

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

For purposes of General Administration, the district is divided into four subdivisions, viz., Arrah Sadar, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua subdivisions.

J. F. W. James in his *Shahabad Gazetteer* mentions—

“For general administration, the district is divided into four subdivisions, under the Magistrate-Collector, containing the following revenue divisions and police-stations:—

Subdivision.	Thana.	Police-station.
Sadar (917 square miles)	.. Arrah	.. (1) Arrah, (2) Arrah Muffasil, and (3) Sandesh.
	Shahpur	.. (1) Shahpur, (2) Jagdishpur, (3) Piro, and (4) Sahar.
Buxar (659 square miles)	.. Buxar	.. (1) Buxar, and (2) Rajpur.
	Dumraon	.. (1) Dumraon, (2) Nawanagar, and (3) Barhampur.
Sasaram (1,481 square miles)	.. Bikramganj	Bikramganj.
	Karghar	.. (1) Karghar, and (2) Nokha.
	Sasaram	.. Sasaram.
	Dehri	.. (1) Dehri, (2) Nasriganj, (3) Rohtas, and (4) Chenari.
	Mohania	.. (1) Mohania, (2) Ramgarh, (3) Durgauti (South), and (4) Kudra.
Bhabua (1,296 square miles)	.. Bhabua	.. (1) Bhabua, (2) Chainpur, (3) Adhaura, and (4) Chand.”*

The district has had many changes since. There are now 6,096 villages according to 1961 Census. The Sadar, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar subdivisions have an area of 805.83, 1,329.71, 1,520.57 and 624.93 square miles respectively. There are forty-one police-stations in the district. The details of the different subdivisions and police-stations now have been mentioned in the Chapter “Law, Order and Justice”.

The District Magistrate with his headquarters at Arrah is at the apex of the administrative structure, the base of which is being more and more broadened after the State has become a Welfare State since Independence. Development programmes for the rural

* *District Gazetteer of Shahabad* (1924), p. 131.

areas have been taken up and Community Development Blocks have been opened. Accent has been put on the village panchayats. The District Magistrate has been given a large number of officers to help him in the administration of the district. For revenue purposes, he has an Additional Collector and for development work, he has a District Development Officer. There are four Land Reforms Deputy Collectors posted at each of the four subdivisions. At the subdivisional headquarters, there is a Subdivisional Magistrate in charge of Law and Order as well as revenue and development matters. The Subdivisional Officers are under the administrative control of the District Magistrate. For law and order the district has a Superintendent of Police and one Additional Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone respectively. The Superintendent of Police at Arrah is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police at Arrah. The Additional Superintendent of Police is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent posted at Sasaram. Details of the police administration will be found in the text on "Law, Order and Justice".

The District Magistrate is responsible for the execution of the planning schemes besides the maintenance of law and order. He is the head of the District Planning Committee. He has to co-ordinate the functions of all the departments of the Government that are working on development programmes. The success or failure of the Five-Year Plans will be a responsibility of the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate for carrying on general administration has the following gazetted officers under him on the 31st December, 1963:—

(1) Additional Collector	1
(2) District Development Officer	1
(3) Senior Deputy Collector	1
(4) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors ..	3
(5) Sub-Deputy Collectors	2
(6) District Welfare Officer	1
(7) District Panchayat Officer	1
(8) District Public Relations Officer	1
(9) Land Acquisition Officer	1
(10) District Statistical Officer	1
(11) Treasury Officer	1
(12) P. A. to the District Magistrate	1

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|---|----|
| (13) Block Development Officers-cum-Anchal Adhikaris. | 41 |
|---|----|

The Sadar subdivision has the following officers:—

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|---|----|
| (1) Subdivisional Officer | 1 |
| (2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development. | 1 |
| (3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate .. | 1 |
| (4) Sub-Deputy Collector | 1 |
| (5) Block Development Officers-cum-Anchal Adhikaris. | 12 |

The Bhabua subdivision has the following officers:—

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|---|---|
| (1) Subdivisional Officer | 1 |
| (2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development. | 1 |
| (3) Sub-Deputy Collector | 1 |
| (4) Block Development Officers-cum-Anchal Adhikaris. | 9 |

The Sasaram subdivision has the following officers:—

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|---|----|
| (1) Subdivisional Officer | 1 |
| (2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development. | 1 |
| (3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate .. | 1 |
| (4) Sub-Deputy Collector | 1 |
| (5) Block Development Officers-cum-Anchal Adhikaris. | 13 |

The Buxar subdivision has the following officers:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Subdivisional Officer | 1 |
| (2) Deputy Collector incharge Land Reforms and Development. | 1 |
| (3) Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate .. | 1 |
| (4) Sub-Deputy Collector' | 1 |
| (5) Block Development Officers-cum-Anchal Adhikaris. | 7 |

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

The old set up of the District Magistrate's Office in all the districts followed a pattern well suited to that of a component unit of a Police State. Since the advent of Independence in the country in 1947 there have been very considerable changes in the character of the State and it is now a Welfare State. The development work, as mentioned before, has been taken up as a matter of State policy. Landlordism has been abolished by law and now there is no intermediary link between the State and the cultivators. Various welfare measures for social uplift have been taken up. The set up of the Collectorate, the office of the District Officer, has been reorganised mainly on the lines of a report of Sri B. D. Pande, a senior I.C.S. officer, who was especially deputed to study the problems of the reorganisation of the districts and subdivisional offices. This scheme was implemented by the Government in July, 1958 and the set up of the district offices has been completely changed to suit the new conditions. The main Collectorate office is now divided into seven principal sections as follows:—

- (1) Confidential.
- (2) General Office.
- (3) Revenue Office.
- (4) Development Office.
- (5) Establishment Office.
- (6) Legal Section Office.
- (7) Treasury and Accounts.

The following is the distribution of subjects:—

Section I—Confidential.

Section II—General.—(1) Law and Order, (2) Agrarian Disputes, (3) Maintenance of Public Order Act, (4) Collective Fines, (5) Police and Homeguards, (6) Requisitioning and derequisitioning of property, (7) Allotment of houses, (8) Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, (9) Elections, (10) Census, (11) Cinemas and dramatic performances, (12) Licenses (Arms, Explosives, etc), (13) Press, including examination of newspaper cuttings, (14) Public Relations, (15) Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, (16) Evacuee Property Act, (17) Passports and Visas, (18) Political Sufferers, (19) Domicile Certificate, (20) Jails, (21) Supply and Price Control, (22) Anti-Corruption, (23) Assembly, Council and

Parliament questions, (24) Local Bodies, i.e., Municipalities, District Boards, Notified Area Committee and other Union Committees, (25) Library, (26) Forms and Stationery, (27) Labour, including Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

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

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

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

Section VI—Legal Section.—(1) Revenue and Judicial *Munshikhana*, (2) Civil Suits, (3) Pauper Suits, (4) Criminal motions, (5) Inspection of trial registers, (6) Appeals, (7) Correspondence with the Legal Remembrancer, (8) High Court, (9) Release of Prisoners, (10) Pleaders, *Mukhtears* and Revenue Agents, (11) Probate, (12) Religious Endowments, (13) Payment of

Pleaders' bills, (14) Judicial Accounts, (15) Criminal Fines, (16) Law Agents and Law Clerks, (17) Other Criminal, Civil or Revenue Appeals or Motions and matters connected therewith, (18) Court Malkhana.

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

There was a certain amount of distinction in status between a Sadar subdivision and a *mufassil* subdivision. This distinction was done away with. The Sadar Subdivisional Officer has now his own office and a staff as the *Mufassil* Subdivisional Officers.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

As already mentioned with Independence in 1947 the character of the administration at both the levels of the Centre and the State underwent a great change. Maintenance of law and order and the collection of revenue were the main features of the administration before 1947. At the Centre the Planning Commission was to lay down the policy and to formulate schemes for the States and also to co-ordinate the development work at the States. The Centre placed large sums of money to the States to work out the schemes. The Centre in many cases gave technical aid as well.

The Planning Council and the State Planning Board were constituted at the State level to formulate and work out the schemes given by the Centre and those made at the State level and to see to a proper development of the rural areas. A further aim was to decentralise the activities of the State which were so long mostly concentrated at the district level.

With this object the Five-Year Plans formulated at the Centre were taken up at the State level along with the State schemes. A large number of welfare schemes were started all over the district in the First Five-Year Plan sponsored in 1951-52. The Second Five-Year Plan sponsored in 1955-56 underlines the work taken up and suggested an extension. The same work has been continued in the Third Five-Year Plan which started in 1961-62. The various economic plans undertaken as part of the State policy were to be partially implemented through the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. A Block is an administrative unit for the rural areas mainly for development and revenue work. There is a talk of taking away the revenue work consisting mainly of realising the revenue from the Blocks and to leave them to do development work only.

There are 41 Blocks-cum-Anchals in the district, with headquarters distributed all over the district. A Block covers a number of specified villages and usually the name of the Block is the same

or that of the headquarters village. There is a Block Development Officer with a number of other officers under him such as a Doctor, a Statistical Supervisor, an Animal Husbandry man, a Social Organiser, a Co-operative man, an Industries department man, etc. The Block Development Officer is entrusted with the working of the schemes and projects sanctioned and also to evolve schemes and projects for the development of the village under him. He has a committee to help him in the work. The Block Development Officer is also entrusted to collect revenue and he has been given *karamcharis* for this work. He is not entrusted with judicial work. He is expected to devote his time for an intensive co-ordinated rural development of the area with the active participation of the people. If a Block Development Officer cannot draw out the co-operation of the people he has failed in his objective. His role as the revenue-collecting agent of the Government has been strongly criticised as interfering with his duty for development work.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The District Agriculture Officer, Shahabad, is the administrative head of the department. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Patna Range with his headquarters at Patna. The Director of Agriculture is the administrative head of the Agriculture Department at the State level.

The District Agriculture Officer has four Subdivisional Agricultural Officers with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar respectively. The Subdivisional Agriculture Officers are assisted by two Additional Subdivisional Agriculture Officers with their headquarters at Arrah and Bhabua. The Additional Subdivisional Agriculture Officers look after the management of the Government farms.

The District Agriculture Officer is assisted by a team of subject-matter specialists in Botany, Chemistry, Engineering, Marketing, Horticulture and Fishery. Their job is to co-ordinate the result of research from the laboratories to the farmers in the field and to train the Village Level Workers and the Agricultural Extension Supervisors in the different blocks.

The Subdivisional Agriculture Officer is also assisted by a team of specialists in Fisheries and Horticulture.

There are thirty-three Seed Multiplication Farms apart from two Research Farms and two Subdivisional Agricultural Farms in the district where experiments and trials are done.

There is one senior Plant Protection Officer with a team of Inspectors, Supervisors and Field Operators for prevention and

control of crop pests and diseases. There are 20 godowns and depots in the district where pesticides, sprays and plant protection equipments are sold or hired to the cultivators.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

There is a District Animal Husbandry Officer, with his headquarters at Arrah, to look after the Animal Husbandry Department in the district since 1957. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Patna Range, Patna and the Director of Animal Husbandry with his headquarters at Patna.

Before September, 1954, the present Animal Husbandry Department was running under two different departments, namely, the Veterinary Department and the Animal Husbandry Department under two technical heads. In September, 1954, these two departments were amalgamated and the Director of Veterinary Services was designated as the Director of Animal Husbandry, Bihar.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is assisted by three Subdivisional Animal Husbandry Officers posted at Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar respectively. Forty-one Animal Husbandry Supervisors are posted in each block, two stockmen and messengers for each block to assist the Animal Husbandry Supervisors. Apart from them a Livestock Inspector and a Fodder Overseer are working under the guidance of the District Animal Husbandry Officer at the district headquarters.

During the First Five-Year Plan four schemes were taken up namely, opening of Artificial Insemination Centre and Sub-Centres, Hospitals and Dispensaries, distribution of bulls and opening of key-villages in the district. During the Second Five-Year Plan a number of additional schemes were started.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

The Shahabad Circle of the Commercial Taxes Department was started in 1944 and the area of the circle coincides with that of the revenue district of Shahabad comprising Arrah, Buxar, Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. The departmental head is the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes with headquarters at Patna. The Superintendent of Commercial Taxes used to be the head of this department but since 1962 the post was upgraded to that of an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is now the head of the department. There are one Additional Superintendent, four Assistant Superintendents of Commercial Taxes with headquarters at Arrah

to assist the Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in the matter of assessment of tax on dealers. Besides, there is only one Inspector in the district.

The department is concerned with the assessment and realisation of the following taxes:—

- (1) *Agricultural Income-tax*.—It was levied in 1938 under the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1938, but its administration was first taken over by the Commercial Taxes Department in 1944-45. The collection had reached its peak in 1961-62 when it rose to Rs. 2,75,266.45 which was mainly due to enhancement in the rate of tax.
- (2) *Bihar Sales Tax*.—It was introduced in the State from 1944-45. In 1962-63 the collection from this tax amounted to Rs. 55,93,994.36.
- (3) *Central Sales Tax*.—Central Sales Tax, 1956, was introduced in Bihar from the 1st July, 1956 and collection from this tax was introduced in 1958-59 at Arrah. Since then there had been a constant rise in collection which rose to Rs. 21,84,370.94 in 1962-63. This was partly due to increase in the rate of tax.
- (4) *Entertainment Tax*.—The administration of this tax was taken over by the Commercial Taxes Department in 1948-49. In 1962-63 the receipt was Rs. 3,39,815.88.
- (5) *Electricity Duty*.—It was first levied in the district in 1948-49. The collection from this tax was Rs. 2,26,518.38 in 1959-60 and rose to Rs. 3,16,849.16 in 1962-63.
- (6) *Motor Spirit (Sales) Tax*.—Before 1949 this tax was realised by the Excise Department. In 1956-57 the total receipt from this tax amounted to Rs. 2,35,462.83. Since then there has been a constant rise in collection which rose to Rs. 4,94,910.44 in 1962-63. This was partly due to rise in duty and the gradual improvement in the condition of the roads of the district.
- (7) *Passengers and Goods Transport Tax*.—It was levied for the first time in 1950. During 1955-56 the total yield from the tax was Rs. 62,683.90. In 1961-62 the total yield was Rs. 4,150.15 because the Act was declared *ultra vires* in September, 1960. Again since 1963 March the tax has been enforced in the district.

The statement below supplied by the Commercial Taxes Department, Shahabad, will show the receipt from 1955-56 to 1962-63:—

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture Income-tax.	1955-56	1,01,864.36	22,16,597.47	Not introduced	1,74,024.33	1,10,392.50	1,85,426.06	62,683.90
	1956-57	95,346.23	22,60,475.65	Ditto	2,22,790.22	1,04,911.39	2,35,462.83	53,420.28
	1957-58	63,179.88	25,08,648.05	Ditto	1,78,584.77	2,19,368.86	2,13,638.96	78,897.39
	1958-59	78,175.09	25,82,061.26	12,22,906.75	2,03,759.84	2,29,526.17	2,18,901.20	86,267.45
	1959-60	1,09,827.27	25,33,487.75	18,77,985.37	2,17,628.04	2,26,518.38	2,44,394.26	1,03,642.85
	1960-61	1,68,509.38	50,19,258.58	13,50,076.03	2,37,267.78	2,22,834.17	3,17,320.87	89,626.25
	1961-62	2,75,266.45	52,36,826.69	14,88,844.24	3,09,854.51	2,50,942.18	4,59,849.47	4,150.15
	1962-63	1,83,384.25	55,93,995.36	21,84,370.49	3,39,815.88	3,16,849.16	4,94,910.44	1,03,653.26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Co-operative Department of the district is divided into four circles, namely, Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua. The Assistant Registrars with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar are in charge of their respective circles and one District Co-operative Officer with headquarters at Arrah whose jurisdiction is over the whole district.

The Assistant Registrars are under the District Co-operative Officer, Arrah, the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patna and the Registrar, Co-operative Department, Bihar, Patna, respectively. One Inspector, Co-operative Societies, designated as Co-operative Extension Supervisor and one Auditor are posted at each of the block headquarters. There are other Co-operative Inspectors whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Central Co-operative Bank, Arrah.

There are two amalgamated Central Co-operative Banks, viz., Arrah-Buxar and Sasaram-Bhabua. There is a General Manager at Arrah and Sasaram and an Assistant Manager at the two branches at Buxar and Bhabua.

To link credit with marketing, *Vyapar Mandal Sahyog Samitis* are functioning at almost all the block headquarters in the district.

SUPPLY AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

A Supply and Commerce Section or more popularly known as the Price Control Section was opened in every district office under the stress of short supply of essential commodities during the Second War years. The section has continued and is controlled by the Supply and Commerce Department at the Government level in Patna. The District Magistrate is the administrative head and the section works under a District Supply Officer who is helped by some Inspectors.

The District Supply Officer is assisted by four Assistant Supply Officers in the four subdivisions, namely, Sadar, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua under the administrative control of the respective Sub-divisional Officers. Besides, there are 12 Supply Inspectors in the district at different points, i.e., one at District headquarters, three at Arrah Sadar, three at Buxar subdivision, two at Bhabua subdivision and three at Sasaram subdivision to supervise the supply of essential commodities like cement, coal, sugar, iron goods, etc., wherever there is scarcity. The main function of the department is to enforce the control orders and to see to the equitable distribution of essential commodities. Licensed dealers and Fair Price Shops in the urban areas are the usual agencies for such distribution.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

There are six registration offices under a Sub-Registrar each in the district, namely, Arrah (established in 1865), Jagdishpur (established in 1875), Bhabua (established in 1865), Buxar (established in 1865), Sasaram (established in 1865) and Bikramganj (established in 1900).

The Indian Registration Act, 1908, the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 and other allied Acts are in force and these offices are concerned with the proper registration of documents.

The District Sub-Registrar is the departmental head of the Registration Department under the immediate administrative control of the District Registrar, i.e., District Magistrate. The Inspector-General of Registration, Patna, is the head of the department.

The District Sub-Registrar's record room has many old registers and indices including copies of documents registered in 1797.

The Statistics below supplied by the Registration Department, Arrah, show the number of documents registered, receipts and expenditure of the whole district from 1953 to 1962. The figures include the statistics from all the registration offices located in the district:—

Year.				Documents registered.	Receipts in rupees.	Expenditure in rupees.
1953	..	..	..	43,059	4,39,945	88,440
1954	..	..	..	44,337	4,37,917	93,297
1955	..	..	..	46,170	4,21,914	90,918
1956	..	..	..	48,987	4,59,338	95,658
1957	..	..	..	49,426	4,64,807	1,00,992
1958	..	..	..	59,415	5,66,215	1,08,431
1959	..	..	..	56,129	5,65,464	1,05,193
1960	..	..	..	70,326	7,24,230	1,13,969
1961	..	..	..	67,069	7,25,612	1,17,884
1962	..	..	..	57,736	6,59,111	1,50,964

The Money-lenders Act came into force in 1938, authorising the Registering Officer to grant licences. The total number of licences granted to the money-lenders is 3,172 during 1962-63.

The District Sub-Registrar is the Marriage Officer under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and since then only one marriage has been performed in 1962 under this Act.

STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Excise is the head of the administration at the district level. He is under the immediate control of the District Magistrate, Shahabad. The Superintendent of Excise is also under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Southern Range at Ranchi and the Commissioner of Excise at Patna.

The district is divided into three ranges, namely, Arrah, Sasaram and Buxar under the charge of one Inspector each with headquarters at Arrah, Sasaram and Buxar. These three ranges have been further subdivided into ten circles, namely, Arrah, Bihea, Piro, Buxar, Dumraon, Bikramganj, Sasaram, Dehri, Mohania and Bhabua. Each circle is under the charge of one Sub-Inspector.

There are country spirit warehouses located at Arrah, Buxar, Koransarai, Bihea, Bikramganj, Garhani, Sasaram and Mohania. There are *ganja* and *bhang golas* at Arrah, Buxar, Sasaram and Bhabua. Each warehouse is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector. There are special centres at Arrah and Mohania. Besides, one Sub-Inspector has been posted at Dalmianagar Sugar Factory.

There is prohibition on oral consumption of opium and all the retail opium shops have been abolished from 1959-60. Opium is now supplied only to the *bona fide* addicts solely on medical grounds on the strength of the permits issued by the authorised medical practitioners. There is no prohibition in respect of liquor and other drugs, as the State has not yet adopted total prohibition.

Attempts are being made to prepare the ground for the same by restricting consumption through raising of the retail prices of the intoxicants and reducing the sale. New foreign liquor licences are also not being granted as a general practice. The incidence of illicit distillation case is comparatively low. The smuggling of cheap contraband *ganja* from Nepal is, however, a growing menace which is undermining the policy of gradual restriction of consumption of the drug and affecting Government revenue.

The table below will show the number of illicit distillation, *ganja* and *bhang* cases detected during 1959-60 to 1962-63:—

Nature of case.	1959-60.		1960-61.		1961-62.		1962-63.	
	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.	No. of cases detected.	Seizure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illicit distillation.	83	..	78	..	84	..	52	..
<i>Ganja</i>	..	77 137.225 kg.	73 167.030 kg.	83 70.158 kg.	78 77.775 kg.			
<i>Bhang</i>	..	8 28.9378 kg.	3 10.3224 kg.	7 0.6415 kg.	8 14.6731 kg.			

The table below supplied by State Excise Department will show the statistics of the licences, consumption and the revenue derived from different kinds of excisable commodities from 1953-54 to 1963-64 (December, 1963):—

Year.	Country Spirit.					Ganja.				
	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	105	83,995.3 gallons	3,66,698	13,25,222	16,91,920	92	47 maunds	25,311	3,22,000	3,47,311
1954-55	105	89,259.1 „	3,93,618	14,13,648	18,07,266	92	118 „	40,702	3,44,896	3,85,598
1955-56	105	87,332.8 „	3,70,594	13,83,093	17,53,687	91	97 „	30,319	2,86,425	3,16,744
1956-57	105	95,108.7 „	4,20,631	15,02,001	19,22,632	92	93 „	32,105	2,72,931	3,05,126
1957-58	105	92,597.5 „	4,43,281	14,90,377	19,33,658	92	97 „	31,315	2,92,727	3,24,042
1958-59	105	91,097.8 „	3,88,325	14,51,324	18,39,649	92	85 „	25,221	2,53,330	2,78,551
1959-60	105	1,07,245.1 „	4,68,514	17,51,221	22,19,735	92	86 „	25,431	2,57,636	2,83,067
1960-61	105	1,12,680.6 „	5,70,506	19,89,996	25,00,502	92	72 „	21,319	2,12,658	2,33,977
1961-62	105	1,17,817.5 „	5,42,271	22,00,450	27,92,721	92	42 „	9,820	1,87,405	1,97,225
1962-63	105	5,48,423.6 litres	6,05,889	24,78,749	30,84,638	91	1,138 kilograms	9,866	1,34,336	1,44,002
1963-64	105	5,58,218.5 „	7,14,649	25,10,990	32,25,639	92	721.500 „	7,892	84,735	92,627

Bhang.

Opium.

Year.

	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.	No. of license.	Consumption.	License fee.	Duty.	Total revenue derived.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		M. s. ch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1953-54	50	75 maunds	21,667	26,713	48,380	19	1 7 0	9,158	19,975	29,153
1954-55	50	67 „	22,552	24,378	46,930	19	1 11 0	9,184	21,715	30,899
1955-56	50	51 „	15,088	17,555	32,643	19	1 6 0	8,149	19,780	27,929
1956-57	50	48 „	15,115	16,985	32,700	19	1 5 0	9,338	19,135	28,473
1957-58	50	48 „	19,164	18,081	37,245	18	1 1 0	8,169	17,630	25,799
1958-59	50	51 „	16,180	18,225	34,405	17	0 24 0	4,422	10,320	14,342
1959-60	50	52 „	14,773	18,232	33,005	3	0 3 0	628	1,717	2,045
1960-61	50	50 „	18,642	18,504	37,146	3	0 2 0	392	860	125
1961-62	50	57 „	13,769	17,068	30,837	3	0 1 0	127	430	537
1962-63	49	1,642 kilograms	14,670	16,279	30,949	3	Nil	33	Nil	33
1963-64	50	1,450 „	15,789	14,041	29,830	3	Nil	34	Nil	34

10 Rev.

SHAHABAD.

[illegible]

STAMPS.

There is one Treasury Officer of the Finance Service at the District Treasury Office. Besides, there are three Sub-treasury Officers at Sasaram, Bhabua and Buxar. These officers are under the direct control of the District Magistrate, Shahabad. The Sub-divisional Officers of *mufassil* subdivisions are the heads of sub-treasury offices.

The revenue from the sale of stamps is an important source of income to the State Government.

The statement below supplied by Shahabad Treasury Office will show the receipts from the sale of stamps:—

Years.	Non-judicial in rupees.	Judicial in rupees.
1955-56 ..	9,38,145.50	10,25,379.75
1956-57 ..	10,84,027.00	9,43,353.00
1957-58 ..	12,18,888.75	9,92,870.00
1958-59 ..	13,78,066.00	9,52,707.00
1959-60 ..	14,93,259.66	9,86,693.52
1960-61 ..	17,61,457.57	10,50,748.76
1961-62 ..	18,39,366.12	10,47,733.00
1962-63 ..	18,67,238.40	10,80,571.95

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

After nationalisation of Life Insurance works the Life Insurance Corporation, India, was set up and the Arrah branch was sponsored in October, 1956. The branch office at Arrah has one sub-branch office located at Dehri-on-Sone. The branch office is under the supervision of Branch Manager and the sub-branch office is under an Assistant Branch Manager. The Arrah branch is under the Patna Division.

There are fifteen officers in Arrah branch who are distributed at different places.

The Dehri sub-branch has twelve field officers and they are distributed over Dehri, Bhabua and Sasaram.

The field officers have a specified area in their charge and work through appointed village agents. These village agents work on commission basis calculated on the premiums paid on policies.

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT.

The District Statistical Officer is in charge of the Statistics Department at the district level. He is under the administrative control of the District Magistrate and also works under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in Patna. His duty is to collect

statistics of various descriptions and also to carry out any sample survey, if ordered. He is expected to watch the weekly progress of the surveys to give the necessary direction to the field staff.

Below the District Statistical Officer come Inspectors, Investigators and Compilers. At present (1964), the District Statistical Officer is assisted by the following set of staff:—

- (1) One District Statistical Supervisor posted at Arrah.
- (2) One District Statistical Inspector posted at Arrah.
- (3) One District Statistical Assistant Inspector posted at Arrah.
- (4) 41 Junior Statistical Supervisors at different block headquarters.
- (5) Four Junior Field Investigators posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Bhabua and Buxar.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The District Inspector of Weights and Measures under the administrative control of the District Magistrate runs the Inspectorate of Weights and Measures. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures at Patna and the Divisional Inspector at Patna are also the supervisory authority of the District Inspector of Weights and Measures.

The District Inspector is assisted by four Subdivisional Inspectors posted at Sadar, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar subdivisions. Their duty is to see that correct weights and measures are used. They have the authority to verify the weights and weighing instruments and to prosecute, if necessary. They seize unauthorised weights and measures and educate the public to use correct weights and measures. Their work has become all the more important owing to the recent changes in the measures by law.

GRAM PANCHAYAT DEPARTMENT.

The District Gram Panchayat Officer with his headquarters at Arrah is under the control of the District Magistrate. At the divisional level the Regional Deputy Director is the administrative head with his headquarters at Patna. The Director of Gram Panchayats in Patna is the administrative head.

There are 41 Gram Panchayat Supervisors in the blocks. Till the end of October, 1963, the Gram Panchayat Department has been able to form 816 Gram Panchayats covering the total area of this district.

Out of 816 Notified Gram Panchayats first election has been completed in 742 panchayats while election is yet to be completed in the remaining 74 Gram Panchayats. Three hundred and four

Gram Sewaks have been appointed in this district against a sanctioned strength of 768 *Gram Sewaks*. The *Gram Sewaks* already appointed have been posted in the panchayats, where they are giving due assistance to the Panchayat *Mukhiyas* in their day-to-day work. Out of the total strength of *Gram Sewaks* on the roll 747 are trained while 21 are untrained. Under the Government programme regarding organisation of Village Volunteer Force, 247 trained and 102 untrained chief officers are working in this district. There are 27,429 enrolled volunteers in this district out of which 7,359 have been trained.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1952 the Public Relations Department was known as the Publicity Department. The Public Relations Officer is the head of the department. He is assisted by four Assistant Public Relations Officers with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Sasaram and Buxar respectively.

The District Public Relations Officer and the Assistant Public Relations Officers are under the immediate control of the District Magistrate. The department is the link between the people and the State Government. He is also under the Director, Public Relations with headquarters in Patna.

A mobile publicity van equipped with a projector is taken round the district and free film shows and talks are arranged on various useful topics.

There is an Information Centre at Arrah where several daily newspapers, magazines, publicity literature, etc., are kept for public consumption. It was observed that the Information Centre is visited by a few persons and cannot be said to be much popular.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There are two distinct sections so far as the administration of the Health Department is concerned. Broadly speaking, one section deals with the preventive side which is known as the Public Health Department and the other section deals with the curative side known as the Medical Department. The former is headed by the District Medical Officer of Health and the latter by the Civil Surgeon. The functions of both the officers are different, although in certain matters the District Medical Officer of Health is to act in consultation with the Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Surgeon, who is a senior member of the State Medical Service, is the Superintendent of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the district maintained either by the District Board or the Government. He exercises complete professional control over the Government Medical Officers in the hospitals and dispensaries. He is also expected to help the Mission and the other private hospitals within the district.

According to a Government Circular no. 11-A3-43 of 1958-59, dated the 3rd January, 1959, the posts of the Civil Surgeons in the districts were converted into posts of Senior Executive Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons with the result that in this district the Senior Executive Medical Officer is responsible for the efficient implementation, supervision and control of all public health measures, preventive as well as curative.

The Senior Executive Medical Officer is responsible for the enforcement of drug control measures as well. He is the authority to issue license for medical shops.

There are 20 State dispensaries in the district located in the blocks and 103 health centres. The Sadar Hospital at Arrah has six doctors including one lady doctor. The subdivisional hospitals have got doctors and other medical staff. The Public Health Department has got a chain of officers. More details will be found in the text on "Medical and Public Health Services".

WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

This department has been created at the Government level to look after the particular interests of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes. There is a District Welfare Officer who works both under the District Magistrate and the Secretary, Welfare Department.

This department was started on 1st April, 1948 at Arrah. At that time the Harijan Welfare Officer was the administrative head at the district level and he used to be under the administrative control of the Divisional Welfare Officer with headquarters at Patna. From 1958 the post of the Divisional Welfare Officer was abolished and the post of Harijan Welfare Officer was designated as the District Welfare Officer.

The District Welfare Officer with his headquarters at Arrah works under the District Magistrate, Shahabad. There is an Assistant Welfare Officer with headquarters at Arrah to assist the District Welfare Officer. There are 18 Welfare Inspectors posted in the Block for the welfare work in it.

The District Welfare Officer is to implement the various welfare programmes indicated in the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans for the uplift of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes such as establishment of grain-golas, construction of special schools, hostels, residential buildings and sinking of wells, etc. The District Welfare Officer must have reliable statistics and be dynamic and sincere in his work; otherwise, the objective will remain more of paper-work.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

The Employment Exchange Office is under the charge of the District Employment Officer who is under the control of the Regional Employment Officer, Patna. The Employment Exchange

has also one more branch at Dalmianagar under the control of Assistant Employment Officer. The jurisdiction of the District Employment Officer extends to Arrah Sadar and Buxar subdivisions and that of the Assistant Employment Officer to Bhabua and Sasaram subdivisions. The administrative head is the State Director of National Employment Service in Patna.

The chief function of the department is to serve as a link between the employer and the unemployed and to find employment for the unemployed. The unemployed are expected to register themselves indicating their qualifications and preference for particular job or trade. The entries are categorised and whenever there is a demand from any employer, the Exchange Officer sends up the names of the suitable candidates. The arrangement does not work well as the employers seldom notify all their requirements to the Exchange and there are too many unqualified registered candidates looking for jobs of one and the other type.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT.

The District Election Officer runs the section under the control of the District Magistrate and the Chief Electoral Officer in Patna. He is assisted by four Election Supervisors who are in charge of Sadar, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram subdivisions. The Election Department has to maintain an up-to-date electoral roll and to see to the carrying out of the instructions of the Government regarding election matters.

MALARIA DEPARTMENT.

The Malaria Department at Arrah was established in February, 1959. The Anti-Malaria Officer at Arrah is the administrative head of his circle with headquarters at Arrah. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Malaria Officer, Patna with his headquarters at Patna.

The Anti-Malaria Officer, Arrah, is assisted by four Assistant Anti-Malaria Officers each of them being in charge of four sub-units, namely, Arrah proper, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram. There are 21 Malaria Inspectors and 68 Superior Field Workers under the guidance of Anti-Malaria Officer.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

At the conclusion of Great War, 1914-18, the Government of India under resolution no. 1788, dated the 7th February 1919, constituted the Indian Soldiers' Board at Delhi to look into the various problems that inevitably arose during the period of demobilization, when men released from the Army had not yet settled down to the ordinary conditions of peace. Shahabad and Saran districts which had taken active part in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 were neglected as very few recruitments were done in these districts. Only some of

the Rajputs from the villages of Masarh, Karisath, Gidha, Nawada Ben and Udwanthnagar were recruited in the Rajput Regiment and Hyderabad Auxiliary Force. They were recruited because of their previous history of belonging to martial race. After demobilisation in 1918-19, the ex-service-men formed a Soldiers' Board of their own under the presidentship of the District Magistrate in the year 1924 and the first Secretary of the Shahabad (Arrah) Board was Subedar Major Brahm Deo Narain Singh. Later in 1943, when there was a mass recruitment throughout the Indian Union for Second World War, 1939-45, the Government of India decided to constitute Soldiers' Boards in all the districts where a good number of recruits had come forward and Arrah Soldiers' Board was formed by the ex-service-men.

There is a Secretary for the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board with his headquarters at Arrah. He is under the control of the District Magistrate, who is the Honorary President of the Board. The State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Patna, is the head office and the Governor of the State is the President of the Board. The State Board is affiliated to Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board with headquarters at New Delhi. A committee of 13 official and non-official members has also been constituted to help the District Magistrate in functioning of the Board.

The main aim of this Board is to look after the welfare of the ex-service-men and the family of the serving soldiers. Shahabad, it may be mentioned, has always been a good recruiting district for military personnel. The total strength of this circle was 24,942 men including ex-service-men, serving personnel and the deceased. The Board tries to help the ex-service personnel in securing service and in their litigations. The Board also helps the relatives of the service-men in their troubles.

The Board has sanctioned one hundred Secondary School Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 8 per month, forty-five primary education scholarships at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum, eleven college education scholarships at the rate of Rs. 30 per month and technical education scholarship at the rate of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per month.

The Soldiers' Board has its own building constructed by the subscriptions raised by the District Magistrate and ex-service-men and the opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir T. A. Stewart, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar, on July 27th, 1941.

In 1951, the Government of Bihar sanctioned suitable amount from the Services Post-War Reconstruction Fund and a Rest House was constructed for the benefit of all the serving soldiers, ex-service-men and the families.

In 1964 with the Chinese aggression, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was taken over by the Bihar Government and now it is a State Government organisation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING.

There are two subdivisions of this department located at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone. The Subdivisional Officers, Public Health Engineering are the head at district level and the Subdivisional Officer of Arrah subdivision is under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Patna Division and the Dehri subdivision is under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Gaya Division and the Superintending Engineer at Patna. The Chief Engineer at Patna is the administrative head of the department.

There are two Sectional Officers under Arrah subdivision posted at Arrah and two Sectional Officers posted at Dehri-on-Sone and Sasaram.

About 280 tube-wells in different villages in Arrah subdivision and 178 tube-wells in Dehri subdivision are maintained by the department.

INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The department was started in 1956 at Shahabad. The District Industries Officer is the administrative head of this department who is under the direct control of the Director of Industries, Bihar, at Patna. The District Industries Officer has an Inspector at Arrah and 26 Industrial Extension Supervisors posted at various block headquarters of the district. The main function of this department is to encourage and develop the small-scale and village industries.

Training-cum-Production centres had been started at different places in the district where the trainees are given monthly stipends. Many of the centres located in different blocks of the district have closed down.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour Superintendent, Shahabad with his headquarters at Arrah is the head of the department. He is under the direct control of the Assistant Labour Commissioner with his headquarters at Patna. The Labour Commissioner at Patna is the head of the department. The Labour Superintendent is assisted by two Labour Officers posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Bhabua, Buxar and Dehri-on-Sone.

The main duties of the Labour Officer are to promote harmonious relations between the labour and the management and to act as the liaison officer between them. He has to insist on the amenities to the labour and to see that the labour laws are implemented. In cases of disputes he has to take necessary steps according to law.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(a) The Irrigation Department is divided into two components, namely, Major Irrigation and Minor Irrigation. The Major Irrigation Section is controlled by the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle with his headquarters at Arrah.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by four Executive Engineers—one posted at Buxar, two at Arrah and one at Dehri-on-Sone. The list of Subdivisional Officers and Sectional Officers is given below:—

- (1) Buxar Division has four subdivisions located at Sikroul, Nokha, Basawan and Manoharpur. Besides, there is one temporary Remodelling subdivision located at Jamore. The division has 18 sections, namely, 13 for canal and five for Remodelling subdivisions.
- (2) Arrah Division has seven subdivisions, viz., Arrah I and II (temporary), Agiawan, Nasriganj, Danwar, Ramnagar and Koath and 25 sections.
- (3) Dehri Division has four subdivisions, viz., Daudnagar, Arwal, Bikramganj and Dehri and 13 sections.
- (4) Arrah Lift Irrigation Division has four subdivisions, viz., Arrah I and II, Buxar and Dehri and 14 sections, seven for tube-well and seven for mechanical.

The subdivisions are headed by Subdivisional Officers and sections are under Sectional Officers.

(b) Minor Irrigation Section was created in August, 1960 with its headquarters at Arrah. The Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation, with his headquarters is posted at Arrah. He is under the administrative control of Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation at Patna. The Executive Engineer is assisted by four Subdivisional Officers posted at Arrah, Sasaram, Buxar and Bhabua and 41 Sectional Officers in different Block headquarters.

A number of river dams constructed by the Irrigation Department will play an increasing role of importance for this district. The face of Dehri areas and Bhabua subdivision will be completely changed in the course of the next decade when the objectives of these dams are fulfilled.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The District Education Officer with his headquarters at Arrah looks after this department at the district level. He works under the control of the Regional Deputy Director of Education with his headquarters at Patna. The Director of Public Instruction with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the Department.

The District Education Officer is assisted by a number of officers. Each subdivision is placed under the charge of a Subdivisional Education Officer with headquarters at Arrah, Bhabua, Buxar and Sasaram.

At the district level the District Education Officer is assisted by the District Superintendent of Education and the Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education posted at Arrah. There is a Deputy Superintendent for Basic Education and District Inspectress of Schools at Arrah.

There are four Deputy Inspectors of Schools with their headquarters at Arrah Sadar, Buxar, Bhabua and Sasaram. There are 41 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district who are responsible for their respective circle. With effect from December, 1962, the designation of the Sub-Inspector of Schools has been changed and now they are called Education Extension Officers. There is one Deputy Inspector of Schools posted at Sasaram.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

There are two divisions of the Public Works Department under Executive Engineers with headquarters at Arrah and Dehri-on-Sone. The Executive Engineers are under the control of the Superintending Engineer with his headquarters at Patna and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bihar at Patna.

The main duty of the Executive Engineers is the construction of roads and buildings, etc., and to maintain the roads and buildings already constructed. The Executive Engineers supervise and control the work of the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officers. They have also their responsibility in controlling the expenditure and make payments to the contractors.

The Arrah Division has three subdivisions, namely, Arrah, Buxar and Koelwar with ten sections in all, namely, Arrah I and Arrah II, Piro, Dumraon, Buxar, Chousa I and Chousa II, Koelwar nos. I, II and III. The subdivisions are under the charge of three Subdivisional Officers and the sections are under the control of sectional officers.

The Dehri Division has three subdivisions, namely, Sasaram, Dehri and Bhabua and nine sections, namely, Dehri I and II, Sasaram, Bhabua I and II, Nokha, Nasriganj, Mohania and Chainpur.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

There are two Divisions of Electricity Board, viz., Arrah Electricity Division and Dehri-on-Sone Electricity Division. An Electricity Executive Engineer is in charge of the division and is under the control of the Electrical Superintending Engineer, Patna Circle, with his headquarters at Patna. The Chief Engineer, Electricity Department, Bihar with his headquarters at Patna is the head of the department.

The Executive Engineer of Arrah Division is assisted by three Assistant Electrical Engineers with their headquarters at Arrah and Buxar. The Executive Engineer of Dehri Division is also assisted by three Assistant Electrical Engineers with their headquarters at Dehri, Sasaram and Bhabua. They are in charge of the transmission and distribution in their respective jurisdiction.

About eight towns and 246 villages have been electrified till the end of December, 1963. The towns are Arrah, Buxar, Dumraon, Jagdishpur, Bhabua, Bikramganj, Sasaram and Dehri-on-Sone.

CENTRAL EXCISE.

There are five range offices of the Central Excise Department at Arrah, Bihia, Buxar, Sasaram and Mohania under the control of Inspector of Central Excise. The Inspector is controlled by the Superintendent of Central Excise with headquarters at Dalmianagar in Shahabad district and the Assistant Collector of Central Excise at Ranchi. There are only two Inspectors posted at Arrah and Buxar. The Collector of Central Excise with his headquarters at Patna is the administrative head of the department.

The chief function of the department is to look after the proper collection of excise duty on commodities like tobacco, non-essential vegetable oil, cement, sugar, etc., levied by the Central Government.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postal Department is under the control of the Superintendent of Post Offices with his headquarters at Arrah and the Post Master General, Bihar at Patna. For administrative purposes the Postal Division has been divided into five subdivisions. There are five Inspectors out of which three are at Arrah, one at Sasaram and one at Dalmianagar. One Complaints Inspector has also been appointed at Arrah.

There are two head post offices located at Sasaram and Arrah. There are two types of sub-post offices, i.e., departmental and extra-departmental. The strength of the departmental sub-post office in the district is 72 and that of extra-departmental is eight. In extra-departmental sub-post office, Extra-Departmental Agents are appointed. There are 504 branch post offices. The majority of the sub-post offices are served direct by rail communication with railway mail service and a few of them are served by roads through mail runners. The branch post offices are located at bigger villages.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

The department was started in August, 1963 at Arrah at sub-divisional level. Prior to 1963 it was managed by Patna subdivision of telegraphs and telephones. The Subdivisional Officer, telegraphs and telephones is the head of this department who is under the administrative control of Divisional Telegraph Engineer at Patna. The Subdivisional Officer is assisted by five Engineering Supervisors out of which four are of telegraphs and one of telephones.

INCOME-TAX.

Administration of Income-tax is a Central subject and is administered by the Central Government. The jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officer extends over the whole of Shahabad district. He is assisted by one Income-Tax Inspector at Arrah.

The Controlling Officer of the Income-Tax Officer at Arrah is the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Northern Range with headquarters at Patna. He is under the Commissioner of Income-tax with his headquarters at Patna whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of Bihar and Orissa.

The Income-tax Officer issues notices every year at the beginning of the financial year to all assesseees to file returns of income of the previous year and frame assessments in due course. The assesseees are also under legal obligation to file their returns *suo moto* without waiting for the receipt of a notice from the Income-Tax Officer. The rate of tax, however, is determined by the Annual Finance Act passed by the Central Legislature.

The Income-Tax Officer is also the Gift-Tax Officer, Wealth-Tax Officer and Expenditure-Tax Officer for Shahabad circle.

For Estate Duty cases including the Income-tax, the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax with his headquarters at Patna is the authority. He is under the administrative control of the Deputy Controller of Estate Duty, Calcutta Range with his headquarters at Calcutta. With regard to appeals all the cases from the Income-tax Officer at Arrah lie with his Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax with his headquarters at Patna.

The figures of assessment and collection of Income-tax along with the number of assesseees are given below for six years:—

Year.			No. of assesseees.	Net demand in Rs.	Net collection in Rs.
1958-59	..	..	1,498	7,20,000	6,70,000
1959-60	..	..	1,564	8,80,000	7,00,000
1960-61	..	..	1,572	8,50,000	7,80,000
1961-62	..	..	1,605	9,00,000	8,80,000
1962-63	..	..	1,607	13,00,000	11,00,000
1963-64	..	..	1,830	17,52,000	16,78,000

PACKAGE OFFICE.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan, the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, popularly known as the Package Programme was started in Shahabad from October, 1960 with a separate contingent of staff under the administrative control of the Collector of the district. With the inception of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, the District Agriculture Officer has now been placed under the administrative control of the Special Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. The District Agriculture Officer now generally looks to the agriculture production plan for the non-Intensive Agriculture District Programme Blocks.

At the district level a senior officer designated as Administrative Officer-on-Special Duty guides the programme under the general control and supervision of the Collector. On the technical side he is assisted by a Special Deputy Director, Agriculture and a Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies; there are also a few specialists staff like an Agriculture Engineer assisted by an Assistant Agriculture Engineer and with other technical staff for the agriculture implements workshop of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. There is an Assistant Soil Chemist for the soil testing laboratory under the Intensive Agriculture District Programme and a District Information Officer and Assistant District Information Officer with other supporting staff for the information unit of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme.

At the block level a Project Executive Officer is responsible for the implementation of the Intensive Agriculture District Programme. He is assisted by an Agriculture Officer and an Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.