

# INTERIM REPORT

On Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons  
From East Pakistan living  
At Asrafabad ex-camp site and  
In Vagrants' Homes

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

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EX-CAMP SITE AND IN VAGRANTS' HOMES.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Resolution of the Government of India dated the 6th January, 1967 setting up the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal entrusted the Committee with the responsibility of making recommendations on specific issues relating to the rehabilitation problems of displaced persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal. Rehabilitation of old migrants (i.e. those who had migrated before 1st April, 1958) who are now squatting on the sites of defunct camps in the State and also of those displaced persons who had been accommodated in certain Vagrants' Homes are problems which in the opinion of the Committee of Review deserve to be considered on a priority basis. Two issues are involved in these two problems - the question of human suffering and wastage of Government resources either in the form of forced occupation of Government lands or in the form of rents for the occupied houses and doles given to the displaced persons. The State Government also have pointed out that of all the displaced persons in the State, the condition of those who are living at ex-camp sites and in Vagrants' Homes is the most miserable and should preferably be given first priority. The Committee of Review, therefore,

agreed to examine in the first instance, the problem of rehabilitation of the refugees at ex-camp sites and in Vagrants' Homes and to submit their first interim report on this subject to the Government of India.

2. During the course of their study of the problem, the Committee visited certain ex-camp sites and Vagrants' Homes. Although it has not been possible for them to see all the ex-camp sites and Homes, they have seen for themselves the conditions of living of these displaced persons, talked to them personally and made on-the-spot enquiries about their problems. They have been found to be living in sub-human conditions. In most of the ex-camp sites/Homes accommodation is miserably poor with practically no sanitary arrangements. The Committee have felt that this is a human and social problem which cannot be ignored indefinitely, except at the risk of social disorder. The Committee have been agonised to see the enormity of human suffering which could have been avoided long ago. They have found that the failure of rehabilitation schemes in the past has mostly been due to the rigid attitude taken in the matter of fixation of ceilings, definition of eligibility etc. for rehabilitation purposes by the Government, both at the Centre and in the State. The Committee are, therefore, of the view that in dealing with

this great social and human problem a more flexible and realistic approach should be made so that with a little more earnest effort the refugees can be made useful citizens of the State.

3. The scope of the Committee's work is vast and complicated as the problem has been allowed to linger for about a decade and a half and it will take some time for the Committee to study all the problems and submit a complete report. The Committee have, therefore, decided to make interim recommendations on two urgent and burning problems. There are over seventy ex-camp sites and the Committee have asked for specific information from the State Government relating to these sites which is yet to be received. It has not been possible for the Committee to visit more than seven of these sites so far. The number of Vagrants' Homes is only five, of which two big Homes have been visited by the Committee. Two of them are too small to deserve any local visit. The Committee have seen the Asrafabad ex-camp site and the necessary information about this site has also been received from the State Government. The redeeming feature is that the land available there would be sufficient to accommodate a considerable number of the inmates of Vagrants' Homes, in addition to the squatters at Asrafabad. That is why,



the Committee think it fit that its first interim report should specifically deal with the Asrafabad ex-camp site and the five Vagrants' Homes. These recommendations relate to the rehabilitation of displaced persons at Asrafabad ex-camp site and in five Vagrants' Homes viz. (1) Indralok, (2) Cossipore, (3) Ballichak, (4) Mankar, and (5) Sitarampur. As already stated, the main reason for taking up these Homes on a priority basis is the prevention of wastage of public money by way of rents, administrative expenses etc. and also prevention of human suffering.

## CHAPTER II

### REHABILITATION OF EX-CAMP FAMILIES AT ASRAFABAD

#### Background

4. 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 the States 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 to move to Dandakaranya for rehabilitation or to leave the camps on receiving payments of amount equal to six months' cash doles. In September, 1961, about 10,000 families were found left in camp sites in West Bengal. All camp benefits e.g. dole, medical and educational facilities, water supply, etc. were withdrawn from these families. Consequently, they have been living in most wretched condition for these years.

5. 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.

6. There are 74 such ex-camp sites in the State. A ~~sizable~~ portion of the squatters have taken roots in the local economy but is still in need of some assistance like housing for their rehabilitation. There are yet some families who have been struggling hard during these long years for their existence and would need some assistance in addition to housing for their economic rehabilitation.

7. Asrafabad in Barasat Sub-Division of the district of 24-Parganas is one of such ex-camp sites where a good number of old migrants preferred not to go outside the State for rehabilitation. According to the latest figures collected by the State Government, there are 450 displaced families at the site with 2,117 heads, including 50 families of new migrants. A survey undertaken by the Government of West Bengal in April, 1967 reveals that of these 450, a number of families have succeeded in getting themselves absorbed in the local economy, the national per capita income being taken as the yard stick.

The State Government, therefore, do not propose to give them any further financial assistance excepting housing. The remaining families are stated to be in need of further assistance from the Government. Of these, 21 families have no earning male members and have been maintaining themselves by working as maid-servants or by begging. The State Government recommended admission of these families into Permanent Liability (P.L.) Homes so that their children might get educational facilities and eventually be able to take charge of these families. The State Government felt that the families who had taken to different small trades and crafts might be in a position to make a better earning if they were given small trade loan to augment their capital. They, therefore, proposed in their written communication a small trade loan of Rs. 750/- to each family for 95 families and house-building loan at the rate of Rs.1500/- for all the families excepting the 21 families to be shifted to P.L. Homes. Subsequently, in course of discussions, the State Rehabilitation Secretary requested the Committee to consider an increased rate of house building loan of Rs.3,000/-. Since the lands on which the families have been squatting have already been acquired by the State Government under the Land Development and Planning Act,

it is proposed to distribute them to the existing families for their homestead plots, according to a layout plan to be prepared by the State Government keeping sufficient land for common amenities like roads, drains etc.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

8. There are 450 families as Asrafabad of whom the number of P.L. families is 21. The State Government have recommended admission of these families into P.L. Homes. The Committee feel that an option should be given to them either to be admitted into P.L. Homes or to be settled in the rehabilitation site alongwith other families. The P.L. families having male members of adolescent age group should, however, as far as possible be given rehabilitation assistance. The scales of assistance in these cases should be on the same basis as in other cases, the S.T. loan being decided on the merits of each case.

9. With regard to the remaining families the Committee's recommendations are as follows :-

(a) Provision of shelter

10. During the course of their visit the Committee found that the displaced persons were living in miserable

shacks and needed assistance for house building. They feel that assistance for the purpose should be given by Government on an adequate scale. The existing rates of house building loan in rural and urban areas viz., Rs.500/- and Rs.1450/- (including Rs.200/- for latrine) respectively are totally unrealistic at present. The Committee obtained an estimate (Appendix - I) from a private technical source for the construction of houses on austerity standards. According to that source, the cost of construction of a dwelling with pucca floor and pucca walls come approximately to Rs.2,500/- in an urban area. The estimate has been worked out on the assumption that cement, corrugated sheets, etc. would be made available at Central Government rates. In the rural areas, with kutcha floor and bamboo walls the cost could of course, be a little less, say about Rs. 2,000/-. The Committee feel that Asrafabad should be treated as an urban or semi-urban colony and house building loan to the displaced settlers in this area should be given on urban scale. They however, feel that some of the d.ps. will be in a position to contribute a portion of the cost from their own resources in view of the fact that they have been eking out a living for the last so many years. In the opinion of the Committee, the financial assistance from the Government for house building purposes should be

limited to Rs. 2,000/- in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs.1,250/- in rural areas which are incidentally the ceilings of house building loan given to new migrants settled in States other than West Be. It is, however, understood that the existing ceilings of house building loans to new migrants are considered inadequate by the Government of India and a revision of the rates is presently under their consideration. The Committee, therefore, feel that in the event of an upward revision of the existing ceilings of house building loans, the revised rates should be applicable also in the case of ex-camp families. The house building loan should be given in not more than two instalments, but if within six months of the receipt of the loan, no preparation for the collection of building materials is made and the construction work not taken in hand, the allotment of land should be cancelled. Steps should also be taken for an early recovery of the loan already paid.

11. The Rehabilitation Secretary of the State Government suggested in the course of discussions that it might be advantageous to buy house building materials through the agency of the Government and supply them to the displaced families where it might be difficult for these families to get the house building materials at a

reasonable rate. A suggestion was also made by him if the construction of such houses could be undertaken by the Government. The Committee are not sure if the State Government have the necessary machinery for this purpose and would be able to construct the houses to the satisfaction of the displaced persons within the amount sanctioned. If, however, the State Government feel competent to undertake such a project they may do so on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

(b) Provision of Homestead Land.

12. It was understood that the area of land acquired by the State Government at Asrafabad was about 119 acres. Since the cost of this land has already been paid, no fresh expenditure on account of land would be necessary. The cost of land already paid should, however, be treated as loan and recovered from the refugee settlers. The Committee find that the land is quite good for residential purpose with practically all urban facilities e.g. a national high way passing by its side, proximity to railway station, a factory, educational institutions, market place etc. The Committee also feel that the present value of the land will be at least twenty time as high as the original acquisition price.



13. Leaving about 30 acres of land for roads, drainage, schools, playground and other common amenities, the net area available for settlement of displaced families is about 90 acres. On the basis of at least a 4-Cottah homestead plot per family it is estimated that about 1350 families can be settled on this land, the additional number being drawn from other places, preferably from other ex-camp sites or Vagrants' Homes. For such a large number of families it is essential that an integrated scheme with facilities for employment in industries and/or Industrial Estates should be worked out. Here the Committee would like the State Government to examine whether with a view to prevent transfer of plots by sale or otherwise after allotment to displaced families, the allotment should be on free hold or lease basis.

(c) Development of the colony.

14. The Committee are of the view that apart from roads, drains and tubewells for drinking water, provision should be made for at least a tank and ringwells as well as proper sewerage for latrines in

urban and semi-urban areas. It is understood that the existing ceiling for development work in rural area is Rs. 500/- per plot and the same in urban area is Rs.1,600/-. Since Asrafabad is a semi-urban area the cost of development would obviously be higher than that for rural area. Apart from roads, drains etc. it would be necessary to take into consideration the cost of common sewerage for latrines at Asrafabad. The Committee, therefore, feel that the development cost may be estimated at Rs. 700/- per plot. Since the problem of rehabilitation of these families has been hanging fire for a long time, the Committee recommend that the case should be treated as a special one and the displaced persons should not be burdened with the cost of development as an additional item of loan. In their view, the cost of development in this case which is more or less on the rural scale should be treated as grant as is done in the case of new migrants in rural areas. This recommendation is made with a view to reducing the total loan liability of the displaced persons in accordance with their capacity for repayment.

(d) Economic Rehabilitation

15. It has been suggested by the State Government that 95 families who have taken to different small trades

and crafts may be in a position to make a better earning if they are given a small trade loan to augment their capital. The Committee recommend that a small trade loan of at least Rs.1,500/- should be sanctioned per family in the case of ex-camp families. They 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 trades, the Government may provide them with the necessary assistance. The prospects of their rehabilitation by way of creation of new employment opportunities in nearby factories i.e. the Spinning Mill and other smaller production or business units should also be vigorously explored as the economy of Asrafabad may not be able to sustain a large number of small traders and craftsmen in addition to those who are already engaged fruitfully in such activities.

16. The Committee understand that since 1960-61 small trade loan has been stopped to non-campers. They think that this blanket ban on small trade loan

should be relaxed for hard cases of ex-campers and non-campers which may be left to the discretion of the State Government.

General Observations:-

17. In the context of rehabilitation of ex-camp families the Committee would like to make the following 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 unnecessarily 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 may take place.

- iv) In certain ex-camp sites a small number of new migrants have been found to be squatting along with the old displaced persons. The Committee 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 as otherwise the problem will remain unresolved, if effective steps are not taken to evacuate all of them at a time.
- v) It is noted that the ceiling for homestead plot upto 10 cottahs admissible to displaced persons for settlement in rural areas 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 land prices obtaining in West Bengal and in view of the L.D.P. Act having been rendered infructuous by the Court. 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 d.ps had to remain in camps for a number of years. This has led to unnecessary wastage of public money and has caused avoidable human suffering. The Committee like to point out that land price in West Bengal varies from Rs.4,500/- to even 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, would 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.

- vi) For the settlement of ex-camp families, effective steps should be taken to obtain land on 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 within the prescribed ceiling and the cost of land sanctioned to them as land purchase loan.
- vii) The Government of India have delegated to the Government of West Bengal powers to sanction rehabilitation loans to hard cases of non-camp displaced families upto the amount available under the ceiling accepted at the time of the assessment of the Residuary Problem. The Committee note that it is not clear enough as to whether the delegation covers the case of rehabilitation of ex-campers and desire that this might be clarified. The Committee observe that in case the said delegation covers the case of ex-campers, then there would be an erosion of the funds allotted for non-campers

which ought to be repleted, The Committee feel that the yard stick for deciding hard cases should be the per capita national income.

- viii) The size of homestead plots (exclusive of common amenities) for the displaced families may be as under :-
- a) Urban area           ...    3 to 4   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 varies from about Rs.4,500/- to Rs. 10,000/- per acre in some places, as has been stated earlier.

- ix) Development cost of residential plots should be treated as grant.
- x) 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 later.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

	Rs.
1. House Building Loan to 450 families @ Rs.2,000/- per family.	.. 9,00,000
2. Cost of development of the colony for 450 plots @ Rs. 700/- per plot.	.. 3,15,000
3. Small Trade Loan to 348 families @ Rs.1,500/- per family, on average.	.. 5,22,000
Total:	<u>17,37,000</u>

Note:-

- i) The estimates are exclusive of the cost of land which already been acquired by the State Government.
- ii) It has been assumed that S.T.Loan will be given to 348 families whose per capita income is below the average per capita national income.
- iii) Out of the total expenditure indicated above, a sum to the extent of Rs.88,200/- would be saved if the P.L. Families opted for admission into P.L.Homes.



## CHAPTER III

### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE FAMILIES LIVING IN VAGRANTS' HOMES

#### Background

18. To clear the railway premises, in November, 1956, under Government orders, a large number of squatting migrants from East Pakistan in and around Sealdah Station were rounded up by the police and proceeded against under the Bengal Vagrancy Act of 1943. Under orders of a Special Magistrate, specially empowered under this Act, these persons were declared as vagrants under Section 7(i) of the Act and ordered to be detained under Section 10(i) of the said Act pending conclusion of final enquiries as decided by the Magistrate. The Vagrancy Directorate which is concerned only with the administration of the Bengal Vagrancy Act, took charge of the declared vagrants as ordered by the Magistrate, and these families were accommodated in Indralok Studio, Cossipore, Mankar, Ballichak and Sitarampur. As a result of the long enquiry, Magisterial orders were passed declaring them as vagrants. Since then these persons were under restrictive orders of a Magistrate under the Bengal Vagrancy Act for a long period of about nine years.

These orders were withdrawn in September, 1965 under Section 18(i)(d) of the said Act and the Vagrancy Directorate was absolved of all responsibility regarding them.

19. The persons concerned, therefore, moved the High Court challenging legality of such orders and removing whatever restrictions were there and under orders of High Court status quo as on 16.3.1966 i.e., long after they had ceased to be the responsibility of Vagrancy Directorate, has to be maintained, As no specific order for restoration of dole was passed by Hon'ble High Court, doles were not restored to the vagrants and they are in distress now.

20. It is understood that during the last 10 years, a total expenditure of over rupees one crore has been incurred on the maintenance of displaced persons in Vagrants' Homes. The expenditure related to rent of accommodation, supply of food, clothing, medicines and administrative expenses etc. This expenditure from the public exchequer was infructuous in nature and could be saved if refugee families in Homes could be dispersed and the Homes vacated.

21. It was earlier decided in 1959 that screening of the population of Vagrants' Homes under the Directorate of Vagrancy, Government of West Bengal, should be carried out. In pursuance of this decision, a screening team consisting of officers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the State Rehabilitation Department conducted the screening of the inmates of the Vagrants' Homes. The screening revealed that a total number of 992 displaced families comprising 3903 persons were accommodated in these institutions between the years 1956 and 1957. The population in each of the five Vagrants' Homes, at that time is indicated below :-

	<u>Name of the Vagrants' Home.</u>	<u>No. of families.</u>	<u>No. of persons.</u>
1.	Indralok Studio	338	1423
2.	Cossipore; Calcutta.	337	1294
3.	Ballichak, Midnapore	94	359
4.	Mankar, Burdwan	154	555
5.	Sitarampur, Burdwan	69	272
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		992	3903
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The State Government undertook a survey of these Homes in April, 1967 which showed that the present population in these Homes was 3039 persons (689 families).

22. A brief account of these Vagrants' Homes is given below :-

I. INDRALOK STUDIO, TOLLYGUNGE

Date of opening	November, 1956	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Present Population	248	1122
(a) Old Migrants	217	
(b) New Migrants	18	
(c) P.L. Category	13	

Date of stoppage of dole - September, 1965.

23. This Home is situated at Tollygunge, within the Municipal area of Calcutta. The displaced families who were squatting at Sealdah Railway Station were admitted in this Home in November, 1956. A sum of Rs. 30,000/- is being paid annually as rent for the premises under occupation of the inmates of this Home. During this period of 11 years, an amount of about Rs. 3,25,000/- has been paid on rent. The Committee regret to note the infructuous expenditure of such a big amount which might have been adequate for their rehabilitation. According to the latest survey conducted by the State Government in April, 1967,

there were 248 families comprising 1122 persons in this Home. Of these, 217 are from old migrants, 18 from the new migrants and 13 families are of P.L. category. Of the 248 families in this Home, 105 families are awaiting verification of their refugee character. The main occupation of the inmates are small trade, maid service, rickshaw pulling, service etc. Their average monthly income may be seen at Table IX.

24. In April, 1967, the Union Minister of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation and the Union Rehabilitation Secretary had visited this Home and the Union Minister had suggested certain measures to be taken immediately to relieve hardship of the inmates of the Home. The measures suggested were:-

- (a) to remove half the families to another rehabilitation site to relieve congestion;
- (b) to provide water supply, electricity and adequate number of latrines for the families to be kept in these premises;
- (c) to erect partitions in the existing premises for the remaining families to improve their living conditions; and
- (d) to submit a complete scheme for rehabilitating the families.

25. This Home was visited by the Members of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Review on 19.6.67. It was noted by the Members that the displaced persons there were living in sub-human condition. They were shocked at the indescribable human suffering while the Government was spending Rs.2,500/- per month as rent and in addition a few hundred rupees as pay of officials and staff. Moreover, the Government have spent another few lakhs of rupees in 10 years by way of payment of doles to the inmates. They feel that the amount so far spent would have been more than enough to have rehabilitated them all. It is a matter of great regret that this realistic approach was not adopted in practice on technical pleas. Members enquired of the refugees if they were willing to go outside Calcutta in places like Bongaon, Habra, Basirhat etc. The refugees readily agreed to the proposal provided homestead plots and house building loans were given to them. The Members, therefore, felt that the families should be sent to some rehabilitation sites as early as possible.

26. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal submitted a proposal in April, 1967 for rehabilitating 222 families of this Home at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.22 lakhs. The State Government proposed to disburse this amount to these families as house-building, land purchase and S.T.loans, the last item being limited to 211 families whose per capita income is low. The Committee was given to understand that the Government of India had agreed that the case of these families might be covered under the provision made in the Residuary Assessment for loans to 'hard cases'. Under this head there was a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs.6.24 lakhs was sanctioned earlier. For the balance an order was issued on the 11th July, 1967 delegating powers to the Government of West Bengal for sanctioning rehabilitation loans in respect of 'hard cases' of non-camp displaced persons to be decided by the State Government on the merits of each case. These enhanced powers delegated to the State Government will enable them to grant rehabilitation loans to the families in Indralok Studio in terms of the provision available for 'hard cases' under the Residuary Assessment.

There is, however, some doubts regarding the quantum of housing assistance to be given to the rehabilitable families in this Home which is yet to be thrashed out. Pending, however, settlement of this point it is learnt that the rehabilitable families have been shifted to the rehabilitation sites at Asrafabad, Kankinara, Narayanpur and Deganga colonies and the premises have been vacated. It is also understood that a sum of Rs.300/- has been paid to each family as dispersal grant by the State Relief and Social Welfare Department. This action will result in saving of a sum of Rs.2,500/- per month.

RECOMMENDATIONS

27. There are altogether 248 families in the Indralok Studio of whom 13 are of P.L. category. These 13 families should be given option either to be admitted into P.L. Homes or to be settled in the rehabilitation sites alongwith the other families.



The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance.

28. A batch of 15 families have been shifted to Deganga which is a rural colony in the district of 24-Parganas where vacant plots are available. Although these 15 families are non-agriculturists, now that they have been shifted to this area, they should be given H.B. loan at the rural rate as recommended by the Committee, viz., Rs. 1,250/-. They may also be given the usual S.T. loan on the merit of each case.

29. The remaining 220 families who are non-agriculturists are to be rehabilitated at Asrafabad, Narayanpur and Kankinara where, it is understood, vacant plots are available. These being urban/semi-urban areas H.B. loan may be given to these families at urban rate viz., Rs.2,000/- in addition to the S.T. loan @ Rs.1,500/-.

30. It should be noted that the shifting of these families from 'Idralok Studio Vagrants' Home would mean a monthly saving of Rs.2,500/-as

rent and also some additional expenditure in the form of recurring administrative cost.

31. The financial implication for the rehabilitation of these families would be a sum of only Rs.9.26 lakhs as indicated below :-

i)	H.B. loan to 15 families shifted to Deganga colony @ Rs.1,250/-	Rs. 18,750/-
ii)	H.B. loan to the remaining 233 families @ Rs.2,000/-	Rs.4,66,000/-
iii)	S.T.loan to 224 families @ Rs.1,500/-	Rs.3,36,000/-
iv)	Cost of development of 151 plots @ Rs.700/-per plot.	Rs.1,05,700/-
		<hr/>
		Rs.9,26,450/-
		<hr/>

- Note:
- i) Out of the total expenditure indicated above, a sum to the extent of Rs.54,600/- would be saved if 13 P.L. families opted for admission into P.L. Homes.
  - ii) It has been assumed that S.T.loan would be given to 224 families whose per capita income is below the average per capita national income.
  - iii) Development cost has been estimated for 151 families who have been shifted from Indralok Studio to Asrafabad.

COSSIPORE VAGRANTS' HOME, CALCUTTA

Date of Opening	November, 1956	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Population	226	997
(a) Old Migrants	216	
(b) New Migrants	1	
(c) P.L. Category	9	

Date of stoppage of dole - September, 1965.

32. There are 226 families in this Home. These families are reported to have been shifted from Sealdah Station area in 1956. More than Rs.62,000/- is being paid as annual rent for the premises occupied by these families. In addition, some administrative expenditure is being incurred even after the stoppage of doles. These families were being maintained on doles till September, 1965. The doles were, however, stopped when they declined to move out of the Home after receiving Rs.300/- per family which was offered by State Vagrancy Department. So far, in these near about 11 years an expenditure of over Rs.6.50 lakhs has been incurred on payment

of rent over and above the amount spent on dole and the administrative expenditure. The total expenditure has been over Rs. 30 lakhs which would have been more than enough for their rehabilitation ten years ago.

33. A survey of these families undertaken by the Government of West Bengal in April, 1967 revealed that of the 226 families, 217 families belonged to the per capita income group of below Rs.33/- and 9 families were above this level. About 30% of these families are day labourers and others are carpenters, artisans, maid servants, service holders, beggars etc. Occupation-wise break up of the families with their monthly average income may be seen at Table X.

34. A screening of this Home was also done earlier. It appears from that screening report that besides the displaced families put there as vagrants, there were some deserter families in this Home who deserted from camps in Bihar, Orissa and also from other camps in the State itself.

These families might have also got rehabilitation assistance in the past. It might, therefore, be technically argued that these families need not be considered for further rehabilitation assistance. The Committee, however, feel that the denial of rehabilitation benefits merely on technical grounds would only prolong the sufferings of these displaced persons and not lead to any solution of the problem or the vacation of the buildings. They would, therefore, advise that a realistic approach should be made to the problem and necessary assistance may be recommended.

35. For the 226 families, the Government of West Bengal Submitted a proposal for providing alternative accommodation in Bon-Hooghly and other places. The State Government explained the difficulties of the displaced persons in this Home. During these long years, the families have been struggling hard to earn a livelihood for themselves. Some have lost their earning members in the process, and there are a number of families without any adult male member to look after them. Most of the families

in this Home took to small trades or artisan's job, but for want of capital could not earn enough to make their both ends meet.

36. The Members of the Sub-Committee visited this Home in June 1967. They observed that the living conditions of the displaced persons here were extremely miserable. The building, originally a jute godown, where the displaced persons were accommodated was found to be highly risky as a portion of the first floor had already collapsed and the roof under which they were living was in a very bad state. There were practically no sanitary arrangements. It was gathered that a sum of Rs.5,200/- was being paid every month since November, 1956 towards the rent for the accommodation provided to the displaced persons. Thus during the last 11 years the Government had to incur an expenditure of over Rs.6.5 lakhs merely on account of rent of the building, besides the expenditure incurred on doles, administrative arrangements etc. The amount would have been quite enough for the economic rehabilitation of the families even on a liberal scale.

37. The Committee feel that with a little more imagination and earnestness and with a realistic outlook, the State Government could have settled these unfortunate d.ps. with the amount that has so far been spent on rent alone. That would have avoided a lot of social tension as also of human suffering. The Committee have been surprised to learn that no responsible officer or any higher authority took the trouble of visiting Indralok or the Cossipore Homes till the end of 1966 though these are located within the city of Calcutta.

38. According to the State Government, some families in this Home have been absorbed in the local economy and they need not be given any further assistance for economic rehabilitation. However, for their housing the State Government proposed that the vacant tenements at Bon-Hooghly might be utilised on rental basis. Since the present position of the tenements in Bon-Hooghly colony is rather complicated, the Committee do not recommend the

allotment of these tenements to the said refugees on rental basis unless the Government take a definite decision about the position of these tenements and unless the rent is substantially reduced.

39. Of the remaining families, 9 families who are of P.L. Category, may be treated in the same way as recommended earlier. But the remaining families would need assistance for their economic rehabilitation. The State Government have proposed that since these families are living mostly on small trades or manual labour, they may be given usual urban small trade loan to augment their capital which will enable them to make a better earning from their present occupations. Manual labourers may provide themselves with Rickshaws which is one of the cheapest conveyances in semi-urban and urban areas in West Bengal. For housing of these families, it has been proposed that land may be acquired in the suburbs of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and distributed @ 3 cottahs to each family. Besides the homestead plot, house-building loan @ Rs.3,000/- per family has also been



proposed for these families as well as for the families who have had their roots in the local economy, if the tenements in the Bon-Hooghly Industrial Estate are not available for them. Some industrial training programme has also been recommended to train up a number of boys and girls in the age group of 16 to 22 for strengthening the economic conditions of these families.

40. According to the State Government, there are a few deserter families in this Home. The State Government feel that the blame for their desertion should not lie entirely on them. For one reason or the other, they were forced to desert the rehabilitation/camp sites within and outside the State even when they knew that they might not get any further assistance from the Government. The State Government consider that these deserter families have suffered long and that should be considered as enough punishment for their desertion. Besides, if these families are not given an opportunity to get themselves rehabilitated now, they will continue to stay where they are. These deprived families would continue to remain a discontented element in the State creating

trouble for the administration at any and every opportunity that may come to them and would continue to be a burden on the State for many years to come.

41. The State Government have proposed to rehabilitate these families at an estimated cost of Rs.7.42 lakhs. This estimate, does not, however, include the cost of acquisition of land, which is an uncertain amount according to the State Government.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The total number of families in this Home is 226 all of whom are non-agriculturists. They may be shifted to Asrafabad where sufficient plots would be available for them. The cost of land should be recovered from them.

43. 9 families which belong to P.L. category should be given option to be admitted to P.L. Homes or to be settled in the rehabilitation sites along with other families. Those having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance.

44. The families whose per-capita monthly income falls below the per-capita average national income should be given rehabilitation assistance in addition to the homestead plots. The families whose per capita income is above the level of average national income should not be given any other assistance excepting homestead plots and housing loan.

45. The financial implications for rehabilitation of these families would be a sum of Rs.9.49 lakhs as indicated below :-

i)	H.B. Loan for 226 families @ Rs.2,000/-.	Rs.4,52,000
ii)	S.T. loan for 226 families @ Rs.1500/-.	Rs.3,39,000
iii)	Development cost @Rs.700/- per plot for 226 plots.	Rs.1,58,200
		<u>Rs.9,49,200</u>

Note:- Out of the total expenditure indicated above, a sum to the extent of Rs.37,800 would be saved if the P.L. families opted for admission into P.L. Homes.

BALLICHAK VAGRANTS' HOME

Date of Opening	December, 1956	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Population	96	377
(a) Old Migrants	85	
(b) New Migrants	-	
(c) P.L. Category	11	
Date of stoppage of dole	July, 1967	

46. This Home is situated near the Ballichak Railway Station in the district of Midnapore which is nearly 92 K.M. from Howrah. The families in this Home were squatting on the Sealdah Railway platform and other adjacent areas and were brought from there in December, 1956. They were on Government doles till July, 1967.

47. According to a recent survey conducted by the West Bengal Government, there are 96 families consisting of 377 persons in this Home. These families are old migrants, of whom 11 families who have no earning male members are proposed to be admitted into P.L. Homes. Of the remaining 85 families,

54 are agriculturists and 31 are non-agriculturists. According to the information furnished by the State Government, out of the total population in this Home, the refugee character of 17 families is yet to be verified. If any of the 17 refugee families who are awaiting verification are found to be non-refugees, they should not be given any assistance. Taking into consideration these families, the State Government have proposed to give rehabilitation assistance to all the 85 families (excluding the 11 P.L. Category families). They have recommended that the agriculturist families numbering 54 may be given agricultural loan. Since these families were on dry doles till July, 1967, the State Government have proposed that in addition to housing assistance etc., maintenance assistance should also be given for 9 months. The State Government have

recommended the following types of loans and other assistance for these 85 families :-

(a) For 54 agriculturist families

- |       |                                              |   |                                           |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| (i)   | Homestead Land                               | - | 10 Cottahs per family.                    |
| (ii)  | Agricultural Land                            | - | 4 acres per family.                       |
| (iii) | Reclamation Loan                             | - | Rs.500/- per acre for 4 acres per family. |
| (iv)  | Agricultural Loan                            | - | Rs.1200/- per family.                     |
| (v)   | H.B. Loan                                    | - | Rs.1500/- per family.                     |
| (vi)  | Maintenance Grant                            | - | Rs.70/- p.m. for per family 9 months.     |
| (vii) | Pro-rata Development cost of homestead land. | - | Rs.500/- per plot per family.             |

(h) For 31 non-agriculturist families.

(i)	Homestead Land	-	5 cottahs per family.
(ii)	H.B. Loan	-	Rs.3,000/- per family.
(iii)	S.T. Loan	-	Rs.1,000/- per family.
(iv)	Maintenance Grant	+	Rs.70/-p.m. per family for one month.

48. The total financial implication of the State Government's proposal, excluding the cost of land, would be about Rs.4.62 lakhs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

49. The total number of families in this Home is 96 of whom 54 are agriculturists and the remaining non-agriculturists.

50. 11 families who are of P.L. 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. The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance.

51. 54 agri-families may be shifted to Garbeta in the district of Midnapore for settlement under Garbeta Agricultural Scheme where, it is understood sufficient land would be available for them. Each family may be given :-

- (i) 10 cottahs of homestead land;
- (ii) 4 acres of agricultural land;
- (iii) Agricultural loan;
- (iv) Reclamation loan;
- (v) Maintenance grant for a period of 9 months.

If agricultural land is not available, they may be treated as at par with other non-agriculturist families.

52. The remaining 31 families who are non-agriculturists need not be shifted to Asrafabad or



other places, for it would not be desirable to unnecessarily disrupt their existing means of livelihood. According to the Committee, these families being small in number should be settled in vacant plots in Government colonies in the near about locality or if necessary, lands should be acquired for their settlement as near the site as possible, in vicinity of Railway Stations, and business centres, so that they may pursue their existing avocations without much dislocation.

53. The families to be shifted to Garbeta should also be given homestead plots, which if not available from the existing land with the Government, will have to be acquired.

54. The Financial implication for rehabilitation of the 96 families of this Home would be about

Rs. 5.31 lakhs on the following basis :-

(a) For 54 Agriculturist Families

(i)	H.B. loan @ Rs.1250/-	Rs. 67,500/-
(ii)	Agri-loan @ Rs.1150/-	Rs. 62,100/-
(iii)	Reclamation cost @ Rs.500/- per acre (provided the land is not already reclaimed)	Rs.1,08,000/-
(iv)	Maintenance grant @ Rs.70/- p.m. per family for 9 months.	Rs. 34,020/-
		<hr/>
		Rs.2,71,620/-

Note: If lands for homestead plots are to be acquired the cost will have to be added.

(b) For 42 Non-Agriculturist Families

(i)	H.B. loan @ Rs.2,000/-	Rs. 84,000/-
(ii)	"S.T. loan @ Rs.1,500/-	Rs. 63,000/-
(iii)	Maintenance grant @ Rs.70/- for one month.	Rs. 2,940/-
(iv)	Land purchase loan @ Rs.1,000/- per family or as the acquisition cost may be.	Rs. 42,000/-
(v)	Development cost @ Rs.700/- per plot for 96 plots.	Rs. 67,200/-
		<hr/>
		Rs.2,59,140/-
	Total of (a) & (b)	<hr/>
		Rs.5,30,760/-

Note:- Out of the total expenditure indicated above, an amount to the extent of Rs.1,10,670/- would be saved if vacant plots are available for the non-agri. families and if the P.L.families opted for admission into P.L. Homes.

MANKAR VAGRANTS' HOME (BURDWAN)

Date of Opening	December, 1956.	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Population	110	504
(a) Old Migrants	104	
(b) New Migrants	-	
(c) P.L. Category	6	
Date of stoppage of dole-	January, 1964.	

55. This Home is situated near the Markar Railway Station in the district of Burdwan. The displaced persons in this Home were also brought from Sealdah Station area where they were squatting. In order to ascertain precisely the problem of the Vagrants' Homes, a screening of such Homes was undertaken earlier in 1959 by a screening Committee consisting of officers of the State Rehabilitation Department and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Since then the State Government did not appear to have made much efforts to solve the problem of the displaced persons in Vagrants' Homes.

56. The State Government undertook a fresh survey of the Vagrants' Homes in the State in the month of April, 1967. The survey disclosed that there were 110 displaced families in Mankar Home comprising 504 persons. The survey also revealed that 53 out of 110 families were deserters from camps and rehabilitation sites. These families, the State Government feel, should not be wholly blamed for their desertion. They have already suffered long and this should be considered as enough punishment for their desertion from the camps/rehabilitation sites. Further, the State Government feel that if these families are not given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves now, they would not vacate the lands where they are staying and it would be difficult for them to resettle the displaced persons of this Home in the area. What is more dangerous, these deprived families will continue to remain a discontented element in the State creating trouble for the administration.

57. The families in this Home have been struggling very hard during these long years to earn a living for themselves. Some families have fairly succeeded, but others have failed, some have lost their earning members in the process and there are a number of families without any adult male member to look after them. Most of these families took to small trades or artisan's job, but for want of capital some of them could not earn enough to make their two ends meet.

58. According to the State Government, some families have been absorbed in the local economy and need not be given any further assistance for their economic rehabilitation. There are some families who have, however, not been able to rehabilitate themselves and are on marginal subsistence. These families would need further assistance for their economic rehabilitation. Among the latter categories of families, there are 6 families who have no adult male earning members. These families are proposed to be shifted to P.L. Homes.

59. With regard to the remaining families who are mostly petty traders, the State Government have generally proposed a small trade loan for their economic rehabilitation. The State Government have further proposed that these families, excluding the 6 families of P.L. category who are to be shifted to P.L. Homes, will have to be provided with homestead land and some money for construction of their dwelling houses.

60. The site on which these families are living comprises an area of 13 acres. This area belongs to private owners and has neither been requisitioned nor acquired by the Government. The State Government have proposed to acquire this land under Land Acquisition Act for distribution amongst the 104 families at the rate of 10 cottahs each, setting apart 25% for common amenities like roads, drains etc. In addition to the homestead plots, the State Government have proposed to give

Rs.1,500/\* to each of these 104 families as house building loan for construction of dwelling houses.

61. On the above basis, the total financial implication of the proposal would be about Rs.1.83 lakhs excluding the cost of land.

62. It has not been possible for the Members of the Committee to visit this Home.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

63. There are at present 110 families in this Home, all of whom are non-agriculturists.

64. 6 families who are of P.L. category should be given option either to be admitted in to P.L. Homes or to be sent to the rehabilitation sites alongwith other families. Those having male members of adolescent age-group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance.

65. Of the 110 families in this Home, 16 families have a per capita monthly income above the national income level. These families need, therefore, be given only housing assistance. The remaining 94 families whose per capita income is below the national income level should be given, in addition, the S.T. Loan.

66. The families in this Home should not be shifted to other places for their rehabilitation, for it would not be desirable to disrupt their existing means of livelihood.

67. The Committee, therefore, recommend that these families should be settled in vacant plots in Government colonies in the near about locality or if necessary, land should be acquired as near the site as possible, in the vicinity of Railway Stations, business centres etc., so that they may pursue their existing avocations without much dislocation.

68. If the lands are to be acquired for these families, they should also be given land purchase loan at an average rate of Rs.1,000/--.



69. The financial implication for rehabilitation of the 110 families of this Home would be Rs.5.48 lakhs on the following basis :-

(i)	H.B. loan @ Rs.2,000/-	-	Rs.2,20,000/-
(ii)	L.P. loan @ Rs.1,000/-	-	Rs.1,10,000/-
(iii)	S.T. loan @ Rs.1,500/- for 94 families (Whose per capita monthly income is below the national income level).	-	Rs.1,41,000/-
(iv)	Development cost @ Rs.700/-.	-	Rs. 77,000/-

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Rs.5,48,000/-

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Note:- Out of the total expenditure indicated above, an amount to the extent of Rs.2,08,000/- would be saved if vacant plots are available for these families and if the P.L. families opted for admission into P.L. Homes.

SITARAMPUR VAGRANTS' HOME

Date of Opening	- December, 1956	
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Population	9	39
(a) Old Migrants	8	
(b) P.L. Category	1	

Date of stoppage of dole - May, 1967.

70. This Home is situated in the district of Burdwan and is about 114 K.M. from the Burdwan Railway Station. Under the programme of clearing the Railway premises, the families in this Home were also brought here from and around the Sealdah Railway Station in December, 1956.

71. According to a recent survey undertaken by the Government of West Bengal, there are at present only 9 families consisting of 39 persons in this Home. The survey revealed the occupation of the inmates of this Home as Day Labourer (4 families), Carpenter (2 families), Tea stall holder (1 family), Mason (1 family) and beggar (1 family).

The State Government have recommended that the heggar family who has no active male member should be admitted to P.L. Home. The remaining 8 families are all non-agriculturists whose average monthly income is about Rs.80/-. The State Government have proposed rehabilitation assistance for these families in the form of H.B. loan, S.T. loan, etc. The total financial implication of which comes to Rs.36,000/-.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

72. The total number of families of this Home is only 9 all of whom are non-agriculturists.
73. There is only one family of P.L. category who should be given the usual option for admission into P.L. Home or action taken other-wise as recommended in similar cases of other Vagrants' Homes.
74. The Committee feel that the number of families in this Home being very small, preference should be given to rehabilitate them near Sitarampur

itself so that their present occupation may not be disturbed. House building and Small Trade loans at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- and Rs.1,500/- respectively should be given to these families.

75. Land purchase loan should also be given to these families if lands are to be acquired for them.

76. The financial implication for rehabilitation of these families would be about Rs.0.47 lakhs on the following basis :-

(i)	H.B. loan @ Rs.2,000/-	Rs.18,000/--
(ii)	L.P. loan @ Rs.1,000/-	Rs. 9,000/--
(iii)	S.T. Loan @ Rs.1,500/-	Rs.13,500/--
(iv)	Development cost @ Rs.700/- per plot.	Rs. 6,300/--
		<hr/>
		Rs.46,800/--

Note:- Out of the total expenditure indicated above, an amount to the extent of Rs.18,800/-- would be saved if vacant plots are available for these families and if the P.L. family opted for admission into P.L. Home.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

77. As stated earlier, about 119 acres of land acquired by the Government are available at Asrafabad for settlement of displaced families. Leaving about 25% of the land for roads, drains, schools, play ground and other common amenities, the net area available for settlement of displaced families is about 90 acres. On the basis of 4 Cottah plots, about 1350 homestead plots can be parcelled out of this land.

78. As the place is not very far from Calcutta and the land is quite good for residential purposes with practically all urban facilities e.g. a national high-way passing by its side, proximity to Railway Station, a factory, educational institutions, market place etc., the Committee feel that the place is ideally suitable for the rehabilitation of a large number of displaced families, who have been maintaining themselves through business or employment in and around Calcutta,

but have not so far found any shelter. They are, however, of the view that these families should not be drawn from the same category of displaced population but from various groups pursuing diverse vocations so that a composite society can be built up in the colony. The Committee, therefore, recommend that apart from the ex-camp families already staying at Asrafabad, rehabilitation facilities may be offered at this place to suitable refugee families not only from other ex-camp sites, Vagrants' Homes, but also squatters on Government owned and rented properties, P.L. Camps etc. who have got their means of livelihood in and around Calcutta.

79. The Committee are aware that already 151 families from Indralok Studio Vagrants' Home have been brought to this place. They recommend that the inmates of the Cossipore Vagrants' Home also, who are non-agriculturists, may be shifted to this place. The Committee do not, however, recommend

shifting of any families to this site from Ballichak, Mankar and Sitarampur Vagrants' Homes. These Homes are at a considerable distance from Asrafabad and shifting of these families to this place would result in disruption of their existing occupations and in uprooting them again from their accustomed social environment. It will not be easy for them to embark upon a fresh career in a completely different environment.

80. The Committee are of the opinion that so far as the displaced persons in Vagrants' Homes are concerned, the types and scales of rehabilitation assistance recommended in the case of ex-camp families at Asrafabad, should also apply to them.

81. The Committee have estimated that the number of plots available for immediate allotment

to displaced persons at Asrafabad will be as follows:-

(1)	Number of ex-camp families living at Asrafabad.	..	450
(2)	Number of families already shifted from Indralok Studio Vagrants' Home.	..	151
(3)	Number of families to be shifted from Cossipore Vagrants' Home.	..	226
			<hr/>
			827

Thus the number of plots which remains vacant will be about 523 (1350-827). The Committee are of the view that these vacancies at Asrafabad should be earmarked for deserving displaced families with different avocations to be drawn from other ex-camp sites, squatters on Government properties etc.

82. The Committee have noted that there is a large number of school going children in the age group of 5-14 years in the Cossipore and Indralok Studio Vagrants' Homes, in addition to those already at Asrafabad ex-camp site. The Committee, therefore,



consider it absolutely necessary to provide adequate educational facilities at the primary and middle stages without any delay. When more families are brought to this place from other areas, it will be necessary to provide increased facilities for such education.

83. The Committee hope the development of a healthy composite community with all normal civic facilities will generate a proper atmosphere for the growth of a sense of good citizenship.

Statement showing the Total Financial  
Implication of the Committee's  
Recommendations in regard to Rehabilitation  
of displaced persons at Asrafabad Ex-Camp  
site and in Vagrants' Homes.

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A. Asrafabad Ex-Camp Site.

(i) House Building loan @ Rs. 2,000/- to 450 families.	-	Rs. 9,00,000
(ii) Small Trade loan @ Rs.1,500/- for 348 families.	-	Rs. 5,22,000
(iii) Development cost of 450 plots @ Rs.700/- per plot.	-	Rs. 3,15,000
		<hr/>
	Total: -	Rs.17,37,000

B. Vagrants' Homes.

(i) House Building loan @ Rs.2,000/- for 620 non-agri. families to be rehabilitated at Asrafabad, Kankinara, and Narayanpur.	-	Rs.12,40,000
(ii) House Building loan @ Rs.1250/- for 15 families to be settled at Deganga Colony.	-	Rs. 18,750

(iii)	House Building loan @ Rs.1250/- for 54 agri.families to be rehabilitated under Garbeta Scheme.	- Rs. 67,500
(iv)	Agricultural loan @ Rs.1150/- for 54 families.	- Rs. 62,100
(v)	Reclamation cost @ Rs.500/- per acre for 4 acres per family for 54 families.	- Rs. 1,08,000 (Provided the land at Garbeta is already not reclaimed).
(vi)	Small Trade Loan @ Rs.1500/- for 595 non-agriculturist families.	- Rs. 8,92,500
(vii)	L.P. loan @ Rs.1,000/- for 161 families.	- Rs. 1,61,000
(viii)	Development cost of 592 plots @ Rs.700/- per plot.	- Rs. 4,14,400

(ix)	Maintenance grant for 96 families of Ballichak @ Rs.70/- per month.		
(a)	9 months for 54 families - 34,020	}	- Rs. 36,960
(b)	1 month for 42 families - 2,940		
	Total of (A)		- Rs.17,37,000
	Total of (B)		- Rs.30,01,210
	Grand Total :-		- Rs.47,38,210
	or say <u>Rs. 47.38 lakhs</u>		

Note: (i) Out of the total amount indicated above, an amount to the extent of Rs.5.18 lakhs would be saved if vacant plots are available and if the P.L. families opted for admission into P.L.Homes.

(ii) It has been estimated by the Government of West Bengal that in the light of the above recommendations of the Committee, a total expenditure of about Rs.4.60 crores will be required for the rehabilitation of displaced families numbering about 9,201 at all Ex-Camp sites and in Vagrants' Homes.

Since this estimate was received after the finalization of the report, the Committee have not been able to examine it.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

#### General Observations

As far as possible, the displaced families living at ex-camp sites or in Vagrants' Homes should be settled in the present sites or in nearby areas so that their existing means of livelihood are not unnecessarily 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.

2. 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 rehabilitation sites along with other families. The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance on the same scale as in other cases.

3. Where the displaced families squatting on ex-Camp sites are required to be shifted elsewhere, the entire ex-Camp sites should be cleared all at a time and no family should be left behind at such sites. 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.

4. Whatever decision might be taken by the Govt. in regard to the grant of rehabilitation assistance to new migrants in West Bengal, 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 giving them assistance for settling them elsewhere as otherwise, the problem will remain unresolved.

5. The refugees in ex-Camp sites or in Vagrants' Homes who are deserters from Camps/Colonies or who have received dispersal grants earlier should, however, be shifted to rehabilitation sites along with other eligible families and given rehabilitation benefits. The manner in which the assistance received by them earlier should be treated will have to be separately decided.

Provision of Shelter

6. The existing rates of house building loan in rural and urban areas viz., Rs.500.00 and Rs.1,450.00 (including a sum of Rs.200.00 for latrine) respectively are totally unrealistic at present. Financial assistance from the Govt. for house building purposes should be limited to Rs.2,000.00 in urban and semi-urban areas and Rs.1,250/- in rural areas, which are incidentally the ceilings of house building loan given to new migrants settled in States other than West Bengal. In the event of any upward revision of the existing ceiling, the revised rate should also be applicable to these displaced persons.
7. The cost of construction of houses in urban and rural areas is likely to be more than the financial assistance recommended above; but it is hoped that some of the displaced persons will be in a position to contribute a portion of the cost themselves.

8. The house building loan should be given in not more than two instalments, but if within 6 months of the receipt of the loan, no preparation for the collection of the building materials is made and the construction work not taken in hand, the allotment of land should be cancelled. Steps should also be taken for an early recovery of the loan already paid.

9. The Committee are not sure if the State Govt. have adequate machinery for buying house building materials for distribution to displaced persons or for undertaking the construction of houses for them. If the State Govt. feel competent to undertake such a Project, they may do so on their own responsibility.

#### Provision of Homestead Land

10. The land price either for homestead or for agricultural purposes should be fixed on a realistic basis keeping in view the prevailing price of lands in each district.



11. For the settlement of ex-Camp families as well as for the displaced families living in the Vagrants' Homes, effective steps should be taken to obtain land on a high priority basis. For this purpose the lands where the families are proposed to be settled may first be requisitioned and allotted expeditiously. The acquisition proceedings might be initiated afterwards.

12. Wherever possible, the displaced persons may be encouraged to negotiate with the land owners to purchase land within a prescribed ceiling and the cost of land sanctioned to them as land purchase loan.

13. The Government of India have delegated to the Government of West Bengal powers to sanction rehabilitation loans to hard cases of non-camp displaced families. The Committee feel that the yard-stick for deciding hard cases should be the per capita national income.

14. The sizes of the homestead plots (exclusive of common amenities) may be as under:-

Urban area.	..	3 to 4 Cottahs.
Semi-urban area	..	4 to 5 Cottahs.
Rural area.	..	6 to 10 Cottahs.

15. The size of a plot may vary depending on location and cost of land in a particular area.

#### Development of Colonies.

16. Development cost of homestead plots for ex-Camp families or the displaced families in Vagrants' Homes should be treated as grant. This is recommended with a view to reducing the total loan liability of the displaced persons in accordance with their capacity for repayment.

17. Development cost should cover roads, drains, water supply, playground, common sewerage for latrines etc. In addition to tube-wells, provision should be made for tanks and ring-wells.

Economic Rehabilitation

18. The prospects of economic rehabilitation of the refugee families through the creation of new employment opportunities in industries etc. should be vigorously explored.

19. The Committee understand that since 1960-61 small trade loan has been stopped to non-Campers. They think that this blanket ban on small trade loan should be relaxed for hard cases of ex-Campers or non-Campers and may be left to the discretion of the State Government. The yard stick for determining hard cases may be income lower than the per capita national income.

20. It may not be desirable to advance small trade loan at a uniform rate to all the families irrespective of the trades pursued by them. The displaced families may be asked to indicate the types 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 not exceeding Rs.1500/- per family.

ASRAFABAD EX-CAMP SITE

21. Asrafabad ex-camp site should be treated as an urban or a semi-urban colony.
22. The families already squatting on this ex-Camp site should be rehabilitated at the present site.
23. The P. L. families may be given an option to be admitted into P.L.Homes. If they are unwilling to move to such Homes, they should also be rehabilitated at the present site. The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance on the same scale as in other cases.
24. Leaving aside about 30 acres of land for roads, drains, sewerage, schools, playground and other amenities, the net area of land available at Asrafabad for settlement of displaced families is about 90 acres. On the basis of at least a 4-Cottah homestead plot per family, about 1350 families can be settled at Asrafabad. After

distributing the land at this rate to the families squatting on this land, the available surplus land should be distributed not only to displaced persons drawn from other Ex-Camp sites, Vagrants' Homes etc. but also to squatters on Government owned and rented properties, P.L.camps.

25. For such a large number of families an integrated scheme with facilities for employment in industries and industrial estates should be formulated.

26. In order to prevent transfer of plots by sale or otherwise shortly after allotment to displaced persons the State Government should examine whether the allotment should be on freehold or leasehold basis.

27. Financial assistance from the Government for house building purpose at Asrafabad should be limited to Rs.2,000 per family and treated as loan. Extra cost of construction of houses, if any, should be met by the refugees themselves.

28. The cost of land to be distributed among the displaced persons should be treated as loan and recovered from them.

29. According to the existing rate development expenditure can be incurred at Rs.500 per plot in rural areas. Apparently the development proposed to be undertaken in such areas does not include the cost of sewerage and street lighting. The Committee are of the view that Asrafabad and similar semi-urban areas should be provided with sewerage and street lighting. They, therefore, feel that the cost of development of plots in such areas may be estimated at Rs.700 instead of Rs.500 as recommended by the State Government. The displaced persons should not, however, be burdened with the cost of development and the expenditure on this account should be treated as grant.

VAGRANTS' HOMES

30. The families belonging to P.L. category should be given an option to be admitted into P.L. Homes. If they are unwilling to move to P.L. Homes, they may be rehabilitated along with other rehabilitable families. The families having male members of adolescent age group should, as far as possible, be given rehabilitation assistance on the same scale as in other cases.

31. Scales of assistance for house building, homestead land, small trade loan and development should be the same as in the case of ex-Camp families.

32. While the families from Indralok Studio, Tollygunge, have already been shifted to the rehabilitation sites at Asrafabad, Kankinara, Narayanpur and Beganga colonies, those from Cossipore Vagrants' Home who are all non-agriculturists, may be shifted to Asrafabad only.

33. Families from Ballichak Vagrants' Home need not be shifted to Asrafabad. The agriculturist families in this Home may be sent for settlement under the Garbeta Agricultural Scheme where sufficient land is available. If agricultural land is not available, they may be treated as at par with other non-agriculturist families.

34. Apart from assistance for house building and homestead land on rural scales, the agriculturist families of Ballichak Home may be given agricultural and reclamation loans. Maintenance assistance may also be given to them for a period of 9 months.

35. Non-agriculturist families of Ballichak Home may be settled in vacant plots in Government colonies in the nearabout localities so that their means of livelihood and social environment are not unnecessarily disrupted.

36. For the same reason, families from Mankar Home may also be shifted to vacant plots in Government colonies in the nearabout localities. They need not be shifted to Asrafabad.



37. Families of Sitarampur Vagrants' Home may be given an option for purchasing homestead land or being provided with the homestead plots nearabout their present sites. Failing that they may be shifted to vacant plots in Government colonies in the neighbouring localities. They need not be shifted to Asrafabad.

38. The total financial implication of the recommendations of the Committee contained in this report would be about Rs.47.38 lakhs. Of this amount a saving of Rs.5.18 lakhs would be effected if vacant plots are available and the P.L.families opted for admission into P:L.Homes.

TABLE NO. I.

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
AT ASRAFABAD EX-CAMP SITE AND IN FIVE  
VAGRANTS' HOMES IN WEST BENGAL.

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Serial No.	Name of the Ex-camp site/Vagrants' Home	Number of families.	Number of persons.
1.	Asrafabad	450	2,117
2.	Indralok	248	1,122
3.	Cossipore	226	997
4.	Mankar	110	504
5.	Ballichak	96	377
6.	Sitarampur	9	39
Total:-		1,139	5,156

## II

TABLE NO.II.

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
IN INDRALOK VAGRANTS' HOME ACCORDING TO  
AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age-group.	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	60	56	116
5-14 years	167	178	345
15-24 years	142	80	222
25-34 years	54	67	121
35-44 years	73	78	151
45-54 years	30	51	81
55-59 years	20	9	29
60 years and above	26	31	57
Total:-	572	550	1,122

TABLE NO.III..

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
IN COSSIPORE VAGRANTS' HOME ACCORDING TO  
AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age-group.	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	47	60	107
5-14 years	150	147	297
15-24 years	133	95	228
25-34 years	50	58	108
35-44 years	40	58	98
45-54 years	45	55	100
55-59 years	10	14	24
60 years & above	21	14	35
Total:-	496	501	997

## IV

TABLE NO. IV.

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
IN MANKAR VAGRANT'S' HOME ACCORDING TO  
AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	26	33	59
5-14 years	57	83	140
15-24 years	45	42	87
25-34 years	47	35	82
35-44 years	30	34	64
45-54 years	17	18	35
55-59 years	6	10	16
60 years and above	14	7	21
Total:-	242	262	504

V

TABLE NO. V.

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
IN BALLICHAK VAGRANTS' HOME ACCORDING  
TO AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	6	5	11
5-14 years	49	58	107
15-24 years	60	36	96
25-34 years	23	20	43
35-44 years	19	35	54
45-54 years	16	22	38
55-59 years	6	4	10
60 years and above	8	10	18
Total:-	187	190	377

## VI

TABLE NO. VI.

DISPLACED POPULATION FROM EAST PAKISTAN  
IN SITARAMPUR VAGRANTS' HOME ACCORDING  
TO AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Age-group	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	2	3	5
5-14 years	8	4	12
15-24 years	2	2	4
25-34 years	4	3	7
35-44 years	1	1	2
45-54 years	2	3	5
55-59 years	1	1	2
60 years and above	Nil	2	2
Total:-	20	19	39

## VII

TABLE NO.VII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED FAMILIES  
FROM EAST PAKISTAN AT ASRAFABAD EX-  
CAMP SITE AND IN FIVE VAGRANTS'  
HOMES ACCORDING TO INCOME GROUP.

Serial No.	Name of the Ex-camp site/Vagrants' Home.	Per capita monthly income below Rs.33/-	(Families)	
			Per Capita monthly in- come of Rs.33/- & above	T o t a l
1.	Asrafabad	348	102	450
2.	Indralok	224	24	248
3.	Cossipore	217	9	226
4.	Mankar	94	16	110
5.	Ballichak	96	Nil.	96
6.	Sitarampur	9	Nil	9
Total:-		988	151	1,139

NOTE: The families in Ballichak were on  
Government doles till July, 1967.



## VIII

TABLE NO.VIII

CATEGORY - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED FAMILIES FROM  
EAST PAKISTAN AT ASRAFABAD EX-CAMP SITE AND IN FIVE VAGRANTS' HOMES.

(Families)

Serial No.	Name of the Ex-camp Site/ Vagrants' Home	Rehabilitator category				Permanent Liability category	Total
		Old Migrants		New Migrants			
		Agri	Non-Agri	Agri	Non-Agri		
1.	Asrafabad	NIL	407	-	22	21	450
2.	Indralok	NIL	217	NIL	18	13	248
3.	Cossipore	NIL	216	NIL	1	9	226
4.	Mankar	NIL	104	NIL	NIL	6	110
5.	Ballichak	54	31	NIL	NIL	11	96
6.	Sitarampur	NIL	8	NIL	NIL	1	9
Total:		54	983	NIL	41	61	1,139

21.	Homeopath Doctor	1	Rs.150
22.	Motor Mechanic	1	Rs.100
23.	Grocery	2	Rs. 60 to 80
24.	Fruit dealer	3	Rs. 60 to 125
25.	Kaviraj	1	Rs.125
26.	Fishery	5	Rs. 40 to 100
27.	Barbar	1	Rs. 40
28.	Electric Mistry	1	Rs. 80

TABLE NO. IX

OCCUPATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES  
IN INDRALOK STUDIO VAGRANTS' HOME

Serial No.	Occupation	No. of families	Average income
1.	Labourers	30	Rs. 60 to 100
2.	Biri binder	8	Rs. 40 to 60
3.	Rikshaw-pullers	12	Rs. 60 to 80
4.	Vegetable seller	16	Rs. 40 to 80
5.	Gharami	20	Rs. 40 to 75
6.	Maid servant	25	Rs. 20 to 40
7.	Service	24	Rs. 100 to 200
8.	Mason	3	Rs. 40 to 80
9.	Begger	2	Rs. 20
10.	Business	40	Rs. 80 to 150
11.	Help from relatives	3	Rs. 30 to 50
12.	Carpenter	26	Rs. 60 to 100
13.	Gold smith	1	Rs. 150
14.	Tailor	1	Rs. 60
15.	Sewing	1	Rs. 50
16.	Weaver	11	Rs. 60 to 125
17.	Teacher	5	Rs. 80 to 150
18.	Basket maker	3	Rs. 40 to 60
19.	Painter	1	Rs. 40
20.	Pharmacist	1	Rs. 60
21.	Homeopath Doctor	1	Rs. 150
22.	Motor Mechanic	1	Rs. 100
23.	Grocery	2	Rs. 60 to 80
24.	Fruit dealer	3	Rs. 60 to 125
25.	Kaviraj	1	Rs. 125
26.	Fishery	5	Rs. 40 to 100
27.	Barbar	1	Rs. 40
28.	Electric Mistry	1	Rs. 80

TABLE NO. X

OCCUPATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES  
IN COSSIPORE VAGRANTS' HOME.

Serial No.	Occupation	No. of families	Average income
1.	Labourer	66	Rs. 60 to 100
2.	Biri binder	3	Rs. 40 to 60
3.	Vegetable seller	4	Rs. 40 to 80
4.	Carpenter	28	Rs. 60 to 100
5.	Mason	3	Rs. 40 to 80
6.	Maid servant	22	Rs. 20 to 40
7.	Service	39	Rs. 100 to 200
8.	Gharami	1	Rs. 40
9.	Fishery	1	Rs. 40
10.	Business	13	Rs. 80 to 150
11.	Barbar	1	Rs. 40
12.	Tailor	4	Rs. 60 to 80
13.	Begger	17	Rs. 20 to 30
14.	Pharmacist	2	Rs. 60 to 70
15.	Teacher	4	Rs. 80 to 150
16.	Welder	2	Rs. 80
17.	Weaver	2	Rs. 60 to 80
18.	Hawkar	4	Rs. 60 to 80
19.	Painter	6	Rs. 40 to 60
20.	Jeweller	3	Rs. 100 to 150
21.	Coal collecting from Rly. yard.	1	Rs. 30

TABLE NO. XI

OCCUPATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES IN MANKAR VAGRANTS' HOME

Serial No.	Occupation	No. of Families	Average Income
1.	Tea Stall	1	Rs. 100
2.	Day Labour	54	Rs. 50 to 100
3.	Vegetable seller	4	Rs. 20 to 90
4.	Service	24	Rs. 100 to 248
5.	Begger	5	Rs. 20 to 30
6.	Tailor	2	Rs. 60
7.	Business	1	Rs. 400
8.	Rikshaw puller	11	Rs. 50 to 100
9.	Carpenter	1	Rs. 150
10.	Fishery	1	Rs. 25
11.	Maid servant	2	Rs. 20 to 45
12.	Mason	1	Rs. 80
13.	Agriculturist	1	Rs. 300
14.	Egg seller	1	Rs. 100
15.	Hawker	1	Rs. 60

XII

TABLE NO. XII

OCCUPATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES  
IN SITARAMPUR VAGRANTS' HOME.

Serial No.	Occupation	Number of families	Average monthly income
1.	Day labour	4	Rs. 60 to 100
2.	Carpenter	2	Rs. 60 to 100
3.	Tea Staff	1	Rs. 60/-
4.	Mason	1	Rs. 90/-
5.	Begger	1	
		<u>9</u>	

S.K. CHATTERJEE,  
 B.Sc. (ENG.) L.B.S.A.  
 ENGINEER & ARCHITECT  
 CLASS - A

APPENDIX-I  
 Phone : 24-1697  
 9, GIRISH CHANDRA  
 BOSE ROAD,  
 CALCUTTA-14.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Estimate of one unit of Low Cost Housing for Rehabilitation.

Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		L.	B.	H.				Rs.	P.
1.	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains in all kinds of soils up to 6'-0" deep and spreading the earth on the premises as per Direction if necessary including bailing out water and shoring and shuttering where required.								
	In Rooms:-	2x20'	-10"						
		3x12'	-5"						
	In Kitchen:-	2x8'	-5"						
		1x5'	-5"						
	In Verandha:-	1x6'	-5"						
		1x15'	-0"						
		122'	-7"	1' -3"	1'-0"	153	CFT		
	In steps to plinth :-	1x5'	-0"	1' -3"	6"	3	"		
						156	%	30/-	4 68

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

...2/..

Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quan- tity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		L	B	H				Rs.	P.
	B/F							4	68
	2. Supplying and laying first class packed jhama brick on edge in foundation including filling recesses with sand cement mortar in prop 8:1 complete with curing.	1 x 122'-7"	1'-3" 5"		64	CFT.	140/-	93	10
		1 x 5'-0"	1'-3" 5"		2½	CFT.			
	3. First class Brick in cement mortar in prop 8:1 in foundation plinth and in steps etc. on plain and curved or sloped surface or in isolated pillars including making out joint and curing.	1 x 122'-7"x10"x2'-1"=			213	CFT.			
		1 x 4'-6"x10"x2'-10"=			3	"			
					<u>216</u>	%	140/-	302	40
	4. Pillars plastering Not estimated to reduce Costing.								
	5. 1" thick Damp proof course:- Not estimated to reduce costing.								
	C/O							400	18

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

...2/..

Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		Ls	Bs	Hs				Rs.	P.
	B/F						400	18	
6.	Supplied fixed pasted 5" x 5" cement concrete posts as shown in Drawing in prop. 6:3:1 with one central 3/8" Dia. M.S. Rod, 2" threaded at top end and bottom end and hooked with base.	3x11'-0"	33'-0"	Rft.					
		3x10'-0"	30'-0"	"					
		3x 9'-0"	27'-0"	"			2/-	180	00
			90'-0"						
7.	5" Brick work in sand cement in prop 6:1 in superstructure with first class well shaped bricks including gaps in window openings as shown, in Drawing and Details complete without plastering.	2x10'-0"x9'-0"	= 180'-0"	sft.					
		3x12'-0"x8'-6"	= 306'-0"	"					
		2x10'-0"x8'-0"	= 160'-0"	"					
		2x 8'-0"x7'-6"	= 120'-0"	"					
		1x 5'-0"x7'-0"	= 35'-0"	"					
			801'-0"				70/-	560	70
8.	Sand cement plastering to inside :- Not estimated to reduce cost.								
9.	Sand Cement plastering to outside:- Not estimated to reduce cost.								
								1140	88

C/O

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116



Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		L	B	H				Rs.	P
	B/F							1140	88
10.	Earth work in filling in rooms in layers of 6" including watering and ramming etc. complete with levelling and dressing top surface as per Direction.	2x12'-0"	10'-0"	1'- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	250	cft			
		1x15'-0"	6'-0"	1'- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	94	"			
		1x 8'-0"	5'-0"	1'- $\frac{1}{2}$ "	41	"			
					385	%	40/-	15	40
11.	5" Jhama picked bricks on edge in floor including filling of recesses with sand cement mortar in prop. 6:1 with plastering top surface with sand cement in prop 4:1 complete trowelling with neat cement.				385'-0"	%	70/-	269	50
	C/O							1425	78

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

...2/..

Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		L	B	H				Rs.	P
	B/F							1425	78
12.	Supplied and fixed Local wood in roof framing of different section as per drawing:	4x21'-3"	5" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		85'-0"	RFT			
		3x20'-3"	5" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		60'-9"	"			
		2x10'-0"	5" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		20'-0"	"			
					<u>165'-9"</u>				
					= 14.4	cft.			
	In bracking as per Drawing 3"x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "sec.	5x6'-0"	3"1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		30'-0"				
		2x21'-3"	3"1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		42'-6"				
					<u>72'-6"</u>	RFT			
					= 2.2	cft			
					<u>16.6</u>		12/-	19	
13.	Fitting fixing and supplying 3/8" Nuts with washers for fixing wood work on posts.						L.S.	15	00
								<u>1639</u>	98
	C/O								

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

Notation	Particulars	Dimensions			Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	
		L.	B.	H.				Rs.	P.
	B/F							1639	98
14.	24.B.N.G. corrugated sheet roofing with Galv. fixing screws, Limpet washers bitumin washers, putty etc. complete.	1x23'-3"	x22'-0"	=	511'-6"	sft			
		1x7'	-19"x2'-0"	=	15'-8"	"			
		1x23'-3"	x3'-0"	=	69'-9"	"			
					596'-11"	sft	1/20	720	00
				say	-600	sft.			
15.	Supplying and fixing C.I. sheet ridging.				23'-3"	Rft.	1/50	34	87
16.	Bore hole Latrine with super structure as shown in Drawing.				L.S.			100	00
								2494	85

Note:- Based on the following prices:-  
 Bricks per %0 No. Rs.80/- Reached site.  
 Cement per Bag Rs.10/25 "  
 Sand per % mcds (225 cft) "  
 Rs.110/- "  
 Sal wood per CFT Rs. 8/50 "  
 M.S.Rods per 1000 Kg. Rs.700/- "  
 26 B.W.G.C.I. Sheets  
 on controlled Rate.

Sd/- S.K. Chatterjee.  
 6.10.1967.

KOHLI

these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

Proposal from the Government of West Bengal  
for rehabilitation of displaced persons on  
ex-camp site at Asrafabad.

Ever since the closing down of the camps in West Bengal in 1961 in few hundred families of displaced persons who refused to go outside, have been living at the Asrafabad camp site in Baraset Sub-division of 24 Parganas district.

2. A survey of these families completed in April, 1967 disclosed that there were 450 families at the site with 2117 heads - all of whom are displaced persons, old and new.

3. The survey has also disclosed that out of 450 families, 334 families have succeeded in getting themselves absorbed in the local economy - 145 families have a per capita income of Rs.16/- to Rs.24/- per month while 189 have a per capita income of Rs.25/- and above, per month. These 334 families, therefore, will not require any economic rehabilitation facilities.

4. Of the remaining 116 families, 32 have a per capita income of Re.1/- to Rs.10/- per month and 84 have income of Rs.11/- to Rs.16/- per month. Naturally, these 116 families are finding it extremely difficult to make their two ends meet, and some of them are in distress. The occupational break up of these 116

families as disclosed in the survey is given below:-

{1}	Begger	..	3
{2}	Maid servant	..	10
{3}	Day Labourer	..	34
{4}	Rickshaw puller	..	13
{5}	Biri Maker	..	1
{6}	Mason	..	2
{7}	Carpenter	..	10
{8}	Book Binder	..	1
{9}	Small Trader	..	15
{10}	Vegetable Seller	..	3
{11}	Service	..	14

5. Families who have no earning male members and have been working as maid servants to maintain themselves and their children as also those who have resorted to begging may be admitted to P.L. Homes as hard cases so that their children may get education facilities which may enable them to take charge of these families in due course.

6. To the 95 families who have taken to different small trades and crafts we may give Small Trade loan of Rs.750/- to enable them to augment their capital or to provide themselves with equipments to make a better earning. This may enable the day-labourers to take to rickshaw pulling with their own rickshaws and the other to get some milch cows or poultry birds to support their families.

7. The survey has disclosed that these families have been squatting on areas varying from 2 to 20 cottahs at the camp site. This camp site was acquired under the L.D.P.Act. So we need not acquire any land for them and we may conveniently prepare a layout plan and

distribute the land to the existing families for their homestead plots keeping sufficient land for roads, drains, etc.

8. To build their houses we may give the 429 families (leaving out the 21 families to be shifted to P.L.Home) a house building loan of Rs.1,500/- each.

9. As soon as the approval of the Government of India to our proposal to rehabilitate these families at the present site is received, necessary estimate will be made for the development of the area as a Government sponsored colony with roads, drains and drinking water arrangement and submitted to Government of India for approval.

10. The total financial implication of this proposal would, therefore, be as follows:-

- |                                                                                                            |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) House building loan @ Rs.1,500/-<br>for 429 families.                                                  | .. Rs.6,43,500/- |
| (b) Small Trade Loan for 95 families<br>@ Rs.750/-.                                                        | .. Rs. 71,250/-  |
| (c) Development cost for the colony<br>according to the standard prescribed<br>by the Government of India. |                  |

11. Approval of the Government of India to the above proposal and the necessary sanction of funds for distribution of house building and small trade loans are solicited at an early date.

Proposal from the Govt. of West Bengal  
for rehabilitation of displaced persons  
living in Cossipore Vagrants' Home.

217 displaced families consisting of 962 heads have been living long in the Cossipore Vagrants' Home in Calcutta.

2. Doles to these families were stopped and they were asked to quit the camp taking Rs.300/- from the Vagrancy Department. But these families did not move out and they stuck to the Home.

3. Miseries of these Displaced families living in the Vagrants' Home have been drawing the attention of the people of the State for the last few years. Recently, the Central Minister for Rehabilitation had an opportunity of visiting one of these Homes in Tollygunge and he was sorry to see the condition in which these families were living.

4. During these long years these families have been struggling hard to earn a living for themselves. Some families have succeeded well, but others have failed. Some have lost their earning members in the process, and there are a number of families without any adult male to look after. Most of these families took to small trades or artisan's job, but for want of capital some of them could not earn enough to make their two ends meet. Of all the displaced persons who are now living in West Bengal, the plight of these families like those who are at the ex-camp sites is considered to be the worst. Naturally, the State Government feel that these families should have the first priority in the matter of rehabilitation.

5. We completed a survey of these families last month. The survey disclosed that there were 217 families in this Home of which 54 families are with a per capita income of Re. 1 to 10, 67 families with Rs.10/- to Rs.15/-, 60 families with Rs.16/- to Rs.24/- and 36 families with per capita income of Rs.25/- and above.
6. 96 families of the last two groups have been absorbed in the local economy and need not be given any assistance for economic rehabilitation. But the remaining 121 families will need assistance for their economic rehabilitation also.
7. These 121 families are living mostly on small trades or manual labour and may be given usual urban small trade loan of Rs.750/- to augment their capital which may enable them to make a better earning from their present pursuits. Manual labourers may provide themselves with Rickshaws to earn living as Rickshawpullers. Nine families of these group have no adult male. They may be admitted into the P.L.Home as hard cases.
8. For their housing, we may utilise the tenements of Bon Hooghly township for the 96 families of income groups 3 and 4, who should be in a position to pay rent for their accommodation. For the remaining families, we may acquire lands in the suburbs of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act and give them 3 cottahs of land each.
9. To enable them to build their houses we may give loan @ Rs.3,000/-for their dwelling-house including latrine. We have already moved the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India to revise the prescribed ceiling of the house-building loans in rural and urban areas, as it is



considered impossible to build houses within those two ceilings at the present level of prices of building materials.

10. If the tenements in the Bon-Hooghly Industrial Estate are not available, those families will also be included in the above group and will be provided with a plot in the acquired area along with necessary house-building<sup>loan</sup> at the rate proposed above.

11. For strengthening the economic condition of these families, we may train up 80 boys and girls of the age-group of 16 to 22 in different industries and Industrial Training Institutes under the normal training programme.

12. These 217 families in the camp include 12 deserter families. The State Government feel that the blame for their desertion may not be put entirely on them. As the Government of India or other State Governments had failed to make the conditions of rehabilitation acceptable to these displaced persons, they were forced to desert and come back to West Bengal, even when they knew that they might not get any further assistance from the Government. These families have suffered long and that should be considered as enough punishment for their desertion of the camp site. Besides, if these families are not given an opportunity to get themselves rehabilitated now, the consequence would be dangerous and these deprived families will continue to remain a discontented element in the State creating troubles for the administration at any and every opportunity that may come to them and they will continue to be a burden on the State for many years to come.

5. We completed a survey of these families last month. The survey disclosed that there were 217 families in this Home of which 54 families are with a per capita income of Re. 1 to 10, 67 families with Rs.10/- to Rs.15/-, 60 families with Rs.16/- to Rs.24/- and 36 families with per capita income of Rs.25/- and above.

6. 96 families of the last two groups have been absorbed in the local economy and need not be given any assistance for economic rehabilitation. But the remaining 121 families will need assistance for their economic rehabilitation also.

7. These 121 families are living mostly on small trades or manual labour and may be given usual urban small trade loan of Rs.750/- to augment their capital which may enable them to make a better earning from their present pursuits. Manual labourers may provide themselves with Rickshaws to earn living as Rickshawpullers. Nine families of these group have no adult male. They may be admitted into the P.L.Home as hard cases.

8. For their housing, we may utilise the tenements of Bon Hooghly township for the 96 families of income groups 3 and 4, who should be in a position to pay rent for their accommodation. For the remaining families, we may acquire lands in the suburbs of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act and give them 3 cottahs of land each.

9. To enable them to build their houses we may give loan @ Rs.3,000/- for their dwelling-house including latrine. We have already moved the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India to revise the prescribed ceiling of the house-building loans in rural and urban areas, as it is

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considered impossible to build houses within those two ceilings at the present level of prices of building materials.

10. If the tenements in the Bon-Hooghly Industrial Estate are not available, those families will also be included in the above group and will be provided with a plot in the acquired area along with necessary house-building/<sup>loan</sup>at the rate proposed above.

11. For strengthening the economic condition of these families, we may train up 80 boys and girls of the age-group of 16 to 22 in different industries and Industrial Training Institutes under the normal training programme.

12. These 217 families in the camp include 12 deserter families. The State Government feel that the blame for their desertion may not be put entirely on them. As the Government of India or other State Governments had failed to make the conditions of rehabilitation acceptable to these displaced persons, they were forced to desert and come back to West Bengal, even when they knew that they might not get any further assistance from the Government. These families have suffered long and that should be considered as enough punishment for their desertion of the camp site. Besides, if these families are not given an opportunity to get themselves rehabilitated now, the consequence would be dangerous and these deprived families will continue to remain a discontented element in the State creating troubles for the administration at any and every opportunity that may come to them and they will continue to be a burden on the State for many years to come.

13. The total financial implication for the rehabilitation of these 217 families on the lines proposed would be as follows:-

(1) Cost of land to be acquired under the L.A. Act I of 1894.	
(2) House building loan @ Rs. 3,000/- for 208 families.	Rs.6,24,000
(3) Small Trade loan @ Rs.750/- for 112 families.	Es. 84,000
	<hr/>
	Es.7,08,000
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14. Approval of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for acquiring necessary land and sanction for the amounts of House Building loan and Small Trade loan as shown in paragraph 13 above are solicited.

Proposal from the Govt. of West Bengal  
for rehabilitation of displaced persons  
living in Mankar Vagrants' Home (Burdwan)

110 D.P. families consisting of 498 heads have been living long in the Mankar Vagrants' Home in the district of Burdwan.

2. Doles to these families were stopped and they were asked to quit the camp taking Rs.300/- from the Vagrancy Department. But these families did not move out and they stuck to the Home.

3. Miseries of these D.P. families living in the Vagrants' Home have been drawing the attention of the people of the State for the last few years. Recently, the Central Minister for Rehabilitation had an opportunity of inspecting one of these Homes in Tollygunge and he was unhappy to see the condition in which these families were living.

4. During these long years these families have been struggling hard to earn a living for themselves. Some families have succeeded well, but others have failed. Some have lost their earning members in the process, and there are a number of families without any adult male to look after. Most of these families took to small trades or artisan's job, but for want of capital some of them could not earn enough to make their two ends meet. Of all the D.Ps who are now living in

West Bengal, the plight of these families, like those at the ex-camp sites is considered to be the worst. Naturally, the State Government feel that they should have the first priority in the matter of Rehabilitation.

5. We completed the survey of these families a few days back. The survey disclosed that 58 families out of the 110 were deserters from different camps and rehabilitation sites. The State Government feel that the blame for their desertion may not be put entirely on them. As the Government of India or other State Governments had failed to make the conditions of their living sufficiently attractive to them they were forced to desert and come back to West Bengal, even when they knew that they might not get any further assistance from the Government. These families have suffered long and that should be considered as enough punishment for their desertion of the camp site. Besides, if these families are not given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves now, they will not vacate the land where they are staying and it will be difficult to rehabilitate the D.Ps. of this camp in the area, and what is more dangerous, these deprived families will continue to remain a discontented element in the State creating troubles for the administration at any and every opportunity that may come to them.

6. According to the Survey report the different families at the site fall into the different income group as shown below:-

Income group	Per Capita monthly income	No. of families
1.	2.	3.
I.	Rs. 1 to Rs. 10/-	15
II.	Rs.11 to Rs. 15/-	27
III.	Rs.16 to Rs. 24/-	32
IV.	Rs.25 and above	36
	Total:-	<u>110</u>

7. From the above analysis it will be seen that 68 families of Income groups III & IV have been absorbed in the local economy and need not be given any assistance for economic rehabilitation but the remaining 42 families of Income Groups I & II have not been able to rehabilitate themselves fully and are on a marginal subsistence and they need be given some assistance for their economic rehabilitation.

8. An analysis of the occupation of these 42 families are given below:

Occupation of the family	Income group	
	I	II
(a) Beggar	3	-
(b) Maid servant	3	1
(c) Day-Labourer	8	16
(d) Vegetable seller	-	2

(e) Rickshaw-puller	-	6
(f) Tailor	-	1
(g) Fisherman	1	-
(h) Service	-	1

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9. The 3 families, without any adult male earning member who depend on begging, may be taken in the P.L. Home, so that the young children of these families may get general and technical education and take charge of the families due course.

10. We may also remove the 3 families without any adult earning member where the heads of the families are working as maid-servants to the P.L. Home so that their children also may get the facility of general and technical education and take charge of the families in due course.

11. The 24-day-labourers may be given the usual S.T. loan of Rs.750/- to enable themselves to buy Rickshaws and to maintain their families by Rickshaw pulling or by some other small-trade.

12. Two families of vegetable sellers may be given the usual S.T.loan of Rs.750/- so that they may increase their capital and made a better earning for themselves.

13. Six of the families depend on Reckshaw-pulling. If they can have Rickshaws of their own, they may get their whole days earning for themselves and maintain their families better. So, they may also be given the usual S.T.loan of Rs.750/-.



14. There is one family of tailor. This family may be given the usual S.T. loan of Rs.750/- for a sewing machine and some equipments to carry on his trade.

15. One family depends on selling and catching fish, It may be given the usual loan of Rs.750/- so that the income may be augmented for a better living.

16. There is one family of a Government servant in this Camp. The head of the family gets Rs.127/- p.m. probably as a Class IV employee of the postal Department. He has 9 family members including himself, and naturally he is in distress. In this family there are 2 sons of the ages 17 and 19 as also a daughter aged 21. These 3 may be sent for training immediately so that they may start earning for the family and in the meantime to save the family from starvation, we may give them the usual S.T. loan of Rs.750/- with which the family may like to go in for a milch cow or poultry-keeping.

17. Leaving out the 6 families who are going to be shifted to P. L. Homes, the remaining families, have to be provided with some lands for their homestead and some money for constructing their dwelling houses. The site on which these families are living is an are of 13 acres. This area was neither requisitioned nor acquired and it belongs to private owners. We may acquire this land, set apart 25% for roads, drains, etc. and give the above 104 families at the rate of 10 cottahs each. The acquisition will have to be made under the L. A. Act, and necessary funds will be required to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

18. For dwelling houses, we may help the families with house-building loan of Rs.1500/- each. The previous house-building loan was only @ Rs.500/-. This was fixed in 1950. We cannot think of building a house with the amount at the present price level of building materials and we have moved the Government of India for revising the ceiling.

19. The total financial implication of this proposal will be therefore, as follows:-

(1) Cost of acquiring land as fixed in L.A.Case.	
(2) S.T.loan @ Rs.750/- each for 42 families of Income Groups I & II.	750 x 42 Rs. 31,500
(3) House-building loan @ Rs.1500/- to 104 families	1500 x 104 Rs.1,56,000
	<hr/>
	Rs.1,87,500

20. Approval of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for acquiring the land and necessary sanction for spending the amounts shown above may be given at an early date.