medicine—14 departments.

In the faculty of Arts, the subjects can be enumerated as follows: Sociology, Economics, Psychology, Philosophy, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Maithili, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, History, Political Science, Mathematics, Geography, Labour and Social Welfare, Bengali, Persian and Arabic. Some of these departments have been added recently. The university has the following post-graduate departments in the faculty of Science: Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Statistics. The faculties of law, education and commerce have one post-graduate department each respectively.

In the faculty of Medicine, the following subjects are being taught at post-graduate level: Anatomy, Physiology, Bio-chemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology. Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Plastic Surgery, Orthopaedic Surgery, Radiology and Radiography and Paediatrics.

The total strength of students during 1967-68, belonging to various departments of the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Medicine and Education, was 1,323 including 245 girl students. The total number of teachers of the various departments was 225 including 16 lady teachers.

The various faculties and colleges have a large number of student hostels in order to accommodate students who come from outside.

Educational Centres

Apart from the colleges of the Patna University which impart professional as well as liberal education, there are a few other educational centres which prepare students in different professional fields of knowledge.

Government Polytechnic—The Government polytechnic School, an engineering school named the Patna School of Engineering was started in 1955. From 1965 it came to be known as Government Polytechnic. The seats for admission were limited to 60 at the outset but in 1965 they were raised to 250. It imparts training for diploma course in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. The duration of training is three years and admission is open to matriculates with pure science subjects. The figures of the total strength of students enrolled during 1967-68 is not available but the school had employed 25 teachers including the Principal.

Patna Polytechnic, Gulzarbagh—This was started in the year 1925 when it was called the Bihar Cottage Industries Institute. Its main purpose was to revive the decadent handloom weaving industry. This object was achieved to a large extent and Bihar fabrics found a ready market, particularly abroad.

The scope of training imparted at this institute changed with the initiation of the first Five Year Plan and its name was changed to Central Technological Institute. The Institute was raised to the status of a Polytechnic in 1956. The diploma courses have been brought up to the standard laid down by the All India Council of Technical Education. Three diploma courses, viz., Textile Technology, Ceramics and Metal Works of three years' duration were prescribed. Besides technical course and vocational course of two years' duration were also started in the Institution. In 1967-68, it was imparting training in four diploma courses, viz., Mechanical, Electrical, Textile technology and Ceramics.

The total number of admissions for all the four diplomas was limited to 120 and the minimum qualification for admission was matriculation with pure science subjects.

Ayurvedic College—The Ayurvedic College was established in 1926 at the initiative of the late Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh and the late Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin, the then Ministers in the Government of Bihar. It was placed on the permanent footing in 1942. The college has a hospital with 64 beds attached to it. It has both indoor and outdoor dispensaries.

The college has a governing body consisting of 14 members. The Commissioner, Patna Division is its President and the Principal of this college serves as its Secretary. The staff consists of 20 teachers including the Principal. It has a library and a hostel for 70 students. There is a museum for indigenous drugs. The college has also a herbarium located at Rajendranagar where medical plants are grown. There is a Research Institute of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines attached to the college. Though, the total number of students during 1967-68 is not available, 260 students were enrolled in the year 1965. Those passing the five years course get the degree of Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (G.A.M.S.). These graduates are entitled to registration under Bihar Development of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine Act, 1951.

Government Tibbi College—The Government Tibbi Colleg. was established in the year 1925 on the initiative and concerted efforts of the late Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin and the late of Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, the then Ministers in the Government of Bihar. The college was made permanent in 1942. The college has an outdoor 'Shafakhana' (Dispensary) attached to it. The college is managed by a governing body which consists of 14 members. The Commissioner, Patna Division is its President and the Principal is its Secretary. The academic staff consists of seven teachers including the Principal. It has also a library and a hostel in a rented house. The college has a museum of indigenous medicines for the training of the students in recognition of different medicines. It has also a herbarium attached to it. It has a science laboratory for teaching chemistry. It has an anatomy section in which the subject is taught through pictures, models, bones etc. Though the total number of students enrolled during the session 1967-68 is not available, 105 students were registered in the year 1965. The seats sanctioned for admission

of students is 40 in the first year and the minimum age is 16 years. The students who have passed either the S.S. Examination or the Moulvi Examination of the Madarsa Examination Board or an admission examination are eligible for admission. The course is for four years. Those passing the four-year course get the degree of Graduate in Unani Medicine and Surgery (G.U.M.S.). These graduates are entitled to registration under Bihar Development of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine Act, 1951. The 'Shafaghana' attached to the college has two wings (i) medicinal, and (ii) surgical. The staff of the 'Shafakhana' consists of three Hakims, one Head Attar (Compounder), two Assistant Attars, one Dresser, three dispensary servants, and one Dai (maid-servant).

Bihar Veterinary College—The Bihar Veterinary College was established in 1950. A five-year integrated B.V.Sc. and A.H. Degree course based on pre-university or higher secondary school leaving examination with science subjects, was introduced in 1965. The first year course consists mostly of pre-professional subjects. The second and the third year courses consist entirely of non-clinical subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Science, Nutrition and Genetics. The clinical subjects such as Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Pathology and Extension come in the 4th and 5th years of the integrated course. The Principal is the head of the college as well as of the Government Cattle Farm. The Livestock Research Station is attached to the college. The college maintains a team of eight horses with a riding master to train the students in horse-riding, which is compulsory.

College of Physical Education—This college has been established with a view to impart training to Physical Instructors who are attached with schools. They undergo training for a year or two and after the completion, they are awarded certificate or diploma in physical education. This college is located in Rajendra Nagar and is managed by the Government of Bihar.

Government School of Arts and Crafts—The school was established on 25th January 1939 as a private Institution and was taken over by Government of Bihar in 1948. It was started in a rented house. Later on, it was shifted

to its own building in 1960. The school got its recognition in 1941 and government sanctioned grant-in-aid from 1943. It is now a government institution. The school provides facilities to students for the study of drawing, painting, sculpture, commercial art, crafts, and other allied subjects which may be grouped under sections, viz., Fine Art, Commercial Art, Sculpture and Crafts.

During 1967-68 there were 60 students and 12 teachers including the principal of the school. There is a hostel attached to the school. It has a library and the school art gallery is attached to it.

Apart from these educational institutions which impart professional education, there are a few educational centres which provide facilities to people for oriental education. There is one Rajkiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya which was established in 1954 and was affiliated to Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga. The college had 40 students and 12 teachers in the year 1967-68. Five subjects, namely, Vyakaran, Sahitya, Jyotish, Darshan and Veda are taught in the college. The college has a collection of 400 books in its library on different subjects.

Madarsa Shamsul Huda Islamia—There is another institution meant for Muslims, namely, Madarsa Islamia Shamsul Huda. It was established in 1912. This is an important centre of Islamic studies in the state of Bihar. The medium of instruction is Urdu and it imparts education from 'Tahtamia' or primary stage to 'Alim' or B.A. in Islamic education. Though the strength of this centre during 1967-68 is not available but it had 223 scholars and 21 teachers in the year 1966.

The needs of those who are handicapped and physically incapacitated have also been realised. Such persons have been provided with educational facilities and the government is looking after their interests as well. There are two institutions at Patna for the education of the handicapped. One is the Patna Deaf and Dumb School and the other is the Patna Blind School.

Deaf and Dumb School—The Patna Deaf and Dumb School was started in 1936. It is still in a rented building. The school is managed by a Managing Committee. The

expenditure is met by collection of fees from the students, and grant-in-aid from the state government. It imparts education from nursery stage to middle stage. Vocational training is given only in tailoring. There were 61 students including 7 girls on rolls during 1965. The strength of teachers was four. Its total strength during 1967-68 is not available.

Blind School—The Patna Blind School was founded in the year 1922 by Mr. Baikunth Nath Mishra, an eminent advocate of the town. The object of the school is to train blind boys from 6 to 12 years of age in such a way that instead of being a burden to the society they may be useful citizens. Besides literacy they are trained for craft and music, both vocal and instrumental. The students are taught according to the Braille system so that all of them can read and write and work out sums in arithmetic. They are also taught typewriting, gardening, nature-study and cooking. Industrial education comprises basket making, manufacture and repair of cane furniture and rope making. Physical education is also imparted to the boys and the school has set up gymnasium apparatus. There were 30 students and teachers in the school.

Apart from the colleges university and institutions, there are some research institutes in the town. Some of them are managed by Patna University and others are run either by the Government of Bihar or by some governing body. These research institutes provide research facilities to research-oriented people.

Institute of Public Administration. This was established in 1954 and is run by the Patna University. The Government of Bihar provides the necessary funds every year for its maintenance. It works in collaboration with other allied university departments of social and behavioural sciences. There is an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Professors, government officials, Director of the Institute and few eminent publicmen to advise the institute in planning its programs of research work.

The institute undertakes research projects of both kinds: (a) empirical problem-oriented research including field studies and socio-economic surveys, and (b) academic-fundamental research. It also organizes lectures by eminent persons of wide experience in administration and

conducts seminars on current topics. It publishes research monographs and a quarterly journal.

Institute of Music—The Institute of Music was established in 1947. It prepared students for certificate examination in music in two branches, viz., (i) vocal and (ii) instrumental. Prior to 1959, workable knowledge in a language and some preliminary knowledge in music were kept as pre-requisite qualification for admission of an intended student. Since 1959, matriculation or its equivalent examination has been laid down as the minimum qualification for admission in the course. Altogether 14 students were on roll, of which 5 were girls, 12 students, including four girl students took new admission in the year 1967-68.

Institute of Psychological Research and Service—In October 1945, the Government of Bihar agreed to give a grant of Rs. 37 thousand annually to Patna University for the establishment of the Institute of Psychological Research and Service with the following aims in view:

- (a) Conducting research work in Psychology;
- (b) Extending Psychological service to students, children and public;
- (c) Organizing training courses in Applied Psychology.

Post-Graduate Studies and Research Institute—The Institute of Post-graduate Studies and Research in Arabic and Persian was started at the Madrasa building in 1955. The 'Fazil' or M.A. classes attached to the Madrasa were transferred to the institute. Research is done in the Persian and Arabic literature and the Islamic History. Besides, 'Maulvis' or teachers are trained for diploma of two years' duration. The institute publishes works of the distinguished authors and also bibliography and manuscripts pertaining to Islamic history and literature.

Bihar Research Society—This was established on the 20th January 1915 and was initially known as Bihar and Orissa Research Society. After the separation of Orissa from Bihar, this society was renamed as Bihar Research Society. Its library contains 19,725 volumes of printed books, journals and manuscripts. Among the important publications of the society are Dr. Buchanan's Report on the

districts of Purnea, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Patna and Gaya. Ancient Indian history received its attention early. Inscriptions were collected, deciphered and interpreted and on the basis of new findings, efforts were made to reconstruct the past history of India.

There are four sectors, viz, (1) History, (2) Archaeology and Numismatics, (3) Anthropology and Folklore, and (4) Philology which were established when it was started and they have developed since then. The society has been publishing the following journals: (i) Journal of Bihar Research Society and (ii) The Indian Numismatic Chronicle.

K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute—The Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute is named after the late Dr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-law and a renowned Indologist of Patna. The institution was started in 1951 by the state government and is housed in the Patna Museum building. The institute is meant to conduct original research mainly into India's past. It has a number of publications based on original research to its credit. It has also been rendering valuable service by editing some of Tibetan Sanskrit manuscripts, collected and brought from Tibet by late Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan.

A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies—The Anugrah Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies was established as an autonomous institution by an Act of the Government of Bihar and started operation on October 8, 1964. Its activities are financed mainly out of a statutory grant of the government of Bihar. The objectives of the institute, as prescribed by the Act, are: (1) to undertake teaching and research in social sciences; (2) to undertake study of specific problems if and when required by the state government or the Central Government or any other agency; (3) to provide for journals, books, pamphlets, and such other materials as may be deemed necessary; (4) to organise lectures, seminars and conferences; and (5) to undertake other allied activities.

At present, the institute is specializing in economics, sociology and social psychology. The Director and senior members of academic staff (Professors and Readers) are in charge of research supervision in their respective fields. Attached to them are Research Fellows and Research

Assistants, Research Fellows and Research Assistants besides pursuing a Ph. D. course, help the institute in its research projects. There is a statistical unit to help the various projects.

The activities of the institute relate, in conformity to the objectives prescribed by the Act, to teaching as well as research. Since the institute does not have the privilege of conferring degrees, the teaching that the institute provides relates mainly to courses in research methodology and advanced courses on specific subjects to fellows and scholars. Altogether, its library carries about 15,000 volumes. The accessions relate to Economics, Statistics, Sociology, Social Psychology, Political Science, Philosophy and Literature. Among the publications of the institute are 'Methodology of Economic Research', 'Tribal Villages in Bihar' and 'A study in Bihar Agriculture'. Besides these, about 22 articles have also been published in national as well as international journals. The institute is under the management of a Board of Control consisting of eleven members, including the Chairman. There were altogether 22 academic research staff in 1967-68.

Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad—This Parishad was established in 1950 by the state government with a view to promote Hindi language and literature. Eminent persons have become its members who are famous in the world of Hindi literature. Among its objects are to retrieve and preserve old Hindi manuscripts, biographies of eminent Hindi writers and other persons, and the publication of old books of Hindi prose and poetry. The Parishad takes interest in furthering the cause of Hindi literature by awarding prizes and medals to encourage studies in Hindi. The Parishad invites eminent scholars for lectures. It has published a large number of books. It has a fairly good research department.

Hindi Sahitya Samellan—The Hindi Sahitya Sammellan was established in 1919 by prominent Hindi scholars of the town as well as the state. At present, the Sammellan is housed in a big and beautiful building, commonly known as Sammellan Bhawan. Its main object is propagation of Hindi language and literature. The Sammellan has a number of publications to its credit which are related mainly to biographies of old-time Hindi writers. There are 132 ordinary members besides some life members. The Hindi Sahitya Sammellan is given grant-in-aid by the government

of Bihar. The Sammelan owns a sizable library which includes some old manuscripts of Hindi literature. It is looked after by a managing committee which consists of a President, General Secretary and other office-bearers.

Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir—Music and dance have always been matters of keen interest for the people of the town. For a long time there was no institution which could provide training in music and dance. The Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir was founded in 1949 in a rented building in Kadamkuan to fulfil this need. In course of time through the unceasing efforts of its dynamic Director Shri Hari Uppal, this institution has become one of the most important in the cultural life of the city. It is now housed in its own imposing building in Chhajubagh. It has a splendid auditorium and stage richly furnished and scientifically fitted with modern devices.

The Kala Mandir gives training in Manipuri, Kathakali Mohiniattam, Bharat Natyam and folk dances of Bihar. It has got a team of teachers from different parts of the country. They hail from the places which are the traditional centres of these dance-forms. The session starts in July every year and classes are held every day. The diploma of Nritya Visharad is granted to the students after completion of four years of training.

The Kala Mandir has also short-term courses for foreign students and gives an elementary course in dancing. There were more than 150 students on the roll and a team of 15 teachers. More than 1,000 students have already passed out with their Nritya Visharad diploma after completing their training in classical dances. The Kala Mandir has also launched several schemes as part of its curriculum to bring about a radical change in the cultural outlook of the people of the Bihar and to revive and preserve those which have already fallen into disrepute and neglect. From time to time the institution puts up shows of folk dances and it has recently opened a branch in Ranchi where training is given in tribal dances. The institution sometime back carried out a survey of tribal and folk dances in Bihar and held a seminar to discuss the findings.

Attached to the Kala Mandir is a rich and growing library. The Director has also set up a Folk Art Museum which is a collection of folk materials such as costumes, jewelleryes and rare musical instruments used in folk dances.

LIBRARIES IN PATNA

Srimati Radhika Sinha Institute and Sachchidananda Sinha Library.

The Sinha Library and the Srimati Radhika Sinha Institute stand as noble movement of intellectual curiosity in the town. It was a cherished desire of late Srimati Radhika Sinha to establish an institute with the object of providing the public of Patna and its neighbourhood with a place for intellectual and social intercourse. The institute was to have a Library, a Reading Room, a Hall for public meetings and was also to provide recreation ground for sports and games.

The foundation stone of this institute was laid on the 28th March 1922 by Honourable Sir Havilland Le Mesurier, Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The building of the institute was completed by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha and he also transferred to the institute his personal collection of books numbering about ten thousand. A Board of Trustees was appointed for maintenance and up-keep of the institute. It was provided in the Deed of Declaration of Trust of the Institute and the Library that the settler or his heirs as the Secretary of the Srimati Radhika Sinha Institute and Sachchidananda Sinha Library shall be the Chief Executive Officer and shall have full authority to transact all business connected with the management thereof subject to such directions as the trustees from time to time give. The staff of this library was initially maintained from the income of the endowment made by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, and subsequently from grant received from government beginning from Rs. 8,000 a year and increased from time to time. At present, the Board of Trustees consists of fifteen members headed by the Governor of Bihar as its Patron. This Board of Trustees consists of one Patron, four ex-officio members, seven life members, two nominees of the Settler's representative and one Settler's heir, who is the Honorary Secretary of the institute and library.

There were previously three reading rooms which have now been shifted to the main Hall. There is a separate apartment for research scholars.

The Sinha Library is a grand repository of valuable cultural treasures. For about a quarter century, it has made significant contributions to the cause of education by catering to the needs of intellectuals and other academicians. Apart from its rich collections of up-to-date books, the library has a rich store of journals, periodicals and newspapers.

During the last few years there has been addition to the stock of the library by purchases of books, journals, etc. and also by some gifts to those from certain quarters. During 1967-68, the library had the following number of books:

English	..	..	..	..	..	46,481
Hindi and Sanskrit	..	..	..	..	..	16,418
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	1,260
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	867
Govt. publications	..	..	..	..	..	3,150
Pamphlets : Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	167
English	..	..	..	..	..	800
Braille	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Total	69 143

The library also has a children's section which has now become very popular among the children between age-group of seven and fourteen. This section has been stocked with latest books and journals. The total number of children membership was 93 in 1971. The library has a staff of 30. Besides the Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Cataloguer, Technical Assistant and Junior Technical Assistant, the rest of the 8 staff are ministerial staff and

17 fourth grade staff. The working hours of the library are as follows:

Summer Hours	Morning : 7.30 A.M.	to 11 A.M.
	Evening : 3.30 P.M.	to 8.30 P.M.
Winter Hours	Morning : 8.00 A.M.	to 11.30 A.M.
	Evening : 3.15 P.M.	to 7.45 P.M.

Eighteen daily newspapers and 206 periodicals, including some foreign ones, were on the subscription list of the library during 1967-68. The membership of the library consists of 1,649 persons who borrow books and avail of other library facilities. The major portion of the total members is constituted by the students, i.e., 785.

The British Council Library

The British Council Library was established by the British Council, a voluntary non-political body of the United Kingdom, in 1960 as a branch library in Patna. This Library is housed in a commodious building. The object of the library is to meet the demands of British books and periodicals of the people here and also to supply necessary information about recent developments in different fields in Britain.

The library charges annual subscription of Rs. 10 and issues four books and three magazines at a time for a period of four weeks. Membership is open to residents of Patna only who are above 16 years of age. During 1967-68, the membership of the library was 1,513.

The library subscribes to 5 newspapers, i.e., three Indian and two foreign, and 144 periodicals on different subjects. The library has 17,299 volumes in all. It is equipped with adequate staff comprising Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Semi-Professionals and Book Attendants. Its finance is met fully by the British council partly supported by the income of the library through membership fee and fine.

The library remains open from 11 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. continuously, except on Saturday when it works between 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.. The weekly holiday is Sunday.

Although, British Council libraries in India do not provide for children section, the Patna branch has made provision for the child readers by creating a separate Children's Corner with approximately 400 books. No child is enrolled as a member; he gets books on his parent's cards.

The library arrange book-exhibitions, film-shows and play recitation from time to time. Besides serving the common readers, this library helps the research scholars as well by supply the materials arranged from other libraries through inter-library loan system.

The Bihar Hitaishi Pustakalaya

Situated near the Mangal Talao in Patna City, the Bihar Hitaishi Library was established as far back as 1880. Now this library is functioning as the District Library of Patna. The library has its own building. Its stock consists of 10,344 books in general section and 5,100 books in mobile library section.

The library subscribes to 14 daily newspapers and 41 magazines. It has 499 members on the roll. The membership fee is Rs. 2 which is admission fee and 50 paise is charged as monthly subscription.

The staff in the library is utterly inadequate. There is no librarian for a considerable time. Although the post is sanctioned but due to acute financial conditions of the library it has not been possible to appoint some qualified permanent librarian. The finance of the library is fully met by the grant of the state government and with the income of the library received through membership fee and fine. Government grants are extremely meagre in view of growing expenses of the library.

The library has a children's section with 2,000 books on the different subjects of their interest in Hindi language. Five magazines in Hindi are also subscribed by the library for this section.

The library has been divided into two sections, viz., (a) general section, and (b) mobile library section. The mobile section is the special feature of this library. It has been equipped with a motor van and the necessary staff to circulate books in the neighbouring urban and rural areas. Such urban houses as are inaccessible for the motor

van are covered by cycle-porters who supply books through door-to-door service. Staff and the equipment have been provided by government for this purpose.

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library was founded in 1890 by Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh Khan. Khuda Bakhsh had inherited 1,400 volumes of manuscripts from his father, a generous buyer and also a connoisseur, and carried on the tradition. He has made Patna the paradise of Islamic scholars for, here, some of the world's rare manuscripts in Arabic and Persian are preserved. In 1891 the opening ceremony of the library was performed by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott. The collection was presented by Khuda Bakhsh to the citizens of Patna under a public trust. At that time, the library contained 6,500 books, including 4,000 manuscripts, the rest being English books. The Government of Bengal became the trustee of the library in 1891 and it appointed a Committee of Management. This committee was replaced by a Board of Management in 1962. Owing to the rare collections of Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts, the Union Government agreed to bear the cost of maintenance with state government's contribution of Rs 50,000 per annum. A high-power Board of Management has been set up to look after its affairs.

During 1967-68, there were 4,106 Arabic and 3,883 Persian manuscripts in the library. These deal with a variety of subjects: Islamic Theology, Philosophy, Sufism, Ethics, Jurisprudence, History, Biography and other subjects. The library has published 32 volumes of the catalogues of Arabic and Persian manuscripts. The objective of the library is to provide facilities for research in Arabic, Persian, medieval Indian history. It remains open six days a week (closure being on Friday) and reading room facilities are available in both morning and evening hours. The average number of readers in the manuscript section and the reading room section is approximately 20 and 50 per day respectively. About 5,470 manuscripts and 6,000 books have been issued to research scholars for use in the library.

Efforts are afoot to organise the library on modern lines. Card indexing has been taken up. For better functioning, the library has been divided into five sections, viz.,

(1) Manuscript section, (2) Book section (3) Reading and Reference section, (4) Photography and Preservation section, and (5) Administrative section. The day-to-day administration is looked after by the Director. The Librarian is incharge of the Reading and Reference section. The total number of the sanctioned post is 43.

Patna University Library

This library was established in 1919. There are four sections, viz., General Library section, Bayley Memorial Collection section, Banaili Economic section and Rai Bahadur Shiva Shankar Sahay's Hindi Collection section. The total number of books in the library is 1,21,641. Besides, there are 3,558 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Hindi, Maithili, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Gait Public Library

It is one of the very old libraries in western Patna and is named after the former Lt. Governor Sir Edward E. Gait. This library is located in Gardanibagh and possesses a sufficiently large number of volumes and also subscribes to various journals.

Patna Secretariat Library

The Patna Secretariat Library is located in the premises of the Old Secretariat annexure. It serves as a reference library mainly for the officers and staff of government. The library has a collection of 40,000 volumes of books and subscribes to some foreign journals as well.

Legislature Library

This Legislature Library is located in the Council Chambers and is primarily intended to serve the needs of legislators. The library possesses about 50,000 volumes of books and subscribes to leading journal. The minutes and proceedings of the legislature from the earliest times are available in this library.

Patna High Court Library

The High Court Library specialises in law books and journals and is primarily meant for the Hon'ble judges and their staff. The library has also a record from which has preserved a large number of old records.

Central Archives

The Central Archives is located in the central wing of the Old Secretariat building. It is a repository of the old files and records of the various departments of government. The Central Archives has published a number of volumes.

Apart from these libraries, there were quite a large number of other libraries in Patna during 1967-68. These are as follows:

First Class Libraries

1. Shankar Pustakalay, Gulzarbagh.
2. Shandilya Pustakalay, Gulzarbagh.
3. Sitaram Public Library, Patna City.

Second Class Libraries

1. Manoranjan Pustakalay, Gulzarbagh.
2. Vidya Prakash Library, Mehendru.
3. Mehta Arya Pustakalay, Patna City
4. High Court Fourth Grade Employees Library, Patna.

Third Class Libraries

1. Janata Pustakalay, Patna.
2. Vindyavasini Theosophical Lodge, Gardanibagh, Patna.
3. Giriyanandan Pustakalay, Patna City.
4. Shantikutir Pustakalay, Gulzarbagh, Patna.
5. P.M.C. Bal Pustakalay, Patna.
6. Siddharth Pustakalay, Patna City.
7. Pataliputra Pustakalay, Patna.
8. Balmukund Public Pustakalaya, Gulzarbagh, Patna.

Fourth Class Libraries

1. Nav-Yuvak Hitaishi Pustakalay, Patna.
2. Rastriya Suraksha Swadhyay Kendra, Patna.
3. Dak-Tar Manoranjan Pustakalay, Patna City.
4. Jaihind Pustakalay, Patna.
5. Janata Pustakalay, Gulzarbagh, Patna.
6. Rajendra Pustakalya, Patna City.
7. Deshratna Pustakalay, Patna.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

There is a large number of voluntary social organisations in the town which sponsor relief work, run schools and are concerned with other allied social work activities.

Theosophical Society

The Theosophical Society is an international organisation. Its branch was established at Patna in December 1882. Its basic aim is to promote universal brotherhood of man without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour and also to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science. Social services in various fields are an integral part of the activities of the society. The headquarter of the society is situated in the Annie Besant Road, opposite Patna College. The activities of the society cover various fields as indicated below.

In the field of education, the Organisation runs three schools in the town. The late Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narayan Sinha, one of the leading Theosophists of his time, established the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Bankipur in 1885. The school is still flourishing. The Bal Vihar Theosophical Montessori School at Patna is also being run by the society. In 1939, the society started a Harijan Industrial School at Mahendru for the welfare of the Harijans. In later years, the management of the school was taken over by the Welfare department of the state government. The society also runs a public reading room and library at its headquarters' building besides a hostel for college students.

The Theosophical Charitable dispensaries are running in Patna for the last several years. One of them is located at the Popular Nursing Home at Chauhatta and the other at Chiraiyatand.

In recent years, institutions for crippled persons such as Netra Vihir Kalyan Sangh, Nihasahay Balak Griha and Ayyangar Bal Bhawan have been started at Kumharar, Patna. These centres fall outside the Patna Municipal jurisdiction but are in the town locality.

The society has also taken the problems related with jail. It has organised religious discourses and organized lectures and talks. The members of the society have also taken active part in emancipation of women by running crusade against purdah and supporting widow marriages. In the drought of 1966, the Theosophical Order of Service made a donation of about Rs. 15,000 for the relief work. Distribution of clothes and digging of wells in the affected areas were also taken up.

Ramkrishna Mission

The Ramkrishna Mission at Patna was founded in 1921 with a Committee to celebrate the birth anniversary of Sri Ram Krishna Paramhansa and to popularise the life and teachings of Ramkrishna and Vivekananda.

The Mission published a weekly paper, "The Flowing Star", in 1926 which was converted later on into a monthly from January 1950. It published two books, viz., "Vivekananda, the Nation Builder" and "Indian in the Making". The Mission has opened several night schools in and outside Patna. It has opened several social agencies like a Homeopathic charitable dispensary, an upper primary school, a public library and reading room. It constructed a temple and a prayer hall with public contribution in 1950.

Puja and other festivals are observed regularly in keeping with the spiritual atmosphere of the Ashram. The Durga Puja has become a popular annual festival and attracts large audience.

Arya Samaj

The Arya Samaj is a radical wing of Hinduism. It stands for the propagation of Vedic religion and culture. It believes in conversion of people of other faiths in its own fold.

The Bihar Rajya Arya Pratinidhi Sabha was established at Danapur, i.e., on the outskirts of the Patna town proper. In 1966, there were two units of the Arya Samaj in the town.

The samaj maintains a *Vyayamshala and yajnashtala* in the premises of its headquarters. The Samaj runs one Sanskrit school, a higher secondary school at Mithapur and two higher secondary schools for girls, one at Nayatola and the other at Mithapur.

The volunteers of the samaj regularly visit hospitals and other places to collect unclaimed corpses of Hindus and arrange for their cremation according to the Vedic rites. For each such cremation the state government pays a sum of Rs. 16 and the Patna Municipal Corporation Rs. 4.

The Samaj has also taken up a scheme of moral education to dissuade people from drinks, gambling and other such social vices and write out mottoes such as "Nasha chhoro", "Sach bolo", etc.

The proselytising mission of the Samaj is also witnessed occasionally when Hindus marrying non-Hindu women get them converted to Arya Samaj to bring the marriage within traditional Hindu fold by 'Sudhi' and 'Havana'.

All-India Womens' Conference, Bihar State Branch

The All-India Womens' Conference was founded in 1926 in Madras. With its third conference in 1929 at Patna, it came on its permanent footing. Its main objects are as follows:

- (a) to work for the general progress and welfare of women and children and to help women to utilise to the fullest extent the fundamental rights conferred on them by the constitution of Indian Union, and
- (b) to co-operate with people and organisations of the world in promoting permanent international amity and world peace.

Its achievements are high school for girls, viz., Mahila Kala Bhawan and one craft centre at Boring Road, Patna, six social centres including one each in Kadamkuan, Langertoli, Lohanipur and Salimpur Ahra.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting presided over by late Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya in Bombay, the All India Anti-untouchability League was founded in 1932. Its aim was to remove by all legitimate and peaceful means the prevailing disabilities of the untouchable classes. In the year 1933 it opened a branch at Patna.

The object of the Sangh is to eradicate untouchability from the Hindu society and thus help free movement of the Harijans to temples, wells, ponds and other public places. The members of the Sangh also organise co-operative credit societies for redemption of indebtedness of the untouchables and make concerted efforts to improve their economic and moral status.

There is a State Organiser of the Co-operative credit societies with headquarters at Patna. The Government of Bihar gives a grant of Rs. 32,000 to this society for the maintenance of the staff employed in co-operative societies.

Rotary Club

Rotary, an international movement, established a branch at Patna in the year 1943, known as the Rotary Club. The club is open for public with some membership charges. Initially founded in 1905 at Chicago by an American lawyer, it has rendered services in various fields. It distributed food packets and medicines and relief work in Biharsharif, Fatwa and Patna in 1947 in context of communal riots. This club also rendered relief to refugees who were housed in Patna and Bihta camps after the partition of the country in 1947. It carried on development work in villages of Nagwa and Motipur, the adjacent villages, to make them model villages. A hall was constructed in both the villages with voluntary labour of the villagers and funds provided by the Rotary club.

Rabindra Parishad

Rabindra Parishad came into existence at Patna with the formation of Tagore Birthday Celebration Committee in 1948. The main objectives of this Parishad are propagation of Tagore's art and poetry and creation of an environment for a full understanding of his philosophy.

The most outstanding achievement of the Parishad is Rabindra Bhawan on the Gardinar Road. It has a fine auditorium with 650 seats and a scientifically designed stage with equipments for good sound effect and lighting arrangements. It has a garden in front and a lawn on the back side where snacks can be served during intermissions. The government of Bihar made a gift of a piece of land to the Parishad and with the grants received from the state and the Central governments and public donations the auditorium was constructed. The plays and dance dramas of Rabindra Nath are staged periodically in this hall. Besides this, stage is made available on rent to other parties for staging cultural shows and dramas.

The Parishad has also a library containing about 500 volumes of books on different aspects of Tagore literature, art and philosophy. It has started a school, named as Geeta Bhawan, to teach Rabindra sangeet.

Working Women's Association

In the year 1948, the Working Women's Association was started by a group of ladies working in different fields. Its objects are:

- (a) to promote contact and co-operation between working women of all classes in the country;
- (b) to promote the welfare of working women; and
- (c) to promote knowledge and interest in professional work among women in general, particularly in those professions in which women are most needed.

Adult women who are working in any capacity are eligible for membership. The membership is of three types: (i) Patrons, who pay Rs. 500 or more; (ii) Life Members who have continued to be members of the Association for 10 years and have paid their subscriptions regularly; (iii) Ordinary, on payment of Rs. 10 as admission and Rs. 3 Ordinary, on payment of Rs. 10 as admission and Rs. 3

The association has founded a 'Shishu-Niketan', i.e., a school for little children in 1954 so that the working mothers may be relieved of the anxiety of leaving little children at home. This 'Niketan' functions in a house at the local Bank Road. It helps women in getting employment by collecting informations about vacancies suitable

for them. Several women have got jobs through it. It started a crche for the babies of the working women in 1962.

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene

The All India Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, New Delhi, was formed in the year 1950. A branch of the association was formed in 1951 at Patna. Its objects are: (i) to serve and help those sisters who are in distress morally, socially and economically; (ii) to encourage and establish the highest standards of morality and public life; (iii) to eradicate commercialised vice in all its forms; (iv) to promote education for family life; (v) to combat venereal diseases and the conditions which promote them; and (vi) to educate public opinion for creating proper social hygienic conditions.

Among its achievement are one V. D. Clinic, equipped with staff like Medical Officer, part time Lady Doctor and others, compulsory monthly medical check up of Kishore-Dal, Bal-Niketan and Government After-care Home for Women.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

The Bharat Sevak Samaj was evolved on All-India basis in 1952 and its branch in Patna was opened in 1966. The objects of the Samaj are: (1) restoring and improving the social health of the community by building up standard of honesty in public conduct, public administration and business relations, creating a social atmosphere conducive to the observance of such standard and organising public opinion and social action to combat anti-social behaviour; (ii) creating social awareness among the people with regard to conditions and problems and their own objection and to the need for unity, tolerance and mutual help; (iii) organising and conducting students and youth camps, labour and social service works camps and follow up activities as well as seminars and training camps; (iv) engaging in agricultural operations and generally helping in the 'grow more food' activity, and (v) bringing out publications, putting forth publicity materials and setting up a press in connection with printing and sale of books.

The Samaj executed the programme of slum-clearance and slum service in Purandarpur, Patna City, Mandiri, Lohanipur and other places.

Anugrah Smarak Nidhi

This endowment was established 1957 to commemorate the memory of Late Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha. The aims and objects of the Organisation are: (a) establishment of institution of research, study and education; (b) establishment of institution for social service such as homes and clinics for the sick, disabled and handicapped and for the needy and the homeless; (c) performance of constructive work in rural and urban areas on Gandhian or Sarvodaya lines and establishment of Ashram and similar institutions towards this end; and (d) building of halls, libraries and museums.

Anugrah Seva Sadan

The Anugrah Seva Sadan came into existence at the suggestion of late Dr. Rajindra Prasad, the first President of India and late Dr. B. C. Roy, former Chief Minister of Bengal. The Sadan was formed with a view to provide shelter for attending friends or relatives of patients admitted into the hospitals. Accordingly it undertook the scheme for pioneering work in the field of humanitarian service. The Sadan has three-fold programmes:

- (i) to provide shelter to those care-taker males or females, whose patients are admitted in the hospital;
- (ii) to set up a pathological clinic on no-loss no-profit basis,
- (iii) to maintain some emergency beds for patients awaiting admission in the hospital.

In Seva-Sadan 85 seats have been provided with sanitary fittings and water connections. Except for a sum of Rs. 2 charged weekly for electricity and sanitation, no rent or any other fees are payable. On average 40 to 45 persons stay there daily. It has a pathological laboratory and an X-ray department. A Medical Board consisting of four prominent doctors supervises the establishment.

Lions Club

An International Association of Lions Club was founded in Chicago in the year 1917. At Patna, the first Lions Club was established in 1960. It has a membership of 90. Its

meetings are held in the premises of the I.M.A. hall. It runs its annual camp at Danapur and distributes Brailles and white cane to the blind. A charitable Homeopathic dispensary is also run by it at Patna. It has adopted two schools in Patna for regular medical check up of students. In order to provide incentives to agriculture, it donates a trophy and seeds annually to the owner of the best utilized compound in Patna for 'Grow More Food'.

The Young Men's Christian Association

Initially started in the year 1944 in London, the Y.M.C.A. Branch at Patna was founded with help of local people in 1962. It is run by a Managing Committee of ten members and is housed in a rented building at Rajendra Nagar. It organises cultural programmes, e.g., essay and painting competitions for students and children, dramas and films shows.

Christian Orphanage

The Christian missionaries have organized at Padri-Ki-Haveli in Patna city an orphanage, a home for the aged, a small school, a dispensary and several leprosy clinics. During the famine of 1966-67, they opened a large feeding centre there. The orphanage receives many abandoned children and brings them up and also trains them for appropriate vocations.

Anjuman Khadimmel Salam Muslim Orphanage

This is located at Kashmiri Kothi, Patna City. The 'Yatimkhana' is a solitary one meant exclusively for the Muslim community. It was established in 1910 with a view to render help to Muslim orphans. Its main object is to make Muslim orphans self-defendent. It started a middle school adjacent south of the 'Yatimkhana' in 1940 to impart general education and also to give industrial training in weaving, tailoring and leather works to the orphan boys. They get free fooding and lodging. The fund for Yatimkhana is collected from donation from Muslims especially at the time of Id, Bakri-Id and other festivals.

Kishore Dal

The Kishore Dal, a pioneer in the field of child welfare, was founded by Sri Ranjit Bhaj in 1942. It runs Shishu Bhawans at Patna, Arrah and Chpra. It has a

Founding home called Bal Niketan at Patna and Kishore Bharati Art Centre. The Shishu Bhawans are residential, Montessori schools. The Kishore Dal organizes sports, cultural programmes and excursions for school boys. Inter-school competitions in elocution, drawing and painting are also occasionally organized by the Dal.

LEISURE AND RECREATION

The only cheap and the common mode of recreation in the town is cinema. There are six cinema halls in the town which have three shows a day. The description of these cinema halls are as follows:

Rupak

This cinema hall was started in the year 1949. Its building is reinforced, made of bricks, cement and stone-chips. The auditorium hall is 100 feet long and is 50 feet in breadth. It has six classes besides one meant exclusively for lady visitors. The auditorium hall is quite spacious and fitted with latest amenities and a wide screen. The total seating capacity of the hall is 1,018. The distribution of seats by classes and the corresponding ticket rates are indicated below:

Classes	Number of Seats	Rates of Tickets
Dress Circle	40	Rs. 3.50
Balcony	174	2.80
First class	42	2.45
Second class	290	1.75
Third class	308	1.05
Fourth class	150	0.70
Ladies	13	1.75

Tickets are sold to the military personnel on production of their identity cards. The cinema exhibits both Indian and foreign pictures. Indian pictures are mostly in Hindi. Films in English language are generally exhibited on Sunday and other holidays in the morning show. Occasionally, an English film is screened in all the shows.

The cinema hall is situated in the local Bakerganj, east of the Gandhi Maidan. The projection length of the hall is about 110 feet.

Elphinston Palace

This cinema hall is situated in central Patna, east of the Gandhi Maidan. It has a beautiful and small garden in the foreground. The building is single-storeyed and is reinforced made of bricks and stone-chips. This cinema hall was started in 1933 and is the oldest one in Patna town. The floor space of the auditorium is 90 feet long and 50 feet wide. The hall is quite spacious and is fitted with modern amenities, wide screen and cushion-chairs. The total seating capacity of the hall is 1,073. The distribution of seats by classes and the corresponding ticket rates are as follows:

Classes	No. of Seats	Rates of Tickets
Special class	166	Rs. 3.50
First class	234	2.80
Second class	336	1.75
Third class	257	1.05
Fourth class	60	0.70
Ladies	20	1.75

In the year 1967-68, the hall screened 3 English films and 15 Hindi films. The length of projection of this hall is 110 feet. The average number of tickets sold every day during 1967-68 was Rs. 2,200 and their annual sale in 1967-68 totalled about Rs. 8,03,800.

Ashok

The hall, which was constructed in the year 1948, is situated on Patna-Gaya road. Its building is reinforced like other cinema halls and its floor-space is 80 feet long and 50 feet wide. The hall is spacious with the seating

capacity of 933 persons. It has a small garden in front. The distribution of seats by classes and the corresponding ticket rates are as follows:

Classes	No. of Seats	Rate of Tickets
		Rs.
Dress circle	192	3.50
Box	36	2.80
First class	340	2.45
Second class	288	1.05
Ladies	33	1.75

The cinema hall screened about 15 pictures during 1967-68, of which only two were Bengales films. The rest were Hindi pictures. The projection length of the hall is about 110 feet.

Regent

This cinema hall was built in the year 1942. The hall is situated in central Patna, east of the Gandhi Maidan. There is a three-storyed building at its outer ground. Its building is reinforced like other cinema auditoriums and its floor space is about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide. Compared to other cinema palaces, this hall is somewhat smaller. The total seating capacity of this hall is 698. The following information would suffice with regard to the distribution of seats by classes and the corresponding ticket rates.

Classes	No. of Seats	Rate of Tickets
		Rs.
Box and First class	44	3.50
Special class	80	2.80
Second class	245	1.75
Third class	250	1.05
Fourth class	70	0.70
Ladies	9	1.95

The hall has the projection length of about 100 feet. Altogether 17 films were screened in this auditorium during 1967-68 and all these were Hindi-movies.

Veena

This theatre, which is situated near the Patna railway station, started functioning in the year 1950. This hall is quite spacious and decorated. It has a beautiful lawn in the foreground and the pavement leading to the auditorium is metalled. The auditorium is spacious and is fitted with latest amenities. The inside auditorium is also beautifully decorated. Its seating capacity is meant for 960 persons and its floor-space is about 80 feet long and 50 feet wide. The projection length of the hall is about 105 feet. The distribution of seats by classes and the corresponding ticket rates are as follows:

Classes	No. of Seats	Rates of Tickets
		Rs.
Dress Circle	134	3.50
Balcony	116	2.80
First class	224	2.45
Second class	264	1.75
Third class	228	1.05

Pearl Picture Palace

The Pearl picture palace is situated near the Patna General Post Office. This hall was built in the year 1946. It has a small garden at its main entrance. The seating capacity of this picture palace is 922. The auditorium is about 80 feet long and 40 feet wide. The projection length of this cinema hall is 105 feet. The distribution of class-wise seats and the corresponding ticket rates are as follows:

Classes	No. of Seats	Rates of Tickets
		Rs.
Dress Circle	38	3.50
Balcony	120	2.80
Box	6	2.80
Special class	55	2.80
First class	300	1.75
Second class	280	1.05
Third class	100	0.70
Ladies	23	1.75

All these six cinema halls exhibit films thrice a day, i.e., 2.45 P.M., 5.45 P.M. and 9 P.M. Sometimes, films in English language as well as in other languages are exhibited on Sunday and other holidays in morning shows. There is a provision for concession rates for military personnel and students. Except a few, the rest of the cinema halls are aircooled. Each of these picture palaces has a cycle-stand and an open space for car-park. The following description will suffice with regard to ticket sold per day, total sale of tickets in terms of rupees and total number of films shown during the year 1967-68.

Table 19

Cinema Hall	Number of tickets sold per day	Total sale in Rupees (year)	Total number of films shown (in year)			
			Hindi	English	Bengali	Total
Rupak	2,100	4,53,167.70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Elphinston	2,200	8,03,800.35	15	3	—	18
Ashok	1,700	6,70,237.36	13	—	2	15
Regent	1,300	5,23,759.15	17	—	—	17
Pearl	1,800	4,09,586.10	26	53	1	80
Veena	2,500	7,03,283.75	25	25	—	70

*Not available.

These figures obviously indicate the popularity of films. Cinema is perhaps the only cheap means of entertainment in the town. All these halls get overcrowded on Sunday and other holidays.

Besides the picture halls Patna has very few other amenities for recreation. Once in a year some kind of an exhibition is held in which shops from outside come to sell their goods. In the exhibition ground there are a few sources of entertainment such as the merry-go-round, the

death-well, some magical shows, etc., which attract a large number of people. The exhibition generally lasts for a month.

Other sources of entertainment are the shows put up by the Bihar Art Theatre, an organisation of amateurs in the field of drama. The shows do not have any regularity nor is there a fixed place where these are held. As these are not regular shows and the tickets are costly they are patronized only by the upper sections of society.

Sometimes certain Circus Companies also put up shows but these are very few and far between.

Hotels, Restaurant and Tea-stalls

There are altogether 819 places, scattered at various places in the town, where one can have his meal, tea or can buy sweetmeats. These 819 places consist of 278 hotels-cum-restaurants, 454 sweetmeat shop-cum-tea stalls and 87 tea-stalls. Besides these there are 16 hotels, 12 of which serve meals to boarders only.

The sweetmeat shop-cum-tea stalls are numerous in number in the town. Almost every locality has a few sweetmeat shop-cum-tea stalls and shops which exclusively serve tea. These sweetmeat shop-cum-tea stalls are 454 in number. These shops serve tea in utensils made of china clay as well as glass. Some of tea shops prepare meals for the lower section of the town people, e.g., rickshaw pullers labourers and others.

The hotels and restaurants can be found at every junction of lanes and roads. These do not provide boarding and lodging facilities and are meant for taking meals and snacks. Food is served in utensils made of brass, aluminium, china-clay and glass.

The charges of these places are moderate and food-stuffs are sold at cheap rates.

The municipal ward-wise distribution of these hotels-cum-restaurants, sweetmeat shops-cum-tea stalls and tea stalls are as follows:

Municipal Ward No.	Hotel-cum-Restaurant	Sweetmeat shop-cum-tea-stalls	Tea-stalls
1.	6	12	7
2.	41	35	..
3.	1	14	9
4.	15	9	4
5.	27	21	1
6.	22	11	6
7.	14	12	5
8.	15	13	4
9.	14	16	10
10.	9	14	6
11.	2	16	7
12.	3	24	5
13.	11	23	7
14.	7	9	8
15.	2	10	2
16.	5	6	6
17-18.	5	20	..
19-20	6	22	..
21-22	5	24	..
23-24	4	16	..
25.	..	13	..

Municipal Ward No.	Hotel-onm- Restaurant	Sweetmeat shop. cum-tea-stalls	Tea-stalls
26.	7	26	..
29.	11	19	..
30.	4	10	..
31.	5	11	..
32.	..	2	..
33.	23	24	..
34.	1	3	..
35.	..	2	..
36.	3	11	..
37.	.	6	..
Total	278	454	87
GRAND TOTAL	819		

Apart from these eating houses, sweetmeat shops and tea stalls, there are sixteen standard hotels 12 of which provide delicious meals and variety of snacks. Three of these hotels are air-conditioned. The charges of these places are high and they are generally visited by the upper class people from other places. These hotels have spacious dining halls and some of them have open lawns surrounded by beautiful flower-beds where seating facilities have been made.

Some of these hotels have boarding and lodging facilities. They have single-bed as well as double-bed rooms. In some hotels, each room is fitted with modern amenities, fluorescent lighting and have attached bath rooms. The charges vary, depending upon repute and quality of hotels. Some hotels have got licenses to serve liquor to customers. All these hotels have crockery utensils made of china clay. Some of them serve food stuffs in stainless utensils as well.

The following table shows the number of hotels, charges* and facilities available for customers.

Table 20

	Single seated	Attached Bath-room	Double seated	Attached Bath-room	Meal
	Rs.				
Bajasthan Hotel	7, 10, 14, 24	"	12, 15, 20	"	Vegetarian
Hotel Republic	Rs. 35 (Air-conditioned)	"	Rs. 32, 45 (A.C.)	"	Veg. & Non-Veg.
Palace Hotel	Rs. 22, 32, 40 (A.C.)	"	Rs. 22, 32, 40 (A.C.)	"	Veg. & Non-Veg.
Marwari Hotel	Rs. 8, 10, 12	"	Rs. 8, 10, 12	"	Vegetarian
Prince Hostel	Rs. 10	"	Rs. 10, 20	"	Veg. & Non. Veg.
India Hotel	Rs. 8	"	Rs. 15	"	Veg. & Non. Veg.
Hotel Jaipur	Rs. 8, 15	"	Rs. 5 (Common Bathroom)	"	Vegetarian
Natraj Hotel	Rs. 8 (Common Bath-room) 10, 25 (A.C.)	"	Rs. 12, 14, 16, 20, 35 (A.C.)	"	Veg. & Non. Veg.
Agarwal Hotel	Rs. 3 (Common Bath-room) 10	"	Rs. 10	"	Vegetarian
Jaishree Hotel	Rs. 8, 15	"	Rs. 6, 7, (Common-Bathroom)	"	No Meal.
Park Hotel	Rs. 6 (Common Bathroom) 8, 10	"	Rs. 12, 15	"	Veg. & Non. Veg.
Anand Bhawan Hotel	Rs. 6 (Common Bath-room)	"	Rs. 9, 12	"	No. meal.
Amar Hotel	Rs. 7	"	Rs. 10, 12, 16	"	Non-meal.
Grand Hotel	Rs. 9	"	Rs. 18	"	Veg. & Non-Veg.
Mansarovar Hotel	Rs. 3, 4, 5 (Common-Bathroom)	"	Rs. 5, 6, 8 (Common-Bathroom)	"	No meal.
Raj Hotel	Rs. 5	"	Rs. 7	"	Veg. & Non-Veg.

*The charges do not include meals.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN PATNA

-Although the percentage of literacy in Patna is quite high, the newspaper habit is not very common among people. In the post-independence period there has been a marked improvement in this regard. The Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Indo-Pak war in 1965 further promoted the popularity of newspapers.

The first periodical was brought out from Patna through the efforts of William Tayler, Commissioner of Patna Division in 1856. It was in that year that a printing press was started in Patna. This Urdu weekly, called Akhbare-Behar, could not continue for more than a year. The first English journal was 'Bihar Herald'. It was a weekly started by Babu Guru Prasad Sen and some other friends in 1872. The journal is published even now. In the same year a Hindi weekly called 'Bihar Bandhu' started from Calcutta. Two years later, the publication was made from Patna and the paper played an important role in the public life of Bihar for about four decades.

Through the efforts of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha and Babu Saligram Singh of the Kulharia family, the 'Bihar Times' was started in 1894, with the avowed object of promoting the cause of Biharis. In 1906 the paper was re-organized and named 'Beharee'. After sometime it became a bi-weekly journal. Two years later, in 1912, it became a daily. In 1917, this paper ceased publication as it had incurred the displeasure of the government for championing the cause of the Indigo tenants in Champaran. A year later, new newspaper called "The Searchlight" came into existence. Its policy was to advocate and work for the attainment of responsible government in India. This newspaper later identified itself with the Indian National Congress and the struggle for the Independence. After sometime its control also passed into the hands of of that papers of the Birla group.

This paper is even now published from Patna. From its birth till 1943, the Searchlight had a troubled career and during this period its publication was suspended four time for a total duration of about two years. Now it is one of the papers of the Birla group.

The other English daily of Patna. "The Indian Nation" was founded by Late Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar

Singh of Darbhanga in 1931. Hardly had the paper run for one year when it had to close down. It was re-started in 1934 and it is still continuing. For a long time it was identified with the landed interests in the state.

Patna has also three Hindi dailies. The 'Aryavart' which has a largest circulation of any newspaper published in Bihar, was started in 1941 by the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga. The other daily called "Pradeep" started on the Independence day in 1947. It is one of the Birla group of papers. In 1948, 'Vishwamitra' of Calcutta started publication of its Patna edition. It is still continuing.

From time to time a number of dailies, weeklies and monthlies have been started in Patna but none of them had an even career. Some of them were extremely short lived and others continued limping for 10 years or more. It is interesting to note that a number of caste journals also appeared from Patna from time to time. The important ones among these were the 'Dwij Patrika', the 'Kshatriya Patrika', The 'Kshatriya Samachar', the 'Khatri Hitaisi' and the 'Saundik'.

A number of news papers and periodicals published from outside Patna have a wide sale in the town. Among these mention may be made of the Statesman, Amrita Bazar Patrika, the Times of India and the Hindustan Standard. The main reason for their popularity is that their commercial pages are more informative, they publish classified advertisement for employment, have matrimonial column and give the latest and comprehensive news of share markets and market rates. Their coverage of foreign news is better than that of the local newspapers, they feature standard articles on local and foreign affairs, have a better coverage of local and foreign sports news and their printing and pictorial news as much better than that of local journals.

Hindi newspapers have a larger sale because of the fact that English is understood only by fewer people. Some Urdu dailies are also published in Patna because they are patronized by Punjabi Urdu readers who are interested in news from Delhi and Punjab.

The film weeklies and fortnightlies are popular with the college going boys and girls as well as with well-to-do

house-wives. Approximate circulation of papers, periodicals and magazines in the city of Patna is given below:—

Table 21
Circulation of papers, periodicals and Magazines

Sl. No.	Name.	Daily (Approximate no. of copies)	Weekly (Approximate no. of copies)	Fort-nightly (Approximate no. of copies)	Monthly (Approximate no. of copies)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ENGLISH						
1	Indian Nation (Patna) ..	10,000	..	..	..
2	Searchlight (Patna) ..	4,000	..	..	..
3	Statesman (Delhi Edition)	300	..	..	..
4	Statesman (Calcutta Edition)	2,000	..	..	..
5	Times of India (Delhi) ..	1,15½	..	..	..
6	Hindustan Times (Delhi)	500	..	..	..
7	Amrit Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	1,200	..	..	..
8	Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)	302	..	..	..
9	Hindu (Madras) ..	60	..	..	..
10	National Herald (Lucknow)	50	..	..	..
11	Patriot (Delhi)	75	..	..	..
12	Indian Express (Delhi) ..	140	..	..	..
13	Economic Times (Bombay)	100	..	..	..
14	Radiance (Delhi) .. ..	..	150	..	..
15	Illustrated Weekly of India (Bombay) .. ..	..	750	..	..
16	Filmfare (Bombay) .. ..	..	..	661	..	
17	Femina (Bombay) .. ..	..	..	570	..	
18	Blitz (Bombay) .. ..	..	1,050	..	..

Table 21—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ENGLISH—contd.						
19	Bihar Information (Patna)	..	400	..	..
20	Spark (Patna) ..	..	1,000	..	..
21	Indrajal Comic (Bombay)	..	..	75	..	
22	Shankar's weekly (Delhi)	..	150	..	..
23	Cine Advance (Bombay) ..	..	40	..	..
24	Screen (Bombay) ..	..	100	..	..
25	Competition Master (Ambala Cantt.) ..	..	..	..	1,800	
26	Star and Style (Bombay)	..	..	140	..	
27	Picturepost (Madras) ..	..	..	..	150	
28	Competition Review (Delhi)	..	..	..	300	
29	Career's Digest (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	300	
30	Careers and Courses (Delhi)	..	..	..	150	
31	Readers' Digest (Bombay)	..	..	..	130	
32	Science Today (Bombay)	..	..	..	300	
33	Science Reporter (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	500	
34	Link (Delhi) .. ..	..	225	..	..
35	Times Weekly (Bombay)	..	50	..	..
36	Mirror (Bombay) ..	..	..	..	200	
37	Times Weekly (Delhi) ..	..	500	..	..
38	Eve's Weekly (Bombay) ..	..	25	..	..
39	Sports (Bombay) ..	..	50	..	..
40	Organiser (Delhi) ..	..	150	..	..
41	Bhavan's Journal (Bombay)	..	..	150	..	
42	Current (Bombay) ..	..	100	..	..
43	Caravan (Delhi) .. ..	..	..	100	..	
44	Sunday Standard (Delhi) ..	..	100	..	..
45	Astrological Magazine (Bangalore) .. ..	..	..	..	50	
46	Life (Foreign) .. ..	..	..	50	..	
47	Confidential Advisor (Delhi)	..	..	..	50	
48	Mainstream (Delhi) .. ..	..	50	..	..
49	Chandamama (Madras) ..	..	..	..	100	

Table 21—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI						
1	Aryavarta (Patna)	.. 8,000	..	..	..	..
2	Pradeep (Patna)	.. 2,000	..	..	..	..
3	Vishvamisra (Patna)	.. 2,000	..	..	..	..
4	Vishvabandhu (Patna)	.. 1,000	..	..	..	..
5	Aj (Varanasi)	.. 50	..	..	..	..
6	Hindustan (Delhi)	.. 1,057	..	..	..	..
7	Nav Bharat Times (Delhi)	480	..	..	..	..
8	Bihar Samachar (Patna)	..	..	500	..	..
9	Patna Times (Patna)	..	1,000	..	..	..
10	Yogi (Patna)	..	600	..	..	..
11	Yugantar (Patna)	..	1,000	..	..	..
12	Saptahik Hindustan (Delhi)	..	1,100	..	..	..
13	Dinman (Delhi)	..	1,407	..	..	..
14	Dharmayug (Bombay)	..	3,330	..	..	..
15	Blitz (Bombay)	..	717	..	..	..
16	Ranchi Express (Ranchi)	..	30	..	..	..
17	Madhuri (Bombay)	..	..	940	..	..
18	Berojgar (Patna)	..	300	..	..	..
19	Indrajal Comic (Bombay)	..	..	500	..	..
20	Sarita (Delhi)	..	..	..	300	..
21	Nandan (Delhi)	..	..	..	2,100	..
22	Kadambini (Delhi)	..	..	..	601	..
23	Sarika (Bombay)	..	..	..	400	..
24	Patag (Bombay)	..	..	..	1,000	..
25	Panchajanya (Lucknow)	..	900	..	..	..
26	Yojana (Delhi)	..	..	75	..	..
27	Champak (Delhi)	..	..	..	300	..
28	Ajkal (Delhi)	..	..	..	25	..
29	Navneet (Bombay)	..	..	..	325	..
30	Bal Bharati (Delhi)	..	..	..	50	..
31	Balak (Patna)	..	..	..	2,000	..
32	Maya (Allahabad)	..	..	..	865	..
33	Neeharika (Agra)	..	..	..	300	..

Table 21—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDI—contd.						
34	Nai Kahaniyan (Allahabad)	..	..	..	150	
35	Manohar Kahaniyan (Allahabad)	..	..	..	1,225	
36	Raja Bhaiya (Delhi)	..	..	..	150	
37	Manorama (Allahabad)	..	..	..	725	
38	Chanda Mama (Madras)	..	..	..	1,200	
39	Sushama (Delhi)	..	..	..	150	
40	Rangbhumi (Delhi)	..	..	..	150	
41	Kahani (Allahabad)	..	..	..	550	
42	Jyotsna (Patna)	..	..	..	500	
43	Kishore Bharati (Patna)	..	..	..	600	
44	Chhatra Bandhu (Patna)	..	..	..	300	
45	Kishore (Patna)	..	..	..	200	
MAITHILI						
1	Maithila Mihir (Patna)	..	..	500	..	..
2	Sona Mati (Patna)	..	..	..	..	200
URDU						
1	Sangam (Patna)	..	1,000	..	..	..
2	Sada-e-am (Patna)	..	1,100	..	..	..
3	Sathi (Patna)	..	800	..	..	..
4	Milap (Delhi)	..	75	..	..	..
5	Bihar ki Khanbren (Patna)	..	..	..	100	..
6	Dawat (Delhi)	..	..	150	..	..
(Bi-weekly)						
7	Pratap (Delhi)	..	25	..	..	..
8	Nasheman (Bangalore)	..	..	75	..	..
9	Nada-e-Millat (Lucknow)	..	..	50	..	..
10	Naqeeb (Phulwarishari)	..	..	..	..	200
11	Shama (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	300
12	Shabistan (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	100
13	Huma (Jabalpur)	..	..	..	..	90
(Quarterly)						
14	Paigham (Kanpur)	..	25	..	..	..

Table 21—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
URDU— <i>contd.</i>						
15	Hode (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	..	90
16	Roshni (Patna) ..	..	..	300	..	..
17	Hadaf (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	..	60
18	Biswin Sadi (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	150
19	Ajkal (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	..	30
20	Shair (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	50
21	Bano (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	..	40
22	Ruby (Delhi) ..	..	..	..	..	50
23	Morcha (Gaya) ..	..	..	..	..	20
24	Khelouna (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	50
25	Hamari Zaban (Aligarh)	..	..	20	..	..
26	Shagufa (Bangalore)	..	..	..	..	25
27	Kahkashan (Bombay)	..	..	50	..	..
28	Din Duniya (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	40
29	Film (Delhi) ..	..	..	25	..	..
30	Shakila (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	50
31	Azim Weekly (Delhi)	..	..	20	..	..
32	Blitz (Bombay)	..	..	100	..	..
33	Kitab (Allahabad)	..	..	..	..	25
34	Medical Gazetted Delhi)	..	..	..	..	60
BENGALI						
1	Anand Bazar Patrika (Calcutta) ..	..	753	..	..	..
2	Desh (Calcutta)	..	..	375	..	..
3	Jugantar (Calcutta)	..	755	..	..	..
4	Amrita (Calcutta)	..	..	75	..	..
5	Basumati (Calcutta)	..	50	..	..	..
6	Basumati (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	..
7	Basumati (Calcutta)	..	..	..	..	75

VOTING BEHAVIOUR

The General Election, 1967, or the Fourth General Election, was held in the month of February 1967. The procedures laid down in the previous elections of 1962 were followed and the electorate was based on the Census figures of 1961, subject to revisions of the electoral roll of the constituencies in the meantime. Patna was divided into three zones for election purposes, viz., Patna East Constituency, Patna West Constituency and the Patna South Constituency.

The following table gives the names of parties/Independents number of candidates set up by them, seats won, total votes polled and percentage of their votes:

Parties/Independents	No. of candidates	Seats won	Total votes polled	% of votes polled
1. Congress	3	1	47,082	31.5
2. Jan Sangh	2	1	28,229	18.67
3. C.P.I.	1	-	588	.39
4. Swatanta	2	-	1,363	.91
5. S.S.P.	1	-	1,746	1.15
6. Jan Kranti Dal	2	1	60,115	39.77
7. Independents	8	-	12,039	7.96
Total	19	3	1,51,162	100.00

The Congress party has been very dominant since its very inception but in 1967 Assembly elections, it could get only 31.15% of the total votes against 39.77% secured by the Jana Kranti Dal which later on, became an all-India political organisation under the name of Bhartiya Kranti Dal. Out of the 3 candidates set up by the Congress Party, only one could register victory, while the Jana Kranti Dal introduced two candidates in the field and won one seat. The only other victorious party was Jana Sangh which set up two candidates and won one seat. The Jana Sangh polled only 18.67% of the total votes polled. None of the 8 independent candidates could win any of the three seats; they secured 7.96% of the total votes polled.

The following figures show the total number of votes rejected and the number of absentees at the polls.

Total number of registered votes		2,51,247	100.00
Votes polled		1,56,503	62.22
Votes rejected		5,341	2.12
Valid votes		1,51,162	96.59
Absentees		95,044	37.78

Out of the total registered voters, only 62.22% voters used their franchise and out of these, 2.12% votes were rejected. The rest, i.e., 37.78% votes, were not cast at all. It is said that even with such a large number of absentees, the percentage of voting was higher than the previous three General Elections.

The following table shows the number of votes secured by each of the candidates with their party affiliation.

Name	Party/Independent	Votes secured	Percent
1. Mahamaya Prasad Singh ..	Jana Kranti Dal	34,034	69.16
2. Krishna Ballabh Sahay ..	Congress	13,305	27.03
3. S. M. Noor	Independent	412	.84
4. Jagdeo Singh	Independent	1,469	2.97
	Total ..	49,220	100.00
<hr/>			
Total number of electorates	76,712		
Total votes polled	50,213 (65.45)		
Votes rejected	993 (1.29)		
Total valid votes	40,220 (64.16)		
Total number of absentees ..	26,499 (34.55)		

Patna East Constituency:

Name of the candidates	Party/Independents	Votes secured	Percent
1. Ram Deo Mahto	Jan Sangh	26,730	61.87
2. Mrs. Zohra Ahmad	Congress	6,779	15.68
3. S.M.A. Gaffar	Independent	5,747	13.30
4. Jogendra Thakur	S.S.P.	1,746	4.04
5. Brij Mohan Prasad	Swatantra	684	1.58
6. R. P. Verma	Independent	928	2.15
7. R. N. Yadav	Independent	601	1.38
	Total	43,215	100.00
Total electorate	76,443		
Total number of votes polled	44,755		
Votes rejected	1,540		
Total Number of valid votes ..	43,215		
Total number of absentees ..	31,688		

Patna South Constituency :

Name of candidate	Party/Independent	Votes secured	Percent
1. Ram Laxhan Singh Yadav ..	Congress	26,998	45.97
2. Dasu Singh	Jana Kranti dal	26,081	44.41
3. K. N. Singh	Independent	2,264	3.84
4. Dwarika Prasad	Swatantra	679	1.16
5. N. P. Singh	Jan Sangh	1,499	2.55
6. Ram Kripal Singh	Independent	193	.34
7. Ram Narain Singh	C.P.I.	588	1.00
8. Deo Karan Rei	Independent	425	.72
	Total	58,727	100.00

Total Number of electorates ..	98,392	
Total number of votes polled	61,535	(62.54)
Votes rejected ..	2,808	(2.85)
Total number of valid votes	58,727	(59.69)
Total number of absentees ..	36,857	(37.46)

The General Elections of 1967, was a major debacle for the Congress Party. All the constituencies except one, were lost by the Congress which used to have sweeping victory over others in earlier three elections. In the Patna west constituency, which constitutes a major portion of the town, K. B. Sahay, the then Chief Minister, lost by 20,729 votes. It indicates that anti-Congress sentiment was highly correlated with overt voting behavior. Subjective anti-pathic feelings resulted in large-scale voting participation indicating thereby anti-Congress and anti-K. B. Sahay preferences. Shri K. B. Sahay could secure only 27.03% of the total votes polled while his rival M. P. Sinha polled 69.16% votes.

Another interesting feature of this constituency was that the Patna West Constituency registered 65.45% votes polled in terms of electorate who used their franchise. This was the highest percentage turn out of the electorate. It also registered the lowest rejected votes, i.e., 1.29. The other two constituencies witnessed 58.55% and 62.54% turn-out of the electorates, and 2.01% and 2.85%, respectively, of the total rejected votes.

In the Patna east Constituency, which covers the other half of the town, a Congress nominee, Mrs. Z. Ahmad, lost by 19,951 votes. The winner was a Jan Sangh candidate, R. D. Mahto, who secured 26,730 (61.87 votes). Mrs. Z. Ahmad of the Congress party got only 6,716 (16.68) votes.

In both these two constituencies, the Congress candidates were returned in the election of 1962, and both these two Congress nominees lost in the 1967 General Elections. The defeat of Congress was a reflection of discontent among the government employees and the students.

The role of students can never be ignored in general elections. In 1967, there was a police firing on the agitating students which turned them against the Congress leaders, particularly the then Chief Minister. The shedding of blood seemed to be the horrible and outrageous act of the Congress government. People argued that the government had become callous towards the feelings of the citizens. Their attitude was reflected in parliamentary elections. There too the Congress nominee was defeated by 82,141 votes. The winner was a candidate set up by the Communist Party of India.

The following table shows the results of the Parliamentary election:

Name of candidates	Party/Independent	Votes secured	Per cent
1. Ram Avtar Shastri	.. C.P.I.	1,48,963	47.49
2. Mrs. Ramdulari Sinha	.. Congress	66,822	21.30
3. Sachchidananda Prasad	.. Jan Sangh	29,473	9.40
4. Jagdish Prasad ..	.. Independent	21,392	6.82
5. Jitendra Kumar Singh	.. Swatantra	17,132	5.46
6. Shyam Narsingh Singh	.. Independent	9,761	3.11
7. Gopi Ram ..	.. Independent	4,791	1.53
8. Randhir Singh ..	.. Independent	4,040	1.29
9. M. L. Dudhwaiwala	.. Independent	8,268	2.62
10. H. B. Chandra ..	.. Independent	3,077	0.98
	Total ..	3,13,659	100.00

Total number of electorate ..	5,22,221	
Total number of votes ..	3,27,636	(62.73)
Votes rejected	13,977	(2.67)
Total number of valid votes	3,13,659	(60.06)
Total number of absentees ..	1,94,585	(37.26)

Altogether 95,044, i.e. 37.78% of the total electorate did not cast votes in favour of any of the contesting political parties. Though the percentage on literacy in the town is high, only 62.22% voters turned up to cast their votes. A democratic set-up needs more turn up the voters to use their franchise.

CRIME AND JAILS

Patna has a very large floating population. It has several slums scattered all over the town. There is hardly any check on the antecedents of the large population in Patna consisting of the shop assistants, domestic servants, rickshawpullers, itinerant stall-holder, snack-sellers, railway porters, etc. The building spree in urban areas incidentally encourages criminals in the guise of workers of different categories employed in construction works. There has also been a large influx of persons in Patna from outside the state. The numerous 'melas' attract large number of people from far and wide and provide opportunity to anti-social elements to collect there and to carry out their nefarious activities. Multitudes of people pass through Patna annually for attending fairs like Sonapur and others. The crowds conglomerated at railway station, Mahendru (Steamer) Ghat, bus-stand and at cinema houses are usually vulnerable to cheats and pickpockets.

Moreover, the easy means of communications facilitate the mobility of criminals from the adjacent places and also from other districts as well as states to come to the town in various guises and make good their escape conveniently after committing crimes. Burglary, theft, pickpocketing are some of the common crimes in the town.

The following figures show the incidence of crimes, e.g., murder, decoity, robbery, burglary, theft, riot and political, communal and industrial crimes:

Table 23

Name of police station	Nature of Crimes committed in 1967							Communal	Industrial
	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Riot	Political		
Kotwali	9	6	12	176	942	55	1	—	
Kadamkuan	5	4	13	141	292	30	—	—	
Gardanibagh	1	5	4	156	425	8	—	—	
Pirbahoce	5	1	6	76	307	12	—	—	
Sultanganj, Alamganj, Khajekalan Chauk Malsajami	9	5	7	287	222	15	—	—	
Total	23	21	42	835	2,188	120	1	—	

*Separate figures for these police stations are not available.

It is obvious from the table that burglary and theft are the common crimes in the town. These two are committed both in the day and in the night. The victims are generally office-goers and the families where the adult males go out during day hours. Attempts have been made to check these crimes by introducing day-patrolling of the police-squad.

Bankipur District Jail, Patna

The District jail at Patna, known as Bankipur jail is under the care of a whole-time Superintendent with a staff of one Jailor, four Assistant Jailors, two clerks and 65 Wardens. Besides these, there is a Medical Officer and one Compounder to look after the health of the inmates. The registered capacity of this jail is 623 persons. The District Jail, Patna is functioning as a Central Jail since 1967.

Besides the Bankipur jail, there is one more subsidiary jail at Patna City with accommodation for 29 prisoners. This subsidiary jail is under the charge of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Patna City Hospital, who is a part-time Superintendent and is assisted by one Assistant Jailor and eight Wardens.

The following figures show the average population of the District Jail, Bankipur, Patna:

Year							Population	
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	Males
							23	Females
					Total	..	957	
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	Males
							27	Females
					Total	..	1,209	

The figures show that the jail has all along been overcrowded. Such an overcrowding is caused by the undertrial prisoners whose cases are pending in judicial courts. The number of such inmates is substantial.

The following figures reveal the number of prisoners accommodated during 1966-67 by duration of imprisonment:

Duration	Number in 1967	
	Male	Female
1. Not exceeding one month	1,659	15
2. Between 1 to 3 months	619	
3. Between 3 to 6 months	709	0
4. Between 6 months to 1 year	500	0
5. Between 1 to 2 years	187	0
6. Between 2 to 5 years	196	1
7. Between 5 to 10 years	191	0
8. Above 10 years	105	0
9. Life Imprisonment	38	0
10. Sentence to Death	1	0
Total	4,205	19

The orthodox view regarding prisoners was that they, being anti-social elements, must be isolated from society to spare it from them as long as possible. This has undergone a radical change and the administration has taken steps not only to reclaim them, but also to train them for a useful life when they return home after serving their sentence. The prisoners are allowed to celebrate their religious festivals and also observe national festivals such as Republic Day and Independence Day. They may write letters to and receive them from and have interview with their relations within prescribed rules and specified times. The prisoners are given training in arts and trades of their liking so that on their return home they may engage in these pursuits to live an honest and independent life. In Bankipur and Patna City jails, the prisoners are trained in art of weaving 'daris' and 'kalins' and blacksmithy as well as carpentry. There is an emporium attached to Bankipur jail where goods manufactured by prisoners are displayed and kept for sale.

Prostitution

With the growth of human civilisation, several sociological problems have arisen, of which prostitution is one. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, yet it is believed to be an ancient evil. It has existed ever since and almost everywhere.

The All India Moral and Social Hygiene Association conducted a survey in Patna and observed the existence of 125 brothels in the town. With the implementation of the Bihar Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1953, this profession has been declared illegal and persons involved in this business are subject to punishment. Those areas where prostitutes reside have been declared as the Red Light area. With the introduction of the Act of 1953, the professionals get themselves registered with the police stations of their respective areas.

There are 8 such women, engaged in this profession in the town, who are otherwise known as 'GAIKAS' (Singers). They put up musical programmes for the entertainment of their customers. Sometimes, they are hired on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies. Generally, these women organise entertainment programmes at their own houses. Their business hours are fixed, i.e., 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. There is no provision for medical check-up for them. These 8 'GAIKAS' are concentrated in the Khajekalan area of the old Patna City.

State Protective Home

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act provides corrective training to hardened female offenders, prostitutes, fallen women and wayward girls. In pursuance of the Act the State Protective Home, Patna, has been established in this state. During the period of detention in this Home, the fallen women are provided training in tailoring, knitting and cutting, besides training in small crafts.

The purpose of the training in the Home is their socio-economic rehabilitation and ultimate acceptance in society. The sociological aspect, family background and prospect of rehabilitation is investigated by trained probation officers. The probation officers try for the restoration of these inmates to their natural parents or guardians with whom they have missed their link in the past where their parents

are not available or there is an attitude of rejection in the family, they are provided some employment to lead their life independently. So far about five inmates of the Home have been provided the jobs of cook, contingent menial and lady attendants. During the period of detention, they spend their leisure time in playing indoor games.

The Home was established during 1964-65 and its total capacity is 50. The actual number of inmates during 1967-68 was 10.

The Home is looked after by a Superintendent who is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent, one Matron-cum-House Lady, 5 Lady Supervisors, one Peon, two Darwans, one part-time Medical Officer, one Sweeper and one Cook. Thus, the total strength of the staff is 14.

Patna Police

In Patna, the police force is headed by the Senior Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by the City Superintendent of Police, the Additional Superintendent of Police and several Deputy Superintendents of Police. Police zones are known as circles. The Town circle consists of four police stations, viz., Kōtwali, Gardanibagh, Kadamkuan and Pirbahore. The City circle consists of the police stations of Khajekalan, Chowk, Alamganj, Sultanganj and Malsalami. Each police station has sub-Inspector of Police or Inspector of Police as its head. He is assisted by two Sub-Inspectors, a number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 8 to 10 constables. In the jurisdiction of each police station, there are a number of town outposts where a number of constables are placed on duty. The number of outposts is 18 in the Town circle and 16 in the City circle.

There is a Crime Bureau under the control of Senior Superintendent of Police. It maintains records of criminal gangs operating in the area and help the regular Police force in investigation and crime control. The Bureau is in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is assisted by two Sub-Inspectors, two Writer constables and one constable. There is a dog squad attached to this Bureau. The dogs are specially trained for the detection of crime and apprehension of criminals.

There is a Juvenile Aid Bureau at Patna. It is functioning since 1961 and covers the entire urban area of

Patna. The Bureau is manned by one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one Writer Constable and one Constable. The primary functions of the Bureau are the following:—

- (i) Assessment of the extent of juvenile delinquency, causes, incidence, etc.
- (ii) Organisation of preventive measures by associating boys' clubs and hobby centres, by the introduction of preventive patrols in slum areas and by giving advise to parents and guardians etc.
- (iii) Investigation of important and intricate cases involving the juveniles and finding out the causes which promote the growth of anti-social activities.
- (iv) Supervision of enforcement of laws relating to children.
- (v) Treatment of and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders in co-operation with the probation services of the Jail department and personnel of the child guidance clinics set up by the Education department.

The Patna Bureau has organised a boys' club in the slum area of Yarpur with a membership of 60. The club does not seem to have made a headway as no children's Act has been passed as yet in Bihar and the public does not take any interest in it.

Patna has an Urban Homeguard Volunteer Force. It consists of 61 men volunteers and 16 women volunteers. The Government Railway Police looks after the crimes at the Patna junction and Patna City railway station.

Since the enforcement of the Probation Act in 1959, a Probation Officer and two Assistant Probation Officers are posted in Patna. The Probation Officer looks after offenders who are released on probation. The minimum period of supervision is one year and the maximum period is three years. If the offenders' conduct is reported to be satisfactory during the period of his probation, he is discharged and the case is closed.

Quite a large number of family offenders released on probation lack suitable homes. For this purpose a State

Probation Home was established in 1962 in Patna. The home is headed by a Superintendent and assisted by two lady attendants.

In order to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency a Remand Home was started in Patna in 1959 with a total capacity of 25 inmates. It is a place for keeping boys below 15 years of age who are either under trial or insecure or homeless. A Lady Superintendent is incharge of the Remand Home. Both the Probation Home and the Remand Home are under the supervision and control of the Superintendent of Bankipur Jail.

Administration of Justice

The District Court at Patna was started as far back as 1786. The Session Court started functioning in 1831. The office of the District Judge is now housed in a spacious building on the banks of the Ganges. Besides the District Judge there are a number of additional judges, subordinate judges and Munsifs. The courts under the District Judge try title suits, money suits, rent suits, miscellaneous judicial cases, execution cases and also dispose of title appeals, money appeals, rent appeals and miscellaneous appeals.

The District Judge is also the Session Judge of the district and in that capacity he and the officers under him try criminal cases. In Patna there is a separation of executive and judicial functions and a number of Munsif Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates work under the District Judge for administration of criminal justice. An important feature of the District Court is the large number of pending cases.

The Patna High Court

The Patna High Court came into existence in 1916, four years after the separate province of Bihar and Orissa was created. In 1967, there were 14 permanent judges including the Chief Justice and three Additional Judges.

The High Court building is one of the finest in India. The entrance hall has been artistically finished in marble. There is a huge dome and the massive marble parapet adds

grandeur to the structure. In front of the entrance we have a beautifully laid out garden. The High Court has a big library.

The court also has a large backlog of pending cases.

A PERSPECTIVE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PATNA IN TWENTY YEARS

(R. L. Bawa)

Patna is a very ancient city with a glorious past. Next to Calcutta it is now the second largest city in eastern India. Calcutta's population in 1971 was about 70.0 lakhs whereas that of Patna was ONLY 4.74 lakhs. This vast and ever widening gap in the population concentration of the two leading cities in the resource rich eastern 'region' of the country is partly due to various historical factors which have their own importance. But what is perhaps more important is that this gaping population differential is indicative of an alarming imbalance in the economic development of the Region as a whole. The purpose of this paper is NOT to study or analyse the factors for such regional imbalance but only to enumerate the problems of the present city of Patna, its future requirements and the possible areas of study for its integrated social and economic development.

When one sets about thinking the re-organisation of a city, the first action is to prepare a Master Plan. Indeed Patna is the first city in Bihar for which a 20 year Master Plan was drawn up as far back as in 1961. A Master Plan for a city is essentially a statement of policy and principles for promoting and regulating the inevitable urban growth. It is formulated on the basis of critical examination of urgent and desperate "issues and constraints" which demand action backed by careful planning for the optimum mobilisation of the material and human resources. It indicates the broad land uses, densities, planning standards, phasing of development etc. The Master Plan sets forth an integrated development perspective for the Planning Area, focussing the urban requirements for planned growth through subsequent "action programmes" and more detailed "functional and area development plans". The Master Plan, therefore, is NOT a static document and requires a number of follow-up action for its fulfilment. It has to be

followed up with preparation of Zonal Development Plans for each Zone and Five-yearly Development and Action Programmes with proper phasing of the requirements of the urban community in all sectors. Unfortunately, these follow-up exercises have NOT been done in the case of Patna—partly because of the inadequacy of the planning agency but mainly because the present law relating to urban planning did NOT stipulate these actions.

A modern city is basically an economic entity. It is both an agent as well as instrument of economic growth which transcends physical boundaries and grows under the dual forces of concentration and dispersal. For its survival a city in modern times must have a sound economic base. This base is mostly derived from the countryside either in the form of agricultural goods or industrial raw materials and to that extent it is the countryside which really sustains the city. In turn the city exercises some kind of 'pull' on its surrounding areas. If the countryside is ravished, either economically or in the physical content, then the situation cannot be called healthy for either the countryside or the city.

It is now being increasingly realised all over the world that the first charge on meaningful planning is to create an economic as well as spatial balance between urban places on the one hand and the countryside on the other. Within the scope of their economic activities, each has to be a viable unit for human living. This objective cannot be achieved by planning the urban areas in isolation. It is imperative that a larger area of social and economic interaction and inter-dependence around the mother city has to be planned as one unit so that concentration of economic activity is the mother city, which has a great potential for the advancement of the regional economy, should not impoverish the hinterland but should on the other hand, diffuse its beneficial effects into the economy of the region. Urban planning, therefore, must take into account regional factors. Unfortunately again this was not done in formulating the Master Plan for Patna because the existing planning legislation did not stipulate such an approach.

Patna has grown through the ages under certain crippling physical constraints. It is a very long city indeed a linear city in the true sense of the term, caught between the fangs of two rivers, namely, the Ganga on the north

and the Poonpoo on the south: The city has grown along the southern bank of the river Ganga on either side of a main road, called the Ashoka Rajpath, which runs east to west along a ridge close to the river. The city on the south of the Asok Rajpath is spread out like a bowl whose trough level is lower than the highest flood levels of both the rivers Ganga and the Poonpoo. This makes the city extremely vulnerable both to flooding by the two rivers as well as to waterlogging at the very first onset of the monsoon. While the river Ganga always formed a natural barrier to any possible expansion of the City towards the north, any possible southward expansion was also greatly restricted because of the southern areas being liable to flooding by the river Poonpoo. Such are the physiographic limitations within which this hoary city has grown through the ages.

The historic character of Patna is clearly discernible in its various form of development. The City today can be divided into four distinct Zones according to their functions and physical characteristics, namely the Eastern, the Central, the Western and the Southern Zones. The Eastern Zone is the old city full of derelict buildings beaded along narrow lanes and by-lanes. This Zone contains one of the biggest centres of wholesale trade in the State at Maroofganj. The Central Zone is the business and commercial core of the City and also houses most of the City's institutional, cultural and district administration buildings. The Western Zone is the new capital area which, with its monumental buildings and a well laid out ring and radial road pattern, differs significantly from the other two Zones. The Southern Zone is located on the south of the railway line. It is an admixture of old and new developments juxtaposed on each other. This Zone, being the most low-lying in the City, is subject to water logging and thus poses difficult drainage problem.

The Master Plan for Patna, prepared in 1961 with a 20-years' perspective, covered only the immediate urban area comprising of the aforesaid four Zones. The Master Plan did NOT cover the contiguous urban areas of Dinaur, Khagaul, Nizammat Municipality, Phulwari Sharif, Fatwah and the intervening rural settlements. It also did not follow the regional approach. Thus while formulating the Master Plan for Patna the economic forces generated

on account of regional factors were not fully taken into account. Some of the Master Plan projections which have gone wrong could partially be attributed to this shortcoming. This, by and large, is the result of the limited approach to urban planning embodied in the Bihar Town Planning and Improvement trust Act, 1951. The law lacks comprehensiveness in respect of a total approach to urban planning and thus requires a complete replacement by a comprehensive planning legislation of the pattern of legislations enacted recently by some states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh etc.

The Master Plan estimated a population of six lakhs by 1981 covering an area of 33.8 square miles for intensive urbanisation. It proposed to develop the existing and new residential areas into well defined residential neighbourhoods each with its own basic community facilities such as schools shops, health centres parks playgrounds etc. Minimum planning standards for each of these facilities were also laid down in the Master Plan.

The Master Plan also recommended the development of two areas for industries 600 acres near Digha in the Western Zone and 400 acres in the Eastern Zone. A number of other important recommendations relating to the physical requirements of the city made in the Plan were additional 30 acres for Government Offices south-west of the New Secretariat; 120 acres on the east of Rajendra Nagar for relocation and expansion of Divisional Offices, Collectorate and the District Courts; about 100 acres for commercial use south-west of Digha Branch Railway Line; about 120 acres for Botanical Garden near Shri Krishnapuri; about 200 acres for a Zoological Garden in the Western Zone; about 100 acres on the east of Rajendra Nagar for a residential campus for the University; 60 acres for educational campus near Kankarbagh; two sites for colleges in the Eastern Zone, two site of about 60 acres each for hospitals near Gulzarbagh Railway station and south-west of the Digha Branch Railway line; two sites of about 500 acres each for Milk Colonies; a number of road bridges over the main railway line and development of several new roads etc. The slums of Patna having varying physical and socio-economic conditions were classified into four types and their improvement

with different treatments were recommended. The Master Plan also assessed a total requirement of nearly 1,04,500 dwelling units between 1961 to 1981 for which it recommended development of 400 acres new area and redevelopment of 100 acres of old area to accommodate about 5,200 dwelling units every year.

Now over a decade has passed since the Master Plan evaluated the requirements of the City and made these recommendations. It needs to be examined how accurate the forecasts were and how much of the Master Plan proposals have been implemented and what are the reasons for the much too glaring shortfalls.

Patna's population according to the 1971 census was 4.74 lakhs whereas the Master Plan projection for that year was 4.76 lakhs. Thus the actual population increase of Patna during the decade 1961—71 has almost been the same as projected in the Master Plan. But in respect of other demographic characteristics, sharp disparities are found between the Plan forecasts and the realities. The growth of the working force during the past decade was 55 per cent short of the projected estimate in the Master Plan. This only indicates that development of the economic base of the City has not kept the desired pace with the growth of the City. Likewise, as per 1971 census, the percentage occupational distribution of workers in the primary sector was 15.6 in comparison to 05.5 in the Master Plan, 5.1 in household industries in comparison to 06.5 in the Master Plan, 10.7 in manufacturing industries in comparison to 14.5 in the Master Plan, 3.4 in construction in comparison to 5.5 in the Master Plan, 20.9 in trade and commerce in comparison to 13.6 in the Master Plan, 8.8 in the transport & communication in comparison to 7.2 in the Master Plan, and finally 35.5 in other services in comparison to 47.2 in the Master Plan. Margin of error may have to be permitted due to increase in urban area from 57.16 square miles in 1961 census to about 71.0 square miles in 1971 census.

This limited demographic study at once shows that though the overall population forecasts have stood the test of time, the actual employment position in 1971 in all the three occupational sectors, namely, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary were at considerable variance from the

Master Plan forecasts. This difference would perhaps accentuate further in 1981 if the present trends are allowed to continue during the current decade also.

The farmers of the Master Plan cannot be blamed for these gaps in the forecasts. It only indicates that there have been some gaps in promoting the desired growth pattern envisaged in the Master Plan. A detailed assessment of the working of the Plan would reveal that in the past practically no conscious efforts were made to implement the Master Plan either in terms of land development for various uses or in terms of development of essential urban infra-structure. It is estimated that only about 13 per cent of the total land earmarked for residential development till 1981, was committed to this use till 1971. The positions in respect of commercial and industrial developments were also equally distressing. What, however, is more distressing is the fact that most of this meagre development both in the private and the public sectors took place in contravention of the proposals contained in the Master Plan. The Improvement Trust or the Controlling Authority set up under the Bihar Restriction of Uses of Land Act, 1948 was unable to prevent such contraventions. This failure was partly due to the inadequacy of the present law and partly due to the organisational inadequacy of the Controlling Authority itself.

There is another factor which has stood in the way of bridging the gap between Plan proposal and Plan plementation. No conscious effort was perhaps ever made to implement the Master Plan as a policy for achieving optimum development. The required infra-structure for desired economic growth was not developed. For example, the older and the more thickly populated parts of Patna continued to absorb more people because new housing areas stipulated for development in the Master Plan were NOT developed. Similarly, no organised effort was perhaps made to develop the desired economic activities proposed in the Master Plan in the form of industrial, commercial and Government offices. Thus in spite of a Master Plan, the City has generally deteriorated further socially, economically and physically in the last 10 or 12 years. Inadequacy of effective development

control and lack of sufficient investment for implementation of the Master Plan are the two main reasons for this deteriorated situation.

Change is the essence of all growth including urban growth. Unfortunately in the case of Patna the Master Plan has remained a static document and has, therefore, utterly failed to comprehend the dynamics of changed situations. For instance, the Master Plan proposed a road bridge across the Ganga near Digha. No railway bridge was proposed across the river in the Master Plan. Now the location of the road bridge, which is already under construction, has been shifted about 12 kms. downstream near Gulzarbagh. A railway bridge across the Ganga is also under offing for which the exact location has not yet been decided. These bridges when completed, will have far reaching and profound effects on the growth of Patna Urban Area. These developments would help in strengthening the economic base of the Region resulting into a faster rate of growth of migrant population into the city. The areas north of the river Ganga around Hajipur would get linked up with Patna through the new bridges and would become vulnerable to extensive building activity. Thus Patna and its immediate environs are bound to display a great vitality for change after the construction of the road and the railway bridges over the river Ganga. This would require a complete reappraisal of the Master Plan of Patna and a fresh approach to the whole gamut of planning, enforcement and development control backed by necessary legal tools for its successful implementation.

As mentioned earlier, the economic development of an urban area cannot be thought of in isolation without taking into consideration its hinterland as the entire vitality of the economic development and transformation of the Region will be affected not merely by the investment and production decisions of city dwelling industrialists and traders, but also by the more numerous and relatively smaller individual decisions of the cultivators, rural artisans, and traders. Therefore, it becomes a first priority for the development of Patna Urban Area that its entire hinterland be planned and strategy for its development be evolved. For this urban planning must first start with the delineation of the influence region of the city and the development of the city must be thought of in consonance with the development of the Region.

In case of Patna, a preliminary attempt has been made to delineate the State Capital Region on the basis of certain prescribed indices. These are:—

1. Milk supply zone
2. Green vegetable supply zone
3. Commuters' zone
4. Wholesale trade zone of cloth
5. Newspapers circulation zone
6. Medical services zone
7. Bus service zone
8. Administrative influence zone.

As was expected each of these different indices produced different influence zones. The influence of Patna starts diminishing when the influence of other major towns such as Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur starts operating. On the basis of a careful analysis of the various centripetal and centrifugal socio-economic forces operating in this part of the Gangetic Plain, the State Capital Region has been delineated covering the new districts of Patna, Nalanda, Saran and Vaishali and the new Sub-divisions of Arrab Sadar and Jehanabad. It is estimated that the 1971 population of 6.8 lakhs will increase to 9.6 lakhs in 1991. The rural and urban components of this projected population are estimated to be 104.0 and 19.4 lakhs respectively.

For the development of the State Capital Region, the concept of growth centres as a strategy for initiating and promoting development can be used. The development of agriculture and diffusion of industrial activities from known centres to their undeveloped hinter-lands with an inter-related overall organisational framework can produce a satisfactory settlement pattern in a hierarchy, starting with the small village and encompassing the market town, the trading centre, the large city and the metropolitan complex. The establishment of such an inter-dependent and complimentary socio-economic system would serve the present as well as the future needs of the regional economy. The system may be considered in three tiers of hierarchy. At the bottom there would be the centrally located villages serving a cluster of smaller village communities, in the intermediate stage there

would usually be towns or large villages and on the top would be Patna—The State Capital. Main emphasis for rural economic development will be on the first two levels, especially on the intermediate level which would be planned to provide basic institutional services such as colleges, banks, post and telegraph office, health centres, cinemas, planned market, community centre industrial sheds, planned bus stand, adequate water and power supply. All those intermediate centres should have effective communication links with each other and also with the villages they serve.

In addition to secondary activities, the growth centres should have well developed higher level of services and administrative functions. In order that these focal points develop into effective nodes capable of generating sustained growth over a long period of time and diffusing such growth to the hinterland promoting the creation of new growth foci, the aggregate demand in the hinterland must be sustained at high and rising level so that a maximum extent of interaction develops between the hinterlands. These basic growth centres should be linked both by road and railways with the intermediate level of settlements.

After the study of the Region, the next step should be the detailed study of each growth centre starting from the Mother city to the lowest level. As stated earlier the present Master Plan is confined only to the immediate urban area of Patna. Some of the outstretched urban areas such as Dinapur, Cantonment, Khagaul, Phulwari-sharif, Nizamat Municipality, Fatwah etc. are left out, though these areas have not only physical but also intimate economic, social and cultural links with Patna. With the construction of road and railway bridges across the Ganga, Hajipur and Sonapur also will have to be treated as part of the Patna Urban Area for planning purposes. The planning of these areas cannot be taken up in individual isolation. All these urban units would have to be considered along with Patna as an urban complex. In fact, this concept of extended urban area or town groups was accepted for the census operations of 1971 for those towns at least whose population was expected to cross 50,000 mark in 1971. For this very purpose the modified Standard Urban Area of Patna, appropriately to be known as

“Development Area” has been delineated on certain specific criteria such as migration factors, peripheral growth, degree of mutual inter-dependence etc. This covers the 1971 population of 6.8 lakhs which will grow to 9.6 lakhs in 1991 which is our present horizon of planning. Any attempt of formulating a plan for Patna must incorporate this entire “Development Area”.

In order to make a very rough assessment of future land requirements for some of the important uses such as residential, industrial, commercial, educational, health etc., some rough projections of the occupational distribution of working force of the Development Area in 1991 have been made. It is estimated that out of the 9.6 lakhs population of 1991 in the Development Area the working force would comprise of nearly 3 lakhs persons. About 10 per cent of this working force is likely to be engaged in primary sector, 35 per cent in secondary sector and 55 per cent in tertiary sector. In manufacturing alone, the total workers are estimated to be 42,630 which would comprise of 14 per cent of the total working force. Thus by 1991 industrial sites shall have to be provided for additional 23,500 workers.

It is further estimated that in order to provide residential accommodation to the additional population of 2.8 lakhs an area of 4,000 acres would be required to be acquired and developed by various development agencies till 1991. Similarly, an area of 785 acres for industrial use, 435 acres for commercial use at sub-neighbourhood, neighbourhood and zonal levels and 560 acres for recreational use will have to be acquired and developed. Besides these, nearly 190 acres for 75 primary schools, 115 acres for 19 high schools, 30 acres for 2 colleges, 115 acres for 75 health centres and 50 acres for two additional hospitals will have to be developed during this period. The present shortfalls will have to be assessed and added to the above requirements.

In this connection I would like to emphasise the importance of evolving a sound Urban Land Policy if such a huge programme of development of Patna is to be realised. Land is the most scarce and therefore the most precious commodity. Its use requires a well thought out land policy. The main objectives of such a policy defined in a note prepared for the Conference of State Ministers

of Housing, Town Planning and Urban Development held in 1972 are:

1. To achieve an optimum social use of land;
2. to ensure availability of land in adequate quantity at the right time and for reasonable prices both to public authorities and to individuals;
3. to encourage co-operative community effort and bonafide individual builders in the field of land development, housing and construction; and
4. to prevent concentration of land ownership in a few private hands and to safeguard specially the interests of the poor and under privileged sections of the urban society.

The measures suggested to be adopted for Patna's Development are:

1. Bulk acquisition and development of all vacant lands within the proposed urbanisable limits as per Master Plan and bringing into existence a "Land Bank" which could influence positively the supply and demand position for urban land. A corollary of the bulk acquisition of land would be the continuance of controls through lease-hold arrangements. Under these lease-hold provisions, public agencies can exercise control on such land, not only for regulating future development but also for mopping up a share of the increase in the value of that land for the use of the community.
2. Levy of a conversion fee for permitting agricultural land to be converted into urban use both ~~as a~~ means of controlling haphazard urban growth and as a means of raising general revenues.
3. Socialisation of urban land which would mean share in ownership by lease-hold process and control of development rights. The owner shall be required to pay a certain fee depending upon the type of development permitted for his plot. This measure has, however, a number of limitations, in achieving, an integrated development of an urban area.
4. Effective mobilisation of local resources in the form of property taxes, betterment levies, com-

mercial tax etc., and to meet through these sources a substantial part of the capital improvement programme at the local level.

By taking these measures the urban land can be fully exploited in the interest of the community as a whole & such exploitation would lead towards the establishment of a desirable environment.

The above objectives of planning development and enforcement of the State Capital Region can only be achieved successfully if these are backed by a comprehensive planning legislation. As stated earlier, the present laws are defective as they lack comprehensiveness. Realising this gap in the planning legislation, the State Government has already taken a decision to enact a Patna Development Authority Act more or less on the lines as the Delhi Development Authority Act. The Development Authority proposed to be set up under this Act shall have vast powers of planning, control and development both in the "State Capital Region" as well as in the "Development Area".

In the end I would like to highlight the main issues raised in my paper there are:

1. The Planning and development of Patna should be undertaken at two levels, namely:
 - (a) State Capital Region; and
 - (b) Extended urban area called as "Development Area".
2. The Master Plan for Patna prepared by the Patna Improvement Trust should be reviewed immediately and a Comprehensive Development Plan for the Development Area should be prepared for a plan period ending 1991.
3. A Comprehensive Planning legislation should be enacted early for setting up a Patna Development Authority which should undertake the programme of planning, development and also to co-ordinate the development programmes of other agencies.
4. An urban Land Policy should be evolved and within this policy, the process for bulk acquisition, development and disposal of land should be initiated as early as possible.