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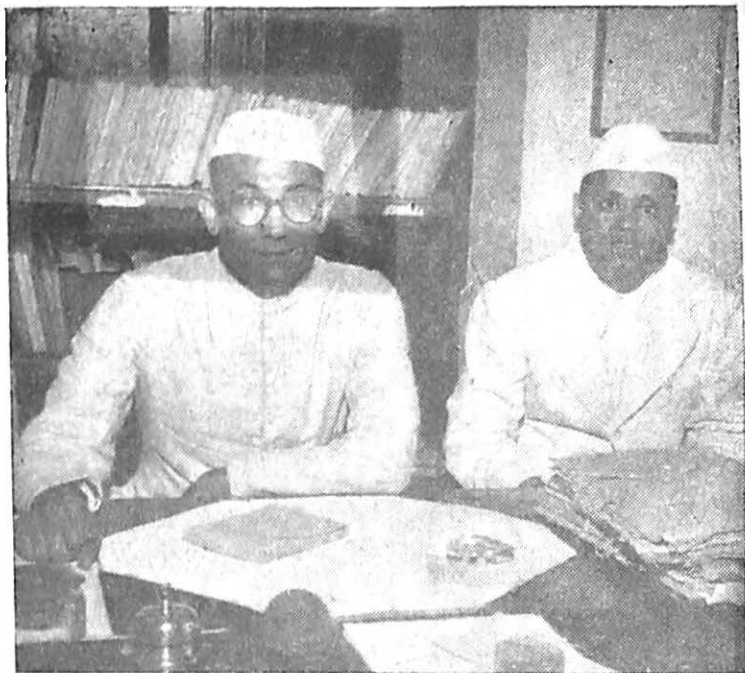


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Bombay Marches on.

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HABILITATION



The Union Minister of State for Rehabilitation, Shri A. P. Jain (left), and Bombay's Minister for Rehabilitation, Shri G. D. Tapase (right), discussed the various aspects of rehabilitation of displaced persons, recently, at the Secretariat, Bombay.

BOMBAY MARCHES ON...

*A Review of the Work and Activities of the Government
of Bombay during the quinquennium 1946-1951*

REHABILITATION

Price One Anna

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HOW THEY CAME

Independence for India, in August 1947, brought in its train many intricate problems for the people and the Government of the country. Nevertheless, the problem of rehabilitation of the millions of people who were uprooted from Pakistan following the partition of the country, which incidentally coincided with the achievement of freedom, taxed and is still taxing all the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Central and State Governments. Perhaps, the tremendous exodus of people to India from Pakistan after partition has no parallel in the history of mankind.

As the exodus was so sudden and unexpected, no arrangements whatsoever had been made beforehand anywhere in the country for the reception of the incoming multitudes. The first thing to be done was, therefore, to prepare plans to receive the displaced persons in temporarily erected camps and to feed them pending more elaborate schemes to rehabilitate them in such a way that in course of time they would feel themselves as part and parcel of this land and get themselves assimilated with the rest of the people.

INTERIM RELIEF

Arrangements for the reception of displaced persons were made by the Government of Bombay in the very beginning, that is, as and when displaced persons arrived after the partition of the country.

It was estimated that five lakhs of people emigrated to Bombay State from West Pakistan, mostly from Sind. More enterprising and well-to-do among those that came were able to fight for themselves unaided. For the needy ones, who formed the majority, however, some arrangements had to be made immediately for receiving them at Ahmedabad (terminus of the metre gauge railway communication with West Pakistan) until they could be dispersed to other centres and more permanent camps.

RELIEF CENTRES ORGANISED

Following their arrival, arrangements were made to disperse them at various relief centres organised at suitable places throughout the State. These relief camps remained under the control of the Government of Bombay up to February 1948, when they were taken over by the Government of India. However, the camps were re-transferred to this Government in the middle of the same year, to be precise, on June 14, 1948. About that time the Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation was created, charged with the ultimate responsibility of rehabilitating displaced persons and of taking care of them pending their final rehabilitation.

Immediately, things got moving. The supply branch was started under the Directorate to deal with the matters related to camps, former military barracks which were converted into camps, movement of displaced persons, supply of food, clothing, etc. A Recreation Branch was also set up to provide adequate facilities for recreation of

mind and body so essential in the circumstances in which the people had been placed, having lost everything with no hopes of regaining it.

The influx of displaced persons continued till about March 1949, and until that time not much could be done to rehabilitate on permanent basis the hundreds of thousands of them who had arrived in this State and who came pouring in Bombay by every ship and train from Western Pakistan. The problem which confronted the Government was to make immediate arrangements for their food and shelter, before launching upon any schemes calculated to find reasonably secure and gainful occupation for them. As a first step, they were all accommodated in a number of relief camps spread all over the State and supplied with food and clothing. The gratuitous relief cost the Government about five crores of rupees.

AMENITIES IN RELIEF CAMPS

These camps were run as small municipal towns in charge of administrators who were assisted by suitable staff for running welfare and rehabilitation, repairs, sanitation and medical relief. In the camps no rent was charged to the displaced persons who were not staying in independent rooms. They were supplied water and electricity free. Only in the case of displaced persons who were staying in independent rooms, a nominal rent of Rs. 6 in the Kalyan Camp and Rs. 4 elsewhere per room per month was charged. Rations were supplied free to destitute displaced persons on a scale which was more generous than that in force in Bombay and adequate precautions were taken to ensure that the stock position of ration articles at the various camps never fell below one month's requirements. At every camp, a dispensary was opened and adequate sanitary staff appointed to look after the sanitary arrangements of the camps. Displaced Persons' Associations and Panchayats were asked to open primary schools at the various camps which were later taken over for management by the Municipal or District School Boards.

When the Government of Bombay resumed management of the Camps in June 1948, it was discovered that the displaced persons, some of whom had filled very

important positions in Pakistan, had grown into the habit of depending on the Government for the satisfaction of even their smallest wants. With a view to teaching them self-reliance and thus helping them to discard their habit of depending on Government aid and inducing them to take an active part in social and economic life of the State, elected sub-committees of displaced persons were set up to advise the Camp Officers in their welfare and rehabilitation work. An Advisory Council for every camp, consisting of elected members and some social workers of the locality who took interest in the problem of displaced persons, was also appointed.



A patient is being examined by an experienced doctor at one of the relief camps

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

It was, however, realised that such temporary relief touched only the fringe of the problem and that to solve it basically and effectively in the interest of the displaced persons themselves as well as in the larger interest of the country as a whole, it was necessary to create a psychological atmosphere which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the displaced persons to live on Government doles alone. The Government, therefore, decided to stop progressively gratuitous relief in the matter of food to all displaced persons, except unattached women and children, the aged and the infirm. This process began on April 15, 1949, when as many as 2,07,868 displaced persons were getting free rations. The number was reduced to 1,05,176 on October 15, that year, to 33,167 on January 15, 1950, to 22,217 a fortnight later and to 11,427 on March 1, 1951. The displaced persons who are now on doles consist mostly of unattached women and children, the aged and the infirm. The problem of their rehabilitation is rather more difficult and it has got to be tackled on long-term basis. Special measures for the rehabilitation of this category of displaced persons are also being taken.

MAIN ASPECTS OF REHABILITATION

The problem of the rehabilitation has three main aspects: (1) Achieving suitable shelter or accommodation for displaced persons; (2) obtaining gainful occupation for them; and (3) achieving economic security, some compensation for the agricultural lands and other properties left behind in Pakistan. While the State Government is primarily responsible for action on the first two aspects of rehabilitation, steps are being taken by the Government of India to secure for all the displaced persons some compensation for the properties they left behind in Pakistan.

The first phase of the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons, namely, provision of temporary relief, continued for about two years by which time plans were made ready for their absorption in various walks of life in the State. The two primary needs of the displaced persons are housing and economic rehabilitation, that is, absorption in gainful employment whether in industry, trade or agriculture. Naturally, the Government gave first priority to the question of housing and put into execution a number of housing schemes for the benefit of displaced persons. It started with the Ulhasnagar Township, near Kalyan, in August 1948, where nearly a lac of displaced persons have been accommodated. The next project was the Sardarnagar Township, near Ahmedabad. In addition to these two big townships, a number of small colonies are planned at Pimpri, Chembur, Mulund, Walivade, Baroda and some of the smaller towns in the Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh Districts, where displaced persons had been dispersed from various temporary camps. Uptil now as many as 10,000 tenements have been built in Bombay State for displaced persons, while 11,000 more are in the process of construction in Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar townships. The expenditure involved on these schemes amounted to Rs. 3 crores and the Government is committed to a further outlay of a like amount.

PLANNED GROWTH OF TOWNSHIPS

In order to ensure a planned growth of the Ulhasnagar Township, six type designs of buildings have been approved by the Government for adoption for private builders. These type designs and estimates therefor have been kept for view at the offices of the Administrator, Ulhasnagar Township, and Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Ulhasnagar, for benefit of interested parties.

Considerable headway has so far been made in the implementation of the housing schemes. The preliminary work of land requisition, preparation of layouts, survey, etc., has been completed at almost all the places. Some more facilities such as roads, water supply, electricity, etc.,



The Chief Minister, Shri B. G. Kher, is seen inaugurating the Sardar Nagar, near Ahmedabad.

are also being provided. The actual work completed or in hand at the various places is as under :—

	Tenements completed.	Tenements under construction.
Ulhasnagar	1,380 New tenements and 400 Reconditioned tenements,	2,000 New tenements and 2,400 Tenements to be reconditioned out of the existing barracks.
Sardarnagar ..	3,400	1,600
Mulund ..	570	..
Pimpri ..	..	300 New tenements, 460 Reconditioned tenements.
Wadia Estate (Kurla) ..	..	108
Baroda ..	..	400 New tenements, 500 Reconditioned tenements.
Nasik ..	..	750
Valivade (Kolhapur),	142	1,308
West Khandesh ..	1,428	600
East Khandesh ..	1,252	330
Surat ..	600	..
Ahmednagar ..	300	..
	9,472 (completed)	10,756 (under construction)

To supplement the Governmental effort for the construction of houses, assistance is being given to private persons and their co-operative societies for the purchase of plots and construction of residential accommodation by way of loans and release of building materials.

Under the scheme of financial assistance to individual displaced persons and their co-operative societies, building loans are granted on the following basis, irrespective of the consideration whether the houses are to be constructed inside or outside the township schemes sponsored by the Government.

For a house costing up to Rs. 3,000 (75 per cent. of the cost); for a house costing over Rs. 3,000 but up to Rs. 8,500 (75 per cent. of the first Rs. 3,000 of the cost plus 50 per cent. of the remaining cost); for a house costing over Rs. 8,500 but up to Rs. 10,000 (75 per cent. of the first Rs. 3,000 of the cost plus 50 per cent. of the remaining cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000); and for a house costing over Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 3,250).

In the case of destitute displaced persons, however, the loan amount will not exceed Rs. 1,250.

The rate of interest will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in all cases.



A three-room tenement at Ulhasnagar.

Amounts to the extent of nearly Rs. 20,00,000 have been given to co-operative housing societies of displaced persons for the construction of houses. Besides, 1,000 shops have been built in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Surat Districts to provide business facilities to displaced persons shifted to smaller towns under the dispersal scheme.

About Rs. 4-lakhs as rents of the Government tenements occupied by displaced persons are in arrears. However, the Government has appointed Advisory Committees for all townships, colonies and settlements to recommend deserving cases for the grant of remission of rent. Every case will be considered by the Advisory Committee on merits and decision taken. These committees will examine the cases of displaced persons who are really unable to pay rents and will recommend remission of rents in suitable cases.

FINDING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

For obvious reasons, it is not possible to put all the displaced persons in the occupations which they were pursuing in Pakistan and it has, therefore, become necessary to find out new avenues of employment for them. One of the measures aimed at solving this problem was the provision of facilities for technical and vocational training for displaced persons. A Vocational and Technical Training Centre was set up in September 1948 at Ulhasnagar and another at Ahmedabad, later. Both these centres hold a capacity for over 1,000 trainees and workers. Training is being imparted into many diverse trades and industries such as hosiery, weaving, tinsmithy, tailoring, carpentry, women's arts, machine shop, foundry, etc. So far, 1,500 displaced persons have completed their training, and over 600 are on roll at these centres. In addition, a small training works centre is functioning at Baroda where displaced persons are given work and training facilities mainly in spinning and weaving.

PRODUCTION CENTRES OPENED

Having provided for training in technical lines, the Government also opened four Production Centres at Kalyan, Pimpri and Walivade, in order to create opportunities for employment of skilled workers. These centres provide work in various basic industries such as handloom weaving, textile printing, tailoring, hosiery, leather work, etc. A few unskilled workers are also trained at these centres, which are designed to provide work to nearly 800 workers. At present, 600 workers are gainfully employed at these centres. Three of these production centres are run under the administrative control of the Co-operative Department. It is intended that the workers employed at these centres should form co-operative

societies and take over their management. When this materialises, the centres will be converted into small co-operative producers' units run exclusively by displaced persons.

There is also a scheme for making available finance to displaced persons for resettlement in trade, business and small industries. The maximum amount of loan admissible under the scheme is Rs. 5,000 to an individual and Rs. 25,000 to a co-operative society. Over 22,000 displaced persons have availed of such small loans aggregating to nearly Rs. 142 lakhs. There is also a separate Central Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, which grants loans to displaced persons exceeding Rs. 5,000 to settle themselves in small and medium-size industries.

Rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons especially of those in urban areas is a stupendous task which requires certain amount of time in every field such as housing, granting of loan, business facilities, technical training, etc. The Government has done its best in a short period of a little over two years and has spent as large an amount as Rs. 13 crores for the purpose and it is the earnest desire of the Government to continue these efforts until everyone of the displaced persons is truly settled and rehabilitated.

SETTLEMENT ON LAND

Such of the displaced persons as are willing to settle on land are being given all facilities to do so. However, it is found that the majority of the displaced persons are anxious to settle in urban areas where the problem of rehabilitation has become more acute because of competition in the field. They are not inclined to go into the interior where facilities are available for re-settlement. It should be realised that India's economy is essentially based on rural life and the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, always advocated the slogan 'Back to Villages'. The problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons can be solved more easily and with greater speed if the displaced persons spread over the rural areas. Similar has been the experience with regard to the settlement on land. It should be realised that concentration in urban areas means greater competition, which would not lead to economic

rehabilitation of displaced persons. It would be better if they did not rely too much on urban occupation like shops, hotels and bakeries, which are classed as unproductive occupations, but paid more attention towards industrial as also food production. This will lead to their permanent settlement.

The Government has sanctioned a number of agricultural colonisation schemes under which 1,400 displaced agriculturists families are to be settled at Indore, Radhanpur, Ratnagiri and Waghodia. Lands—8 to 15 acres per family—are granted to those families on the new and impartible tenure and no agricultural assessment is charged for the first three to five years. They are also given tagai loans for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, manures, agricultural implements, repairs to houses and construction of houses, etc. The interesting feature of these colonization schemes is that they are to be worked on co-operative lines. The expenditure on rural rehabilitation on the various schemes is estimated at about Rs. 15 lakhs. Already 1,000 families have been settled under these schemes. The displaced persons who were personally cultivating lands in West Pakistan or are now ready to cultivate lands personally (i.e. without employing hired labour) are accorded priority only next to backward class people for the purposes of the grant of Government waste land for cultivation.

RESORT TO CO-OPERATION

While putting into execution the various rehabilitation schemes, care is taken to introduce the element of co-operation in the matter of resettlement of displaced persons. For this purpose, a special organization was set up in November 1948. This body has been promoting co-operative enterprise among displaced persons staying in various colonies and camps.

The types of societies envisaged for organisation among displaced persons include, among others, some special types of societies such as transport societies and women's societies for cottage industries and handicrafts, printing press, dairies, housing and joint farming societies.

FACILITIES FOR SOCIETIES

Special facilities for co-operative societies formed for displaced persons in order to facilitate the spread of co-operative activities as a measure of rehabilitation, were also given. The Government has directed that all work to be done in camps on behalf of Government through private agencies should be entrusted to co-operative societies of displaced persons and that they should be given all assistance regarding accommodation, transport, supply of raw material and equipment, power for industrial purposes, grant of licences, permits etc., which are necessary to enable the societies to set up their business or industry.

The progress made in the matter of registration of such societies can be seen from the following statement :—

Year.	1948-49	1949-50
Number of societies ...	61	124
Number of members ...	2,102	4,195
Working capital ...	Rs. 10,59,598	Rs. 14,40,571

The number of societies has thus increased by 103 per cent. the number of members by 98 per cent. and the working capital by about 35 per cent.

The progress made by each type of societies is indicated below.

CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES

The following comparative statement shows the operation of consumers' societies during the past two years:—

	1948-49.	1949-50.
Number of societies	25	60
Number of members	902	2,496
	Rs.	Rs.
Working capital	2,25,362	3,26,496
Total Sales	5,59,902	10,28,861
Total purchases	5,97,664	18,63,618
Share capital	78,174	1,98,046
Profits	4,293	16,546

The utility of these societies could be gauged from the fact that they afforded facilities to a large number of displaced persons to get employment in the distribution centres opened by such societies.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

Much importance is attached, under the scheme of rehabilitation of displaced persons, to industrial societies of productive type. There were, in 1949-50, 29 societies, catering to the needs of artisans engaged mostly in dyeing

and printing of cloth and handicrafts. The following statement indicates the progress made by these societies during the last two years :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.
1. Number of societies	20	29
2. Number of Members	534	1,059
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Paid up share capital .. .	27,388	43,446
4. Government loan outstanding .. .. .	.....	49,450
5. Value of goods purchased	25	34,687
6. Value of goods sold	57	44,981
7. Not profit	281	2,837
8. Working Capital	36,378	1,09,014

In spite of the difficulties which impede their progress, some of the societies have done extraordinary good work.

HOUSING SOCIETIES

The following table shows the operation of housing societies for the last two years :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.
No. of societies	9	9
No. of members	345	444
	Rs.	Rs.
-Paid up share capital	3,23,950	5,19,215
Deposits from individuals	4,48,344	2,53,958
Govt. loan outstanding	—	1,62,176
Working Capital	7,73,358	9,36,552
Investment in land and buildings.	—	7,17,324

TRANSPORT SOCIETIES

These societies have mainly been organised with the object of running motor vehicles between relief camps and the nearest Railway stations. The societies are registered primarily as workers' societies with drivers, mechanics and conductors as members and a few sympathisers who are not workers.

FARMING SOCIETIES

A beginning was made to rehabilitate displaced persons in the Pimpri Relief Camp by formation of a Collective Farming Society and the society was registered with 11 members and a share capital of Rs. 1,400. The society has been able to secure 52 acres of land on eksali basis and out of this 45 acres are brought under cultivation.

DAIRY SOCIETY

The Satya Jeewan Co-operative Dairy Society in Kalyan Camp was registered in 1949, with 12 members who are displaced persons and a share capital of Rs. 1,511. The society intends to establish a small dairy by keeping about 25 buffaloes.



A view of the tailoring class at the Nari Seva Sadan.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS

Displaced persons are being treated liberally in the matter of recruitment in Government service, 20 per cent of the vacancies being reserved for them. The Employment Exchange of the Government of India has also proved a useful medium for providing employment to them. Over 15,000 displaced persons have found employment in private and Government service so far. Moreover, steps have been taken to re-employ in Local Board and Authorised Municipal schools the displaced teachers who were formerly employed in the schools in Sind.

Ex-employees of the Governments of pre-partition Sind and N.W.F.P. removed, discharged or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or participation in national movement to secure independence of the country or who resigned out of patriotic motives to participate in the national movement and now migrated and got themselves registered before January 1950 are being treated on par with retrenched Government employees in the matter of their employment in services under the Government. They are also allowed concessions admissible to displaced Government servants.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

While finding new avenues of employment for the displaced persons, the Government has not overlooked the problem of the education of their children. Primary schools were started in all the colonies and outside where education is given to the children free of charge. The schools are run by district local boards or municipalities, as the case may be. Secondary schools have also been established in certain colonies. Displaced students are assisted in continuing their study by granting freeships in deserving cases. In the case of destitutes in the colonies, equipment allowance like interest-free loans is granted. The scholarships received by them in Pakistan are also

continued. So far, Rs. 7 lakhs have been spent for grant of educational assistance to displaced students in this manner.

The liability for free primary education of displaced children whether in camps or outside is borne by the State Government and integrated with the scheme of free primary education. Where free primary education is not imparted, such students are exempted from school fees.

In addition, a cash grant not exceeding Rs. 5 per annum to cover the cost of books and stationery is given in all deserving cases. As for secondary education, displaced students of classes V-XI are given freships if they study in ordinary types of recognised high schools on the production of certificates by heads of the institutions concerned that the parents or guardians of the students are unable to pay tuition fees.

Under the scheme of assistance to displaced students for higher courses stipends at various rates ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 per month, according to the nature of the courses, are given in deserving poor cases.

GOOD WORK BY BALKAN-JI-BARI

Balkan-ji-Bari deserves congratulations on its taking interest in the matter of education of boys and girls of displaced persons. It has started Balkan-ji-Bari units and Bal Mandirs in almost all the places where there is a large-scale concentration of displaced persons. The Bari has also made a commendable contribution in the provision of games, entertainment, etc., to displaced children.

The physical and cultural needs of displaced persons have also not been overlooked. Reading rooms were opened in a number of camps where newspapers in various languages are made available for reading. Boy scout groups and Girl Guide companies were also formed. Regular concerts and *bhagats* are held in the camps, which are also provided with radio sets, extra loud-speakers and microphones. The former have kept displaced persons in touch with the latest developments in the world, while the latter have been pressed into service for publicity.

Visual education demonstrations have also been given in various camps and they have been greatly appreciated by displaced persons.

The production and training centres falling under the jurisdiction of the Rehabilitation Department have been placed on par with Government institutions, such as jails, etc., in the matter of purchase of materials by the Central Stores Purchase Organisation. Articles and materials supplied by such centres are also given preference to cottage industries workers or co-operative societies or other manufacturers provided they are in a position to offer goods of similar or suitable qualities as compared with the latter. The Central Stores Purchase Organisation makes purchases of materials required by the various Departments of the Government.

The Government has granted concessions to displaced contractors in the matter of furnishing securities when they are given contracts for Government works. Security deposits at the rate of 2 per cent of the estimated amount of work, instead of usual 4 per cent is recovered from such displaced contractors as are not in a position to furnish full securities. The amount of the security is, however, to be recovered in full before closing the contracts.

The Stamp duty payable on the Sanad of the High Court under Article 30 of the Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act was remitted by the Government for a period of one year from August 10, 1951, in the case of displaced persons who are enrolled as Advocates, Vakils or Attorneys of the Bombay High Court as new entrants.

REHABILITATION OF THE DESTITUTE

The Government attaches great importance to the rehabilitation of unattached women and children who, as is obvious, are not able to stand on their own feet. For this purpose, a separate home—Nari Seva Sadan—was set up near Kurla (Greater Bombay). At present, there are 951 women and 720 children in this home. Some destitute unattached women and children are also living in Harnai and Waroshia Camps, in Baroda District, for whom a separate home is being opened at Baroda. It is also proposed to open a Women's Home at Kubernagar (Ahmedabad) for destitute, unattached women and children at present living in the camps in the Ahmedabad District.

Training Centres have been opened at the existing Homes, where training is given to the inmates in tailoring, sewing, embroidery, knitting, envelop-making, card-board box making, toy making, etc. These homes are being looked after by an executive of the Women's Section of the Rehabilitation Department, which has been functioning for nearly two years.

WORK OF WOMEN'S SECTION

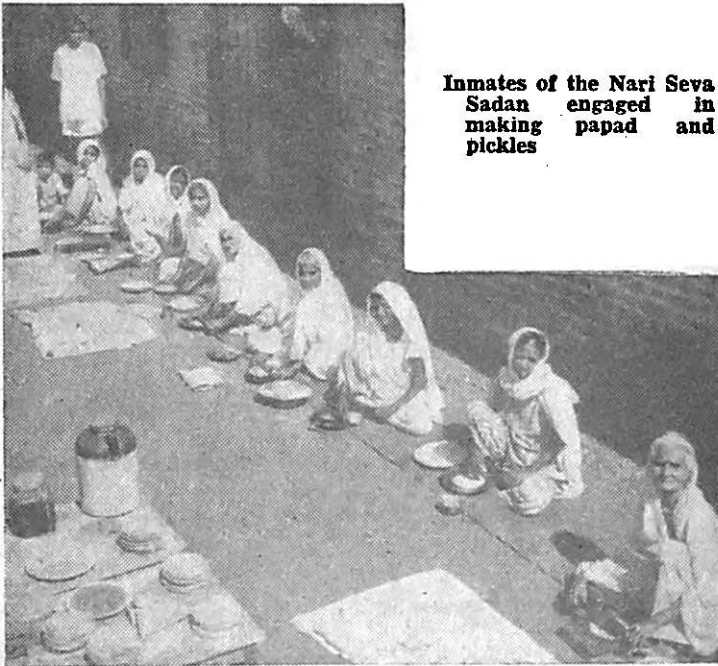
The Women's Section was started in January 1949 to perform the following functions :

- (1) To look after the administration of the Nari Seva Sadan and other women's homes that may be opened from time to time ;
- (2) To supervise the training centres specially opened for displaced women ;
- (3) To oversee training schemes financed by the Government but entrusted for execution to non-official bodies or organisations ; and
- (4) To formulate plans for rehabilitation, including the provision of work and training.

In order to make a survey of the possibilities of resettling displaced women in occupations best suited to their genius,

the Women's Section immediately after it came into being issued a questionnaire to all camps. Efforts have since been made to rehabilitate these displaced women.

The Women's Section is also trying to start small cottage industries in some camps. Though they have more or less concentrated on the Nari Seva Sadan at Kurla, considerable work has been done to widen the scope of their activities so as to embrace all the camps in the State.



Inmates of the Nari Seva Sadan engaged in making papad and pickles

As embroidery and tailoring are done by Nari Shalas in all camps, the Women's Section buys a number of bales of cloth through the Textile Controller and makes them available to the institutions on a consignment basis. Arrangements with some big shops in Bombay have been made for the sale of goods turned out by the Nari Shalas. Lately, a sales depot for marketing articles prepared by such women was opened in Bombay by the Women's Section.

THE FUTURE

It is evident from what is stated that the Government of Bombay has tried to handle this difficult problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons in all its aspects. It would have done even better but for the financial stringency through which the country is passing under the world conditions. Everybody realises the agony of those who were displaced from their hearths and homes and have had to pay a great price for the liberty of our motherland. It is hoped that in course of time they would forget the ordeal through which they have passed and share with the rest of the people in the prosperity of the land.

While all these efforts are being made by the Government, there is also a duty cast upon the displaced persons. If all these schemes are to succeed in rehabilitating the displaced persons permanently what is expected of them is : (1) Confidence in those who undertake to settle them on land ; (2) self-help, as far as possible ; and (3) above all, patience. It is gratifying to note that the displaced persons who have now more or less been absorbed in the economy of the State and the local population are making strenuous efforts to solve their own problems with whatever assistance the Government could give them.

“BOMBAY MARCHES ON . . .”

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