

# REPORT

On Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons  
From East Pakistan  
At ex-camp Sites  
In West Bengal

**COMMITTEE OF REVIEW OF  
REHABILITATION WORK IN WEST BENGAL  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION.**

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Chairman

D.O. No.27(3)/69-COR  
Committee of Review of  
Rehabilitation Work in  
West Bengal

Ministry of Labour,  
Employment and Rehabilitation.  
New Delhi, the 26th March.  
1969.

My dear Shri Hathi,

I am enclosing a copy of the Report on Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan at Ex-camp sites in West Bengal. This is the third Report of the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal. The earlier two Reports were on (i) Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons at Asrafabad Ex-camp site and in Vagrants' Homes and (ii) Educational Facilities for New Migrants from East Pakistan in West Bengal.

2. The Committee attached great importance to the problem of rehabilitation of about 45,000 displaced persons squatting on various Ex-camp sites. They have already submitted their report on the families squatting at Asrafabad Ex-camp site and living in Vagrants' Homes. The present report deals with another 65 Ex-camp sites and covers 7,066 families or about 35,000 persons. The Committee will be submitting a separate report on the Bagjola Group of Ex-camp sites comprising about 1100

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families, as their problems call for somewhat different treatment in view of the close proximity of the area to Calcutta. With the submission of that report, the recommendations of the Committee will have covered all the Ex-camp sites in West Bengal.

3. Both the nature and magnitude of the problem and the possible solutions vary from one Ex-camp site to another. The Committee have, therefore, looked into the requirements of individual Ex-camp sites and made realistic recommendations specifically related to site conditions. In doing so, they had to visit most of the areas themselves and collect basic information and data which have by no means been an easy task.

4. The total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations is of the order of Rs.221.35 lakhs. It is hoped that the Report will receive prompt and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. I have no doubt that the measures suggested by the Committee, if implemented urgently, would go a long way in solving the social

- 3 -

and economic problems of one of the most distressed sections of the refugees in West Bengal.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- N.C.Chatterjee

Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi,  
Minister for Labour, Employment  
and Rehabilitation,  
Government of India;  
New Delhi.

REPORT ON  
REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS  
FROM EAST PAKISTAN AT EX-CAMP SITES  
IN WEST BENGAL

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COMMITTEE OF REVIEW OF  
REHABILITATION WORK IN WEST BENGAL

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## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>	
CHAPTER I	Introduction	1
CHAPTER II	Background and General Principles	22
CHAPTER III	Findings and Recommendations	
	<u>District Bankura</u>	40
	i) Basudevpur I, II & III	
	ii) Savanpur	
	<u>District Birbhum</u>	50
	i) Bolpur Ambagan	
	ii) Illumbazar	
	iii) Chinpai	
	iv) Kachujore	
	v) Digha	
	vi) Kongarpur	
	vii) Uttartilpara	
	viii) Pukurpara	
	ix) Bautia	
	<u>District Burdwan</u>	75
	i) Panagarh I & II	
	ii) Kanksa I, II & III	

(ii)

- iii) Nawabnagar
- iv) Kashipur
- v) Ramchandrapur
- vi) Uro
- vii) Sanko
- viii) Maheshdanga I - V
- ix) Palla I - IV
- x) Chanchai I - III

District Hooghly

99

- i) Rabindranagar
- ii) Baikunthapur
- iii) Balagarh
- iv) Jeerat
- v) Tinna

District Howrah

112

- i) Kaijuri
- ii) Chandrapur

District Midnapur

118

- i) Jhargram
- ii) Mahasole
- iii) Salboni

(iii)

- iv) Kalaboni
- v) Sarasanka

District Murshidabad 131

- i) Kurmitola I, III & IV
- ii) Khidirpur
- iii) Bagdahar

District Nadia 143

- i) Cooper's Camp

District 24 Parganas 159

- i) Baltia
- ii) Sonarpur I-IV, VII & VIII
- iii) Rajpur Bazar
- iv) Bongaon I - IV

CHAPTER IV Schemes for Settlement 181

CHAPTER V Summary of the Main Recommendations 189

APPENDICES

1. Detailed statement showing the total financial implication of the recommendations of the Committee Appendix I
2. Abstract of the total financial implication - A District-wise break up Appendix II

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Magnitude of the task

The displaced persons living at ex-camp sites constitute one of the most distressed sections of the refugee population in West Bengal. In their first Report submitted to the Government of India in December, 1967, the Committee of Review dealt with the question of rehabilitation of displaced persons squatting at Asrafabad Ex-camp site and those living in Vagrants' Homes. The Committee explained the reasons why the problem of rehabilitation of the refugees at Ex-camp sites and in Vagrants' Homes was taken up for examination on a priority basis. As observed earlier by them, two issues are involved in the problem of rehabilitation of these displaced persons, viz., the question of human suffering and the wastage of Government resources either in the form of forced occupation of Government lands or in the form of rent on the occupied houses. The Committee are glad to know that the Government of India

have accepted most of the recommendations contained in their first Report and necessary expenditure has been sanctioned for the implementation of the same.

2. It has not been possible for the Committee to submit earlier a comprehensive report on the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons squatting on all the ex-camp sites. There are 74 ex-camp sites with a total population of about 45,000 displaced persons spread over nine districts of West Bengal. The analysis of their problems and collection of basic information, statistics etc. at this distance of time have by no means been an easy task. The information and data which the Committee had asked the State Government to furnish were not readily available. The Committee realise the difficulty of the State Government in supplying the required details as this involved rummaging of old records covering a period of about two decades. During this period, many of the camps where the displaced persons are now squatting changed their character more than once, e.g., from work site

camp to transit camp or vice versa but no effective solution for providing permanent shelter or rehabilitation to these families was found.

3. Since 1961, these ex-camp families have been left completely uncared for and unattended to. With the passage of time, the problems confronting them have become more complex. The abject poverty and constant economic distress prevailing among them have resulted in frustration amongst many. Under sheer pressure of circumstances, it is not surprising if a section of them found no escape but to resort to undesirable occupations. The Committee, therefore, feel that the problem of ex-camp sites is essentially a social and economic problem for which a permanent solution should be found expeditiously. The Committee had to go carefully into the details of individual ex-camp sites. Both the nature of the problem and possible solution vary from one ex-camp site to another. They have tried to put forward concrete proposals for each camp site instead of making generalised statements or recommending general patterns of assistance.

The Committee have visited almost all the ex-camp sites with a view to obtaining a realistic picture of the problems of these families. They also called upon the services of the local officers for collection of necessary data, such as the availability of land in and around ex-camp sites, their precise area, prices and scope of rehabilitation etc. Although this exercise has been a little time-consuming, yet without such an effort it would not have been possible for the Committee to make a proper assessment of the problem or to suggest suitable remedies. The Committee are, however, satisfied that they have since been able to collect most of the information they considered necessary for an effective study of the problem and for suggesting concrete and realistic solutions.

#### Line of Approach and Recommendations

4. With a view to formulating a realistic approach, the Committee have, rather carefully examined the practical aspects of their proposals. Their recommendations are essentially pragmatic and need-based; at the same time they have paid

due regard to the prevailing standards of the general population and the available resources of the Government. The Committee strongly feel that, as far as possible, the existing ex-camp sites should be regularised and converted into rehabilitation colonies. It would not be proper to uproot these families from the social and economic environment of which by now they have become constituent elements. In view of this and also because of the general shortage of land as well as its high prices in West Bengal, the Committee have recommended in a number of cases allotment of homestead land of sizes smaller than the general standards laid down by them or so long followed. The Government should take immediate steps to acquire lands in and around the ex-camp sites, where recommended, so that allotment of plots may be expedited.

5. As regards rehabilitation assistance, the Committee have recommended that the families at ex-camp sites who could be identified as displaced persons should be given rehabilitation benefits in the form of homestead plot/land

purchase loan, house building loan, development cost and agricultural loan, irrigation loan, small trade loan etc. also wherever necessary.

#### Land Acquisition

6. So far as land is concerned, in a large number of cases the Committee have been confronted with the problem of finding adequate land even for homestead purpose. In many cases the Committee found that the lands where the ex-camp families had been squatting did not meet their bare requirements. In some cases their present living accommodation was no better than sty and kennel. Where the acquisition of additional lands would be essential, the Committee have tried to locate suitable lands in the neighbourhood of the ex-camp sites and in some cases, on the basis of the information received from the local officers, have indicated in their report the approximate price and the possibilities of getting such lands. They, however, feel that it should be left to the State Government to find out additional lands where necessary, for the

proper settlement of these families and to take prompt and adequate legal steps for taking possession of the lands including those on which the displaced families are squatting.

7. The Committee have noted that many of the ex-camp sites are located on lands belonging to the various Departments of the Government viz., Defence, Railways, Irrigation etc. and that it has not been possible for these Departments to evict the squatters from such lands so far. It is evident that it will not be easy to evict the squatters from these lands and any attempt to do so without providing suitable alternative plots in the neighbouring areas might create a law and order problem which the State Government would be keen to avoid. Since the respective Government Departments could do without these squatted lands for nearly two decades, the Committee feel that they should be persuaded to release these lands permanently for the resettlement of the displaced persons. The Committee, however, in their recommendations relating to the land acquisition, as far as possible, have tried to exclude

Defence lands. They have also scrupulously avoided irrigation bundha or embankments from being utilised for refugee settlement purposes.

8. The acquisition of lands - specially from unwilling owners, is a difficult and delaying process. With the help of the district officials the Committee have tried to find lands, whose owners may be amenable to some negotiated price. In such cases, the Committee think, the district authorities should use their good offices for arriving at agreed rates. In certain cases the displaced persons may also be encouraged to negotiate with the land owners to purchase land. This may be done with proper care and where proposals for negotiations are received, district officers should be associated with such negotiations so that the land could ultimately be acquired by Government and difficulties regarding title etc. resolved.

9. It has not been possible for the State Government to indicate the precise cost of acquisition of land already in occupation of the ex-camp families or of additional land necessary to give them the required quantum



of homestead land. For the purpose of estimating the total cost of rehabilitation of the ex-camp families, the Committee have worked out the cost of acquisition of land on the basis of certain average estimates given by the district officials based on local land transaction prices. The Committee would like to mention that though they have tried to get an accurate idea of land price in each locality, yet their estimate of cost of land acquisition should be taken only as approximate and tentative for two reasons. Firstly, if any case of fixation of land price is referred to the Court, the Court's award will determine the final price. Secondly, there is a possibility of land speculation. Unscrupulous people getting scent of Government's intentions may start either squatting or buying land resulting in artificial rise in prices and the land going out of the reach of the Government. The Committee hope that the Government will carefully guard

against such speculative activities. This would entail that the Government should take a decision on an emergent basis without waiting for completion of the proceedings for the acquisition of land and finalisation of its price. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Government should take a quick decision, requisition the land immediately, demarcate plots and put the refugees in possession of these plots. The acquisition proceedings which is usually a lengthy affair may be taken up thereafter. Unless this is done, past history will be repeated which will complicate and hold up rehabilitation. In the opinion of the Committee, the financial estimates worked out in the report are not likely to vary significantly from the actuals as the Courts generally apply the same yard-stick of average market price which the Committee have kept in view.

10. The Committee noted that most of the lands in ex-camp sites were requisitioned long ago. They have now been told that it may be possible to acquire these lands, intended specifically for rehabilitation of displaced persons, under the Land Development and Planning Act of 1948 according to which compensation is payable at 1946 rates. The Committee would like to suggest that attempts should be made to acquire the lands covered by ex-camp sites under the L.D.P. Act. If the lands can be acquired under the said Act, the cost of acquisition will be considerably reduced. In respect of the acquisition of new lands for the settlement of the ex-camp families, the acquisition may be made under the L.A. Act of 1894 if acquisition under the L.D. P. Act is for some reason considered not feasible.

#### Development of Land

11. The ex-camp sites which would be converted into rehabilitation colonies, should

be properly developed and sufficient land should be kept for roads, drains and other common amenities. The remaining area should be parcelled out into homestead plots and equitably distributed amongst the displaced families. In those cases where adequate land is available at the ex-camp site, the maximum size of homestead plot within the suggested ceilings may be given to the displaced families. The surplus land may be utilised for the settlement of the families who might be required to be shifted from nearby ex-camp sites.

#### Rehabilitation of Agriculturist Families

12. The Committee have noted that although originally there were a good number of agriculturist families amongst the displaced persons squatting at ex-camp sites, with the passage of time the majority of them have taken to non-agricultural avocations. Due to this change in occupation and also due to the fact

that the Government is unable to find suitable and adequate agricultural lands in West Bengal to maintain them, it is mainly in non-agricultural occupations that rehabilitation has to be found for these persons. However, where some surplus lands are available, the Committee have recommended that land may be given for agricultural/horticultural pursuits in addition to homestead plots.

13. The Committee have found that practically all horticultural, fisheries and barujibi schemes have failed in the past because of the unrealistic quantum of financial assistance given to such categories of displaced persons. The Committee have tried to make their proposals realistic so that there may not be a failure again of such schemes leading to infructuous expenditure and avoidable human suffering. They have, therefore, in some cases deviated from the 'type schemes' so long followed. Irrigation and other inputs, particularly

in small plots of horticulture, say of one or two bighas, are now-a-days considered essential for proper rehabilitation of the displaced persons. The Committee have accordingly recommended that the pattern of agricultural/horticultural/irrigation loan should be suitably revised to suit the present requirements. The Committee have recommended irrigation loan at the rate of Rs.1000/- per family which should be utilised for creating irrigation facilities such as, ring wells, tanks etc. and purchase of other inputs essential for horticultural purpose which alone can give an economic living out of small holdings. In addition to irrigation loan, the displaced persons would be entitled to normal agricultural loan, seeds etc. given by the State Agriculture Department to the normal population in the State.

14. During the course of their visits, the Committee have found that practically in every

case the families have declined to move from their existing sites unless they were provided with suitable agricultural lands. To shift these families from their present sites without providing them with sufficient agricultural land may create a law and order problem which the State Government would be keen to avoid.

#### Rehabilitation of Non-Agriculturist Families

15. The Committee are generally of the view that where the ex-camp families can be accommodated in their existing places of residence, only housing assistance, e. g., allotment of land, house building loan, development of land, provision of common amenities, facilities for primary education etc. might be given to improve their living conditions. Where the families are required to be shifted elsewhere and as a result of which their means of livelihood are disturbed, suitable small trade loan should be given in addition to housing assistance, as has already been

sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of Asrafiabad ex-camp families.

16. The Committee are anxious that the large number of ex-camp families who are somehow eking out a living-however poor it may be - should be properly rehabilitated. Where a large number of such families like those at Cooper's Camp, are to be settled at one place, it is essential that integrated schemes with facilities for employment in suitable profession or service or in Industries and/or industrial estates should be worked out. The question of setting up of industries or agro-industries and creation of employment opportunities for displaced persons is being separately considered by the Working Groups set up by the Committee.

#### Financial Implication of the Recommendations

17. An estimate has been given in this report of the total financial implication of rehabilitating the families in ex-camp sites in the light of



sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of Asrafabad ex-camp families.

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#### Financial Implication of the Recommendations

17. An estimate has been given in this report of the total financial implication of rehabilitating the families in ex-camp sites in the light of

the principles followed by the Committee. The estimate which comes to Rs.221.35 lakhs(Appendix-I) is exclusive of the requirements of Asrafabad Ex-camp site and the Bagjola Group of camps which have been dealt with separately. The provision which has been made for the general development of ex-camp sites, particularly in rural areas, may not be fully utilised and might yield some savings as in many cases, it may not be necessary or feasible to undertake the contemplated development works. In many rural areas the general development requirements might not go beyond the provision for drinking water, levelling of land or demarcation of plots etc.

18. The development work in the refugee colonies in the State is normally undertaken by the Construction Board. The Committee understand that the Construction Board might not be in a position to synchronise the planning and execution of the development works with the allotment of homestead plots

and disbursement of house-building loans to the refugees by the Rehabilitation Department. The Committee feel that if the development works are not executed expeditiously, the purpose of development will mostly be frustrated. They, therefore, suggest that if necessary, the State Rehabilitation Department may be permitted to set up their own machinery or devise some other means for expeditious execution of development works, almost simultaneously with the allotment of homestead plots and disbursement of house building loans. The Committee also feel that in development works, priority should be given to (i) levelling of land and plotting of areas (ii) provision of drinking water (iii) drainage and pathways.

19. The Committee have indicated a general pattern of development and reclamation of land on the basis of the information supplied by the State Government. They, however, feel that proper scrutiny in regard to the estimates for

such works should be undertaken at the time of implementation of the schemes. The Committee also like to emphasize that whatever loans e.g. small trade, house building, land purchase, irrigation etc. are sanctioned, it should be ensured that the loan is utilised for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned.

#### Retrospection

20. Before concluding, the Committee would like to emphasize the social aspects of the problem concerning the welfare of these ex-camp families who form a population of about 45,000 persons. Many of these ex-camps were originally work-site camps where the displaced persons were sent to do some development work. They constructed roads, dug canals, reclaimed lands lying under water for decades and did many such arduous tasks on a meagre daily wage. For instance, in Bagjola and Sonarpur, the displaced families reclaimed thousands of acres of land submerged for decades under

several feet of water. The Committee gathered that they were given an understanding that they would be settled on the reclaimed lands, but when these were raised, the local people tried to grab the lands which resulted in certain untoward happenings. In other work-site camps also, the displaced persons had reasons to expect of being settled on the lands developed by their own labour or alternatively in the nearby localities.

21. In 1961, the Government took a decision to send the agriculturist camp families to Dandakaranya and in the case of their refusal, to close down the camps and stop their doles. The experience of dispersal of these families to Dandakaranya at the initial stage was not very encouraging. The Dandakaranya Project had just then been taken in hand and there might have been some psychological hesitancy on the part of displaced persons to start a new life in new surroundings. The Committee feel that

whatever might have happened earlier, it has to be admitted that the displaced persons have suffered much. Their living conditions have been most pitiable and they have struggled hard for a mere existence. Deprived of all social amenities for years, they were practically written off administratively. The Committee think that the society can no longer brook any further delay in the solution of their problems. Even at the height of their misery, the displaced persons have tried to impart education to their young boys and girls and to engage themselves in some avocations requiring not only hard labour but also ingenuity. They have been able to exploit the locally available raw material which were so long wasted and to reclaim waste lands so long considered unsuitable for cultivation. They have thus contributed to the national wealth. The Committee would, therefore, urge that this human material full of potentialities should be given the minimum facilities of community life without any further delay so that they can prove to be worthy citizens and real assets to the country.

## CHAPTER II

### BACKGROUND AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

22. In July, 1958, it was decided that all relief camps in West Bengal should be closed by July, 1959, and of all the 45,000 families in camps at that time, 10,000 families should be absorbed in West Bengal and the remaining 35,000 families in areas outside West Bengal including Dandakaranya. The voluntary movement of camp families to Dandakaranya did not materialise. After the lapse of some time, agriculturist families in camps were given two months' notice in July-September, 1961 to exercise their option either to move to Dandakaranya for rehabilitation or to leave the camps on receiving a grant equal to six months' cash doles. But quite a large number of families did not take the dole for 6 months as offered by the Government. Some families took six months' dole, but did not move to Dandakaranya. Thus those who refused to go to Dandakaranya posed a problem for the Government. It was,

however, subsequently found that due to delay in developing cultivable agricultural lands displaced persons going to Dandakaranya had been held up in camps for months where they lived on doles. In September, 1961, in all about 10,000 families were found left in camp sites in West Bengal, although the camps were closed by then. All camp benefits e.g. dole, medical and educational facilities, etc. were withdrawn from these families. However, they continued to stay on at these camp sites and have thus been living in a most wretched condition.

23. It is understood that subsequent to the assessment of the Residuary Problem of Rehabilitation in West Bengal, the problem of ex-camp families was discussed between the Government of India and the State Government and the problem of rehabilitation of these families was recognised by the Government of India.



24. There are 74 such ex-camp sites in the State spread over 9 districts. A sizable number of the squatters have taken roots in the local economy but they have some-how been carrying on a sort of rather miserable living. These families have been struggling hard during these long years for their existence and would need in addition to homestead plots, some assistance in the form of house building loan and other aids for their economic rehabilitation.

25. The district-wise break-up of the displaced persons squatting at 74 ex-camp sites, in 9 districts of West Bengal is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Ex-Camp sites	No. of P.L. families	No. of rehabilitable families	Total
1.	Bankura	4	4	164	168
2.	Birbhum	9	25	573	598
3.	Burdwan	22	33	2488	2521
4.	Hoochly	5	26	596	622
5.	Howrah	2	26	274	300
6.	Midnapur	5	-	408	408
7.	Murshidabad	5	14	684	698
8.	Nadia	1	-	1068	1068
9.	24 Parganas	21	30	2312	2342
Total:-		74	158	8567	8725

26. As will be seen from the foregoing table, there is a great variation in the number of ex-camp sites in various districts. In the district of Nadia there is only one ex-camp site whereas in the districts of Burdwan and 24 Parganas, there are as many as 22 and 21 ex-camp sites respectively. The districts of Howrah, Bankura, Hooghly, Midnapur, Murshidabad and Birbhum have got 2,4,5,5, 5 and 9 ex-camp sites, respectively. The biggest ex-camp sites are Bagjola (24 Parganas) and Coopers' camp (Nadia) each with about 1100 families.

27. The total number of rehabilitable families excluding 158 families belonging to the P.L. category, in all the ex-camp sites in the State is 8567. The number of such families varies from one ex-camp site to another and also from one district to another. The number of rehabilitable families in the district of Bankura being only 164, stands in striking contrast to the number of 2,488 families in the district of Burdwan, which has the maximum number of such families.

The number of these families in the districts of Howrah, Midnapur, Birbhum, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia and 24 Parganas are as 274, 408, 573, 596, 684, 1068 and 2312 respectively.

28. The Committee have already made their detailed recommendation on the rehabilitation of displaced persons living at Asrafabad ex-camp site and in Vagrants' Homes. They would submit a separate report on Bagjola Group of ex-camp sites consisting of 8 sites, after a detailed and thorough examination of the availability of land, the general requirements of development and housing facilities, etc., in the area. In view of its close proximity to Calcutta and the need for an integrated development in keeping with the development requirements of the greater Calcutta area, Bagjola would require a special consideration. Thus the committee's present report covers only the remaining 65 ex-camp sites with a total population of 7066 families of whom 142 are P. L. families.

29. The general observations made by the Committee in regard to the settlement of families at Asrafabad ex-camp site have further been considered and modified where necessary. The modified observations which would hold good in respect of the families at 65 ex-camp sites under consideration in this report are as follows:-

General Observations:

- i) As far as possible, the families should be settled in the present sites so that their existing means of livelihood are not disrupted. For those families who may not be accommodated at the existing sites, efforts should be made to acquire lands as near the sites as possible, in the vicinity of railway stations, business centres etc.
- ii) The families belonging to the permanent liability category should be given option either to be removed from the ex-camp sites and admitted into P.L.Homes on a priority basis or to be settled along with the other families. The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance.

- iii) where the displaced families squatting on an ex-camp site are required to be shifted elsewhere, the entire ex-camp site should be cleared all at a time and no family should be left behind at such ex-camp site. If the land squatted upon is not utilised for rehabilitation purposes, it should be immediately diverted to some other purpose so that no further squatting takes place.
- iv) In certain ex-camp sites a small number of new migrants have been found to be squatting along with old displaced persons. The Committee understand that the total number of such new migrants would not exceed 2 percent of the total rehabilitable families. They feel that the existing policy of not giving any rehabilitation benefit to the new migrants staying in West Bengal calls for a re-thinking. Whatever decision might eventually be taken in this regard, the Committee recommend that so far as the squatters on ex-camp sites are concerned, no distinction need be made between old and new migrants in the matter of rehabilitation assistance and effective steps should be taken to rehabilitate all of them at a time as otherwise the problem will remain unresolved.

- v) It is noted that the ceiling for homestead plot upto 10 cottahs admissible to displaced persons for settlement in rural area was Rs.75/- only, which was raised to Rs.200/- in April, 1966 for non-agriculturist families. The Committee feel that the existing ceiling price is unrealistic in the context of the high land prices in West Bengal. They recommend that the ceiling should be suitably revised if any land is to be obtained in West Bengal. They feel that the failure of rehabilitation schemes in West Bengal has been mostly due to the low ceiling price fixed for land and the rigidity with which the said price was insisted upon. The Committee are of the view that whatever might be the administrative difficulties, the fact remains that the displaced persons had to remain in camps for a number of years. This has led to unnecessary wastage of public money and caused avoidable human suffering. The Committee like to point out that land price in West Bengal varies from Rs.4,500/- to Rs.10,000/- per acre in some places and that the highest concentration of refugees has been in the districts of Nadia and 24 Parganas where the price of lands has gone up steeply.

The Committee hope that to resolve the problem of rehabilitation, the land price either for homestead or for agricultural purpose, should be fixed on a realistic basis keeping in view the prevailing price of land in

each district. The Committee, therefore, suggest that instead of fixing a uniform and rigid ceiling price for land, there should be some flexibility in the land price so that having regard to local conditions, the requisite quantum of land might be acquired to help speedy rehabilitation of the displaced persons and the solution of residuary problems which have been causing human suffering and hampering economic development of the State.

The Committee also recommend that in the case of acquisition of land necessary provision should be made in the estimates on account of payment of 15% sclatium over the cost of land acquired.

- vi) For the settlement of ex-camp families, effective steps should be taken to obtain land on a high priority basis. For this purpose, the land where the families are proposed to be settled, may be first requisitioned and allotted expeditiously. The acquisition proceedings might be initiated afterwards. The Committee feel that in certain places, the displaced persons may be encouraged to negotiate with the land owners to purchase land. This may be done with proper care and where proposals for negotiations are received, district officers should be associated with such negotiations, so that the land

could ultimately be acquired by the Government and difficulties regarding title etc. resolved.

vii)

The size of homestead plots (exclusive of common amenities) for the displaced families may be as under:-

- a) Urban area .. 2 to 3 cottahs
- b) Semi-urban area .. 4 to 5 cottahs
- c) Rural area .. 6 to 10 cottahs

The size of the plot may vary depending on location and the cost of land in a particular area. The land price should be fixed on a realistic basis keeping in view the prevailing price in each district which currently varies in some places from Rs.4,500/- to Rs.10,000/- per acre as has been stated earlier.

viii)

Development cost of residential plots in rural area should be treated as grant.

ix)

Deserters from camps/colonies or those who have received dispersal grants earlier and are squatting on ex-camp sites may be settled along with other eligible families. The manner in which the assistance received by them earlier should be treated may be decided separately.



30. For various reasons, it has not been possible for the Committee to visit all the ex-camp sites discussed in this report. However, they have visited as many as 52 such sites which they considered to be representative in character. The Committee find that most of the families at the ex-camp sites have built up a rapport with the local population. Although originally, there were a good number of agriculturist families amongst the squatters at ex-camp sites, with the passage of time, a vast majority of them have been engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. This is mainly due to shortage of agricultural land in the State. They are generally engaged in petty trade, day labour, bidi making, rickshaw pulling etc. Some of them are employed in factories and offices etc. Only a few families have been in a position to pursue their previous avocations in agriculture.

31. In the light of the experience gained during the course of their visits to the ex-camp sites, the Committee have come to the

conclusion that it is mainly in non-agricultural occupations that rehabilitation opportunities will have to be found for these persons. However, where cultivable land can be found and developed, such land might be allotted to such agriculturist families as will be settled near those lands. The Committee have found a good scope for horticultural schemes and have recommended in certain cases allotment of additional land for horticulture with loan for providing irrigation facilities and other inputs.

32. The amenities to be provided and the scales of rehabilitation assistance generally to be given to the displaced persons, at ex-camp sites, as recommended by the Committee, are given below:-

i) Homestead land:

33. The Committee have found that the displaced persons are living in miserable shacks and need assistance for house building including development of land to improve their

living conditions. They recommend that the size of the homestead plots should generally be as under:-

- a) Urban area .. 2 to 3 cottahs
- b) Semi-Urban .. 4 to 5 cottahs
- c) Rural area .. 6 to 10 cottahs

The area of the homestead plot as referred to above, is exclusive of the land required for development purposes, e.g., roads, drains and other common amenities, for which an additional area of about 33% of the homestead land may be required. 'The total requirement of land' as referred to hereinafter, would, therefore, consist of the area under homestead plots and the area of land required for development purposes.

34. The colonies in semi-urban areas should be treated as 'urban' and those in rural areas as 'rural' irrespective of the size and locations of the plots for the purpose of development and housing assistance. If in any particular case, it is considered desirable to

develop a rural colony on urban standard, such matters might be taken up separately with the Government and decided on the merits in individual cases.

ii) House Building Loan:

35. The Committee recommend that a house building loan should be given to each displaced family @ Rs.2,000/- in urban scheme and @ Rs.1,250/- in rural scheme. They are also of the view that the house building loan should be given in not more than two instalments, but if within six months of the receipt of the first instalment of loan, no preparation for the collection of building materials is made and the construction work not taken in hand, further assistance should be withheld. The land and house should be mortgaged to the Government till the loan advanced to the displaced persons is fully repaid. The Committee are further of the opinion that if considered necessary, Government may make necessary building materials available to the displaced persons i.e. arrange payment of

house building loan in kind. For this purpose it may be necessary for the State Government to set up a small cell to ensure that the building materials are properly utilised.

iii) Development of Colony:

36. The Committee are of the view that apart from roads, drains and tube wells for drinking water, provision should be made for ring well and a tank wherever possible. As regards the development of homestead land in urban areas, an expenditure of Rs.1,500/- per plot has been estimated. The corresponding estimate for rural areas is Rs.600/- per plot. The Committee recommend that in line with the policy followed by the Government in the case of new migrants settled outside West Bengal, the development expenditure in urban areas may be treated as loan and the same in rural areas as grant.

iv) Small Trade Loan:

37. The Committee recommend that a small trade loan @ Rs.1,500/- per family should be given in addition to housing assistance to those displaced persons who are required to be shifted from the existing sites and as a result of which their present means of livelihood would be disrupted. The Committee, however, feel that it might not be desirable to advance loan at a uniform rate to all the families irrespective of the trades pursued by them. These families should be asked to indicate the type of occupation or trade they would like to pursue; and after examining the prospects of rehabilitation in the respective trade, the Government may provide them with the necessary assistance.

v) Agricultural/Irrigation Loan:

38. The Committee recommend that an amount of Rs.1,150/- per family may be given as agricultural loan only to those displaced families who may be settled on land to meet the cost of

seeds, bullocks, fertilizers etc. In this context the Committee understand that agricultural land has already been allotted to 120 families - 20 families at Sadikhandiar (District Murshidabad) and 100 families at Sonarpur and Bagjola (District 24 Parganas). Where the agricultural land is not already reclaimed, an additional amount @ Rs.500/- per acre may also be given as loan on account of reclamation cost to such displaced families. The Committee, as stated earlier, have also recommended horticultural schemes in certain case; for these schemes irrigation loan of Rs.1000/- per families may be given.

vi) Maintenance Assistance

39. The Committee recommend that for non-agriculturist families who would be shifted from their existing sites, maintenance assistance may be given @ Rs.70/- per month per family for three months only. The Committee hope that during this period such families would

be able to re-establish their means of livelihood. As regards the agriculturist families, the Committee are of the view that such assistance may be given for 9 months to enable them to harvest their crops provided they are shifted from the present sites.

40. Apart from the above mentioned rehabilitation benefits which are of a general nature, the Committee have in certain specific cases recommended additional assistance in the form of land for horticultural purposes, tanks for fishery, etc. This has been done with a view to prevent squatting on available surplus land as well as to help the displaced persons in their economic rehabilitation.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISTRICT BANKURA

41. In the district of Bankura there are altogether 4 ex-camp sites. A brief account of the sites and the Committee's recommendations thereon are given below:-

Basudevpur I, II, & III (Rural)

Type of the Camps	-	Transit
Date of opening:-		
Basudevpur I & II	-	1954
Basudevpur III	-	1956
Date of closure	-	1961
Existing number of families	-	136(excluding 1 P.L.family)
Basudevpur I	-	63(P.L.-I)
Basudevpur II	-	47
Basudevpur III	-	26
		<u>136</u>

42. Basudevpur ex-camp sites are under Vishnupur Sub-Division and are situated at a distance of 2 to 4 miles from the Vishnupur

Railway Station. The total area under occupation of the families on these sites is 88 acres as follows:-

Basudevpur I	-	40 acres
Basudevpur II	-	30 acres
Basudevpur III	-	18 acres
		<u>88 acres</u>

43. Out of the total area of 70 acres at Basudevpur I & II, 59 acres are requisitioned land of the Defence Department and the remaining 11 acres belong to private parties. The land at Basudevpur III belongs to the Forest Department of the Government of West Bengal. Average price of land in this area has been reported to be Rs.1,500/- per acre.

44. The Committee visited all the three ex-camp sites. It was reported to the Committee that these displaced persons were traditionally agriculturists but have now changed their avocation. Most of them have absorbed themselves in the local economy. Their means of livelihood

are mostly rickshaw-pulling, day labour, vegetable selling, vending etc. A few of them are, however, share croppers. The Committee have observed that these families are very much interested in horticulture and most of them have grown green vegetables of different varieties on the small strip of land under their occupation.

#### Recommendations

45. The Committee have examined the land position of these sites in consultation with the State Government officers. The families have been residing there for about 14 years and have been squatting on these lands since 1961 i.e. after the closure of the camps. The Ministry of Defence and the State Forest Department have not initiated any legal action to evict them during all these years. The Committee feel that the Ministry of Defence and the State Forest Department should be in a position to help the Rehabilitation Ministry in regularising the occupation.

by giving these lands for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. At this late stage, it would be difficult for the State Government and also for the Ministry of Defence to remove these families from their existing sites without providing suitable alternative land in the neighbouring area which does not seem to be available. Any attempt to evict them forcibly is likely to create a law and order problem, which the State Government does not seem to be inclined to face. The Committee, under such circumstances, hope that considering the difficult administrative problem and its social aspect as also the suffering of these displaced persons, Defence Ministry and the State Forest Department will be agreeable to release the land. They also hope that this would help the administration to regularise the de facto possession. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the State Government should negotiate with the authorities concerned for getting the land released immediately. They understand that it would not be very difficult to get the

land under occupation of the displaced persons released from the Defence Department and the State Forest Department. The Government should also acquire the private land the cost of which, it has been reported, would not exceed Rs.1,500/- per acre.

46. The Committee recommend that these families may be given homestead land @ 10 cottahs each. It is estimated that on the basis indicated above, only about 30 acres of land including land for common ammenities, would be required for homestead purpose for these families. After distributing the homestead plots an area of about 58 acres would remain surplus at these sites. The Committee have noted that almost all these families in their hard struggle for existence at the present sites for the last several years, have been utilising the surplus land for horticulture as one of their sources of livelihood. The Committee feel that if they are given a small holding of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$

bighas for the purpose of horticulture, the problem of their economic rehabilitation will largely be solved. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the land measuring about 58 acres which will remain surplus after allotment of homestead plot should be distributed to these families equally @  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bighas each.

47. Apart from land for homestead and horticulture purposes, these families may also be given house building loan at Rs.1250/- each. Development cost of homestead area may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and this may be treated as grant. Irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1,000/- per family may also be given to these families.

48. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitating 136 families of Basudevpur ex-camp sites

would be about Rs.4.93 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of 70 acres of land (excluding 18 acres belong- ing to Forest Department) @ Rs.1,500/- per acre	- Rs.1,05,000 (Approximately)
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1,250/- per family.	- Rs.1,70,000
(iii) Cost of development @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 81,600
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1,000/- per family.	- <u>Rs.1,36,000</u>
	Rs.4,92,600
	<u>or say Rs.4.93 lakhs</u>

Savanpur (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- 1956
Date of closure	- 1961
Existing number of families	- 28(excluding 3 P.L. families)

49. This ex-camp site is in Sadar Sub-Division and is under Onda Police Station. The nearest Railway Station from this ex-camp site



is Onda which is about 4 miles away. About 30 acres of vested land is under possession of the 31 families of this site. Though the displaced persons here at present are mainly engaged on hawking, day labour, rickshaw-pulling etc., they are still basically agriculturists.

#### Recommendations

50. The Committee have examined the land position in consultation with the State Government. It is understood that the entire area of vested land viz. 30 acres is likely to be available for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons here at a very nominal cost, the average rate being Rs.100/- per acre. Since sufficient land is likely to be available, the Committee, with a view to ensuring economic rehabilitation recommend that the land under their possession may be distributed to the ex-camp families at an average rate of one acre per family for homestead and horticultural/agricultural purposes. At this

rate 28 acres would be needed for 28 families. The remaining 2 acres may be utilized for common amenities. The size of a homestead plot may be of 10 cottahs and the remaining 50 cottahs may be utilized for horticultural/agricultural purposes. It might be necessary to provide some irrigation facilities for horticulture which the Committee feel would not be lacking.

51. Besides land, house building loan at Rs.1,250/- per family may also be given to these families. Development cost of homestead area may be estimated at the usual rural scale of Rs.600/- per plot and such cost might be treated as grant. Irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1000/- per family may also be given to these families.

52. The total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations relating to Savanpur for the rehabilitation of 28 families would approximate

to Rs.0.83 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of 30 acres of vested land @ Rs.100/- per acre.	- Rs. 3,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1,250/- for 28 families.	- Rs.35,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs.16,800
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1,000/- per family.	- Rs.28,000
Total:-	<u>Rs.82,800</u>
	<u>or say Rs.0.83 lakhs.</u>

DISTRICT BIRBHUM

53. There are 9 ex-camp sites in the district of Birbhum. A brief account of the sites and the Committee's recommendations are given below:-

I. Bolpur-Ambagan (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- November, 1961.
Existing number of families	- 150 (excluding 3 P. L. families).

54. This ex-camp site is under Suri(Sadar) Sub-Division and is situated about 3½ miles from Bolpur Railway Station. The main occupation of the ex-campers are day labour, agricultural labour, mixed trades, carpentry etc.

55. The land under occupation of this ex-camp site is about 25 acres which belongs to private parties. Besides this land, it is understood

that about 30.78 acres of additional land is likely to be available near the site at an average price of Rs.2,500/- per acre.

### Recommendations

56. The Committee feel that since the families at this site are primarily agriculturists with the availability of more land, bigger size of holdings can be allotted to them for taking up horticulture. They recommend that in addition to the already occupied land the additional available land of 30.78 acres might also be acquired and distributed to these families at the rate of 1 bigha per family both for homestead and horticultural purposes, keeping about 6 acres for common amenities e.g. roads, drainage etc.

57. Apart from the land, these families should be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- per family. The land for horticulture

which may be about 50% of the total area i.e. 25 acres, it is understood, is full of jungle and it would require clearance before it could be made use of. The Committee, therefore, recommend that reclamation cost @ Rs.500/- per acre may be given. Development cost of homestead area may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and this may be treated as grant. These families may also be given irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1,000/- per family.

58. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 150 families of Bolpur-Ambagan would be about Rs.5.79 lakhs as under:-

(i)	Cost of acquisition of 55.78 acres of land @ Rs.2,500/-per acre.	- Rs.1,39,450
(ii)	Reclamation cost @ Rs.500/-per acre for 25 acres.	- Rs. 12,500
(iii)	House building loan @ Rs.1250/-per family.	- Rs.1,87,500
(iv)	Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot	- Rs. 90,000
(v)	Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/-per family.	- <u>Rs.1,50,000</u>
	Total:-	<u>Rs.5,79,450</u>
		or say <u>Rs.5.79 lakhs</u>

II. Illumbazar (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp.
Date of opening	- January, 1956
Date of closure	- September, 1964
Existing number of families.	- 40 (excluding 3 P.L. families).

59. This ex-camp site is under Suri (Sadar) Sub-Division and is situated about 12 miles from Bolpur Railway Station. The present avocation of these families is mainly petty trades.

60. The land under occupation of this ex-camp site measures about 6.57 acres which is requisitioned land of the State R.R. Department. Besides, it is understood, additional land of about 12 acres is likely to be available near the site. Of this land, 0.08 acre is vested and 11.92 acres is private land. The prevailing price of land in this area is reported to be about Rs. 3,000/- per acre.

Recommendations

61. As the families here are mostly agriculturists and there is likelihood of getting additional land at reasonable price, the Committee feel that these families may be given some more land so that they can have some economic means of livelihood through horticulture. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in addition to the land under occupation, about 12 acres of additional land which is likely to be available may be acquired and the entire land distributed amongst these families at the rate of 1.25 bighas per family both for homestead and horticultural purposes.

62. Apart from the land, the families may be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- each. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant. They may also be given irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1000/- per family.



63. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 40 families of Illumbazar ex-camp site would be about Rs.1.70 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 18.57 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	-Rs. 55,710
(ii) House building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	-Rs. 50,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	-Rs. 24,000
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	-Rs. 40,000
	<u>Rs.1,69,710</u>

or say Rs.1.70 lakhs

### III. Chinoai (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- October, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 24(excluding 3 P. L. families).

64. This is also under Suri(Sadar) Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Chinpai which is about 3 miles from this ex-camp site. The present avocations of the displaced persons here are mainly day labour, petty trades etc.

65. The land under occupation of this site is about 10 acres which is requisitioned land of the State Government. Besides this, it is understood that the following lands are available near the ex-camp sites:-

(i) 3.92 acres requisitioned land.

(ii) 4.00 acres private land.

The average land price obtained in this area is reported to be about Rs.2,500/- per acre.

#### Recommendations

66. As sufficient land is available near the site at a reasonable price and the families are primarily agriculturists, the Committee feel that if some agricultural land could be given to these families it would help them for economic

rehabilitation. They, therefore, recommend that land measuring about 18 acres might be acquired and distributed amongst the 24 families of this site at the rate of 2 bighas each both for homestead and horticultural/agricultural purposes. The remaining 2 acres may be utilised for common amenities.

67. Besides land, these families may be given house building loan @ Rs.1,250/- per family on rural scale. Development cost may also be estimated on rural scale of Rs.600/- per homestead plot and be treated as grant. These families may also be given irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1000/- per family.

68. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 24 families of Chinpai ex-camp site would be

about Rs.1.13 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 17.92 acres of land @ Rs.2,500/- per acre.	- Rs. 44,800
(ii) House Building loan @ Rs.1,250/- per family.	- Rs. 30,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 14,400
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- Rs. 24,000
	<u>Rs.1,13,200</u>
	<u>or say Rs.1.13 lakhs</u>

#### IV. Kachujore (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- November, 1954.
Date of closure	- January, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 12

69. This site is under Suri(Sadar) Sub-Division and is situated about one mile from Kachujore Railway Station. The occupation of

the families here is almost similar to those at Chinpai ex-camp site.

70. The land under occupation of this site is 4 acres which is requisitioned private land. In addition to this, it is understood, another land measuring about 2 acres which is contiguous to this area is also likely to be available. The prevailing price of land in this area is reported to be about Rs.3,000/- per acre.

#### Recommendations

71. The Committee recommend that when sufficient land is available at a reasonable price the entire land of 6 acres may be acquired and distributed amongst the 12 families at the rate  $\frac{1}{2}$  bigha each both for homestead and horticulture.

72. Besides land, these families may also be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- per family. They may also be given irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1000/-

per family. Development cost of homestead areas may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot. Such cost may be treated as grant.

73. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on this ex-camp site would approximate to Rs.0.52 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 6 acres of land @ Rs.3,000/- per acre	- Rs. 18,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 12 families.	- Rs. 15,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 7,200
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- Rs. 12,000

Total:- Rs. 52,200

or say Rs.0.52 lakhs

V. Digha (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp
Date of opening	- April, 1953.
Date of closure	- March, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 58 (excluding 2 P. L. families).

74. This ex-camp site is under Sainthia Police Station of Suri Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Kepai which is about 6 miles from this site. The occupation of the families here is generally petty trades.

75. The land in occupation of this site is about 7.28 acres which is private but requisitioned land. It is understood that besides this land, the following lands are also likely to be available near the site. The average cost of such land including the land under occupation

would be about Rs.3,000/- per acre.

i) Waste land	- 2.45	acres.
ii) Area covered by 7 tanks	- 6.90	"
iii) Land on the access road to tank.	- 1.40	"
	<u>10.75</u>	"

76. Thus, the total land excluding the area covered by tanks available in the area would be nearly 11.13 acres.

#### Recommendations

77. The Committee recommend that the entire land may be acquired and distributed to these families at an average rate of 10 cottahs each for homestead purpose. After distributing the homestead plots the remaining land may be utilized for road, drains etc. The Committee further recommend that 7 tanks covering an area of 6.90 acres the cost of which it is understood, is usually half the price of the land, may also be acquired. These tanks can be utilized by the displaced persons for the purpose of fishery,



which in the opinion of the Committee would help these families in rehabilitating them economically. These families may also be given house-building loan at rural rate of Rs.1,250/- each. Development of homestead area would have to be undertaken on rural standard for which Rs.600/- may be estimated per plot. The development cost may be treated as grant.

78. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on this ex-camp site would be about Rs.1.51 lakhs as under:-

(i)	Cost of acquisition of homestead land - 11.13 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 33,390
(ii)	Cost of acquisition of 7 tanks covering 6.90 acres @ Rs.1,500/- per acre.	- Rs. 10,350
(iii)	H.B.loan @ Rs.1,250/- per family for 58 families.	- Rs. 72,500
(iv)	Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 34,800
		<u>Rs.1,51,040</u>

or say Rs.1.51 lakhs

VI. Kongarpur(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- September, 1954
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 92 (excluding 4 P. L. families)

79. This ex-camp site is under Sainthia Police Station of Suri Sub-Division and is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Kepai Railway Station. The principal occupations of these families are day labour, hawking, petty trades, bidi making etc. A few are also engaged in service.

80. The Committee understand that the following lands are likely to be available in and around the Kongarpur ex-camp site:-

- (i) At Kongarpur ex-camp site itself. - 17.41 acres (including 16.71 acres in occupation)
- (ii) At Kurumsha, an agricultural scheme about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the site 25.83 acres (already acquired)
- (iii) At Bayashpur, Agricultural scheme about 2 miles from Kongarpur 26.89 acres (acquired land)

The prevailing land price in Kongarpur area is reported to be about Rs.2,000/- per acre.

### Recommendations

81. As sufficient land for homestead plots is likely to be available at a reasonable cost, the Committee recommend that the land already in occupation of the displaced persons measuring about 16.71 acres may be acquired for allotment to the displaced persons at the rate of 10 cottahs for homestead purpose. This requirement is inclusive of land for roads, drains etc. The Committee further recommend that the agricultural land measuring about 52.72 acres at Kurumsha and Bayashpur which is already acquired may also be allotted to these displaced persons for horticultural purpose at an average rate of 2 bighas or more (if available) per family.

82. Besides the land, the families may be given house building loan at Rs.1250/- and irrigation loan at Rs.1000/- per family. Development cost of homestead area may be estimated at

Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant.

83. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on this ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.96 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of homestead land - 16.71 acres @ Rs.2,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 33,420
(ii) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- Rs. 92,000
(iii) H.B. loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.1,15,000
(iv) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 55,200
	<u>Rs. 2,95,620</u>
	<u>or say Rs.2.96 lakhs</u>

#### VII.Uttartilpara(Rural)

Type of the camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- August, 1955
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 87 (excluding 8 P.L.families)

84. This site is also under Sainthia Police Station of Suri (Sadar) Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Sainthia which is about 5 miles away from this site. The present occupation of most of the families here is labour and petty trades, although they were originally agriculturists by profession.

#### Recommendations

85. It has been reported that there is about 130.56 acres of acquired land in this area, of which 25 acres are in occupation of Uttartilpara ex-camp site. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the entire area of 130.56 acres may be distributed amongst these 87 families who are mainly agriculturists, at an average rate of 4 bighas each for homestead as well as for horticultural purposes.

86. Besides land, these families may be given house building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family. As the families are proposed to be resettled as agriculturists, irrigation loan at the rate of

Rs.1000/- per family may also be given. Development cost of homestead areas may be estimated at the rate of Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant.

87. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 87 families of Uttartilpara ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.48 lakhs as under:-

(i) House building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs. 1,08,750
(ii) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- Rs. 87,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 52,200

Total:- Rs. 2,47,950  
or say Rs.2.48 lakhs

#### VIII. Pukurpara (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site, subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- July, 1955
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 105 (excluding 2 P.L. families).

88. This ex-camp site is under Mayureswar Police Station of Rampurhat Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Sainthia which is about 3 miles from this site. The present avocations of the families here are mixed labour, petty trade, rickshaw-pulling etc. Some are also engaged in service.

89. Land under occupation of this ex-camp site is reported to be about 10.90 acres of which 6.26 acres belong to private parties but requisitioned. The remaining 4.64 acres are vested land. Besides this, it is understood that the following lands are likely to be available in and around the ex-camp site:-

(i) Waste land at Pukurpara	- 2.00 acres.
(ii) 17 vacant plots of 10 cottahs each at Balasunda	- 3.00 " (acquired).
(iii) 25 vacant plots of 10 cottahs each at Muradihi Main scheme.	- 4.00 " (acquired).
	<u>9.00 "</u>

The Committee further understood that the prevailing land price in this area would be about Rs.2,500/- per acre.

### Recommendations

90. The Committee recommend that the private land at Pukurpara measuring about 8.26 acres (6.26 acres in occupation and 2 acres of waste land) may be acquired. After acquiring this land, a total area of about 20 acres is likely to be available including 4.64 acres of vested land and the vacant plots at Balasunda and Muradihi Main Scheme. The entire land may be distributed amongst the 105 families here at an average size of 10 cottahs each for homestead purpose. The distribution of families may be as under:-

(a) At Pukurpara	- 60 families.
(b) At Balasunda	- 15 families.
(c) At Muradihi Main Scheme	- 30 families.
	<u>105 families</u>



91. Besides homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- each. Development cost of homestead land may be calculated at Rs.600/- per plot and be treated as grant.

92. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 105 families of Pukurpara ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.15 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 8.26 acres of private land @ Rs.2500/- per acre	- Rs.20,650
(ii) Cost of vested land of 4.64 acres at an average rate of Rs.100/- per acre.	- Rs. 464
(iii) House building loan @ Rs.1250/-per family.	-Rs.1,31,250
(iv) Development cost of homestead plot @ Rs.600/- per plot.	-Rs. 63,000

Total:- Rs.2,15,364  
or say Rs.2.15 lakhs

IX. Bautia (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- December, 1955.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 5

93. This site is under Nalhati Police Station of Rampurhat Sub-Division and is situated about 4 miles from Nalhati Railway Station. The families here are mostly engaged in day labour.

Recommendations

94. The Committee understand that there is about 7.94 acres of requisitioned land belonging to private parties and is likely to be available on the ex-camp site. Of this land, 0.74 acres are in occupation of the displaced persons. The prevailing price of the land in this area is reported to be about Rs. 2,000/- per acre. Since sufficient land is likely to be available at a reasonable price, the Committee recommend that 4 acres of land may be

acquired and distributed amongst the 5 families of this site for homestead and horticultural purposes. The available lands should be equally divided amongst the 5 families at a rate of little over 2 bighas. The Committee do not think that any development cost for roads, drains etc. would be necessary for 5 families only.

95. Besides land, each family may be given the following assistance:-

(a) House Building loan  
@ Rs. 1250/-.

(b) Irrigation loan @  
Rs. 1000/-.

96. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 5 families of Bautia ex-camp site would be

about Rs.0.19 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 4 acres of land @ Rs.2,000/- per acre	- Rs. 8,000
(ii) House building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs. 6,250
(iii) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- <u>Rs. 5,000</u>
Total:	Rs.19,250
	<u>or say Rs.0.19 lakhs</u>

DISTRICT BURDWAN

97. In the district of Burdwan there are altogether 22 ex-camp sites. Of these, five sites viz., Panagarh I & II and Kanksa I, II & III come under semi-urban areas and the remaining 17 sites are in rural areas. The Sub-Committee visited as many as 14 sites in this district. A brief account of the ex-camp sites and the Committee's recommendations thereon are given below:-

Panagarh I (Semi-urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- October, 1952.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Present population	- 270 (excluding 2 P.L.families).

Panagarh II (Semi-urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- December, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 324 (excluding 4 P.L.families)

98. These two sites are in Durgapur Sub-Division and situated about 2 miles away from Rajband Railway Station and nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the G.T. Road. The families here are mostly engaged in day labour, petty business, rickshaw-pulling and some are in service also. The land under occupation of these two sites is about 32.70 acres (17.10 acres under Panagarh I and 15.60 acres under Panagarh II) which is requisitioned land of Defence Department.

#### Recommendations

99. The Committee recommend that the Defence Department may be persuaded to release the requisitioned land. After they have done so, the land may be acquired by the Government and distributed to the 594 families of these two sites @ 3 cottahs each for homestead purpose. At this rate, about 29.7 acres of land would be necessary for all the 594 rehabilitable families of these two sites. Besides this, another 10.00 acres would also be required for roads, drains

and other common amenities. Thus, a total area of about 40.00 acres would be necessary for settlement of these families. The net shortfall is about 8 acres.

100. The Committee understand that in the neighbourhood of these sites, an area of about 22 acres might be available through negotiation at an average price of Rs.15,000/- per acre. Since there is shortfall in the total requirement of land, the Committee recommend that besides the Defence requisitioned land, about 8 acres may be acquired out of 22 acres of land which is likely to be available in the neighbourhood for rehabilitation of these families.

101. Apart from homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan at urban rate viz. Rs.2000/- per family. Development cost of homestead plots may also be estimated at Rs.1,500/- per plot and treated as loan.

102. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 594 families of Panagarh I & II would approximate to Rs.26.79 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 40 acres @ Rs.15,000/- per acre.	- Rs.6,00,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	-Rs.11,88,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.1500/- per family.	-Rs. 8,91,000
	<u>Rs.26,79,000</u>
	<u>or say Rs.26.79 lakhs</u>

Kanksa I (Semi-urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- August, 1952
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 73 (excluding 1 P.L.family).



Kanksa II(Semi-urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- November, 1955
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 61

Kanksa III(Semi-urban)

Type of the camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- April, 1956.
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 77

103. These sites are in the Durgapur Sub-Division and are situated about 2½ miles from the Panagarh Railway Station. The families here are generally engaged in day labour, rickshaw-pulling, petty business, hawking, service etc. The total area in occupation of these three sites is about 75.67 acres which is requisitioned land of the Defence Department.

Recommendations

104. Considering the higher land price in the area, the Committee recommend a homestead plot of 3 cottahs for each family. At this rate, about 14 acres of land would be required including land for roads, drains etc. for rehabilitation of the 211 families of these 3 ex-camp sites. The Committee further recommend that the Government should persuade the Defence Department to derequisition the required quantum of land (viz. 14 acres) for rehabilitation purpose. After they have done so, the land may be acquired and distributed amongst the displaced persons in the manner as already indicated above. The present price of the land in the area is reported to be about Rs. 16,500/- per acre.

105. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan @ Rs. 2,000/- each on urban scale. Development cost may also be estimated at urban scale of Rs. 1,500/- per plot and be treated as loan. There are some hutments

which are still existing on ex-camp site at Panagarh and Kanksa. The Committee have seen these hutments and feel that with proper repairs, these can be of immense service to the people. They, therefore, recommend that these hutments may not be demolished, but may be utilised for primary schools, panchayatghars etc.

106. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 211 families of Kanksa I, II & III ex-camp sites would be about Rs.9.70 lakhs as under:-

(i) Acquisition cost of 14 acres @ Rs.16,500/- per acre.	- Rs.2,31,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	- Rs.4,22,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.1500/- per plot.	- <u>Rs.3,16,500</u>

Total:- Rs.9,69,500  
or say Rs.9.70 lakhs.

Nawabnagar(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- August, 1952.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 129 (excluding 3 P.L.families)

107. This ex-camp site is under the Sadar Sub-Division and is situated about 7 miles away from Ghuakura Railway Station. The main occupations of the families here are day labour, rickshaw-pulling, petty business etc. Some are also engaged in service. The ex-camp site comprises an area of 43.41 acres which is requisitioned land of Defence Department.

Recommendations

108. The prevailing land price in the area is reported to be about Rs.3,000/ per acre which in the opinion of the Committee is quite reasonable. The Committee recommend that homestead plots may be given to these families @ 5 cottah each. At this rate, a total area of about 14.21 acres

would be needed including land for roads, drains etc. The Committee suggest that the Defence Department may be persuaded to derequisition this quantum of land out of 43.41 acres which is under occupation of the ex-camp site. The surplus land of 29 acres may be released to that Department.

109. Besides homestead plots, the families may also be given house building loan @ Rs.1250/-. Development cost may also be estimated at rural rate of Rs.600/- per plot which may be treated as grant.

110. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 129 families of Nawabnagar ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.81 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 14.21 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 42,630
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.1,61,250
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 77,400
	<hr/>
Total:-	Rs.2,81,280
	<u>or say Rs.2.81 lakhs.</u>

Kashipur(Rural)

Type of the Camp - Transit.  
 Date of opening - October, 1952.  
 Date of closure - January, 1962.  
 Existing number of families. - 16.

111. This ex-camp site is under the Sadar Sub-Division and is situated about 8½ miles from Ghuakura Railway Station. The main occupations of the families here are day labour, rickshaw-pulling, petty trade etc. Some are also engaged in service. The ex-camp site comprises an area of 33.31 acres of which 18.23 acres are requisitioned land of Defence Department and 15.08 acres belong to private owners. The prevailing price of land in this area is reported to be about Rs.3,000/- per acre.

Recommendations

112. The Committee recommend that homestead plots may be given at the rate of 10 cottahs each. At this rate, about 3.40 acres would be required inclusive of land for road, drains etc. This

amount of land may be acquired out of 15.08 acres which belong to private owners. The balance of the private land and the entire land of Defence Department may be released immediately.

113. In addition to the homestead plot, the families may be given house building loan at Rs.1,250/- per family on rural scale. Development of homestead area may also be done on rural standard for which Rs.600/- may be estimated per plot. Development cost may be treated as grant.

114. The total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on this ex-camp site would be about Rs.0.40 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 3.40 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs.10,200
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.20,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- <u>Rs. 9,600</u>
	Total:- Rs.39,800
	<u>or say Rs.0.40 lakhs.</u>

Ramchandrapur(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- October, 1952.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 73 (excluding 2 P.L.families).

115. This ex-camp site is under the Sadar Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Ghuakura which is about 4 miles from this site. The families here are generally engaged in day labour, rickshaw-pulling, petty business and service. The ex-camp site comprises 26.80 acres of private land. The present price of land in this area is reported to be approximately Rs.3,000/- per acre.

Recommendations

116. The Committee recommend that each family may be given a 10 cottah homestead plot. At this rate, about 15 acres of land would be necessary including land for roads, drains etc. which may be acquired out of 26.80 acres of private land



that is presently under occupation of the displaced persons on this site. The surplus land may be released to the owners.

117. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan at Rs.1250/- per family. The development cost may also be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and may be treated as grant.

118. On the above basis, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on this ex-camp site would be about Rs.1.80 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 15 acres of land @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 45,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 73 families.	- Rs. 91,250
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 43,800
	<u>Rs.1,80,050</u>
	<u>or say Rs. 1.80 lakhs.</u>

Uro(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- July, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 211 (excluding 5 P.L.families).

119. This ex-camp site is under the Sadar Sub-  
Division. The nearest Railway Station is Khana  
which is 5 miles away from this site. The main  
source of livelihood of these families is day  
labour, rickshaw-pulling, service, petty trade  
etc. The land under possession of this site is  
2.80 acres. Besides the land, there is also a  
tank measuring about 2.50 acres. The land price  
obtained in this area is reported to be about  
Rs.6,000/- per acre.

Recommendations

120. The Committee recommend that families  
this site may be given homestead plots at the rate  
of 4 cottahs each. At this rate, about 18.66

acres of land would be necessary. This estimate, however, included land for roads, drains etc. The Committee understand that in the neighbouring area about 15 acres of land might be available for homestead purpose at an average price of Rs.6,000/- per acre. Since the land under possession of the displaced persons is not sufficient to meet the requirement recommended by the Committee, they would suggest that in addition to 2.80 acres of private land under the possession of the displaced persons, 15 acres of land might be acquired for allotment as homestead plots. The Committee further recommend that the tank which is already there in the ex-camp area might also be acquired. This would provide a subsidiary source of income through fishery. The cost of the area covered by the tank is reported to be generally half of the price of land. The cost of the area covered by tank in this case would accordingly be Rs.3,000/- per acre.

121. Besides homestead plots, the families may be given house building loan on rural scale viz., Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost should also be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot to be treated as grant.

122. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on Uro ex-camp site would approximate to Rs.5.05 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 17.80 acres @ Rs.6,000/- per acre	- Rs.1,06,800
(ii) Cost of acquisition of the Tank measuring 2.50 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 7,500
(iii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1,250/- per family for 211 families.	- Rs.2,63,750
(iv) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot for 211 plots.	- Rs.1,26,600

Total:- Rs.5,04,650  
or say Rs.5.05 lakhs.

Sanko(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site/subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- July, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 78

123. This ex-camp site is under the Sadar Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Khana which is about 4 miles away from this site. The families are mostly engaged in day labour, petty business, rickshaw-pulling etc. The site comprises an area of about 10.79 acres which belong to private owners. The present price of land obtained in this area is reported to be Rs.6,000/- per acre.

Recommendations

124. The Committee recommend that the families of this ex-camp site may be given homestead plot at the rate of 5 cottahs each. At this rate, about 8.66 acres of land would be required

including land for roads, drains etc. The Committee, therefore, suggest that of 10.79 acres of private land, an area of 8.66 acres may be acquired and distributed to the displaced persons at a rate indicated above.

125. It has been reported that there is also a tank in this area measuring about 5.28 acres. The Committee have been told that the refugee settlement would be almost round about the tank which would make it difficult for the local people to utilise the tank. The Committee feel that unless the tank is acquired and given over to the displaced persons they will not be legally entitled to derive any benefit out of this tank. It is apprehended that this tank may become a source of constant trouble between the refugees and the local people. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this tank may be acquired and given to the refugees who would be settled here. They may be asked to develop a co-operative fishery there. The price of tank usually being half of the price of the land, the acquisition

cost of the tank would be about Rs.2,500/- per acre.

126. Apart from homestead plots, the families may also be given house building loan on rural scale viz., Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot which may be treated as grant.

127. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 78 families of Sanko ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.09 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 8.66 acres of land @ Rs.6,000/- per acre	- Rs. 51,960
(ii) Cost of acquisition of one tank measuring about 5.28 acres @ Rs.2,500/- per acre	- Rs. 13,200
(iii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs. 97,500
(iv) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 46,800

Total:- Rs. 2,09,460  
or say Rs.2.09 lakhs.

Maheshdanga I to V (Rural)

Type of the Camps	- Work site/subsequently converted into Transit camp . .
Date of opening	- October, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	--578(excluding 8 P.L.families)

128. These ex-camp sites which are adjacent to each other are within the Sadar Sub-Division and are under Memari Police Station. These sites are situated about 3 miles away from the Memari Railway Station. The families here are generally engaged in day labour, petty business, rickshaw-pulling etc. Some are also engaged in service. The land under occupation of these sites measures about 27.52 acres which belong to private owners. The current market price of land in this area is reported to be Rs.5,000/- per acre.



Recommendations

129. Since there is shortage of land in this area the Committee recommend that the families here might be given homestead plot @ 3 cottahs each. At this rate, about 38.56 acres of land (including land for roads, drains etc.) would be required for all these 578 rehabilitable families. Thus, there is shortfall of 11.04 acres. It is understood that approximately 11 acres of land might be available in the neighbouring area at an average price of Rs.5,000/- per acre. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in addition to 27.52 acres of land which is already under possession of the ex-campers, this additional land of 11 acres, if available, might be acquired to meet the requirement of the displaced persons.

130. Apart from the homestead plots, house building loan @ Rs.1250/- each may also be given to these families. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and be treated as grant.

131. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on these five-ex-camp sites at Maheshdanga would be about Rs.12.62 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 38.52 acres @ Rs.5,000/- per acre.	- Rs.1,92,600
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per acre .	- Rs.7,22,500
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs.3,46,800
	Total:- Rs.12,61,900
	<u>or say Rs.12.62 lakhs.</u>

Palla I - IV and Chanchai I - III(Rural)

Type of the Camps	- Work site/subsequently converted into Transit camps.
Date of opening	- October, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families	
Palla - 381 families	- 598 (excluding 8 P.L.families of Palla ex-camp)
Chanchai - 217 families	

132. Altogether there are 7 ex-camp sites in these two places. All these 7 sites are very close to each other. These sites are within the Sadar Sub-Division and are under Memari Police Station. The nearest Railway Station from these sites is Palla which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. The sources of livelihood of the families here are day labour, petty business, rickshaw-pulling etc. The total area under occupation of these sites is 55.27 acres (31.71 acres are under Palla Camps and 23.56 acres are under Chanchai Camps). The occupied lands at both the places belong to private parties.

#### Recommendations

133. The Committee recommend that the families here may be given homestead land @ 4 cottahs each. At this rate, almost the entire land of 55.27 acres would be required for 598 families of these ex-camps. The requirement includes land for roads, drains etc. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the entire land viz., 55.27 acres may be acquired. The prevailing price of land here is reported to be about Rs.5,000/- per acre.

134. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot which is the scale for rural areas. Such cost may be treated as grant.

135. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 598 families of the 7 sites at Palla and Chanchai would be about Rs.13.83 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 55.27 acres @ Rs.5,000/- per acre	- Rs.2,76,350
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.7,47,500
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- <u>Rs.3,58,800</u>
	Total:- Rs.13,82,650
	<u>or say Rs.13.83 lakhs.</u>

DISTRICT HOOGHLY

136. In the district of Hooghly, there are five ex-camp sites. One of the sites viz. Rabindranagar is in urban area and the remaining four sites are in rural area. The Committee have visited only Balagarh, a site in the rural area. A brief account of the sites and the Committee's recommendations thereon are given as under:-

Rabindranagar(Urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- November, 1955.
Date of closure	- March, 1962.
Existing number of families.	- 209 (excluding 9 P.L.families).

137. This ex-camp site is situated on the G.T. Road and is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile away from the Hooghly Railway Station. The area covered by this ex-camp site is 8 acres which is vested land and is in possession of the Government. There is however, a case pending in the court questioning the legal validity of the land being vested.

Baikunthapur(Urban)

Type of the Camp	- Work site.
Date of opening	- November, 1954.
Date of closure	- March, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 74 (excluding 4 P.L.families).

138. This ex-camp site is under Mogra Police Station and situated on the Western side of the Tribeni Railway Station. The area covered under this ex-camp site is about 7.68 acres which belongs to the Railways.

Recommendations(Rabindranagar and Baikunthaour)

139. The land position at these sites has been discussed with the State Government. The existing land at Rabindranagar would be barely sufficient to accommodate only about 109 families @ 3 cottah homestead plot each. For the remaining 100 families the Committee have been told that no land would be available in any contiguous area of this site. There is, therefore, no

alternative but to shift these families. About Baikunthapur, it has been reported that the Railways who are the owners of the land at this ex-camp site would require it for their own use and thus it would not be available. The 74 families of Baikunthapur would, therefore, also have to be shifted elsewhere.

140. The Committee understand that about 47 bighas of land is likely to be available at Keota which is at a distance of 2 to 3 miles from both the ex-camp sites-Rabindranagar and Baikunthapur. The cost of the said land is likely to be nearly Rs.700/- per cottah i.e. Rs.14,000/- per bigha. The Committee feel that Keota being situated in the industrial belt of Hooghly, will be an ideal site for rehabilitation. They, therefore, recommend that when there is extreme difficulty in getting any additional land or the existing land released from the Railway, the 47 bighas of land at Keota may be acquired even though the cost might be a

little higher. If this land can be acquired, the remaining 100 families of Rabindranagar and 74 families of Baikunthapur may be shifted there for settlement by giving them homestead land at the rate of 3 cottahs each. Since the cost of acquisition would be high in this case, the Committee do not recommend any S.T. loan to these families though shifting would be involved. The Government may, however, consider giving small trade loan in certain hard cases, where existing avocations would seriously be affected as a result of shifting.

141. As Rabindranagar and Keota are in urban area, besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan on urban scale viz. Rs.2,000/- per family. Development cost may also be estimated at urban rate and not exceeding Rs.1,500/- per plot which may be treated as loan.



142. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 283 families of Rabindranagar and Baikunthapur would be about Rs.16.49 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 47 bighas of land @ Rs.700/- per cottah.	- Rs.6,58,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	- Rs.5,66,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.1,500/- per plot.	- <u>Rs.4,24,500</u>

Total:-Rs.16,48,500  
or say Rs.16.49 lakhs

Balagarh(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site.
Date of opening	- April, 1954.
Date of closure	- September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 87 (excluding 4 P.L.families).

143. This ex-camp site is under the Hooghly Sadar Sub-Division and is situated on the Western side of Balagarh Railway Station. The families here were originally agriculturists,

but they had to take to non-agricultural pursuits as no agricultural land was readily available. They are now mostly engaged in agricultural labour, day labour, hawking, rickshaw-pulling etc. The site comprises an area of about 7.30 acres which belongs to Railways.

#### Recommendations

144. It is understood that the State Government have tried to get the land at this ex-camp site released from the Railways but they have failed in their efforts and the Railway land would not be available. The Committee, however, understand that some 85 bighas of land might be available at Tamlipara, a place about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Balagarh. The Committee recommend that when no land is likely to be available at the site, the land to the extent necessary might be acquired at Tamlipara and the families of Balagarh shifted there for settlement.

145. Tamlipara is reported to be situated near the industrial area and as such it may be treated as semi-urban area. The Committee, therefore, suggest that homestead plots may be given at the rate of 5 cottah each. At this rate a total area of about 30 bighas would be necessary including the land for common amenities. The price of the land in this area is reported to be about Rs.8,000/- per acre and the cost of 30 bighas of land at this rate would approximate to Rs.80,000/-.

146. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan on urban scale viz. Rs.2,000/- per family. Development cost for heastead area may be estimated at an average rate of Rs.1,500/- per plot. Such expenditure may be treated as loan. Tamlipara being situated only at a distance of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the existing site at Bālagarh, the Committee do not recommend any S.T. loan to these families even though shifting would be

involved. The Government may, however, consider giving such a loan in certain hard cases where existing avocations would be adversely affected as a result of shifting.

147. On the basis of the above recommendation, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 87 families of Balagarh would be about Rs.3.85 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 10 acres @ Rs.8,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 80,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	- Rs.1,74,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.1,500/- per plot.	- <u>Rs.1,30,500</u>
	Total: -Rs.3,84,500
	<u>or say Rs.3.85 lakhs.</u>

Jeerut (Rural)

Type of the Camp.	-Work site.
Date of opening	-April, 1953
Date of closure	-September, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 106(excluding 5 P.L. families).

148. This ex-camp site is under Hooghly Sadar Sub-Division and is situated about a furlong away from Jeerut Railway Station. The families here were originally agriculturists but at present are mostly engaged in day labour, agricultural labour, rickshaw-pulling etc. The total area covered under this site is 9.81 acres which belongs to private owners.

#### Recommendations

149. The Committee recommend that the existing land measuring about 9.81 acres, under possession of the displaced persons may be acquired and distributed amongst the 106 rehabilitable families at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cottahs each. At this rate, about 7.95 acres would be required for homestead purpose. The remaining land- 1.86 acres, may be utilized for roads, drains etc. The present land value in this area is reported to be about Rs.9,000/- per acre.

150. Besides homestead plots, the families may be given house building loan at rural rate viz., Rs.1250/- per family. The development cost of homestead plots may be estimated at an average rate of Rs.600/- per plot and may be treated as grant.

151. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 106 families of Jeerut ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.84 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 9.81 acres of land @ Rs.9,000/- per acre	-Rs. 83,290
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	-Rs.1,32,500
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot for 106 plots.	-Rs. 63,600

Total:-Rs.2,84,390  
or say Rs.2.84 lakhs.

Tinna (Rural)

Type of the Camp.	- Work site.
Date of opening	- March, 1955
Date of closure	- September, 1961
Existing number of families.	- 120 (excluding 4 P.L.families).

152. This ex-camp site is under the Hooghly Sadar Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station from this site is Pandua which is about 3 miles away. The families here were originally agriculturists, but at present they are mostly engaged in day labour, agricultural labour, hawking, riskshawpulling etc. The land under occupation of the families of this site is about 6.29 acres which belongs to private parties. Price of land in this area has been reported to be Rs.7,000/- per acre, which appears to be quite cheap.

Recommendations

153. Since the existing land of 6.29 acres would not be sufficient enough for 120 families of this site, the Committee recommend that attempt

should be made to secure another 3 or 4 acres in the nearby locality. If the additional land can be acquired, the families may be given homestead plot @ 5 cottahs each. If, however, no land is available then the existing land may be acquired and distributed at the rate of 3 cottahs each amongst the 120 rehabilitable families of this site. At this rate, about 6 acres of land would be necessary for homestead purpose. The remaining land measuring 0.29 acre may be utilised for roads, drains etc. The Committee realise that 0.29 acre would be insufficient for roads and drainage. But there is no alternative.

154. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan at rural scale of Rs. 1250/- each. Development cost may be estimated at an average rate of Rs. 600/- per plot and be treated as grant.



155. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations on Tinna ex-camp site would be about Rs.2.94 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 6.29 acres @ Rs.7,000/- per acre	-Rs. 44,030
(ii) H.B. loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 120 families.	-Rs.1,50,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/-per plot.	-Rs. 72,000
	<u>Rs.2,66,030</u>
Another Rs.28,000/- to be added, if 4 acres of land can be secured.	<u>Rs. 28,000</u>
	<u>Total:- Rs.2,94,030</u>
	<u>or say Rs.2.94 lakhs</u>

DISTRICT HOWRAH

156. In the district of Howrah there are two ex-camp sites, namely Kaijuri and Chandrapur. Both the sites are in rural areas. Some members of the Committee have visited Kaijuri. A brief account of these sites is given below:-

I. Kaijuri (Rural)

Type of the Camp	-	Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp.
Date of opening	-	1954
Date of closure	-	July, 1961
Existing number of families	-	133 (excluding 15 P.L. families)

157. Kaijuri was originally a work-site camp opened in 1954 and subsequently converted into a Transit Camp in 1956. The camp was formally closed in 1961. Out of 148 families squatting

at the ex-camp site, 15 are permanent liability families and the remaining 133 are rehabilitable families. Most of these families are engaged as agricultural labourers. The ex-camp site consists of 4.78 acres of which 1.20 acres belong to private parties, 2.43 acres to Irrigation Department and 1.15 acres to the Public Works Department.

## II. Chandrapur (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- January, 1955.
Date of closure	- July, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 141 (excluding 11 P.L.families)

158. This camp was opened in January, 1955 and closed in July, 1961. Out of 152 families squatting at the site at present, 11 are permanent liability families, and the remaining 141

are rehabilitable families. Most of these families are engaged as day labourers. The ex-camp site comprises 6.26 acres of land belonging to P.W.D. and Irrigation Department and private parties.

#### Recommendations

159. The land position in both Kaijuri and Chandrapur ex-camp sites has been examined in consultation with the District Officers of the State Government. The Committee are convinced that it would be very difficult to procure land at the ex-camp sites where the families are squatting at present. Moreover, the land on which these families are squatting at Kaijuri is an embankment and the Committee feel that it is neither a safe nor a proper place for rehabilitating them.

160. It is, however, understood that a big chunk of land - nearly 40 acres - is likely to be available at Jagdishpur under Uluberia Sub-Division which is about 2 miles from Kaijuri and

about 8 miles from Chandrapur. The Committee recommend that this land at Jagdishpur might be acquired and all the rehabilitable families of Kaijuri and Chandrapur may be shifted there for settlement. The Committee think that even if it is not possible to acquire the entire land of 40 acres, it should be possible for the State Government to acquire at least 30 acres of land which would be sufficient for accommodation of all the 274 rehabilitable families of these two ex-camp sites. Since the land at Jagdishpur is in a semi-urban area, the Committee recommend that homestead plots may be allotted @ 5 cottahs per family, leaving apart about 7 acres for roads, drains and other common amenities.

161. In addition to homestead plot, each family may be given the following assistance on urban scale -

(i) H.B.loan	- Rs. 2,000/-
(ii) S.T.loan	- Rs. 1,500/-
(iii) Maintenance	- Rs. 70/- per month for 3 months.

162. As Jagdishpur area will be of semi-urban type where development should be of a little higher standard than that in a rural area, the Committee feel that the development cost may be estimated at Rs.1500/- per plot which may be treated as a loan.

163. As regards the acquisition cost, the Committee have been given to understand by the State Government that the land prices in this area varied from Rs.1600/- to Rs.6,000/- per acre. According to the State Government during the period from January, 1966 to July, 1968 about 2.51 acres of land were sold in this area at a cost of Rs.9,350/- which gives an average rate of Rs.3,700/- per acre. It is understood that most of the above-mentioned sales took place in the year 1968. The Committee, therefore, feel that the average cost of acquisition of land in this area may not exceed Rs.4,000/- per acre. Based on this assumption, the cost of acquisition of 30 acres of land would approximate to Rs.1.20 lakhs.

164. On the basis of the above recommendations of the Committee, the total financial implication of the rehabilitation of 274 families of Kaijuri and Chandrapur would be about Rs.15.48 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 30 acres of land at an average rate of Rs.4000/- per acre.	-Rs.1,20,000
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	-Rs.5,48,000
(iii) S.T.loan @ Rs.1,500/- per family.	-Rs.4,11,000
(iv) Development cost @ Rs.1,500/- per plot for 274 plots.	-Rs.4,11,000
(v) Maintenance assistance @ Rs.70/- p.m.per family for 3 months.	-Rs. 57,540

Total:-Rs.15,47,540

or say Rs.15.48 lakhs.

## DISTRICT MIDNAPUR

165. There are five ex-camp sites in the district of Midnapour all of which are in rural areas. Some members of the Committee have visited three sites viz. Jhargram, Mahasole and Salboni. A brief account of the ex-camp sites is given below:-

Jhargram(Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site.
Date of opening	- May, 1955
Date of closure	- May, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 71

166. This ex-camp site is situated in the Jhargram Sub-Division under Jhargram Police Station and comprises an area of 112.12 acres which is acquired land. The main occupations of the families here are agricultural labour and bidi making. Goat breeding is also a source of subsidiary income of most of the families.



Recommendations

167. Since sufficient land is available at this site, the Committee recommend that homestead plots may be given at the rate of 10 cottahs to each family. At this rate, about 15.8 acres of land would be required for homestead purpose including land for roads, drains and other common amenities.

168. As regards the surplus land, it appears to the Committee that it would not be very attractive to other displaced persons. According to the State Government they offered plots in one of the Blocks viz. Block 'C' to some ex-service displaced persons but none of them came forward to accept it. The Committee, therefore, suggest that in 'D' Block in which the ex-camp site is situated, the surplus land measuring about 97.4 acres may be distributed to the 71 ex-camp families who have been squatting here for the past few years. The additional land be utilized for horticultural purposes and animal

husbandry. This in the opinion of the Committee, would go a long way towards economic rehabilitation of these families.

169. In addition to homestead plot and land for horticulture purposes, the families may be given house building loan @ Rs.1250/- on rural scale. Development cost may also be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant.

170. The additional land recommended for horticulture and goat breeding purposes, is reported to be full of shrubberies and jungles and would require reclamation before it can be utilized. The jungle clearance etc. cannot, it is understood, be done manually by the displaced persons and some mechanical devices like bulldozers etc. would have to be adopted for the purpose. Considering these factors the Committee recommend that a reclamation cost at the rate of Rs.500/- per plot of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bighas may be sanctioned. Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family should also be given to each family.

171. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 71 families of Jhargram ex-camp site would be Rs.2.38 lakhs as under:-

(i) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 71 families.	- Rs. 88,750
(ii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot for 71 plots.	- Rs. 42,600
(iii) Reclamation cost @ Rs.500/- per plot of 3½ bighas each.	- Rs. 35,500
(iv) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family for 71 families.	- Rs. 71,000
	Total:- Rs.2,37,850
	<u>or say Rs.2.38 lakhs.</u>

Mahasole (Rural)

Type of the Camp.	- Transit.
Date of opening	- May, 1955.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 64.

172. This ex-camp site is situated in the Midnapur Sadar Sub-Division and is under Salboni Police Station. This site comprises a total area of 183.22 acres which is acquired land. The main occupations of the families of this ex-camp site are agricultural labour, day labour, carpentry, bidi making, rickshaw pulling etc.

Salboni (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- June, 1955.
Date of closure	- June, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 35.

173. This ex-camp site is also situated under Midnapur Sadar Sub-Division and is under Salboni Police Station. The main occupations of the families of this ex-camp site are almost the same as of the families in Mahasole ex-camp site. The area under occupation of the families of this site is 21.08 acres which is requisitioned land of the Defence Department.

Recommendations (Mahasole & Salboni)

174. The land at Salboni is the requisitioned land of the Defence Department. Since it will be difficult to make them agree to release the land the Committee recommend that the families of Salboni who, it is understood, are also willing to move to Mahasole, may be shifted to Mahasole where 183.22 acres of acquired land is available. This land would be sufficient to accommodate all the 99 families of Mahasole and Salboni ex-camp sites. All these families may be given homestead plots at the rate of 10 cottahs each. At this rate about 22 acres of land including that for roads, drains and other common amenities would be necessary for these 99 families. Some further land, about 8 acres should be left out for Kanshabati Canal which runs through Mahasole scheme land. Thus there would be about 153 acres of surplus land. In order to pave the way for economic rehabilitation to these families the Committee recommend that the surplus land may be given to these 99 families

of Mahasole and Salboni @  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bighas to each for horticultural/agricultural purpose.

175. In addition to homestead plots and horticultural land, these families may be given house building loan at rural scale of Rs.1250/- each. Since the horticultural land recommended is more or less clear, the Committee do not recommend any reclamation loan in this case. They also do not recommend any S.T. loan for Salboni families who would be shifted to Mahasole, for the two ex-camps sites are not far away from each other and their existing avocations would not be much disturbed. Development cost for homestead plots may, however, be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and be treated as grant in accordance with the existing policy of the Government. The families may also given irrigation loan at a rate not exceeding Rs.1000/- per family.

176. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 99 families of Mahasole and Salboni would be about Rs.2.82 lakhs as under:-

(i) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 99 families.	- Rs.1,23,750
(ii) Development cost of 99 homestead plots @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 59,400
(iii) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family for 99 families.	- Rs. 99,000
	<u>Total:- Rs.2,82,150</u>
	<u>or say Rs.2.82 lakhs.</u>

Kalaboni (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit.
Date of opening	- December, 1956
Date of closure	- June, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 170

177. This ex-camp site is situated in the Midnapur Sadar Sub-Division and is under the Belda Police Station. At present there are

170 families in this ex-camp site whose main occupations are agricultural labour, day labour, bidi making, rickshaw-pulling etc. The land under occupation of these families is 10.91 acres which belongs to Public Works Department.

#### Recommendations

178. The Committee understand that the families here are not willing to move elsewhere and are even prepared to stay here with smaller size of holdings. This, according to the State Government, is mainly because the families can take economic advantage of Belda which is a big marketing Centre and is not far off from this site. Considering the above factors, the Committee recommend that the existing land of P.W.D. which the State Government expect to get released from that Department, may be distributed to the families of this site at the rate of 3 cottans each. At this rate, the existing land (10.91 acres) would be just sufficient, including land for roads, drains etc., to accommodate these 170 families.



In addition to homestead plots, the families may be given house building loan at the rate of Rs.1250/- each. Development cost for homestead land may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant.

179. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 170 families of Kalaboni would be about Rs.3.25 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition & @ 1,000/- per acre for 10.91 acres.	- Rs. 10,910
(ii) H.B. loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.2,12,500
(iii) Development cost of 170 plots @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- <u>Rs.1,02,000</u>
	Total: - <u>Rs.3,25,410</u>
	<u>or say Rs.3.25 lakhs.</u>

Sarasanka (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- February, 1957.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 68

180. This ex-camp site is situated in the Midnapur Sadar Sub-Division and is under the Dantan Police Station. The nearest Railway Station from this site is about 4 k.m. At present there are 68 families on this ex-camp site whose main occupations are agricultural labour, day labour, bidi making, rickshaw-pulling, fishery etc. The total area of the site is about 169.22 acres which is vested land. It has been reported by the State Government that this land has since been taken possession of by the Fisheries Department.

Recommendation

181. The Committee understand that the lands where the families of this ex-camp site are

living are mostly on the slopes of the embankment of a large tank which belongs to the Fisheries Department. The families are scattered on almost on all sides of the tank. The tank is presently used for pisciculture. The State Government expressed the difficulties in getting the entire land under occupation of the displaced persons released from the Fisheries Department, but they hoped that it might be possible to get some portion released from that Department for rehabilitation of the families who have been living there for the past few years. In view of the difficult land position and also in view of the fact that it will be difficult to persuade these families to move elsewhere, the Committee recommend that about 7 acres of land in one patch may be got released from the Fisheries Department for allotment to the 68 families here at the rate of 5 cottahs each. The requirement includes land for common amenities also. The Committee hope that it would not be

much difficult to get this small chunk of land released from the Fisheries Department.

182. In addition to the homestead plots, these families may also be given house-building loan at the rural rate of Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and this may be treated as grant.

183. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 68 families of Sarasanka ex-camp site would be about Rs.1.27 lakhs as under:-

(i) Approximate cost of vested land @ Rs.100/- per acre for 7 acres.	- Rs.	700
(ii) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.	85,000
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot for 68 plots.	- Rs.	40,800

Total:- Rs.1,26,500

or say Rs. 1.27 lakhs.

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD

184. In the district of Murshidabad there are five ex-camp sites, namely Kurmitola I, III & IV, Khidirpur and Bagdaha. Excepting Kurmitola all other sites are in rural area. Some Members of the Committee visited the ex-camp sites. A brief account of these ex-camp sites and the Committee recommendations on each of them is given below:-

Kurmitola I, III & IV (Urban)

Type of Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- July, 1961
Existing number of families	- 311 (excluding 10 P.L.families and 51 allottees under Government sponsored scheme)

185. These ex-camp sites are situated under Murshidabad Police Station in the Lalbagh Sub-Division. All the three ex-camp sites are

contiguous to each other and form part of the Kurmitola Government Sponsored Scheme and fall within the Murshidabad Municipality. This was an urban scheme and originally 78 families were rehabilitated there on a 10 cottah homestead plot each. They were also given usual H.B. and S.T. loans. Subsequently, 27 families deserted the rehabilitation site. At present there are 321 families at these sites of whom 10 families belong to P.L. category. The remaining 311 families are mostly engaged in agricultural labour, petty business like bidi making, carpentry and some are engaged in service also. The entire land at the site comprises an area of about 109.26 acres which is acquired land of the State Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

#### Recommendations

186. Some members of the Committee have seen for themselves that although these ex-camps are within the Municipal area, they are practically rural in nature having no urban facilities.

Further, the displaced persons in the Kurmitola Government sponsored scheme have been allotted 10 cottahs of land for homestead purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommend that when sufficient acquired land is available these families may be given homestead plots @ 10 cottahs each. At this rate, including land for common amenities, an area of about 69 acres would be required for homestead purpose for these 311 families. After distributing the homestead land, there would be a surplus of about 40.26 acres. The Committee feel that it would not be desirable to keep any acquired land vacant as that would encourage further squatting. In order to obviate this possibility and also to improve the economic condition of the families, the Committee recommend that the surplus land may also be equally distributed amongst these families at an average rate of 8 cottahs each, so that they can do so horticulture over there.

187. In addition to homestead plots, house building loan at rural scale of Rs.1250/- each may be given to these families. Development cost may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and this should be treated as grant.

188. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 311 families of Kurmitola I, III & IV would be about Rs.5.75 lakhs as under:-

(i) H.B.loan @ 1250/-.	- Rs.3,88,750
(ii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot	- Rs.1,86,600.

Total: -Rs.5,75,350

or say Rs.5.75 lakhs

Khidirpur(Rural)

Type of the Camp	-Transit
Date of opening	-April, 1956.
Date of closure	-October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 347(excluding 3 P.L.families)



(i) Ex-campers	- 46 (excluding 3 P.L.families).
(ii) Squatters on other's land.	- 212
(iii) Migrants(tribals) from Rajshahi (After 1962 riots)-	29
(iv) New migrants.	- 60
	<u>347</u>

189. This ex-camp site is situated under Berhampur Sadar Sub-Division and is under Hariharpara Police Station. The families here are mostly engaged in day labour, agricultural labour, bidi making, rickshaw-pulling, fish catching etc. At present a total area of about 352.33 acres of land is under occupation of the refugees. These 347 migrant families have formed themselves into one social and economic unit; so they have to be treated at par at a time, otherwise the problem would linger.

#### Recommendations

190. The Committee have examined the land position at Khidirpur in consultation with the

State Government. It has been reported to the Committee that some displaced families were induced by the local land lords to reclaim and develop vast areas of land at Khidirpur during 1948-51, on the assurance of being settled on the reclaimed lands they would bring under plough. Then the land lords declined to give them the promised lands. Serious troubles ultimately broke out between the displaced persons and the land owners over the possession of the land. The displaced families submitted a mass petition to the R.R. Directorate for acquiring the land they had brought under cultivation. Acquisition proceedings were started as a result of this petition of these displaced families. The opening of the Transit Camp with a fresh batch of displaced families was a later development. The Committee further understand that there had been some compromise between the State Government and the land owners in the matter of acquiring the land and some portion of it was ultimately released to the owners. The State Government, however, could not

precisely explain at this distant date the basis and reason of the compromise or on whose authority this compromise was effected. In any case, the Committee are convinced that it would be very difficult to make any distinction between the ex-campers and other categories of displaced persons in the matter of rehabilitation.

191. It has been reported by the State Government that some 114 acres of acquired land is likely to be available at Kulberia Government Sponsored Scheme under Berhampur Police Station. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the 46 families (excluding 3 P.L. families) of Khidirpur ex-camp site may be shifted there for settlement under the said Government Scheme. Each family may be given 10 cottahs of land for homestead purpose. At this rate, about 10 acres of land would be required for homestead purpose including land for common amenities. After allotment of land for homestead purpose, about 104 acres of land would remain surplus. In order to avoid fresh squatting and also to provide these families with a subsidiary means of livelihood, the Committee further recommend that the surplus land may be distributed to these 46 families @ 3 bighas each for purposes of horticulture. The remaining land, if it cannot be suitably utilised for any other purpose, might also be equitably distributed amongst these families without any claim for extra benefit. The remaining 301 families of other categories may be settled on the existing land at Khidirpur with homestead and horticultural plots.

~~on the existing land at Khidirpur with homestead and horticultural plots.~~

192. Besides the homestead plots, horticultural/agricultural lands, the ex-camp families may be given house-building loan on rural scale at Rs.1,250/- per family. They may also be given irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family. Development cost per plot for these families might also be estimated at Rs.600/-. This may be treated as grant as has been recommended in other similar cases. The families other than the ex-campers may not, however, be given any other benefit excepting the homestead and horticultural land.

193. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 347 families of Khidirpur ex-camp site would be about Rs.3.10 lakhs as under:-

- |      |  |                         |
|------|--|-------------------------|
| (i)  | Acquisition Cost<br>of 352.33 acres.                 | - Rs.1,78,664 (Approx.) |
| (ii) | H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/-<br>for 46 ex-camp.<br>families. | - Rs. 57,500            |

(iii) Development cost @  
Rs.600/- per plot  
for 46 plots. - Rs. 27,600

(iv) Irrigation loan @  
Rs.1000/- per family  
for 46 families. - Rs. 46,000

Total:- Rs.3,09,764

or say Rs.3.10 lakhs.

Bagdahaar (Rural)

Type of the Camp - Transit.

Date of opening - April, 1956

Date of closure - March, 1961.

Existing number of  
families - 26 (excluding one  
P.L.family)

194. This ex-camp site is situated in Lalbagh Sub-Division and is under Jiaganj Police Station. The nearest Railway Station from this ex-camp site is Jiaganj, about 1½ miles away. This site is a part of the Bagdahaar Government sponsored scheme. In this area, the Government had acquired 51.68 acres of land of which 12 acres are in possession of the 27 families.

Recommendations

195. Since these families have been living mainly on agriculture by cultivating 'Khas' land the Committee recommend that in addition to homestead plot at the rate 10 cottahs, each family may be given one bigha of land which is already acquired and available on the site of the ex-camp, for horticultural purpose. At this rate about 14.4 acres of land would be necessary. This estimate is inclusive of land for common amenities. The Committee feel that in order to give these families an economic holding it should be possible for the State Government to release the additional land of about 2 to 3 acres from their 'Khas' land at the camp site.

196. Besides the homestead plots and the horticultural land, the families may also be given house building and irrigation loans at the rate of Rs.1,250/- and Rs.1000/- respectively per family. Development cost for homestead plots may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and be treated as grant.

197. It is understood that besides 26 ex-camp families, there are about 106 families squatting on the Bagdaha Government Sponsored Colony. Of these families, about 70 are displaced persons and the rest are non-displaced persons. It is further learnt that about 44 homestead plots of an average size of 10 cottahs which were lying vacant on the said Government sponsored colony due to desertion of the earlier allottees, are now being occupied by the squatters. The Committee feel that the land in possession of the displaced squatters should be regularised preferably by distributing the vacant plots equitably amongst these displaced squatters. Excepting the Government sponsored plots, these displaced persons will not be entitled to any other benefit like H.B., Irrigation loan etc. The Committee have suggested utilization of the vacant plots because they were told that there would be administrative difficulties in making the displaced persons agree to surrender the entire land.

198. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of the 26 families of this ex-camp site would approximate to Rs.0.74 lakh as under:-

(i) H.B.loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 26 families.	- Rs.32,500
(ii) Development cost @ Rs.600/-per plot for 26 plots.	- Rs.15,600
(iii) Irrigation loan @ Rs.1000/- per family.	- Rs.26,000
	<hr/>
	Total:- Rs.74,100
	<u>or say Rs.0.74 lakhs</u>



DISTRICT NADIACooper's Camp (Urban)

Type of the Camp	- Transit
Date of opening	- March, 1950
Date of closure	- February, 1962.
Existing number of families	- 1,068.

199. Cooper's Camp in Ranaghat Sub-Division of Nadia district is the only ex-camp site in the district and is the biggest ex-camp site in the whole of West Bengal. Originally, this was a Transit Camp having been opened in March, 1950. The largest concentration in this camp was in May, 1950 when its population rose to over 3 lakhs i.e. about 63,000 families. This ex-camp site covers an area of nearly 2½ sq.miles with a total population of 2,096 families. Of them, 699 are dolees, 1176 are non-dolee families and the remaining 232 families are squatters from outside but are displaced families from East

Pakistan including new migrants. The break-up of these 232 families as furnished by the State Government, is as under:-

(i) New migrants	- 54
(ii) Deserters from Dandakaranya and other places.	- 111
(iii) Others	- <u>67</u>
	<u>232</u>

200. In 1960, about 800 families of this ex-camp site were rehabilitated in the surrounding area. The settlement colony is known as 'Cooper's Urban Colony.' Each of these families was given a 5 cottah homestead plot. Their main livelihood is bidi making, rickshaw-pulling, hawking, weaving etc. But it is regretted that the colony has not been developed like other urban colonies, particularly it lacks educational facilities and economic means of livelihood. The existing two primary schools not being recognised by the State Education Board are not functioning properly.

201. Some member of the Committee had an opportunity to visit this ex-camp site in January, 1968. They saw the State of affairs for themselves talked to the displaced persons and tried to understand their problem. So far as the dolee families were concerned, the Committee do not like to make any observation in this report as they are in the P.L.Home which will be dealt with separately. According to the latest report furnished by the Government of West Bengal, out of 1176 non-dolee families, 340 families have been declared as P.L. category by the Department of Social Welfare. The problem, therefore, remains for the remaining 1068 families including 232 displaced families who are from outside and have been squatting on the ex-camp site for some years past. Since these families either did not move outside the State for rehabilitation or deserted Dandakaranya and returned to this place or are new migrants, they were denied assistance for relief, medical and educational grants and other facilities as are extended to camp families. Though technically

speaking, they are no longer eligible for rehabilitation benefits, but for the last several years, these families are struggling very hard just for their bare existence for which they have taken to different occupations like bidī making, rickshaw-pulling, hawking, vegetable selling etc. It is not strange that allegations are current that some of them resorted to undersirable occupations. It cannot be ignored that the animal instinct of a hungry man must have some influence on them.

202. In 1967, a survey of all the ex-camp sites in West Bengal was carried out by the State Government. During the survey, it was revealed that on this ex-camp site, about 850 families were somehow eking out their living, but the remaining families numbering about 514 (including 232 out-side families) were in extreme distress depending mainly on gratuitous relief, public charity, begging etc. On account of malnutrition and unhygienic condition of living, these unfortunate families had become easy prey to various ailments like tuberculosis, colic pain, rheumatism, gastric ulcer, leprosy etc. The diseases have played havoc on these families. Many of their

earning members have been rendered disabled to earn livelihood for their families. During the course of their visit, the Members of the Committee have found that incidence of T.B. is very rampant there, particularly amongst the non-dolee families who are not getting any medical or any other help from the Government. The members have found T.B. or leprosy patients living in common huts with others and thus spreading infection. The families here, both dolee and non-dolee and others live side by side exposed to sun and rain in the extremely delapidated huts put up as early as 1950.

203. As regards education, it was reported that there are two primary schools on this ex-camp site. They are run by the Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation Department of the State Government, where children from both dolee and non-dolee families can attend. These two schools are in addition to those run in the urban colony about which a mention has been made earlier in this report. Besides the primary

schools, there are two high schools - one for boys and the other for girls - at Rupasreepalli which is at a distance of about 1/2 mile from this ex-camp site.

#### Recommendations

204. The Committee are constrained to put on record that the situation found in this ex-camp site is most distressing and demands immediate attention of the Government at least for arresting the adverse socio-economic repercussions of further continuance of such a state of affairs.

#### Provision of Homestead Land

205. It has been reported by the State Government that land measuring about 45.25 acres can be made available for the settlement of the "ex-camp" families of the Cooper's camp. At the rate of 3 cottah plot, the area would be barely sufficient for the settlement of 731 families out of a total number of 1068 families for whom

homestead plots will have to be found. It has also been reported that besides the above land viz. 45.25 acres, there are about 100 vacant plots in the Coopers' Urban Colony which have been deserted by the settlers there. These plots are of 5 cottah each. If these plots are utilized then another 100 families can be settled there. Even after accommodating 831 (731 + 100) families the problem will remain for 237 families for whom about 15 acres would be needed @ 3 cottah each including land for common amenities.

206. It has been reported by the State Government that there is some Railway land, about 15 acres which lies within the orbit of Cooper's camp between 'G' and 'H' blocks. From the maps and charts placed before the Committee as also from the reports of the State Government it appeared that the land would not be accessible to the Railway authorities without passing through the colony land and that it would never be possible for them to put any rail line over there. The

Committee, therefore, recommend that the Railway authorities should be persuaded to release the land in question for the rehabilitation of the remaining families. The Committee feel that when the Railway authorities could allow this land to remain unutilized for these long year it should not be very difficult to make them agree to part with the land for the mitigation of human sufferings.

#### Provision of Shelter

207. Since an urban colony has already been set up for about 800 families of this camp in the neighbourhood of this ex-camp site, these families will have to be settled on urban scheme. Moreover, these families who earlier might have been agriculturists, have had to change their avocation as no agricultural land could be made available for them. The Committee have also seen that most of these families are now engaged in non-agricultural occupation. As observed earlier,



the families here are living in extremely miserable condition. The Committee, therefore, feel that adequate financial assistance should be given by the Government for their housing. The Committee recommend that financial assistance for house building purpose should be at the rate of Rs.2,000/- per family which incidentally, is the ceiling for the new migrants settled in the States outside West Bengal. It is, however, understood that the upward revision of the existing ceilings of house building loans to new migrants are being considered by the Government of India. In that event, the revised rates should be made applicable also in the case of these families.

#### Development of Colony

208. Since Cooper's Home is more or less in an urban area and the colony will be an urban colony, the Committee recommend that this township of about 10,000 persons to begin with, should be properly developed with provision for water supply, drainage, latrines, educational facilities,

market, shopping centres, play ground etc. The Committee also feel that the Government should try to provide some scope for further expansion. The Committee, therefore, recommend that development cost should be calculated at the maximum rate allowed in urban scheme i.e. Rs.1,500/- per plot. Such a cost should be treated as loan.

Economic Rehabilitation.

209. As the land available on this ex-camp site should be sufficient to accommodate about 1068 families they need not have to be shifted elsewhere for settlement. Thus whatever trades or avocations these families are pursuing will remain undisturbed. The Committee, therefore, do not proposed to recommend any small trade loans for these families.

210. Regarding prospects of their economic rehabilitation, it is understood that there was a proposal of the State Government to set up a township here with rehabilitation potentiality of about 1500 families. The Committee have seen for

themselves that there is potentiality of developing this area into a modern township. Such prospects should, therefore, be vigorously explored. The Committee also feel that for such a large number of families an integrated scheme with facilities for employment in industries and or industrial estate should be drawn up. The Committee feel that setting up of some industrial complex may provide opportunities for creation of new employment avenues for the families. Besides this, possibilities of setting up small scale industries like soap making, bakery, handloom, mat making, hosiery etc. particularly through industrial co-operative societies should also be explored. The Committee also feel that an urban colony of about 2,000 families in such an excellent site can be and should be developed as an ideal industrial township. The Committee have had an opportunity to consult some experts regarding possibilities of setting up spinning mills in this area. They were told that this

area was ideally suited for such a venture. The Committee, therefore, feel that possibilities of setting up a spinning mill here should be explored.

211. It is understood that nearly five years ago the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was allotted about 40 acres of land for setting up a ceramic industry. Some structures for workshed and office were also reported to have been put up by the Corporation. On enquiry from the R.I.C. about the position of the land allotted to them, the Committee have come to know that only recently an area of 10 acres has been leased out by the Corporation to M/s. Raymond Card Board Factory for setting up an industry there. The Corporation have also constructed workshed for the Company and given it to the factory on rent. The Corporation themselves have retained about 20 acres for setting up a ceramic factory there. The proposed factory would mainly produce industrial ceramics. The employment potentiality

of the proposed two factories viz. Reymond Card Board Factory and the Ceramic Factory by the R.I.C. would be about 370 (80 by the Reymond Card Board Factory and 290 by the R.I.C.). The Committee feel that with 10 acres of land, the Company should have possibilities of larger number to be employed and hope that it will create further scope of D.P. employment. The Committee have noted that the R.I.C. have not been able to fully utilise during the past several years, the land that was made available to them by the State Government in Cooper's Home. They have, however, been informed that the Corporation have since agreed to release about 10 acres of land in Cooper's Home for rehabilitation of displaced persons in this area.

### Provision of Educational & Medical Facilities

#### (i) Education

212. Already there are two primary schools run by the State Government. Though they are meant mainly for the dolee families of the P.L.Home, students from non-dolee are also benefited by

these schools. Besides, there are two more primary schools run through private efforts by the families settled in the Cooper's Urban Colony. The Committee feel that these two schools should also be taken over by the Government for efficient functioning. They also feel that when this ex-camp site will develop into a full-fledged colony or township there would be more demand for educational facilities.

(ii) Medical

213. In addition to a T.B. Unit, there is one 30 bedded hospital in this area. The Committee were distressed to see the utterly inadequate equipment and poor condition of these two medical units. They understand that these Units are meant exclusively for the dolee families and that non-dolee families are not getting any benefits. It is unfortunate that an invidious distinction has been made between the two sections of displaced persons living under the same roof in the matter of medical assistance. In the opinion of the

Committee such a discrimination is not only inhuman but is also bound to arouse ill feelings and enmity amongst the displaced persons living at the same place. The Committee, therefore, feel that whatever might be the administrative reasons for this differential treatment between the dolee and non-dolee families, urgent steps should be taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to the unfortunate families who are being deprived of such facilities at present, particularly, in regard to T.B. and maternity cases. It is for the State Government to consider whether the existing hospitals/T.B. units should be allowed to continue when a township grows in this area. However, if the units are continued, the Committee feel that these should be properly equipped and efficiently managed so that they may render useful service to the residents of the colony in their needs.

214. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 1068 families of Cooper's camp, Nadia would be about Rs.35.88 lakhs as under:-

(i) House Building loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family for 1068 families.	- Rs.21,36,000
(ii) Development cost @ Rs.1,500/- per plot for 968 plots (100 plots already developed)	- <u>Rs.14,52,000</u>
Total:-	Rs.35,88,000

215. Cost of land has not been taken into account as the land under possession is already acquired and the cost of the Railway land suggested to be taken over would also be nominal.



DISTRICT 24 PARGANAS

216. In the district of 24 Parganas there are altogether 21 ex-camp sites. Of these, report on one site viz., Asrafabad has been submitted earlier and as stated at the end of Chapter I of this report, the report on Bagjola group of ex-camp sites(8 sites) would be submitted separately. A brief account of the remaining 12 ex-camp sites in this district and the Committee's recommendations thereon are given below:-

Baltia (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- April, 1955
Date of closure	- August, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 88 (excluding 6 P.L.families).

217. This ex-camp site is under Harea Police Station of Basirhat Sub-Division. The nearest

Railway Station is Harea which is about 3 miles from this site. The families here are mostly engaged on day labour, petty trade, hawking etc.

Recommendations

218. The land under possession of this ex-camp site is 5.31 acres which belongs to private owners. The Committee suggest that this land may be acquired for rehabilitation of these ex-campers. The current price of land in this area is reported to be Rs.3,000/- per acre. Since there is shortage of land, the Committee recommend that the families may be given homestead plot @ 3 cottahs each. At this rate about 4.4 acres would be required for homestead purpose alone. The remaining land may be utilised for roads, drains etc.

219. Besides homestead plots, these families may also be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost may also be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot on rural scale and be treated as grant.

220. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendation of this ex-camp site would be about Rs.1.79 lakhs as under:-

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Cost of acquisition of 5.31 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.     | - Rs. 15,930  |
| (ii) House Building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 88 families. | - Rs.1,10,000 |
| (iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.                      | - Rs. 52,800  |

Total:- Rs.1,78,730

or say Rs.1.79 lakhs.

Sonarpur I-IV, VII & VIII(Urban)

Type of the Camps.	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp.
Dates of opening	- Between March, 1954 and February, 1955.
Dates of closure	- Between March, 1959 and August, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 110 (excluding 2 P.L.families and 121 families already shifted to Panchannagram.

221. Under Sonarpur Group of camps there are altogether 6 ex-camp sites with a total population of 233 families of whom 121 families have recently been shifted to Panchannagram. Thus the total number of families at present living on this ex-camp site is 112 families. Of these 112 families, 2 are of P.L. category. The camps at Sonarpur which were originally work-site camps were opened on different dates between March, 1954 and February, 1955. These camps were closed between March, 1959 and August, 1961. The Camp sites are situated at a distance between 1 and 4 miles from the nearest Railway Station. The Members of the Sub-Committee visited some of the sites in January, 1968. The general condition of the families there is fairly good. Though the families here are mostly agriculturists in the absence of any opportunity for cultivation, they have taken to other occupations like day labour, mat-making, egg-selling, bidi making etc. When the members of the Sub-Committee visited these sites these families generally expressed their willingness to be settled as agriculturists.

Recommendations

222. It is understood that some acquired land is available at Keleghai in Midnapur district for agricultural purposes. This land, it has been reported, would be sufficient to rehabilitate all these 110 families. The Committee, therefore, recommend that these families may be shifted to Keleghai for settlement as agriculturists and may be given the following assistance to each of them:-

- (a) Homestead plot @ 10 cottah.
- (b) Agricultural land @ 6 bighas.
- (c) Agricultural loan @ Rs.1,150/-
- (d) House building loan @ Rs.1,250/-
- (e) Maintenance assistance @ Rs.70/- per month for 9 months.

223. Development cost for homestead plots may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot on rural scale. Such cost may not be passed on to the displaced persons as additional loan burden, but be treated as grant.

224. Before 110 families are shifted to Keleghai for settlement on land, it would be necessary to provide proper irrigation facilities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that at least one deep tubewell may be provided at a cost not exceeding Rs.1.20 lakhs. The Committee further recommend that the 121 families who have been shifted to Panchannagram may be given the housing assistance and the small trade loan at urban rates viz Rs.2,000/- and Rs.1,500/- respectively per family.

225. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 110 families of Sonarpur Group of ex-camp sites would be about 9.67 lakhs as under:-

A. For 110 families to be shifted to Keleghai

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (i) Cost of acquisition of<br>238.33 acres of vested<br>land @ Rs.100/- per acre. | - Rs. 23,833  |
| (ii) House Building loan @<br>Rs.1250/- per family.                               | - Rs.1,37,500 |

(iii)	Agricultural loan @ Rs.1150/- per family.	- Rs.1,26,500
(iv)	Cost of one deep tub- well to be sunk at Keleghai.	- Rs.1,20,000
(v)	Maintenance assistance @ Rs.70/- p.m. per family for 9 months.	- Rs. 69,300
(vi)	Development cost of homestead plots @ Rs.600/- per plot for 110 plots.	- Rs. 66,000
		<u>Total:-Rs.5,43,133</u>

B. For 121 families already shifted to  
Panchannacram

(i)	House Building loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	- Rs.2,42,000
(ii)	Small Trade loan @ Rs.1500/- per family.	- Rs.1,81,500
		<u>Total:- Rs.4,23,500</u>
		Grand Total:- Rs.9,66,633
		<u>or say Rs.9.67 lakhs.</u>

Rajpurbazar(Urban)

Type of the Camp.	- Transit.
Date of opening	- February, 1956.
Date of closure	- August, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 48

226. This ex-camp site is under Sonarpur Police Station of Alipur Sadar Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Sonarpur which is about 2 miles from this site. The families here are generally engaged on day labour, rickshaw-pulling, petty trade etc.

Recommendations:

227. The land position at Rajpurbazar has been discussed with the State Government. The land under occupation of this site is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bighas which belongs to M/S Ballygunge Properties Ltd. (now under liquidation) and is under dispute. The State Government are doubtful if this land would be available for rehabilitation. Moreover, this small area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bighas would not be sufficient to meet the barest requirement of these families. It has, however, been reported that at Garia - Laskarpur which is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rajpurbazar, sufficient land already acquired by the Government, would be available for rehabilitation of these families. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the



48 families of this ex-camp site may be shifted to Garia-Laskarpur and given homestead plots at the rate of 4 cottahs each. Since the land in question at Garia-Laskarpur is low-lying, it would be necessary to develop and raise the level of the land before the families are shifted to this rehabilitation site. The land and/or any hutment occupied by the displaced persons should be handed over to the owner immediately after the transfer of the whole population at a time.

228. In addition to homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan at Rs.2,000/- per family on urban scale. Development cost for homestead area may be estimated at urban rate of Rs.1,500/- per plot and be treated as loan. Since as a result of shifting from one district to another the existing avocations of these families would be completely disrupted, it is further recommended that small trade loan at the rate of Rs.1,500/- and maintenance assistance

at the rate of Rs.70/- per month for three months may also be given to these families.

229. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 48 families of Rajpurbazar ex-camp site would be about 2.50 lakhs as under:-

(i) House Building loan @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	- Rs. 96,000/-
(ii) Small trade loan @ Rs.1500/- per family.	- Rs. 72,000/-
(iii) Maintenance assistance @ Rs.70/- per month per family for three months	-Rs. 10,080/-
(iv) Development cost @ Rs.1500/- per plot.	- Rs. 72,000/-
	<u>Rs.2,50,080</u>
	or say <u>Rs.2.50 lakhs.</u>

Bongaon I (Barnaberia) (Rural)

Type of the Camp.	- Work site- subsequently coverted into Transit camp.
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 58 (excluding one P.L.family).

230. This ex-camp site is under Gaighata Police Station of Bongaon Sub-Division. The site is situated about 6 miles from Bongaon Railway Station and about 7 miles from Bongaon Town. The families were originally agriculturists, but they are at present mostly engaged on small trade, service, agricultural labour etc.

231. This ex-camp site has two parts. One is known as Barnaberia and the other as Angrail. The total land under occupation of this ex-camp site is 2.97 acres - 2.73 acres in Barnaberia and 0.24 in Angrail which belongs to private owners.

#### Recommendations

232. The Committee understand that in addition to the land in occupation of the ex-camp, about 0.74 acre of land is likely to be available near the site. Since the existing land would not be sufficient for all the 58 families, the Committee recommend that in addition to the

occupied land of 2.97 acres, the likely available land measuring 0.74 acre may also be acquired.

The prevailing land price in this area is reported to be about Rs.3,000/- per acre. The land may be distributed to the families for homestead purpose in the following measures:-

- (a) 3 cottahs each to 45 families of Barnaberia; and
- (b) 4 cottahs each to 13 families of Angrail.

At this rate, about 2.25 acres of land would be needed for the families at Barnaberia and about 0.87 acre for the families at Angrail for homestead plots alone. The remaining lands may be utilized for roads, drains etc.

233. While recommending 3 cottahs of homestead plots, due to the difficult land position, the Committee like to point out that this colony is in a fully rural surrounding - where generally homestead plots are of a much bigger size. The land price being quite modest, the Committee like to ask the Government to see whether displaced persons can secure upto another 7

cottahs of homestead plots if land purchase loans are given to them.

234. Besides the homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- each. Development of homestead plots may be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and the cost to be treated as grant.

235. On the basis of the above, the total financial implication of the Committee's recommendation on Bongaon I ex-camp site would approximate to Rs. 1.18 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 3.71 acres of land @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs.	11,130
(ii) House building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 58 families.	- Rs.	72,500
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot	- Rs.	34,800

Total:- Rs.1,18,430

or say Rs.1.18 lakhs.

Bongaon II(Panchpota)(Rural)

Type of the Camp.	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp.
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families	- 50

236. This site is under Gaighata Police Station of Bongaon Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Gobardanga which is about 5 miles from this site. The families here are generally engaged on small trade, service, agricultural labour etc.

Recommendations

237. The Committee recommend that since the land under occupation of this ex-camp site would be sufficient to accommodate all the 50 families, the existing land measuring 5.66 acres may be acquired and distributed to these families at the rate of 5 cottahs each as

homestead plots. At this rate, about 4.27 acres would be required for homestead purpose. The remaining land may be utilized for roads, drains etc.

238. In addition to homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan at the rate of Rs.1250/- per family. Development cost for homestead plots may also be estimated on rural scale of Rs.600/- per plot and treated as grant.

239. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of the scheme would be about Rs.1.09 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 5.66 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 16,980
(ii) House Building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family for 50 families.	- Rs. 62,500
(iii) Development cost at the rate of Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 30,000
Total:-	<u>Rs.1,09,480</u>
	<u>or say Rs.1.09 lakhs.</u>

Bongaon III (Ganganandapur) (Rural)

Type of the Camp	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 99

240. This ex-camp site is under Gaighata Police Station of Bongaon Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Gopalnagar which is about 8 miles from this site. The families here are generally engaged on day labour, petty trade, bidi making etc.

Recommendations.

241. Bongaon III ex-camp site is divided into two parts - one is known as Ganganandapur and the other as Barrackpur Sripalli. The distance between the two places is about 7 miles. While there are 91 families at Ganganandapur, there are only 8 families at Barrackpur Sripalli.



The total land under occupation of this site is about 8.50 acres which belongs to private owners. The distribution of the land is as under:-

- (a) Ganganandapur - 8 acres.
- (b) Barrackpur Sripalli. - 0.50 acre

The present average cost of land in this area is reported to be Rs.3,000/- per acre.

242. The Committee recommend that the entire land under occupation of the site measuring about 8.50 acres may be acquired and distributed amongst 99 families for homestead purpose at the rate indicated below:-

- (i) 5 cottah plot to 91 families at Ganganandapur; and
- (ii) 3 cottah plot to 8 families at Barrackpur Sripalli.

At the above rate, 7.6 acres would be required for the families at Ganganandapur and 24 cottahs for those at Barrackpur Sripalli. The balance land may be utilized for roads, drains etc.

The total land under occupation of this site is about 8.50 acres which belongs to private owners. The distribution of the land is as under:-

- (a) Ganganandapur - 8 acres.
- (b) Barrackpur Sripalli. - 0.50 acre

The present average cost of land in this area is reported to be Rs.3,000/- per acre.

242. The Committee recommend that the entire land under occupation of the site measuring about 8.50 acres may be acquired and distributed amongst 99 families for homestead purpose at the rate indicated below:-

- (i) 5 cottah plot to 91 families at Ganganandapur; and
- (ii) 3 cottah plot to 8 families at Barrackpur Sripalli.

At the above rate, 7.6 acres would be required for the families at Ganganandapur and 24 cottahs for those at Barrackpur Sripalli. The balance land may be utilized for roads, drains etc.

243. In addition to the homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan at rural rate of Rs.1250/- per family. Development of homestead areas may also be undertaken on rural standard for which Rs.600/- may be estimated per plot. Such cost may be treated as grant.

244. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 99 families of Bongaon III would be about Rs.2.09 lakhs as under:-

(i) Cost of acquisition of 8.5 acres @ Rs.3,000/- per acre.	- Rs. 25,500
(ii) House Building loan @ Rs.1250/- per family.	- Rs.1,23,750
(iii) Development cost @ Rs.600/- per plot.	- Rs. 59,400

Total:- Rs.2,08,650

or say Rs.2.09 lakhs.

Bongaon IV(Ramour) (Rural)

Type of the Camp.	- Work site - subsequently converted into Transit Camp.
Date of opening	- March, 1955.
Date of closure	- October, 1961.
Existing number of families.	- 95

245. This ex-camp site is under Gaighata Police Station of Bongaon Sub-Division. The nearest Railway Station is Chandrapara which is about 3 miles from this site. The Committee visited this ex-camp site in May, 1967 and found that the living condition of the families here was far worse than those in other three sites of Bongaon.

Recommendations

246. The land under occupation of this ex-camp site is 2.48 acres which belongs to private owners. Even at the rate of 3 cottahs per family, this land can accommodate only 49 families and the problem will remain for finding land for the remaining 46 families.

247. It is understood that about 4.01 acres of land belonging to private parties is likely to be available near the ex-camp site. The current price of the land in this area is reported to be about Rs.2,500/- per acre. The Committee recommend that in order to settle all the 95 families on the site itself this land may be acquired in addition to the land already under occupation of the ex-campers. Thus, the total area that would be available would be 6.40 acres which may be allotted to these families at the rate of 3 cottahs each for homestead purpose. At this rate, about 4.75 acres of land would be needed for homestead purpose. The remaining land may be utilised for roads, drains etc.

248. In addition to the homestead plots, these families may be given house building loan @ Rs.1250/- on rural scale. Development cost may also be estimated at Rs.600/- per plot and be treated as grant.

249. On the basis of the above recommendations, the total financial implication of rehabilitation of 95 families of Bongaon IV would be about Rs.1.92 lakhs as under:-

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) Cost of acquisition of<br>6.47 acres @ Rs.2,500/-<br>per acre. | - Rs. 16,225                 |
| (ii) House Building loan<br>@ Rs.1250/- per family.                | - Rs.1,18,750                |
| (iii) Development of homestead<br>plots @ Rs.600/- per plot.       | Rs. 57,000                   |
|  | *Total: <u>Rs.1,91,975</u>   |
|  | <u>or say Rs.1.92 lakhs.</u> |

\*The Committee like to stress that most of this amount should be spent in providing tube-wells and outlet roads to connect the settlement with the Jessore Road or some other pucca road.

250. These 4 colonies within Bongaon Sub-Division of 24 Parganas are in completely rural surrounding; as such rehabilitation on 3 or even 5 cottahs of homestead plots with another supplementary source of livelihood cannot be considered a proper rehabilitation proposal. The Committee, therefore, suggest

that attempts should be made to secure more lands either through negotiation or by giving land purchase loan to the D.P.families so that they can be at least 10 cottahs of land; land price being rather cheap, such attempt may be successful.

## CHAPTER IV

### SCHEMES FOR SETTLEMENT

251. As will be observed from the foregoing Chapters, the Committee have recommended a number of schemes for the settlement of over 7,000 displaced families now squatting at 65 ex-camp sites in West Bengal. Besides these, there are about 1,000 families at Bagjola group of ex-camp sites in the district of 24 Parganas the report on which would be submitted separately.

252. As stated earlier, the Committee have found that almost all the families at the ex-camp sites have taken roots in the local economy and are naturally reluctant to move from their existing surroundings. With a view to settling these families, as far as possible, on their existing sites, the Committee have recommended acquisition of land, development of homestead plots, house building, small trade, agricultural, irrigation loans, reclamation costs and maintenance



assistance. A brief account of the various types of assistance recommended is given below:-

(i) Acquisition of Land

253. A total area of about 1866.41 acres of land would be required for the settlement of 6924 rehabilitable families (excluding 142 families belonging to the P.L. category). Of this, an area of about 953.68 acres is already acquired by the Government for which payment has been made earlier. A sum of Rs.38.73 lakhs has been estimated at current market rate on account of the cost of acquisition of the additional land measuring about 912.73 acres. If, however, the acquisition can be made under the Land Development & Planning Act of 1948 under which compensation is payable at 1946 rate, there would be a substantial saving in this item of expenditure.

(ii) House Building Loan

254. Housing assistance per family has been recommended at the rate of Rs.2,000/- in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs.1,250/- in rural area.

A total amount of Rs.102.93 lakhs has thus been recommended on this account.

(iii) Development of Homestead Plot

255. The Committee have recommended that the homestead plots to be allotted to the ex-camp families should be properly developed. The cost of development per plot should not, however, exceed Rs.1,500/- in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs.600/- in rural area. While such cost in urban and semi-urban areas may be treated as loan, it should be treated as grant in the case of rural areas. This is in accordance with the general pattern of assistance already accepted by the Government of India in the case of new migrants settled outside West Bengal. It is estimated that a sum of Rs.60.57 lakhs would be required for development purposes. Of this amount, Rs.36.97 lakhs would be in the form of loan and the balance of Rs.23.60 lakhs as grant. The Committee hope that there may be some savings out of the estimated cost of development as in

many cases, specially in rural areas, it may not be necessary or feasible to undertake the contemplated development works in a full measure.

(iv) Small Trade Loan

256. The Committee have tried to locate lands for settlement of the ex-camp families on or nearabout the ex-camp sites themselves. However, in a few cases in the districts of Howrah and 24 Parganas, on account of difficult land position, it might be necessary to shift some families from their present sites of squatting. This is likely to result in the disruption of their existing means of livelihood. The number of such families would be about 443. In such cases, the Committee have recommended a small trade loan at the rate of Rs.1,500/- per family involving a total financial implication of Rs.6.65 lakhs.

(v) Agricultural Loan

257. Agricultural loan at the rate of Rs.1150/- as admissible to new migrant families outside West Bengal, has been recommended for 110 families who are genuine agriculturists and would be shifted from the Sonarpur ex-camp site in the district of 24 Parganas to Keleghai in Midnapur district for settlement on land. The expenditure is estimated at Rs.1.27 lakhs. The Committee have further recommended a sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs for sinking a deep-tube well at Keleghai for irrigation purposes for the benefit of these 110 families. The total expenditure on account of agricultural loan would thus amount to about Rs.2.47 lakhs.

(vi) Irrigation Loan

258. The Committee have found some surplus lands in and around certain ex-camp sites, but the area of these lands is not large enough to provide economic holding for regular agricultural pursuits. These surplus lands, in the

opinion of the Committee, can be best utilized for horticultural purposes. The Committee have, therefore, recommended an irrigation loan of Rs.1,000/- per family in cases where the size of such surplus holding does not generally exceed 3 bighas. The loan should mainly be utilized for irrigation, purchase of seeds and other inputs. 816 families for whom a sum of Rs.8.16 lakhs has been recommended, are proposed to be benefited in this manner.

(vii) Reclamation Cost(Loan)

259. In the districts of Birbhum and Midnapur, some lands where the ex-camp families are proposed to be settled are full of moram, shrubberies and jungles. Such lands would require clearance before they can be made use of. The Committee understand that these lands cannot be cleared by manual labour alone and would require mechanical assistance as well. They have accordingly recommended a small expenditure of Rs.48,000 only for the reclamation of about 108 acres of land at an approximate rate of Rs.500 per acre.

(viii) Maintenance Assistance

260. Maintenance assistance has been recommended at the rate of Rs.70/- per month per family for a period of 9 months in the case of agriculturist families and for 3 months in the case of non-agriculturist families. 110 agriculturist families and <sup>274</sup>~~189~~ non-agriculturist families who would be shifted from their existing sites would receive this assistance. While the agriculturist families would be shifted from Sonarpur ex-camp site in the district of 24 Parganas to Kelegai in Midnapur district, the non-agriculturist families would be shifted from Kaijuri and Chandrapur ex-camp sites in the district of Howrah to an alternative site in the same district. The total financial implication on account of maintenance assistance would be Rs.1.37 lakhs.

261. To sum up, the financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee under

various schemes envisaged in this report would be as under:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Acquisition of land ..	38.73
2. House building loan ..	102.93
3. Development cost ..	60.57
4. Small Trade loan ..	6.64
5. Agricultural loan ..	2.47
6. Irrigation loan ..	8.16
7. Reclamation cost ..	0.48
8. Maintenance assistance ..	1.37
	<hr/>
	Total:-221.35
	<hr/>

262. Details with regard to the number of beneficiaries, types and quantum of assistance etc. have been indicated according to districts and ex-camp sites in Appendices I & II.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

263. The displaced families living at ex-camp sites should, as far as possible, be settled on their present sites of squatting or in nearby areas so that their existing means of livelihood are not unnecessarily disrupted.

264. The families belonging to the Permanent Liability category should be given option either to be admitted into P.L.Homes or to be settled in the rehabilitation sites along with other families.

265. The few ex-camp sites where from the displaced families are to be shifted elsewhere should be cleared en-masse; and the lands thus vacated should be released to the owners.

266. For settlement of ex-camp families, effective steps should be taken to obtain land on a high priority basis. Such lands where the families are proposed to be settled should



first be requisitioned and allotted to the families, the acquisition proceedings, being taken up later on. This is necessary to avoid speculation in land prices and also for the expeditious settlement of the families.

267. Attempts should be made to acquire lands covered by ex-camp sites under the Land Development and Planning Act of 1948 according to which compensation is payable at 1946 rates. This would reduce the acquisition cost substantially.

268. The displaced persons may be encouraged to negotiate with the land owners for the purchase of land. The district officers should be associated with such negotiations so that the land can ultimately be acquired by the Government and difficulties regarding title etc. resolved.

269. Many of the ex-camp sites are located on lands belonging to various Departments of the Government viz., Defence Department, Railways,

Irrigation Department etc. Since these lands have not been utilised by the Government for the last two decades and as it has not been possible to evict the D.P.families during all these years from these lands, the Government Departments should be persuaded to release the lands permanently for the settlement of displaced persons.

270. So far as the squatters on ex-camp sites are concerned, no distinction need be made between the old and the new migrants for granting rehabilitation assistance. There may be a small number of ineligible displaced families amongst the ex-campers. In order to clear the squatted land all at a time such families might be given necessary rehabilitation assistance.

271. The ex-camp families should be given housing assistance at the same rate as admissible to the new migrants settled outside West Bengal i.e., Rs.2,000/- per family in urban areas and Rs.1,250/- per family in rural areas.

272. The house-building loan should not be given in more than two instalments. If within six months of the receipt of the first instalment of the loan the construction work is not taken in hand, further assistance should be withheld. The land and house should be mortgaged to Government till the loan is fully repaid. The State Government might also set up a small cell to ensure the proper utilisation of the loans and/or building materials, if supplied by them.

273. The size of homestead plots (excluding the land for common amenities) may be 2 to 3 cottahs in urban areas; 4 to 5 cottahs in semi-urban and 6 to 10 cottahs in rural areas.

274. For the purpose of development and housing assistance urban and semi-urban areas should be treated as 'urban' and rural areas as 'rural' irrespective of the size and location of the homestead plots.

275. For the purpose of financial estimates the development cost in urban or semi-urban areas may be estimated at Rs.1,500/- and that in rural area at Rs.600/- per plot. While the development cost in an urban or semi-urban area may be passed on to the displaced persons as loan, the same in a rural area should be treated as grant. Proper care should be taken regarding the effective utilisation of the funds allotted for development.

276. The non-agriculturist families who would be shifted from their present sites of squatting resulting in serious dislocation of their existing avocations may be given small trade loan not exceeding Rs.1,500/- per family. They should also be given maintenance assistance on the usual scales as admissible. The agriculturist families who would be shifted from their present sites of squatting should be given agricultural loans and maintenance assistance on the usual scales.

277. Where some surplus land is available, it should be given to agriculturist families for agricultural/horticultural pursuits with proper irrigation facilities and other inputs. Besides land, such families may also be given irrigation loan of Rs.1,000/- per family for a holding generally not exceeding 3 bighas. Such loan should mainly be utilised for irrigation purposes.

278. The recommendations contained in this report will cover 7066 families including 142 families of P.L.category. The total financial implication of the Committee's recommendations would be Rs.221.35 lakhs, including a sum of Rs.38.73 lakhs on account of cost of acquisition of land. As recommended, if the lands could be acquired under the Land Development and Planning Act of 1948 at 1946 rates, the cost of acquisition would be substantially reduced.

Sd/-N.C.Chatterjee  
Chairman,  
Committee of Review of  
Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal.

SLG.  
22.3.69.

APPENDIX I

DETAILED STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION  
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

(Figures in Rupees)

District	Name of the Ex-camp site	No. of Families (excluding PL fund)	Acquisition cost of land (loan)	House building loan	Small Trade loan	Agricultural/Irrigation loan	Reclamation cost (loan)	Maintenance assistance	Development cost			Total		Grand Total
									Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	13.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
1. Bankura	1. Basudapur I, II & III.	136	105000	170000	-	136000	-	-	-	81600	411000	81600	492600	
	2. Savanpur	28 164	3000 102000	35000 205000	-	28000 161000	-	-	-	16800 98400	66000 477000	16800 98400	82800 575400	
2. Birbhum	1. Bolpur Ambagan	150	139450	187500	-	150000	12500	-	-	90000	482150	90000	572150	
	2. Tilumbazar	40	55710	50000	-	40000	-	-	-	24000	145710	24000	169710	
	3. Chinpal	24	44200	30000	-	24000	-	-	-	14400	98800	14400	113200	
	4. Kachujore	12	18000	15000	-	12000	-	-	-	7200	45000	7200	52200	
	5. Digha	58	43740	72500	-	-	-	-	-	34300	116240	34300	151040	
	6. Kongarpur	92	33420	115000	-	92000	-	-	-	55200	240420	55200	295620	
	7. Uttartilpar	87	-	108750	-	87000	-	-	-	52200	195750	52200	247950	
	8. Pukurpara	105	21114	13250	-	-	-	-	-	63000	152364	63000	215364	
	9. Bautia	5	8000	6250	-	5000	-	-	-	-	19250	-	19250	
		573	364224	716250		416000	12500			340800	1502984	340800	1843784	

(ii)

(Figures in Rupees)

District	Name of the Ex-camp site	No. of families (excluding PL fam)	Acquisition cost of land (loan)	House building loan	Small Trade loan	Agricultural Irrigation loan	Reclamation cost (loan)	Maintenance assistance	Development cost		Total		Grand total	
									Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
3. Burdwan	1. Panagarh I & II	594	600000	1188000	-	-	-	-	291000	-	2679000	-	2679000	
	2. Kanksa I, II & III	211	231000	422000	-	-	-	-	316500	-	969500	-	969500	
	3. Nabnagar	129	42630	161250	-	-	-	-	-	77400	203880	77400	281280	
	4. Kashipur	16	10200	20000	-	-	-	-	-	9600	30200	9600	39800	
	5. Ramchandrapur	73	45000	91250	-	-	-	-	-	43800	136250	43800	180050	
	6. Uro	211	114300	263750	-	-	-	-	-	126600	378050	126600	504650	
	7. Sanku	78	65160	97500	-	-	-	-	-	46300	162060	46300	209460	
	8. Maheshdanga I to V	572	192600	722500	-	-	-	-	-	346800	915100	346800	1261900	
	9. Palla I													
	10. Chanchali	596	276350	747500	-	-	-	-	-	358800	1020280	358800	1382650	
		2438	1577240	3713750					1207500	1009800	6498490	1009800	7508290	
4. Hooghly	1. Rabindranagar	209	658000	566000	-	-	-	-	424500	-	1648500	-	1648500	
	2. Baikunthapur	74												
	3. Balagarh	87	80000	174000	-	-	-	-	130500	-	384500	-	384500	
	4. Jeerut	106	88290	132500	-	-	-	-	-	63600	220790	63600	284390	
	5. Tinna	120	72030	150000	-	-	-	-	-	72000	222030	72000	294030	
		596	898320	1022500					555000	135600	2475820	135600	2611420	

...(iii)

(Figures in Rupees)

(iii)

District	Name of the Ex-camp site	No. of families. (excl. H. fam)	Acquisition cost of land (loan)	House building loan.	Small Trade loan	Agricultural/Irrigation loan	Reclamation cost (loan)	Maintenance assistance	Development Cost		Total		Grand Total
									Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
5. Howrah	1. Kaijuri	133											
	2. Chandrapur	141	120000	548000	41000	-	-	57540	41000	-	1490000	57540	1547540
		<u>274</u>	<u>120000</u>	<u>548000</u>	<u>41000</u>			<u>57540</u>	<u>41000</u>		<u>1490000</u>	<u>57540</u>	<u>1547540</u>
6. Midnapur	1. Jhar gram	71	-	88750	-	71000	35500	-	-	42600	195250	42600	237850
	2. Mahasole	64											
	3. Salboni	35	-	123750	-	9000	-	-	-	59400	222750	59400	282150
	4. Kalaboni	170	10910	212500	-	-	-	-	-	102000	223410	102000	325410
	5. Sarasanka	68	700	85000	-	-	-	-	-	40800	85700	40800	126500
		<u>403</u>	<u>11610</u>	<u>510000</u>		<u>170000</u>	<u>35500</u>			<u>244800</u>	<u>727110</u>	<u>244300</u>	<u>971910</u>
7. Murshidabad	1. Kurmitola I, III & IV	311	-	388750	-	-	-	-	-	186600	388750	186600	575350
	2. Khidirpur	347	178664	57500	-	52900	-	-	-	27600	282164	27600	309764
	3. Bagdaha	26	-	32500	-	29900	-	-	-	15600	58500	15600	74100
		<u>684</u>	<u>178664</u>	<u>478750</u>		<u>82800</u>				<u>229800</u>	<u>729414</u>	<u>229800</u>	<u>950214</u>
8. Nadia	1. Cooper's Camp	1068	-	2136000	-	-	-	-	1452000	-	3588000	-	3588000
		<u>1068</u>		<u>2136000</u>					<u>1452000</u>		<u>3588000</u>		<u>3588000</u>

...(iv)



District	Name of the Ex-camp site	No. of families (excluding PLFAM)	Acquisition cost of land (loan)	House building loan	Small Trade loan	Agricultural Irrigation loan	Reclamation cost (loan)	Maintenance assistance	Development cost		Total		Grand total
									Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
9.24 Parganas (excluding Bagjola)	1. Baltia	83	15930	110000	-	-	-	-	-	52800	125930	52800	178730
	2. Sonarpur I-IV, VII & VIII	110 120	23833	137500 *242000	- 181500	126500 %120000	-	69300	-	66000	831333	135300	966633
	3. Rajpur-Bazar	48	-	96000	72000	-	-	10080	72000	-	240000	10080	250080
	4. Bongaon I	50	11130	72500	-	-	-	-	-	34800	83630	34800	118430
	5. Bongaon II	50	10980	62500	-	-	-	-	-	30000	79480	30000	109480
	6. Bongaon III	99	25500	123750	-	-	-	-	-	59400	149250	59400	208650
	7. Bongaon IV	95	16225	118750	-	-	-	-	-	57000	134975	57000	191975
		669	109598	963000	253500	246500	-	79380	72000	300000	1644598	379380	2023978
GRAND TOTAL:-		6924	3367666	10293250	664500	1062500	48000	136920	3697500	2359200	19133416	2496120	21629536
			(+) 505150										(+) 505150
													Grand Total:-22134686

\*For 121 families of Sonarpur who have been shifted to Panchannagram.

%For one deep tube-well at Keleghai.

Add 15% solatium to the cost of acquisition = Rs.505150/-.

SLG.  
22.3.69.

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION -  
A DISTRICT-WISE BREAK UP.**

(Figures in Rupees)

District	No. of rehabili- table families (ex- cluding P.L. fami- lies)	Acquisition Cost of Land (Loan)	H. B. loan	S. T. loan	Agri- cultural/ irriga- tion loan	Recla- mation cost (loan)	Mainte- nance assis- tance	Development cost		Total		Grand Total
								Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1. Bankura	164	108000	205000	-	104000	-	-	-	98400	477000	98400	575400
2. Birbhum	573	364224	716250	-	410000	12500	-	-	340800	1502984	240800	1843784
3. Burdwan	2488	1577240	3713750	-	-	-	-	1207500	1009800	6498490	1009800	7508290
4. Hooghly	596	898320	1022500	-	-	-	-	555000	135600	2475820	135600	2611420
5. Howrah	274	120000	548000	411000	-	-	57540	411000	-	1490000	57540	1547540
6. Midnapur	408	11610	510000	-	170000	35500	-	-	244800	727110	244800	971910
7. Murshidabad	684	178664	478750	-	72000	-	-	-	229200	729414	229800	959214
8. Nadia	1068	-	2136000	-	-	-	-	1452000	-	3588000	-	3588000
9. 24 Parganas (excluding Bagjola):	669	109598	963000	253500	246500	-	79380	72000	300000	1644598	379380	2023978
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>6924</b>	<b>3367666</b>	<b>10294600</b>	<b>664500</b>	<b>1062500</b>	<b>42000</b>	<b>136920</b>	<b>3697500</b>	<b>2359200</b>	<b>19133416</b>	<b>2496120</b>	<b>21629536</b>
		(+) 505150										(+) 505150
		3872816										

Grand Total:- Rs. 221,34,686  
or say Rs. 221.35 lakhs.

Add 15% solatium to the cost of acquisition = Rs. 5,05,150