

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT
OF THE
Working Group
ON THE
Residual Problem of Rehabilitation
IN
West Bengal

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION
(पुनर्वास विभाग)
(DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION)

MARCH 1976

G O V E R N M E N T O F I N D I A

REPORT
OF THE
WORKING GROUP
ON THE
RESIDUAL PROBLEM OF REHABILITATION
IN
WEST BENGAL

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION

(DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION)

MARCH 1976

C O N

			<u>Pages</u>
CHAPTER	I	Introduction	1 - 4
CHAPTER	II	Review of the work done in the field of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in West Bengal	5 - 20
CHAPTER	III	Rehabilitation Problems needing attention	21 - 27
CHAPTER	IV	A scheme for small farmers, marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers for refugee-concentrated areas in West Bengal	28 - 41
CHAPTER	V	Development of refugee colonies in West Bengal	42 - 52
CHAPTER	VI	Conferment of right and title to land on displaced persons in West Bengal	53 - 54
CHAPTER	VII	Remission of "Type Loans" advanced to the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan	55 - 61
CHAPTER	VIII	Medical facilities for New Migrants	62 - 66
CHAPTER	IX	Summary of the Main Recommendations	67 - 73

**
*

Index of Appendices

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
I.	Statement made in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation on 8th May, 1975 regarding the problem of refugees from former East Pakistan in West Bengal.	(i)
II.	Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)'s Office Memorandum No.18(2)/75-RE dated 2nd July, 1975 constituting the Working Group.	(ii) - (iii)
III.	Chronological Statement of the influx of migrants from erst-while East Pakistan into India.	(iv) - (v)
IV.	Pattern of relief assistance in Camps and Homes given to old migrants in West Bengal.	(vi) - (vii)
V.	Types and scales of Rehabilitation assistance given to old migrants in West Bengal.	(viii)-(xiv)
VI.	Concentration of migrant agriculturists in the Districts/ Sub divisions of West Bengal as supplied by the Government of West Bengal.	(xv) - (xvii)
VII.	Statement showing population in Agricultural, Horticultural, Barujibi and Agri-S.T. Colonies.	(xviii)
VIII.	List of agricultural colonies where no development is needed.	(xix)
IX.	List of Govt. sponsored colonies where development work has been completed (Urban - within Calcutta Metropolitan District).	(xx) - (xxiii)
X.	List of approved Pre-1951 Squatters' colonies (all urban) where development work has been completed.	(xxiv)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
XI.	List of undeveloped Govt. sponsored urban colonies within Calcutta Metropolitan District.	(xxv) - (xxviii)
XII.	List of undeveloped Govt. sponsored Rural colonies within Calcutta Metropolitan District.	(xxix)
XIII.	List of undeveloped Govt. sponsored colonies outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Urban.	(xxx) - (xxxii)
XIV.	List of undeveloped Govt. sponsored colonies outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Rural.	(xxxiii) - (xxxviii)
XV.	List of undeveloped Pre-1951 Squatters' colonies (All are urban colonies and are within the Calcutta Metropolitan District).	(xxxix) - (xlii)
XVI.	List of Post-1950 Squatters' colonies within Calcutta Metropolitan District - Urban.	(xliii) - (xlvi)
XVII.	List of Post-1950 Squatters' colonies outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Urban.	(xlvii) - (xlviii)
XVIII.	List of Post-1950 Squatters' colonies outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Rural.	(xlix)
XIX.	List of Private colonies in West Bengal(50 families and above) within Calcutta Metropolitan District - Urban.	(l) - (lii)
XX.	List of Private colonies in West Bengal(50 families and above) outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Urban.	(liii) - (liv)
XXI.	List of Private colonies in West Bengal(50 families and above) outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Rural.	(lv) - (lix)

(iii)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
XXII (a)	Break-up of the cost of development of colonies outside Calcutta Metropolitan District as per P.W.D. Scheduled rates of 1975-76 as worked out by the Study Team set up for the purpose.	(lx) - (lxv)
(b)	Detailed break-up of item-wise development cost per plot of Refugee Colonies located within Calcutta Metropolitan District.	(lxvi) - (lxx)
XXIII	An estimate of cost of development of the under-developed refugee colonies in West Bengal.	(lxxi) - (lxxii)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The migration from the former East Pakistan into India continued in waves from time to time upto March 25, 1971. 41.17 lakh persons migrated upto 31st March, 1958 and another 11.14 lakhs from 1964 to 25th March, 1971. Of these, 31.32 lakhs from the first category i.e., those who came upto 31st March, 1958 called "Old Migrants", stayed in West Bengal. About 6 lakhs of the latter category called "New Migrants", i.e., those who came in 1964 and thereafter, also stayed on in West Bengal. The problems of their rehabilitation have been dealt with by the Government of India with the co-operation of the State Governments, in particular that of West Bengal which had to bear the brunt of the burden. The residual problems of such migrants in West Bengal, with which this Report is concerned, have been considered by the State and Central Governments from time to time. In 1961-62 the position was reviewed and it was estimated that a sum of about Rs. 22 crores would be needed for the liquidation of the residual problem of what are called "old" migrants. In regard to the "new" migrants, the policy had been made clear that only such of them as sought admission to relief camps opened outside West Bengal and were prepared to be resettled outside that State would be eligible for rehabilitation assistance.

2. A Committee of Review was set up by the Government of India in January, 1967 to review the progress against this assessment of 1961-62 and also to recommend measures for educational, medical training and employment facilities for the new

migrants. This Committee continued till 30.6.1974. The State Government of West Bengal had in the meanwhile reviewed the position at the time of the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State and submitted a Master Plan to deal with the residual problem and estimated an outlay of Rs. 150 crores on this account. A Sub-Group of the Task Force of the Planning Commission which was constituted to recommend the provision of funds in the Fifth Plan for refugee rehabilitation schemes in West Bengal took into consideration the schemes included in the 'Master Plan' as well as the recommendations of the Committee of Review. The Sub-Group suggested a total provision of Rs. 65 crores in the Fifth Plan (with a spill over of Rs. 15.69 crores to the 6th Plan). The State Government was also associated with the discussions in the Sub-Group.

3. When the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan of this Department was under discussion in the later half of 1973, the Planning Commission suggested that with the grant of right and title to land, the migrants should be brought into the mainstream of national life and such additional benefits as may be required by them should flow to them through the normal programmes under the State Five Year Plans. It was further suggested that the development of the Government-sponsored and squatters' colonies should be taken care of by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in Greater Calcutta and by the municipalities and other local bodies in other urban areas and under the Minimum Needs Programme in rural areas. For the agriculturists, it was suggested that the assistance should be given

through the schemes analogous to SFDA and MFAL schemes of the Centre. For the continuing schemes, the Planning Commission allotted a sum of Rs. 6 crores for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The State Government, however, felt that integration of the rehabilitation schemes with the State Plan schemes as suggested by the Planning Commission was not the complete answer to the residual problem of rehabilitation which was of such a nature and magnitude as required separate consideration, even though the principle of merger of the schemes with the State Plan, as far as possible, would be welcome in the context of the general development.

4. In view of the persistent demand for greater attention towards the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from the former East Pakistan, a statement was made by the Union Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation in the Lok Sabha on this subject on the 8th May, 1975 and in pursuance thereof a Working Group was set up to go into the question of the residual problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal with the following terms of reference:-

- (i) to identify the rehabilitation schemes which need to be initiated or continued;
- (ii) to merge as many of them as possible with the normal development schemes of the State Government; and
- (iii) to assess the financial assistance which will be needed.

A copy each of the statement made by the Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation in the Lok Sabha on

8th May, 1975 and the Department of Rehabilitation's Office Memorandum No.18(2)/75-RE dated 2nd July, 1975 constituting the Working Group is appended to this report (Appendices I & II).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE WORK DONE IN THE FIELD OF REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN IN WEST BENGAL

Since partition of India in 1947 the migration of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan to India continued without a break till March 1971, when the struggle for liberation started in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. Today they constitute 13% of the total population of West Bengal, about two-thirds of them being concentrated in three contiguous districts of Calcutta, 24 Parganas and Nadia.

2. The migrants may broadly be divided into three groups:

- (i) Those who migrated between October 1946 and March, 1958. Known as 'Old Migrants', they number about 41.17 lakhs. Of them, about 31.32 lakhs stayed on in West Bengal.
- (ii) Those who migrated between April 1958 and December 1963. They are not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance. In order to discourage further migration, the Government had decided that no relief and rehabilitation benefit would be given to the persons coming over to India after 31st March, 1958. The exact number of such persons is not known, but a figure of 61,000 was estimated at one time, of which 55,000 migrated to West Bengal.
- (iii) Those who came between January 1964 and March 1971. Known as 'New Migrants', about 11.14 lakh persons migrated within this period; of them, about 6 lakhs remained in West Bengal. A policy decision was taken in 1964 in consultation with the State Government that relief and rehabilitation assistance would be admissible only to those of the

new migrants who sought admission to relief camps outside West Bengal and were willing to be resettled outside that State. The 6 lakh new migrants who remained in West Bengal were therefore not eligible for any relief and rehabilitation benefit.

3. A chronological statement of the influx of migrants from East Pakistan into India upto 25th March, 1971 is given at Appendix-III.

4. In the following paragraphs is given a brief account of the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate those who migrated to West Bengal before April 1958.

(i) Relief Measures

5. From the very beginning of the exodus in 1947, the primary task that faced Government was administration of relief to a vast number of refugees. The importance and necessity of relief measures may be appreciated from the fact that the bulk of these refugees arrived here virtually as destitutes. They had to be given food, clothing, shelter and medical aid. Relief camps were, therefore, opened by the State Government to provide assistance to the migrants till they could rehabilitate themselves with Government aid. About 75% of the old migrants did not seek admission to camps because they were somehow able to find temporary accommodation with their friends and relations or family members who had come to India earlier. A section of them required long-term assistance because of old age or chronic ill-health and because they had no one else in the family to take care of them. Another category

consisted of orphans and unattached women, with or without dependants. Homes and infirmaries had to be opened on a long term basis for the last two categories.

6. Out of 31.32 lakh old migrants, 7.92 lakhs were admitted to camps/Homes. By the end of 1960, all camps in the Eastern Zone were closed except those in West Bengal where the camp population was brought down to 89,000 persons.

7. While under Government care, the inmates of camps/homes/infirmaries were given all reasonable facilities for their maintenance and accommodation as also for education of their children and medical attention. Details of the pattern of the relief assistance given to them are given in Appendix-IV.

8. In July 1958 it was decided that all relief camps in West Bengal should be closed within a year and that of all the families in camps at that time, 10,000 should be absorbed in West Bengal and the rest resettled in the States outside West Bengal including Dandakaranya. After some time, agriculturist families in camps were given two months' notice to exercise their option either to move to Dandakaranya for rehabilitation or to leave the camps with a grant equal to six months' cash doles; but a large number did not accept the grant. In September 1961 the camps were officially closed down but about 10,000 families continued to live at the camp sites without Government assistance. Upto the end of 1973, Rs.61 crores were spent in West Bengal on relief measures, mainly on the maintenance of the inmates of camps/homes.

(ii) Rehabilitation Measures

9. Various schemes were sanctioned involving acquisition of thousands of acres of agricultural and homestead lands and for advancing loans for land-purchase, agriculture housing, profession, small trade and business, as also for providing educational, medical, training and employment facilities. The scales of rehabilitation assistance sanctioned for old migrants are shown in Appendix-V.

Refugee families in rural areas

10. The greatest problem was to find out suitable agricultural (as also homestead) land for the agriculturist families. Unlike in the Western sector, there was no vacant evacuee land or house in West Bengal which could be allotted to the new comers. The total quantity of waste land available in West Bengal is estimated at 5.78 lakh acres. This figure includes marshy and rocky land entirely unsuitable for cultivation or homestead. The quantum of land that can be turned fit for cultivation or homestead has been estimated at 2.47 lakh acres, of which 2.30 lakh acres has already been utilised.

11. Government assistance in various forms was given to about 3.84 lakh agriculturist and non-agriculturist families in rural areas. There were 4 schemes for rehabilitation of agriculturists in rural areas, namely, (i) Type Scheme; (ii) Union Board Scheme; (iii) Barujibi Scheme; and (iv) Horticultural Scheme.

12. Under the type scheme, the refugees were given lands acquired by Government or they themselves purchased land and received loans for purchase of land, house building, agriculture or small trade. The average holding of agricultural land in the Government-sponsored colonies ranges from 0.66 acres to 2 acres and that in the private settlements from one acre to 3 acres including homestead.

13. The idea behind the Union Board Scheme was to rehabilitate refugees in small batches in different 'mouzas' with the help and cooperation of Union Board Presidents. Under this scheme, refugees got house building and agricultural loans but were not given any loan for purchase of agricultural land. In many cases, therefore, they were not able to secure an adequate quantum of land to purchase with their own money.

14. Under the Barujibi Scheme, a piece of land measuring 0.66 acre on an average was given to a betel-leaf cultivator, along with 8 cottahs for homestead. This scheme as also the horticultural scheme suffered from lack of irrigational facilities; consequently the lands were later used by and large for usual agriculture.

15. Type loans to the tune of Rs. 16.26 crores were given in rural areas for purchase of homestead and agricultural lands and for house building and small trade.

Refugee families in urban areas

16. Government assistance was given to about 1.39 lakh families in urban areas as shown below,

many of the families received more than one kind of loan.

<u>Loan</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
Land purchase	216.52	29,820
House building	2,858.00	1,39,000
Small trade	666.00	68,670
Business(through Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board)	79.32	4,670
Higher Business(Through Rehabilitation Finance Administration)	426.85	6,000
Professional	20.20	1,290
	<u>4,266.89</u>	

Government-sponsored Colonies

17. For resettlement of refugees, the State Government has so far acquired about 85,000 acres of land and set up 528 colonies all over the State, 288 in urban areas and 240 in rural areas including 145 purely agricultural colonies. About 95,000 families have been given homestead plots and 23,000 agricultural lands. While many of these colonies formed adjuncts to some towns, there are some colonies which, though situated in rural areas, have been declared as urban on account of their being inhabited by a large number of non-agriculturists.

Squatters' colonies and Private colonies

18. A problem cropped up with the growth of a large number of squatters' colonies through unauthorised occupation of lands belonging to private citizens in the industrial belt around Calcutta.

By the end of 1950, refugees in thousands came to West Bengal seeking shelter and a large number of them, forced by the circumstances, thought of utilising generally the low-lying waste and marshy lands around Calcutta for building their temporary huts. Thus as many as 149 such colonies came up with about 30,000 families occupying 2,192 acres of land. Moreover, having no place to go to, they were badly in need of some sort of shelter; and to provide them with shelter overnight was an uphill task. Against this back-ground, Government had no alternative but to regularise the squatting by making agreements with the land-owners and paying them compensation on behalf of the squatters. Since 1951, about 175 more squatters' colonies have sprung up, the residents of which are now clamouring for recognition and regularisation. In addition, about 750 private colonies were set up by refugees themselves with or without Government assistance.

18. Development of colonies

19. Proper development of the refugee colonies is one of the most important items of the rehabilitation work. Upto the end of the 4th Five Year Plan development works in about 102 Government-sponsored colonies and 9 squatters' colonies were completed at a cost of about Rs.5.70 crores.

20. The living conditions of the settlers in the undeveloped colonies suffer from a lack of civic amenities. Much of the discontent among the refugees could be removed if energetic action was taken to ameliorate their living conditions in these colonies.

Provision for housing

21. In the rural areas most of the families settled in Government colonies as well as in private colonies received house-building loan and constructed houses. The position with regard to disbursement of house building loan and construction of houses may therefore be considered satisfactory. In the urban areas also most of the families settled in Government colonies received house building loan and constructed their houses. In all, about 3.6 lakh families received house building loan. In addition about 2,500 houses in Habra Township and a large number of tenements in the southern outskirts of Calcutta and 250 aluminium hutments in various colonies were constructed by Government.

Vocational and Technical Training

22. Junior Technical and vocational training was imparted to hundreds of refugee boys and girls in various training centres. Besides, the State Government ran three training-cum-work centres at Titagarh, Habra and Gayeshpur, where about 1,500 boys received training or employment. A number of boys were also trained under an apprenticeship scheme.

23. Over 45,000 refugees including 17,000 women completed their training as craftsmen, supervisors and engineers by December 1960. Seats were reserved for refugee trainees in Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechnics, and capital grants were given to many technical institutions for additional accommodation and

purchase of equipment. These arrangements were discontinued after 1964. From all accounts it appears that the schemes of technical and vocational training produced good results and helped a large number of displaced youths find gainful employment.

24. Another measure that was taken to provide training-cum-employment to the refugees, particularly the unattached female inmates of Homes was the setting up of 38 Training-cum-Production Centres. These Centres gave them training and work at one place, thereby enabling them progressively to stand on their own legs. Subsequently most of the Centres were converted into Production Centres attached to Women's Homes. With the gradual rehabilitation of the workers over the years, the number of such Production Centres has now come down to 4. One of them is the Bamboo Processing Centre at Kamarhati, which was set up with the help of Japanese technicians and now employs about 90 refugees and provides supplementary income to about 300 families.

Measures to provide employment

25. Several measures were taken to create employment avenues for the refugees through employment in industry, both State-owned and private. Attractive terms were offered to industrialists for setting up new industries or for expansion of the existing ones for the benefit of the unemployed refugees. Substantial financial assistance was given to the State-owned organisations, such as State Electricity Board and Calcutta State Transport Corporation for creating jobs for the refugee youths. In addition, some small and medium

scale industries were granted loans on liberal terms in the expectation that a large number of refugees would find employment in those industries. Unfortunately the targets of employment were not achieved in most of the cases. Similarly, individual refugee entrepreneurs who had set up cottage and small-scale industries and cooperative societies were assisted with finance for self-employment as also for employment of other refugees.

26. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. was established by the Government of India in Calcutta with the object of creating employment opportunities for refugees through industrial development in small and medium sectors. Its function was to set up industries of its own as also to render financial assistance to private enterprises for starting industries in which refugees would be employed. Upto 31st December, 1975, the Corporation received from Government of India loans amounting to Rs.6.90 crores. Besides, the Central Government contributed an amount of Rs.3.48 crores towards share capital.

Educational and Medical Facilities

27. Education - Besides the basic rehabilitation schemes for physical resettlement of the refugees, Government had to undertake various measures for their education and health. The fundamental principle underlying the educational schemes was that every refugee school-going child should be able to get free primary education and that the more deserving among them should receive free secondary education. Further, stipends were

sanctioned to promising students for prosecuting higher technical and general education. In addition, special facilities were provided for junior technical and vocational training for those young men who had aptitude for skilled jobs.

28. More than 1,300 special primary schools were opened where lakhs of refugee children received free education. At present all the schools are being run at the cost of the State Government.

29. In the secondary schools, needy students were given stipends to cover the cost of books as also the school fees. A large number of new secondary schools in different colonies were set up and the accommodation in some of the existing ones was expanded.

30. Stipends were also given to promising students for prosecuting education in arts, science, medical, engineering and professional institutions. Some of the existing colleges were expanded and quite a number of new colleges were established under the scheme of dispersal of college students from Calcutta with a view to accommodating the growing number of refugee students.

31. Medical Aid - An amount of about Rs. 7.7 crores has so far been spent on providing medical facilities to the old migrants through the expansion of general hospitals, T.B. hospitals, dispensaries and health centres, the setting up of new T.B. and general beds, outdoor and domiciliary treatment of T.B. cases and the opening of T.B. chest clinics.

Committee of Review of Rehabilitation
Work in West Bengal

32. In order to evaluate the working and results of the rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants under the Residuary Assessment of 1961-62 as also to assess the nature and size of the problem created by the influx of new migrants, a Committee of Review was set up by the Government of India in January 1967. It worked upto 30th June, 1974.

33. The Committee submitted 20 reports, of which 4 concerned the Department of Social Welfare. Out of the remaining 16 reports pertaining to the Department of Rehabilitation, Government have, by and large, accepted the Committee's recommendations contained in seven reports as indicated below:-

	No. of families to be rehabili- tated	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Rehabilitation of D.Ps. living at Asrafabad ex-camp site and Vagrants' Homes.	1139	41.64
(2) Rehabilitation of D.Ps. living at 65 ex-camp sites.	7066	223.52
(3) Rehabilitation of D.Ps. at Bagjola ex-camp sites.	1065	54.32
(4) Industrial Training Institutes for displaced women	448 per annum	14.97

(5) Rehabilitation of D.Ps. squatting on Government and requisitioned properties.	233 persons	9.62
(6) (a) Conferment of right and title to land on D.Ps. and	About 1.25 lakh families	1693.00
(b) Remission of type loans	About 2 lakh families.	1200.00
(7) Educational facilities for new migrants.	86,000	254.18
	Total:	<u>3,491.25</u>

34. As regards the remaining nine reports, the position is explained later.

Total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation in West Bengal.

35. The expenditure incurred with central assistance under different heads for providing rehabilitation assistance and educational and medical facilities to old migrants upto 31.3.75 is shown below:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Rs. in crores</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>
A. <u>Loans</u>		
(i) Agriculturists	4.43	1,36,000 families
(ii) Non-agriculturists in rural areas	11.83	2,48,000 "
(iii) Non-agriculturists in urban areas	42.67	1,39,000 "

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Rs. in crores</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>
(iv) Municipalities for development purposes.	0.72	-
(v) Industries, Corporations, Private organisations etc. for employment.	3.98	8,000 families
(vi) Miscellaneous under residuary schemes	0.88	3,000 "
Sub Total 'A'	64.51	
<u>B. Land acquisition and development - (Grant)*</u>		
(i) Cost of acquisition	9.68	
(ii) Cost of development	5.70	
Sub Total 'B'	15.38	
C. <u>Rehabilitation Grants</u>	7.00	
<u>D. Educational & Medical facilities - (Grant)</u>		
(i) Education	24.35	
(ii) Medical	7.75	
Sub Total 'D'	32.10	
Total ('A'+ 'B'+ 'C'+ 'D')	118.99	

* Previously this was treated as loan to the State Government to be passed on to the displaced persons.

	B/F	118.99
E.	<u>Relief</u>	61.00
	Grand Total	<u>179.99</u>
	or say	Rs. 180.00** crores

**Including the funds allotted by the
Department of Social Welfare,
Government of India

CONCLUSION

36. As will appear from the foregoing paragraphs various measures were taken by Government to rehabilitate the old migrants. The greatest hurdle in the way of rehabilitation in West Bengal has been the acute scarcity of land. The pressure of population in the State was already very high, and therefore, the scope of absorption of millions of additional people was extremely limited. On the other hand, the old migrants showed a strong disinclination to move out of West Bengal. Used to plenty of water and fertile soil they found it difficult to adjust themselves to totally different conditions and environments that obtained in places outside West Bengal.

37. It has to be noted that about 32 lakhs of old migrants had to be settled in an over-populated State, and this seriously taxed its economic and administrative resources. In addition about 6-7 lakhs of new migrants settled in the State despite the policy of not rehabilitating new migrants in West Bengal. The new migrants have not been given any relief and rehabilitation facilities. However, amenities in the field of

education and industrial training have since been provided to them on the recommendations of the Committee of Review as indicated in para 33.

CHAPTER III

REHABILITATION PROBLEMS NEEDING ATTENTION

The Working Group have taken into consideration the measures of rehabilitation that have been taken so far for the displaced persons from former East Pakistan who stayed on in West Bengal and these have been summarised in the previous chapter. The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal which worked upto 30th June, 1974, had submitted a number of reports of which some have also to be considered. These are as follows:-

- (1) Report on Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Displaced Persons through Poultry Schemes in West Bengal.
- (2) Report on Medical Facilities for New Migrants from East Pakistan in West Bengal.
- (3) Report on Establishment of Industrial Estates in West Bengal for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan.
- (4) Report on Development of Fisheries for Rehabilitation of Old Migrants Families in West Bengal.
- (5) Report on Development of Herobhanga Scheme No.II in Sundarban Area in West Bengal for Settlement of Displaced Persons from erstwhile East Pakistan.
- (6) Report on Economic Development of Barujibi Colonies in West Bengal.
- (7) Report on Sericulture Scheme Providing Self-Employment to the Partially Rehabilitated Displaced Families settled in West Bengal.
- (8) Report on Rehabilitation Loans to the Displaced Persons from erstwhile East Pakistan.

(9) Report on Development of Colonies of Displaced Persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in West Bengal.

As stated earlier, the entire problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal came up for review in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission at the time of formulation of the 5th Five-Year Plan of the Department of Rehabilitation. A view was taken that once the displaced persons were given right and title over the lands allotted to them as a rehabilitation measure, they should be treated as having merged with the mainstream of life of the State. In case any funds over and above the sum of Rs. 6 crores agreed to by the Planning Commission were needed for rehabilitation schemes in West Bengal, the relevant schemes should be integrated with the State Plan.

2. The Working Group feel that at this late stage, the schemes recommended by the Committee of Review to achieve rehabilitation through poultry, fisheries, industrial estates, sericulture etc. need not be taken into consideration exclusively for the benefit of displaced persons for they have, by and large, merged with the mainstream of the general population of the State. Such schemes are intended to generate employment potential and should appropriately be included in the State Plan to cater to the welfare of both migrant and non-migrant population of the State.

3. As regards medical facilities, the Working Group appreciate that such facilities existing in the State for the normal population have been lowered to some extent due to the influx of new

migrants from former East Pakistan and that the State Government should be assisted to restore them at the appropriate level. The Working Group have made their recommendation in this regard in a separate chapter.

4. So far as the development of Herobhanga II is concerned, the Working Group are of the view that the development of this area should form an integral part of the development of Sunderban area as a whole which is a much bigger question and should be taken up separately by the State Government with the Planning Commission.

5. Regarding Barujibi families (Pan cultivators), it is common knowledge that many of these families have left their traditional occupation and have become either small or marginal farmers or agricultural labour etc. The schemes of SFDA/MPAL recommended by the Working Group should cover their cases also.

6. On the question of grant of rehabilitation loans, the view of the Working Group is that direct loan assistance to some old migrants who are not living in Camps and Homes would hardly be called for at this late stage.

7. The Working Group agree that the colonies whether set up by the Government or by the migrants themselves need urgent development on sound lines and in a systematic manner. They have dealt with this problem at some length in a separate chapter.

8. It will thus be seen that the Working Group have taken into consideration the recommendations contained in all the reports of the

Committee of Review so far as they relate to rehabilitation of migrants. In addition to the Committee of Review, the Working Group have also taken into account the Master Plan submitted by the State Government for the residual problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal before the formulation of 5th Plan. They have also considered the views of the displaced persons given in writing or orally on the residual problem and the measures needed to deal with it.

9. Since 1955, no statistical survey has been carried out of the rehabilitation measures and of the residual problems. It is, therefore, difficult to differentiate the general economic condition of the migrants as a category from the economic condition of other population in the same area or class. The Working Group have, therefore, had to depend on the data and analysis made available by the State Government and the Department of Rehabilitation of the Government of India for assessment of the main problems which still need urgent attention.

Assistance to urban refugees

10. In so far as the migrants in urban areas are concerned, the Working Group consider that in addition to the rehabilitation programmes already carried out, attention should be given to the following:-

- (i) Conferment of right and title to homestead plots;
- (ii) Development of the colonies and improvement of the living conditions and environment;

/suffer from
-lack of civic
amenities

11. The first step will augment their resources by taking, if necessary, assistance from financing institutions. The second step will remove one of the long-standing grievances of the migrants. There is no denying that the progress of development of the colonies has been tardy. Consequently most of the colonies, / which has resulted in the creation of almost slum conditions in many areas.

12. Already Government of India have conferred right and title in the approved squatters' colonies, i.e., those which were set up upto December, 1950 as well as in Government-sponsored colonies. There has also been a decision that these colonies should be developed to a certain level so as to improve the living conditions and environments. This generally covers drainage, access roads, culverts and water supply. The provision of these facilities in the approved squatters' colonies, or in the Government-sponsored colonies has not been made at the speed which was called for. It is, therefore, necessary that this pace should be accelerated if the conditions are not to deteriorate further. Detailed proposals are made later regarding the acceleration of the programme of development of these colonies.

13. The Squatters' colonies set up by migrants after 31st December, 1950 were not regularised although such squatters' colonies set up before that date were regularised. The question of regularisation of the squatters' colonies set up after 1950 has long been agitating the minds of the settlers. The Working Group feel that the time has now come when these colonies should also be regularised. It is urgently necessary that all squatters' colonies which sprang up after 1950 should be regularised and developed at par with the colonies set up prior to 1951 for today it would be difficult to maintain this distinction. This recommendation would mean conferment of right and title to lands in the post-1950 squatters' colonies as well as the development of these colonies and improvement of the living conditions and environment to the same level as that of the colonies set up upto 1950. Detailed proposals in this behalf are made later.

14. Besides the Government-sponsored and the squatters' colonies, there is another type of refugee colonies that grew haphazardly almost all over West Bengal. These are known as private colonies. These were set up by the displaced persons themselves with or without any Government assistance. The number of such colonies, according to the latest information of the State Government, is 750. Out of these, 299 colonies consist of 50 or more families. The Working Group feel that these 299 private colonies too should be developed at Government cost, for the conditions of these colonies are equally unsatisfactory and to develop

them at their own cost is beyond the capacity of the settlers.

Assistance to rural refugees

15. In the rural areas, the aim should be to rehabilitate those families who do not have viable sources of livelihood as, for instance, the marginal and small farmers and landless agriculturists. It is recommended by the Working Group that such families should be brought under the schemes of SFDA/MFAL which are Central Schemes already introduced by the State Government for helping these classes to improve their economic conditions. In this connection conferment of right and title to agricultural lands in occupation of refugee cultivators is recommended in all cases.

OTHER MEASURES

16. The Working Group have also recommended some other measures. The type loans that were advanced to the old migrant families have been largely remitted. The Working Group have suggested that the residual type loans may also be remitted. Another measure recommended by the Working Group relates to provision of additional medical facilities.

CHAPTER IV

SCHEMES FOR SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR REFUGEE- CONCENTRATED AREAS IN WEST BENGAL

Although 1.36 lakh agriculturist migrant families have received Government assistance in various forms, a substantial number of such families could not be given adequate agricultural lands. Whatever land has been given did not constitute economic holdings in most of the cases, neither did they have irrigation facilities. The question before the Working Group is how to help the large number of agriculturist families from among the migrants who do not have a viable living from their holdings and are in many cases not able to make the holding viable even with the optimum development of their lands through irrigation and other means. In this connection, the Working Group have noted that the Central Scheme of helping small farmers and marginal farmers in blocks of 50,000 families or so through an agency presided over by the Collector and provided with cooperative credit and other concessions is already working and could be extended by constituting such units in areas where the agriculturist migrant families are concentrated.

2. Two schemes - "Small Farmers Development Agency" and "Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency" - were introduced in the 4th Plan for generating employment and additional income in rural areas. They have been designed, in fulfilment of the policy of social justice, to reach the benefits of economic

development to the numerically strong but economically weak sections in rural areas. These two schemes have been combined together in the Fifth Plan and are known as only SFDA. These schemes are based on extensive studies which go to show that the benefits of the post-independence development have not percolated to the lowest stratum of the society. The studies have also shown that the small farmers do not lack enthusiasm for adopting modern agricultural techniques which increase their productive capacity. It has been found that it is organised services and supplies, rather than technological backwardness, that puts the most serious limitation. The main problem of the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is the absence of opportunities for diversification of their occupations as also for whole-time employment. Under these schemes, these problems would be tackled through special agencies set up for the purpose. Each SFD Agency is expected to cover 50,000 small farmers and each MFALD Agency 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These are Central Sector Schemes for which budget provision is made by the Government of India, but they are implemented through the Agriculture or Development Departments of the State Governments.

3. For the purpose of these schemes, a small farmer has been taken to be one who has land-holdings measuring between 1 and 3 hectares (between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres). The land holding limit is with reference to the operational holding. The upper limit is normally with reference to

unirrigated land. A marginal farmer is one whose landholding is lower than that of a small farmer. Generally the ceiling of one hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) of irrigated land has been adopted for this purpose. Of course, marginal variations in these limitations are allowed with reference to local conditions. An agricultural labourer is one who has a homestead but no land to cultivate and derives more than 50% of his wage-income from his working in other fields.

4. The Agency is a corporate body registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Collector of a district is the Chairman of the Agency. Its members include the district-level officers of various developmental departments, representatives of co-operative institutions and two non-officials preferably from among the participating farmers. In a district the Agency has a nucleus staff consisting of one Project Officer and three Assistant Project Officers to look after the programmes in the district. The Project Officer is drawn from the administrative or developmental or technical cadre of the State Government. The Assistant Project Officers generally come from the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation Departments. At the State level a Co-ordination Committee has been constituted in each State normally with the Agriculture Commissioner or Development Commissioner or Chief Secretary as Chairman. Heads of Departments and officers concerned with various developmental activities of the State are members of the Committee. The function of this Committee is to co-ordinate the programmes of the Agency with those functioning under the normal State Plans.

5. The Agency has primarily to function as the co-ordinator between the participating agriculturists, credit institutions, development departments and extension agencies. It starts from identifying the participants according to the definition of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and draws up suitable programmes for improved agriculture and subsidiary occupations including off-season employment. The programme for improved agriculture includes land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, demonstration and introduction of new/improved varieties of crops and suitable cropping pattern. The programme for subsidiary occupation includes dairy, poultry, piggery, sheep and goat rearing as also fishery. The Agency has to adopt a package programme for selected areas, help the participants obtain credit from financing institutions under this programme and get the programmes implemented through extension agencies.

and

6. The Agency renders assistance to individual participants and institutions in pursuance of the programmes drawn up for a particular area. As for instance, in an SF area the participants can get subsidies upto 25% of the investment costs for minor irrigation, land improvement, soil conservation, animal husbandry etc. In an MFAL area, the subsidy is upto 33 1/3%. These subsidies are not given in cash to individual participants. They are either released to the financing institutions which advance the entire loan or

to the suppliers. Training of the selected participants in improved technology and scientific practice both in agriculture and subsidiary occupations is also included in the programme of the Agency.

7. Where a community of farmers undertakes works of minor irrigation which would benefit crops of small and marginal farmers, the Agency can subsidise the cost upto 50%. Similarly, a Panchayat or a Co-operative which would purchase tractors, power tillers etc. for rendering custom services to the small and marginal farmers at concessional rates is also eligible for 50% subsidy on the capital cost upto Rs. 2 lakhs per Agency. It can also give grants towards capital cost of setting up in its area structural facilities like godowns, chilling plants, feed mixing units by co-operatives.

8. The Co-operatives are expected to play a major role in this programme because units of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are small and so joint endeavours would yield better economic returns. The Agency therefore subsidises the cost of additional staff and field supervisors appointed by a Co-operative for implementation of this programme.

9. The Agency does not normally give credit nor does it advance loans. However, to encourage farmers and labourers to obtain credit from co-operatives, interest-free loans for purchase

of shares upto Rs. 40 in primary societies are given by the Agency. Similarly medium-term loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs are given by the Agency to the District Central Co-operative Bank in the Project area to cushion its overdues. The Agency also provides a risk fund to cooperatives to encourage them to lend larger amounts to the identified small farmers.

10. To encourage marketing in the co-operative system, the Agency provides 2% rebate on interest on agricultural produce marketed through a co-operative. It also gives grants upto Rs. 1 lakh per market for 8 regulated markets in the project area for developing market^{ing} facilities in that area.

11. Credit for the participants is obtained from the co-operative banks operating in the area as also the commercial banks which are persuaded to open additional branches in the project area.

12. The working results of these schemes implemented during the past few years all over India show that the small and marginal farmers have in many cases derived the benefits of minor irrigation and improved cropping patterns as also additional income from subsidiary occupations.

13. Infra-structural facilities like chilling plants and dairy units which have made contributions to the development of the project area have also been set up. Roads have been constructed for connecting villages with marketing centres. As a result of these schemes, several relaxations

in the normal rules applied by the co-operatives have been permitted. Loans for subsidiary occupations are now available even without mortgaging lands. Commercial banks are also taking increasing interest in providing agricultural credit under this scheme.

14. On an All-India basis, against the number of identified participants, the SFD agencies have covered about 25% under improved agriculture and about 12% under other programmes. The corresponding figures for the MFAL programmes are 20% and 13%. The performance has been considerably uneven from area to area and between projects in the same State. In most areas the programmes are reported to be picking up.

Programme in West Bengal

15. Although this scheme was introduced in West Bengal during the year 1970-71, its effective implementation started in 1971-72 as in most other parts of the country. While SFD programmes cover the districts of Darjeeling, Hooghly and West Dinajpore, the MFAL programme has been introduced in the districts of Bankura and Purulia. A small farmer has been defined as one possessing land upto 5 acres. A farmer having land-holding upto 2.5 acres only is termed as a marginal farmer. Those whose off-farm income exceeds Rs. 200 p.m. are excluded from the scope of the scheme.

16. Over 60% of about 1.57 lakh small and marginal farmers so far identified have already been assisted with short-term loans of about Rs. 156 lakhs from different co-operative and commercial banks.

17. Employment has been provided to the landless labourers, particularly in the districts of Darjeeling, Bankura and Purulia, through the Rural Works Programme, such as construction of jore bunds, re-excavation of tanks, construction of roads etc. the value of which comes to about Rs. 22 lakhs.

18. As indicated earlier the programme for small farmers and marginal farmers will be continued in the Fifth Plan in composite projects. West Bengal has been allotted nine such projects. The State Government has already obtained the clearance of Government of India for bringing under this programme four more districts, namely, Cooch Behar, Maldah, Murshidabad and Nudia. Two more districts, namely, 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri, are also proposed to be covered by this scheme after 1975-76 when the projects in Purulia and Bankura will merge with the Drought Area/Command Area Programme. Thus during the 5th Plan period about 75% of the districts will have been covered in part or in full.

19. The State Government has decided to set up three Command Area Development Authorities for development of command areas of the three major river valley projects, namely, Kangsabati, Mayurakhshi and Damodar covering portions of the districts of Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Murshidabad and Birbhum. The small and marginal farmers within these command areas will be assisted on the SFDA pattern in order to make their farms viable. Similar assistance will be available to small and marginal farmers in the projects for Drought Areas in Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore.

20. All programmes will continue for the entire Fifth Plan period. Four new SFDA's have been registered for the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Maldah and Cooch Behar. The new SFDA's for the districts of 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri will be set up in April 1976. For the registered SFDA's the Project Officers have been selected and the work of preparation of the project reports will be taken up by them as soon as they join. Identification of the farmers will also start simultaneously on a compact area basis. It is not intended to start implementation of all the schemes at a time throughout a district. It will proceed on a compact area basis.

21. Government of India's grant for each Agency will be about Rs. 1.50 crores for 50,000 small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for the programme period.

Scheme for Refugees

22. This scheme can be extended to the refugee agriculturists who came within the definition of small farmers and marginal farmers or agricultural labourers. For obtaining long term loans they must have right and title to the agricultural lands in their possession. Fortunately, the implementation of the scheme of conferment of right and title to homestead and agricultural lands on refugees in West Bengal has already got off to a good start. It is expected that the conferment of legal ownership of the lands upon the refugee agriculturists will be completed within a year. But it is reported that the benefits of the SFDA scheme are now being extended to the agriculturists among the normal population, who have no legal right to the lands they cultivate, on the strength of certificates issued by the District authorities to the effect that the cultivators would acquire right and title to the lands under their plough in due course under the land reforms laws. Hence there will be no difficulty in extending the benefits of the scheme to the refugee cultivators even if the conferment of right and title to their lands is delayed.

23. The refugee agricultural colonies may be broadly divided into the following three categories:-

- (a) those which are in the districts where the schemes of SFDA/MFAL or programme for small farmers in Drought Area Project or Command Area Project is in operation throughout the District;
- (b) those which are in the districts where the scheme is in operation only in parts of the district;
- (c) those which are in the districts where the scheme is not in operation at all.

24. There will be about 3 lakhs of the MFAL refugee families consisting of 15.21 lakh persons in West Bengal (Appendix VI). The district-wise break-up of these families is as follows :-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of the District</u>	<u>Refugee farmers (families in lakhs)</u>
1.	Nadia	1.18
2.	24-Parganas	0.58
3.	Cooch Behar	0.42
4.	West Dinajpur	0.22
5.	Jalpaiguri	0.18
6.	Malda	0.15
7.	Murshidabad	0.10
8.	Burdwan	0.09
9.	Midnapore	0.04
10.	Hooghly	0.03
11.	Birbhum	0.02
12.	Darjeeling	0.02
13.	Bankura	0.005
14.	Howrah	0.005
		<hr/>
		3.04

Of them, about 1.10 lakhs are in Government-sponsored agricultural colonies as listed in Appendix VII. As stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the SFDA/MFAL Scheme or Drought Area Programme or Command Area Programme are in operation in all the above districts except Howrah.

25. In Nadia, 24-Parganas and Cooch Behar, the number of families is very large to be looked after. The SFDA Scheme already in operation in each of these districts normally cater to the needs of about 50,000 families. We will, therefore, have to provide additional resources to cover the large number of refugee families settled in these three districts. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 3 crores at the rate of Rs. 1 crore in each district for the remaining three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan may be provided. But the actual allocation to each district will depend upon the size of the problem and progress of implementation. Nadia district where the refugee population is more than the normal population should have two units of this scheme. This would necessitate provision of an additional amount of Rs. 1 crore.

26. The refugee population in the districts of West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Murshidabad and Burdwan is not very large and as such they may take the ~~advantage of the existing~~ SFDA.

Schemes already in operation in these districts. However, as the scheme in each district covers only about 50,000 families and the average number of refugee families in each of these districts is about 15,000 families, some additional resources may be required to cover these refugee small farmers. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2 crores may be provided for the remaining three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

27. The refugee population in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Birbhum, Darjeeling and Bankura are very small and does not justify grant of any additional financial assistance and they may take advantage of the existing SFDA scheme already in operation in these districts.

28. In the district of Howrah, where about 500 refugee small farmers have settled, no SFDA Scheme has been introduced. Here the district authority may formulate scheme on the lines of SFDA to cover these 500 families.

29. The total financial implication of the schemes will, therefore, be about Rs. 6 crores during the 5th Plan period. These amounts should be made available to the Agencies/Authorities in addition to the Central Sector allocation for the SFDA/DPIF Programme. The SFDA Agencies/Authorities will be primarily responsible for the operation of the schemes in these districts, where additional financial assistance has been recommended. However, to safeguard the interests of the refugee farmers,

the District Rehabilitation Officers concerned of the State Government may be associated in the management of the SFDA Agencies/Authorities. The District Rehabilitation Officer will sponsor the cases of the refugee farmers and maintain progress reports to ensure that the additional funds placed at the disposal of the SFDA Agencies/Authorities are properly utilised for the benefit of the refugee small farmers.

30. We expect that vigorous efforts will be made by all concerned to identify as many small and marginal farmers as possible in the remaining three years and bring them up in the mainstream of economic development. The problems of small farmers in general and of the refugee farmers in particular are, however, likely to overflow in the next Plan period and adequate arrangements will have to be made for the residuary problems.

....

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF REFUGEE COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL

The development of colonies is an important aspect of rehabilitation to which serious and sustained attention has to be paid. So far, development works were confined to Government-sponsored colonies and such Squatters' colonies as came into existence by 1950. The Working Group feel that the basic requirements of civic amenities should at this stage be made available to colonies of displaced persons, whether set up by the Government or through private efforts and that no distinction need now be made between squatters' colonies set up by 1950 and those set up thereafter in this regard. At present about 2,11,500 families of displaced persons are living in 1570 colonies set up in West Bengal either by the State Government or by displaced persons themselves. The category-wise break-up of these colonies is as follows :-

<u>Category of colonies</u>	<u>No. of colonies</u>	<u>No. of families living</u>
(a) Government-sponsored	496*	95,000
(b) Pre-1951 squatters'	149	30,000
(c) Post-1950 squatters'	175	25,623
(d) Private	750	70,830
	<u>1,570</u>	<u>2,11,453</u>

*Excluding 32 Government-sponsored agricultural schemes (colonies) having no homestead plots (Appendix VIII).

2. At the time the colonies were set up by the Government of West Bengal, only initial development, i.e., clearance of jungles, levelling of land, "dagbelling" and provision of water supply, was carried out. Subsequently the State Government took up the question of development works required for each colony. With a view to providing a uniform standard of development, the State Government appointed in January, 1955, a Development Committee which prescribed the standard of development of Government-sponsored and squatters' colonies in urban areas and Government-sponsored colonies of non-agriculturists in rural areas. The Government of India generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee. Since 1957 development works have been going on in accordance with the pattern laid down by the said Committee. Upto the end of March 1966, the Government of India sanctioned schemes for the development of 259 colonies. From April 1966 powers of sanction were delegated to the Government of West Bengal.

3. By the end of the 4th Five-Year Plan, the Government of West Bengal had completed development works in only 102 Government-sponsored and 9 squatters' colonies (Appendices IX and X). Thus the total number of colonies in West Bengal which have remained undeveloped is 1459. The Working Group in the previous chapter have recommended inter alia development of those private colonies which have a population of 50 or more families. This is because it was

felt that the development of private colonies of less than 50 families posed no immediate problem and that it should be possible for the local authorities to provide necessary civic amenities in those colonies/ ^{numbering 451} in due course as part of the general development of the areas in which these colonies are located. Of the 750 private colonies, 299 colonies have 50 or more families as residents. Thus the total number of colonies yet to be developed comes to 1008, the category-wise break-up of which is given below :-

<u>Category of colonies</u>	<u>No. of colonies</u>	<u>No. of plots</u>
(a) Government-sponsored	394	69,804
(b) Squatters' colonies set up upto 1950	140	27,082
(c) Squatters' colonies set up after 1950	175	15,623
(d) Private colonies having 50 or more families	299	57,760
	<u>1,008</u>	<u>1,70,269</u>

4. These colonies are spread over in both urban and rural areas. Again, some colonies are located within the Calcutta Metropolitan District and some ~~outside~~ it. A table showing the location of 1008

colonies which are yet to be developed is given below :-

Category of colonies	Within CMD		Outside CMD		Total
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
(a) Government-sponsored	145 (29,092)	19 (3,351)	59 (15,326)	171 (22,035)	394 (69,804)
(b) Squatters' colonies set up upto 1950	140 (27,082)	-	-	-	140 (27,082)
(c) Squatters' colonies set up after 1950	128 (10,413)	-	32 (3,497)	15 (1,713)	175 (15,623)
(d) Private	79 (12,374)	-	29 (5,373)	191 (40,013)	299 (57,760)
	492 (78,961)	19 (3,351)	120 (24,196)	377 (63,761)	1008 (170,269)

- Note : (1) The figures within brackets indicate number of plots.
- (2) Lists of location-wise Government-sponsored colonies are given at Appendices XI to XIV.
- (3) List of location-wise squatters' colonies set up by 1950 is given at Appendix XV.
- (4) Lists of location-wise squatters' colonies set up after 1950 are given at Appendices XVI to XVIII.
- (5) Lists of location-wise private colonies are given at Appendices XIX to XXI.

Colonies within Calcutta
Metropolitan District

5. The above table shows that there are 492 urban and 19 rural undeveloped colonies having 78,961 and 3,351 plots respectively within the Calcutta Metropolitan District. Taking an average of 6.5 persons per family; the total population in these colonies comes to 5.35 lakh persons. Of these, 5.13 lakhs are in Government-sponsored, squatters' and private colonies in urban areas. There are 22,000 persons in Government-sponsored colonies in rural areas.

6. The Working Group recommend that the CMDA should undertake general development of all the colonies falling within its jurisdiction. The pattern of development works in these colonies will be somewhat different from that laid down by the State Development Committee of 1955 because the CMDA has its own pattern and norms which will be applied to the development of colonies within its jurisdiction.

7. As estimated in the preceding paragraph 5, there is a population of 5.13 lakh persons in the Government-sponsored, squatters' and private colonies in urban areas within the CMD. The services to be provided in this area consist of the following :-

- (i) Water supply at 20 g.p.c.d.
- (ii) Conversion of service latrines
- (iii) Drainage
- (iv) Roads, streets, pathways etc.

The cost of these services has been estimated at Rs. 4560/- per plot, the financial implication of which will be Rs. 36.01 crores. In addition, rural colonies with a population of 22,000 persons would require services at a lesser cost of Rs. 2600/- per plot involving a cost of about Rs. 87 lakhs. Thus the total cost of development of colonies within the Calcutta Metropolitan District will come to Rs. 36.88 crores.

Colonies outside Calcutta
Metropolitan District

8. There are a number of colonies outside the Calcutta Metropolitan District, both in urban and rural areas, as indicated in the table at para 4 above. The total number of plots in colonies outside CMD is about 24,196 in urban colonies and 63,761 in rural colonies.

9. The preparation of the lay-out plans and the plan for the integrated development of the colonies should, the Working Group feel, be entrusted to a single agency so that it provides the expertise on uniform basis all over the State. The same agency should be responsible for both the preparation of the layout plans and the execution of the development works ensuring that a uniform and high standard is maintained in the planning and development of these colonies. This could be ensured by entrusting the task to the C.M.D.A. in C.M.D. As regards the colonies outside C.M.D., the State Government may be requested to entrust the

preparation of the plans and supervision over the development works to a centralised agency or cell to be set up at the headquarters of the State Government and for this purpose utilise the services of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation. The District Magistrate concerned should be associated with the local supervision of the work. This agency should prepare the plans and ensure that works are executed in accordance with the plans and estimates, and issue final clearance certificates that the works have been executed in accordance with the plans and estimates before the final payments are authorised by the District Magistrates.

10. While necessary facilities should be provided to the colonies in urban areas, it should be borne in mind that the development is not out of tune with the facilities provided to the normal citizens through various development works like slum clearance etc. In rural areas the problem was that unless there was a general plan of drainage and flood protection on a macro basis, provision of such facilities in a few colonies may not prove durable. The rural colonies must be assured of regular supply of drinking water and all-weather access to the colonies.

11. A Study Team comprising Deputy Director (Planning) of CMDA and Executive Engineer and Director of Implementation of the Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Department of the Government of West Bengal was constituted to work out an ^{estimate} of the

cost of development of refugee colonies outside C.M.D. The Study Team is of the opinion that financial outlay should be provided for the development of urban and rural colonies outside C.M.D. at the following rates:-

i) Urban area	Rs. 2,700/- per plot
ii) Rural area	Rs. 1,400/- per plot

The above estimates are based on the rates laid down in the current P.W.D. Schedule for 1975-76. Detailed break-up of the cost of development as worked out by the Study Team may be seen in Appendix XXII(a). The Study Team have added that the above rates may be raised by 10% every year if the present rising trend of the cost of material and labour continued. On the basis of the rates recommended by the Study Team, the development cost of 120 urban colonies (24,196 plots) and 377 rural colonies (63,761 plots) outside C.M.D. would work out to Rs. 15.46 crores. The corresponding break-up of the cost of development of colonies within C.M.D. is given in Appendix XXII(b).

12. A rough estimate of the cost of development of the yet to-be-developed refugee colonies all over West Bengal is given at Appendix XXIII. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 52.34 crores, of which Rs. 12.73 crores is likely to be spent during the remaining part of the Fifth Plan period.

13. Many of these colonies are situated in or near certain municipal towns. Apart from these colonies, there has been a very large

influx of refugee population in about 16 towns mentioned below :-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Jalpaiguri | (9) Santipur |
| (2) Cooch Behar | (10) Kalna |
| (3) Raiganj | (11) Ranaghat |
| (4) Malda | (12) Chakdaha |
| (5) Katwa | (13) Bongaon |
| (6) Nabadwip | (14) Habra |
| (7) Krishnanagar | (15) Barasat |
| (8) Taherpur | (16) Barrackpore |

14. The Working Group have considered the question regarding the improvement of the civic municipal amenities in these towns and it has been stated that these need urgent attention because of the large and rapid increase in population. The State Government have prepared or are preparing plans for the overall improvement of the civic facilities in these towns. When these plans are prepared, a special consideration should be given to the financing of these programmes, indicating the extent of financial assistance to be provided by the Centre as a rehabilitation measure in proportion to the refugee population of these towns. This matter should be given due attention. In the meanwhile, certain essential links of roads, drainage and water supply from the colonies in and around these towns to the existing facilities may also be necessary and can be provided on merit.

Maintenance of Development Works

15. The problem of maintenance of the development works recommended by the Working Group for the residential colonies of the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan is one of crucial importance. Unless adequate arrangements are made, both institutional and financial, for the maintenance and upkeep of these developmental works, these may deteriorate, particularly in the climatic conditions of West Bengal. These maintenance works should be carried out both before and after the monsoon each year.

16. Normally, maintenance is the function of the State Government and this should be so in the case of development works in these colonies also. A plea has been made that provision does not exist in the State for the development of these works. It is clear that whether the money is found from the State budget or provided by the Centre, adequate financial provision has to be made. The C.M.D.A. have worked out the maintenance cost of these areas which constitute about half the total number of residential plots involved. Estimates have been prepared by the State PWD in respect of the colonies outside the C.M.D.A. limits. These estimates show that taking into account the pace of the construction programme, the amounts worked out are of the order of Rs. 0.212 crores and Rs. 0.263 crores respectively over the period of Fifth Plan. The Working Group recommend that these amounts should be provided for the proper maintenance of these developmental works.

17. As regards the institutional arrangements, it has been urged that these arrangements already exist in the case of C.M.D.A. colonies as the C.M.D.A. is fully competent to carry out these works. In respect of the colonies outside the C.M.D.A. limits, however, the State Government may be requested to make specific arrangements and to channel the funds through these arrangements which should provide for both the preparation of the maintenance estimates as well as for the certification of their proper execution by technical and administrative authorities at the proper levels.

CHAPTER VI

CONFIRMATION OF RIGHT AND TITLE TO LAND ON DISPLACED PERSONS IN WEST BENGAL

The Government of India conferred the right and title to the land in the Government-sponsored colonies and approved squatters' colonies (which were set up by displaced persons by 31st December, 1950), both in urban and rural areas. This covers 1.25 lakh families. This land was not only for house-hold plots but also for agricultural holdings in rural areas. The conferment of ownership title in case of plots (on lease-hold basis) in urban areas at present covers only the Government-sponsored colonies and approved squatters' colonies. We have recommended that the development costs in these colonies should be borne by the Government for basic amenities like roads, culverts, drainage and water supply.

2. Out of the squatters' colonies set up by the migrants all over West Bengal, only 149 were approved by the Government for regularisation and conferment of right and title to the plots. The Working Group feel that time has now come when there should be no distinction between the squatters' colonies set up by 1950 and those set up upto 16th December, 1971 in the matter of regularisation of the colonies and their development.

3. For the squatters' colonies set up after 1950, the Working Group recommend the conferment of right and title to the household plots on the previous basis, viz., freehold in rural areas and leasehold in urban areas. The Working Group have considered the question of acquisition of land in these post-1950 squatters' colonies. The position regarding the ownership of this land and the right of the squatters is not clear. Moreover, with the passing of the law placing ceiling on urban land, the question will have to be examined in the light of this law, since most of these squatters' colonies, if not all, are situated in the Metropolitan area of Calcutta. In fact, the State Government will have to reconsider the policy regarding acquisition of lands under the other colonies where this is under consideration in the light of this new law. The Working Group have, therefore, left the matter over for examination and consideration later and made no provision for the cost of acquisition of land on which these squatters' colonies are situated.

4. At present no data was available in regard to the number of squatters' colonies on land belonging to the various Government Departments and the Public Undertakings. The Working Group would recommend that if, for reasons of public interest, it was not possible to allow the squatters to remain on such land, they should not be evicted till the State Government or the Department concerned was in a position to provide them alternative accommodation. As a corollary, the question of development of such squatters' colonies would not arise for the present. This matter will need urgent attention of the State Government.

5. As regards the private colonies, the lands have already been purchased and paid for and the settlers already own right and title to the lands.

C H A P T E R - VII

REMISSION OF 'TYPE LOANS'

For the rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) loans known as 'Type Loans' were given to them for resettlement in agriculture, trade, business etc. Consequent on requests received from some State Governments, a decision was taken in 1964 by the Government of India that a portion of the loans advanced to the said displaced persons for their rehabilitation should be remitted.

2. The orders for the remission of loans advanced to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan upto 31st March, 1964 were issued by the Government of India on 21st May, 1964 with the following conditions:-

- (a) Loans will be remitted upto the extent of Rs.1000/- in each case;
- (b) If, after the remission at (a) above, there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs.2000/- will also be remitted; and
- (c) No interest will be charged on the amounts remitted.

3. The remission orders were applicable to the following types of loans:-

- (i) Rural house building loans.
- (ii) Rural homestead land purchase loans.
- (iii) Rural small trade loans.
- (iv) Agricultural/Horticultural/Barujibi loans.
- (v) Agricultural land purchase loans.
- (vi) Urban house building loans (Non-contributory).
- (vii) Urban homestead land purchase loans.
- (viii) Urban small trade loans.

4. The remission orders were, however, not applicable to the following categories of loans:-

- (i) Contributory house building loans.
- (ii) Professional loans granted by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and Tripura Administration.
- (iii) Loans advanced on the recommendation of the Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board in West Bengal;
- (iv) Loans advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.
- (v) Loans granted to displaced families in Dandakaranya.
- (vi) Loans granted to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan after the 31st March, 1964.
- (vii) Loans given to persons migrating from erstwhile East Pakistan after 31st December, 1963.

N.B. Apart from direct loans, cost of acquisition and development of the land allotted to the displaced persons was also treated as a loan.

5. Loans amounting to Rs.82.03 crores were advanced to the various State Governments upto 31.3.1964 for the rehabilitation of 'Old' migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan. Of these loans, the remissible category known as "type" loans amounted to Rs. 38.38 crores in West Bengal and about Rs.22 crores in other States. In terms of the remission orders issued in 1964, it was estimated that an amount of Rs. 33 crores would be remissible as

under:-

West Bengal - Rs. 20 crores
Other States - Rs. 13 crores

The balance amount of "type" loans which was not covered by the remission orders was, therefore, as follows:

West Bengal - Rs. 18.38 crores
Other States - Rs. 9.00 crores

6. It was hoped that the migrants would be able to repay the amount mentioned above. However, the amount of loan so far actually repaid against all kinds of loans, including the non-remissible categories, is of the order of Rs. 2.33 crores. The steps taken by the State Governments for recovery of the outstanding loans through certificate proceedings have not yielded any tangible results. It has been the policy of the Central Government not to adopt avoidable coercive measures in the matter of recovery of outstanding loans which may render the loanees destitute again. Instructions were issued to the State Governments in this behalf in respect of displaced persons from former East Pakistan on 13th April, 1970.

7. The Committee of Review in a report submitted to the Government of India in April, 1973, recommended that the outstanding 'type loans' (i.e. loans of the remissible category) should be remitted altogether for the following reasons:-

- (i) On account of unrealistic and insufficient scales of loans, their distribution in a piece-meal manner, and faulty planning and implementation of rehabilitation schemes, the 'type loans' failed to achieve

the objective of economic rehabilitation of refugees. The bulk of the 'type loans' were diverted towards maintenance expenditure.

- (ii) The loans advanced were inadequate for the purpose and have not led to satisfactory rehabilitation as would have enabled the loanees to have the capacity to repay them. This is further confirmed by the fact that hardly anything has been realised out of these loans. Application of coercive methods for realising the loans would render them destitutes once again and such a step would be injudicious, inhuman and create a serious law and order problem for the State.
- (iii) Unlike the refugees from West Pakistan who were given compensation, the refugees in the Eastern region have not been given compensation for the properties left behind by them in erstwhile East Pakistan. The remission of loans would to some extent make up for this difference.
- (iv) The Remission Scheme of 1964 sought to relieve the refugees from their loan burden only partially. The assets, however, small, created out of these loans are still not owned by the refugees and, as such, they are unable to raise loans from the normal financial institutions for their economic betterment.
- (v) 'Type loans' were given about 1½ to 2 decades ago and for all practical purposes these have become bad debts. Remission of these would amount to merely writing off of bad debts, which would help in the moral rehabilitation of the refugees.
- (vi) The Government have already announced a scheme for grant of free house sites to landless workers in rural areas. The plight of the refugees is worse

than that of the landless workers. It will be in conformity with this scheme to remit the 'type loans' and allow the refugees to have ownership right to their house sites/houses.

8. The West Bengal Government had stated that the remission of loan of Rs. 1000/- had generally been adjusted against House Building and Small Trade loans and as such the loan remission scheme of 1964 had not been able to confer right and title to lands. The Department of Rehabilitation felt that it was desirable to give the refugees right and title to land, homestead and agricultural, without any further delay. It was, therefore, decided in February, 1974 that remission orders issued in 1964 in respect of the remissible categories of loans be liberalised as follows:-

Loan remission order
of May, 1964

Liberalised Loan Remission
order of February, 1974

(a) loans advanced to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan may be remitted to the extent of Rs.1000/- in each case.

(a) loans advanced to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan may be remitted to the extent of Rs.2000/- in each case.

(b) If, after the remission at (a) above, there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs.2000/- may also be remitted.

(b) If, after the remission at (a) above, there is any balance left, the amount in excess of Rs.1000/- may also be remitted.

9. It was also decided that the benefit of the proposed enhanced concession might not be extended to displaced persons who were given loans for

purchase of land in urban areas, in view of the fact that they have free-hold title to the land and there has been considerable appreciation in the value of such land.

10. By the said enhancement of the concession, the entire loan given to a family of displaced persons for agricultural and homestead land and other loans for agriculture would be remitted in most cases. The non-agriculturist families in urban and rural areas who have taken small trade and house building loan would also be benefited. It was estimated that the amount to be remitted in this fashion in West Bengal would be about Rs. 12 crores, and it would benefit about 2 lakh loanees, but the actual number of families benefited would be less as a family would have taken more than one type of loan. The corresponding amount to be remitted in other States would be about Rs. 4.5 crores and it would benefit about 45,000 loanees.

11. The approximate amounts of "type loans" which are still not covered by the two remission orders of the Government would be as under:

West Bengal	-	Rs. 6.38 crores
Other States	-	Rs. 4.5 crores

12. Type loans were advanced in small instalments to 'old' migrants for the purpose of rehabilitation and recoveries were not possible due to the inability of the recipients to repay. As mentioned earlier, the total amount of 'type loans' given to old migrants in West Bengal was Rs. 38.38 crores of which the amount to be

remitted is estimated at Rs. 32.00 crores. The Working Group recommend that the remaining portion of the 'type loan' too should be remitted. The Working Group's recommendation would amount to the remission of the balance of Rs. 6.38 crores in West Bengal. The corresponding amount to be remitted in other States would be about Rs. 4.5 crores.

13. As regards the other loans mentioned in para 4, the members from West Bengal were of the opinion that all non-type loans should also be remitted as, according to them, the recipients did not have the repaying capacity also for the reason that, unlike their counterparts in the West, they did not receive any compensation for the assets left by them on the other side of the borders. Regarding the assets created in West Bengal with the loan money and mortgaged to Government, they stand on the same footing as the recipients of the type loans. However, the Working Group think that this question may be taken up by the West Bengal Government with the Government of India direct.

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR NEW MIGRANTS

The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal set up by the Central Government in its 7th Report made recommendations in regard to the provision of medical facilities for new migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan residing in West Bengal - migrants who came to India from erstwhile East Pakistan on and after 1.1.1964. The Committee observed that these new migrants had not been provided any rehabilitation assistance because of the policy decision taken at that time that such assistance would not be available to those who stayed on in West Bengal and did not move to camps outside that State. According to the Committee, these migrants have been living in a miserable condition without any habitable accommodation or financial aid and that on account of poor health and malnutrition and continued economic distress, they have been an easy prey to various diseases and ailments. It added that the incidence of diseases amongst these migrants had been much higher than that in the case of normal population and that the pressure of influx had considerably lowered the medical facilities provided by the State Government for its normal population. It was in that context that the Committee of Review recommended provision of special medical facilities for the benefit of new migrants as a measure of rehabilitation by the Centre.

2. The recommendations made by the Committee for the provision of medical facilities to new migrants involved an outlay of Rs. 269.08 lakhs

as per table given below:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u>	
	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Recurring</u>
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
A. <u>Treatment of non-T.B. patients</u>		
(i) Setting up of 537 non-T.B. beds	144.49	64.44
(ii) Expansion of out-door treatment facilities	10.00	-
	<u>154.49</u>	<u>64.44</u>
B. <u>Treatment of T.B. patients</u>		
(i) Setting up of 103 T.B. beds	21.63	12.36
(ii) Expansion of domiciliary T.B. treatment facilities	7.76	8.40
	<u>29.39</u>	<u>20.76</u>
Total A and B:	183.88	85.20

Grand Total:- Rs. 269.08 lakhs

3. The recommendations made by the Committee of Review were subsequently considered by an 'Empowered Committee' with representatives of the Department of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Finance, Health and Family Planning and Industrial Development and the D.G.E & T as members. After detailed consideration

of the recommendations made by the Committee of Review, the Empowered Committee accepted these recommendations subject to certain modifications. In particular they recommended that the provision of non-T.B. beds should be reduced from 537 as recommended by the Committee of Review to 337 taking into consideration the normal population-bed ratio prevalent in the State and that provision should be made for 2 Chest Clinics for T.B. patients instead of 4 as recommended by the Committee of Review. The implementation of the recommendations as approved by the Empowered Committee would involve an outlay of Rs. 151.86 lakhs as per details given below:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>Estimate expenditure</u>	
	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Recurring</u>
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
<u>A. Treatment of non-T.B. patients</u>		
(i) Setting up of 337 non-T.B. beds	44.70	40.44
(a) Cost of construction	37.96	
(b) Cost of equipment	6.74	
	<u>44.70</u>	
(ii) Expansion of outdoor facilities	10.00	-
	<u>54.70</u>	<u>40.44</u>
<u>B. Treatment of T.B. patients</u>		
(i) Setting up of 103 T.B. beds	11.33	12.36
(a) cost of construction	9.27	
(b) cost of equipment	2.06	
	<u>11.33</u>	

(ii) Expansion of domiciliary T.B. Treatment facilities	3.88	4.20
(a) cost of construction of two Chest Clinics	2.00	
(b) cost of equipment for the Chest Clinics	<u>1.88</u> 3.88	
	<u>15.21</u>	<u>16.56</u>
<u>C. Staff Quarters</u>		
50% cost of construction of staff quarters	24.95	-
Total 'A', 'B' & 'C'	<u>94.86</u>	<u>57.00</u>
Grand Total : <u>Rs. 151.86 lakhs</u>		

4. The Planning Commission while considering the 5th Plan proposal, however, did not accept any provision for medical schemes on the ground that provision for such facilities should be made in the State Plan and these migrants treated as part of the normal population. The State Government of West Bengal have been pressing that as part of the residuary problem of migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan in West Bengal, it was necessary that the Centre should provide funds, as part of rehabilitation scheme, for medical facilities for the new migrants. In fact, the Committee of Review had also taken the same view. The Working Group is inclined to agree with this view

and would recommend that funds may be provided by the Centre as rehabilitation assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the provision of medical facilities to the migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan. The provision so made will include funds for recurring expenditure for three years besides the non-recurring expenditure. After 3 years, it shall be the responsibility of the State Government to maintain these medical services from its own resources.

5. The outlay of Rs. 151.86 lakhs as provided by the Empowered Committee was worked out in the year 1973 and may have to be modified keeping in view how far additional medical facilities have already been provided by the State Government in the meanwhile and also taking into consideration the rise in price level.

CHAPTER - IX

Summary of the Main Recommendations

The types of problems that still remain to be solved in respect of the migrant population in West Bengal have been explained in the foregoing chapters. The Working Group has tried to pin-point those problems which are standing in the way of rehabilitation of the migrant families and has suggested their solution through the implementation of some of the existing schemes as also some new ones. The picture that emerges is as under:

i) On-going rehabilitation schemes which need to be continued

The Working Group would recommend that the following schemes which are now in operation should be continued:-

- a) Acquisition of land for Government-sponsored and squatters' colonies set up upto 1950.
- b) Housing loans to ex-camp site families and families in requisitioned properties etc. and also acquisition of land for these families.
- c) Educational facilities for new migrants.
- d) Industrial Training Institutes for displaced women.
- e) Medical facilities for old migrants.

These schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission and a sum of Rs 6 crores has been allocated on this account for the 5th Plan period.

ii) New schemes which need to be initiated

So far as the new schemes are concerned, the Working Group would recommend that the following schemes need to be initiated. The extent to which these could be merged into the normal development schemes of the State Government has also been indicated as far as possible.

(1) SFDA/MFAL - 9 units in rural areas

Schemes of SFDA/MFAL may be introduced in rural areas where adequate land holdings have not been given to the migrant families who have been settled in agriculture. It has been estimated that most of the families settled in agriculture have not been allotted more than two acres of land. These families are, therefore, eligible for the benefits admissible under the normal SFDA/MFAL schemes of the State Government. Additional resources to cover about 3 lakh families will have to be provided in 9 districts. The financial implication of these schemes is estimated at Rs. 6.00 crores.

(2) Development of colonies

As regards development of colonies, the financial implication and the number of beneficiaries would be as under :-

- i) Development of 145 Government-sponsored and 140 approved squatters' urban colonies i.e., those set up upto 1950, within the Calcutta Metropolitan District by the C.M.D.A. Rs. 2561.51 lakhs @ Rs. 4560.00 per plot
- ii) Development of 207 post-1950 squatters' colonies and private colonies in urban area within the CMD by the C.M.D.A. - Rs. 1039.08 lakhs @ Rs. 4560.00 per plot.
- iii) Development of 19 rural colonies within C.M.D. - Rs. 87.13 lakhs @ Rs. 2600.00 per plot.

Total for 511 CMD colonies - Rs. 36.88 crores for 82,312 families or 5.35 lakh persons.

- iv) Development of 120 Government-sponsored, squatters' and private colonies in urban areas outside Calcutta Metropolitan District - Rs. 653.22 lakhs @ Rs. 2700.00 per plot.
- v) Development of 377 Government-sponsored, squatters' and private colonies in rural areas outside CMD - Rs. 892.65 lakhs @ Rs. 1400.00 per plot.

Total for 497 non-CMD colonies -
Rs. 1545.87 lakhs for 87,957 families
or 5.72 lakh persons.

Thus the total cost of development of all types of colonies within and outside Calcutta Metropolitan District will come to Rs. 52.34 crores for 1,70,269 families or about 11.07 lakh persons.

(Details in Appendix XXIII)

(3) Maintenance of developed colonies

Proper maintenance of the colonies after their initial development was absolutely necessary. While rehabilitation assistance to the tune of Rs. 47.48 lakhs worked out on the basis of 4% of the cost of investment during the Fifth Plan period may be provided by the Centre, the responsibility for maintenance thereafter shall be that of the local authorities.

(4) Grant of right and title to housing plots in post-1950 squatters colonies

The Working Group has recommended that the specified colonies set up by the migrants after the 31st December, 1950 upto 16th December, 1971 may be accepted for

regularisation and right and title to land conferred on such squatters. However, no financial outlay has been proposed for this purpose because the legal position in regard to the acquisition of land for these colonies needs to be looked into keeping in view the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, 1948 and the recently passed Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; furthermore, the fact that the post-1950 squatters were not given the protection of the West Bengal Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land Act, 1951, and have continued in possession of these lands would also have to be taken into account.

(5) Remission of type loans granted to old migrants

The Working Group has recommended that the scheme of remission of 'type loans' may be further liberalised to cover the small number of families whose loan burden has not been completely removed. About 2 lakh families would be benefited by this scheme. The financial implication of the proposal would be as under:-

In West Bengal	- Rs. 6.38 crores
In other States	- Rs. 4.50 crores

(6) Provision of medical facilities to New Migrants.

The Working Group has recommended that provision should be made for medical facilities for the New Migrants as well. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.151.86 lakhs has been proposed.

This outlay is meant to cover expenditure on 337 non-T.B. beds and 103 T.B. beds and running expenses for 3 years.

2. To sum up, the total financial implications of the Working Group's recommendations and coverage of families under each scheme would be as follows:-

I. Existing schemes included in the Fifth Five-Year Plan

Name of scheme	Coverage of No. of families/ persons	Outlay during Fifth Five-Year Plan (Rs. in crores)
1. Acquisition of land for Government-sponsored and squatters' colonies	-	2.75
2. Housing loans to ex-camp site families and families in requisitioned properties etc. and acquisition of land for these families	8,433 families	1.75
3. Educational facilities for new migrants	25,800 persons	1.16
4. Industrial Training Institute for displaced women	448 persons per year	0.06
5. Medical facilities for old migrants	-	0.28
		Rs. 6.00 crores

II. Schemes proposed by the Working Group

Name of scheme	Coverage of No. of families/ persons	Outlay during Fifth Year Plan (RUPEES	Outlay in Sixth Five-Year Plan.		Total Outlay
			IN	CRORES)	
1. SFDA/MFAL - 9 units	3.04 lakh families	6.00	-		6.00
2. Development of D.P. colonies	1.70 lakh families	12.73	39.61		52.34
3. Maintenance of developed colonies		0.47	-		0.47
4. Grant of right and title to housing plots in post-1950 squatters' colonies	0.15 lakh families	(No financial provision proposed for reasons explained in the report)			
5. Remission of type loans	2.00 lakh families	6.38*	-		6.38
6. Medical facilities for new migrants		1.52	-		1.52
	Total:	27.10	39.61		66.71
	Total existing schemes	6.00	-		6.00
	Grand Total:	33.10	39.61		72.71

*Corresponding amount for other States will be Rs.4.50 crores.

3. Finally, the Working Group would like to place on record its appreciation of the assistance rendered by Sarvashri M.N. Chanda and Shanti Lal, Conveners of the Working Group and Shri S. Chaudhury, Director of Implementation, Refugee Rehabilitation Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

S. Vohra
 (S. Vohra) 10.5.1976
 Chairman

A.P.V. Krishnan
 (A.P.V. Krishnan)

A.K. Majumdar
 (A.K. Majumdar)

S. Mathur
 (Suresh Mathur)

M.N. Chaudhuri
 (M.N. Chaudhuri)

S.A.S. Qadiri
 (S.A.S. Qadiri)

K.C. Sivaramakrishnan
 (K.C. Sivaramakrishnan)

New Delhi
 10th March, 1976.

- A P P E N D I C E S -

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT MADE IN THE LOK SABHA
BY THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION ON 8TH MAY, 1975
REGARDING THE PROBLEM ON REFUGEES
FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN IN WEST
BENGAL.

Since I gave an assurance in the Parliament that Government of India is seriously considering the question of rehabilitation of the refugees in West Bengal, it is proposed to set up very shortly a Working Group consisting of representatives of the State Government of West Bengal, Planning Commission, Finance Ministry of Government of India and the Department of Rehabilitation of Government of India to urgently identify the rehabilitation schemes which need to be initiated or continued, to merge as many of them as possible with the development schemes of the State Government; and to assess the financial assistance which may be needed. It is hoped that the Working Group will submit a report as soon as possible.

APPENDIX- II

No. 18(2)/75-RE
Government of India
Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation
(Department of Rehabilitation)

-.-

New Delhi-11, dated the 2nd July, 1975.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Setting up of a Working Group for residual problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal.

The Government of India have given serious consideration to the Residual Problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. It has now been decided to set up a Working Group for a detailed examination of the problems in this regard.

2. The composition of the Working Group is:

- 1) Shri S. Vohra, Chairman
Secretary, Department of
Rehabilitation, Government
of India.
- 2) Shri Suresh Mathur, Member
Joint Secretary,
Planning Commission.
- (*) 3) Shri A.K. Sen, Member
Joint Secretary (Finance)
Government of India
- 4) Shri S.A.S. Qadiri, Member
Joint Secretary, Department
of Rehabilitation,
Government of India.
- 5) Shri M.N. Choudhuri, Member
Employment Commissioner &
Secretary, Development and
Planning Department, Govt.
of West Bengal.
- (**) 6) Shri T.B. Singh, Member
Refugee Rehabilitation Commissioner
and Secretary, Refugee
Relief and Rehabilitation
Department, Government of
West Bengal.

....2

7) Shri K.C. Sivaramakrishnan, Member
Secretary,
Calcutta Metropolitan
Development Authority.

(***) 8) Shri M.N. Chanda, Convener
Deputy Secretary, Department
of Rehabilitation,
Government of India.

3. The terms of reference of the Working Group are to identify the rehabilitation schemes which need to be initiated or continued, to merge as many of them as possible with the development schemes of the State Government and to assess the financial assistance which may be needed.

4. The Working Group will submit its report as early as possible.

Sd/- B.K. Mehta
Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

To

All Members of the Working Group.

Copy also forwarded for information to:

1. Prime Minister's Secretariat.
2. Cabinet Secretariat/Planning Commission/
Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).
3. Governor of West Bengal, Raj Bhavan, Calcutta-1/
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal.
4. P.S. to M(R)/DM(R)/Secretary.
5. P.A. to JS(D)/JS(E)/JS(W).
6. All Deputy Secretaries/Under Secretaries.
7. All Sections. 8. Information Officer.

Sd/- B.K. Mehta
Under Secretary.

Note: (*) Shri A.K. Sen. was succeeded by Shri P.K. Basu, Joint Secretary on 20th September, 1975 and the latter was succeeded by Shri A.P.V. Krishnan, Additional Secretary.

(**) Shri T.B. Singh was succeeded by Shri A.K. Majumdar on 6th November, 1975.

(***) Shri M.N. Chanda was succeeded by Shri Shanti Lal on 11th December, 1975.

APPENDIX - III

(Reference para 3 of Chapter II)

Chronological statement of the influx of
migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan into
India.

Year	Number of Migrants (In Lakhs)		
	In West Bengal	Other States	Total
<u>Old Migrants:</u>			
1946 to 1952	25.18	5.73	30.91
1953	0.61	0.15	0.76
1954	1.04	0.17	1.21
1955	2.12	0.29	2.41
1956	2.47	3.34	5.81
1957	0.04	0.02	0.06
1958 (upto 31.3.1958)	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total:	<u>31.47*</u>	<u>9.70</u>	<u>41.17</u>

Migrants not eligible for Relief
and Rehabilitation benefits:

1958 (from 1.4.1958)	0.04	0.00	0.04
1959	0.05	0.01	0.06
1960	0.09	0.01	0.10
1961	0.10	0.01	0.11
1962	0.13	0.01	0.14
1963 (upto December)	0.14	0.02	0.16
Total:	<u>0.55</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.61</u>

Out of 31.47 lakhs, about 31.32 lakh old migrants stayed on in West Bengal.

(v)

Year	Number of Migrants (In Lakhs)		
	In West Bengal	Other States	Total
New Migrants:			
1964 (From 1.1.1964)	4.19	2.74	6.93
1965	0.81	0.26	1.07
1966	0.04	0.04	0.08
1967	0.05	0.19	0.24
1968	0.04	0.08	0.12
1969	0.04	0.06	0.10
1970	2.33	0.18	2.51
1971 (upto 25.3.1971)	0.07	0.02	0.09
Total:	<u>7.57**</u>	<u>3.57</u>	<u>11.14</u>

** Out of 7.57 lakhs, about 6 lakh new migrants stayed on in West Bengal.

APPENDIX - IV

(Reference para 7 of Chapter-II)

PATTERN OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE IN CAMPS AND HOMES
GIVEN TO OLD MIGRANTS IN WEST BENGAL:

(a) Common Facilities

All inmates of Camps and Homes were given the following common facilities:-

- i) Maintenance Doles: Maintenance doles were given to all families upto a maximum of Rs.60/- p.m. per family depending on its size. The incidence of expenditure on doles was Rs.13/- p.m. per adult in Camps where cash doles are paid and it was about Rs.15/- p.m. per adult where mixed doles (part cash, part ration) were given. In some of the Homes and Orphanages the scale of food allowance was Rs.18/- per capita p.m. Minors (children below 8 years including new-born infants) were also allowed cash doles on the prescribed scales.
- ii) Clothing Allowance: An allowance for clothing was given in Camps at Rs.16/- per head per annum. It was given at Rs.24/- per head per annum in Homes and Infirmeries.
- iii) Winter Blankets/Garments: Displaced families in Camps and Homes were given blankets periodically in accordance with specified scales on an average of 2 blankets per family. Cotton blankets were supplied every year while woollen blankets were supplied every third year. In some cases, inmates of women's Homes and Children's institutions were also given bedding grants and allowance for the purchase of utensils.
- iv) Accommodation: Accommodation and amenities like water supply, sanitation and lighting were provided to camp families free of charge.

(vii)

v) Medical Facilities: Adequate arrangements had been made for medical facilities in these institutions for their inmates. There were 16 hospitals provided in Camps with 591 indoor beds and dispensaries with regular out-patient departments. Mobile medical units and vans had also been provided for large size Camps. Moreover, each Camp had its own doctor and ancillary medical staff including a midwife.

vi) Educational Facilities: Primary schools were opened in all Camps and Homes. Middle and higher class schools had also been opened for students in some of the Camps and Homes where the number of students was sufficient to justify the opening of such schools, where the number was insufficient, arrangements for the education of the children were made in the schools in the neighbourhood.

(b) Additional facilities:

In addition to the above common items, the families in Camps/Homes were also given the following additional facilities:-

- i) Marriage grants for the marriage of girls or for the re-marriage of widows;
- ii) Grants for cremation and Sradh;
- iii) Milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children;
- iv) Food allowances to Camp inmates on medical advice. T.B. patients awaiting hospitalization were granted special diet allowance at the rate of Rs.55/- p.m.
- v) In Homes, where inmates were to be maintained on a long term basis, arrangements were made for their education/training so that those who were employable could learn to support themselves in course of time.

APPENDIX- V

TYPES AND SCALES OF REHABILITATION
ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO OLD MIGRANTS IN
WEST BENGAL

Type of Loan	Scale	Remarks
<u>A. Rural</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	
(i) <u>Homestead Land Purchase Loan</u>	75	Ceiling raised to Rs.200 with effect from 13.4.1966 (for Non-agriculturist families)
(ii) <u>House Building Loan</u>	500	"
(iii) <u>Small Trade Loan</u>		Upto Rs. 500 (for maintenance @ Rs.50/-p.m. for 3 months.)
(iv) <u>Agricultural Land Purchase Loan</u>		Upto Rs 900 for 3 acres or 9 bighas.
(v) <u>Agricultural Loan</u>		
(a) for agricultural implements, bullocks, seeds, etc.		Upto Rs. 500.
(b) for reclamation		Rs 50 per acre.
(c) for maintenance		@ Rs 50 per month for a maximum period of 9 months (Govt.of India's approval to be taken for extending the period upto another year at half rate).
(vi) <u>Barujibi Loan</u> (for Betel leaf cultivation)		
(a) for cultivation		Upto Rs 600
(b) for maintenance		@ Rs 50 p.m. for 9 months

(o) Land purchase loan @ Rs 100/- per bigha for 1-1/3 bighas where land is good. (for higher ceiling and for higher areas upto 2 bighas 10 Cottahs where land is not very fertile Government of India's approval to be taken.)

(vii) Horticultural Loan

(a) for production (including seeds & manure) Upto Rs 300.

(b) Capital investment Rs 605.

Irrigation (tube well) Rs 375 .

Fencing Rs 75

Agricultural Implements Rs 85

Reclamation Rs 70

Rs 605

B. Urban

(i) Homestead Land Purchase Loan Upto Rs 500 (when connecting road is kutcha) Admissible to Camp/Home families and squatters who secured land on their own initiative.

Upto Rs 1000* (when the connecting road is pucca) *Ceiling raised on 13-4-1966 to Rs.1,600 in respect of squatters entitled to alternative accommodation by virtue of the order of the Competent Authority under the West Bengal Act XVI of 1951 and also in respect of squatters

(x)

in properties which have to be restored to Muslim owners under the West Bengal Evacuee Property Act of 1951.

(ii) House Building Loan

(a) Non-contributory (+ Upto Rs 1250 Admissible to destitute displaced persons. Rs 200 for construction of Sanitary Privy.)

(b) Contributory Upto Rs 5,000 Subject to ratable contribution by loanees out of their own resources.

(iii) Small Trade Loan Upto Rs 750

(iv) Higher Business Loan Upto Rs 5,000 This was sanctioned by Refugee Businessmen's Rehabilitation Board set up by the Govt. of West Bengal.

(v) Higher Business Loan Above Rs 5,000 Administered by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

C. Loans to Professional Men

(a) Medical men

(i) <u>Rural</u>	<u>For equipment</u>	<u>For maintenance</u>
Allopaths	Upto Rs 2000	Rs 600 (Rs 100 p.m. for 6 months)
Homeopaths	Upto Rs 500	Do. Do.
Kaviraj	Upto Rs 600	Do. Do.

(xi)

	<u>For equipment</u>	<u>For maintenance</u>
<u>(ii) Urban (Calcutta)</u>		
Allopaths	Upto Rs 1000	Rs 600 (@ Rs 100 p.m. for 6 months).
Homeopaths	Upto Rs 400	Do. Do.
Kaviraj	Upto Rs 400	Do. Do.
<u>(iii) Urban (other than Calcutta)</u>		
Allopath	Upto Rs 2000	Rs 600 (@ Rs 100 p.m.)
Homeopath	Upto Rs 800	Do. Do.
Kaviraj	Upto Rs 900	Do. Do.
(b) <u>Lawyer</u>	Upto Rs 600	Rs 1500 for one year.

D. Loans to State Government for Acquisition and Development of land for Settling Displaced Persons (to be Passed on to Displaced Persons).

I. Acquisition of Land.

(1) Government Sponsored Colonies

(a) Rural Area

(i) Agricultural

Rs 900
(3 acres per family)

The ceiling was relaxed from Rs 100 to Rs 400 per bigha on the 16th March, 1965 in respect of a part of the Residuary Assessment Scheme of providing additional agricultural land to partially rehabilitated families.

(ii) Homestead plot upto 10 Cottahs

Rs.
Rs. 75

The ceiling was raised from Rs 75 to Rs 200 on 13.4. 1966 in the case of P.L. Home families (non-agriculturists)

(b) Urban Area

Homestead plot upto Rs 1200/
5 Cottahs

The ceiling in the cost of fresh acquisition of land was raised upto Rs 1500/- and Rs 1800/- per plot in the case of rehabilitable families from P.L. Homes on 13.4.1966 and 30.5.68 respectively and the area of the plot was reduced to 150 sq. yards.

(2) Squatters' Colonies Accepted for Regularisation

Acquisition of land Rs 1375

II. Development of Government Sponsored & Squatters' Colonies.

(i) Rural Area Rs 700

The ceiling was raised from Rs 450/- to Rs 500/- on 13.4.1966 and to Rs 700/- on 27-3-73.

(ii) Urban Area Rs 2240

The ceiling was raised from Rs 1250/- to Rs 1600/- on 13.4.66 and to Rs 2240/- on 27.3.73.

E. Financial Assistance to Displaced Students

(i) Primary School (State)

(a) Freeship to all displaced deserving students.

(b) Cash grants at Rs 5/- per annum to 50% of displaced students in the State whose parents/guardian's income did not exceed Rs 100 per month.

(xiii)

(ii) Secondary Class.

Class V-VI Monthly tuition fees
and book grant of
Rs 20 per head per
annum.

Class VII-VIII - Monthly tuition
fee and book grant
of Rs 30/- per head
per annum.

Class IX - X - Monthly tuition fee
and book grant of
Rs 40/- per head per
annum.

In respect of those
displaced students
the income of whose
parents/guardians
was Rs 100/- to
Rs 120/-.

In respect of those
displaced girl
students the income
of whose parents/
guardians was Rs 150/-
to Rs 200/-.

(iii) College Education

Stipends @ Rs 30 to Rs 50 according to course to those
displaced students who had secured not less than 50%
marks in the previous university examination.

(iv) Technical and Professional Course.

Rs 30/- to Rs 60/- per month according to the cost of
course taken.

(v) Deaf and Dumb Students

Rs 30/- per head per month.

(vi) Blind Students

Rs 40/- per head per month.

University and School Final examination fees for
blind students.

F. Scales of Medical Assistance

1. Displaced T.B. Patients and their Families Living
Outside Camps

(i) A monthly allowance of Rs 20/- to a patient
awaiting admission as an indoor patient to
a hospital.

(xiv)

- (ii) A monthly cash allowance of Rs 5/- to a patient undergoing treatment in hospital.
- (iii) A monthly allowance of Rs 20/- and free medicines for a period of three months to a patient on discharge from the hospital.
- (iv) Maintenance allowance @ Rs 15/- per month per adult and @ Rs 10/- per month per child to dependents of a patient who is admitted to a hospital/sanatorium for treatment or is awaiting hospitalisation.

2. T.B. Patients in Camps.

A monthly diet allowance @ Rs 55/-

APPENDIX - VI

CONCENTRATION OF MIGRANT AGRICULTURISTS IN THE
DISTRICTS/SUBDIVISIONS OF WEST BENGAL AS SUPPLIED
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

	Nos.
<u>District 24 Parganas</u>	<u>2,92,900</u>
Alipore	12,000
Diamond Harbour	8,000
Barrackpur	3,000
Barasat*	17,250
Basirhat	98,010
Bongaon	1,54,640
<u>District Nadia</u>	<u>5,86,319</u>
Krishnagar	3,14,124
Ranaghat	2,72,195
<u>District Cooch Behar</u>	<u>2,09,740</u>
Sadar	32,630
Dinhata	73,050
Meckligunge	10,600
Tufangunge	53,650
Mathabhanga	39,800
<u>District West Dinajpur</u>	<u>1,12,750</u>
Balurghat	62,070
Raigunge	40,700
Islampur	9,980
<u>District Jalpaiguri</u>	<u>89,210</u>
Jalpaiguri	53,650
Alipurduar	35,560
<u>District Burdwan</u>	<u>48,340</u>
Sadar	14,610
Kalna	23,320
Katwa	7,770

Asansol	2,520	
Durgapur	120	
<u>District Hooghly</u>		
Hooghly	8,310	<u>12,640</u>
Serampore	3,420	
Chandernagar	50	
Arambagh	860	
<u>District Howrah</u>		<u>2,520</u>
Howrah	2,010	
Uluberia	510	
<u>District Murshidabad</u>		<u>50,320</u>
Berhampore	34,390	
Lalbagh	4,860	
Jangipur	8,510	
Kandi	2,560	
<u>District Malda</u>		<u>76,410</u>
English Bazar	76,410	
<u>District Midnapore</u>		<u>18,940</u>
Sadar(North)	13,410	
Sadar(South)		
Ghatal	680	
Tamluk	2,720	
Contai	1,420	
Jhargram	710	
<u>District Darjeeling</u>		<u>8,910</u>
Siliguri	8,910	
Darjeeling	-	
Kurseong	-	
Kalimpong	-	
<u>District Birbhum</u>		<u>9,600</u>
Suri	6,560	
Rampurhat	3,040	
<u>District Bankura</u>		<u>2,700</u>
Sadar	1,380	
Bishnupur	1,320	

(xvii)

<u>District Purulia</u>		<u>Nil</u>
Sadar	Nil	.
<u>West Bengal</u>		<u>15,21,299</u>

N.B. A substantial number of migrants of peasant stock have taken to non-agricultural pursuits owing to the acute scarcity of cultivable land in West Bengal.

-.-.-

APPENDIX - VII

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL, BARUJIBI AND AGRI.-S. T. COLONIES

Name of the District	Population of Barujibi families	Population of Agri. families	Total	Population of other than Agri. families (Agri.-cum- ST)	Grand Total
1. 24-Parganas					
a) Barrackpore Sub-Divn	119	-	119	-	119
b) Alipore Sub-Divn	-	10,521	10,521	1,946	12,467
c) Baraset Sub-Divn.	154	2,352	2,506	-	2,506
d) Basirhat Sub-Divn	196	4,774	4,970	97	5,067
e) Bongaon Sub-Divn	-	20,860	20,860	6,058	26,918
2. Darjeeling	-	490	490	-	490
3. Midnapore	763	9,219	9,982	-	9,982
4. Burdwan	-	910	910	-	910
5. Nadia	6,363	14,140	20,503	3,591	24,094
6. Murshidabad	889	4,655	5,544	-	5,544
7. Cooch Behar	812	5,096	5,908	385	6,293
8. Hooghly	3,577	105	3,682	252	3,934
9. Malda	-	3,626	3,626	-	3,626
10. West Dinajpur	-	2,878	2,878	-	2,878
11. Jalpaiguri	-	3,255	3,255	-	3,255
12. Birbhum	-	2,464	2,464	119	2,583
	<u>12,873</u>	<u>85,345</u>	<u>98,218</u>	<u>12,448</u>	<u>1,10,666</u>

APPENDIX- VIII

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL COLONIES WHERE
NO DEVELOPMENT IS NEEDED.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the colony</u>	<u>Area</u>
<u>Basirhat Sub-Division- 24 Parganas</u>		
1.	Chandipur-II	27.26 acres
2.	Rasul	46.04 "
3.	Goragachha	44.72 "
4.	Dakshin Chatra	89.59 "
5.	Umapatipur	32.60 "
6.	Kotalbar	21.65 "
7.	Bona	5.53 "
		<u>267.39</u> "
<u>Bongaon Sub-Division-24 Parganas</u>		
8.	Chandpur	77.44 "
9.	Helencha II	100.31 "
10.	Kharda-Kulberia	61.49 "
11.	Baichidanga	15.63 "
12.	Kulberia	46.02 "
13.	Jiala	21.32 "
14.	Angarpukur	7.50 "
15.	Charnigachi	116.09 "
16.	Boaldah	30.22 "
17.	Kamabpur	21.96 "
18.	Panchita	77.70 "
19.	Bidiapota	69.50 "
20.	Suntia	71.60 "
21.	Tengra Arsinghi	358.19 "
22.	Banglani	36.14 "
23.	Patsimulia	35.85 "
24.	Tengra Camp colony	129.46 "
25.	Teghari	5.02 "
26.	Ayesghata	10.43 "
27.	Baikola	22.86 "
28.	Asharu	22.20 "
29.	Kumarkhola II	31.27 "
30.	Mordobeghata II	40.75 "
31.	Dhalani	39.31 "
32.	Baraberia Ratanpur (Baraset)	15.00 "
		<u>1730.65</u>

APPENDIX-IX

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SPONSORED COLONIES
WHERE DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED

S.No.	Name of the colony	No. of homestead plots
1	2	3
(Urban:- within Calcutta Metropolitan District)		
<u>ALIPORE 24-PARGANAS</u>		
1.	Purba Barisha-III	25
2.	Basudevpur I.	28
3.	Sarkelhat II	48
4.	Basndroni	142
5.	Basudevpur Paschim Barisha	160
6.	Ramnarayan Taluk	84
7.	Paschim Barisha-I	27
<u>BARASAT 24-PARGANAS</u>		
8.	Barasat	91
9.	Baluria	69
<u>BARRACKPORE 24-PARGANAS</u>		
10.	Belgharia IV	33
11.	Pansila I	89
12.	Pansila II	34
13.	Manirampur	64
14.	Ichhapur III	552
15.	Kona I)	
16.	Kona II)	158
17.	Belghoria II	31
18.	Ban Hooghly Main	186
19.	Uttar Nimta II	238
20.	Jafarpur	286
21.	Khardah II	21
22.	Panihati	52
23.	Kadihati	76
24.	Belgharia I	82
25.	Atpur Sundia	68
26.	Chandanpukur-I	228
27.	Ichhapur Weavers	144
28.	Gurdah-I	434
29.	Atpur Mulajore	187
30.	Panpur	227
31.	Nanna	64

1	2	3
32.	Halishar-I	136
33.	Mallickerbag	31
34.	Rahara Patulia	42
35.	Agarpara-IV	16
36.	Agarpara-V	9
37.	Panihati Supplementary	24
38.	Ban Hooghly Talbagan	88
<u>NADIA</u>		
39.	Khosbasmahalla	1189
40.	Hamidpur	668
41.	Gokulpur	424
42.	Katagunjge I & Kata- gunge II	555
<u>HOOGHLY</u>		
43.	Rishra	240
44.	Subhasnagore	190
45.	Bansberia	184
46.	Kapasdanga-I)	
47.	Kapasdanga-II)	679
48.	Bhadreswar-I	202
49.	Khurigaehi	45
50.	Chandernagore-I	158
51.	-do- -II	216
52.	-do- -III	147
53.	Makhla-I	127
54.	-do-II	96
55.	Saradapally	95
56.	Rishra III	72
57.	Rajyadharpur	181
<u>HOWRAH</u>		
58.	Shyam Sundarchak	201
59.	Bally Nischinda-I	91
60.	-do- II	330
61.	Bally Sapuipara	81
<u>Rural-within Calcutta Metropolitan District.</u>		
<u>Barasat - 24 Parganas.</u>		
		...
62.	Ganganagore-I	72

1	2	3
<u>Nadia</u>		
63.	Majherchar	490
<u>Urban, Outside Calcutta Metropolitan District</u>		
<u>Barasat</u>		
64.	Gobardhanga-I	250
65.	-do- II	275
66.	Habra Township	3000 built houses
<u>Bongaon 2+ Parganas</u>		
67.	Bongaon Champabaria	645
<u>Darjeeling</u>		
68.	Dabgram-I	622
69.	-do- II	193
<u>Burdwan</u>		
70.	(Assansole-I)	
	Mahisila	682
71.	Assansole-II	89
72.	Assansole-III	152
73.	Baliadanga	387
74.	Nari	95
75.	Bhatsala	73
76.	Ichhlabad-I	262
77.	-do- II	70
78.	Sanikharipukur	142
<u>Nadia.</u>		
79.	Krishnagore	112
80.	Taherpur	4160
81.	Ranaghat Rathtala	143
82.	Nasra	838
83.	Nrsinghapur	496
<u>Murshidbad</u>		
84.	Raghunathgunge	39
<u>Jalpaiguri</u>		
85.	Dabgram	256
86.	Patkata	186

1	2	3
<u>Rural - Outside Calcutta Metropolitan District</u>		
<u>Barasat, 24 Parganas</u>		
87.	Aminpur	67
88.	Bhasila-I	53
89.	do- II	6
90.	Mallickberia	26
91.	Keetsa Sendanga	12
92.	Kumardanga Natni	128
<u>Midnapore</u>		
93.	Chandrakona	71
<u>Murshidabad</u>		
94.	Bairagachi-III	363
95.	Chaltia	49
<u>Cooch Behar</u>		
96.	Talukchakchaka-II	94
97.	Nigampur	210
<u>Hooghly</u>		
98.	Mirdanga	119
99.	Jeerat-I	522
100.	Jeerat-II	83
<u>Jalpaiguri</u>		
101.	Belacuba	241
<u>Howrah</u>		
102.	Serkrahati-I	37
		26,255

**

APPENDIX-X

LIST OF APPROVED PRE-1951 SQUATTERS' COLONIES
(ALL URBAN) WHERE DEVELOPMENT WORKS HAVE BEEN
COMPLETED

S.No.	Name of the colony with Police Station	Sub-Division & District	No. of plots
1.	Ashutosh	P.O. Habra Distt. 24-Parganas	224
2.	Deshbandhunagar No. 3.	P.O. Khardah, Distt. 24-Parganas	77
3.	Sahid	P.O. Khardah, Distt. 24-Parganas	127
4.	Deshbandhu	-do-	150
5.	Surjya Sen Nagar	-do-	159
6.	Pallisree	P.O. Dum Dum, Distt. 24-Parganas	236
7.	Subhaspalli	P.O. Baranagar, Distt. 24-Parganas	59
8.	Mallick (B.T Road)	-do-	160
9.	Deshapriya Nagar	-do-	101
			1,293

* * *

APPENDIX -XI

LIST OF UNDEVELOPED GOVERNMENT SPONSORED
URBAN COLONIES WITHIN C.M.D.

Sl. No.	Name of colony	No. of Home- stead plots
---------	----------------	-----------------------------

District 24-Parganas

Sub-Division Alipore:

1.	Purba Barisha -I, P.S. Behala	74
2.	Purba Barisha IV, -do-	47
3.	Goria Laskarpur, P.S. Sonarpur	2130
4.	Ganguly Bagan, P.S. Tollygunj	275
5.	Parui, P.S. Behala	65
6.	Bangla Jagtala, P.S. Maheshtala	42
7.	Santoshpur, P.S. Maheshtala	397
8.	Syedpur, P.S. Behala	46
9.	Siriti, P.S. Behala	5
10.	Paschim Barisha IV, P.S. Behala	33
11.	Basudevpur II, P.S. Behala	26
12.	Gangarampur, P.S. Behala	19
13.	Dakshin Behala III, P.S. Behala	75
14.	Boral, P.S. Sonarpur	50
15.	Jagaddal, P.S. Sonarpur	68
16.	Barhasfartabad, P.S. Sonarpur	15
17.	Raipur II, P.S. Tollygunj	69
18.	Naktala I, P.S. Tollygunj	247
19.	Naktala II, P.S. Tollygunj	98
20.	Balshnabghata II, P.S. Tollygunj	29
21.	Bansdrone Chakda, P.S. Tollygunj	352
22.	Bansdrone Chakda Supple. I, P.S. Tollygunj	71
23.	Bansdrone Chakda Supple. II -do	40
24.	Kandohari, P.S. Sonarpur	215
25.	Brahmapur, P.S. Tollygunj	42
26.	Kasba, P.S. Jadavpur	82
27.	Behala Scheme Alipore Airfield P.S. Behala	7
28.	Muradpur I, P.S. Behala	43
29.	-do- II, -do-	30
30.	Panchannagram, P.S. Jadavpur	2918

Sub-Division Barasat:

31.	Banamalipur Noapara, P.S. Barasat	140
32.	Ganganagar II -do-	78
33.	Noapara Salbagan -do-	105

1	2	3
34.	Ramkrishnapur, P.S. Barasat	82
35.	Gopalpur -do-	50
36.	Hariharpur I, -do-	44
37.	Guchuria Chakraghata -do-	33
38.	Madhyamagram, -do-	464
39.	Dhoharia Sahara, -do-	202

Sub-Division Barrackpore:

40.	Nandannagar, P.S. Belgharia	631
41.	Ghola Natagarh, P.S. Khardah	254
42.	Rambhadrabati, P.S. Khardah	468
43.	Santinagar, P.S. Titagarh	156
44.	Agapur Kodalia Masunda, P.S. Khardah	285
45.	Baranagar Noapara, P.S. Baranagar	177
46.	Titagarh, P.S. Khardah	606
47.	Rahara, P.S. Khardah	48
48.	Sukchar Main, P.S. Khardah	46
49.	Sukchar II -do-	9
50.	Sukchar III, -do-	81
51.	Sodepur Tarapukuria, P.S. Khardah	177
52.	Sodepur Development -do-	661
53.	Matkalgarui, P.S. Dum Dum	55
54.	Uttar Nimta VI, P.S. Dum Dum	33
55.	Ariadaha Kamarhati, P.S. Baranagar	151
56.	Natagarh, P.S. Khardah	49
57.	Mamudpur, P.S. Naihati	80
58.	Bhatpara, P.S. Jagaddal	34
59.	Khasbati, P.S. Bijpur	166
60.	Penpur Supple. P.S. Jagaddal	29
61.	Noapara Supple. I. P.S. Noapara	45
62.	Noapara II, P.S. Noapara	323
63.	Halisahar III, P.S. Bijpur	45
64.	Halisahar II, P.S. Bijpur	435
65.	Chandanpukur Supple. P.S. Titagarh	18
66.	Ichapur V, P.S. Noapara	58
67.	Shyamnagar Bharat Housing Estate, P.S. Noapara	53
68.	Garulia Fisherman, P.S. Noapara	196
69.	Gurualia Noapara, P.S. Noapara	201
70.	Garh Shymnagar I, P.S. Jagaddal	17
71.	Garh Shyamnagar II, P.S. Jagaddal	111
72.	Garh Shyamnagar III, P.S. Jagaddal	54
73.	Gurdah II, P.S. Jagaddal	194
74.	Gurdah Kowgachi, P.S. Jagaddal	150
75.	Rahuta, P.S. Jagaddal	74
76.	Kankinara Goswami Ward State, Jagaddal	111
77.	Narayanpur, P.S. Jagaddal	170

1	2	3
78.	Madrail, P.S. Jagaddal	87
79.	Kona III, P.S. Bijpur	56
80.	Halisahar Mallickerbag, P.S. Bijpur	715
81.	Kharadah Rehara, P.S. Khardah	79
82.	Belgharia VI, P.S. Baranagar	29
83.	Kerulia Bandipur, P.S. Khardah	383
84.	Sodepur III, P.S. Khardah	57
85.	Aharampur Masunda, P.S. Khardah	383
86.	Tarapukuria, P.S. Khardah	88
87.	Uttar Nimta IV, P.S. Dum Dum	73
88.	Uttar Nimta III, P.S. Dum Dum	55
89.	Bon Hooghly II, P.S. Baranagar	120
90.	Dopera, Kharda (Under High Court Injunction)	50
91.	Kalidaha, P.S. Dum Dum	50
92.	Ichapur VI, P.S. Noapara	80
93.	Agapur Kodalia Masunda Supple P.S. Khardah	81
94.	Haringhata, P.S. Bijpur	270
95.	Bon-Hooghly III, P.S. Baranagar	260
96.	Bon-Hooghly IV, -do-	61
97.	Titagarh Training Centre Rehabilitation Site, P.S. Khardah	33
98.	Kona Balivara, P.S. Bijpur	318

District Howrah:

99.	Jagacha, P.S. Jagacha	115
100.	Lilooah II, P.S. Bali	162
101.	Chakdara, P.S. Bali	198
102.	Dharsa, P.S. Jagacha	113
103.	Pdra, P.S. Sankrail	114
104.	Goabaria, P.S. Sankrail	97
105.	Uttar Baksara, P.S. Jagacha	83
106.	Bali Abhaynagar, P.S. Bali	242
107.	Santragachi, P.S. Sankrail	48
108.	Puliyas Unani, P.S. Sankrail	76
109.	Bauria I, P.S. Bauria	146
110.	Bauria II, P.S. Bauria	148
111.	Balarampota, P.S. Uluberia	141
112.	Uttar Baksara II, P.S. Jagacha	18
113.	Belgachia Kismet, P.S. Bali	57

District Hooghly:

114.	Kotrang I, P.S. Uttarpara	729
------	---------------------------	-----

1	2	3
115.	Kotrang II, P.S. Uttarpara	1175
116.	Kanaipur, P.S. Uttarpara	450
117.	Sheoraphuly I, P.S. Sreerampur	217
118.	Sheoraphuly Supple. P.S. Sreerampur	54
119.	Sheoraphuly II, P.S. Serampur	217
120.	Dirghanga II, P.S. Serampur	150
121.	Mearbar, P.S. Chinsurah	407
122.	Naldanga Narayanpur, P.S. Chinsurah	239
123.	Uttar Chandannagar, P.S. Chandannagar	106
124.	Kulihenda, P.S. Chandannagar	56
125.	Bhadreswar II, P.S. Bhadreswar	22
126.	Chandannagar Khalisani-I.P.S. Bhadreswar	39
127.	Khalisani II, P.S. Bhadreswar	125
128.	Lichutala Chandannagar, P.S. Chandannagar	74
129.	Balagarh P.S. Chinsurah	73
130.	Chandannagar IV, P.S. Chandannagar	22
131.	Rabindranagar, P.S. Chinsurah	407
132.	Keota I, P.S. Chinsurah	205
133.	Keota II, P.S. Chinsurah	84
134.	Keota III, P.S. Chinsurah	132
135.	Mearbar Supple., P.S. Chinsurah	21
136.	Mankundu Bhadreswar P.S. Bhadreswar	279
137.	Bansberia II, P.S. Mogra	83
138.	Chinsurah, P.S. Chinsurah	62
139.	Keota V, P.S. Chinsurah	50
140.	Mankundu II, P.S. Bhadreswar	57

DISTRICT NADIA

141.	Kataganj III, P.S. Kalyani	80
142.	Kataganj IV, P.S. Kalyani	266
143.	Kataganj V, P.S. Kalyani	432
144.	Gayespur Supple., P.S. Kalyani	476
145.	Gayespur, P.S. Kalyani	2703

29,092

APPENDIX -XII

LIST OF UNDEVELOPED GOVERNMENT SPONSORED
RURAL COLONIES WITHIN C. M. D.

S.No.	Name of Colony	No. of Home- stead plots
-------	----------------	-----------------------------

District:-24 Parganas

Sub-Division Alipore

1.	Kulti, P.S. Bhangar	.. 514
2.	Sonarpur Arapanch I, P.S. Baruiপুর	.. 247
3.	Chowhati, P.S. Sonarupur	.. 304

Sub-Division Barrackpore

4.	Kankinara Stir Para, P.S. Jagaddal	.. 44
----	------------------------------------	-------

Sub-Division Baraset

5.	Abdulpur, P.S. Barasat	.. 34
6.	Algaria -do-	.. 21
7.	Kayra, -do-	.. 19
8.	Deara, -do-	.. 12
9.	Paschim Ichapur, -do-	.. 25
10.	Rekjoani, P.S. Rajarhat	.. 12

District Hooghly

11.	Dingalhat Adi Sapatagram 2, P.S. Mogra.	.. 211
12.	-do- II -do-	.. 38
13.	Krishnapur Chandanpur, P.S. Chinsurah	.. 30
14.	Subhasnagar (Barujibi) P.S. Serampur	.. 57
15.	Sankhanagar, P.S. Mogra	.. 98

District Nadia

16.	Lichutala, P.S. Chakdah	.. 894
17.	Majerchar Supple. P.S. Kalyani	.. 210
18.	Chakudanga, P.S. Chakda	.. 18
19.	Saguna Green Belt, Kalyani	.. 533

3,351

APPENDIX-XIII

LIST OF UNDEVELOPED GOVERNMENT
SPONSORED COLONIES OUTSIDE C.M.D. URBAN

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	No. of Homestead Plots
------------	--------------------	---------------------------

District: 2+ Parganas

Sub-Division: Alipore

1.	Kanyanagar Scheme, P.S. Bishnupur	216
2.	Rajpur Baikunthapur, P.S. Sonarpur	11

Sub-Division: Barasat

3.	Hariharpur II, P.S. Barasat	111
4.	Banspul I, P.S. Habra	1585
5.	Banspul II, P.S. Habra	439
6.	Jaygachi, P.S. Habra	129
7.	Kankpul, P.S. Habra	781
8.	Baigachi (Sramalakshmi), P.S. Habra	130
9.	Habra Sub-Scheme No. I & III, P.S. Habra	169
10.	Habra Sub-Scheme No. VIII "	190
11.	Habra Production Centre - Rehab. Scheme. P.S. Habra	148
12.	Habra Sub-Scheme No. II & Part-II, P.S. Habra	36
13.	Habra VI, P.S. Habra	37
14.	Habra V, P.S. Habra	38
15.	Habra II & Part I, P.S. Habra	798
16.	Habra Tababeria, P.S. Habra	132

Sub-Division : Basirhat

17.	Basirhat I, P.S. Basirhat	195
18.	Basirhat II, P.S. Basirhat	56
19.	Basirhat III, P.S. Basirhat	151
20.	Dandirhat, -do-	144
21.	Purna, P.S. Baduria	216
22.	Neoradighi, P.S. Basirhat	95

Sub-Division: Bongaon

23.	Champaberia, P.S. Bongaon	225
24.	Bangaon 1, P.S. Bongaon	179

Sl. No.	Name of Colony	Nos of Homestead Plots
<u>District: Midnapore</u>		
25.	Midnapore Town Extension, P.S. Midnapore	37
26.	Talbagicha, P.S. Kharagpur	1143
27.	Jhargram, P.S. Jhargram	293
28.	Khairullachak, P.S. Midnapore	500
<u>District : Burdwan</u>		
29.	Raniganj, P.S. Raniganj	194
30.	Birbhanpur, P.S. Faridpore	136
31.	Narsamuda, P.S. Asansol	78
32.	Bogra, P.S. Jamuria	94
33.	Bera, P.S. Katwa	34
34.	Purusattampur, P.S. Mirpore	200
35.	Kuliapore Dihika Chapradihi, P.S. Mirapore	828
<u>District: Nadia</u>		
36.	Kalinagar, P.S. Krishnanagar	404
37.	Bhubulia, P.S. Krishnanagar	217
38.	Cooper's Urban, P.S. Ranaghat	816
39.	Rupasreepalli, P.S. Ranaghat	511
<u>District : Murshidabd</u>		
40.	Madhupur I, P.S. Herhampur	162
41.	Bishnupur, P.S. Berhampur	125
42.	Barua Sarulia, P.S. Beldanga	336
43.	Kurmitala, P.S. Lalbagh	335
<u>District : Cooch Behar</u>		
44.	Rupsi, P.S. Katwali	34
<u>District: Maldan</u>		
45.	Sarbari, P.S. Sodar	67
46.	Mokatipur, P.S. Kotwali	103
47.	Bechamari, P.S. Sodar	147
48.	Pirojpur I, P.S. English Bazar	82
49.	Pirojpur II, P.S. English Bazar	302
50.	Pirojpur III, P.S. English Bazar	138
<u>District : Birbhum</u>		
51.	Jatjanbazar, P.S. Suri	418
52.	Kalikapur, P.S. Bolpur	99
53.	Tantarpur, P.S. Bolpur	73

(xxxii)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Colony</u>	<u>Nos of Homestead plots</u>
<u>District: Bankura</u>		
54.	Lokpur Parbatipur	92
<u>District: Howrah</u>		
55.	Jagat Ballavpur, P.S. Jagat- ballavpur	123
56.	Sankrahati II, P.S. Jagatballavpur	55
<u>District: Jalpaiguri</u>		
57.	Maskalaibari	206
58.	Maskalaibari Extension	394
59.	Pandapara	359
		<hr/>
		15,326
		<hr/>

**

APPENDIX-XI V

LIST OF UNDEVELOPED GOVERNMENT
SPONSORED COLONIES OUTSIDE C.M.D-RURAL

Sl. No.	Name of colony with location	No. of homestead plots
1	2	3

DIST. 24 PARGANAS

Sub-Division-Barasat

1.	Hadipur Chuprihera, P.S. Deganga	93
2.	Subarnapur, P.S. Deganga	133
3.	Aziznagar, P.S. Deganga	11
4.	Nibadahi-I, P.S. Barasat	45
5.	Nibadahi-II, P.S. Barasat	11
6.	Jhikra, P.S. Deganga	21
7.	Jadabpur Balia, P.S. Deganga	45
8.	Dhania, P.S. Amdanga	45
9.	Baraberia, P.S. Amdanga	38
10.	Patdanga, P.S. Habra	43
11.	Kaya Danga, P.S. Habra	195
12.	Banbania, P.S. Habra	453
13.	Asrafabad, P.S. Habra	1251
14.	Baikunthapur Madanpur, P.S. Amdanga	9
15.	Dighra Talsa, P.S. Habra	13
16.	Rajballavpur, P.S. Habra	10
17.	Salua Uludanga I, P.S. Habra	255
18.	-do- II	
19.	-do- III	

DIST. 24 PARGANAS

Sub-Division-Basirhat

20.	Malangapara, P.S. Swarupnagore	97
21.	Gokulpur, P.S. Swarupnagore	63
22.	Chandipur, P.S. Baduria	603
23.	Gobra Tarinipur, P.S. Swarupnagore	58
24.	Pubba Palta -I, P.S. Swarupnagore	8
25.	Purba Palta-II, P.S. Swarupnagore	32
26.	Mathurapur, P.S. Baduria	110
27.	Andhermanik, P.S. Baduria	19

1	2	3
28.	Nalaberia-I, P.S. Swarupnagore	21
29.	Nalaberia-II, P.S. Swarupnagore	21
30.	Media, P.S. Swarupnagore	1109
31.	Gobindapur, P.S. Swarupnagore	63
<u>DIST. 24 PARGANAS</u>		
<u>Alipur Sub-Division</u>		
32.	Debipur Gurguria, P.S. Joynagore	306
33.	Moukhali Kumarkhali, P.S. Canning	31
34.	Herobhanga, P.S. Basanti	666
35.	Laskarpur, P.S. Basanti	44
<u>Bongaon Sub-Division</u>		
36.	Helencha, P.S. Bagda	673
37.	Kumarkhola, P.S. Bagda	372
38.	Sindrani, P.S. Bagda	81
39.	Jhawardanga, P.S. Gaighata	80
40.	Tangra, P.S. Bongaon	755
41.	Rampur, P.S. Gaighata	235
42.	Baksha, P.S. Bagda	82
43.	Santosh, P.S. Bagda	69
44.	Charmandalbag, P.S. Bagda	107
45.	Bhabanipur, P.S. Bagda Kulia	104
46.	Mama Bhagina, P.S. Bongaon	102
47.	Akaipur Danbasini, P.S. Bongaon	52
48.	Raghobpur	71
49.	Panchpota, P.S. Gaighata	46
50.	Magurkona, P.S. Bagda	24
51.	Hinspur Simulia, P.S. Gaighata	20
52.	Pathuria, P.S. Bagda	42
53.	Hanspur Moraldanga, P.S. Gaighata	52
54.	Joytara, P.S. Gaighata	50
55.	Ramnagore, P.S. Bagda	40
56.	Shashadanga, P.S. Gaighata	24
57.	Kuladharpur, P.S. Bagda	24
58.	Nrisinghakhela, P.S. Bagda	15
59.	Angrai 1, P.S. Gaighata	58
60.	Bharatpur, P.S. Bongaon	20
61.	Hankura, P.S. Bagda	27
62.	Alkalipur Natidanga, P.S. Bongaon	90
63.	Mamudpur, Dum Dum, P.S. Bongaon	39
64.	Mavshampur P.S. Bagda	10
65.	Kola, P.S. Bongaon	16
66.	Sinjole, P.S. Bongaon	85
67.	Ramchandrapur	238
68.	Parmadan Pathuria Taxila	16

1	2	3
69.	Mandabghata	25
70.	Nildanpur, P.S. Gaighata	280

DIST. MIDNAPORE

71.	Kadamdiha, P.S. Salbani	91
72.	Mahasole, P.S. Salbani	112
73.	Keleghai-I & II, P.S. Garbeta	259
74.	Garbeta, P.S. Garbeta	807
75.	Talbagicha 'B' & 'C' P.S. Kharagpur	56
76.	Dakshminsole, P.S. Salbani	21
77.	Chandipur, Solagharia P.S. Jhargram	72
78.	Bansda Kunkrapanji, P.S. Debra	113
79.	Sitarampur P.S. Salbani	50
80.	Bhadutala, P.S. Salbani	25
81.	Maheswaripur, P.S. Salbani	50

DIST NADIA

82.	Jaguli, P.S. Haringhata	125
83.	Kapileswar Digha, P.S. Haringhata	160
84.	Char Majdia, P.S. Nabadwip	91
85.	Amghata-I, P.S. Krishnagore.	103
86.	Gobindapur III, P.S. Hanskhali	578
88.	Kamarhati Lohagachi, P.S. Krishnagore	74
89.	Belpukur Palta, P.S. Krishnagore	74
90.	Panchberia, P.S. Ranaghat	355
87.	Amghata-II, P.S. Krishnagore	185
91.	Gobindapur-I, P.S. Shantipur	172
92.	Jayaghata, P.S. Krishnagore	174
93.	Baraberia, P.S. Ranghat	287
94.	Suntra, P.S. Chapra	27
95.	Harekrishnapur	12
96.	Rasikpur	11
97.	Rahamatpur	22
98.	Kantiatia	11
99.	Bethuadahri, P.S. Nakashipara	451
100.	Bagula Murragacha, P.S. Hanskhali	194
101.	Mobarakpur, P.S. Tehatta	190
102.	Astullanagar, P.S. Tehatta	97
103.	Coopers (Agri) P.S. Ranaghat	20

DIST. MURSHIDABAD

104.	Goaljan, P.S. Berhampur	532
105.	Bagdahar, P.S. Jaigunge	261

1	2	3
106.	Dhusaripara, P.S. Shamsheergunge	381
107.	Purapara P.S. Santi	19
108.	Mahalaadi, P.S. Kandi	71
109.	Ayeshbagh, P.S. Murshidabad	56
110.	Madhupur-II, P.S. Noda	61
111.	Shatpur, P.S. Berhampur	15
112.	Muktinagore, P.S. Berhampur	18
113.	Madapur P.S. Berhampur	50
114.	Benjaia P.S. Berhampur	97
115.	Anaipara, P.S. Jiagunge	94
116.	Bairagachi-I, P.S. Berhampur	50
117.	Bairagachi-II, P.S. Berhampur	34
118.	Hatinagore, P.S. Berhampur	133
119.	Bejatia-II, P.S. Berhampur	125
120.	Khidirpur, P.S. Berhampur)	
121.	Kulberia, P.S. Berhampur)	213.

DIST. COOCH BEHAR.

122.	Jarsai (C), P.S. Tufangunge	167
123.	Jorai 'F' P.S. Tufangunge	296
124.	Taluk Gurihati, P.S. Kotwali	59
125.	Taluk Bansa, Atiabarim P.S. Dinhata	44
126.	Chakchaka Market (Extn. of Taluk Chakchaka-II P.S. Kotwali)	42

127.	Taluk Chakchaka-I.P.S. Kotwali	26
128.	Taluk Chakchaka-III, P.S. Kotwa li	74
129.	Bhangi, P.S. Dinhata	16
130.	Jorai 'A', P.S. Tufangunge	174
131.	Kodalaha, P.S. Dinhata	65
132.	Kasiabari, P.S. Haldibari	52
133.	Dwaribag, P.S. Dinhata	86

DIST. HOOGHLY

134.	Sorai, P.S. Pandua	119
135.	Champahati, P.S. Pandua	83
136.	Talbona, P.S. Pandua	36
137.	Somra, P.S. Balagarh	78

1	2	3
138.	Aida Kismet, P.S. Balagarh	88
139.	Ballavipur, P.S. Dhanaikhali	77
140.	Balagarh (Barujibi) P.S. Balagarh	50
141.	Ramnathpur	20
142.	Mahanand, P.S. Pandua	284
143.		
<u>DIST MALDA</u>		
143.	Sahapur, P.S. Sada	120
144.	Bajitpur, P.S. Ratua	58
145.	Mosatdah, P.S. Khorba	39
146.	Kandaram, P.S. Khoraba	40
147.	Jalkarbaithan, P.S. Malda	54
148.	Amriti, P.S. English Bazar	38
149.	Mobarakpur-I, P.S. Sadar)	
150.	Mobarakpur-II, P.S. Sadar)	123
151.	Chakbahadurpur, P.S. Kaliachak	300
<u>DIST. WEST DINAJPUR</u>		
152.	Indranarayanpur, P.S. Gangarampur	173
153.	Balupara, P.S. Kumargange	140
<u>DIST JALPAIGURI</u>		
154.	Dhabgunge, P.S. Kotwali	22
155.	Berubari-II, P.S. Berubari	68
156.	Talma Rivorside, P.S. Rajgunge & Kotwali	375
157.	Talma Satkhamar, P.S. Rajgunge & Kotwali	364
158.	Tistachar	18
<u>DIST BIRBHUM</u>		
159.	Muradihi, P.S. Sainthia	131
160.	Palasdanga, P.S. Sainthia	23
161.	Patharghata, P.S. Sainthia	9
162.	Kurumsha, P.S. Sainthia	12.
163.	Paschim Sahapur, P.S. Sainthia	6.

(xxxviii)

1	2	3
164.	Kagas, P.S. Sainthia	10
165.	Uttar Tailpara, P.S. Sainthia	251
166.	Uttar Bannigram, P.S. Sainthia	63
167.	Balsunda, P.S. Sainthia	18
<u>DIST. BURDWAN</u>		
168.	Kurul, P.S. Ausgram	80
196.	Salanpur, P.S. Asansole	219
<u>DIST DARJEELING</u>		
170.	Chowpukuria	30
171.	Matigana	50
Total :		<u>22,035</u>

APPENDIX - X.V

LIST OF UNDEVELOPED PRE-1959 SQUATTERS' COLONIES (All are urban colonies and are within the C.M.D)

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony with Police Station	Sub-Division & District	No. of plots
1	2	3	4
1.	Adarsha Nagar	P. S. 24- Jadavpur Parganas	111
2.	Adarsha Palli	-do-	85
3.	Amader Bastuhara Panchyat	-do-	61
4.	Arabinda Nagar	-do-	66
5.	Asoke Nagar	-do-	150
6.	Ashutosh	-do-	124
7.	Ashutosh Palli	-do-	25
8.	Azadgarh	-do-	819
9.	Bidhan (Santoshpur)	-do-	220
10.	Bagha Jatin	-do-	1362
11.	Bidhan palli (Kamdahari)	-do-	291
12.	Bapuji Nagar Society	-do-	234
13.	Bapuji (Dhakuria)	-do-	87
14.	Bastuhara Samity	-do-	103
15.	Bijoygarh	-do-	1713
16.	Bidhan palli (Ibrahimpur)	-do-	92
17.	Bejoynagar (Kasba)	-do-	50
18.	Bikramgarh	-do-	187
19.	Bangasree	-do-	34
20.	Chitta Ranjan	-do-	549
21.	Das Nagar	-do-	65
22.	Gandhi	-do-	267
23.	Jadabgarh	-do-	262
24.	Katjunagar	-do-	206
25.	Khudiram Nagar	-do-	72
26.	Lakshmi Narayan	-do-	88
27.	Mitrabash	-do-	51
28.	Nabanagar	-do-	91
29.	Naya Barisal	-do-	147
30.	Nehru	-do-	
31.	Nellinagar	-do-	225
32.	Netajinagar	-do-	866
33.	Niswa	-do-	100
34.	Pallisree	-do-	79
35.	Protapgarh	-do-	64
36.	Podder Nagar	-do-	253

1	2	3	4	
37.	Rajendra Prasad	P. S. . Jadavpur	24- Parganas	281
38.	Ramkrishan Upanibesh	-do-	-do-	87
39.	Ramgarh	-do-	-do-	537
40.	Regent	-do-	-do-	247
41.	Sahid Nagar	-do-	-do-	372
42.	Sahid Sunil Nagar	-do-	-do-	202
43.	Samajgarh	-do-	-do-	104
44.	Sanghati	-do-	-do-	86
45.	Santi Palli (Arakpur)	-do-	-do-	48
46.	Santi Palli (Jadavpur)	-do-	-do-	27
47.	Santigarh	-do-	-do-	135
48.	Santinagar	-do-	-do-	94
49.	Sakti Pallimangal Samity	-do-	-do-	50
50.	Sarat Bose Joutha	-do-	-do-	64
51.	Shyama	-do-	-do-	54
52.	Sree	-do-	-do-	630
53.	Surjya Nagar	-do-	-do-	111
54.	Sucheta Nagar	-do-	-do-	153
55.	Tilaknagar	-do-	-do-	67
56.	Vidya Sagar	-do-	-do-	766
57.	Viveknagar	-do-	-do-	490
58.	Vivekananda Nagar	-do-	-do-	51
59.	Arabinda Palli	P. S. Behala	-do-	89
60.	Batwara Bidhasta Upanibesh	-do-	-do-	239
61.	Samargarh	-do-	-do-	22
62.	Thakurpukur Palli Mangal Samity	-do-	-do-	62
63.	Belgachia Kismet	P. S. Balley	Howrah	160
64.	Subhash Palli	P. S. Habra	24-Parganas	51
65.	Mahesh Utbastu Sibir	P. S. Serampur	Hooghly	371
66.	Nehru Nagar	-do-	-do-	185
67.	Serampur Bastuhara Upanibesh	-do-	-do-	253
68.	Chunari para	P. S. Noapara	24- Parganas	51
69.	Jawhar	-do-	-do-	59
70.	Bapuji Bastuhara	-do-	-do-	132
71.	Sevagram	-do-	-do-	120
72.	Bejoynagar	P. S. Naihati	-do-	651
73.	Protap Nagar	-do-	-do-	Not known
74.	Keshab	-do-	-do-	17

1	2	3	4	
75.	(a) Mahajatinagar (Main)	P. S. Khardah	24- Parganas	291
	(b) Mahajatinagar (Main) (L.M. Chatterjee's Land)	-do-	-do-	115
76.	Deshbandhunagar No.1	-do-	-do-	295
77.	Deshbandhunagar No.2	-do-	-do-	197
78.	Deshbandhunagar No.4	-do-	-do-	196
79.	Das	-do-	-do-	56
80.	Swastinagar	-do-	-do-	97
81.	Sett	-do-	-do-	96
82.	Sarat Bose	-do-	-do-	174
83.	Town	-do-	-do-	71
84.	Vivekananda No.2	-do-	-do-	50
85.	Ushumpur Udbastu Palli	P. S. Khardah	-do-	156
86.	Deshbandhu Palli	P. S. Bijpur	-do-	59
87.	Sahid Nagar	-do-	-do-	239
88.	Nabanagar	-do-	-do-	21
89.	Ramprosad	-do-	-do-	14
90.	Subash Palli	P. S. Titagarh	-do-	155
91.	Suren Bag	P. S.	-do-	53
92.	Harakali	Dum Dum	-do-	87
93.	Seal	-do-	-do-	50
94.	Roy Mullick	-do-	-do-	121
95.	Mallick	-do-	-do-	46
96.	Tanwar	-do-	-do-	110
97.	Bahiragata Hindu	-do-	-do-	89
98.	Sett	-do-	-do-	175
99.	Mahajatinagar	-do-	-do-	499
100.	Monohar	-do-	-do-	182
101.	Harendra	-do-	-do-	32
102.	Kunja Mullick Bag	-do-	-do-	75
103.	Shyama Prosad	-do-	-do-	17
104.	Jalgam	-do-	-do-	123
105.	Michael Madhusudan	-do-	-do-	29
106.	Lakshmi Nagar	-do-	-do-	293
107.	Profulla Nagar	-do-	-do-	99
108.	Raja Debendra	-do-	-do-	113
109.	Durgabati	-do-	-do-	83
110.	Patelnagar	-do-	-do-	64
111.	Sarat Chandra	-do-	-do-	117
112.	Khudi ram	-do-	-do-	81
113.	Bapuji	-do-	-do-	167
114.	Daga	-do-	-do-	180

1	2	3	4	
115.	Bhagabati	P. S. Dum Dum	24- Parganas	191
116.	Purba Banga	-do-	-do-	53
117.	Matilal	-do-	-do-	600
118.	Laha	-do-	-do-	63
119.	Hind	-do-	-do-	55
120.	Amar Palli	-do-	-do-	167
121.	Nehru	-do-	-do-	34
122.	Kamalapur	-do-	-do-	214
123.	Azadgarh	-do-	-do-	Not known
124.	Gostha Behari	-do-	-do-	42
125.	Bharati	-do-	-do-	53
126.	Brahmachari	-do-	-do-	20
127.	Harihar Nagar	-do-	-do-	79
128.	Bandhab Nagar	-do-	-do-	131
129.	Hindusthan	P. S. Jagaddal	-do-	127
130.	Ramnagar	-do-	-do-	54
131.	Gendhinagar	-do-	-do-	56
132.	Khudiram Nagar	-do-	-do-	151
133.	Profulla Nagar	P. S. Belghoria	-do-	251
134.	Sahid Jatindas Nagar	-do-	-do-	936
135.	Deshapriya Nagar	-do-	-do-	1356
136.	Utbastu Bandhab Sami ty	P. S. Baranagar	-do-	126
137.	Forward	-do-	-do-	42
138.	Netaji	-do-	-do-	600
139.	Deshapriya Nagar (Tulson's land)	-do-	-do-	83
140.	Protapaditya	P. S. Dum Dum	-do-	44
			Total :	<u>27,082</u>

*

APPENDIX - XVI

LIST OF POST-1950 SQUATTERS' COLONIES
WITHIN C M D (URBAN)

<u>CALCUTTA</u>		<u>No. of plots</u>
1.	Sahid colony, Cal-37 ..	138
2.	New Bikramgarh colony, Jadavpur, Calcutta-30 ..	45
3.	Jogendra colony, Tiljala ..	17
4.	Sahid colony, Chitpur, Calcutta ..	150
5.	Deshbandhunagar colony No.2, Dum Dum ..	28
6.	Shiddeswari colony, Dum Dum Cantt. Calcutta-28 ..	300
7.	Shyamprasad Palli, Jadavpur, Calcutta-33 ..	77
8.	Indian National Youth Congress (Refugee colony), 5 Canal Road, Hastings, Calcutta-22 ..	50
9.	Jogindra Nagar colony, 1, Kustia Road, Cal-39 ..	17
10.	Bediapara Trinath colony, Calcutta-28 ..	42
11.	Satinsan Palli, Sarsuna Main Road, Calcutta-61 ..	182
12.	Madhusudan Palli, Calcutta-6 ..	13
13.	New Gosta Behari colony, 24/A, Barada Kanto Road, Dum Dum, Cal-28. ..	25
14.	Arabindanagar, P.S. Chitpur, Calcutta-2 ..	50
15.	Natunpalli Bastuhara Samity, Calcutta-48 ..	50
16.	Judge Bagan Janakalyan Samity, 147 Naskarpara Road, Cal-41 ..	50
17.	Sastriji colony, Cal-48 ..	52
18.	Shyamnagar Udbastu colony, Calcutta-55 ..	50
19.	Rabindrapalli, P.S. Jadavpur ..	50
20.	New Noapara colony, Baranagar ..	90
21.	Sukantanagar, Calcutta-45 ..	50
22.	Bidhanpalli Refugee colony, Calcutta-50 ..	25
23.	Ramkrishnapalli, Maniktala ..	50
24.	Kalimata Refugee colony, Baranagar, Calcutta-35 ..	70
25.	Durga colony committee, New Alipore, Calcutta-53 ..	50

25.	Sahapur colony Committee East & West, New Alipore ..	50
27.	Jyotinagar colony, Pami Kancha Road, Behala, Calcutta-61 ..	52
<u>District - 24-Parganas</u>		
<u>Alipur Sub-division</u>		
28.	Kaibalya Nagar Seva Samity ..	45
29.	Sahid Pamananda Nagar ..	67
30.	Prafull Sen colony ..	372
31.	Khudiram Bose colony ..	55
32.	Vivekananda colony ..	31
33.	S. S. Dhawan colony ..	165
34.	Subhas Park ..	119
35.	Haridebpur Jana Kalyan Samity ..	156
36.	Netajinagar, Palli Panchayat ..	271
<u>Barrackpur Sub-division</u>		
37.	Nehru colony ..	44
38.	Swadhin Pally ..	100
39.	New Mallick colony ..	47
40.	Sarada Palli ..	18
41.	Angels Nagar ..	125
42.	Bejoy Krishna Palli ..	29
43.	Ajoy Nagar ..	106
44.	Tarun Nagar Colony ..	20
45.	Bastuhara Ganamangal Samity ..	70
46.	Nehru colony ..	170
47.	Dacca Udbastu Tant Silpa Sangathan ..	105
48.	Rangarh colony(Five Brigade) ..	53
49.	Bidhan colony, Patipukur ..	89
50.	Surja Sen colony ..	155
51.	Subhaspalli, Belgharia ..	80
52.	Netaji Palli, " ..	300
53.	Ramkrishnapalli, " ..	35
54.	Sathipara Jaganath's colony ..	76
55.	Niranjan Sen Palli ..	60
56.	Adarshapalli, Agarpara ..	15
57.	Nabapalli; Palta ..	54
58.	Palta Ambagan colony ..	200
59.	Motinagar colony ..	71
60.	New colony, Sodepur ..	250
61.	Sarkar Bagan Squatters' colony ..	31
62.	Niranjan Nagar colony ..	71
63.	Banakpur Nagar ..	165
64.	Indira Nagar ..	65
65.	Dharma bira colony ..	200

66.	Bejoy Palli, Kanchrapara	..	207
67.	Sukantapalli, Ichapur	..	117
68.	Dogatchia Niranjan Para	..	26
69.	Nabinpalli, Sukchar	..	16
70.	Subhasnagar No. 1, Sukchar	..	77
71.	Subhasnagar No. 2, Sukchar	..	101
72.	Raja Radhkanta Deb Bahadur, Khardah	..	12
73.	Agnisikha colony, Khardah	..	12
74.	Patna colony, Khardah	..	75
75.	Bikramjit colony, Dum Dum	..	50
76.	Niranjan Palli, Kanchrapara	..	200
77.	Matripalli, Nandannagar	..	29
78.	Khudirampalli, Nandannagar	..	38
79.	Ramkrishnapalli, Block-2, Nandannagar	..	95
80.	Uttar Patna Udbastu Palli, Nimta	..	50
81.	Barrackpur nagar colony	..	50
82.	Bee-Hive colony, Belgharia	..	36
83.	Usumpur Shibir, Agarpara	..	110
84.	Netajipalli, Palta	..	50
85.	Bastuhara Bandhab Samity, Belgharia	..	85
86.	Bahiragata Bharatiya Bastuhara Samity, Dum Dum	..	50
87.	Biywanath colony, Belgharia	..	210
88.	Lakshmi nagar colony, Dum Dum, Lichubagan	..	50
89.	Zeel colony, Bediapara, Dum Dum	..	50
 <u>Baraset Sub-division</u>			
90.	Jyotinagar, Hridaypur	..	26
 <u>District Nadia</u>			
91.	Bikrampur Colony, Kalyani	..	100
92.	Chandmari Colony, Kalyani	..	200
 <u>District Howrah</u>			
93.	Sarojini Naidu Smritypalli, 4/15, Mohanlal Bahalwala Road, Bally.	..	104
94.	Kumar Bishnu Prosad Roy Udbastu colony, 17, Lal Babu Sayar Road, Belur	..	74

95.	Narasingha colony, Chakpara, Block 6, ..	44
96.	Sreepalli colony, No.4, 130, Rabindra Sarani, Lilluah ..	42
97.	Rishi Aurobinda Palli, 1, Bhujanga Dhar Road, Lilluah ..	43
98.	Shyamaprosad Palli, Bally. ..	34
99.	Chakpara colony Block-5, 113, Rabindra Sarani ..	40
100.	Bidhan Palli Block-A 34, B.B. Ghosh Lane, P.O. Belurmah ..	53
101.	Mahadeb colony, Block-9, Chakpara ..	11
102.	Tarakeswar colony, Block-3, Chakpara ..	22
103.	Shivasakti colony, Block-2, Chakpara ..	21
104.	Saktinagar colony, North Umsani ..	160
105.	Ramkrishna Sarada Palli, 72, B. Road, Bamangatchi ..	28
106.	Chakpara colony Block No.1 Chakpara ..	26
107.	Profulla Chandra Sen colony, C Road, Bamangatchi ..	61
108.	Chakpara colony Block No.8, Chakpara ..	26
109.	Subhash Palli, Biradings, Howrah-5 ..	82
110.	Lalit Mohan colony ..	90
111.	Subhas colony, Kashi Mandal Lane ..	38
112.	Narayan Palli, Santragatchi, Howrah-4 ..	110
113.	Bidhan Palli Block-B 43, Belur Station Road ..	57
114.	Padmaja Naidu Colony, Bally ..	48
115.	Harish Hore Colony, Lilluah ..	7
116.	Arambag Gandhi Profulla Sen colony, Lilluah ..	60
117.	Kunjapara Colony, Lilluah ..	109
118.	Chakpara colony, Chakpara, Block-7 ..	39
119.	Bastuhara colony ..	140
120.	Bistu Prosad colony, Bally ..	74
121.	Duliya Kendra Bagan ..	10
122.	Vivekananda colony, Bally ..	50
123.	Belgatchia Refugee Colony, 49 K Road ..	50

District Hooghly

124.	Bhadrakali colony, Upper Haranathpur Road, Bhadrakali ..	52
125.	Rabindranagar colony No.3, Chinsurah ..	269
126.	Kalitala colony Uttarpara ..	184
127.	Vivekananda colony, Uttarpara ..	27
128.	Niranjan Nagar, Chandannagar ..	98

Total: 10,413

APPENDIX - XVII

LIST OF POST-1950 SQUATTERS' COLONIES
OUTSIDE C.M.D. (URBAN)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of Colony</u>	<u>No. of plots</u>
<u>District West Dinajpur</u>		
1.	Indira colony, New College para Raigunge	.. 139
<u>District 24-Parganas</u>		
<u>Barasat Sub-division</u>		
2.	Subhasnagar colony	.. 418
3.	Sahidbandhunagar colony	.. 354
4.	Nabapalli Samity, Habra	.. 65
5.	Mahaprabhu colony, Habra	.. 115
6.	Shri Ramprasad colony, Guma	.. 107
7.	Netajinagar colony, Kalipara no.1 Hasnabad Railway Gate	.. 150
8.	Kadihati Netajigarh colony	.. 57
9.	Niranjan Palli No.1	.. 172
10.	Azad Hind Garh	.. 68
11.	Sarat Palli, Ganganagar	.. 21
12.	Noapara Swal Bagan	.. 30
13.	Nehrubag, Habra	.. 90
14.	Bonbehari colony, Barasat	.. 30
15.	Subhasgarh colony	.. 54
16.	Mahaprabhu Colony, Baigatchi Habra	.. 50
17.	Barasat Stationpara Udbastu colony, Banamalipur Road	.. 116
18.	Bidhan colony, Beladanga	.. 50
19.	Lenin Nagar Udbastu colony	.. 47
20.	Mahatma Sisir Palli, Ashokenagar	.. 50
21.	Nabajiban Palli, Ashokenagar	.. 50
22.	Tarun Palli Kalyan Samity, Ashokenagar	.. 260
<u>District Nadia</u>		
23.	Gossain colony, Ranaghat	.. 50

(xlviii)

District Hooghly

24.	B.P.R. colony, Tribeni	..	69
25.	Birkhudiram colony, Tribeni	..	42
26.	Shib Sohagini colony (Bastuhara Samity) Tribeni	..	348
27.	Netajinagar colony, Tribeni	..	50

District Burdwan

28.	Shramiknagar colony, Bankura More, Durgapura-1	..	70
29.	Bidhan Palli, Durgapur-6	..	98
30.	Sukumarnagar, Bankura Road, Durgapur-1	..	177
31.	Netaji Colony, Durgapur-13	..	50
32.	Indira Nagar colony, Durgapur	..	50

Total 3,497

APPENDIX - XVIII

LIST OF POST - 1950 SQUATTERS' COLONIES

OUTSIDE C. M. D. (RURAL)

<u>District Nadia</u>	<u>No. of plots.</u>
1. Muratipur Udbastu Colony ..	325
2. Bikrampur Colony, Gokulpur ..	78
3. Indian Palli, Gokulpur ..	49
4. Netaji colony, Haripura ..	206
5. Muratipur Udbastu colony ..	292
6. Kirtinagar colony ..	317
7. Indira Palli, Birnagar ..	73
 <u>District Murshidabad</u>	
8. Mahatma Gandhi Colony, Berhampore ..	50
 <u>District Birbhum</u>	
9. Sahebanga colony ..	125
10. Anandanagar, Dubrajpur ..	27
11. Santinagar, Bolpur ..	55
12. Manasatala, Bolpur ..	13
13. Landaha Colony, Bolpur ..	32
14. Palashdanga & Babupur, Dubrajpur ..	62
15. Nabapalli Colony No. 2, Noorpur ..	9
Total	<hr/> 1,713 <hr/>

APPENDIX - XIX

LIST OF PRIVATE COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL
(50 FAMILIES AND ABOVE)

WITHIN C M D (URBAN)

Name of the colonies with district and sub-division	No. of families settled	Remarks
1	2	3

District 24-Parganas

Barrackpur Sub-Division

1.	Nabanagar	..	1339
2.	-do- Lichubagan	..	185
3.	Chittaranjan colony	..	150
4.	Panbasti Kalyangarh	..	150
5.	Deshbandhu colony	..	275
6.	Ramkrishnagar	..	125
7.	Baikunthanagar	..	150
8.	Nabarun Palli	..	700
9.	Prasadnagar	..	515
10.	Harinagar	..	198
11.	Pallimangal	..	100
12.	Pearatala colony	..	99
13.	Bankimnagar	..	150
14.	Rabindrapalli	..	350
15.	Gurdah New Colony	..	102
16.	Netaji Subhasnagar, Ghola	..	400
17.	Bamanpara	..	101
18.	Usumpurpalla	..	218
19.	Adarshapalli	..	98
20.	Sreeramnagar	..	80
21.	Amarapuri	..	88

Barasat Sub-Divn

22.	Raja Ram Mohanpalli	..	150
23.	Ramkrishnapalli	..	80
24.	Banamali pur	..	300
25.	Kalikapur	..	300
26.	Vijaynagar	..	120
27.	Monoranjanpalli	..	80
28.	Kailashnagar	..	70
29.	Shaktinagar	..	80

1	2	3
30. Aswini palli	..	300
31. Badhaghat Jamuna	..	70
32. Akshil palli	..	90
33. Subhaspalli	..	150
34. Sarkerpara	..	300
35. Baraberia Sree Ma	..	150
36. Sendanga Rajendra Sikder	..	110
37. Prasadpur	..	50
<u>Alipur Sadar Sub-Divn</u>		
38. Purandar	..	158
39. Benaypalli	..	55
40. Bansdroni Place	..	110
41. Baghajatin Place	..	100
42. Mathurapur	..	71
43. Santoshpur Co-operative	..	150
44. Arobinda Bose Colony	..	200
45. Prafulla Sen Upanibesh	..	350
46. Rabindranagar Colony-IV	..	166
47. Marapota colony	..	125
48. Saheb Bagan	..	70
<u>District Hooghly</u>		
<u>Chandernagar Sub-Divn</u>		
49. Shanti palli	..	157
50. Santinagar	..	139
51. Kamal palli	..	64
52. Kanailal No.1	..	66
53. Palpara	..	50
<u>Sreerampur Sub-Divn</u>		
54. Tarapukur	..	59
55. Padmabati	..	56
<u>Sadar Sub-Divn</u>		
56. Land of Sunil Kr. Mukherjee	..	67
57. " " Bhola Nandi	..	75
58. " " Monoranjan Nandi	..	132
59. " " Karuna Pain	..	114
60. " " Nirmala Sundari	..	90

(lii)

	1	2	3
61. Shibpur Nayrapara Colony	..	160	
62. Shibpur Colony	..	100	
63. Amtala	..	80	
64. Nafai palli	..	68	
65. Shibtala	..	72	
66. Atharabigha colony	..	50	
67. Land of Subhas Das	..	75	
<u>District Howrah</u>			
68. Mirpara L.P. (Urban)	..	55	
69. Sabitri L.P. (Urban)	..	198	
70. Bhattanagar L.P. (Urban)	..	193	
71. Lichubagan (Sukentanagar) Urban L.P.	..	174	
72. Garrie Road (Urban)	..	108	
73. Nischinda co-op (Rural)	..	100	
74. Netajinagar L.P. (Urban)	..	69	
75. Sheikpara L.P. (Urban)	..	56	
76. Potuapara L.P. (Urban)	..	52	
77. Khanjedpur (Rural)	..	57	
78. Kantapur (Rural)	..	50	
79. Santinagar (Rural)	..	60	
	..		
	Total	12,374	

APPENDIX - XX

LIST OF PRIVATE COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL
(50 FAMILIES AND ABOVE)

OUTSIDE C M D (URBAN)

Names of the colonies with district and sub-division	No. of families settled.	Remarks
1	2	3

District 24-Parganas

Basirhat Sub-Divn.

1. Benode colony	..	80
2. Goalpota	..	75
3. Mahamaya colony	..	50
4. Arbalia	..	90

District Burdwar

Sadar Sub-Divn.

5. Ambagan	..	131
6. Nilpur	..	887
7. Kanchannagar	..	505
8. Bijaynagar	..	50
9. Udaypalli	..	730

Asansole Sub-Divn.

10. Gopalnagar	..	50
----------------	----	----

Kalna Sub-Divn.

11. Japat colony	..	400
12. Katiganga	..	350
12. Jogipara	..	250

District West Dinajpur

14. Halderpara colony	..	150
-----------------------	----	-----

(liv)

1	2	3
---	---	---

District Cooch Behar

15.	Gandhinagar	..	109
16.	Sajerpar Gharama	..	87
17.	Baneswar	..	86
18.	Subhas colony	..	53
19.	Kholta colony	..	55
20.	Bharat colony	..	190
21.	Probodhnagar colony	..	56
22.	Alokapuri colony	..	54
23.	Vivekananda colony	..	95
24.	Kodaldhoa-II colony	..	67
25.	Gopalnagar Balasi colony	..	104
26.	Daribodh colony	..	89

District Jalpaiguri

Alipurduar Sub-Division

27.	Arobindanagar	..	275
28.	Suryanagar	..	193
29.	Subhaspalli	..	62

Total 5,373

-.-.-

APPENDIX-XXI

LIST OF PRIVATE COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL
(50 FAMILIES AND ABOVE)

OUTSIDE C M D (RURAL)

<u>Names of the colonies with district and sub-division</u>	<u>No. of families settled</u>
<u>District -24 Parganas</u>	
<u>Basirhat Sub-Division</u>	
1. Dwip Media	50
<u>Diamond Harbour Sub-Division</u>	
2. Moushamari	125
3. Krishnadaspur Jaysree	225
<u>Bongaon Sub-Division</u>	
4. Dev Garh	900
5. Shaktigarh	750
6. Pratapgarh	700
7. Dacca para	550
8. Subhasnagar	500
9. Thakurnagar	500
10. Chanda	300
<u>District-Nadia</u>	
<u>Sadar Sub-Division</u>	
11. Banagram	200
12. Kalipur	264
13. Uttar Bhat Jangla	256
14. Dakshin Bhat Jangla	327
15. Direndranagar, Senpara, Chardignagar, Karimpur	81
16. Satyanagar	450
17. Taraknagar	200
18. Durgapur Swarnakhali	700
19. Tarakganj	300
20. Tarakganj Bilpure	150
21. Audia	200
22. Fulkhali	110
23. Daruipara	300
24. Biranjannagar	84
25. Charswarupganj	234
26. Gudigacha	150
27. Charbrahmannaga(Uttar)	275
28. - do - (Dakshim)	405
29. Charmajdia(Dakshim)	435
30. - do -(Uttar)	300

<u>Names of the colonies with district and sub-division</u>	<u>No. of families settled</u>
31. Gouranagar	236
32. Bablaban	67
33. Char Swarupganje(East)	200
34. Majdia Beldanga	150
35. Cittagang colony	110
36. Charchakundi	450
37. Taranagar	60
38. Char Sadhuganj	150
39. Nayachar	180
40. Ballavpara	350
41. Barchandghar	375
42. Katalbaria, P.S. Nakashipara	1100
43. Daacca - do -	150
44. Patikabari - do--	400
45. Satyapur - do--	50
46. Kubirnagar - do -	160
47. Nakashipara - do -	60
48. Sonatala & Changa - do -	150
49. Dhakula	65
50. Kalibash	110
51. Rajapur	50
52. Bangaria	60
53. Satyapur(Arpara)	80
54. Khanjipur	350
<u>Ranaghat Sub-Division</u>	
55. Sanyalchar	1000
56. Kustipara	125
57. Belapara(Rural)	150
58. Gobindapur	189
<u>District-Midnapore</u>	
59. Dhalbaloon, P.S. Keshiart	135
60. Banpatna, P.S. Narayangar	85
61. Quikota Colony, P.S. Midnapore	70
<u>District-Burdwan</u>	
62. Alipore	85
63. Mobarakpur colony	50
64. Baidyadanga Co-operative	75
65. Rasulpur Paschimpara	65
66. Basatpur	70
67. Lakshmanganj	76
68. Orgram	208
69. Debpur	80
<u>Asansole Sub-Division</u>	
70. Birudiha	60

Names of the colonies with district and sub-division	No. of families settled
<u>Kalna Sub-Division</u>	
71. Faringachi	132
72. Keshabpur	100
73. Krishnadevpur	1000
74. Dhatrigram Bashakpara	200
75. Nadai colony	70
76. Sashpur	125
77. Bhatshala	250
78. Rajpura	125
79. Champahati	500
80. Sreerampur	2700
81. Chakrahatpur	150
82. Nasharatpur	90
83. Hat Simlabasakpara	100
84. Paschim Nashratpur	100
<u>Katwa Sub-Division</u>	
85. Panuhat	450
86. Mandalhat	100
87. Echahat	92
88. Charpatihat	350
89. Gazipur	100
90. Charbishnupur	200
91. Sankhal	190
92. Udharanpur	206
93. Benepara Enaitpur	95
94. Naihati	205
<u>District- Malda</u>	
95. Asrafpur	130
96. Parbatidanga	150
97. Derlla	142
98. Maibhita	100
99. Tilason	125
100. Aragachi	80
101. Telnai	170
102. Bhusadanga	150
103. Nilnagar	150
104. Bachahar	150
105. Buridaha	150
106. Kutub Sahar	92
107. Adina	130
108. Bunaidanga	62
109. Kupadaha	210
110. Sapmari	110
111. Shonghat	210
112. Haspukur	146
113. Chhotapathari	65
114. Rakhalpukur	190

<u>Names of the colonies with district and sub-division</u>	<u>No. of families settled</u>
115. Perhabinagar	70
116. Gaziapara	300
117. Gandhinagar	150
118. Natun Hrishipur	200
119. Sirshi	122
120. Bablaban	300
121. Bairagachi	50
122. Banial	175
123. Kagasura	100
124. Mashaldighi	100
125. Ahoraband	200
126. Kalinagar	300
127. Nilnagar	150
128. Updalbil	50
129. Itbandha	150
130. Mahinagar	50
131. Chaitanmere	250
132. Sukdebpur	160
133. Sashilapur	90
134. Nandinadaha	150
135. Ahil	138
136. Immamnagar	196
<u>District- West Dinajpur</u>	
137. Bajrapukur North	110
138. East Narayanpur	180
139. Nildanga Jaipur	80
140. Puranpara	86
141. Roy Nagar Colony	80
142. Dhadalpara Colony	56
143. Balupara	70
144. Lakshminarayan-Colony	50
145. Basatpur	60
146. Damodarpur	62
<u>District - Cooch Behar</u>	
147. Takimari colony	60
148. Natafela colony	100
149. Rampur	260
150. Mahiskuchi	56
151. Jaldhoa	85
152. Fershabari	60
153. Bhanukumar	86
154. Balarampur	62
155. Andaramfulbari	75
156. Haldibari Middleclass	49
157. Bijoynagar	60
158. Tistanagar Payesti	100
159. Upan Chownrik	60
160. 12 colonies in Mathabhanga	844

(lix)

<u>Names of the colonies with district and sub-division</u>	<u>Nof of families settled</u>
<u>District-Jalpaiguri</u>	
<u>Sadar Sub-Division</u>	
161. Ambari Falakata	250
162. Sahidgarh	130
163. Hashpatalpara	150
164. Subhasnagar	325
165. Debinagar	325
166. Anandanagar	350
167. Madhabdanga colony	150
168. Bashildanga Agri.	150
169. Bhaktinagar No.1	300
170. Bhatkingar No.2	150
171. Narayanpur	57
172. Gomirapara, Ghoradeo, Sarkerpara, Pathanpara, Malkanipara	110
173. Shingimari	75
<u>Alipurduar Sub-Division</u>	
174. Falakata	142
175. Birpara	74
<u>District Murshidabad</u>	
176. Hafina Indranagar	300
177. Sabjikatra Private	100
178. Srikrishnapur	150
179. Sabitrinagar	110
180. Amtala Varamara	60
181. Lakshinarayan No.I	90
182. Lakshinarayan No.II	55
183. Barisal (Nabanagar) Berhampore	160
184. Girijapara (Saidabad)	60
185. Kumar Durga Nath	55
186. Haridasmati Private	150
187. Krishnamati	200
188. Goaljan	250
189. Manindranagar	1200
190. Dahapara	90
<u>District- Birbhum</u>	
191. Satsangh	64

Total : 40,013

APPENDIX - XXII (a)

BREAK-UP OF THE COST OF DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIES OUTSIDE CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AS PER P.W.D. SCHEDULED RATES OF 1975-76 AS WORKED OUT BY THE STUDY TEAM SET UP FOR THE PURPOSE

In arriving at the estimated cost of development of a colony plot-wise, some essential data must be taken into account. Without proceeding on hypothetical cases, let us consider the case of a small rural colony, say Kayra scheme, P.S. Baraset in the district of 24-Parganas. Here the area is about 2.38 acres accommodating 13 plots of 6 kathas each.

Rural Colony

The following items are taken into account for costings:

1. Roads

- i) Earthwork for filling in a few water logged areas for road alignment.

8.5 M³ @ Rs 534/- % M³ - Rs. 45/-

- ii) Piling with Salballah & drum-sheet walling 3M deep.

8.5 M @ Rs 101.20/-M : - Rs. 860/-

- iii) Making 3 metres wide black top 'C' type road, 129.5 metres in length @ Rs 68.4 per metre as per specifications given below:

Specifications for 10 metres length of 'C' type road

- (1) Box cutting upto 30 cm deep including stabilising sub-grade

3.00 M x 10 M = 30.00 M²

@ 47.2 P/M² = Rs 14.10

(1x)

(1x1)

(2) Single soling

$$\begin{aligned} 3.00 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ M} &= 30 \text{ M}^2 \\ @ \text{ Rs } 7.10/\text{M}^2 &= \text{Rs } 213.00 \end{aligned}$$

(3) Jhama Metal Consolida-
tion

(a) Metal required

$$\begin{aligned} 3.00 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ M} \times .15 \text{ M} &= \\ 4.5 \text{ M}^3 @ \text{ Rs } 40/-/\text{M}^3 &= 180.00 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Cost of spreading
and rolling

$$4.5 \text{ M}^3 @ \text{ Rs } 5.45/\text{M}^3 = 24.53$$

(4) 25 mm Pre-mixed Carpetting

$$3 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ M} = 30 \text{ M}^2$$

(a) Carpetting excluding
cost of stone chips
and matrik

$$\begin{aligned} 30 \text{ M}^2 @ \text{ Rs } 73/- \text{ per} \\ 100 \text{ M}^2 &= 21.90 \end{aligned}$$

Rs 8,858/-

(b) Cost of stone chips

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } 30 \text{ M}^2 @ \text{ Rs } 3.30 \text{ M}^3/ \\ 100 \text{ M}^2 \text{ i.e. } .99 \text{ M}^3 @ \\ \text{Rs } 92/- \text{ } \% \text{ M}^3 &= 91.08 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Cost of matrik

$$\begin{aligned} @ \text{ Rs } 85 \text{ kg}/\text{M}^3 \text{ for } .99 \text{ M}^3 \\ \text{i.e. } 84.15 \text{ M}^3 @ \\ \text{Rs } 1.2/\text{kg} &= 100.98 \end{aligned}$$

(5) Edging

$$\begin{aligned} 20 \text{ M} @ \text{ Rs } 192.40 \\ \text{per } 100 \text{ M} &= 38.48 \end{aligned}$$

Total Rs 684.07

Cost per metre = Rs 68.4

Total.....Rs 9,763/-

2. Drains & Culverts

i) K ₂ type 244 M @ 25/- % M	- Rs. 61/-
ii) R.C. Slab culvert 15.2 M @ 143.31 / M	- Rs. 2178/-
	- <u>Rs. 2239/-</u>

3. Water Supply

One tubewell about 350 ft. deep (consider 50% of cost of one tube well, the number of plots being 13)	- Rs. 2000/-
--	--------------

4. Parks, community facilities, etc.

i) Cost of 60 ^M of 12 cm wide pucca compound wall- 1.3 ^M high 60 ^M @ 30/- / M	- Rs. 1800/-
ii) Cost of constructing pucca seats L.S.	- Rs. 200/-
	- <u>Rs. 2000/-</u>

Summary

1. Roads	- Rs. 9,763/-
2. Drains & Culverts	- Rs. 2,239/-
3. Water supply	- Rs. 2,000/-
4. Parks, community facilities, etc.	- Rs. 2,000/-
	- <u>Rs. 16,002/-</u>
Add contingency- 5%	- Rs. 800/-
	- <u>Rs. 16,802/-</u>
Add "agency for supervision" charges-10%	- Rs. 1,680
	- <u>Rs. 18,482/-</u>
<u>Cost per plot - Rs. 18,482/- =</u> 13	- Rs. 1,421/- or say Rs. 1,400/-

Urban colony

Similarly for colonies in urban area, let us

take the data from the case of Bangla Jogtalla scheme,
P.S. Mahestala, district 24-Parganas.

Area of land - 4.67 acres to accommodate
42 plots.

A Earthwork

1. Earthwork in excavation from tank
and depositing or spreading the
soil- 743 M³

a) with load 30M left 1 M-370M³

@ Rs 171/- % M³ - Rs. 633/-

with load 30 M left 2 M-120M³

@ Rs 190/35P % M³ - Rs. 228/-

with load 60 M left 3 M-120M³

@ Rs 236/15P % M³ - Rs. 283/-

with load 90 M left 4 M-133M³

@ Rs 282/15P % M³ - Rs. 376/-

- Rs. 1,520/-

2. Piling on the side of road
side tanks

68M- @ Rs 101.20/ M - Rs. 6,882/-

Total - Rs. 8,402/-

B Roads

Making 3 metre wide 'B' type black top
road 552M metres in length @ Rs 89.4 per
metre as per specifications given below:

Specifications for 10 metres length
of 'B' Type Road

(1) Box cutting upto 30 cm deep
including stabilising sub-grade

3.00Mx 10M = 30.00M²
@ .47P/M² = $\frac{\text{Rs.}}{14.10}$

(2) Double soling

30 M² @ Rs 14.10/
M² = 423.00

(lxiv)

(3) Jhama Metal Consoli-
dation

(a) Metal required:

$$3.00 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ M} \times .15 \text{ M} =$$
$$4.5 \text{ M}^3 @ \text{Rs } 40/- / \text{M}^3 = \frac{\text{Rs}}{180.00}$$

(b) Cost of spreading
and rolling:

$$4.5 \text{ M}^3 @ \text{Rs } 5.4 / \text{M}^3 = 24.53$$

(4) 25 mm Pre-mixed Carpetting

$$3 \text{ M} \times 10 \text{ M} = 30 \text{ M}^2$$

(a) Carpetting excluding
cost of stone chips
and matrik

$$30 \text{ M}^2 @ \text{Rs } 73/- \text{ per}$$
$$100 \text{ M}^2 = 21.90$$

(b) Cost of stone chips

$$30 \text{ M}^2 @ \text{Rs } 3.30 \text{ M}^3 /$$
$$100 \text{ M}^2 \text{ i.e. } .99 \text{ M}^3 @$$
$$\text{Rs } 92/- / \text{M}^3 = 91.08$$

Rs. 49,349/-

(c) Cost of matrik

$$@ \text{Rs } 85 \text{ kg} / \text{M}^3 \text{ for } .99 \text{ M}^3$$
$$84.15 \text{ M}^3 @ \text{Rs } 1.2 \text{ per kg} = 100.98$$

(5) Edging

$$20 \text{ M} @ \text{Rs } 192.40 /$$
$$100 \text{ M} = 38.48$$

Rs. 894.07

Cost per metre = 89.4

(lxv)

C. Drain & Culverts

(a) A5 type drain

953.12 M @ Rs 20.50 / M - Rs 19,539/-

(b) R.C. slab culverts

7 nos - 64.05 M @ Rs 143.31 / M - Rs 9,179/-

Total Rs 28,718/-

D Water supply

1½ tube wells @ Rs 4000/- each - Rs 6,000/-

E Parks, community facilities, etc.

(i) Cost of 200 M compound wall
30/-M - Rs 6,000/-

(ii) Cost of pucca brick seats L.S. - Rs. 700/-

Total: Rs. 6,700/-

Summary

A. Earthwork & piling	-	Rs. 8,402/-
B. Roads	-	Rs. 49,349/-
C. Drain & culverts	-	Rs. 28,718/-
D. Water supply	-	Rs. 6,000/-
E. Parks, Community facilities, etc.	-	Rs. 6,700/-

Rs. 99,169/-

Add contingency 5%

Rs. 4,958

Rs. 1,04,127/-

Add supervision
charges 10%

Rs. 10,412/-

Rs. 1,14,539/-

Cost of development per
plot = Rs. 1,14,539/-

42

= Rs. 2727/- or
say Rs. 2700/-

APPENDIX XXII (b)

DETAILED BREAK-UP OF ITEM-WISE DEVELOPMENT COST
PER PLOT OF REFUGEE COLONIES LOCATED WITHIN
CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

(BASED ON ACTUAL AVERAGE OF 10 DIFFERENT
SCHEMES PREPARED AT 10 LOCATIONS)

C.M.D. URBAN

<u>A. Water Supply</u>		Rs.
1. Drilling & tapping C.I. Main	1 no.	19.10
2. Brass ferrule for connecting mains (12 mm dia.)	1 no.	28.80
3. Ferrule connection with lead pipes - 12 mm dia. and upto 45 cm. long with plumbing joints etc.	1 no.	12.70
4. Gunmetal stopcock (heavy type)	1 no.	26.40
5. Supplying, fitting fixing GI pipes with necessary fittings (below G.L.)	4 M (ave.)	60.00
6. Supplying, fitting, fixing GI pipes with necessary fittings (above G.L.)	6 M (ave.)	83.64
7. Supplying, fitting, fixing polythene bib cock	2 nos.	15.40
8. Supplying, fitting, fixing CI water main pipes (100 mm dia.)	6.74 M (proportionate ave. length per plot)	394.29
		<hr/> Rs. 640.33
	Say	<hr/> Rs. 640.00 <hr/>

B. Drainage

1. Construction of surface drain	11 M (ave.)	Rs. 172.15
2. Construction of minor side drain	5 M (ave.)	340.00
3. Construction of sub-main surface drain	4 M (ave.)	446.00
		<hr/> Rs. 958.15
	Say	<hr/> Rs. 960.00

C. Sanitation

1. Construction of Pre-fab. sanitary latrine with pre-fab. septic tank	1 no.	Rs. 1600.00
2. Construction of Chlorination chamber (smaller size) - 45.5 cm x 91.0 cm (inside) with necessary fittings	1 no.	160.00
		<hr/> Rs. 1760.00

D. Roads & Pathways

Assuming 5.4 M pathways (2m carriage way) and 7 M Collector streets (3.7m carriage way) will be shared by each plot -

i) Construction of pathways	5.4 M (ave.)	370.78
ii) Construction of Collector street	7.0 M (ave.)	631.75
		<hr/> Rs. 959.53
	Say	<hr/> Rs. 960.00

(lxviii)

E. Compound Filling : Parks :

Assuming Rs. 60,000/- (ave.) is required to improve a park by construction of boundary walls nominal earth work with dressing, lighting, sanitary works etc. including supplying, fitting and fixing of Sports accessories like "Slip" "Cradle" etc. to serve 2000 people average :

Hence, cost/capita - $\frac{\text{Rs. } 60,000}{2,000} = \text{Rs. } 30.00$

Since, no. of persons/plot being 8 (eight) only, cost of improvement of Park/plot

Rs. 240.00

Rs. 240.00

S U M M A R Y

A. Water Supply	Rs. 640.00
B. Drainage	Rs. 960.00
C. Sanitation	Rs. 1760.00
D. Roads & Pathways	Rs. 960.00
E. Compound Filling : Parks	Rs. 240.00
Total	Rs. 4560.00

C.M.D. RURALA. Water Supply

		Rs.
1. Drilling & tapping C.I. Main	1 no.	19.10
2. Brass ferrule for connecting Mains (12mm dia.)	1 no.	28.80
3. Ferrule connection with lead pipes 12 mm dia. and upto 45 cm long with plumbing joints etc.	1 no.	12.70
4. Gunmetal stopcock (heavy type)	1 no.	26.40
5. Supplying, fitting and fixing GI pipes with necessary fittings (below GL)	3 M (ave.)	45.00
6. Supplying, fitting & fixing GI pipes with necessary fittings (above GL)	4 M (ave.)	55.76
7. Supplying, fitting & fixing polythene bib cock	2 nos.	15.40

Rs. 203.16

say Rs. 200.00

B. Drainage

		Rs.
1. Construction of surface drain	4 M	62.60
2. Construction of minor drain (side)	2 M	136.00

Rs. 198.60

Say Rs. 200.00

(1xx)

C. Sanitation

		Rs.
1. Construction of pre-fab. sanitary latrine pre-fab. septic tank	1 no.	1600.00
2. Construction of chlorination chamber (smaller size) 45.5 cm x 91.0 cm (inside) with necessary fittings	1 no.	160.00
3. Construction of surface drain	2.5 M	39.90
		<hr/>
		Rs. 1799.90
	Say	Rs. 1800.00
		<hr/>

D. Roads and Pathways

Assuming 4 M pathways (2 M carriage way) and 1.75 M collector streets (3.7 M carriage way) will be shared by each plot -

		Rs.
i) Construction of pathways	4 M (ave.)	242.80
ii) Construction of collector streets	1.75 M(ave.)	157.94
		<hr/>
		Rs. 400.74
	Say	Rs. 400.00
		<hr/>

E. Compound Filling & Parks etc.

nil

S U M M A R Y

A. Water Supply	Rs. 200.00
B. Drainage	Rs. 300.00
C. Sanitation	Rs. 1800.00
D. Roads	Rs. 400.00
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 2600.00
	<hr/>

APPENDIX- XXIII

AN ESTIMATE OF COST OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE
UNDEVELOPED REFUGEE COLONIES IN WEST BENGAL

Category of Colony	Number of Colonies' Plots		Population (lakh persons)	Cost per plot	Estimated total cost of development.	Expenditure likely to be incurred during 5th Plan	Spill-over to 6th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>A-WITHIN CMD</u>				(Rupees)	(Rupees in lakhs)		
(a) Govt. sponsored (Urban)	145	29,092	1.89	4560	1326.59		
(b) - do - (rural)	19	3,351	0.22	2600	87.13		
(c) Squatters' colonies set up upto 1950 (Urban)	140	27,082	1.76	4560	1234.94		
(d) Squatters' colonies set up after 1950 (Urban)	128	10,413	0.68	4560	474.83		
(e) Private	79	12,374	0.80	4560	564.25		
Total within CMD	511	82,312	5.35		3687.74 or 36.88 crores	500.00 or 5 crores	3188 or 31.88 crores

B-OUTSIDE CMD

(a) Govt. sponsored							
(i) Urban	59	15,326		2700	413.80		
(ii) Rural	171	22,035		1400	308.49		
	<u>230</u>	<u>37,461</u>			<u>722.29</u>		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Squatters' colonies set up after 1950								
(i) Urban		32	3,497		2700		94.35	
(ii) Rural		15	1,713		1400		23.98	
		<u>47</u>	<u>5,210</u>				<u>118.33</u>	
(c) Private								
(i) Urban		29	5,373		2700		145.07	
(ii) Rural		191	40,013		1400		560.18	
		<u>220</u>	<u>45,386</u>				<u>705.25</u>	
Total outside CMD								
Urban		120	24,196				653.22	
Rural		377	63,761				892.65	
		<u>497</u>	<u>87,957</u>				<u>1545.87</u>	
								or 15.46 crores 7.73 crores 7.73 crores
		<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						
A. - Within CMD		511	82,312				3687.74	
B. - Outside CMD		497	87,957				1545.87	
		<u>1008</u>	<u>1,70,269</u>				<u>5233.61</u>	12.73 crores 39.61 crores
								or 52.34 crores