

CHAPTER X.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Outside municipal areas, the administration of local affairs is vested in District Board and in Local Boards, subordinate to the District Board, which have been constituted for the subdivisions of Sadar, Sitamarhi and Hajipur.

The District Board is responsible for maintenance of District Board roads including bridges and culverts on them, dak and inspection bungalows, rest houses and roadside land and properties, maintenance and superintendence of public schools up to middle standard, public health and sanitation including vaccination and water supply, charitable dispensaries, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and public ferries.

The Local Boards under general superintendence of the District Board are responsible for primary schools, village roads vested in the District Board and pounds.

DISTRICT BOARD.

The District Board of Muzaffarpur, according to the amended Local Self-Government Act, 1923, consists of 40 members of whom 30 are elected and 10 nominated by State Government of whom two are *ex officio* members. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the members of the District Board. The members of the District Board carry on their administration through the Executives who are guided by four principal Standing Committees formed annually for Finance, Education, Sanitation and Public Works. The Local Self-Government Act, 1923 defines the powers and functions of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and of the members.

In the last District Gazetteer published in 1907 it had been mentioned that the District Board consisted of 19 members, of whom 6 were elected, 8 were nominated and 5 were *ex officio* members. The chapter on Local Self-Government in the last District Gazetteer of Muzaffarpur has the following paragraph regarding the receipt and expenditure of the District Board :—

“ The Statistical Appendix shows, for the ten years 1892-93 to 1901-02, the principal source from which it derives its income, and the objects on which it is spent; and it will suffice here to say that its average annual income during the decade was Rs. 2,76,000 of which Rs. 1,92,000 was derived from Provincial rates, while the average expenditure was Rs. 2,73,000, of which Rs. 1,96,000 was spent on civil works, Rs. 25,000 on education and Rs. 6,000 on medical relief. During the quinquennium 1895-96 to 1899-1900 the average annual income was Rs. 2,75,360 and the expenditure Rs. 2,79,070 and in the next five

years they were Rs. 2,97,260 and Rs. 2,93,730 respectively. The total increase of income in the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05 was Rs. 1,09,000 and of expenditure Rs. 73,300. In 1904-05 the Board had an opening balance of Rs. 68,680; its total income from all sources was Rs. 2,71,300 or 1 anna 7 pies per head of the population; and the expenditure in the same year was Rs. 2,85,700."

Regarding the present receipts and expenditure of the District Board, the Statistical Appendix shows, for 10 years, 1941-42 to 1951-52 that the average annual income during the above period of ten years was Rs. 20,23,286 of which Rs. 8,04,872 was derived from Provincial rates and Rs. 10,92,461 from grants from the State Government. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 19,49,562 of which Rs. 5,31,556 was spent on civil works, Rs. 9,29,279 on education and Rs. 1,48,618 on medical relief as against Rs. 2,73,000 in 1892-93 to 1901-02 of which Rs. 1,96,000 was spent on civil works, Rs. 25,000 on education and Rs. 6,000 on medical relief. As against civil works which was the largest item of expenditure at that time the largest portion of the income in 1951 went to education. The District Board maintains 130 middle schools and 1,431 upper primary and lower primary schools now as against 8 middle schools and 34 upper primary and lower primary schools in 1901.

The average income for the period 1941-42 to 1951-52 from all sources was nine annas per head of population. For the same period the incidence of expenditure per head has been eight annas and nine pies. The main source of standing income of the District Board was the Provincial rates which had an average yield of Rs. 8,04,872. The incidence of taxation works out at $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of population. In the last District Gazetteer of Muzaffarpur (1907) it was mentioned that the Provincial rates forming the principal source of income brought in Rs. 1,80,200 and the incidence of taxation amounted to only one anna per head of the population.

As mentioned before the bulk of the income from all sources is spent on education. The following figures will show the picture of the schools in 1951 and expenditure thereon as compared to that of 1901 :—

	1901	1951
Middle schools	8	130
Upper primary and lower primary schools	84	1,431
Total expenditure	Rs. 53,000	Rs. 9,29,279

The District Board also awards 57 scholarships (lower primary) of Rs. 3 per month, six scholarships of Rs. 25 each to girls of the district, studying at Lakhisarai Vidyapith. There are 10 girls' middle schools managed by the District Board and 2 girls' middle schools aided by the Board in the rural areas.

From the point of view of expenditure after education comes civil works and the average expenditure has been Rs. 5,31,556 in 1951 as

against Rs. 1,97,500 in 1901. This amount is spent mostly on maintenance of roads and buildings and on staff employed for it. The immediate administration of all civil works is placed in the hands of the District Engineer. There are at present one dak bungalow, four inspection bungalows and eight rest houses distributed throughout the district. The number of such bungalows has not increased since 1901. The average receipt from ferries and pounds in 1941-42 to 1951-52 is Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 4,169 respectively as compared to Rs. 37,120 and Rs. 6,700 in 1901, respectively. The Board maintains 2,179 miles of roads of which 129 miles are metalled, 1,138 miles are un-metalled and 912 miles are village roads.

It may be mentioned that the Public Works Department did not have an existence in this district till very recent years. That is the reason why the District Board had to maintain a very large number of roads within its resources. It has also to be mentioned that good road-building materials are not available in this district and have to be imported from outside. The bottle-neck in transshipment over Ganga river acts as an impediment to quick locomotion. These are some of the reasons why the District Board could not maintain the roads properly. Recently a number of roads and particularly those linking Muzaffarpur with other districts have been taken over by the Public Works Department.

For medical relief the District Board maintains 32 Allopathic, 7 Ayurvedic and one Tibbi dispensaries; besides it gives subsidy to 20 practitioners as compared to the 4 dispensaries in 1901. The Board also maintains 3 veterinary hospitals and 7 dispensaries besides giving aid to one hospital. The average expenditure under this head comes to Rs. 31,000.

The District Board maintains a separate Public Health Department for maintenance of sanitation and combating epidemics in rural areas. The Public Health Department is under a District Health Officer who has a staff of Assistant Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Inspectors, Disinfectors and Vaccinators. The average annual expenditure on public health and water supply is Rs. 1,23,000. Appendices A and B are the statements showing the annual receipt and expenditure respectively for ten years (1942 to 1952) indicating the main heads.

LOCAL BOARDS.

There are three Local Boards, one for each subdivision of Sadar, Sitamarhi and Hajipur consisting of elected and co-opted members. The strength is as follows:—

		Elected.	Co-opted.	Total.
Sadar	..	11	3	14
Sitamarhi	..	12	4	16
Hajipur	..	7	2	9

The power of the Local Boards is limited to the management of primary schools, pounds and some roads put under their charge.

A study of the working of the District and Local Boards in the last few years gives an impression that there has been more of the tendency to look up to the Government to give grants for the carrying on of the normal functions of the District Board. Under the Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the District Board has got power to levy taxes on bullock carts and horse carriages. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 bullock carts in Muzaffarpur. The District Board has not levied any taxation on bullock carts or horse carriages. There are also complaints that grants given by the State Government for earmarked objects have not always been properly utilised. The District Engineer and the District Health Officer are slowly being brought under the administrative control of the State Government. These incumbents are now liable to transfer under the orders of the State Government.

GRAM PANCHAYAT.

The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Act VII of 1948) was actually implemented in the district of Muzaffarpur on the 15th January, 1949. The scheme aims at the establishment of Local Self-Government in every nook and corner of the State and aims at the decentralisation of power. It intends to make people conscious to share the responsibility in matters of social and economic uplift of the village community. With this end in view, the village Panchayats, considered as basic units of administration, have been vested with the executive and judicial powers along with powers to raise taxes for their various local needs. Improvements in communication, irrigation, education, public health and village industries are the important functions of the Panchayats.

The Government have provided for a Gram Sewak in each Panchayat who after receiving proper training acts as an agent for execution of development schemes and to carry on the office work in the Gram Kuchery. An honorary Chief Officer is elected by the members of the village Panchayat as the Mukhia and it is subject to report to the District Panchayat Officer.

The district had 262 notified Gram Panchayats in 1951. Besides these, there were 121 un-official Panchayats functioning in the district. The proposed number of Gram Panchayats in the district was 809. The present picture is given below :—

Gram Panchayats in 1957.

1. Total number of Gram Panchayats ..	739
2. Total number of Official Gram Panchayats ..	501
3. Total number of un-official Gram Panchayats ..	238
4. Total number of villages covered by notified Gram Panchayats.	3,269
5. Total number of villages covered by un-official Gram Panchayats.	1,171

Till the end of the year 1953 Gram Kucheries started functioning in 240 Panchayats and these village courts have disposed of a total number of 6,970 civil suits and criminal cases. But during the year 1953-54 the total number of cases filed were 1,632 out of which 1,426 were disposed of.

In 1956 the total number of Gram Kucheries were 214 and the number of cases disposed of by them were as shown below :—

		Criminal cases.	Civil suits.
Pending at the beginning of the year	...	301	117
Instituted during the year	...	3,166	1,852
Total	...	3,467	1,969
Compromised	...	2,052	1,082
Convicted	...	359	...
Decreed	...	...	371
Dismissed	...	541	405
Pending	...	515	111
Total	...	3,467	1,969

An attempt to make an amicable settlement is a compulsory provision of the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act.

Government have also decided to abolish all the Union Boards of the district except Mahnar Union Board which is urban in character and to replace them by the Gram Panchayats as early as possible.

Establishment of Panchayats in villages helps the change-over from the Police State to a Social Welfare State.

It may be noted here that within a few years of their existence the Gram Panchayats have been able to execute a number of projects particularly some important embankments besides village roads. It will be premature to make any objective appraisal of the Gram Panchayats so soon but it could be said that they have had good response from the villagers who have become conscious of the good work that could be done through the Gram Panchayats.

MUZAFFARPUR MUNICIPALITY.

The Muzaffarpur Municipality was established in 1864. The area of the Municipality is now 7 square miles as against 6 square miles as

mentioned in the last District Gazetteer. The earlier municipal boards consisted of 19 commissioners out of whom 12 were elected, 6 were nominated and one was *ex officio* member.

Subsequently the town was divided into 12 wards instead of the previous six wards then existing and thereafter the board consisted of 24 elected and 6 nominated members which continued up to 1951-52. In the municipal election of 1952-53 the seats in each of the 12 wards were elected according to the number of votes in each ward with the result that the number of elected members rose to 32 and thus the board now consists of 32 elected and nominated members whose number was increased to 8.

The population within the Municipality according to the published Census Tables is as follows:—

Year of Census.				Population.
1911	..	..	..	43,668
1921	..	..	..	32,755
1931	..	..	..	42,812
1941	..	..	..	54,139
1951	..	..	..	73,504

The average income of the Muzaffarpur Municipality during the five years 1895-96 to 1899-1900 was Rs. 67,020 and expenditure Rs. 58,390. In 1904-05 the income of the Municipality was Rs. 86,950 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,180 the principal items being conservancy and public works. Besides this the Municipality paid the interest and instalments of a loan of Rs. 70,000 granted by the State Government some years previously.

The figure of average income and expenditure in the quinquennium period 1920-21 to 1924-25 was Rs. 2,02,560 and Rs. 2,13,360, respectively. In the quinquennium of 1948-49 to 1951-52 it rose to Rs. 6,74,234 and Rs. 65,12,672, respectively.

The above figures will show that gradually the Municipality has augmented its finance. Previously house-tax, latrine rate, and water rate were charged at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and 6 per cent of the annual value of the holdings respectively which were enhanced in the year 1946-47 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent, respectively. In the year 1926 the Municipality had taken loan of Rs. 1,75,000 for organisation of waterworks and in 1943 a further loan of Rs. 1,46,000 to pay off the liabilities.

In 1939 free and compulsory primary education was introduced for the children between 6 and 10 years of age and residing within the limits of this Municipality.

The number of rate-payers is 8,647 as against 7,239 mentioned in the last District Gazetteer (1907). In 1951 number of rate-payers

represented 15.97 per cent. of the population. Of total expenditure incurred in 1951 the percentages under different heads were as shown below :—

General Administration	..	..	..	10.22
Lighting ..	..	..	..	3.35
Water Supply	..	..	..	11.51
Drainage ..	..	..	..	3.39
Conservancy	..	..	..	42.32
Medical ..	..	..	..	.85
Vaccination	..	..	..	.38
Public Works	..	..	..	6.51
Education	..	..	..	13.13

The Municipality maintains 32 miles of roads distributed as follows :—

Tarred road	..	..	..	13 miles.
Pucca road	..	..	..	16 miles.
Kutcha road	..	..	..	3 miles.

After the Earthquake of 1934 most of the roads of the town were widened and the main roads were coal-tarred.

Nearly 2,500 boys of compulsory age, i.e., between 6 and 10 years are receiving primary education in municipal primary schools besides others reading in the 6 high schools and 5 middle schools running independently within the municipal area.

HAJIPUR MUNICIPALITY.

Hajipur was constituted a municipality in 1869 and was given a Municipal Board consisting of 13 members of whom 9 were elected and 4 were nominated. The area within the municipal limits was 10 square miles and the number of rate-payers was 3,721 or 17.3 per cent of the total population as mentioned in the last District Gazetteer of Muzaffarpur. The present area of the Municipality remains the same but the total number of commissioners has been increased to 21 out of which 17 are elected and 4 are nominated. The total number of wards is now 6. The number of rate-payers has gone up to 3,971 for a total population of 25,676. The present incidence of taxation is Re. 1-0-4 per head.

Discussing the receipts and expenditure of Hajipur Municipality the last District Gazetteer of Muzaffarpur (1907) mentions as follows :—

“ The average income during the five years 1895-96 to 1899-1900 was Rs. 10,350 and the expenditure Rs. 9,110; and in the next quinquennium they were Rs. 14,190 and Rs. 11,450;

respectively. The total increase of income in the quinquennium 1900-01 to 1904-05 was Rs. 19,170 and of expenditure Rs. 11,690. In 1904-05 the income of the Municipality was Rs. 14,506, the principal receipts being Rs. 9,090 realised from a tax on houses and lands at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the annual value of the holdings; the total incidence of taxation was $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,290, the principal items being public works, which accounted for 32.5 per cent of the expenditure, general establishment (17.5 per cent), conservancy (17.3 per cent) and medical relief (16.4 per cent)."

As compared to the above quotation the figures for 1952-53 are as follows :—

Income, 1952-53.		Expenditure, 1952-53.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Municipal tax on holdings and latrines.	26,316	1. Office establishment	2,167
2. Registration and License fees	8,532	2. Collection charges	4,069
3. Revenue derived from municipal properties, etc.	18,048	3. Public safety	2,207
4. Grants and contribution	38,358	4. Public health	44,857
5. Miscellaneous	842	5. Medical	2,180
6. Loan	3,915	6. Public works	17,330
7. Deposits	8,572	7. Public Instruction	15,889
		8. Miscellaneous	2,485
		9. Advance	300
		10. Deposits	10,192
Total	1,04,578	Total	1,01,676

The average income and expenditure from the year 1919-20 to 1953-54 are shown below :—

Years	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1919-20 to 1924-25	28,836	29,686
1925-26 to 1934-35	31,933	32,463
1935-36 to 1944-45	35,279	35,449
1945-46 to 1953-54	76,317	84,206

The Municipality maintains a length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *pucca* road and 16 miles of *kutchra* road. The road which runs from the Railway station of Hajipur to Konhara Ghat has been provincialised. Under the Public Works Department this road has already been stoned, metalled and tarred. The metalling of the municipal roads of the town has been proposed with Government aid. The Government had also taken the initiative to instal electric plants and the Public Health Department have provided water after the electrification of the town.

There are 8 upper primary schools and 1 lower primary school for boys as against 2 lower primary schools for girls. The Municipality also gives aid to 2 lower primary *makhtabs*, 2 lower primary girls' schools and one middle school. Every year on the occasion of *Kartik Purnima mela* thousands of people congregate within the municipality and special measures have to be taken for health and sanitation. Among other *melas* held annually within the municipal area, the most famous is *Ramnavami mela*.

LALGUNJ MUNICIPALITY.

Lalgunj was constituted a municipality in 1869 and had a Municipal Board consisting of 11 commissioners, of whom 10 were nominated and 1 was elected. The area of the Municipality is now $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Due to the introduction of the adult franchise since 1951 by the Indian Constitution of 1950 the total number of commissioners has been increased from 10 to 15 out of which 12 are to be elected and rest nominated. The incidence of taxation as mentioned in the last District Gazetteer (1907), was Re. 0-7-11 per head of the population whereas at present it is Re. 1 per head. The present population is 12,341.

The Municipality possesses 5.61 miles of *pucca kunkar* metal road and 11.15 miles of *kutchra* road including lanes. The main source of income is holding and latrine rates, the former is levied at the rate of 10 per cent and the latter at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the annual value. The average annual income is about Rs. 20,000 with its corresponding expenditure per year.

Lalgunj is an ancient place. Singhia, a mohalla under this Municipality, is reputed to have been the abode of an ancient Rishi Sri Sringheeji Maharaj. Singhia was an important place for salt-petre and other factories during the early days of British administration in Muzaffarpur district. Lalgunj had an important trade through river Gandak. It still has some trade by boats.

SITAMARHI MUNICIPALITY.

Sitamarhi was constituted a municipality in 1882, and had a Municipal Board consisting of 12 commissioners of whom 1 was *ex officio* and the rest were nominated. Now the Municipality has been divided into 24 wards. Formerly, there were only 4 plural-seated wards, and 12 municipal commissioners who were elected on the basis of adult franchise. The rates of taxes are fixed at 10 per cent on holdings and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on latrines. Two fairs, namely *Ramnavami mela* and *Bibah Panchami mela* are held within the limits of the Municipality. The water supply has been taken up and electricity has been provided in the Sitamarhi town.

The Municipality maintains 6 miles of *pucca* roads and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *kutchra* roads. It has on the average an annual receipt of Rs. 1,21,474 and an annual expenditure of Rs. 99,837.

The receipt and expenditure for the year 1952-53 showing a deficit finance are as follows :—

Receipt, 1952-53.		Expenditure, 1952-53.	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Municipal taxes on holding and latrine.	45,602	1. Office establishment	3,220
2. Registration and license fees.	12,517	2. Collection charges	4,814
3. Revenue derived from municipal properties, etc.	11,721	3. Public safety	7,750
4. Grants and contribution	39,303	4. Public Health	32,247
5. Miscellaneous	8,522	5. Medical	23,455
6. Advance	21,969	6. Public Works	16,981
7. Deposits	8,666	7. Public Instruction	9,311
		8. Miscellaneous	26,906
		9. Advance	23,135
		10. Deposits	6,078
		11. Repayment of loans	4,000
Total—	1,48,300	12. Contribution	16,156
		Total—	1,74,053

DUMRA NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, SITAMARHI.

As a sequel to the last great Earthquake in 1934 the Court was shifted to Dumra in 1936, 3 miles away from Sitamarhi town. The Dumra Notified Area Committee was constituted under section 388 of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act of 1922 in the year 1937. Initially the Government nominated 4 officials and one non-official as members with Subdivisional Officer as *ex officio* Chairman for carrying the administration. The number of non-official members was increased to 4 in 1938. This was further increased to 7 in the year 1947. The last nomination was made in December, 1952 constituting a Board of 11 members of whom 4 were *ex officio* members.

The total area up to 1952 was one square mile. This has increased to 2 square miles in the present year. There is a population of 3,000 within the notified area. There are six wards and the present Board contains nominated non-official representatives from each ward. Holding and latrine taxes are levied at the rate of 12½ per cent and 6½ per cent respectively on the annual valuation of holdings.

There is no well providing drinking water within the area. The Public Health Department has provided the Government residential quarters with tube-wells. The public depends on 10 tube-wells sunk by the Dumra Notified Area Committee in different wards on road sides. The total number of such tube-wells falls rather short of the actual requirement of the area.

There is no drainage within the area which remains water-logged during the rains leading to outbreak of malaria.

The Committee maintains 26 miles of *pucca* and 3.66 miles of *kutcha* roads. The present annual receipt including Government grant is about Rs. 27,000 and the annual expenditure about Rs. 25,000.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing annual receipt of Muzaffarpur District Board for ten years indicating main heads of receipt.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Year.	Cess.	Interest.	Education.	Public Health —Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Civil Works.	Total Annual receipt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1942-43	5,67,862	7,801	2,62,509	36,394	9,772	64,501	10,24,389
1943-44	6,78,051	12,715	2,62,509	40,738	35,299	76,572	12,12,623
1944-45	6,11,676	7,433	2,62,509	46,532	47,374	60,728	11,48,677
1945-46	8,01,581	6,214	2,62,914	78,156	28,336	74,979	13,79,802
1946-47	8,56,346	12,600	3,99,197	62,656	1,11,995	1,23,890	16,81,920
1947-48	8,66,180	11,813	3,40,810	2,29,014	4,32,804	26,836	20,54,610
1948-49	7,66,885	11,824	3,39,516	89,628	6,07,808	43,028	20,31,230
1949-50	8,41,604	11,699	11,75,834	1,00,833	5,64,019	4,07,611	32,27,462
1950-51	9,97,630	17,603	10,48,122	59,090	5,55,514	2,64,592	30,81,654
1951-52	9,43,370	17,840	12,64,820	40,860	6,87,723	2,98,597	33,90,500
Total	79,31,185	1,17,542	56,18,740	7,83,901	30,80,644	14,41,334	2,02,32,867
Average	7,93,118	11,754	5,61,874	78,390	3,08,064	1,44,133	20,23,286
	8,04,872				10,92,461		

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing annual expenditure of Muzaffarpur District Board for ten years including main heads of expenditure.

Year.	Establishment.	Police.	Education.	Public Health.	Medical.	Veterinary.	Provident Fund.	Stationery.	Civil Works.	Annual expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1942-43	54,712	994	4,29,251	55,023	1,11,438	24,933	19,922	10,814	3,39,975	10,56,882
1943-44	72,132	920	4,58,945	50,178	1,38,882	18,792	18,541	13,013	3,79,380	11,61,411
1944-45	77,993	964	4,05,392	71,447	1,25,957	30,658	11,998	6,695	3,51,694	10,92,192
1945-46	82,905	984	5,10,739	89,357	1,13,525	33,639	28,503	4,354	4,49,861	13,23,720
1946-47	91,096	1,287	7,74,969	1,25,864	1,39,621	29,735	34,141	9,972	5,23,174	17,36,522
1947-48	1,65,018	1,756	9,67,326	1,37,431	1,59,395	31,045	48,865	11,120	4,76,192	20,06,359
1948-49	1,14,947	1,807	10,49,185	1,43,852	1,53,853	31,731	47,933	14,188	4,91,033	21,65,307
1949-50	1,34,419	1,785	14,20,498	1,90,469	1,66,993	35,043	48,500	22,147	6,60,986	26,91,327
1950-51	1,43,321	2,282	16,37,429	1,67,715	1,87,206	39,104	72,106	17,326	8,01,001	30,83,160
1951-52	1,46,681	2,373	16,39,061	2,05,841	1,89,317	42,165	90,912	5,759	8,41,264	31,78,748
Total	10,73,224	15,152	92,92,795	12,37,177	14,86,189	3,16,845	4,21,421	1,15,388	53,15,560	1,94,95,628
Average	1,07,322	1,515	9,29,279	1,23,717	1,48,618	31,684	42,142	11,538	5,31,556	19,49,562