



सत्यमेव जयते

संख्या ६

संख्या १

# बिहार विधान सभा वादवृत्त सरकारी रिपोर्ट

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## बिहार विधान सभा वादवृत्त ।

भारत के संविधान के उपबन्ध के अनुसार एकत्र विधान सभा का कार्य विवरण ।

सभा का अधिवेशन पटने के सुभा सदन में मंगलवार, तिथि २० सितम्बर १९५५ को ११ बजे पूर्वाह्न में माननीय अध्यक्ष श्री विन्ध्येश्वरी प्रसाद वर्मा के सभापतित्व में हुआ ।

श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय—महाशय, मैं गत चतुर्थ (फरवरी-अप्रैल १९५४) सत्र से रहे हुए ४४ अतारांकित प्रश्नों में से ३० प्रश्नों के उत्तर मेज पर रखता हूँ । शेष अतारांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर सचिवालय के विभागों से प्राप्त होने पर प्रस्तुत किए जायेंगे ।

ये हैं गत चतुर्थ (फरवरी-अप्रैल १९५४) सत्र में पूछे गये ३० अतारांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर । शेष प्रश्नों के उत्तर संबंधित विभागों से प्राप्त होने पर प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे ।

रघुनाथ प्रसाद,  
सचिव, बिहार विधान-सभा ।

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अल्प-सूचना प्रश्नोत्तर ।

## Short Notice Questions and Answers.

### MAGNITUDE OF FLOOD AND DROUGHT.

**43. Shri DEONARAIN YADAV :** Will the Minister-in-charge Revenue Department be pleased to state—

(1) what is the magnitude of flood and drought in the State this year and the estimate of damages caused by them ;

(2) do Government consider it desirable to make a statement in the House giving the details of the flood and drought and the steps taken by Government so far ?

**Shri KRISHNA BALLABH SAHAY :** In reply to clauses (1) and (2) of the question, I place two statements on the table of the House relating to drought and floods and the steps taken by Government to meet them.

I would request Secretary, Legislative Assembly, to kindly distribute copies of the statements which I am laying on the table among members of the House.

अध्यक्ष—सचिव इन दोनों वक्तव्यों की प्रतियां माननीय सदस्यों में वितरण कर देंगे ।

### BRIEF NOTE ON FLOODS AND RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH BIHAR (1955-56).

Floods have visited this State again this year and have inundated a very large area of North Bihar. Unlike last year's flood which were due to heavy rainfall in the Nepal's sub-mountain tracts and were marked by heavy onrush of water in the plains, this year the floods are due to a steady, though very heavy, rainfall in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and other districts of North Bihar. In the basin of the Bhutahi Balan, the Balan, the Kamla and the Adhwara group of rivers there was very heavy downpour in the last week of July which lifted the water of the Kamla channels above the danger level on the 28th July and on the 4th August; of the Bagmati on 26th to 28th July and on 7th and 8th August; and of the Burhi Gandak on the 28th and 29th July. The floods in the Kosi area have been mainly due to heavy discharge of water at Barah-Kshetra. The highest discharge of water reported from Barah-Kshetra is 2,50,000 cusecs so far. An examination of rainfall figures in the corresponding periods in 1953-54 and 1954-55 discloses that this year in June and July there was heavier rainfall than even in 1954. In July, 1955, rainfall for Darbhanga district was 275% of what it was in July, 1953 and this also holds good for Muzaffarpur district,

2. The main rivers emanating from the Himalayas divide North Bihar into three zones :—

- (1) The Gandak Valley Zone from the Gogra on the west to the Burhi Gandak on the east;
- (2) The Adhwarā Central Zone which includes the Bagmati, the Adhwarā system of rivers and the Kamla; and
- (3) The Kosi zone which includes the Balan, the Kosi, the Mahananda on the east.

The Gogra has been in the highest spate this year but has not caused much damage to the area in Saran district. There has been no inundation except in the villages within the diara areas which is not unusual. Burhi Gandak has caused heavy inundation and has badly damaged a good deal of area in and around Samastipur town of the district of Darbhanga. This town was considered to be immune from floods but due mainly to the sustained flood in this river for 16 days as against the maximum of 7 days of last year, due to heavy spill of the Bagmati entering the Burhi Gandak, the river has maintained a high level with the result that the maximum recorded level at Muzaffarpur was only 1 inch below the maximum of 1954 and at Samastipur which is about 36 miles below Muzaffarpur it was 6 inches above that of the last year. The bundh two miles on the north-west of Samstipur got overtopped causing heavy flood in the town. There is almost continuous inundation from the Bagmati on the west to the Bhutahi Balan on the east due to spilling of the various rivers, the Bagmati Lakhandei, the Adhwarā system of rivers, Kamla Jhanjharpur and Bhutahi Balan. All these rivers have badly affected a portion of the Muzaffarpur district, the major portion of Darbhanga and also the major portion of north Monghyr. In Purnea, the Mahananda, the Paner, the Kankai, the Michi and the Parmar inundated a very extensive area.

3. The brief account of the extent of damage caused by the floods and the relief measures taken in the different districts is given below:—

*Saran.*—The highest flood levels and danger level at Bhaissalotan in the Gandak have been 368.40 and 359.80 respectively. The danger level at Bhaissalotan was reached on 26th July 1955 at 9 hours; on 27th July, 1955 the gauge at Bhaissalotan recorded 365.2 at 6 hours, 365.8 at 12 hours and 366.5 at 18 hours. The wireless message at 9 P. M. on 27th May, 1955 was alarming as the level was only 1.9 feet below the highest flood level of the last year. The villagers of the riverine areas were made alert and constant watch over the weak points in the embankments were organised. However, the message from Bhaissalotan received on 28th July, 1955 indicated the gauge of 361.1 at 11 hours and also that the water was falling. On 29th July, 1955 at 12 hours the water level fell below the danger level. On 1st August, 1955 at 10 hours the gauge at Bhaissalotan recorded at 357.8 and that the river was rising but it was yet 2 feet below the danger level.

There has been no breach in main embankments but the crops in Diara lands within the embankments have been damaged in as much as due to the heavy shower of rains during the last fortnight there has been water-logging in several low lying chaurs of the district. Also there has been devastation due to erosion in Gandak and Gogra. Prompt steps for evacuation and temporary resettlement of the villagers have been taken. Grains and other essential articles have been rushed up at the spot for gratuitous distribution wherever necessary.

Roughly estimated the extent of damage (villages affected, population affected, houses damaged, area affected and crops damaged) are as follows.—

Villages affected.	Population affected.	House affected.	Area affected (sq. miles).	Crops damaged (acres).
1	2	3	4	5
134	91,752	108	140	20,440

No loss of human life or livestock has been reported and there is no spread of epidemic as yet.

Some 280 boats have been supplied to the affected areas. 50 Medical and Public Health and 8 Veterinary relief centres are operating. Sufficient medicines have been stocked at these centres.

Besides, usual relief measures in the shape of distribution of gratuitous grains, house building grants, Agriculturists' and Natural Calamities Loans, etc. have been taken. Arrangement has also been made for sale of subsidised foodgrains.

*Champaran.*—The flood in this district has been due to rise in rivers Sikrahna, the Gandak and the Bagmati and also due to heavy rains in the northern portion of the district from the 27th July 1955 onward.

An area of 746 sq. miles and a population of about 6 lacs have been affected. A person is also reported to have drowned and 24 cattle heads lost. Crops of about 1,70,700 acres has been affected.

Normal relief measures like distribution of foodgrains Kerosene oil, matche, etc. have been taken. Relief boats numbering 410 in all have been supplied to the affected areas. 49 medical and public health centres are operating to provide immediate relief to the sick and indispensed persons. 8 veterinary relief centres have also been started. Arrangement has also been made for sale of subsidised foodgrains in the affected areas.

**Muzaffarpur.**—Due to rise in the Bagmati and Adhwara group of rivers, there is flood in Bargania, Majorganj, Pupri, Shéohar, Belsan, Sitamarhi and Runi Saidpur thanas but water has recorded from some parts. The water has now come towards the Sadar Sub-division causing floods in Minapur and Katra thanas. The latest position is that Burhi Gandak has risen alarmingly and is threatening to break the new embankment which has been put up. There is mild flood in Paroo P.-S. of Sadar Subdivision from Narayani but here also water is receding.

An area of, about 1061 sq. miles and a population of about 11,58,000 have been affected crop acreage of about 2,10,396 has been damaged. Eight persons are also reported to have drowned. Three cattle are also reported to have been lost.

As many as 1,224 boats are plying in the flooded areas. 55 medical and public health centres and 27 Veterinary relief centres are operating in the affected areas. These centres have been sufficiently equipped with the necessary medicines.

Besides, usual relief measures in the shape of distribution of gratuitous relief, house building grant, tacavi and natural calamities loans etc. have also been started. Arrangement has also been made for sale of subsidised food-grains in the affected areas.

**Darbhanga.**—It is reported that the Kosi waters began to rise earlier this year than in the previous years. Some rise in the river was noticed from the first week of July. The highest level of the Kosi is generally reached in the last week of July. As a result of rise of the river, Phulparas, Madhepur, Biroul and Singhia police-stations were badly affected. Besides, a very small portion of Bahera police-station was also affected. In the 1st week of the month of July, the Kamla went beyond its danger point. Since last year the Kamla is discharging the bulk of its water in an eastern channel running through Jainagar police-station, Khajauli police-station, Madhubani police-station, Jhanjharpur police-station, Bahera police station and Singhia police-station. The old channel which is to the west of Madhubani and runs through Jainagar P.-S. has been drawing less water since the flood of last year. With the rise of the Kamla, portions of Jainagar, Khajauli, Madhubani, Jhanjharpur and Bahera police-stations have been badly affected. The rise in the flood level of the Balan has aggravated the devastation.

The floods of this year have been no less severe than those of the last year in Madhubani and Sadar Subdivisions of this district. In Phulparas police-station, that is Ghoghardiha Anchal the level of the flood waters is higher than the maximum of the last year. The same is now the position in the Kosi aress of Madhepur and Ghanshyampur Anchals covering about three-fourth of Madhepur police-station and a portion of Biraul police-station area.

The flood level at Kuseswar Asthan is not as high as that of the last year. A larger area has been affected by the Kamla this year than in the last year. The flood level in Jhanjharpur police-station area has been higher than the maximum of the last year. Practically the whole of Jhanjharpur police-station area is under the floods which was not the case last year. Portions of Bahera P.-S. are also worse affected than in the last year. On the western side of the district, the floods have already become to the western parts of Benipatti police-station, Jalley police-station and Darbhanga Sadar police-station after causing considerable havoc in Madhwapur and Harlakhi police-stations. The flood level in Jalley police-station area is not less than the maximum of the last year. The eastern portions of Khajauli police-station, east central portions of Madhubani police-station and a few villages of Jayanagar police-station are also badly affected by the Kamla floods.

All the above has happened though the figures of gauge readings of different rivers have not been abnormally high. This is presumably because of very heavy local rainfall which has filled up the depressions in which the flood waters may have flowed otherwise. The rain waters have also drained into rivers and swollen the water level of the same locally.

The Burhi Gandak, the Kareh, Baghmati and the Adhwara group of rivers are yet in high floods. About 2,452 villages have been affected so far by the floods of the Kosi, the Balan and the Kamla etc. affecting a total population of 25.01 lacs. Cultivated area of about 10.28 lac acres have been damaged. 30 persons are reported to have lost their lives. Three cattle are also reported to have been lost.

Samastipur subdivision is reported to have been flooded at places due to breaches in bandhs at Kalwara and Rosera. Hauthor, of which several villages of Rosera, Warisnagar, Tajpur, and Samstipur thanas have been affected.

72 medical and public health and 26 veterinary relief centres both stationary and mobile are operating in the affected areas. 2,555 country boats and 3 motor-boats are plying. Distribution of gratuitous relief in the shape of food-grains, house-building grant and distribution of agriculturists' and natural calamities loans etc. have already been started on a vigorous scale. Arrangements have also been made for sale of subsidised foodgrains in the affected areas.

**Bhagalpur.**—There have been minor cases of floods in this district till now. An area of 157 miles has so far been affected.

Necessary relief measures in the shape of Medical and Public health relief, distribution of gratuitous foodgrains, taking up of hard manual labour schemes, distributions of Agriculturists and Natural

Calamities Loans have already been started. Steps have also been taken to send foodgrains and for starting fair price shops at selected places. 87 boats have already been supplied to the affected areas and 24 more boats are proposed to be requisitioned.

*Monghyr.*—Due to the floods in the Kosi, Kamla and Baghmati from 30th July onwards flood water inundated the low-lying lands of the northern portions of Kahagaria police-station western and southern portion of Simri-Bhakhitiarpur P.S. middle portion of Choutham and North eastern portion of Gogri police-station as usual which area is the natural drain of all rivers flowing through Khagaria subdivision. A portion of newly repaired Baghmati bandh near village Saidpur in Chautham was breached and water rushed towards Chautham side causing flood in about a dozen of villages. The high level of water passing through Chautham drain area, again caused flood in a large number of villages.

In Begusarai subdivision the Kalwara bandh along Burhi Gandak in Darbhanga district was breached on the night of 5th August, 1955, inundating the Nayanagar inclave areas. Similarly, the bundh near Parbanda on the right bank of the river Balan gave way on the 3rd August, 1955 with the result that parts of Teghria and Begusarai police-stations were affected. Water also rushed towards Ballia Chaur inundating low lying crops lands in the vicinity.

A total area of 360 sq. miles has thus been affected by floods in this district.

1,60,000 crop acreage has been damaged.

264 boats have been made available and distributed in the affected areas. Distribution of food-grains as gratuitous relief has begun and so far grains worth Rs. 2.24 lacs have been distributed. Sufficient stock of foodgrains have been kept in Government godowns in the affected areas. Relief measures in the shape of Medical and Public Health and Veterinary Relief have also been started. Agriculturists and Natural Calamities Loans are also being distributed.

*Purnea.*—There is a network of rivers in this district originating from Nepal. During the third week and the first half of fourth week of July there has been a very heavy rainfall resulting in the rise of Mahananda; Kankai, Mochi, Parman and other rivulets. This rise resulting in the over-flow of the banks of many rivers occurred between the 25th and 26th July and the spate in rivers continued till the 28th July when the water started receding. Reports from some areas indicate that there was another rise on the 31st July and the water started receding again on the 1st August. Since then the water has been receding and the level of the rivers has also been registering a fall. While the exact level to which these rivers rose is not known because no record of the same is kept yet a



report from the Subdivisional Officer, Kishanganj indicated that the maximum rise in the river Mochi even though it had crossed the danger level in the current year was lower by 2 feet than the highest rise recorded last year. The water has been receding since the 1st and 2nd August, and no fresh rise has been reported. Nevertheless the spate that lasted for two or three days has affected considerable areas in the district. The intensity of the flood was high and felt more keenly in the villages bordering on the rivers, such as Mahananda, Mochi, Kankai, Pānar and Parman while in the village away from these rivers intensity was mild. The damage was mainly to crops and in certain cases to houses. In some areas erosion has also taken place affecting a few families in each case. However, reports received so far indicate that there has been no loss of life. The damage differs in different areas; but broadly speaking, it may be said that in the flooded areas roughly 60 to 70 per cent of the Bhadai paddy and maize crop may be considered to have been very badly damaged and roughly 20 to 25 per cent of the jute crops may also be considered to have been badly damaged. Much depends of the speed with which the water recedes. If the water recedes quickly, then further crops may not be damaged; but in case there is a fresh spate of flood or the water recedes slowly, then the existing damage may be further aggravated.

A total population of 7,91,026 spreading over 1,630 villages have so far been affected. A few houses of private persons have also been damaged. Communication is reported to have been interrupted at several places due to breaches on Katcha roads.

Normal relief measures like distribution of gratuitous relief, Taccavi loans, Natural Calamities loans are already going on. 13 additional Medical and Public Health centres, 24 additional Veterinary relief centres have been opened in the flooded areas to provide speedy relief to people and cattle. 140 Government boats and quite a large number of hired boats are plying in the flooded areas. Arrangements have also been made for sale of subsidised foodgrains to people who can afford to purchase the same.

**Saharsa.**—There has been rise in the river Kosi and Tiljuga. The highest discharge of Kosi recorded this year is 2,50,000 cusecs (the danger level in the district is reached when the discharge of the Kosi is over 2,00,000 cusecs). This occurred only thrice and continued for about 12 hours only on each occasion. As the level of the Ganges is also high, the Kosi has not been able to discharge enough water in the Ganges with the result that there is flood in Nirmali, Kishanpur, Dharhara, Supaul, part of Bhimnagar, part of Chhatapur, part of Alamnagar and small portions in Sirgheshwar police-station. A total population of 3,01,161 spreading over 668 villages has been affected.

Foodgrains to the extent of 63,158 maunds have so far been distributed. Besides, cloth, Kerosene oil, salt and chura have also been distributed in the affected areas. There are 48 medical centres and 23 veterinary centres operating in the district. 1,669 country boats are also plying in the affected areas. The arrangement for drinking water and sanitation continues to be good everywhere except in the Nirmali areas where due to the existence of the bard there has been water-logging which has created sanitation problem also. Necessary measures like disinfecting the wells, etc. are being taken to make supply of good drinking water available to the people. There is no complaint about epidemic from any part of the district except from one village Durhar in Dharhara P.-S. where there was an incident of small-pox but the same has been effectively controlled and there has been no complaint since the last three weeks. The position of food-grains is also satisfactory. Food-grains have also been stored in the different inaccessible centres where last year foodgrains had to be flown by air. There is enough fund available with the district authorities to meet the situation.

4. It has not yet been possible to make a precise estimate of the damage to the crop and even a rough estimate of the damage to the buildings and other properties but reports received so far indicate that an area covering 6,268 sq. miles have so far been affected. The number of population so far affected is 58,01,635. Crops of about 15,87,440 acres have so far been reported to be damaged. Foodgrains and other belongings of a very large number of people have been destroyed or washed away and it has become necessary to provide the indigent among them with food, salt and kerosene oil free of cost. A sum of Rs. 76.75 lacs has been allotted to the local officers for gratuitous relief so far.

5. *Hard Manual Labour.*—The State Government consider that gratuitous relief should be stopped as soon as possible so that the morale of the people may not deteriorate but in order that indigent population may not starve, it is necessary to provide work for them which should be done as soon as the flood waters recede. Hard Manual Labour schemes such as repairs to schools buildings, roads and embankments and construction of small irrigation works will be taken up. The State Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 40,70,000 to the local officers of the flooded areas for expenditure over Hard Manual Schemes.

6. *Light Manual Labour.*—The Khadi spinning, making of Sutli and ropes, etc. will be taken up in the flood affected areas to provide employment to women and infirm persons who are unable to do Hard Manual Labour work. A sum of Rs. 62,000 has been allotted to the local officers for this purpose.

7. *Public Health Measures.*—There is already an organisation in each district for maintaining public health and for fighting the epidemics. The local officers have been provided with necessary funds for medical and public health relief in the flood affected areas. This will be in addition to the normal public health measures taken by the Local bodies. A sum of Rs. 5.2 lacs has been placed at the disposal of the Health Department for medical and public health work in the flood-affected area. Further amounts will be placed at their disposal as and when required. Besides, measures for prevention of epidemic among cattle have also been taken. The Veterinary Department have been allotted a sum of Rs. 3.50 lacs for opening new dispensaries and for supplying additional drugs in the flood-affected areas.

Before the advent of rains, the District Officers were requested to convene a meeting of their Flood Advisory Committees and to make preliminary arrangements for meeting the flood situation. The districts were divided into small zones and a Zonal Relief Officer was placed in charge of each zone. This officer has been charged with the responsibility of rendering relief in the shape of distribution of gratuitous relief and loans.

8. *Subsidised foodgrains.*—Arrangements have also been made for selling foodgrains at the ex-godown rate of Rs. 13 a maund for rice and Rs. 11 a maund for wheat respectively. 8.55 lacs maunds of Burma rice has been procured from the Government of India for sale as subsidised foodgrains and for gratuitous relief in the flood-affected areas. This will be in addition to roughly 8 lac maunds of foodgrains previously allotted to the districts for the said purposes. In case of emergency the Commissioners of Divisions have been authorised to purchase foodgrains with the limits at rates approved by Government.

9. *Grant of loans.*—The District Officers have been allotted a sum of Rs. 75,75,000 for agriculturists loans, Rs. 7,31,500 for Land Improvement Loans and Rs. 13,63,000 for Natural Calamities Loans. Further grants will be placed at their disposal as soon as the First Supplementary Statement of expenditure is voted by the Legislature.

10. A statement showing the allotments so far made to the District Officers for Gratuitous Relief and loans is enclosed.

Statement showing funds sanctioned up to date (19th September 1955) for flood relief in the districts of North Bihar, 1955-56.

	1954 Famine.									
	Loans and advances.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Agriculturist Loans.	Land Improvement Loans.	Natural Calamities Loans.	Gratuitous Relief.	Hard Manual Labour.	Light Manual Labour.	Salaries and establishment.	Medical and Public Health Relief.	Veterinary Relief.	
Collector, Saran ..	3,00,000	14,000	1,35,000	3,00,000	1,80,000	4,000	8,000	..	..	
Collector, Champaran ..	11,50,000	50,000	72,500	3,60,000	4,50,000	4,000	13,000	..	..	
Collector, Muzaffarpur ..	1,75,000	25,000	1,27,500	20,30,000	1,10,000	5,000	10,000	..	..	
Collector, Darbhanga ..	16,00,000	75,000	4,00,000	13,65,000	9,50,000	18,000	10,000	..	..	
Collector, Bhagalpur ..	10,50,000	50,000	32,500	2,10,000	3,00,000	5,500	5,500	..	..	
Collector, Monghyr ..	6,00,000	1,10,500	52,500	9,85,000	5,10,000	7,000	23,000	..	..	
Collector, Purnea ..	6,50,000	50,000	18,000	2,50,000	3,70,000	5,500	9,000	..	..	
Collector, Saharsa ..	9,50,000	3,50,000	75,000	6,35,000	4,00,000	5,000	13,000	..	..	
Commissioner, Tirhut Division.	7,00,000	7,000	2,00,000	15,40,000	4,00,000	10,000	30,000	..	..	
Reserve, Bhagalpur Division.	4,00,000	Nil.	2,50,000	10,00,000	4,00,000	Nil.	..	..	..	
Health Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,20,000	..	
Veterinary Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,50,000	
TOTAL ..	76,75,000	7,31,500	13,63,000	76,75,000	40,70,000	62,000	1,21,000	5,20,000	3,50,000	

**Note on Scarcity conditions in the districts of Chota Nagpur Division and in the districts of South Bihar.**

**CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.**

**RANCHI.**

The total area of the district is 6,917 sq. miles, out of which an area of 2,069 sq. miles is in Sadr Subdivision, 1,545 sq. miles in Khunti, 2,056 sq. miles in Gumla and 1,247 sq. miles in Simdega Subdivisions. The area covered by the urban population is nearly 15 sq. miles. The countryside is hilly and inhabited mostly by petty cultivators and labourers. The main crops of the district are *Bhadai* and *Aghani* paddy.

Last year there was 31" rainfall in Sadr Subdivision against the normal of 50", 37" in Gumla as against 59", 27" in Khunti as against 48" and 40" in Simdega Subdivision as against the normal of 57". There was no regular rainfall during the transplantation season and then again there was failure of *Hathia* rain which affected the crops severely. The 'Gora' paddy and *Bhadgi* crops had, however, been generally good everywhere and in few cases, these were very good. The overall yield of *Aghani* paddy was 50 % in Sadr Subdivision, 50% in Gumla, 43.75% in Khunti Subdivision and 37 % in Simdega Subdivision.

During this year there has been 0.74" rainfall in May, 8.27" in June, 8.15" in July and 9.01" in August. The monthly normal figures of rainfall for these months are 2.35", 8.37", 14.67" and 12.64" respectively. Crop area of 1,05,000 acres in Sadr Subdivision, 42,000 acres in Khunti Subdivision, 1,00,000 acres in Gumla Subdivision and 13,000 acres in Simdega Subdivision have been affected. Nearly 2,00,000 of people in Sadr, 95,000 in Khunti, 1,25,000 in Gumla and 25,000 in Simdega Subdivision have been hit.

The Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, in his report for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1955 has reported that 41 normal schemes in Sadr Subdivision, 62 such schemes in Khunti Subdivision and 92 such schemes in Gumla Subdivision, are under execution.

In his earlier report for the fortnight ending the 30th June, he has reported that 81 normal schemes were under execution in Simdega Subdivision. He now reports that 14 Relief Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,89,421 have been taken up in the district and work will be started on 61 more such schemes involving a cost of Rs. 4,48,689. Steps are also being taken to start work on 27 more road schemes. Several schemes of bandhs and tanks have been taken up. A sum of Rs. 2,49,505 has been distributed as agriculturist loan. Fair Price shops for sale of foodgrains have been started and more shops are going to be opened throughout the district. Lists have been prepared of persons to whom gratuitous relief may have to be given.

The position of the relief fund is as below :—

	Agricul- turists loan.	Land improve- ment loan.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ...	85,000	62,500	30,000	30,000	1,000
Additional allotment	4,00,000	..	1,500	2,15,000	..
Total	4,85,000	62,500.	31,500	2,45,000	1,000

#### SINGHBHUM.

(1) The total area of the district is 4,475 sq. miles. Out of this 2,718 sq. miles is in Sadr, 590 in Seraikella and 1,167 in Dhalbhum Subdivisions. The total urban area in the district comes to roughly 47 sq. miles. The whole of the countryside is hilly. Barring a few places, where there are big industries, the people all over the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The population is mainly constituted of petty cultivators and labourers.

(2) The main crop of the district is paddy which requires plenty of rains. Last year (1954-55) during the monsoon period there was an average rainfall of 4.65" in Sadr, 6.91" in Seraikella and 5.5" in Dhalbhum Subdivisions. As against this the average rainfall during the same period in the previous years had been 6.91" in Sadr, 7.50" in Seraikella and 8.90" in Dhalbhum. The rainfall last year was thus less than that in the previous years and it adversely affected the paddy crop.

(3) Apprehending severe damage to paddy, the cultivators were encouraged to take to *rabi* cultivation and for this purpose nearly 4,600 maunds of *rabi* seeds were stocked in graingolas and arrangement was made for their supply to the cultivators. Quite a number of people, though not very large, took advantage of this facility. This, however, could prove no effective solution of the problem as the damage to paddy was severe, e.g., 75% in Sadr and 50 % each in Seraikella and Dhalbhum Subdivisions.

(4) With this background, the people of the district stepped into the current year and hoped for better conditions. The beginning of the monsoon this year responded favourably but insufficient and still irregular rainfall from the beginning of August has now

taken away much of their hopes. The actual monthly rainfall for June, July and August this year are 4.53", 10.39" and 8.20" against the normal figures of 8.69", 15.38" and 13.84" respectively. Ten to 15% of paddy lands have remained fallow and even the transplanted paddy has been affected severely. The damage is likely to be in the near about of 1/3rd of the average yield; but if the no-rain situation continue further, the situation may become worse than what it was last year.

(5) The failure of the crops last year necessitated intensified relief measures during the current year. In order that there may not be unemployment and labourers may not suffer for want of livelihood, sufficiently large number of relief schemes were sanctioned. Work was also started in abundance on schemes of other Departments such as Development Schemes, Minor Irrigation Schemes, Khas Mahal Improvement Schemes, etc. Up to the end of July, 1955, 177 normal schemes and 24 relief schemes had been completed at total cost of Rs. 2,34,142 and Rs. 1,10,675 respectively. Rs. 2,64,910 in Sadar, Rs. 1,60,725 in Sraikella and Rs. 2,67,450 in Dhalbhum Subdivisions have already been distributed as agriculturist loans till July and further distribution is still continuing. A total sum of Rs. 1,036 has also been distributed as gratuitous relief both in cash and in kind so far and more will be distributed if need be. Foodgrains in abundance, are also being sold in the area at subsidised rates.

(6) These relief measures may have to be intensified further if the situation still deteriorates. To enable the District Officer to meet the impending situation additional allotments have been made to him under the various relief heads. The allotment position is as—

	Land improve- ment loans.	Agricul- turists loans.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ..	50,000	65,000	30,000	10,000	1,000
Additional allotment	1,00,000	15,50,000	Nil	7,90,000	Nil.
Total ..	1,50,000	16,15,000	30,000	8,00,000	1,000

Subdivisionwise break-up of the schemes are as given below :—

	Normal schemes completed.	Cost involved.	Relief schemes completed.	Cost involved.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sadar ..	72	1,32,854 8 0	13	61,625 0 0
Seraikella ..	41	56,395 5 0	..	.. ..
Dhalbhum	64	94,891 8 0	11	58,990 0 0
Total ..	177	2,84,141 5 0	24	1,10,615 0 0

Besides the above completed schemes, work is going on in 941 normal schemes and 144 relief schemes. The total estimated costs of these schemes were Rs. 15,26,647 and Rs. 4,84,958 respectively. The subdivisionwise break-up is as below :—

	Total normal schemes under execution.	Estimated cost.	Total relief schemes under execution.	Estimated cost.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sadar ..	289	1,11,931 13 0	44	1,84,634 12 0
Seraikella ..	353	4,74,172 8 0	45	19,414 0 0
Dhalbhum	299	9,40,542 4 0	55	2,80,909 0 0
Total ..	941	15,26,646 9 0	144	4,84,957 12 0

## MANBHUM DISTRICT.

### MANBHUM SADAR.

(i) The Sadar Subdivision of the district of Manbhum has a total area of 3,322 sq. miles of which nearly 30 sq. miles is inhabited by urban population. The countryside is mostly a hilly tract and is inhabited by petty cultivators and landless labourers.



The main crop of the district is *Aghani* paddy. *Bhadia* crops are also grown but these are mostly confined to Barabazar, Bundban and Bhaghmundi and Chandil thanas. *Rabi* cultivation is not in vogue here.

Last year during the monsoon period there was an average rainfall of 33.73". As against this the rainfall in the preceding years was 44.96" in 1951, 45.25" in 1952 and 62.74" in 1953. There was thus insufficient rainfall last year and it affected the *Aghani* crops adversely. At places the damage was to the extent of 65%. On the average it was estimated to be 51.8%. *Bhadai* crop, viz., *maize* could prosper well as there was good rainfall in the beginning.

Apprehending damage to paddy last year the cultivators were persuaded to take to *rabi* cultivation and 1,133 mds. of *rabi* seeds were stocked in the different graingolas and arrangement was made to supply these seeds to cultivators. There was some response on the part of cultivators no doubt but the overall result was negligible.

This year there has been 5.27" rainfall in June and 13.72" in July. The normal rainfall for these months is 8.25" and 13.04" respectively. In August, however, there has been 5.66" rainfall against the normal of 12.84". As a result of shortage in rainfall during August, transplantation has yet to be completed in about 25 to 38% of the low lying lands. In upper lands the transplanted paddy is drying up. If there is no rain shortly, even low-lying lands will be affected severely and the damage, may then go up to the extent of 60 to 70%.

Up to the end of July, 1955, 228 Relief Schemes had been taken up out of which works on 40 schemes had already been completed and 188 schemes were under execution. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 6,96,412. Besides, 611 Development Schemes had also been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 18,52,243. Out of this work had been completed on 177 schemes. A sum of Rs. 4,24,030 has been distributed as agriculturists loan and further distribution is continuing. One Light Manual Labour Scheme has been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 10,000. Steps are also being taken to introduce subsidised sale of foodgrains in the affected areas.

#### DHANBAD.

(ii) This subdivision has a total area of 790 sq. miles of which 15 sq. miles is inhabited by urban population. The countryside, like the other districts of Chota Nagpur Division, is hilly. The population consists of mainly petty cultivators and labourers.

The main crops of the area are *Bhadai* and *Aghani* paddy. Last year during the monsoon period there was nearly 42" rainfall as against 60.55" during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The distribution of rainfall last year also was not even. As a result of insufficient and irregular rainfall, the paddy crop was damaged to the extent of 50% on the average. *Bhadai* crop however, did prosper well as there was sufficient rainfall in the beginning.

People were persuaded last year to take to *Rabi* cultivation but as the *Hathi* had failed and the ground had become stiff the response was not appreciable.

This year the actual rainfall in the month of July has been slightly less than normal. While in August it is only 7.23" against the normal of 12.84". No portion of the subdivision has however been affected by drought so far. Prospect of *Aghani* crop is fair and no damage has been caused to *Bhadai* crop. No relief measures are necessary for the present. 141 normal schemes costing Rs. 3,80,380 are under execution and providing sufficient work to the labourers. Work on 88 such schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1,59,418 has already been completed. A sum of Rs. 1,16,630 has so far been distributed as agriculturist loan and further distribution is going on.

The position of relief funds in the district of Manbhum is as follows :—

	Land improve- ment loans.	Agricul- turist loans.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ..	55,000	50,000	30,000	1,10,000	1,000
Additional allotment ..	1,20,000	11,75,000	17,000	4,00,000	10,000
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1,75,000</b>	<b>12,25,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>5,10,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>

## HAZARIBAGH.

The total area of the district is 6,994 sq. miles. Out of this, an area of 3,404 sq. miles is in Sadar, 1,544 sq. miles in Chatra and 2,046 sq. miles in Giridih Subdivision. The total urban area of the district comes to 41 sq. miles. The whole of the countryside is hilly and people residing there mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Last year there had been a good *Bhadai* crop throughout the district. Paddy was however damaged to the extent of 50% in Giridih Subdivision except in Gawn and Satgawn police-stations where the damage was heavier. In Sadr Subdivision the bad pockets were Koderma, Jainagar, Barhi, Sadr, Ichak and Tandwa police-stations where damage to paddy crop was to the extent of 60% to 75%.

This year against the normal rainfall figures of 16" for the month of August, there is 9.16" rainfall in Sadr Subdivision, 11.41" in Giridih Subdivisions and 4.40" in Chatra Subdivision. The above rainfall figures will show that they are nearly touching the normal figures in Giridih and Sadr Subdivisions but in Chatra it abruptly falls short. The condition of crop as such is fair in Sadr and Giridih Subdivisions but in Chatra Subdivision the drought is likely to develop. *Bhadai* crop has already been damaged to the extent of 62 1/2 % in Chatra Subdivision due to heavy rainfall in the month of July which was 15.37" against the normal of 14".

481 normal schemes are under execution in Sadar and Giridih Subdivisions. A sum of Rs. 3,17,175 has been distributed as agriculturist loans in these subdivisions. In Chatra Subdivision, where drought conditions are imminent 151 normal schemes have been put into execution. Rs. 25,660 has also been distributed as agriculturists' loan.

Arrangement has already been made for sale of subsidised food-grains. Other relief measures in the shape of hard manual labour gratuitous relief will be taken up as soon as necessity arises. The position of relief fund in the district is as below :—

	Agriculturist loan.	Land improvement loan.	gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	hs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ..	65,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	1,000
Additional allotment	4,00,000	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,65,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	1,000

## . PALAMAU.

The total area of the district is 4,921 sq. miles of which an area of 3,250 sq. miles is in Sadr Subdivision and 1,671 sq. miles in Latehar Subdivision. The urban population covers an area of nearly 136 sq. miles. The main occupation of the district is cultivation. The chief crops are *Bhadai* and *Aghani* paddy. *Rabi* crop is also grown in this district but on a very restricted scale.

Last year during the monsoon period there was on the average 35" rainfall against the normal of 48". *Bhadai* crop prospered well throughout the district and the damage was negligible. The yield of *Aghani* paddy, however, was only to the extent of 50 %. It was even below 50 % in the entire thanas of Ranka, Bhandaria, Latehar, Chandwa, Bhalumath, Mahudand, Garu and Barwadih and in a large number of villages in other thanas. *Rabi* cultivation, as has already been said, is of a restricted scale in this district. Its prospect too, was hampered due to inadequate rainfall in the month of October, 1954.

During the first half of August this year there has been only 3" of rainfall while the normal figure of rainfall for the whole of August is 15" to 20". The deficiency in rainfall has adversely affected the crops all over the district. *Bhadai* has been damaged to the extent of 12 1/2 % in Sadr Subdivision. Damage to *Aghani* paddy is not yet apparent. Transplantation has, however, yet to be done to the extent of 50 % in Latehar Subdivision. The picture may, however, considerably improve if there is adequate rainfall in the district shortly.

549 normal schemes are under execution and are providing sufficient employment to the labourers. Besides, work is also going on 5 Relief Schemes whose total estimated cost is Rs. 91,100. Again, Relief Schemes costing Rs. 4,50,000 have been kept ready to be taken up whenever the situation demands. Agriculturist loans to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000 have already been distributed and more will be distributed in the ensuing period. Arrangement has also been made for sale of foodgrain in the affected areas at subsidised rate.

The position of relief fund in the district is as below.—

	Agricul- turst loan.	Land improve- ment loan.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ..	1,50,000	39,000	30,000	15,000	1,000
Additional allotment	4,00,000	..	..	1,00,000	..
Total ..	5,50,000	39,000	30,000	1,15,000	1,000

# BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

## SANTHAL PARGANAS.

This district has a total area of 5,520 sq. miles of which 951 sq. miles in Deoghar Subdivision, 1,474 sq. miles in Dumka Subdivision, 854 sq. miles in Godda Subdivision, 696 sq. miles in Jamtara Subdivision, 846 sq. miles in Rajmahal and 699 sq. miles in Pakur Subdivision. The area covered by the urban population is nearly 17 sq. miles. The countryside is mostly hilly and is inhabited generally by petty cultivators and labourers.

Last year *Aghani* paddy was fairly satisfactory all over the district except in pockets such as Manihar *elaka* in Godda Subdivision, Mandro Bangalow in Rajmahal Subdivision, Kuldaul, Koraya, Garia and Jamtara circles in Jamtara Subdivision, Damin area, Dumka Moffasil P.-S., Raneshwar P.-S. and Shikaripara P.-S. in Dumka Subdivision.

During the current year there has been an average rainfall of 3.12" in June against the normal rainfall of 9.05", 13.50" in July against the normal of 12.77" and 2.54" in August against the normal of 22.16". The rainfall during August is only up to the 3rd week of the month. Although the above figures of rainfall would roughly show that there has been shortage in rainfall during August, it is reported that no portions of the district has so far been affected by drought this year. It is also said that prospect of *Aghani* and *Bhadai* crop is satisfactory all over the district.

In his report for the fortnight ending the 15th August 1955, the Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Parganas, has reported that Relief Schemes are in execution, in Dumka, Deoghar, Godda and Sahibganj and Rs. 6,00,000 has been distributed as agriculturist loans. Steps are also being taken to sell foodgrains in the district at subsidised rate.

The position of relief funds in the district is as below :—

	Agricul- turst loan.	Land improve- ment loan.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Original allotment ..	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 4,50,000	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,000
Additional allotment	3,00,000	5,00,000	..	1,00,000	..
Total ..	6,00,000	9,50,000	1,40,000	1,50,000	4,000

## BHAGALPUR.

Against the normal rainfall figures of 17" for the month of July, there was 19.50" rainfall in Sadr and 14.71" in Banka Sub-division. In August, against the normal of 20" there was 10.37" in Sadr and 9.70" in Banka Subdivision. The actual rainfall figures of August are for first three weeks only.

Portions of Sadr Subdivision are on the other side of the Ganges which have been visited by floods. The portions lying on the Southern side of the Ganges as also Banka Subdivisions seem, as it would appear from the rainfall figures above, to have got rainfall less than the normal. The prospect of crops is, however, reported to be fair on this side of the Ganges; *Bhadai* crops having been damaged by floods on the other side.

A sum of Rs. 4,96,715 in Sadr Subdivision and another sum of Rs. 3,87,600 in Banka Subdivision have been distributed as agriculturists' loan. 34 Relief Schemes have also been taken up. Besides, usual relief measures have been taken up in the flooded areas.

## SOUTH MONGHYR.

Against the normal of 12.11" in July, the actual was 15.32" of rainfall while in August, against normal of 12.24" there has been 11.27" of rainfall during the first half of the month. The rainfall has thus been quite satisfactory during these two months. Transplantation of paddy is progressing well. In May and June there was, of course, deficient and delayed rainfall which affected the *Bhadai* adversely in Jamui Subdivision. *Bhadai* crop has again been damaged in Sadr Subdivision to the extent of 15% to 40% due to heavy rains in subsequent months.

Relief Scheme in shape of construction of bandhs, village roads, etc., are under execution both in Sadr and Jamui Subdivisions. Agriculturists' loans are also being distributed in these areas.

## PATNA DIVISION.

## PATNA.

There was 4.45" rainfall in June against the normal of 4.98", 12.68" in July against the normal of 10.61" and 11.59" in August against the normal of 11.24".

No part of this district has so far been affected by drought and the prospect of *Aghani* crop is fair.

450 normal schemes are under execution in this district. A sum of Rs. 2,41,155 has so far been distributed as agriculturists' loan and further distribution is continuing.

## SHAHABAD.

There was 11.86" rainfall in June against the normal of 5.19" 16.23" in July against the normal of 12.59" and 20.80" in August against the normal of 12.85". Thus there has been adequate rainfall in this district and the prospect of *Kharif* crop is satisfactory. There has no doubt, been damage to *Bhadai* to the extent of 50 to 60% due to excessive rains and floods but this sort of damage is confined to *Diara* lands where the *Bhadai* is merely a chance crop.

187 normal schemes costing Rs. 1,98,419 in Sasaram Subdivision, 96 schemes costing more than Rs. 38,000 in Buxar Subdivision, 330 normal schemes costing Rs. 2,63,021 in Bhabua Subdivision, 124 normal schemes costing more than Rs. 1,94,000 in Sadr Subdivision are under execution. Work had also been started on 16 Relief Schemes in Bhabhua Subdivision but the same has been stopped at present due to rains. Rs. 30,000 in Sadr, Rs. 28,000 in Buxar Subdivision and Rs. 19,320 in Bhabhua Subdivision have so far been distributed as agriculturists' loan.

## GAYA.

A total area of 4,739 sq. miles is covered by this district, of which an area of 1,911 sq. miles is in Sadr Subdivision, 1,951 sq. miles in Aurangabad Subdivision, both *Rabi* and paddy crops are grown in this district.

Last year due to failure of *Hathia* and earlier deficient and ill-distributed rainfall paddy crop was damaged to the extent of 55% in the mofasil Paraya, Bodh Gaya and Wazirganj P.-Ss., 40 % in Barachatti and Fatehpur P.-Ss., 50% in Atri and Khizersarai P.-Ss., 35 % in Tekari, Konch and Bela P.-Ss., 50 % in Sherghatti, Gurua, Imanganj and Dumaria P.-Ss., 30 % in Jehanabad, Kurtha, Makhdumpur and Ghoshi P.-Ss., 15 % in Arwal, 35 % in Aurangabad, Madampur, Obra, Barun and Rafiganj P.-Ss., 35 % in Nabinagar and Kutumbha P.-Ss. and again similar percentage in Daudnagar and Goh P.-Ss. and 50% in Pakribarawan, Hasua, Govindpur and Warsaliganj P.-Ss. and 45 % in Rajauli P.-Ss., *Rabi* crop was also damaged to the extent of 33 % on the average all over the district.

This year the rainfall position in the different subdivisions of the district has been as below :—

		Aurangabad.	Jehanabad.	Nawadah.	Sadr.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
May	Actual	1.80"	Nil	2.15"	Nil.		
	Normal	0.3"	Nil	0.21"	Nil.		
June	Actual	0.5"	Nil	1.88"	Nil.		
	Normal	3.61"	1.50"	4.46"	1.95"		
July	Actual	16.31"	15.93"	11.20"	10.75"		
	Normal	10.41"	8.68"	8.61"	8.61"		
Three weeks (August only.)	Actual	7.86"	4.38"	4.12"	2.40"		
	Normal	10.55"	3.06"	4.03"	8.29"		

The normal figures are based on average for the years 1952-53, 1954.

Due to late and insufficient rain the progress of transplantation has not been satisfactory in parts of the thanas of Sherghatti, Wazirganj, Moffasil, Imamganj, Dumaria and Garua in Sadr Subdivision and in parts of thanas of Nabinagar, Goh and Rafiganj in Aurangabad Subdivision. More rains are required to complete the transplantation. No actual damage has so far been done by drought. In case there is complete cessation of rainfall for the next few days, even then, *Aghani* crop may be had to the extent of 40 to 55% in the above mentioned thanas of Sadr and Aurangabad Subdivisions and 65% to 90 % in the remaining thanas of the district.



Thirty five normal schemes at a total cost of Rs. 43,206 in Daudnagar P.-S., 42 such schemes at a total cost of Rs. 78,200 and 26 such schemes at a total cost of Rs. 27,380 in Madaripur P.-S. have already been completed, 15 normal schemes costing Rs. 20,211 in Rafiganj P.-S., 4 such schemes costing Rs. 40,000 in Goh P.-S., 16 schemes costing Rs. 15,900 in Garua P.-S., 11 schemes costing Rs. 10,600 in Obra P.-S., 23 such schemes costing Rs. 18,69,458 in Kutumba P.-S., 28 schemes costing Rs. 17,23,539 in Nabinagar P.-S., 27 schemes costing Rs. 31,886 in Aurangabad P.-S. and 50 schemes costing Rs. 17,19,596 in Madanpur P.-S., are under execution. A Relief Scheme costing Rs. 4,640 has also been completed in Ghoshi P.-S. A sum of Rs. 2,63,690 has also been distributed as agriculturist loan in the district so far.

The up-to-date position of relief funds in the district is as below :—

	Land improve- ment loans.	Agricul- turists' loans.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard manual labour.	Light manual labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original allotment ..	12,500	1,20,000	1,25,000	50,000	2,000
Additional allotment ..		4,00,000			
Total ..	12,500	5,20,000	1,25,000	50,000	2,000

## Allotments up-to-date for scarcity relief in the district of South Bihar.

Districts.	Land improve- ment loans.	Agricul- turists' loan.	Gratuitous relief.	Hard. manual labour.	Light, manual labour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Ranchi	62,500	4,85,000	31,500	2,45,000	1,000	
2. Hazaribagh	50,000	4,85,000	30,000	20,000	1,000	
3. Palamau	39,000	5,50,000	30,000	1,15,000	1,000	
4. Singhbhum	1,50,000	16,15,000	30,000	8,00,000	1,000	
5. Manbhum	1,75,000	12,25,000	47,000	5,10,000	11,000	
6. Monghyr	1,10,500	6,00,000	9,85,000	5,10,000	7,000	Mainly for flood relief.
7. Bhagalpur	50,000	10,50,000	2,10,000	3,00,000	5,500	
8. Santhal Parganas	9,50,000	6,00,000	1,40,000	1,50,000	4,000	
9. Patna	7,300	4,00,000	1,25,000	50,000	2,000	
10. Gaya	12,500	5,20,000	1,25,000	50,000	2,000	
11. Shahabad	43,000	90,000	80,000	30,000	3,000	
<b>RESERVE.</b>						
Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division.	Nil	3,50,000	2,66,500	1,00,000	2,000	
Commissioner, Patna Division.	31,000	2,00,000	3,75,000	5,45,000	5,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,80,800</b>	<b>81,50,000</b>	<b>24,75,000</b>	<b>34,25,000</b>	<b>45,500</b>	