

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1964-65)**

**SEVENTY-FIRST REPORT
(THIRD LOK SABHA)**

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

**(Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of new Migrants
arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January, 1964)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(1964-65)

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Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Under Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

1. I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Seventy-First Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of New Migrants arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January, 1964.

2. It would be recalled that the Estimates Committee for 1959-60 had examined the estimates of the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Eastern Zone—and presented the Ninety-Sixth Report (Second Lok Sabha) in April, 1960, which dealt with relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the above Report was examined by the Estimates Committee (1961-62) who presented the Hundred-and-Seventieth Report (Second Lok Sabha) on the subject.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the 15th and 16th December, 1964. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation, the Director General of Relief and other officers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 26th March, 1965. It was sent for factual verification to the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the 27th March, 1965. During factual verification, the Ministry submitted certain additional facts and figures pertaining to some of the paragraphs in the Report for consideration of the Committee. These were considered by the Committee at their sitting held on the 2nd April, 1965 and such of those as have been accepted have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

5. A statement showing an analysis of the recommendations contained in this Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix XV).

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI;

April 3, 1965.

Chaitra 13, 1887 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

A. The New Influx

Ever since the partition of the country, there has been a continuous flow of people belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan into the bordering Indian States of West Bengal and Assam, and the Union Territory of Tripura. This is due primarily, if not solely, to the sense of insecurity prevailing amongst the minority communities in East Pakistan and this sense of insecurity has often been accentuated by widespread and organised riots and raids on the minority communities. Besides, there is also the question of economic difficulties, as the minority communities there have very little economic opportunities to earn their livelihood. After the riots of 1950, there was a large exodus of persons belonging to minority communities from East Pakistan into the bordering Indian States and it continued upto about the middle of 1952. But even after that, there has been a continuous flow of migrants from East Pakistan, though in lesser dimension, so much so that by the end of July, 1958, the total migration from East Pakistan was estimated at 41.17 lakhs. In March, 1958, certain restrictions were imposed on migration from East Pakistan. But even then the migration continued. In 1962, there were well-organised riots and assaults on the minority communities in Rajsahi and other adjacent districts of East Pakistan and about 20/25 thousand people migrated to India. Then came the riots in January/February, 1964. This time the riots were more well-organised and widespread than even the riots of 1950. The number of casualties is anybody's guess, but it ran into thousand. The rate of influx of migrants from January, 1964 onwards assumed serious proportions and this time even Buddhists and Christians were also harassed and that led to the mass migration from East Pakistan into India. Large number of tribals also migrated both after the Rajsahi riots of 1962 and after the last riots of 1964. Distressing reports were received of harassment of migrants including assaults on women, robbery and physical violence on a large scale in the course of migrants' journey across the border.

Introductory.

2. An idea of the size of the present influx, composed of the members of the Hindu minority in East Pakistan and some Tribals, Buddhists and Christians can be had from the following figures furnished to the Committee of migrations from East Pakistan into West Bengal, Assam and

Migrations during 1964.

Tripura during the period 1st January 1964 to 31st December, 1964:

| | West Bengal | Assam | Tripura | Total | Monthly average |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 1.1.1964 to 31.10.64 | 5,09,332 (65.74%) | 1,70,713 (22.04%) | 94,670 (12.22%) | 7,74,715 | 77,471.5 |
| (b) 1.11.1964 to 31.12.1964 | 69,106 (85.02%) | 6,505 (8.00%) | 5,670 (6.98%) | 81,281 | 40,640.5 |
| Grand Total: | 5,78,438 (67.58%) | 1,77,218 (20.70%) | 1,00,340 (11.72%) | 8,55,996 | |

It would be seen that though the migrations during the last two months of 1964 have averaged 40,641 persons a month as against the monthly average during the first 10 months of 77,472 persons, the exodus is still continuing creating problems of immense magnitude for the Government in regard to relief, maintenance and ultimate rehabilitation of new migrants a sizable portion of whom arrive in destitute or near destitute condition.

Break-up of migrations into categories.

3. Out of a total of 8:56* lakhs new migrants who arrived in India during 1964, 4.42 lakhs or 51.6 per cent have arrived without any travel document, 2:50 lakhs or 29.2 per cent have come with Migration Certificates issued by the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca and 1.64 lakh or 19.2 per cent persons possess regular Passports issued by the Government of Pakistan. The detailed break-up with percentages of migrants under each category crossing into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura is as follows:

| | West Bengal | Assam | Tripura | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| With Migration Certificates— | | | | |
| (a) Till October 1964 | 2,14,738 (96.98%) | 6,458 (2.92%) | 230 (.10%) | 2,21,426 |
| (b) 1-11-64 to 31-12-64 | 26,474 (92.89%) | 1,899 (6.67%) | 125 (.44%) | 28,498 |

* At the time of factual verification the Ministry have stated that this figure includes non-Muslim Pakistani Nationals who had come to India with Pakistani Passports and Indian Visas. The number of migrants who have arrived with Pakistani Passports is indicated in the table given in para 3.

| | West Bengal | Assam | Tripura | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| With Pakistani Passports— | | | | |
| (a) Till October 1964 | 1,37,401 (98·19%) | 2,268 (1·62%) | 271 (·19%) | 1,39,940 |
| (b) 1-11-64 to 31-12-64 | 22,604 (94·96%) | 1,168 (4·91%) | 30 (·13%) | 23,802 |
| Without Travel documents— | | | | |
| (a) Till October 1964 | 1,57,193 (38·03%) | 1,61,987 (39·19%) | 94,169 (22·78%) | 4,13,349 |
| (b) 1-11-1964 to 31-12-1964 | 20,028 (69·14%) | 3,438 (11·86%) | 5,515 (19·00%) | 28,981 |

B. Migrants in Camps

4. According to the figures supplied to the Committee, out of a total of 8·56 lakhs new migrants who have arrived in India by the end of December, 1964, 3·39 lakhs had utilised the hospitality provided at the Reception Centres set up by the State Governments on their borders with East Pakistan and were moved to the Transit/Relief Camps at various places. The State-wise break-up of the number of new migrants who were moved by the Reception Centres in the States to the Transit/Relief Camps upto 31st December, 1964 is as follows:

| | Families | Persons | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| West Bengal | 46,528 | 2,00,513 | Moved to Mandla and Mana Group of Transit Centres. From Mana to other camps in various States. |
| Assam | 30,492 | 1,27,873 | Camps in Assam. |
| Tripura | 5,095 | 23,330 | Camps in Tripura, U.P. and Bihar. |
| | <u>82,115</u> | <u>3,51,416</u> | |

No. of migrants moved from Reception Centres to the Transit/Relief Camps upto December, 1964.

Migrants
lodged in
Camps.

5. On the 2nd January, 1965, a total of 66,713 families comprising 2,83,177 persons were lodged in the various Transit and Relief Camps and were being maintained and looked after by the Central and State Governments, as under:

Centrally managed Camps :

| | Families | Persons |
|----------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Mana Group of Transit Camps . . . | 14,165 | 62,600 |
| Work Centres/and Work-site Camps . . . | 7,590 | 31,350 |
| TOTAL | 21,755 | 93,950 |

Relief Camps in States :

| State | No. of Relief Camps | Families | Persons |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Assam | 30 | 28,750 | 1,20,750 |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 510 | 1,847 |
| 3. Bihar | 3 | 2,076 | 9,465 |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh | 18 | 4,056 | 17,075 |
| 5. Maharashtra | 4 | 3,595 | 14,794 |
| 6. Madras | 5 | 223 | 903 |
| 7. Orissa | 5 | 2,257 | 9,763 |
| 8. Tripura | 21 | 930 | 3,918 |
| 9. Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 2,561 | 10,712 |
| | 93 | 44,958 | 1,89,227 |

A statement showing the number of Camps opened or under construction for migrants from East Pakistan with their population as on 2nd January, 1965 is at Appendix I.

Migrants not
in Camps. 6. The Committee note that out of a total of 8,55,996 persons migrating into India during 1964, only 2,83,177 or 33.08% were lodged in Camps. The remain-

ing 5,72,819 or 66.92% have, for one reason or another, not gone to the Transit/Relief Camps set up by the Central and State Governments; a large proportion out of them is likely to be trying to settle down in West Bengal and some in Assam and Tripura. Though, for the time being they are eking out an existence on their own or with the assistance of their friends and relations, gainful employment would have to be found for these migrants and proper opportunities for rehabilitation provided lest they should assume a social problem of immense magnitude. This would involve a considerable strain on the economy of the States.

The Committee feel that the question of providing gainful occupation to such of the migrants as have stayed outside the camps in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura should also receive urgent attention of the Government. Although it may not be feasible to draw up agricultural schemes for resettlement of these migrants, Government should in consultation with the State Governments concerned, consider the feasibility of having some alternative schemes for providing gainful employment to them. To that end the Committee suggest that the development plans of the concerned States, particularly of West Bengal, may be urgently and suitably reviewed so as to assess the requisite resources for generating adequate employment potential for these migrants and to devise ways and means to make these resources available. They also feel that besides providing work for unskilled migrants, Government should not overlook the need to provide adequate employment opportunities for the skilled and educated migrants.

C. Desertions

7. The Committee find that while a total of 82,115 families comprising 3,51,716 persons were moved from the Reception/Interception Centres on the borders upto the end of December, 1964, the number of migrants actually lodged in Transit/Relief Camps as on 2nd January, 1965 was only 66,713 families comprising 2,83,177 persons. Explaining the reasons for variation in the figures to the extent of 15,402 families comprising 38,539 persons, Government have stated that from time to time migrants have been leaving the Camps, with or without permission, with the intention of settling down elsewhere, or perhaps in a few cases, of going back to Pakistan.

Difference between the number of migrants moved to and those actually lodged in Camps.

The Committee would like the camp authorities to remember that the migrants are mostly in a state of nervous tension and emotionally disturbed. So, seeing no immediate prospect, they may choose for even a worse future which should be guarded against.

The Committee feel that migrants desiring to leave the camps should be persuaded to stay on and for this purpose the camp authorities may avail of the good offices of Rama Krishna Mission and Bharat Sevaram Sangh in persuading them to continue to stay in the camps.

Extent of desertions from Camps. 8. According to the information supplied to the Committee on the 4th December, 1964, as many as 10,802 families had deserted the Transit/Relief Camps set up by the Government. The State-wise break-up of this figure has been given as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Orissa | 1,753 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,199 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 239 |
| Maharashtra | 125 |
| Madras | 124 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 134 |
| Mana Group of Transit Centres | 7,072 |
| Sabri (Malkangiri) | 50 |
| D.B.K. Railway | 106 |
| TOTAL | 10,802 |

Reasons for desertions. 9. The following reasons have been given by the Government for desertions from Camps:

- (i) insistence by the migrants on the allotment of agricultural land which was not readily available;
- (ii) disinclination to do manual work;
- (iii) the hot climate of the locality to which the migrants are not accustomed;
- (iv) shortage of water supply in the initial stages caused by the sudden increase in population;
- (v) desire to join their relations in West Bengal or to rehabilitate themselves through their own efforts in West Bengal.

The Committee do not consider the first two reasons given for desertion of migrants from Camps as quite convincing inasmuch as the migrants must be fully aware that desertion entails stoppage of cash doles and forfeiture of any right for the grant of land should it ever become available. They are also expected to realise that they shall have to eke out their living outside the Camps by hard manual labour. In view of the fact that the number of desertions from Camps is very high, the Committee recommend that a critical study should be made as to the causes of desertions from the Camps so that suitable remedial measures may be adopted. They would also stress

that in the light of the study, suitable criteria for location of the Camps that may be set up in future and broad guide lines for their administration may inter alia be laid down.

10. The Committee are informed that families who desert the Camps are given only one chance to return to the Camp and so far 1554 families who had deserted the Camps for an average period of one to eleven weeks have been re-admitted to the Camps. It has also been* stated that at present there is no system of reporting details of the deserting families to the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura etc. Re-admission of Deserters.

The Committee feel that if the policy of giving only one chance to the deserters to return to the Camps is to be made effective, details of families who desert the Camps should be immediately circulated to the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura etc. to enable them to persuade the deserting families to return to Camps and to keep track of those families if they do not go back.

11. The Committee are informed that migrant families can be expelled from the Camps for various reasons such as— Expulsions.

- (i) being not migrants at all;
- (ii) being old migrants i.e., those arriving from East Pakistan prior to 1st January, 1964;
- (iii) giving false statement at the time of screening;
- (iv) breach of discipline;
- (v) unauthorised absence for more than 15 days; and
- (vi) in the event of a second refusal to move to any Camp/Rehabilitation Centre for which movement order has been given.

The Committee recommend that lists of migrants expelled from the Camps should be suitably circulated to the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura so that those Governments may watch their movement and if necessary, try to keep them on the right track.

12. The Ministry have stated that according to the information so far received from the various States and No. of families expelled from Camps.

* At the time of factual verification the Ministry have stated that at present Chief Camp Commandant, Mana sends a report of desertions to the Government of West Bengal.

Central Camps, 69 families/256 persons have been discharged from the Camps in 1964 on detection that they were old displaced persons. The details are indicated below:

| S. No. | Name of Camp | No. of families/persons detected and discharged | | Action taken against the Heads of families |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Families | Persons | |
| 1. | Hastinapur (U.P.) | 3 | 13 | Prosecution launched. In two case accused left after admonition. One case is still pending. |
| 2. | Rudrapur (U.P.) | 2 | 12 | Cases registered under 420 IPC. They are pending for trial. |
| 3. | Kalyanpur (Karimganj) | 5 | 23 | Two convicted and others under trial. |
| 4. | Meherpur (Cachar) | 12 | 53 | Discharged from Camp. 4 cases referred to police for investigation. |
| 5. | Mana Group of Transit Centres | 46 | 150 | Discharged from Camps. |
| 6. | Sarguja | 1 | 5 | Discharged and prosecuted. |
| | | 69 | 256 | |

CHAPTER II

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION

A. Eligibility to Relief and Rehabilitation benefits

13. With effect from the 15th October, 1952, migration from East Pakistan to India was allowed only on migration certificates issued by the Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca. According to the instructions issued by the Government in March, 1958 only persons of the following categories were qualified for migration on compassionate grounds:

Categories originally entitled to issue of Migration Certificate

- (i) Orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan;
- (ii) Unattached women and widows with no livelihood in East Pakistan;
- (iii) Grown up girls coming to India for marriage; (the migration certificates in such cases being issued only to the girl concerned);
- (iv) Wives joining husbands in India;
- (v) Families living in isolated parts;
- (vi) Members of split families part of which has already settled in India;
[A family for the purpose of (v) and (vi) consists only of husband, wife, unmarried sons and daughters and aged parents]; and
- (vii) Persons whose near relations on whom they are entirely dependent are in India.

14. When large scale communal disturbances took place in East Pakistan in January 1964, it was represented that the members of the minority communities living in East Pakistan at places far away from Dacca were finding it difficult to obtain migration certificates from Dacca expeditiously. Accordingly, the requirement of migration certificates or entry into India is stated to have been "on humanitarian grounds, temporarily relaxed" and persons were allowed to cross the border even if they did not possess any travel document.

Free entry allowed to migrants arriving after 1-1-1964.

15. After the disturbances in East Pakistan in January, 1964 the following additional criteria for the issue of migration certificates have been laid down:

Liberalisation of migration rules and procedure after 1-1-1964.

- (i) Girls of marriageable age; unattached women and orphans who may have no sponsors in India as well as girls approaching marriageable age;

- (ii) Families seriously affected due to arson, looting and killing;
- (iii) petty traders who have lost their wherewithal as well as industrial labour skilled or unskilled, who have been badly affected;
- (iv) cases for Deputy High Commissioner's discretion; this would also take care of border line cases.

The procedure for the issue of certificates has also been simplified as follows:

- (i) fee of Re. 1/- is being accepted in cash instead of by postal order alone and receipt is endorsed on the form itself;
- (ii) requirements of reporting to specified police stations in India where the migrant is expected to go, have been suspended temporarily in the case of those who have no relatives or sponsors in India;
- (iii) all applicants are being directly interviewed and detailed documentary evidence is not insisted upon.
- (iv) Instead of requiring each migrant to submit a copy of his/her photographs, the photograph of the head of the family only is now accepted.

A copy of the form prescribed for submission of the application for migration certificate is at Appendix II.

Migrants
without mig-
ration certi-
ficates

16. The figures of migrations from East Pakistan from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1964 furnished to the Committee indicate that only 29% of the migrants have come with migration certificates while 52% migrated without any travel document.

While the Committee appreciate the action taken by Government to simplify procedures and liberalise criteria of eligibility for issue of migration certificate, they consider that appreciable percentage of migrants who continue to come without migration certificates is indicative of the genuine difficulties which are still being felt by the intending migrants in expeditiously obtaining migration certificates. The reasons for not being able to obtain the migration certificate may well be distance from Dacca, illiteracy, elaborate procedures or even red-tape necessitating their presence in Dacca for long periods causing unbearable expenditure and anxiety in the generally insecure conditions that exist in East Pakistan. They recommend that a Committee consisting inter alia of the representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs and Rehabilitation and of the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal may review the entire system of issue of migration certificates by the High Commission for India in

Dacca, including the existing rules of eligibility, procedures and facilities and to suggest the lines on which further liberalisation could be done. They would also like this Committee to consider how relief and rehabilitation benefits should not be denied to genuine and deserving migrants even though they may not be able to obtain the migration certificates because of disturbed conditions, distance, ignorance, etc.

17. As observed already, with effect from 15th October, 1952 migration from East Pakistan to India was allowed only on migration certificates issued by the Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca. Early in 1958, a decision was taken that those who came to India after the 31st March, 1958 should not be given any relief or rehabilitation benefits even if they arrived with migration certificates issued by the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Dacca. After the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January, 1964, the policy was relaxed and it was decided to offer relief and rehabilitation to all the new migrants, i.e., those arriving in India after 1st January, 1964 who were in genuine need of, and desired such assistance, irrespective of whether they possessed any travel documents or not.

Relaxation in grant of relief rehabilitation, benefits to new migrants.

18. With effect from the 1st November, 1964, the Government have again decided to restrict relief and rehabilitation benefits to those who come with migration certificates. Explaining the reasons for the review of the policy, Government have stated that the procedure for issue of migration certificates has been simplified and the categories of applicants eligible for migration certificates enlarged, and that over 4.27 lakhs of persons had taken advantage of this liberalised policy of the Government during the period from the 1st January, 1964 to the middle of October, 1964. It is further stated that as genuine migrants seeking migration certificates are now able to obtain such certificates without any difficulty, the revised policy in regard to grant of relief and rehabilitation benefits introduced with effect from 1-11-1964 will ensure that relief and rehabilitation benefits go only to the genuine and deserving migrants. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that discretion has been allowed under the revised policy to the State Governments to make exceptions in genuine cases of hardship. It was also revealed during evidence that the revised policy was announced on the 24th October, 1964 and made effective from the 1st November, 1964.

Revised policy effective from 1-11-1964.

The Committee note that a period of only 7 days was allowed between the announcement of the revised policy and the date of enforcement of the same. This period was obviously too short for the news of the revised policy to reach the interior of Pakistan from where the exodus of migrants takes place. This is evident from the fact that of the total migrations during the two months following the

declaration of the revised policy (November and December, 1964), as much as 35·66% were without any travel documents. In view of the fact that repeated assurances have been given in Parliament that all the migrants arriving after 1-1-1964 would be eligible to relief and rehabilitation benefits irrespective of whether they possessed migration certificates or not, the Committee feel that it was only appropriate that Government should have announced in Parliament their intention of modifying their policy before it was enforced. In the opinion of the Committee the real test of the revised policy would lie not in how it functions in periods of comparative calm as at present, but in how far it will suit conditions of the worst holocausts to which the minorities in East Pakistan are periodically exposed.

B. Reception/Interception Centres

Reception/
Interception
Centres and
their
functions.

19. Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Trioura have made arrangements for the reception of new migrants from East Pakistan by setting up Reception/Interception Centres at convenient places along their borders with East Pakistan. The precise functions of these Centres are—

- (i) Reception of new migrants near the border;
- (ii) Provision of temporary accommodation and supply of food to migrants pending their dispersal to transit camps;
- (iii) Scrutiny of records/documents and interrogation;
- (iv) Inoculation and Vaccination.

Location of
Reception/
Interception
Centres.

20. The Reception/Interception Centres have been set up at the following places:

West Bengal

Reception Centres

- (i) Banpur
- (ii) Petrapole
- (iii) Hoshnabad
- (iv) Sealdah

* At a very last stage, the Committee have come to learn that from 1st April, 1965, Government have put a ban on any migrants coming into India from East Pakistan without valid documents. In this case also, the Committee feel that this policy decision should have been first announced in Parliament as Parliament was in session then. The Committee further feel, that while the Government should take every step to prevent the infiltration of fifth columnists and saboteurs from East Pakistan, the policy of putting a ban on migration without valid documents, will work very hard with the minority community of East Pakistan, where conditions are yet far from satisfactory and secure for them, and will deny them protection and security in India which they may be compelled to seek particularly for the honour and safety of their womenfolk.

Interception Centres

- (i) Bashirhat
- (ii) Balurghat
- (iii) Malda
- (iv) Cooch-Behar
- (v) Raigunj
- (vi) Alipurduar
- (vii) Jalpaiguri
- (viii) Canning
- (ix) Berhampore

Assam

- (i) Dalu in Garo Hills
- (ii) Demagiri in Mizo Hills
- (iii) Karimgunj in Cachar
- (iv) Two Camps at Sela and Balat in Khasi Hill District

Tripura

Information could not be supplied. Government have stated that the existing Reception/Interception Centres are adequate to cope with the influx and to cover all the points of entry across the border.

21. The Committee are informed that temporary accommodation has been provided for sheltering the new migrants during their stay at Reception/Interception Centres in Assam. Similarly, in Reception/Interception Centres in West Bengal there is temporary accommodation except at Banpur and Petrapole where pucca buildings have been constructed. Information in respect of Tripura has not been furnished. It is stated that the accommodation available in the existing centres is adequate to cope with the present rate of influx which in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura averages 202, 103 and 107 persons per day respectively.

Arrange-
ments for
housing at
Reception/
Interception
Centres.

22. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their tour of Reception Centres in West Bengal in February, 1964 noticed that at the Reception Centre at Petrapole, only one row of barracks was available for the migrants while the remaining barracks were occupied by persons who came temporarily from Assam during disturbances there in 1960 and by unattached persons who were earlier removed from the Sealdah Railway Station. The structures at Petrapole and Banpur, which were constructed nine years back also needed repairs. It was stated during evidence that at Hoshnabad there are only G.I. Sheet Sheds without walls, though instructions have now been issued to raise pucca structures there.

Housing
facilities in
Centres in
West Bengal.

In view of the fact that the Central Government is meeting the entire expenditure on the operation of Reception/Interception Centres, the Committee recommend that appropriate agencies of the Central Government should

undertake a periodical survey of those Centres to ensure that adequate facilities are available. In this context they would particularly stress the need for providing suitable accommodation in those Centres and of keeping it in a satisfactory state of repair.

Lighting arrangements at the border Railway Stations.

23. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their visit of the Petrapole Railway Station on the border in West Bengal in February, 1964 noticed that there were no lighting arrangements at the Railway Station. The representative of the Ministry assured the Committee during evidence that the Ministry would take up with the Railway authorities the question of providing lighting arrangements at the Railway Stations on the border.

The Committee feel that even though the rate of migration has gone down or may further go down, there should be adequate lighting arrangements for purposes of security necessary in a border station. The Committee hope that necessary action would be taken by the Government in this regard.

Telegraph and Telephone facilities at the border Railway Stations and Reception Centres.

24. The Study Group noticed during their visit in February, 1964 that there were no telephone and telegraph facilities for official use by the officials of the Reception Centres or for conveying any message on behalf of the migrants at the Gede Railway Station on the West Bengal border. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence in December, 1964 that the Railway Stations have telegraphic facilities but have not been connected by telephone as yet. He agreed that the Reception/Interception Centres should also be connected by telephone and telegraph.

The Committee feel that a telephone and telegraph net work on or near the border railway stations or check posts would be in the interest of security. Incidentally, it would also be of help to the migrants in contacting their friends and relatives in India. The Committee therefore recommend that Government may examine the feasibility of providing telephone and telegraph facilities at the border Railway Stations and Reception/Interception Centres.

Procedure for purchase of stores.

25. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that local purchases of articles required for distribution among the migrants at the Reception Centres were made by the State Governments concerned by inviting limited tenders.

The Committee appreciate that at the initial stage when articles had to be procured on an emergency basis it might not have been possible for Government to make their purchases through the usual channels such as D.G.S. & D. or by inviting open tenders. The Committee however feel that even in emergency, the Government should try to evolve some procedure for purchases and ensure that no

misuse of powers and authority for emergency purchases takes place.

C. Relief provided at the Reception Centres

26. Migrants from East Pakistan arriving in West Bengal on or after the 1st January, 1964 and who are eligible to relief and rehabilitation benefits are offered facilities during their stay at the Reception Centres according to the following scale laid down:

Scale of Relief at Reception Centres in West Bengal.

(i) Daily Allowances

0.50 paise per head in cash or kind.

(ii) (a) Clothing

The scale of clothing for the new migrants is as follows, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 16 per head in respect of persons aged 8 years or more and Rs. 8 per head in respect of those below 8 years:

One pair of Sari to every adult women

One pair of Dhoti to every adult man

One pair of Shirt and shorts each to every boy.

One pair of pants and a frock each to every girl.

NOTE: In the case of adult men and women, a shirt or a blouse, as the case may be, may also be supplied provided that after the supply of one pair of dhoti or Sari has been made, a sufficient amount remains out of the Rs. 16 to cover the additional cost of shirt or a blouse.

It has also been decided that a shirt and a pair of shorts to boys, and pants and a frock to girls aged more than 8 years and less than 14 years in lieu of a dhoti and shirt or sari and blouse, as the case may be, may also be supplied subject to the financial ceilings laid down.

(b) Blankets

Woollen blankets may be supplied at the rate of one blanket per adult subject to a maximum of three per family.

(c) Utensils etc.

The following miscellaneous items may also be supplied to each family:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| Mug | One piece |
| Mats | Two pieces |
| Karai | One piece |
| Plate | One piece (per adult) |
| Bucket | One piece |
| Glass | One piece (per adult) |

(iii) *Cash allowance to meet the expenses on food during the journey period etc.*

Before the commencement of the journey, each migrant is given one dry meal and some cash allowance. The expenditure on the dry meal and the cash allowance is however restricted to Rs. 2.00 per adult and Rs. 1.30 per minor below 8 years per day. In addition to this journey allowance to meet expenditure on the purchase of food etc., the migrants are given 10 days cash doles in advance, at the usual rates, before their departure to Camps/Transit Centres outside West Bengal.

(iv) *Railway Warrants*

Third class Railway Warrant from the place of departure in West Bengal to the destination.

Daily Allowance.

27. The Committee note that Government of India have sanctioned to the migrants a daily allowance of 0.50 paise per head per day in cash or kind during their stay at the Reception Centres. According to the memorandum furnished by the West Bengal Government to the Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their tour of West Bengal in February, 1964, it appears that the West Bengal Government have been actually paying to the migrants gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 18.00 per adult per month and Rs. 9.00 per minor per month. Where, however, foodstuffs are distributed, the scale is as follows:

Rice or Rice and Atta 286 grams per adult per day.

Dal 80 grams per adult per day.

Salt 20 grams per adult per day.

Chira 60 grams per adult per day.

Gur 20 grams per adult per day.

Sugar (only for the sick and ailing persons) 60 grams per adult per day.

Cash 06 nP per adult per day.

(Half of the above quantity is admissible for a minor below the age of 8).

Review of Scales of Cash Relief.

28. The representative of the Ministry admitted during evidence that the prices of foodstuffs have gone up since 15th April, 1964 when the orders regarding grant of relief to new migrants in Camps in States were issued and the scales of cash relief fixed. He, however, stated that the West Bengal Government have not yet submitted any formal proposal for enhancement of the scales of cash relief.

In view of the admitted rise in the price of foodstuffs the Committee suggest that the scales of cash relief admissible to the migrants during their stay at the Reception/Interception Centres in the States and at the commencement of, and during, their journey to the transit Camps may be reviewed in consultation with the State Governments concerned at an early date so that the scale of cash relief may be related to the minimum requirement of foodstuffs.

They would further suggest that there should be an arrangement for the periodic review of the scales of relief by a departmental committee to make sure that these are sufficient to cover the prevailing prices of foodstuffs.

CHAPTER III

DISPERSAL

A. Transit Centres

29. As fresh waves of migrants started from East Pakistan in the wake of communal disturbances there in January, 1964, it was felt that it would not be possible for West Bengal alone to absorb all the new migrants crossing into that State. Accordingly, a decision has been taken by Government that only those migrants who will go to the Camps will be entitled to relief and rehabilitation benefits and those remaining in West Bengal will not be entitled to any relief and rehabilitation benefits and thus they will be a burden on the economy of West Bengal. In pursuance of this decision, a group of Transit Centres has been set up in the Mana area near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh where new migrants crossing into West Bengal are moved and accommodated temporarily until they are dispersed to sites of their permanent rehabilitation. These Transit Centres were managed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority until the 1st July, 1964 on which date control over these Transit Centres was taken over by the Central Government.

The Committee note that two of the Camps in the group, namely, Bhanpuri and Nowgaon were closed down after being operated for a few months, the former because the State Government wanted the accommodation and the latter for administrative reasons. The Committee hope that the capital expenditure incurred on these Camps to the extent of Rs. 3.21 lakhs will not be allowed to go infructuous and that these will be utilised for some/other purpose connected with the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

30. The following facilities are provided to the migrants during their stay at the Transit Centres:

- (a) *Cash doles*:—As per details indicated in Appendix III (effective from 1-11-1964).
- (b) *Clothing*:—At the rate of Rs. 16 per head in respect of persons aged 8 years or more and Rs. 8/- per head in respect of those below 8 years.

(a) *Vide* Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 6(1) 64-R&S/RL-I dated 28-10-1964.

(b) (c) & (e) *Vide* Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 6 /1/64/Mara/R & S/RL-I dated 10-11-64

- (c) *Blankets*:—Woollen blankets at the rate of one blanket per adult (including children of 8 years or more) subject to a maximum of three per family.
- (d) *Cremation and Sradh grants*:—At the rate of Rs. 30/- per dead person.
- (e) *Utensils*:—Utensils, bedding, lanterns and miscellaneous items are provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 15/- per family.
- (f) *Milk*:—Milk powder is also given to women, children and sick and infirm persons among the migrants.
- (g) *Medical and educational facilities*:—Adequate arrangements have been made in the Camps to provide medical and educational facilities to the migrants.
- (h) *Marriage grants*:—(for marriage of unmarried girls and/or remarriage of widows): Rs. 200/-.
- (i) *Grant to cover expenditure on physical, cultural activities, etc.*:—Re. 1 per family per year.
- (j) *Warm clothings*:—Children upto the age of 12 years are being supplied woollen bundies at 1/3rd price in Camps which are in extremely cold areas. Children of unattached women, however, are given warm clothing free of charge.

31. The rates of cash doles for the old migrants from East Pakistan, who were to be dispersed from West Bengal and Tripura for resettlement in Dandakaranya were laid down in 1960 on a sliding scale varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per family depending on the number of members in a family. The amount of cash dole to be paid to a family was reduced by Rs. 20 p.m. per able-bodied adult male member of the family who was provided with work and who earned wages. Cash doles.

The system of doles or old migrants, as prevailing in Dandakaranya, was made applicable to the new migrants also who came from East Pakistan on or after 1-1-1964. This system remained in force upto the 31st October, 1964. From the 1st November, 1964, revised instructions regarding payment of cash doles to new migrants have been enforced. A copy of these instructions is at Appendix III.

The Committee note that so far as the gross amount of cash doles payable to the migrant families of different sizes is concerned, the old scales fixed sometime in 1960 and the new scales are identical.

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- (d) *Vide* Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 6(7) 64-R&S dated 22-4-1964.
- (h) *Vide* Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 6 (15) 64-RL. I dated 6-9-1964.
- (i) *Vide* Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 5 (30) 64-R&S RL. II dated 30-10-1964.

The Committee have already recommended in para 28 that a departmental committee may review periodically the scales of cash relief admissible to the migrants so as to ensure that they are commensurate with the prevailing prices of foodstuffs. The departmental committee may also review the scales of cash doles payable to the migrant families accommodated in the Transit/Relief Camps.

Payment of cash doles in instalments.

32. In April, 1964, instructions were issued by Government for the payment of cash doles to the new migrants in lump-sum at the beginning of every month. It was subsequently decided to pay the doles in three equal instalments during the month at an interval of 10 days. It has been stated that this system has been introduced with a view to ensure that some money is available to migrants from time to time during the month and that the entire doles for the month are not frittered away at the beginning of the month. The Committee understand that it has not yet been possible to implement these instructions fully particularly in the Mana Group of Camps for administrative reasons.

The Committee recommend that payments of cash doles should be made to the migrants in instalments regularly and no administrative difficulties should be allowed to stand in the way of disbursement of the doles in instalments and in time.

Late supply of relief articles to migrants.

33. It has come to the notice of the Committee that although the migrants are entitled to articles of clothings, blankets, utensils etc., at the prescribed scale as soon as they reported to the Relief Centres on their first arrival from East Pakistan, some of them have not been provided with the essential perquisites of living even after their dispersal to the Relief Camps from Mana Group of Transit Centres. Thus, upto the time of visit of the Study Group of the Estimates Committee to the Chanda Relief Camp in October, 1964, dhotis and saris had been supplied to only 400 persons out of 1379 migrant families comprising 5,701 persons accommodated in the Camp. It was stated that additional material was being procured and would be supplied to inmates very shortly. As regards blankets, the Study Group were informed that efforts were still being made to procure them. Similar conditions prevailed in the Bhadravati Relief Camp which was also visited by the Study Group. Complaints regarding non-supply of blankets were made to the Study Group at the section of the Transit Centre at Mana where Permanent Liability families are accommodated also. The Camp authorities explained that the blankets had not arrived in Mana till then.

Position regarding supply of articles to new migrants.

34. From the information furnished to them subsequently, the Committee note that almost all the migrant families have been supplied with the prescribed quota of clothing, utensils, beddings, lanterns and blankets and that all migrants in Chandrapur (Chanda), Bhadravati and in the

Mana Group of Camps have been supplied with blankets/quilts while the other articles were supplied by the West Bengal Government before dispersal of the migrants from there.

While the Committee appreciate the difficulties in the supply of article to the migrants at the initial stages when the procurement and movement of stores could not have kept pace with the rate of influx, they do not see any justification for long delays in the supply of articles to migrants during recent months when the position has more or less stabilised. They recommend that adequate arrangements should be made to ensure the supply of articles according to the prescribed scales within 10 days of the arrival of the migrants in the Transit Camp.

35. A complaint has been received by the Committee about the quality of blankets supplied to the migrants. It is stated that blankets, etc., have been purchased from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Gandhi Ashram or through Co-operative Societies. Where this was not possible blankets and other articles have been purchased by the State Governments by calling open tenders at the lowest price. It has been stated that the price of blankets purchased from markets in West Bengal ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 17 per blanket.

Quality of blanket supplied.

The Committee recommend that the quality of blankets purchased may be examined by Government to see whether those were according to the samples previously approved and if any irregularities are noticed, suitable action may be taken to remedy them. They would also recommend that the Government may consider the desirability of setting up a Central Purchase Committee which may ensure that, as far as possible, normal procedures for purchase of articles by Government are followed and that the articles delivered are according to specifications and samples previously.

B. Mana Group of Transit Centres

36. The Mana Group of Camps was set up in February, 1964, originally under the charge of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. Dandakaranya Development Authority managed these Camps until the end of June, 1964, partly by diverting the Project staff and partly by creating additional posts. The administrative control of these Camps was taken over by the Ministry of Rehabilitation with effect from the 1st July, 1964.

Capacity and population.

The Committee are informed that while the capacity of the Mana and Kurud Transit Camps is 7,500 families and 2,500 families respectively, the number of families actually accommodated in those Camps as on 2nd January, 1965 was 10,290 and 3,875 families respectively.*

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that the number of families actually accommodated in Mana and Kurud Camps as on 29-3-1965 was 7,225 and 2,529 respectively.

Monthly arrivals and dispersals.

37. The arrivals in, and dispersals from, the Transit Camps during the period from July, 1964 to March 1965, have been as follows:

| Month | Families arrived | Families dispersed |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1964 | | |
| July | 3402 | 714 |
| August | 3798 | 898 |
| September | 819 | 868 |
| October | 1948 | 1671 |
| November | 1224 | 1350 |
| December | 1265 | 1849 |
| 1965 | | |
| January | 779 | 1,616 |
| February | 792 | 649 |
| March (upto 27-3-1965) | 379 | 726 |

Housing

38. The migrants are housed in huts with CGI sheet roof and Dharma Walls. There are 1073 (8'x98') huts in Mana Camp with a capacity for 7,500 families and 357 huts in Kurud Camp with a capacity for 2,500 families. Each hut is divided into 7 rooms (18' x 14' each). The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that on account of a large influx of migrants and their slow dispersal during the monsoon season, there was some overcrowding in the Camps and consequently more than one family had to be accommodated in one-room tenements. He, however, hoped that the position would gradually improve and it would be possible to provide one room for each family.

The Committee recommend that the dispersals from Mana Group of Transit Camps should be accelerated so that there is no need to accommodate more than one family in one room resulting in overcrowding.

Expenditure.

39. By the end of September, 1964, a sum of Rs. 2.61 crores had been spent on the operation of Mana Group of Transit Centres. A statement showing expenditure incurred during 1963-64, expenditure incurred during April-September, 1964 and the estimated expenditure during October, 1964 to March, 1965 is at Appendix IV.

The Committee find that provision has been made for expenditure during the second half of the financial year 1964-65 at a much higher scale than that actually incurred during the first half of that year. The contemplated increase in expenditure on Establishment along works out to be 78 per cent over the actuals under that head during the first half of the year.

It is stated that consequent on the management of Mana Group of Camps being taken over by the Ministry with effect from the 1st July, 1965, the Project staff of the Dandakaranya Development Authority which was hitherto look-

ing after the Camps was released for Dandakaranya Project work and separate organisation was built up for the management of Mana Group of Camps. The reasons for the expenditure at a higher scale during the second half of the year 1964-65 are stated to be as follows:—

- (i) Additional posts sanctioned for the General Office of the Camps and the Medical and the Public Health Unit.
- (ii) Creation of a separate Works Division for maintenance and construction work etc.
- (iii) Creation of a separate Transport Wing under the charge of an Assistant Engineer.
- (iv) Creation of a separate Educational Unit with middle schools and primary schools.
- (v) Creation of a separate Security Unit.
- (vi) Filling up certain posts which were vacant earlier.

40. The staff sanctioned for the Mana Group of Transit Staff Centres and that actually in position on 1-10-1964* is indicated in Appendix V.

The Committee note that there is a considerable shortage of staff in the following categories as compared to the sanctioned strength:

| Post | Sanctioned | Actually working |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Sewak | 120 | 79 |
| Junior Elec. & Mech. Staff | 32 | 4 |
| Doctors | 25 | 12 |
| Asstt. Health Inspectors | 28 | 11 |
| Nurses | 18 | 9 |
| Pharmacists | 45 | 34 |
| Nursing Orderlies | 82 | 56 |
| Midwives | 18 | 7 |

*At the time of factual verification the Ministry have stated that staff requirements of Mana Group of Camps have since been reviewed and a revised sanction issued in December, 1964 "reducing the number of staff in certain categories and at the same time providing for additional staff wherever considered necessary". The latest position regarding the posts sanctioned and filled in have been indicated as follows:

| Post | Sanctioned | Actually working |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Sewak | 60 | 60 |
| Junior Elec. & Mech. staff | 17 | 17 |
| Doctors | 17 | 11 |
| Asstt. Health Inspectors | 10 | 8 |
| Nurses | 22 | 10 |
| Pharmacists | 24 | 24 |
| Nursing Orderlies | 12 | 12 |
| Midwives | 10 | 10 |

NOTE :—Steps to fill the vacancies of doctors have been taken; six doctors to whom offers of appointment have been issued are expected to join shortly

The representative of the Ministry has stated that the difficulties in recruitment for posts in Mana Group of Transit Centres have arisen on account of the temporary nature of those Camps and the general shortage of technically trained people particularly doctors and other hospital staff. He has further stated that the position is improving and in a month or two it would be possible to fill up all the sanctioned posts.

The Committee are informed that Government have evolved a pattern of staff essential for the proper maintenance of a Camp accommodating 1000 families. A copy of the pattern is at Appendix VI.

The Committee find that certain categories of staff have been provided at the Mana Group of Camps at a much higher scale than would be permissible under the pattern laid down. The Committee recommend that while creating additional posts, due consideration should be given to the pattern and to the need for economy consistent with efficiency in the management of the Camps. They also recommend that as soon as conditions in the Mana Camps are stabilised, steps should be taken to rationalise the staff structure keeping in view the fact that Mana Group of Camps are a transitory arrangement for housing the migrants until they can be dispersed to sites of their permanent rehabilitation.

41. The position regarding supply of drinking water at Mana and Kurud is as follows:

There are 75 and 32 tubewells at Mana and Kurud respectively. Of these, 50 per cent are being powered with electric pumps. The output of a tubewell is 400—500 gallons per hour but during the summer in some cases this comes down to 300—400 gallons per hour. There are also two tubewells near Dharampura at some distance from Mana, which are expected to yield 5000 gallons each per hour. A pipe-line has been laid for distribution of water from these tubewells and two static tanks each of 4000 gallons capacity have been installed. Now a 6" pipe-line is being laid. The existing diesel pumps at these points are proposed to be replaced by electric pumps. Besides the tube-wells mentioned above, there are 7 open wells and 4 small dug-out tanks. Kurud has a big irrigation tank and a Jewel filter pump is being obtained to augment the water supply there. The tubewells are meant to supply drinking water only. The existing ratio between the tubewells and families in the Mana Camp is 1:140 while in Kurud Camp it is 1:120. It is stated that when the population comes down to the authorised strength of 7,500 and 2,500 families at Mana and Kurud respectively, there will be 1 tubewell

for every 100 families in Mana and for every 78 families in Kurud.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee on their visit to the Mana Camp in October, 1964 found that water was being supplied to the inmates during a limited number of hours in a day*.

The Committee hope that the hours of supply of water will be increased after the new pipe-line is laid and until then the present arrangements regarding the hours of water supply will be phased in consultation with representatives of the migrants. The Committee also hope that in the ensuing summer season adequate supply of water to the migrants will be ensured.

42. It is stated that adequate arrangements for hygiene and sanitation exist in the Mana Group of Camps. The trench latrines provided for use of new migrants have been found to be of not much use during monsoon due to heavy seepage of sub-soil water. The level of sub-soil water is rather high during monsoon due to presence of rock between a depth of 4' to 6' in Mana and Kurud. Drainage in the Camps could not be undertaken along with the construction of residential accommodation and later on, this got further delayed because of heavy monsoon. This work is being planned and will be executed shortly**.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee at the time of their visit to the Mana Camp in October, 1964 however noticed unhygienic conditions obtaining in the Camp. Compost pits existed near the residential quarters of the displaced persons and garbage and refuse had accumulated in the space between the barracks which had not been removed for several days. There were only a few drains in the whole Camp which too were unpaved and on account of scant care taken to keep them clean were blocked by accumulated filth.

The Committee have been informed that, on the 1st October, 1964, one Health Inspector, eleven Assistant Health Inspector and 224 Sweepers were employed to look after the sanitation work in the Mana Group of Camps.

The Committee recommend that the arrangements for conservancy and sanitation in the Camp should be improved so as to prevent outbreak of epidemic and they feel that

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated as follows :
Water from the tubewells fitted with electric pumps is supplied during the following hours :

4 A.M.—12 Noon

3 P.M.—8 P.M.

During the hours when such tubewells are not working, the migrants can get water from the hand pumps, fitted to tubewells which work all the 24 hours."

**At the time of factua' verification, the Ministry have stated that a sum of Rs. 3,68,346 has been sanctioned for drainage arrangements in the Mana Group of Camps.

an adequate paved drainage system and provision of dust bins at suitable places near the residential quarters would be a distinct help in this regard. In view of the fact that migrants are not accustomed to the mode of living in congested area, the Committee would further suggest that the inmates of the Camps should be educated in normal hygiene and sanitation through various publicity media and, if necessary, by an incentive scheme.

Medical facilities.

43. During the visit of the Mana Group of Transit Camps in October, 1964 the Study Group of the Estimates Committee noticed that the following medical facilities were provided to the migrants accommodated in the Camps:

Mana

At Mana, there was a 100 bed general hospital which was set up on the 17th May, 1964, a 30 bed infectious diseases hospital and in all 5 dispensaries.

Kurud

There was a 30 bed hospital at Kurud Camp, 10 beds were reserved for infectious diseases. In addition, there were three dispensaries.

Staff and expenditure on Medical, Public Health arrangements.

44. A statement showing the number of posts sanctioned for the Mana Group of Transit Centres and the staff actually in position as on 1-10-1964 under the head "Medical, Public Health and Malaria" is at Appendix V. The actual expenditure under the head 'Medical and Public Health' during the period April—September, 1964 was stated to be Rs. 1.76 lakhs while the expenditure for the period October, 1964 to March, 1965 is estimated at Rs. 2.70 lakhs. According to the figures supplied to the Committee, the average expenditure per patient on medicine in the hospitals and dispensaries in Mana Group of Transit Centres was as follows:

Indoor patients—0.50 paise

Outdoor patients—0.25 paise.

Arrangements for hospital diet.

45. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee were informed that apart from supply of a limited quantity of milk, there were no arrangements for the supply of any kind of other diet to the indoor patients in the hospitals*.

The Committee regret that no adequate arrangements have been made for the supply of hospital diet to indoor patients. In view of the fact that patients admitted in Camp hospitals generally suffer from diseases associated with malnutrition, the Committee recommend that proper arrangements should be made in the hospitals for providing adequate diet to the patients.

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that arrangements have been made with effect from 1-2-1965 to give two full meals to patients at Rs. 1.25 per head per day.

46. The Study Group were also informed that patients suffering from infectious diseases such as T.B., Small-pox, Diphtheria, Cholera etc. were put together in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Segregation of patients suffering from different infectious diseases.

Now that the position in the Camps has more or less stabilised, the Committee suggest that arrangements should be made in the Infectious Diseases Hospital to segregate patients suffering from different kinds of infectious diseases.

47. The Committee note that at present adequate arrangements do not exist for family planning in the dispensaries and hospitals in the Mana Group of Camps

Need for education in and facilities for Family Planning.

The Committee recommend that Government should launch a publicity campaign about family planning among the migrants in Camps and provide clinical facilities for family planning in the hospitals and dispensaries attached to the Camps. They would also suggest that State Governments may be approached for making similar arrangements in the Camps managed by them.

48. A statement showing the rates of birth and death in the Mana Group of Transit Centres as compared to the position in the Raipur Municipal area furnished to the Committee is at Appendix VII. Government have given the following reasons for the incidence of disease and death in the Camp:

Incidence of disease and death in the Mana Camps.

- (a) lack of knowledge of personal hygiene among the migrants which makes them easily susceptible to disease.
- (b) migrants take recourse to indigenous methods of treatment and are exploited by quacks. This has made it very difficult for the Camp authorities to take proper preventive measures or to ensure that an inmate gets adequate medical care and attention as soon as he falls ill. A concerted effort on the part of Camp administration has resulted in elimination of a good number of quacks from the Camp.
- (c) the Camp houses a floating population and almost all the families, particularly the children, arrive in a poor state of health. The diseases prevalent in the Camp are dysentery and bronchitis which are associated with malnutrition. A large number of children suffer from malnutrition resulting in "Marasmus". During months of April, May and June, there have been cases of heat exhaustion.

49. The Committee are informed that powdered milk and vitamin tablets, received as gifts from the United States and Indian Red Cross respectively, are being distributed to children and old and infirm persons in the Mana Group of Camps.

Need for preventive measures.

As most of the migrant families arrived in the Camps in a poor state of health and are easily susceptible to diseases, the Committee recommend that emphasis should be laid on prevention of diseases in the Camps and that Government should take measures in this regard in all the Transit/Relief Camps with the assistance of the Union Ministry of Health, State Governments concerned, World Health Organisation and other International agencies.

Opportunities for gainful employment.

50. According to the information supplied to the Committee the employment position in the Mana Group of Transit Centres is as follows:

- (a) 163 new migrants have been employed in the offices of Mana Group of Camps and also as Field Staff.
- (b) 80 new migrants have been employed in the Special Armed Police and District Executive Force of Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) *125 displaced persons are employed in the Industrial Centres, Mana in Carpentry and Blacksmithy.
- (d) A number of migrants have worked with contractors mostly as labourers during construction of huts and other buildings.
- (e) A large number of migrants have worked in the paddy fields up to a distance of 10 miles from the Camp.

Thus, a total of 368 persons have been provided regular employment at the Mana Group of Transit Centres.

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that "transit Camps are literally transit Camps and we do not attempt to provide work there, because we expect them to go to the State Camps when work will be provided."

Industrial Centre, Mana.

51. An Industrial Centre has been functioning at Mana for some time with facilities for work and training in Carpentry, Sheet Metal working and Blacksmithy. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their visit to the Camp in October, 1964 were informed that there was a proposal to add a weaving section primarily for the women migrants and for the purpose, two semi-automatic looms had been procured and were awaiting installation†.

*The number of workers and Job Trainees in the Industrial Centre, Mana was 195 in October, 1964.

†At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that a Weaving Section for the benefit of women migrants has since been started.

52. The strength of the workmen and Job Trainees in the different sections of the Centre during the month of October, 1964 was as follows:

Opportunities for Employment and Training.

| | Daily rated | Piece rated | Job Trainees |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Carpentry Section | 12 | 60 | 55 |
| Sheet Metal Section | 9 | — | 44 |
| Blacksmithy Section | 7 | — | 8 |
| | 28 | 60 | 107 |

The wage rate for different categories of daily rated workers and job trainees and their average monthly wages are indicated below:

| | Daily Wage rate | Average wages during Oct. 64 | Average monthly wages during the last 3 months |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chargeman | 6.00 | 111.00 | 135.00 |
| Operator | 4.00 to 6.00 | 87.75 | 92.00 |
| Helpers | 2.50 to 4.00 | 56.62 | 60.00 |
| Job Trainees | 1.75 to 2.50 | 25.17 | 25.00 |

The average monthly wage in the case of piece rated workers of the Carpentry Section was Rs. 31.27 for the month of October, 1964 and Rs. 33.32 during the last 3 months.

53. The Committee learn that apart from the Industrial Centre which provides opportunities for employment and job training to the inmates of the Mana Camp, Government have sanctioned the following 3 schemes for industrial training at Mana.

Other Training Schemes at Mana.

trial and vocational training at the Mana Camp for the new migrants:

| Scheme | Capacity | Financial Implications (in lakhs of Rs.) | Progress |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Training facilities in Tailoring for unattached women at Mana. | 100 | 0·146 | Started on 1-12-64 |
| 2. Industrial Training Institute at Mana. | 344 | 17·40 | Was to be started in Feb., 65. @ |
| 3. Training facilities in knitting woollen wear for women at Mana. | 32 | 0·173 | To be started shortly. |

The Committee are of the view that though it may not be worthwhile to incur sizeable expenditure on the creation of employment opportunities of a permanent nature at the Transit Centres in view of their temporary existence, yet, in view of the fact that migrants are being kept in these camps for pretty long time, it is desirable to train the inmates of the Transit Centres in short term industrial and vocational courses so that better opportunities may be available to them for absorption in industries in the country. In this connection, the Committee appreciate the drawing up of schemes at Mana with a training capacity of 476 persons including 132 women, besides the job training facilities provided to over 100 persons* by the existing Industrial Centre. They, however, feel that there is scope for further expansion of training facilities in the Transit Camps at Mana which accommodate over 14,000 new migrant families. The Committee would also like to suggest that arrangements may be made for providing proper training to the migrants in the steel plant in Bhilai and other industrial units as in Raigarh, Korba, Bilaspur etc.

54. The number of schools in the Mana Group of Camps and the number of students in the Schools are as follows:

| Category of School | Number of Schools | Number of Students |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Primary Mana | 5 | 1594 |
| Khurd | 2 | 1772 |
| | 7 | 3366 |

@ At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that the Institute started functioning from February, 1965.

* In October, 1964 the number of job trainees was 107.

| Category of School | | Number of Schools | Number of Students |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Middle | Mana | 1 | 148 |
| | Khurd | 1 | 144 |
| | | 2 | 292 |
| High | Mana | 1 | 20 |
| | | 1 | 14 |
| | | 2 | 34 |

The schools are organised on the pattern of Madhya Pradesh Government Schools. There are 47 teachers for all the Schools. Medium of education is Bengali. Hindi was proposed to be introduced as a subject with effect from the 1st of November, 1964

The Committee find that there is considerable overcrowding in the Primary Schools particularly at Khurd Camp. They suggest that the question of splitting up the existing schools in the Camps into smaller units may be considered.

The Committee also note that there is considerable shortage of teachers in all the schools in the Camps. Only 47 teachers are in position for a total of 3692 students in the schools and that the teacher student ratio is 1:79. The Committee recommend that suitable measures should be taken to attract adequate number of teachers preferably from among the migrants, with a view to bring the teacher student ratio, as far as possible, to Madhya Pradesh standards.

They also recommend that, in case trained teachers are not available, arrangements should be made to get them trained by the Directorate of Education, Madhya Pradesh/ West Bengal.

The Study Group of the Estimates Committee during their visit of the Mana Camp in October, 1964 found that very few students in the schools were supplied with text books. The representative of the Ministry also admitted during evidence that about 1/3rd of the students in the schools were without text books.

The Committee recommend that urgent steps should be taken by Government to procure text books and other stationery articles for distribution among the children in

the schools. Government should ensure that in future students are supplied text books and stationery immediately after they are admitted into schools.

C. Dispersal

55. The Committee are informed that as a result of the requests made to the different States, offers have been received from 12 States including Andamans and NEFA (but excluding Tripura) for the resettlement of 75,600 new migrant families. As against the offers received, the number of families actually in position in the Relief Camps in the States as on 2-1-1965 is stated to have been as follows:

| State Territory | Families offered to be re-settled | Families in position in Relief Camps (2-1-1965) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 2,000 | 510 |
| Andamans | 600 | .. |
| Assam | 15,000 | 28,750 |
| Bihar | 5,000 | 2,076 |
| Gujarat | 5,000 | .. |
| Madras | 1,000 | 223 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25,000 | 4,056 |
| Maharashtra | 10,000 | 3,595 |
| Mysore | 1,000 | .. |
| NEFA | 1,000 | .. |
| Orissa | 5,000 | 2,257 |
| Tripura | .. | 930 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5,000 | 2,561 |
| | 75,600 | 44,958 |

56. The Committee are informed that on the 2nd January, 1965 as many as 21,755 families comprising 93,950 persons were lodged in the Mana Group of Transit Centres, Work Centres and Work Site Camps awaiting dispersal to the sites of their permanent resettlement.

The Committee note that the progress of dispersals from the Mana Group of Transit Centres has been very slow. The slow rate of dispersal is stated to be due mainly to the fact that the State Governments are not

accepting all the migrant families that they have offered to rehabilitate. The rehabilitation plans of some of the State Governments particularly Madhya Pradesh, which have offered to rehabilitate largest number of families, are linked to the major development projects and schemes for industrialisation which are still in a nascent stage.

The Committee feel that the migrants should not be allowed to remain on doles and in a state of uncertainty as to their permanent rehabilitation for long because of its baneful effect on their morale and spirits. Further, they should not be allowed to feel that they are a drag on the society but should be rehabilitated as soon as possible so that they can stand on their feet and make useful contribution to the wealth of the nation.

In view of the fact that the resettlement of migrants is being tackled as a national problem, the Committee recommend that an assessment should be made urgently of the number of families that each State is prepared to accept and a programme for their speedy dispersal chalked out so that full advantage is taken of the offers made by the States.

The Committee also recommend that each State Government may be approached to take the optimum number of families in its Relief Camps for being rehabilitated in schemes and projects sanctioned for this purpose.

The Committee further suggest that, as far as possible, migrants should be settled in compact areas and in congenial social environments and small pockets of resettlement areas in far-off States may be avoided.

The Committee hope that Government will keep under constant review the scope for rehabilitation of new migrants in the States and endeavour to expand the opportunities for their rehabilitation, particularly in the northern region.

D. Relief Camps

57. To tackle the problems arising in the wake of the fresh wave of migrations as a result of communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January, 1964, a conference of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal was convened by the Union Government at New Delhi on the 8th February, 1964. Appeals were also made to the Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Gujarat to settle as many migrants in their respective States as possible. As a result of the requests made, offers have been received from various States for resettlement of migrants. In pursuance of these offers, migrant families accommodated in the Transit Camps at Mana etc. are being dispersed

to the various States. The State Governments have set up Relief Camps to lodge the migrant families until opportunities are created for their permanent rehabilitation. A list of Relief Camps in the various States showing the population of the Camps as on 2-1-1965 is at Appendix I.

Facilities provided in the Relief Camps.

58. Migrants lodged in the Relief Camps in the States are offered the same facilities as are available in the Transit Centres.

Management and finances of the Relief Camps.

59. The Relief Camps in the States are managed by the State Governments concerned. The expenditure (Capital as well as Recurring) on the operation of the Camps including relief provided to the migrants in the Camps is borne by the Central Government. Charges for the establishment at the headquarters are however equally shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government.

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that following measures have been taken by the Government in connection with the organisation of the Camps including Relief Camps in the States:

- (1) General instructions have been issued for the guidance of the States in regard to setting up of Camps, facilities to be provided, measures for maintaining discipline in the Camp etc.
- (2) Senior Officers of the Ministry including the Director General of Relief regularly tour the Camps.
- (3) Audit teams are being constituted to go round the Camps and audit their accounts.
- (4) An officer of the Ministry of Health has been appointed to advise on the provision of medical facilities and measures for sanitation and public health in the Camps.

The Committee feel that even after the migrant families are dispersed to Relief Camps in the States, their relief, rehabilitation and welfare continues to be the responsibility of the Central Government. They therefore suggest that the Central Government should keep a close watch on the operation of the Relief Camps in the States and see that the general instructions issued in regard to the facilities to be provided in the Camps are strictly followed, that the Camps are efficiently managed and that the money provided by the Central Government to the States for relief and rehabilitation of migrants is directed to approved ends.

60. The Committee are informed that following measures have been taken by the Government to find immediate employment for migrant families accommodated in the Camps set up by the States:

Employment opportunities in the Relief Camps.

- (i) An Employment Liaison Officer has been posted at Mana. Suitable persons selected out of the Camp inmates are placed in various trades.
- (ii) Suitable candidates have been sent for training to various industrial training institutions. After completion of their training, the trainees will be absorbed in the respective trades through the local employment exchanges.
- (iii) The migrants are generally employed on earth work, bridges on railway alignment, water supply, handling of stores, construction of office accommodation etc. The highest wage earned by a labourer has been Rs. 4.75 per day, while the minimum wage is about Rs. 1.50 per day.
- (iv) Apart from employment provided for migrants by the State Governments and their agencies, employment of seasonal nature is freely given to migrants in agriculture, road work, brick-kilns, construction etc. where private agencies employ labour.

The employment position in respect of the migrants accommodated in the Relief Camps in the various States as on 31-12-1964 was as follow*:

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | . | . | . | . | . | 378 |
| Madhya Pradesh | . | . | . | . | . | 1,945 |
| Bihar | . | . | . | . | . | 48 |
| Assam | . | . | . | . | . | Not available |
| Maharashtra | . | . | . | . | . | 443 |
| Madras | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | . | . | . | . | . | 1,074 |
| Orissa | . | . | . | . | . | 1,064 |
| Tripura | . | . | . | . | . | Not available |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 4,958 |

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the work provided to the migrants in the Relief Camps, though of unskilled nature, is on regular basis. Government also intend to establish industrial centres in the

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have indicated that according to the latest position, a total of 7085 migrants accommodated in the relief camps in States have been provided employment.

Camps with a view to create more opportunities for immediate employment. To start with, weaving units are being opened in certain Camps including those in Assam.

The Committee note that on 31st December, 1964 the position was that out of a total of 15,278 families consisting of 64,559 persons accommodated in the Relief Camps in the States (excluding Assam and Tripura) employment had been found for 4958 persons.

While the Committee appreciate the efforts being made to secure gainful employment to the migrants, they suggest that Government should also try to secure suitable employment to them in the existing irrigation, industrial and other developmental projects in the various States which are being financed by Government, particularly in the various Public Sector Undertakings.

E. Camps in general

Medical facilities in Camps.

61. It is stated that 'adequate arrangements have been made in the Camps to provide medical facilities to the migrants.'

The representative of the Ministry has stated that medical staff in the Camps varies from State to State. An attempt had, however, been made to standardise the staff in the centrally operated Camps. A model staff requirement drawn up for a Camp of 1000 families (See Appendix VI) provides for the medical staff at the following scale:

| | | |
|-------------------|----|----|
| Medical Officers | .. | 2 |
| Pharmacists | .. | 2 |
| Midwife | .. | 1 |
| Nursing Orderlies | .. | 2 |
| Ayah | .. | 1 |
| Sweepers | .. | 10 |

The representative of the Ministry has further stated that Government is finding it difficult to get qualified Bengali-knowing staff and that every effort is being made to recruit them. West Bengal Government is not in a position to help much in this regard because there is a considerable shortage of doctors in that State itself.

The Committee note that attempts have been made to recruit the staff mainly from West Bengal. They feel that efforts should be made to recruit or take on loan/deputation medical staff from other States as well. Suitable incentives should also be offered, if necessary. The Committee appreciate that there may be some difficulty in the initial stages on account of doctors not being conver-

*Figure as on 2nd January, 1965.

sant with the language spoken by the migrants. But they feel that this difficulty can be overcome by attaching to such doctors interpreters drawn from the educated inmates of the Camp who can explain to them the ailments of the patients.

The Committee suggest that this arrangement may be introduced even in respect of the non-Bengali knowing doctors already working in the Camps.

62. The Committee are informed that there had been a marked incidence of disease and deaths, particularly of children, in the Relief/Transit Camps in Madhya Pradesh during the summer season 1964. It has been stated that in the Mana Group of Camps there were 888 cases of death during the period April to June, 1964 and out of this infant mortality was to the extent of 629. In a statement made in Lok Sabha on the 23rd September, 1964 in response to a Calling Attention Notice, it was stated by Government that 114 children died in the Relief Camps in Madhya Pradesh, which are managed by the State Government, during the months of May-August, 1964 and that the rate of death was abnormally high. According to the statement—

Abnormal
rate of death
in the Relief
Transit
Camps in
Madhya
Pradesh.

“When the Collector of the district learnt that mortality among children in the Camps had been higher than normal in the month of May he apprised the Madhya Pradesh Director of Health Services in the situation and the Director of Health Services deputed a Specialist in children diseases to visit the Camps. The Specialist visited the Camp early in June. . . . As a result of the immediate steps taken by the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, the death rate which had been high in May and June was brought back to normal for the population in subsequent months. Among the steps taken were a strict insistence on sanitation, intensive propaganda to encourage people to bring their children to the Camp hospital, more rigorous action against the breeding of flies and special attention paid to sickly and weak children. These measures appear to have been effective.”

It was further stated that a sum of Rs. 2,52,720 had been sanctioned to the State Government for the provision of medical facilities including a base Hospital and Camp Dispensaries and that adequate arrangements for medical attention have been made.

The Committee are distressed to note the abnormally high infant mortality in the Relief/Transit Camps and particularly the Mana Groups of Camps due to lack of proper sanitation arrangement in the initial stages. They recommend that besides providing money to the State Govern-

ments for the provision of medical facilities, the Central Government should keep a regular watch with a view to ensure that the facilities provided by the State Governments in the Camps set up by them are adequate. In this connection, the Committee welcome the appointment of an officer from the Ministry of Health to coordinate medical facilities available in the Camps and they hope that the position regarding medical facilities in Camps, particularly in the States which are managed by the State Governments themselves, will further improve.

Fair price shops,

63. Fair Price Shops have been opened in Camps to enable the migrants to purchase their requirements of food-stuffs and other essential items at reasonable rates.

During the visit of the Study Group of the Estimates Committee to the Chanda Group of Relief Camps, the inmates complained that rice was not available to them at the fair price shops at controlled rates. While the controlled price of rice was 0.49 paise per Kilogram, the price at which it was being sold to the migrants was 0.70 paise per kilogram. The Camp authorities explained that the higher price was being charged by the fair price shops on account of non-availability of stock from the Government stores. The local authorities expected the stocks to arrive soon whereupon they assured, the price of rice would be reduced.

In view of the fact that the scales of subsistence allowance have been laid down on austerity standards and on the basis of controlled price of foodgrains, the Committee feel that it is imperative for the Government to ensure that the supplies of food-stuffs at fair price shops at controlled rates are available without interruption. In case of failure of supply at the fair price shops at controlled rates, it is but equitable that the migrants should be compensated for the higher price paid by them by either subsidising their purchases or enhancing their cash doles.

The Committee would also like to stress that adequate number of fair price shops should be located not far from the Camps.

New schemes for technical and vocational training of migrants.

64. The Committee have been informed that Government have already sanctioned technical and vocational training schemes for 738 new migrants at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.30 lakhs and that schemes for the training of 808 more migrants at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.70 lakhs are under consideration. A statement showing the details of the schemes and their progress is at Appendix VIII.

Apart from these schemes, a scheme for the training of 500 new migrants as Motor Mechanics is also proposed to be sanctioned. The training centre is proposed to be set up at Matia (Assam) at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.82 lakhs.

65. The following States have also offered seats for the training of new migrants in the existing industrial Training Institutes in their respective States:

| State | No. of Seats | Intake of migrants in the existing schemes for technical and vocational training. |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Madhya Pradesh | .. 400 | |
| (ii) Bihar | .. 200 | |
| (iii) Assam | .. 200 | |
| (iv) Orissa | .. 142 | |
| (v) Andhra Pradesh | .. 40 | |
| (vi) Maharashtra | .. 115 | |
| TOTAL | | |
| | | 1,097 |

The State Governments have been requested to admit the new migrants in remunerative trades in their Industrial Training Institutes.

66. About 800 migrants are proposed to be given training during 1964-65 and about 2,000 in 1965-66.

67. The Government of Orissa is stated to have proposed training of the new migrants in various trades under small scale industries. Some of these trades are:

- (1) Carpentry.
- (2) Machine Operators.
- (3) Electrician.
- (4) Painters.
- (5) Blacksmith.
- (6) Welder.
- (7) Moulder.
- (8) Mechanist.
- (9) Tinsmith.
- (10) Rivetters, etc.

The training period in respect of these trades varies between 3 to 6 months. The stipend proposed to be paid to the trainees is at Rs. 45 - p.m. per trainee. In addition wastage at the rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per trainee has been suggested. Travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 50/- has also been proposed in most of the cases.

It is stated that the proposal of the State Government has been examined by the Government in consultation with the Director General, Employment and Training and the State Government have been requested to revise the schemes keeping in view the following points:

- (1) So far as the engineering trades are concerned the period of training may be extended slightly.

- (2) The training period and syllabus in respect of such trades where there is no scope for employment within the industrial units to be set up by the State Government for migrants should conform to the Director General, Employment and Training standard so that there may be no difficulty in the trainees getting employment elsewhere.
- (3) For operative trades such as Brick Moulding and Machine Drivers etc. the period of training need not be as long as that provided by Director General, Employment and Training and may be curtailed.

The Committee appreciate the action taken by the Government to create opportunities for technical and vocational training of new migrants and hope that these would be given practical shape without undue delay. They also hope that Government will constantly endeavour to expand these opportunities thereby assisting the migrants to stand on their own feet and at the same time relieving the Government of the burden of maintaining them for long.

Assistance to
new migrants
in securing
employment.

68. The various concessions granted by the Central Government to provide employment to the new migrants are as follows:

(1) *Reservation of vacancies in Defence Establishment*

50 per cent of the vacancies in the defence establishments in the Eastern Region and 25 per cent of the vacancies in other areas have been reserved for the new migrants. These special reservations relate only to Class III and Class IV posts and will be for a period of one year in the first instance.

(2) *Vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings*

In response to the request of the Ministry of rehabilitation, the Ministries concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings have requested the Undertakings under their control to reserve vacancies for the new migrants in the same manner as the defence establishments.

(3) *Age concession for competitive examinations*

Age concession for competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C. upto three years in excess of the normal upper age limit has been given to the new migrants.

(4) *Age relaxation for entry into Government Service.*

The maximum age for entry into Government service has been relaxed upto 45 years for new migrants.

(5) *Fee concession*

Fee concessions have been granted to new migrants for submission of applications for posts advertised by U.P.S.C. or for admission to examinations conducted by them.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 4/5/64-Estt. (D) dated 11-8-1964 granting the concessions at Serial Nos. 3 to 5 is reproduced at Appendix IX].

(6) *Setting up of special employment exchanges*

(i) A special cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training has been set up for sponsoring candidates to the vacancies arising in the offices/undertakings of the Central Government.

(ii) Permanent displaced Class III and Class IV Government servants from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after 1-1-1964 are granted the facility of absorption in employment under the Government of India through the Special Cell in the Directorate General of Employment and Training.

(iii) A special employment exchange has been set up at Mana near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh for the registration of new migrants. It has also been decided to post Employment Liaison Officers in each of the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura for placement of new migrants in employment. The offices of these officers will be located in the offices of the State Directors of Employment Exchanges. The Employment Liaison Officer at Calcutta has already been appointed and the officers for Assam and Tripura will be appointed shortly.

69. The Ministry of Home Affairs have (*vide* their letter No. 4/5/64-Estt. (D) dated the 21st November, 1964) requested the State Governments to consider the desirability of granting concessions referred to at Sr. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 in the preceding paragraph to the new migrants from East Pakistan for purposes of entry into various services/posts under the State Governments as well as various public undertakings under their control. The West Bengal Government have already issued necessary orders extending the concession to the new migrants which will remain in force upto the end of December, 1967.

Assistance to new migrants in securing employment by State Governments

The Committee recommend that State Governments particularly of the eastern zone may also be requested to reserve a certain percentage of vacancies in the Government as well as in developmental projects financed by them to be filled up out of suitable candidates drawn from among the new migrants.

70. The Committee are informed that Government of Maharashtra have forwarded to the Central Government a scheme for grant of business loans to the migrants. The scheme envisages—

Business Loan Scheme submitted by Maharashtra Government.

- (i) Grant of financial assistance to migrants for setting up business, trades, cottage and small scale industries and professions.

- (ii) Different ceilings for financial assistance for different groups ranging from Rs. 100 for small artisans to Rs. 2,000 for shopkeepers and professional people like doctors, lawyers, etc. as indicated below:
- (a) For artisans . . . Rs. 100 to Rs. 250
 - (b) For hawkers . . . Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
 - (c) For tea stall holders . . . Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000
and small hote liers
 - (d) For shopkeepers . . . Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000
and petty traders
 - (e) For persons taking . . . Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000
to professions, e g. doctors,
dentists, lawyers, etc.
- (iii) Recovery of the loan amount with interest within a period of six years--no interest being charged for the first year and no principal being recovered during the first three years.
- (iv) Financial assistance upto Rs. 25 to be given in the form of subsidy. Where however the total financial assistance exceeds Rs. 250 it may be granted in the form of a loan-cum-subsidy, the subsidy and loan elements being 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

The scheme is under examination of the Central Government.

The Committee note that it has taken the Government an unduly long time to take a decision on the business loan scheme for the new migrants submitted by the Maharashtra Government. They hope that in view of the urgency of the problem, expeditious action would be taken by the Government to give a definite shape to the scheme and to implement the same.

They would suggest that while finalising the scheme adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure that the loans are given in time and according to properly assessed needs and business viability so that timely repayment of loans may be possible. They would also suggest that the benefits of the scheme should also be made available to all the migrants arriving in India after 1-1-1964 irrespective of whether they are in the Camps operated by the Government or not.

**Discipline in
Camps**

71. Government have drawn up executive instructions in regard to the administration and maintenance of discipline in the Camps. Outlines of these instructions are reproduced at Appendix X. The representative of the Ministry has explained that these instructions were drawn up in order to prevent gross and concerted indiscipline in the Camps. He has stated that since the issue of these

instructions, conditions in Camps have improved. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited the Mana Group of Camps in October 1964 gathered the impression that discipline in the Camps was on the whole good and incidence of crime was not high.

While the Committee welcome the measures taken to root out indiscipline from the Camps, they suggest that efforts should be made to find out the causes of indiscipline in the various Camps so that remedial action may be taken wherever necessary. The Committee also feel it necessary to emphasise that in view of the fact that the migrants are mostly in a state of emotional and nervous instability, a proper psychological approach would be helpful in enforcing discipline.

72. Para 4 of the Executive Instructions issued in regard to the administration and maintenance of discipline in the Camps provides: Discharge
from Camps
on the
grounds of
indiscipline.

"Any migrant who commits a breach of discipline in a Camp is first given a written warning. If he commits a breach second time, his dole is to be cut off. If he again violates Camp discipline or incites others to do so, he and his family will be struck off the rolls of the Camp and discharged."

The Committee have been informed during evidence by the representative of the Ministry that punishments are given only when breaches of indiscipline are of major nature affecting the administration of the Camp such as refusal to accept the dispersal order or creating serious trouble in the Camp and that petty altercations or isolated acts of indiscipline do not normally invoke the punishment provided for.

The Committee feel that a Manual of Executive Instructions should be drawn up incorporating, for the purpose of clarity, illustrative cases in which the various penal provisions are intended to be invoked so as to ensure that the powers are not used indiscriminately.

They also feel that in cases where a migrant is adjudged to be guilty of repeated breaches of discipline in the Camp and is consequently discharged from the Camp in terms of the provisions of Instruction 4 of the "Executive Instructions", Government may on compassionate grounds consider the question of allowing the family of the migrants to remain in the Permanent Liability Camp, if the family so wishes.

73. During discussion with the officials of the West Bengal Government in February, 1964, the Study Group of the Estimates Committee have been informed that unattached women and children among the new migrants are also being sent to the Mana Group of Transit Centres since it is not possible to open any more homes and infirmaries in West Bengal.

Permanent
Liability
Families.

According to the figures furnished to the Committee a total of 2546 permanent liability families comprising 9,077 persons were accommodated in different Camps on the 31st January, 1964.

Special Security Arrangements for Permanent Liability Families.

74. The Committee are informed that separate permanent liability Camps have not been set up by the Government so far and that families of this category are accommodated in the existing Transit/Relief Camps where arrangements exist for their security. During their visit of the portion of the Mana Camp, which accommodates unattached women and children and old and crippled men and women, in October, 1964, the Study Group of the Estimates Committee have been informed of cases of anti-social elements taking advantage of the destitute condition of the Camp inmates. The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that barbed wire fencing has now been provided round the permanent liability Camp at Mana.

The Committee recommend that adequate security arrangements may be made in the portions of Transit/Relief Camps where permanent liability families are accommodated so as to prevent anti-social elements from creating mischief in the Camp and any cases of mischief reported should be vigorously investigated and those detected should be effectively dealt with.

Description of Permanent Liability Families.

75. The Committee find that there have been cases of desertions out of permanent liability families accommodated in Camps in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mandla which include 24 females. In view of the fact that unattached women and children are likely to fall prey to unscrupulous elements, the Committee recommend that each case of desertion of unattached women and children should be reported to the police authorities with the object of ascertaining that the deserter has not been abducted or enticed away by anti-social elements.

Dispersal of Permanent Liability Families.

76. The Committee are informed that all the permanent liability families at present accommodated in the Transit/Relief Camps require long term assistance and have to be maintained in Homes and Infirmaries. The Committee have doubts about the advisability of dispersing the families from Transit Camps at Mana to the Relief Camps in the States thereby creating in some of these Camps small pockets of even less than 10 permanent liability families.

The Committee feel that no useful purpose would be served in shifting such families from the Transit Centres at Mana etc. to the Relief Camps in the various States until the permanent liability families can be provided permanent accommodation in homes and infirmaries.

The Committee feel that there is an imperative need for gainful employment and training of such members of permanent liability families as are able to do work with

a view to assist them in standing on their own feet in course of time. In this connection, the Committee appreciate the opening of an art and craft centre at Mana where trades such as tailoring and paper-bag making are being taught to the permanent liability families. They are glad to note that a scheme to open training classes in biri-making, khadi-weaving, pottery-ware-making, paddy-hushing (dhan kutai), edible oil-crushing, soap-making and handpaper-making is under way. The Committee recommend that adequate arrangement should be made for technical and vocational training of permanent liability families in such of the Transit/Relief Camps as have a fair concentration of such families.

They hope that the various training schemes for the permanent liability families in Mana Camp would be implemented without delay. The Committee also recommend that similar schemes should be drawn up for other centrally administered Camps and that State Governments should be requested to draw up similar schemes for the Relief Camps in their States.

The Committee recommend that in view of the large number of permanent liability families at present accommodated in the Camps, who have ultimately to be found a place in homes and infirmaries, urgent steps should be taken in consultation with the Department of Social Security to draw up a scheme for opening adequate number of homes and infirmaries for permanent settlement of these families.

The Committee recommend that a scheme for permanent resettlement of unattached women and children among the new migrants may be drawn up in consultation with the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board or in the alternative the entire rehabilitation work of such women and children may be entrusted to these social welfare organisation.

77. The Committee are informed that since January, 1964 identity slips are being issued to all the members of such migrant families crossing over from East Pakistan into West Bengal and Tripura who do not wish to get relief and rehabilitation benefits from the Government. Information in the case of Assam has not been furnished to the Committee.

Identity Slips to Migrants not in Camps.

78. The Committee are given to understand that in order to collect essential particulars in respect of migrant families arriving in India on or after 1st January 1964 and desiring relief and rehabilitation benefits such as occupation in Pakistan, number of members in the family, educational and other qualifications of each member of the family, details of part of the family left behind in Pakistan etc., Government had prescribed a form in February, 1964 and had requested the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura to get the form filled up by migrant families immediately on arrival in India. The

Recording of Particulars of New Migrants desiring relief and rehabilitation

primary object, it is stated, was to verify the *bona fide* of the persons migrating without travel documents and to enable the State Governments to certify that they were *bona fide* migrants coming from East Pakistan on or after 1st January 1964. It was, however, found that a number of persons who were not *bona fide* migrants had secured admission to the reception Centres/Camps. This is stated to be partly due to the fact that in the early stages, the heavy influx did not permit any detailed questioning or screening. Besides the interrogation of persons migrating without travel documents and claiming to be migrants on their arrival in India was also rather routine and cursory. Government have, therefore, decided that more detailed particulars of every migrant family should be collected at the reception/interception centres immediately on arrival in India and in respect of migrants already accommodated in the Transit/Relief Camps. For this purpose, Government have revised the form which is now termed as 'Relief Eligibility Certificate'. A copy of the revised form is at Appendix XI. Instructions are stated to have been issued to the Camp authorities to get these forms filled in by the heads of migrant families.

Progress of recording of Particulars.

79. According to the information furnished by the Government by the end of December, 1964 particulars in respect of 69,325 migrant families arriving in Tripura and West Bengal have been recorded on the prescribed forms (of 1,985 migrant families in the revised form termed 'Relief Eligibility Certificate'). The information in respect of Assam has not been furnished to the Committee. It has, however, been stated that particulars in respect of all the families have been recorded in either of the two forms.

Occupation-wise break-up of families.

80. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have furnished occupation-wise break-up in respect of 40,633 families as under:—

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Agriculturists | 33,330 |
| Small Traders | 3,369 |
| Service class | 221 |
| Blacksmiths | 41 |
| Carpenters | 195 |
| Goldsmiths | 13 |
| Mechanics | 8 |
| Masons | 8 |
| Tailors | 21 |
| Weavers | 503 |
| Cobblers | 13 |
| Fishermen | 1,562 |
| Bidi makers | 10 |
| Potters | 80 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,259 |

40,633

It is stated that it would take about 6 months to compile complete information in respect of all the families in the Camps, which on the 2nd January, 1965 numbered 66,713.

While appreciating the necessity of collection of full data in regard to the occupations followed by the new migrants while in East Pakistan, the Committee feel that rehabilitation plans may not always correspond to the previous occupations of migrants but may have to be conditioned by the opportunities and facilities available in the country. The Committee therefore, recommend that without waiting for the occupation-wise classification of all the new migrants, Government should proceed with the collection of data regarding rehabilitation opportunities and facilities available in the country so that rehabilitation schemes may be framed accordingly.

81. On the basis of the facts disclosed in the Relief Eligibility Certificate, each member of a migrant family including minors is proposed to be screened separately to ascertain the migration routes followed, incidents in areas from where migrated, etc. The answers given to such questions would establish their status as genuine migrants having migrated from East Pakistan on or after 1st January, 1964 and to find out whether they are genuinely in need of relief assistance from Government. Information is also being collected from the migrants with the object of ascertaining their aptitudes, qualifications and past experience. These particulars would help in formulating suitable rehabilitation plans. A suitable form for 'Screening Report' has been prescribed. A copy of the form is at Appendix XII. Screening.

82. For organising and supervising the screening of migrants and filling up of Screening Reports, an Officer on Special Duty (Camps) has been appointed*. Forty screening teams each comprising an Assistant Commandant and a Sewak are being constituted. It is proposed to screen the migrants who have arrived without travel documents in the first instance. After these have been covered, the rest of the migrants will be screened. Screening work in the Mana Group of Camps is stated to be in progress and work in other Camps is proposed to be started soon. Government have stated that efforts would be made to complete the work within a period of about four months. Screening Organisation.

The Committee recommend that the progress of recording of particulars in the revised forms termed 'Relief Eligibility Certificate' and screening may be periodically reviewed to ensure that the work is completed as per sche-

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated as follows :

"On a final assessment of requirements, it was decided to sanction only 29 Screening Teams. It has been possible to constitute 19 teams so far, as suitable staff for the remaining teams is not available".

dule. They trust that the recording of particulars and screening of migrant families is now being done promptly as soon as the families arrive at the reception/interception centres and that the work is not being allowed to fall into arrears. They also hope that there would be gradual reduction in administrative staff recruited for screening purposes, once the backlog of screening work is cleared.

Rashtriya
Vikas Dal

83. Government have launched a scheme for organizing a 'Rashtriya Vikas Dal' from amongst the new migrants who are accommodated in the various Transit/Relief Camps and are receiving doles from the Government. The object of the scheme is stated to be as follows:

"This scheme is NOT a commercial scheme for the supply of refugee labour to various agencies requiring it. The Scheme constitutes an attempt to make disciplined, self-reliant workers and useful citizens out of persons who are at present completely down and out, and whom an idle life on Government doles is fast tending to demoralize. The DAL will, on the one hand, provide disciplined workers for the execution of development projects, and on the other, provide gainful employment to migrants and save them from prolonged idleness and dependence on Government doles. In this process, it will also instill the habit of manual work in the migrants and propagate among them the ideal of dignity of labour."

Outlines of
the Scheme
of the Dal.

84. The broad outlines of the scheme of 'Rashtriya Vikas Dal' are as follows:

Organisation: The primary unit of the Dal will be known as 'Paksh' consisting of 200 'Sahakaries' (workers). A 'Khand' will consist of 5 'Pakshas'. A beginning will be made with 3 Khands—one each located in Assam, Tripura and near the Mana Group of Camps.

Recruitment: Recruitment will be made on a voluntary basis from migrants within the age group 18—45 who are physically fit and undertake to do manual work.

Basic Training: Before the recruits are formally enrolled as 'Sahakarīs' they will be given a basic training for 2 months. The training will include P.T., rout march, drill, self defence, map reading and discipline, apart from the three Rs and general knowledge.

Agreement: An agreement will be executed by a "Sahakari" undertaking to abide by the discipline of the Dal, to serve anywhere in India, and to serve the Dal for three years. No Sahakari will be retained in the DAL after he has reached the age of 50 years.

Vocational Training: For the Sahakarīs who wish to receive vocational training and who possess the basic knowledge and aptitude, arrangements for 2—4 months' training in various trades will be made. After the training, the trained "Sahakarīs" will be enrolled as "Semi-skilled" or "Skilled" depending on the extent of skill acquired by them.

Work of the Dal: The Dal will be engaged on rehabilitation and development projects.

Remuneration: During 'basic training' and 'vocational training' periods, the 'Sahakarīs' will receive Rs. 60 and Rs. 90 p.m. respectively. During work or while on authorised leave, unskilled semi-skilled and skilled 'Sahakarīs' will receive Rs. 80, Rs. 105 and Rs. 130 p.m. respectively. During periods of 'no work', an unskilled 'Sahakari' will receive Rs. 60 p.m. and a semi-skilled or skilled 'Sahakari' Rs. 90 p.m.

A group incentive scheme will also be introduced.

Other Facilities: Accommodation, uniform, medical attendance, services of dhobies, barbers, sweepers etc. will be provided free. Wholesome food be provided at a charge of Rs. 20.00 per head.

Leave: Members of the Dal will get annual leave of 30 days with pay and travel concessions.

Savings and gratuity: A sum of Rs. 5 will be deducted per month from the wages of a 'Sahakari' and credited to his 'Personal Savings Fund'. At the time of discharge on completion of his term, the Sahakari will be paid the accumulated balance with interest. If the Sahakari's performance and conduct have been good, an ex-gratia payment @Rs. 5 per month for the period of his service may also be paid to him.

Families of Sahakarīs: The families of 'Sahakarīs' will stay in the Camps during the period of Sahakari's service with the Dal and his children will receive free education and training.

A Sahakari will be required to remit a minimum amount of his wages to his family depending upon the size of the family and it will be ensured that the payments are actually effected during the first week of each month.

Concession on completion of term of Service: On satisfactory completion of his term, the following concessions will be available to a Sahakari:—

- (a) House building loan at a concessional rate of interest.
- (b) Efforts will be made to provide him with agricultural land.

- (c) Preference will be given to him in the matter of employment under Government or elsewhere.
- (d) Efforts will be made to set up separate townships for resettlement of the families of Sahakaris.

85. On a pilot basis, three 'Khands', one each at Mana, Assam and Tripura, are being raised. It has been stated during evidence that the 'Khand' at Mana has been organised and for the purpose 800 persons have been selected who are undergoing training. The 'Khands' at Assam and Tripura are expected to be organised shortly.

The Committee are glad that Government have launched the scheme for organising the 'Rashtriya Vikas Dal'. They hope that the Assam and Tripura units will be organised without delay. They further hope that the scheme which is now being launched on a pilot basis with one unit each at Mana, Assam and Tripura will, as its efficacy is tested, be more extensively organised to cover larger number of young migrants.

CHAPTER IV

REHABILITATION

86. The Committee have been informed that offers have been received upto 1st December, 1964 from some States for land totalling 1:86 lakhs acres in area for the resettlement of new migrants. The State-wise break-up of land offered for resettlement of new migrants is as follows*:

Land offered by the States for resettlement of new migrants.

| State/Union Territory | Gross Area offered (in acres) | Estimate of net cultivable area (in acres) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Andamans | 4,000 | 2,400 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 23,500 | 14,100 |
| Assam | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Bihar | 12,400 | 7,600 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 45,000 | 27,000 |
| Maharashtra | 75,000 | 33,000 |
| Manipur | 700 | 700 |
| N.E.F.A. | 3,000 | 1,800 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9,700 | 9,700 |
| Tripura | 350 | 350 |
| TOTAL | 1,85,650 or 1,86,000 | 1,08,650 or 1,10,000 |

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that offers have been received upto 1st December, 1964 from some States (including Dandakaranya) for land totalling 2.62 lakh acres in area for the resettlement of new migrants. The State-wise break-up of land offered for resettlement of new migrants is as follows :

| State/Union Territory | Gross area offered (in acres) | Estimate of net cultivable area (in acres) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Andamans | 4,000 | 2,400 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 23,500 | 14,100 |
| Assam | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Bihar | 12,400 | 7,600 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 45,000 | 27,000 |
| Maharashtra | 75,000 | 33,000 |
| Manipur | 700 | 700 |
| N.E.F.A. | 3,000 | 1,800 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9,700 | 9,700 |
| Tripura | 350 | 350 |
| Dandakaranya | 76,000 | 45,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,61,650 or 2,62,000 | 1,53,650 or 1,55,000 |

Most of the land offered in these States is stated to be in large blocks which will admit of reclamation by mechanised means. There are, however, certain areas where land is available in small blocks, particularly in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The extent of land available in small blocks in these two States is indicated below:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Bihar | 400 acres |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1700 acres |

The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that it is proposed to resettle new migrants in groups of 50 to 100 families in one compact area.

Soil Survey
of land
offered.

87. The Committee understand that most of the land offered by the State Governments so far consists of forests and would have to be reclaimed before it can be utilised for the resettlement of migrants. Arrangements for soil survey of land offered by the States are being made by the State Governments themselves.

In Dandakaranya, extensive areas of land in the Kondagaon Zone were denuded of forest wealth without proper soil tests and it was found later that they were either unfit or sub-marginal for agricultural purposes. *The Committee hope that similar mistakes would not be repeated, and before reclaiming land offered by the States, proper soil testing will be done.*

The Committee feel that the soil survey organisations of the State Governments may not be adequate and properly equipped to cope with the survey work at the scale and speed necessary for the reclamation programme. They would suggest that the assistance of the Union Soil Survey Organisation and laboratories under it may be made available to the States to carry out expeditiously the soil survey of the land offered before reclamation operations are started.

Reclamation

88. The Committee have been informed that the areas offered by the States would be largely reclaimed by the Central Government who have already set up a 'Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation' for the purpose. The new organisation has taken over 12 units consisting of 178 tractors held by the Reclamation Organisation of the Dandakaranya Development Authority which has been merged in the organisation.

Procurement of
additional
tractors.

89. The representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation has stated during evidence that one additional unit of tractors has already been ordered for and efforts are being made to procure three more units of tractors costing Rs. 1.50 crores in foreign exchange. While examining the performance of the reclamation organisation of the Dandakaranya Development Authority the Committee found that a large percentage of tractors possessed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority remained idle and that there was hardly any occasion to work them in more than one shift. The main reasons given to the Committee for not utilising the tractors fully was that releases of land were neither enough nor timely.

The Committee would, therefore, like to caution that before procuring additional machinery for reclamation, it should be ensured that there is enough work-load to justify the additional expenditure.

90. The Committee are informed that apart from the Dandakaranya area, it is proposed to take up large scale reclamation of forest land in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, in the Andamans, land is proposed to be reclaimed under the special Areas Development Programme. Programme for reclamation of land.

91. According to a statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha by the Minister of Rehabilitation on the 3rd March, 1965, the progress in regard to reclamation of land for re-settlement of new migrants is as follows*: Progress of reclamation.

| Area | Tractor Units deployed | Area Reclaimed |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Acres |
| Dandakaranya | 6 | 5,028 |
| Chanda Distt. (Maharashtra) | 2 | 614 |
| Betul Distt. (Madhya Pradesh) | 2 | .. |
| Adilabad Distt. (Andhra Pradesh) | 1 | 500 |
| Andamans | 1 | |
| | (Proposed to be des-patched) | |
| | 12 | 6,142 |

It is stated in the Statement that sanction has been accorded for reclamation, tractorisation, etc. of about 7,400 acres of land in various districts of Uttar Pradesh and 9,000 acres in Garo Hills Distt. in Assam and the works are in progress.

92. It is stated that State Farms are proposed to be started wherever large blocks of agricultural land are available. These will be run by the State Governments concerned. An outline of a State Farm scheme is being State Farms.

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated as follows:

"According to the latest progress report, the total area reclaimed during the period from 1-1-1964 to 28-2-1965 was as follows:

| Sl. No. | Area | Area reclaimed | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | acres | |
| (i) Dandakaranya | | 14,500 | } Reclaimed by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation. |
| (ii) Chanda Distt. (Maharashtra) | | 948 | |
| (iii) Betul Distt. (Madhya Pradesh) | | 145 | |
| (iv) Adilabad Distt. (Andhra Pradesh) | | 500 | } Reclaimed through forest contractors. |
| TOTAL | | 16,093 | acres. |

prepared by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The Ministry have stated that it is not possible for them to indicate precisely the financial implications and the number of new migrants who are expected to be settled under the State Farm schemes at this stage. However, on the basis of the area so far available for State farming operations in different States, the Ministry expect that the number of agricultural migrant families, who will be settled in different States, will be about 14,000.

The Committee suggest that the economics of the scheme for establishing State Farms should be properly worked out before it is given a practical shape. The Committee have no doubt that Government would put to good use the experience gained and the shortcomings and failures noticed in the working of the State Farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan.

The Committee also suggest that the possibility of introducing co-operative farming or at least service-co-operatives where large blocks of agricultural lands are available may be examined.

Rehabilitation Schemes in States.

93. The Committee have been informed that Government had, upto the 1st February, 1965*, sanctioned 50 schemes (34 Agricultural and 16 non-Agricultural and industrial) in the various States covering a total of 23,296 new migrant families—22,040 under agricultural schemes and 1256 under Industrial and other non-agricultural Schemes—costing Rs. 776.79 lakhs as under:

| State | No. of Schemes | Families covered | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Agricultural Schemes | | | |
| Assam | 10 | 5,250 | 84.87 |
| Orissa | 1 | 180 | 1.58 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 1,240 | 26.18 |
| Maharashtra | 1 | 5,500 | 141.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 4,050 | 311.23 |
| Tripura | 4 | 2,366 | 8.75 |
| Manipur | 1 | 253 | 6.07 |
| Bihar | 2 | 201 | 3.79 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 2,000 | 75.00 |
| N.E.F.A. | 1 | 1,000 | .. |
| TOTAL | 34 | 22,040 | 658.47 |
| II. Industrial and other Non-Agricultural Schemes. | | | |
| Assam | 3 | 740 | 5.89 |
| Orissa | 11 | 466 | 111.32 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 40 | 1.11 |
| Bihar | 1 | 10 | 0.09 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 1,256 | 118.32 |

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated that upto the 31st March, 1965, 55 schemes (32 agricultural and 23 non-agricultural and industrial) in various States covering a total of 23,405 new migrant families—21,798 under agricultural schemes and 1,607 under industrial and other non-agricultural schemes—costing Rs. 785.91 lakhs have been sanctioned

The details of such schemes and the progress made in implementing them are given in Appendix XIII.

The Committee feel that in any comprehensive plan for rehabilitation, an important role has to be assigned to industrial schemes inasmuch as agriculture cannot absorb the bulk of the migrants. The Committee find that of the schemes sanctioned so far, industrial and other non-agricultural schemes constitute only a small part. The Committee would urge that greater emphasis should be placed on industrial and non-agricultural schemes than has hitherto been done so that the pace of rehabilitation may be stepped up. The Committee also suggest that Government may consider the question of setting up industrial cooperatives for the benefit of migrants.

94. It would be seen from the details given in Appendix XIII that out of a total provision of Rs. 118.32 lakhs for industrial and other non-agricultural schemes, Rs. 100 lakhs are for the construction of 5,000 tenements in Orissa.

Need for more labour intensive schemes.

The Committee have been informed at the stage of factual verification by the Ministry that upto the 31st March, 1965, industrial and other non-agricultural schemes costing Rs. 32.64 lakhs (excluding the cost of tenements) have been sanctioned and these would provide employment to 1607 migrants. The per capita investment is stated to be Rs. 2032.00 only.

The Committee note that the total investment made in the industrial and other non-agricultural scheme would be only Rs. 32.64 lakhs. The Committee consider that as the problem of unemployment amongst migrants is acute, it is but necessary that more such schemes as are labour intensive and are expected to be successful should be evolved to create sizeable employment for new migrants.

95. Upto 31st December, 1964, as many as 1,77,218 persons crossed into Assam from East Pakistan, constituting 20.70% of the total migration into India from East Pakistan since 1st January, 1964. The number of migrants lodged in the Camps set up by the Government as on 2-1-1965 was 28,750 families comprising 1,20,750 persons. Migration is still continuing though the tempo has some what slowed down.

Rehabilitation in Assam.

The Committee are informed that the Government of Assam have offered to rehabilitate only 15,000 families comprising 75,000 persons. Unless the Assam Government agree to absorb more families, the remaining families shall have to be shifted to places outside Assam. The representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that Government have so far not taken any action to move the families outside Assam, beyond moving about 1,000 families to Camps wherefrom in course of time they might be shifted to NEFA. The reason advanced for this is that other States are not accepting the full number of migrants offered to be rehabilitated by them.

The Committee recommend that the position may be reviewed from time to time and such of the migrant families as cannot be rehabilitated in Assam may be dispersed early to sites where they are to be eventually rehabilitated.

The Committee suggest that while drawing up plans for rehabilitation of migrant tribal families, every effort should be made to put them in compact areas so as to enable them to retain their identity and culture. In this context, the Committee also suggest that the question of resettling Buddhist migrants from the Chittagong Hill Districts in suitable and compact areas, preferably in NEFA, Tripura and Assam may be considered.

Rehabilita-
tion in
Tripura,

96. 1,00,340 persons crossed into Tripura between 1-1-1964 and 31-12-1964 constituting 11.72% of the total migration from East Pakistan into India during that period. Of these, 930 families comprising 3,918 persons were lodged in Camps in that territory as on 2-1-1965 while 3,189 families consisting of 14,277 persons had been moved from Tripura to the following places:

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Bihar | Purnea | 606 families |
| | Bettiah | 1,470 " |
| Uttar Pradesh | Rudhrapur | 810 " |
| West Bengal | | 53 unattached families |
| Dandakaranya | | 250 families |
| TOTAL | | 3,189 families |

Migrants
arriving in
Tripura
after exchange
of
property.

The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that the families remaining in Camps in Tripura would be resettled in that territory itself*.

97. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have stated that according to the information received by them from the Government of Tripura, 3,941 families had come to Tripura in 1964 after exchanging their property in East Pakistan from Muslims who left Tripura for East Pakistan. The Ministry have not yet received similar information in respect of the States of Assam and West Bengal. So far, the following schemes for 2,366 such families have been sanctioned by the Government:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Rehabilitation assistance for the purchase of seeds, bullocks and fertilizers | Rs. 8,68,420 |
| (ii) Sinking of tubewells for the supply of drinking water | Rs. 6,125 |
| TOTAL | 8,74,545 |

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry have stated as follows
"It has since been decided that the present inmates of the Transit Camps numbering about 483 families, with the exception of 308 families having no able-bodied male members and 200 families whose members have applied for enrolment in the Rashtriya Vikas Dal, will also be moved to other States for resettlement, as there is no further scope for rehabilitation in Tripura."

The Committee recommend that information in regard to cases of migrant families who have arrived in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal after exchanging their properties should be compiled. The Committee also recommend that either these families should be treated at par with other local agriculturist families as regards the grant of agricultural loans and other facilities or, if it is not possible to do so for any reason, they should be treated as new migrants entitled to the normal rehabilitation benefits.

98. The Committee have been informed during evidence that there is a proposal to resettle 1000 families in NEFA area and for that purpose some families are accommodated in the Ledo Camp which is situated near the NEFA area. More such Transit Camps are being opened near NEFA.

Rehabilitation in NEFA.

The Committee suggest that besides the schemes for resettlement of these migrants on agriculture, the possibility of resettling them in forest-based industries in the NEFA area may also be examined.

99. The Committee are informed that it is proposed to reclaim forest land in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Special Areas Development Programme for resettlement of new migrants and that one tractor unit is being deployed to this purpose in the Betapur area.

Rehabilitation in Union Territories.

The Committee feel that there is considerable scope for rehabilitating the new migrants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They suggest that the possibility of reclaiming forest land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other Union Territories for resettlement of new migrants from East Pakistan may also be explored by the Government and proper steps be taken for framing rehabilitation schemes in those places.

100. It is stated that according to an assessment of the working results of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation upto 1964, it appears to have been able to provide employment, in mainly industrial units set up by the Corporation, to about 1,652 displaced persons. Another 3,362 displaced persons have been accepted as employees in private industrial undertakings who have been given loans or accommodated on industrial estates. A sum of Rs. 87 lakhs has been advanced by the Corporation as loans to private parties.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

The Committee feel that the possibilities that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation can offer in creating employment potential for the migrants have not so far been properly explored. The Committee are of the view that the Corporation can play a big role in rehabilitating the new migrants and suggest that its activities should be suitably expanded so as to create adequate employment potential for a sizeable number of new migrants.

The Committee further suggest that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation should try to set up small and rural industries which may gradually be handed over to the migrants and that the industrial loan scheme of the Corporation should be properly planned and adequate safeguards made therein to ensure that the industries set up with the help of loans obtained from the Corporation actually employ migrants.

Fisheries Scheme.

101. The Committee find that there are a large number of fishermen families among the new migrants. They have been informed during evidence that schemes for training and employment of 20 fishermen at the Nagarjunasagar site in Andhra Pradesh and 100 families in Maharashtra are being worked out. There is also a fisheries scheme for Gobindsagar site in Punjab.

The Committee feel that there are ample opportunities for resettling new migrant fishermen families on inland, estuarine and sea-water fisheries particularly around the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The Committee would impress on the Government the need for finalising these schemes at an early date.

Conclusion.

102. By the end of February, 1965, the new migrations from East Pakistan resulting from communal disturbances there in January, 1964 have reached a figure close to a million*. Almost one-third of these unfortunate persons have arrived in destitute or near destitute condition and are lodged in Camps. Apart from the tremendous strain caused by the influx on the financial resources of the country, the administrative problems posed by the emergent need to provide the migrants housing, maintenance and other requisites of living are enormous; and much more difficult is the problem of securing for them opportunities for rehabilitation and integration in the social life of the country. The problem has become all the more difficult because of the continuous influx of migrants. Nevertheless, the Central and State Governments have so far withstood the strain fairly well. Although not very happy conditions prevailed in the Camps in the initial stage, by and large conditions of human living have now been provided to the migrants in the Camps. Schemes costing Rs. 7.97 crores covering the rehabilitation and training of 24,081 new migrant families (about one lakh persons) are in various stages of progress. About a crore of rupees have already been spent on the rehabilitation of these new migrants exclusive of an expenditure during the financial year 1964-65 of Rs. 3.28 crores on Dandakaranya Project under which, apart from old migrants, new migrants are proposed to be resettled. The task that lies ahead is the maintenance of tens of thousands of families in Camps and planning for their rehabilitation and that too under conditions of continuous influx of which the end is not yet in sight.

*9,43,774 persons had migrated to India from East Pakistan between 1-1-1964 and 24-3-1965.

In essence, it involves a complex human problem of great magnitude, and while the Committee are gratified that on the whole, the will to help these helpless victims of destiny has not been wanting and neither money nor effort has been grudged in the attempt, they feel that those in charge of Camps and rehabilitation programme would do well always to bear in mind that they are dealing with a vast number of nerve-shaken and emotionally disturbed people who have undergone agonising experiences and have lost all their meagre earthly possessions and often their near and dear ones also.

ARUN CHANDRA GUHA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI;

The 3rd April, 1965.

Chaitra 13, 1887 (Saka).

APPENDIX I

(Vide paras 5 & 52)

Statement showing the number of camps already opened and number of camps under construction for migrants from East Pakistan with their population as on 2-1-62

| S. No. | Name of State | Location of the Camp | Capacity of Camp | Latest information available | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Families | Person |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I. Centrally Administered Camps | | | | | |
| (i) Dandakaranya & Other places: | | (a) 1. Mana | | 10,290 | 45,412 |
| | | 2. Krud | | 3,875 | 17,188 |
| | | | | 14,165 | 62,600 |
| (ii) D.B.K. Rly. Project. | | (b) 3. Work Centres | | 2,247 | 9,184 |
| | | 4. Malkangiri | | 923 | 3,795 |
| | | 5. Mandla | 2,000 families | 1,733 | 7,611 |
| | | 6. Larwa | 1,000 " | — | — |
| | | | | 4,903 | 20,590 |
| | | 7. Banchi | 1,200 " | } 2,687 | 10,760 |
| | | 8. Bachel | 1,800 " | | |
| | | 9. Kidendul | 2,000 " | | |
| | | | | 2,687 | 10,760 |
| Total (i) & (ii) Above :— | | | | 21,755 | 93,950 |
| 2. Assam | | | | | |
| <i>Distt. Nowgong</i> | | | | | |
| | | 1. Baharampur | 7,000 persons | | 5,419 |
| <i>Distt. Kamrup</i> | | | | | |
| | | 2. Bamunigaon | 4,000 " | | 5,418 |
| | | 3. Howli | 5,000 " | | 5,296 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------|--------|----------|
| <i>(Assam—Contd.)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Distt. Garo Hills.</i> | | | | | | |
| | 4. Ganol | } | 10,000 persons | | 3,732 | |
| | 5. Rongram | | | | 4,643 | |
| | 6. Dalu | . | | | 500 | |
| | 7. Ronganabak | | 10,000 ,, | | 6,459 | |
| <i>Distt. Goalpara</i> | | | | | | |
| | 8. Matia Group (11 Camps) | | 60,000 ,, | | 53,315 | |
| <i>Distt. Cachar.</i> | | | | | | |
| | 9. Meherpur | . | 1,500 ,, | | 1,362 | |
| | 10. Silkuri | . | 7,500 ,, | | 7,469 | |
| | 11. Monacherra | | 5,000 ,, | | 5,859 | |
| | 12. Chargola | . | 5,000 ,, | | 6,730 | |
| | 13. Chandra-Nathpur. | | 2,000 ,, | | 3,406 | |
| <i>Distt. Lakhimpur</i> | | | | | | |
| | 14. Ledo | . | 5,000 ,, | | 5,840 | |
| <i>Distt. U.K. & J. Hills</i> | | | | | | |
| | 15. Barapani | . | 25,00 ,, | | 1,260 | |
| | 16. Shella | . | 1,000 ,, | | 874 | |
| | 17. Balat | . | 1,000 ,, | | 320 | |
| | 18. Segregation & Pologround Camp. | | .. | | 525 | |
| <i>Distt. Mizo Hills.</i> | | | | | | |
| | 19. Demagiri | . | .. | | 227 | |
| <i>Distt. Darang.</i> | | | | | | |
| | 20. Borguri | . | 2,000 ,, | | 1,560 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 28,750 | 1,20,750 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| 3. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Nagarjunasagar Dam | | 517 families | 396 | 1,318 | |
| | 2. Do. Canal | | 275 ,, | 56 | 286 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| (Andhra Pradesh—Contd.) | | 3. Ballampalli | 1,208 families | 58 | 243 |
| | 4. Ramakrishpuram | | | | |
| | 5. Easagaon | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 510 | 1,847 | |
| 4. Bihar | 1. Maranga (Purnea) | 1,000 | ,, | 607 | 2,784 |
| | 2. Bettiah | 1,000 | ,, | 1,469 | 6,681 |
| | 3. Saharsa | 2,000 | ,, | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | | | 2,076 | 9,465 | |
| 5. Madhya Pradesh | <i>Distt. Betul</i> | | | | |
| | 1. Kotmi | 850 | ,, | 293 | 1,237 |
| | 2. Pataupura | 850 | ,, | 727 | 3,130 |
| | 3. Temru | 800 | ,, | 864 | 3,521 |
| | 4. Hirapur | .. | ,, | 231 | 986 |
| | 5. Chopna | .. | ,, | 154 | 700 |
| | | | 2,269 | 9,574 | |
| <i>Distt. Hoshangabad</i> | | | | | |
| | 6. Right Bank Ranipur | 500 | ,, | .. | .. |
| | 7. Ghamardal | 400 | ,, | 133 | 560 |
| | 8. Belowada | 300 | ,, | .. | .. |
| | 9. Ghogri | 300 | ,, | 245 | 1,077 |
| | 10. Kandaikurud | 300 | ,, | 248 | 1,062 |
| | 11. Kandaikala | 300 | ,, | .. | .. |
| | 12. Chandone | 300 | ,, | .. | .. |
| | | | 626 | 2,699 | |
| <i>Distt. Surguja</i> | | | | | |
| | 13. Aragahi-I | 250 | ,, | 76 | 327 |
| | 14. Do.-II | 250 | ,, | 172 | 774 |
| | 15. Janwatpur | 250 | ,, | 162 | 642 |
| | 16. Banore | 250 | ,, | 232 | 944 |
| | | | 642 | 2,687 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| (Madhya Pradesh—Contd.) | | | | | |
| <i>Distt. Panna</i> | | | | | |
| | 17. Hardua . | 300 families | 288 | 1,232 | |
| | 18. Baragari . | 250 „ | 231 | 883 | |
| | | | <u>519</u> | <u>2,115</u> | |
| | | TOTAL . | <u>4,056</u> | <u>17,075</u> | |
| 6. Maharashtra . | 1. Chanda . | 1,500 families | 1,278 | 5,290 | |
| | 2. Bhadravati | 1,250 „ | 1,183 | 4,823 | |
| | 3. Birsi(Gondia) | 1,000 „ | 879 | 3,624 | |
| | 4. Laggam | 300 „ | 255 | 1,057 | |
| | | TOTAL | <u>3,595</u> | <u>14,794</u> | |
| 7. Madras | 1. Sanganur (Coimbatore) | 200 „ | 84 | 345 | |
| | 2. Seshanchavadi (Salem) . | 200 „ | 139 | 558 | |
| | 3. Tirunagar (Madurai) . | 200 „ | .. | .. | |
| | 4. Tiruchirupalli | 200 „ | .. | .. | |
| | 5. Pillayarpathi (Tanjavur) | 200 „ | .. | .. | |
| | | TOTAL | <u>223</u> | <u>903</u> | |
| 8. Orissa | 1. Sunbeda . | 1,800 „ | 762 | 3,265 | |
| | 2. Tiruveli . | 400 „ | 232 | 1,061 | |
| | 3. Ambaguda . | 300 „ | 207 | 996 | |
| | 4. Tamdei . | 1,000 „ | 726 | 3,099 | |
| | 5. Padua . | 1,000 „ | 330 | 1,342 | |
| | | TOTAL | <u>2,257</u> | <u>9,763</u> | |
| 9. Tripura | 1. Fulkumari . | 100 „ | 92 | 449 | |
| | 2. Melagarh . | 100 „ | 98 | 412 | |
| | 3. Rabindranagar | 100 „ | — | — | |
| | 4. Kalamcherra | 100 „ | — | — | |
| | 5. Pabiacherra . | 130 „ | 59 | 256 | |
| | 6. Manu . | 30 „ | 15 | 77 | |

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| (Tripura—contd.) | | | | | |
| | 7. | 91st mile of A. A. Road . | 100 Families | — | — |
| | 8. | Maslicherra . | 200 „ | 21 | 105 |
| | 9. | Sonamara . | 20 „ | — | — |
| | 10. | Jelefa . | 80 „ | 12 | 45 |
| | 11. | Khowai . | 100 „ | 1 | 7 |
| | 12. | Kalachherri . | 25 „ | 33 | 143 |
| | 13. | Panisagar . | 300 „ | 21 | 90 |
| | 14. | Uptakhali . | 300 „ | 83 | 400 |
| | 15. | Sarashpur . | 300 „ | 53 | 217 |
| | 16. | Belonia . | 240 „ | 34 | 163 |
| | 17. | Rajnagar . | 60 „ | — | — |
| | 18. | Arundhuti- nagar . | 420 „ | 361 | 1,338 |
| | 19. | Amtali . | 100 „ | 43 | 197 |
| | 20. | Durgabari . | 250 „ | 4 | 19 |
| | 21. | Children's Park . | 200 „ | | |
| | | TOTAL | | 930 | 3,918 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh . | 1. Rudrapur . | 2,000 „ | 1,896 | 7,963 |
| | | 2. Hastinapur . | 800 „ | 665 | 2,749 |
| | | TOTAL | | 2,561 | 10,712 |
| 11. | Mysore | 1. Hidkal . | 1,000 „ | — | — |
| | | Total for State Camps . | | 44,958 | 1,89,227 |

POPULATION

| | Nos. | Families | Persons |
|-------------------------|------|----------|----------|
| Central Camps | 9 | 21,755 | 93,950 |
| State Camps | 94 | 44,958 | 1,89,227 |
| Total | 103 | 66,713 | 2,83,177 |

APPENDIX II

(Vide para 15)

(TO BE FILLED IN TRIPLICATE)

APPLICATION (to be filled in and signed by the Head of family) FOR A
MIGRATION

CERTIFICATE

(Only to be filled in by persons of minority communities living in East
Pakistan)

1. Name (Block Letters)
2. Age
3. Occupation of the applicant and adult
male members of the family
4. Father's Husband's (in case of married
lady) Guardian's name and address
5. Permanent address in Pakistan (Village,
Post Office, Police Station, and Dis-
trict)
6. Do you, or any of the members of your
family, who intend to migrate along
with you, hold any Passports ? If
so, give number, date and place of
issue in respect of each Passport
7. Are you staying in East Pakistan since
1947 ?
8. How many families belonging to the
minority communities are there in
your village at present ? How many
families of minority communities
have already migrated to India ?
(Give approximate number, if exact
number is not known)

9. Mention your near relatives permanently living in India (the term near relatives should include only the following relations : Father, Mother, Brother, Son, Daughter (Married or unmarried)

| S. No. | Names of relatives | Age | Address | Occupation | Relationship | Whether migrated to India and, if so, when | Whether received or receiving relief, rehabilitation assistance |
|--------|--------------------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|--------|--------------------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|

10. Mention your near relatives in East Pakistan. (The term near relatives should include only the relations indicated against S. No. 9)

| S. No. | Names of relatives | Age | Address | Occupation | Relationship |
|--------|--------------------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|
|--------|--------------------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|

11. Have you or any member of your family been to India after partition ?
If so, state :

| Approximate date of visit | Reasons for visiting India | Address where you lived during that period |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

12. (a) Have you any immovable property in Pakistan ? If so, give particulars and your share in it.
- (b) What arrangement do you propose to make for its maintenance or disposal ?
- (c) Have you disposed of any of your immovable property since partition ? If so, give particulars, mentioning your share, and the prices obtained

13. If you have disposed of your dwelling house in Pakistan, please state the name, address, and relationship, if any, with the person to whom it has been transferred. Was the house owned and occupied by you jointly with any other person ?
14. What place in India do you intend to go to at present ?
15. Would you require any relief rehabilitation assistance from Government on migration ?
16. Through which check-post (India) do you want to pass ?
17. Members of the applicant's family who will migrate to India with him/her

| S. No. | Name of Members | Relationship | Age | Literate or not |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|
|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|

18. Reasons for migration
19. Names and address of two referees who should be responsible persons of the locality

Signature of the applicant.

- N.B. 1. Applicants furnishing knowingly incorrect answers to questions are liable to be disqualified for the grant of a Migration Certificate.
2. The mere filling of an application does not entitle the applicant to a Migration Certificate.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I am willing to be rehabilitated in any part of India where the authorities in India might decide to send me and the members of my family.

Signature of the applicant.

-
- N. B. 1. Applicants furnishing knowingly incorrect answers to questions are liable to be disqualified for the grant of a Migration Certificate.
2. The mere filling of an application does not entitle the applicant to a Migration Certificate.

APPENDIX III

(Vide paras 30 and 31)

Scale of cash-doles, paid to migrants families in transit/relief camps.

I. On arrival of the migrants in camps, cooked food may be supplied for the first one to three days. The expenditure on cooked food should be kept within a ceiling of 80 paise per head per day. Thereafter, they may be given cash doles. Fair-price shops may be opened in the camps to enable the migrants to purchase their requirements of foodstuff and other essential items like salt, sugar, kerosene oil, etc. at reasonable rates.

II. 1. Cash doles may be calculated on a monthly basis and paid in advance in three instalments as follows:—

| S. No. | Size of the family | Amount of cash doles to be paid | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 1st instal- ment pay- able bet- ween 1st to 3rd of the month | 2nd instal- ment pay- able bet- ween 11th to 13th of the month | 3rd instal- ment pay- able bet- ween 21st to 23rd of the month | Total monthly cash doles |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Family with 1 member | 10·00 | 10·00 | 10·00 | 30·00 |
| 2 | Family with 2 members | 13·00 | 13·00 | 14·00 | 40·00 |
| 3 | Family with 3 members | 16·00 | 17·00 | 17·00 | 50·00 |
| 4 | Family with 4 members | 19·00 | 19·00 | 19·50 | 57·50 |
| 5 | Family with 5 members | 21·00 | 22·00 | 22·00 | 65·00 |
| 6 | Family with more than 5 members | 23·00 | 23·00 | 24·00 | 70·00 |

2. The circumstances under which deductions from the cash doles, payable to the migrants, are to be made, and the extent to which the cash dole is to be reduced, are indicated below.

3. (a) Where any member of a migrant family has secured regular employment, the employee and his family will be paid cash dole for a period of one month only beyond the date from which he is employed.

(b) The family may, however, be permitted to retain the accommodation in the camp unless arrangements have been made for providing a separate residential house or a home-stead plot and house building loan.

(c) Where any member of a migrant family has been offered regular employment by or through Government, which he has refus-

ed to accept, cash dole for the whole family will be discontinued from the date of the offer of employment.

Note : Regular employment in the context of this clause is employment on wages or salary in a Government or semi-government office, institution or concern, or employment on wages or salary on a long term basis in a factory under the Factories Act or in State enterprises.

4. Where any member of a migrant family has been provided employment on a long term basis other than employment as defined in the note to para 3 above on wages whether for piece work or otherwise, including employment in a private firm other than a factory, the payment of cash dole will be made in the following manner:—

- (a) For the first two months, cash doles will be paid at full rates.
- (b) For the next two months, the cash doles, as calculated in accordance with para 1 above, will be paid but a deduction of 70 paise for each able-bodied adult male member will be made for each day when he has been provided with work or when work has been offered to him but he refuses to take up the work. This deduction should be made only from the instalment of cash doles next due after the expiry of period during which work was either provided or was refused.
- (c) For the next three months, the cash doles, as calculated in accordance with para 1 above, will continue to be paid, but a deduction of Re. 1/- for each able-bodied adult male member will be made for each day when he has been provided with work or when work is offered to him but he refuses to take up work. This deduction should be made only from the instalment of the cash dole next due after the expiry of the period during which work was either provided or was refused.
- (d) After the first 7 months, no doles will be paid.

Note : The seven month period will be reckoned from the date of arrival in the camps where work is provided and will not take into account the period spent in reception centres or in the transit camps.

- (e) In the following eventualities, action may be taken as indicated:—
 - (i) If a worker is sick, deductions in terms of (b) and (c) above on the basis of 70 paise and Re. 1 - respectively per day shall not be made.
 - (ii) A worker, who has once refused the work offered to him, shall be given another chance after 10 days of the first refusal to take up work. If he refuses for the second time, the cash dole of the family shall be reduced by 50% for the period for which he does not work, in

addition to the deductions in terms of (b) and (c) above.

- (iii) A worker, who has twice refused the work offered to him shall be given a third and last chance after 10 days of the second refusal to take up work. If he refuses for the third time, he and the members of his family shall be discharged from the camp.

5. (a) Casual employment is employment of a temporary nature. Where such casual employment is provided by the camp authorities for a short period, that is to say for any period less than two months, no deduction will be made from the cash doles of the family as calculated in accordance with para 1 above.

(b) Where any casual employment provided by the camp authorities is for a period longer than two months then, in every succeeding month thereafter, the cash dole as calculated in accordance with para 1 above will be reduced by 50% of the wages earned by each worker during the proceeding month, or at the rate of Rs. 10/- per worker, whichever is less.

6. In cases where any migrant is carrying on any trade, profession or business with equipment, materials, financial assistance etc. provided by the Government, the cash doles, as calculated in accordance with para 1 above, will be paid at full rates for a period of two months only. For the next two months, from the cash dole a sum of Rs. 20/-, viz., Rs. 6, 7, & 7/- from each instalment for each able-bodied adult male member will be deducted. For the next three months, a sum of Rs. 30/- for each able-bodied adult male member per month will be deducted, at the rate of Rs. 10/- from each instalment. After seven months, no cash doles will be paid.

7. Cash doles at full rates as calculated in accordance with para 1 above, will be paid in the following cases:—

- (i) Where any migrant has found casual employment on his own initiative in any private firm or business concern.
- (ii) Where any migrant is carrying on some professional work or business or trade within the camp premises without any financial assistance etc. from the Government.

8. Where any member of a migrant family is receiving training at a Government training centre or in the private sector and is paid a stipend or apprenticeship allowance, cash doles will be paid to the family as calculated in accordance with para 1 above without counting the member who is receiving stipend/apprenticeship allowance. For example, if one member of a family of 5 members is receiving a stipend etc., it will be given cash doles at rates admissible to a four-member family.

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 39)

Statement showing the expenditure incurred at Mana group of camps during the year 1963-64

(The Camps were started in Feb.-March, 1964)

| Sl. No. | Item of expenditure | Expenditure incurred. | Remarks. |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1. | Works (including water supply, roads, electrification etc.) | 7,87,002 | .. |
| 2. | T. & P. Construction | 12,09,366 | .. |
| 3. | Subsidy payments | 8,80,473 | .. |
| | | 28,76,841 | |

Statement Showing the expenditure incurred during 1964-65 (April-September) and estimated expenditure from October 1964 to March, 1965 at Mana Camps

| Sl. No. | Item of expenditure | Budget estimates for 1964-1965 | Actual expenditure (April-September, '64) | Estimated expenditure from Oct., '64 to March, '65 | Remarks. |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. | Establishment | | 5,64,896·72 | 10,00,000·00 | |
| 2. | Works | | 72,98,441·42 | 1,30,00,000·00 | |
| 3. | Tools and plants | | 4,009·07 | .. | |
| 4. | Suspense & Miscellaneous | | 36,30,308·53 | .. | |
| 5. | Transport (including running of special trains etc.) | 316 lakhs. | 14,23,175·00 | 10,00,000·00 | |
| 6. | Setting up of Food Godown (Consumer Goods.) | | 22,05,200·00 | 22,05,200·00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| 7 | Medical & Health | Public | 1,76,000·00 | 2,70,000·00 |
| 8 | Maintenance subsidy including cash doles, clothing, blankets etc. | | 79,22,758·24 | 76,60,000·00 |
| 9 | Miscellaneous | | .. | 50,000·00 |
| TOTAL | | | 2,32,24,788·98 | 2,51,85,200·00 |

APPENDIX V

(Vide paras 40 and 44)

*Statement of posts sanctioned and posts actually in position as on 1-10-1964
for Mana Group of Transit Centres*

| Sl. No. | Name of Post | Sanctioned | Actu-ally wor-king | Sanction No. and date |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| CHIEF COMMANDANTS OFFICE (HQ). | | | | |
| <i>Class I.</i> | | | | |
| 1. | Chief Commandant | 1 | 1 | 21 (12)/64-R&S dated 29-7-64 |
| 2. | Commandant | 2 | 1 | 21(16)/-R&S/RL. II dated 20-8-64. |
| <i>Class II</i> | | | | |
| 3. | Accounts Officer | 1 | .. | 21(12)/64-R & S dated 29-7-64. |
| 4. | Administrative Officer | .. | 1 | |
| 5. | Camp Administrative Officer. | 2 | 2 | 21(12)/64-R & S dated 29-7-64. |
| <i>Non Gazetted.</i> | | | | |
| 6. | Superintendent | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 7. | Asst. Administrative Officer (jr.) | 20 | 15 | Do. |
| 8. | Lady Welfare Officer | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 9. | SAS Accountant | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 10. | Accountant Senior | 3 | 2 | Do. |
| 11. | Head Clerk | 2 | 1 | Do. |
| 12. | Statistical Assistant | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 13. | Stenographer (Senior) | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 14. | Stenographer (Junior) | 2 | .. | Do. |
| 15. | Upper Division Clerks | 22 | 16 | Do. |

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-----------------------------------|
| 16. | Storekeeper | 1 | .. | 2I (12)/64-R & S dated 29-7-64 |
| 17. | Lower Division Clerks (ty- pists) | 25 | 25 | Do. |
| 18. | Telephone Clerks | 4 | 4 | Do. |
| 19. | Store Clerks | 2 | 1 | Do. |
| 20. | Sewaks | 120 | 79 | Do. |
| 21. | Sewikas | 15 | 15 | Do. |
| 22. | Geetner Operator | 1 | .. | Do. |
| | <i>Class IV</i> | | | |
| 23. | Daftries | 4 | .. | Do. |
| 24. | Peons | 14 | 14 | Do. |
| 25. | Waterman | 4 | 5 | Do. |
| 26. | Chowkidars | 20 | 10 | Do. |
| 27. | Sweepers | 4 | 1 | Do. |
| 28. | Cook | .. | 1 | Do. |
| 29. | Assistant Cook | .. | 7 | Do. |
| 30. | Mali | .. | 1 | Do. |

SUPPLY WING

Class III

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|----|-----|
| 1. | Assistant Supply Officer | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 2. | Supervisor | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 3. | Store Keeper | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 4. | Assistant Storekeeper | 4 | 1 | Do. |
| 5. | Upper Division Clerks | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 6. | Lower Division Clerk | 1 | 1 | Do. |
| 7. | Salesman | 3 | .. | Do. |

Class IV

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---|-----|
| 8. | Chowkidar | 3 | 1 | Do. |
|----|---------------------|---|---|-----|

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----|-----------------------------------|
| PUBLICITY UNIT | | | | |
| <i>Class I</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Information Officer | 1 | .. | 21(12)/64-R & S dated 29-7-64 |
| <i>Class III</i> | | | | |
| 2 | Field Publicity Officer | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 3 | Stenographer (Jr.) | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 4 | Projector Operator | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 5 | Lower Division Clerk | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 6 | Driver | 1 | .. | 21(12) 64-R & S dated 29-7-64. |
| <i>Class IV</i> | | | | |
| 7 | Cleaner | 1 | .. | Do. |
| 8 | Peon | 2 | .. | Do. |

| Class | Description | Sanction | Actual in position | Remarks. |
|-------|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

THE CONSTRUCTION CIRCLE

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I | Superintending Engineer | 1 | 1 | } NOTE.—This statement includes the staff of stores Sub-Division transferred to Division I of this Circle w.e.f. 26-2-64. |
| | Executive Engineers | 4 | 3 | |
| | TOTAL | 5 | 4 | |
| II | Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer | 1 | 1 | |
| | Assistant Engineers | 13 | 12 | |
| | TOTAL | 14 | 13 | |
| III | Superintendent | 1 | 1 | |
| | Head Clerks | 4 | 3 | |
| | Divisional Accountants | 4 | 3 | |
| | Upper Division Clerks | 25 | 8 | |
| | Lower Division Clerks | 25 | 15 | |
| | Cashier | 5 | 2 | |
| | Senior Stenographer | 1 | 1 | |
| | Steno-Typist | 4 | .. | |
| Section Officers | 30 | 21 | | |

| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| | Linemen | 4 | 3 | |
| | Assistant Electricians . | 3 | 1 | |
| | Mechanics | 4 | .. | |
| | Junior Mechanics . . . | 8 | .. | |
| | Electricians | 3 | .. | |
| | Assistant Mechanics . . | 3 | .. | |
| | Switch Board Attendants . | 4 | .. | |
| | Blacksmith | 1 | .. | |
| | Welder | 1 | .. | |
| | Driver | 1 | .. | |
| | TOTAL . | <u>131</u> | <u>58</u> | |
| IV | Peons | 23 | 14 | |
| | Barkandaz | 4 | 1 | |
| | Mates | 3 | 3 | |
| | Chowkidar | 6 | .. | |
| | Daftay | 4 | .. | |
| | Sweeper | <u>1</u> | <u>..</u> | |
| | TOTAL | <u>41</u> | <u>18</u> | |

MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MALARIA DEPTT.

| Sl. No. | Name of the post | No. of post sanctioned | No. of 'in position' | Short | Excess |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Medical Officer | 25 | 12 | 13 | .. |
| 2 | Medical Officer (down graded) | Nil | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 3 | Junior Accountant | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 4 | Lower Division Clerk | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Upper Division Clerk | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 6 | Statistical Clerk | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 7 | Diet Clerk | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 8 | Tech. Store Keeper | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 9 | Health Inspector | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Asstt. Health Inspector | 28 | 11 | 17 | .. |
| 11 | Jr. Lady Health Visitor | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 12 | Storekeeper | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 13 | Nursery Sister | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 14 | Nurse | 18 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 15 | Jr. Nurse | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 16 | Pharmacist | 45 | 34 | 11 | .. |
| 17 | Lab. Assistant | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 18 | Nursing orderly | 82 | 56 | 26 | .. |
| 19 | Ayah | 17 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| 20 | Midwife | 18 | 7 | 11 | .. |
| 21 | Driver | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. |
| 22 | Peon | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 23 | Chowkidar | 18 | 10 | 8 | .. |
| 24 | Packer | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Water Carrier | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 26 | Rikshaw Puller | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 27 | Utensil Cleaner | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 28 | Washerman | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 29 | Strecher Bearer | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 30 | Cook | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| 31 | Dispensary Servant | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 32 | Sweepers | 224 | 224 | .. | .. |
| 33 | Malaria Inspector | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 34 | Malaria Supervisor | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 35 | Malaria Field Worker | 16 | 11 | 5 | .. |
| 36 | Dai | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 37 | Sr. Lady Health Visitor | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 38 | Cleaners | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |

TRANSPORT SUB DEPOT OF D.D.A.

| Sl. No. | Name of the post | Sanc- tioned | In posi- tion |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Class III</i> | | | |
| 1 | Service Incharge | .. | 1 |
| 2 | Head Mechanic | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Mechanic | 2 | 1 |
| 4 | Mechanic (Junior) | .. | 2 |
| 5 | Electrician] | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Petrol Pump Supervisor | 2 | .. |
| 7 | L.D. Clerk /Typist | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | Drivers | .. | 35 |
| <i>Class IV</i> | | | |
| 9 | Cleaners | 2 | 17 |
| 10 | Security Guard | .. | 2 |
| 11 | Petrol Pump Assistant. | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Water Carrier | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Chowkidar | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | Sweeper | .. | 1 |

APPENDIX VI

(Vide paras 40 and 61)

STAFF PATTERN

Posts to be created for camp of 1,000 Families

| Sl. No. | Name of the post | No. of posts | Scale of pay |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Commandant | 1 | Rs. 700—40—1100—50·2—1250. |
| 2 | Assistant Commandants | 3 | Rs. 325—15—475. |
| 3 | Administrative Officer | 1 | Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800. |
| 4 | Lady Welfare Officer | 1 | Rs. 210—10—290—15—320. |
| 5 | Accountant | 1 | Rs. 270—15—435—EB—20—575. |
| 6 | Announcer-cum-Intelligence Officer | 1 | Rs. 210—10—290—15—320. |
| 7 | U.D.C.-cum-Cashier | 1 | Rs. *130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300. |
| 8 | Junior Stenographer | 1 | Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300. |
| 9 | Steno-typist | 1 | Rs. 110—180 (plus special pay of Rs. 20·-). |
| 10 | U.D.Cs. | 2 | Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300. |
| 11 | Camp Assistants | 6 | Rs. 110—3—125. |
| 12 | Store-keeper | 1 | Rs. 130—5—160—8—200—EB—8—256—EB—8—280—10—300. |
| 13 | Bill Clerks/L.D.Cs. | 5 | Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180. |

*Special pay according to M.O.F. O.M. No. 11(42)-EIII 60 dated 4-9-61 received with O.M. of even number dated 28-6-62.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 14 | Assistant Inspector of Health | *1 Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-212. | |
| 15 | Medical Officer | 2† Rs. 325-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800. | |
| 16 | Pharmacists | { 2‡ Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-EB-7-240. § R.: 80-1-85-EB-95-EB-3-110. | |
| 17 | Midwife | 1 Rs. 110-3-131-4-155. | |
| 18 | Nursing Orderlies | 2 Rs. 80-1-85-EB-95-EB-3-110. | |
| 19 | Ayah | 1 Rs. 70-1-80-EB-1-85. | |
| 20 | Sweepers | 10 Rs. 70/- (Consolidated). | |
| 21 | Peons | 4 Rs. 70/- (Do.). | |
| 22 | Chowkidars | 2 Rs. 70/- (Do.). | |
| 23 | Head Teacher | } According to State Pattern. | |
| 24 | Assistant Teacher | | { |

* The incumbent of the post should possess the minimum qualification of Matric and certificate in sanitation.

† Should be an M.B.B.S.

‡ For qualified Pharmacists.

§ For un-qualified Pharmacists.

● APPENDIX VII
(Vide para 48)

Statement showing birth and death in Mana Group of Camps during the period from April '64 to September '64.

| Month | Average population | Death in Hospital Dispensaries & Camps | | Total Death | Death Rate per 1000 (Month-wise) | Total Birth | Birth rate per 1000 (Month-wise) |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Adult | Child | | | | |
| April '64 | 46,095 | 117 | 307 | 424 | 9.2 | 88 | 1.9 |
| May '64 | 46,095 | 89 | 227 | 316 | 6.9 | 104 | 2.2 |
| June '64 | 43,997 | 53 | 95 | 148 | 3.4 | 68 | 1.3 |
| July '64 | 56,269 | 41 | 101 | 142 | 2.5 | 98 | 1.7 |
| August '64 | 69,788 | 127 | 331 | 358 | 5.1 | 73 | 1.04 |
| September '64 | 69,958 | 112 | 206 | 318 | 4.6 | 140 | 2.02 |

Vital Statistics of Raipur Municipal Area 1962 & 1963.

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Death rate per 1000 | 9.61 |
| Birth rate per 1000 | 26.88 |
| Death rate per 1000 | 10.10 |
| Birth rate per 1000 | 26.89 |

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide para 64)

TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEMES SANCTIONED/CONTEMPLATED.

| S. No. | Brief details of the Scheme | Sanctioned/ contemplated | Location | Capacity (No. of migrants covered) | Financial implication | Date when likely to start functioning. |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

(Rs. in lakhs)

SCHEMES SANCTIONED

Uttar Pradesh

1. Training of 52 migrants at the Industrial Cluster Haldwani
Haldwani, U.P. Sanctioned 52 0.121 Started in November 1964.

Madhya Pradesh

2. Training of 100 unattached wo-
men at Mana in tailoring. Do. Mana Camp, Mana, Raipur, (M.P.) 100 0.146 Started on 1-12-64.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------------------------------|
| 3. | Setting up of an Industrial Training Institute at Mana. | Do. | Do. | 344 | 17.40 | To be started in February, 1965. |
| 4. | Training of 32 migrant women in knitting woollen wear at Mana. | Do. | Do. | 32 | 1.73 | To be started shortly. |

Orissa

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|----|------|----------------------------|
| 5. | Training of migrants as Tailors at Sunabeda Ashram School, Koraput. | Do. | Sunabeda Ashram School, Distt. Koraput. | 10 | 0.01 | Started in November, 1964. |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|----|------|----------------------------|

Assam

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| 6. | Training of new migrants living in Camps as Motor Drivers at the training centres at Matia, Distt. Goalpara and in Distt. of Cachar. | Sanctioned | Matia, Distt. Goalpara and in the Distt. of Cachar (Assam) | 200 | 0.45 | Sanctioned in Aug. 1964. |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|

738 18.30

TOTAL

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Orissa

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Training of new migrants in various trades at Sunabeda Ambaguda & Theruvelli. | Under consideration. | Sunabeda, Ambaguda & Theruvelli | 200 | .. | As the scheme is under consideration, the date when it is likely to start functioning cannot be indicated at this stage. |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. | Training under the aegis of Mahila Silpa Siksha Ashram Puri. | Under Consideration. | Puri (Orissa) | 50 | 52 | As the scheme is under consideration the date when it is likely to start functioning cannot be indicated at this stage. |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Uttar Pradesh

3. Training centre each at Hastinapur & Rudrapur for training women migrants in Tailoring.

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Do. | Hastinapur & Rudrapur (U.P.) | 200 | 3.25 | Do. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|

Madhya Pradesh

4. Training-cum-Production Centre Scheme in Camps.

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Do. | Camps in Madhya Pradesh. | 100 | .. | Do. |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|-----|

Andhra Pradesh

5. Training of migrant fishermen and providing facilities in deep water fishing operations in the Nagarjunasagar Dam site Reservoir.

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|----|------|-----|
| Do. | Nagarjunasagar Dam Site, (A.P.) | 20 | 0.14 | Do. |
|-----|---------------------------------|----|------|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6 | Training-cum-production centre in Weaving of cotton in the Nagarjunasagar Dam site. | Do. | Nagarjunasagar Dam site, Andhra Pradesh. | 50 | 3.50 | As the scheme is under consideration, the date when it is likely to start functioning can not be indicated at this stage. |
| 7 | Training centre in the manufacture of Bamboo products. | Do. | Ballampalli & Ramakrishnapuram Camps, Adilabad Distt. Andhra Pradesh. | 40 | 0.07 | Do. |
| 8 | Training centre in Newar making for employment. | Do. | Do. | 60 | 0.034 | Do. |
| 9 | Training centre for women in tailoring, Dress making and embroidery. | Do. | Do. | 20 | 0.10 | Do. |
| 10 | Two training-cum-production centres in Carpentry. | Do. | Do. | 24 | 0.945 | Do. |
| 11 | Peripatetic Demonstration unit in village pottery (12 demonstration) | Do. | Do. | 12 | 0.056 | Do. |
| 12 | Training centre in the trade of sewing at Nagarjunasagar Dam site. | Do. | Nagarjunasagar Dam site, Andhra Pradesh. | 32 | 0.085 | Do. |
| | | | | 808 | | |
| TOTAL | | | | 808 | | 8.70 |

APPENDIX IX

(Vide para 68)

Copy of Office Memorandum No. 4/5/64—Estt(D) dated the 11th August, 1964 from the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi to all Ministries of the Govt. of India etc. etc.

SUB:—*Age and fee concessions to displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after January 1, 1964.*

Due to heavy influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan, especially in the recent past, the Government of India have had under consideration the question of mitigating their hardships in the matter of their employment in services/posts under them. It has accordingly been decided that such of the displaced persons who have migrated to India from East Pakistan on or after January 1, 1964 should be granted the following concessions:—

I. AGE CONCESSION

(a) *Appointments filled on the results of competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C.*

A relaxation of age limit will be allowed upto 3 years in excess of normal upper age limit subject to the condition that a candidate is not allowed to avail of a larger number of chances in respect of recruitment to a service or group of services than the maximum number of chances permissible to any general candidate under normal age limits.

(b) *Appointments not covered by (a) above*

The maximum age limit for entry into Government service as well as for permanent absorption therein is relaxed upto 45 years.

(c) *Displaced persons belonging to scheduled castes or Scheduled Tribes.*

The age limits mentioned in (a) and (b) are further relaxed by five years for persons belonging to scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes both in case of gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the Central Services as well as All India Services.

II. FEE CONCESSIONS

To help such of the displaced persons as are not in a position to pay the application fees prescribed for the posts advertised by the U.P.S.C. or for admission to competitive examinations conducted by them the Commission are authorised to remit the prescribed

application or examination fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fees.

2. These concessions shall remain in force for a period of three years *i.e.* upto the end of December, 1967 and will apply only to future recruitments, for example, the concessions in respect of the services/posts falling within the purview of the U.P.S.C. will be applicable to recruitment to only those services/posts for which the advertisement notices are issued by the Commission after the issue of these orders.

3. In order to qualify for the above concessions, the candidates concerned should be required to produce satisfactory evidence of being *bona fide* displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated to India on or after January 1, 1964. For this purpose the *bona fides* of the displaced persons will be certified by the Camp Commandant of the Transit Centres of the Dandakaranya Project or the Camp Commandant of the Relief Camps in various States or the District Magistrates of the areas where the candidates may for the time being be resident.

APPENDIX X

(Vide para 71)

Broad lines of the executive instructions in regard to the administration and maintenance of discipline in the camp/transit centres for migrants from East Pakistan.

1. CAMP ADMINISTRATION

A Commandant has been placed in overall charge of every transit centre or work camp. Each centre or camp is to be divided into sectors of 500 to 750 families for administrative convenience and for the distribution of cash doles. Each Sector will be under the charge of an Assistant Commandant who will be helped by the camp assistants or sewaks.

The camp assistants will be Bengali-knowing persons.

2. ADMISSION IN THE CAMPS

Only migrants who are sponsored by the Government of West Bengal, Andaman and Tripura or by the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be admitted to transit centres. Steps will be taken to ensure that the migrants are in possession of dispersal or relief eligibility certificates issued by the appropriate State Governments or by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. If any question arises about the *bona fides* of a migrant, the commandant will take a decision in the matter.

3. SCREENING

The camp authorities have been instructed to carefully screen migrants to determine their *bona fides*. Apart from this, the screening will also assist in the formation of rehabilitation programmes for the migrants with reference to their aptitude, qualifications and past experience. Any false statement by a migrant will be severely dealt with and may lead to his expulsion from the transit centre apart from prosecution, where an offence has been committed. Firm action will be taken to prevent impersonation.

4. ADEQUATE NOTICE AND WARNINGS

Any migrant who commits a breach of discipline in a camp is first given a written warning. If he commits a breach a second time, his dole is to be cut off. If he again violates camp discipline or incites others to do so, he and his family will be struck off the rolls of the camp and discharged. In order to maintain discipline and order in the camps, identity cards will be issued to the migrants and others whose entry to the camp is necessary for its management.

5. ROLL CALL AND ABSENCE FROM THE CAMP

The camp Commandant or his assistants will hold a roll call of the families under his charge at least twice a week. In addition, surprise roll calls will be held. The inmates of the camp should not remain away from camps during the night without prior permission of the authorities. A migrant can be given 10 days leave of absence on application if he wishes to go to a place within the State concerned, and one month's leave if he wishes to go to a place outside the State.

Any migrant who absents himself without prior permission will forfeit his cash doles for the period of absence. If a migrant's unauthorised absence is more than 15 days he is liable to be discharged.

6. MEETINGS

The migrants will have full freedom of movement in the camps. They can gather for observance of national festivals and religious ceremonies after giving prior intimation of such functions to the Commandant. They can also hold meetings within the Campus after obtaining prior permission of the Commandant.

7. DISPERSAL OF MIGRANTS TO CAMPS IN OTHER STATES

As a general rule, the guiding principle for dispersal should be 'first in' 'first out'. While the preference of the migrants for dispersal to specific areas for resettlement should be kept in mind and, as far as possible, inhabitants of the same village./Thana in Pakistan may be kept together, the Administration shall in no way be bound by such preference and the migrant shall have to abide by the decision taken by the authorities in this regard. If a migrant, for insufficient reasons, refuses to go to any camp/rehabilitation centre for which he has been given a movement order, the dole of the family shall be reduced by Rs. 20/- per month in the first instance. In the event of a second refusal the payment of the dole to the migrant and his family shall be stopped and they shall be asked to leave the camp.

8. DESERTIONS

Desertion from camps is to be curbed by warnings and persuasions and persons who desert camps will not as a general rule be admitted, again in the camps.

9. TRANSPORT, LODGING AND FOOD

Necessary arrangements should be made for the transport of the migrants from the Railway Station to the transit centre. Till huts/bashas are available, accommodation may be provided in tents which should be withdrawn as soon as the families are moved to huts/bashas. On arrival of the migrants in camps, cooked food may be supplied for the first day or two as may be necessary.

10. *MEDICAL FACILITIES AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE*

A medical officer will be in charge of each transit centre or camp. On admission to camps, a family card will be given to a migrant (head of the family) in which all relevant entries regarding relief and rehabilitation assistance given to him will be entered.

11. *RECREATIONAL FACILITIES*

Arrangements should be made for recreational, physical and cultural activities for the migrants to the extent feasible.

APPENDIX XI

(Vide para 78)

Form No. 'R.E-I

Serial No. _____

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION RELIEF ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATE

**PARTICULARS OF PERSONS MIGRATING FROM EAST PAKIS-
TAN ON OR AFTER 1-1-1964, WHO SEEK ASSISTANCE FROM
GOVERNMENT**

1. Name of the Head of Family.
2. Father's / Husband's name.
3. Whether migrating.
 - (i) With Migration Certificate. If so, No. and date of migration certificate.
 - (ii) With Passport. If so, No. and date of passport.
 - (iii) Without any document.
 - (iv) Reasons for migrating without documents.

4. Place from where migrating.

Village/Town

Police Station

District

5. Date of arrival in India and Place where entry was first reported.
6. Route followed during migration.

7. Particulars of the members of the family migrating (including the head of the family).

| Name | Relationship with head of family | Age Sex | Educational & other qualifications of adult-members. | Previous occupation in Pakistan | |
|------|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | (a) Primary occupation | (b) Secondary occupation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | |

8. Particulars of the members of the family migrated into India before 1-1-64.

| Name | Relationship with head of family | Age Sex | Address | Occupation | Rehabilitation assistance already received |
|------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | |

9. (a) Particulars of members of the family remaining behind in Pakistan.

| Name | Relationship with head of family | Age Sex | Address | Occupation |
|------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |

(b) Why is only part of the family migrating?

(c) If any able-bodied male member has been left behind in Pakistan, what they are doing in Pakistan ?

I hereby solemnly declare that the statement made above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Note : If the information furnished by the migrant is false in any material respect he will be disqualified for any relief or rehabilitation assistance. This will be without prejudice to any further action which the Government may deem fit to take.

I further declare that:—
 a) I shall abide by camp discipline.
 b) I am willing to do manual work.
 c) I am willing to settle outside West Bengal Tripura, and
 d) I am willing to settle in non-agricultural occupation.

Date :

Signature and Thumb impression of the Head of family.

CERTIFICATE

Certified that I am satisfied, on the basis of the above information and further enquiries made by me that the family referred to herein has migrated from East Pakistan to India after 31st December, 1963.

(To be signed by a
Gazetted Officer authorised in this
behalf).

FOR OFFICIAL USE

1. Relief Eligibility Certificate No. _____
2. Date on which vaccinated _____
3. Date on which inoculated _____
4. Paid Rs. _____ for journey expenses.
5. No. & date of Railway Warrant issued.
No. _____ Date _____
6. Date of movement to _____
7. Details of other relief assistance given before dispersal to a transit relief camp.
 - (i) Cash dole.
 - (ii) Clothes.
 - (iii) Utensils.
 - (iv) Blankets.
 - (v) Any other relief assistance.

APPENDIX XII

(See para 81)

FORM OF SCREENING REPORT

Particulars of Migrants from East Pakistan who have been admitted in camps

PART I

1. Head of the family.
2. Relief Eligibility Certificate No.
3. Father's/Husband's Name.
4. Religion.
5. Number of family members in camp.
6. Permanent address in East Pakistan.
7. Date of migration.
8. Migration Route.
9. Date of arrival in India.
10. Whether migrated—
 - (1) with migration certificate.
 - (2) with passport.
 - (3) without any documents.
11. Reception Centre or the camp at which family was first received.
12. Date of arrival at present camp.
13. Other camps, if any, where the family had stayed and the duration of stay in each such camp.

| |
|--------------------------------------------|
| Photograph of the head of the family |
|--------------------------------------------|

14. Particulars of the members of the family migrated to India before 1-1-64.

| Name of members | Relationship with head of family | Age/Sex | Address | Occupation | Rehabilitation assistance already received |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | |

15. Particulars of members of the family remaining behind in Pakistan.

| (a) Name of members | Relationship with Head of family | Age Sex | Address | Occupation |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |

(b) Reasons for only part of the family migrating.

(c) If any able-bodied male member has been left behind in Pakistan, what he is doing there ?

PART II

(To be filled up for every member of the family separately)

1. Name
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Married or Unmarried
5. If married, name of husband/wife
6. Educational qualifications and details of certificates, if any, possessed by the member
7. Vocational or Technical qualifications' experience
8. Primary occupation in East Pakistan and annual income therefrom
9. Secondary occupation, if any, in East Pakistan and the annual income therefrom
10. Work or occupation which the member would like to take up and the reasons for preference for any particular occupation or work.
(Preference for occupation to be indicated in order of priority)

PART III
PROPERTIES LEFT IN EAST PAKISTAN

(To be filled in by agriculturist families)

AGRICULTURAL LAND

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| | Name of village/ Town, Police Station, District | Type of land* | Land held on owner- ship/tenant/crop sharing basis. | Survey of Khasra No. | Area | Rent or Land Revenue Payable. | Net Income | Remarks |
| 1. | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | |

*Types of Land : (i) Homestead,

(ii) Orchard,

(iii) Jute and Paddy (Low),

(iv) Dry (high), Culturable waste.

TOTAL

APPENDIX XIII

(Vide para 93)

List of Resettlement schemes sanctioned by Government of India

| S. No. | Name of Scheme | Amount sanctioned | No. of persons / families likely to be absorbed | Progress made so far in implementing the Scheme |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (Rupees) | | | | |
| ASSAM | | | | |
| <i>Agricultural Schemes :</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Scheme for cultivation of 'Ahu' crops in the waste land near Matia Camp in Goalpara District. | 90,000 | — | The Scheme has been implemented. This is a Scheme for providing temporary employment to the camp inmates. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Scheme for terracing and soil conservation of lands in Garo Hills in Assam. Settlement of 500 families. | 17,51,100 | 500 | Reclamation work in progress 100 families of new migrants have been shifted to the rehabilitation sites. |
| 3 | Scheme for rehabilitation of 1500 new migrant families from East Pakistan on Khas' land in Garo Hills area in Assam. | 28,65,300 | 1,500 | The scheme is being implemented. |
| 4 | Scheme for cultivation of 'Teel' in the land at Matia in Goalpara Distt. for providing temporary work to the new migrants. | 8,500 | — | The Scheme has been implemented. This is a Scheme for providing temporary employment to the camp inmates. |
| 5 | Scheme for terracing and soil conservation of land in Garo Hills in Assam for rehabilitation of 1000 new migrant families from East Pakistan. | 31,45,640 | 1,000 | The work relating to the reclamation and terracing of land is in progress. |
| 6 | Scheme for resettlement of 2000 families in Goalpara Distt. | Pending preparation of a scheme for a State Farm, the State Govt. have been authorised to incur expenditure @ Rs. 200/- per acre to undertake Departmental cultivation to provide work to the migrants. 24,480 | 2,000 | Preliminary work for the setting up the State Farms in Dhamar Reserve in Goalpara District has been undertaken. |
| 7 | State-managed farm on 800 bighas of land near Harimura (Matia camp) Goalpara Distt. | 24,480 | — | The Schemes are under implementation. |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 | Scheme for pulse cultivation in Matia & Harimura for providing employment to the camp inmates. | 58,740 | — | The Schemes are under implementation. |
| 9 | Re-afforestation of land in Garo Hills area for the settlement of 250 families. | 5,25,000 | 250 | The Scheme has since been dropped by the Distt. Council Garo Hills. |
| 10 | Scheme for mustard cultivation at Matia for providing work to the migrants in camp. | 18,580 | — | The Scheme has since been dropped by the State Government. |

Industrial and other Non-Agricultural Schemes :

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 11 | Scheme for rehabilitation of 150 non-agriculturist families in Garo Hills. | 2,47,500 | 150 | The Scheme is being implemented. |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 12 | Weaving scheme in Camps for providing employment to 540 new migrants. | 3,26,000 | 540 | 71 persons have been employed. |
| 13 | Scheme for employment of 50 new migrants in the Jack Board Factory at Tinsukia. | 15,000 | 50 | 50 persons have been employed. |

ORISSA

Agricultural Schemes :

Construction of 180 tenements for housing 180 families to be settled in Govt. Agricultural Farms at Simliguda and at forest exploitation work at Balimela.

180

—

Industrial & other Non-Agricultural Schemes :

Construction of 5,000 tenements at C.Sunabeda, Ambaguda, Theruvelli etc. where new migrants are being rehabilitated.

—

4,088 tenements already constructed.

AT SUNABEDA IN KORAPUT DISTT.

3 Carpentry unit, saw mill and wood seasoning plant for providing employment to 109 new migrants. 5,65,000

109 70 persons have been employed so far.

4 Light Engineering Unit (Employment potential 22) 95,550

22 Under implementation.

5 Tile Factory (Employment potential 32) 1,17,500

32 The State Govt. have suggested that the scheme may be dropped.

6 Manufacture of wooden, electrical accessories, (Employment potential 26) 61,300

26

7 Bidi Manufacturing Unit (Employment potential 95) 37,600

95

103

The State Govt. are taking steps to set up these units.

AT AMBAGUDA IN KORAPUT DISTRICT:

8 Brick Kiln (Employment potential 80) 38,500

80

9 Manufacture of G. I. Buckets. (Employment potential 19) 50,500

19

10 Bidi Manufacturing Unit (Employment potential 48) 26,700

48

AT THERUVELLI IN KORAPUT DISTRICT

11 Carpentry Unit (Employment potential 16) 80,250

16

12 Manufacture of G.I. Buckets. (Employment potential 19) 50,000

19

The State Govt. are taking steps to set up these units.

TRIPURA

Agricultural Schemes :

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Rehabilitation assistance for seeds and bullocks for 1066 families settled in Tripura on land exchanged with Muslims. | 3,72,100 | 1,066 | 2,066 maunds of paddy distributed to 1066 families. Applications for bullock purchase loan being collected and distribution of loan will start shortly. |
| 2 | Supply of drinking water to new migrant families settled in Tripura on land exchanged with Muslims. | 6,125 | — | Some tubewells have already been sunk and more are being sunk. |
| 3 | Rehabilitation assistance for seeds and bullocks for 1300 families settled in Tripura on land exchanged with Muslims. | 4,55,000 | 1,300 | Arrangements are being made to supply seeds. The loan for the purchase of bullocks will be disbursed shortly. |
| 4 | Supply of fertilisers to 2066 settled in Tripura on land exchanged with Muslims, already mentioned at S. Nos. 1 to 3 above. | 41,320 | 2,066 | Arrangements are being made to supply the fertilisers to the migrants. |

UTTAR PRADESH

Agricultural Schemes :

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Scheme for cultivation of Chari fodder in 420 acres of land at Shakti farm | 22,100 | Not known | Fully implemented. |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|

and the Dineshpur Colonies in Nani-
tal Distt. & Swarg Farm in Rampur
District for providing work to new
migrants in Rudrapur Transit Camp.

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Acquisition, reclamation and tractorisation of 1460 acres of land in village Grant No. 3 Tehsil Lakhimpur, District Kheri for setting up State Farms for 250 families. | 5,75,500 | 250 | Enumeration & valuation of trees standing on the land is in progress. |
| 3 | Acquisition, reclamation and tractorisation of 353 acres of land in Village Wesleypur Grant, Tehsil Lakhimpur in Kheir District for setting up State Farms for 40 families. | 1,10,400 | 40 families | Enumeration and valuation of trees standing on the land is in progress. |
| 4 | Reclamation and tractorisation of 900 acres of land in Village Naujalia, Bander Bodh and Maharajpur etc. in Philibhit District for setting up State Farms for 160 families. | 2,14,000 | 160 families | Deforestation and demarcation of the area is in progress. |
| 5 | Acquisition, reclamation and tractorisation of 2098 acres of land in Village Bhojpur, Tehsil Nagina in Bijnor District for setting up of State Farms for 350 families. | 6,12,100 | 350 families | Do. |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 6 | Acquisition, reclamation and tractorisation of 954 acres of land in Ram Nagara Block in Pilibhit District for setting up of State Farms for 170 families. | 3,113,800 | 170 families | Deforestation and demarcation of the area is in progress. |
| 7 | Acquisition, reclamation and tractorisation of 663 acres of land in village Miyanpur, Tehsil Mohammadi in Kheri District for setting up State Farms for 95 families. | 2,11,875 | 95 families | Do. Possession of 363 acres of land has been taken. |
| 8 | Acquisition reclamation and tractorisation of 1,000 acres of land in village Champatpur Chakla, Madpur and Aurangpur in Tehsil Nagina, District Bijnor for setting up State Farms for 175 families. | 3,96,250 | 175 families | Possession of land is being taken. |
| 9 | Scheme for cultivation of Barley or Oats etc. on 423 acres of land at Shakti Farm and Dineshpur Colony etc. | 62,300 | Not known | The land has been sown. |
| 10 | Construction of 25 wells for providing drinking water to new agriculturist families in the District of Lakhimpur, Pilibhit, Bijnor etc. | 1,00,000 | | |

Non-Agricultural Schemes :

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|
| 11. Scheme for rehabilitation of 40 fishermen families in Kheri District. | 1,11,460 | 40 families | Sanction on 21-1-1965. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|

MADHYA PRADESH

Agricultural Schemes :

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Resettlement of 2,500 families in Betul District | 1,94,00,000 | 250 families | Two Fully Mechanised Units of Rehabilitation Reclamation Or- |
| 2. Resettlement of 1,000 families in Surguja District | 78,31,000 | 1000 " | ganisation have reached Betul. Reclamation operations at Betul have started on 27-1-65 simultaneously with survey work. Construction of 420 huts completed 32 huts are under construction & 12 wells have been dug in Betul region. Project report and detailed estimates for Surguja have been recently received and are under examination. These reports and estimates in respect of Panna and Betul schemes are awaited from the State Government. |
| 3. Resettlement of 550 families in Panna District | 38,92,000 | 500 " | |

These Schemes have been approved in principle. The State Govt. have been asked on 3-11-64 to prepare detailed schemes. The State Govt. has also been authorised to go ahead with preliminary surveys that are necessary before detailed

schemes can
be drawn
up.

MAHARASHTRA

Agricultural Schemes :

1. Reclamation of 33,000 acres of forest land in Chanda District for rehabilitation of 5,500 new migrant families estimated to cost Rs. 141.00 lakhs.

1,41,00,000 Approved. 6,600 families

7,600 and 600 acres of land have been surveyed and reclaimed respectively. Preliminary work for resettlement of migrants on reclaimed land has been taken in hand.

Formal sanction for Survey establishment etc. for one year has issued for Rs. 4,62,000.

MANIPUR

Agricultural Schemes :

1. Resettlement of 253 new migrants on forest land in Manipur.

6,7,000 The scheme is now being revised. The cost of the revised scheme will

The scheme is under implementation.

be Rs. 4,71,825/- Under the revised scheme each family will get 2.5 acres of land for cultivation & 0.20 acres for home-
stead purposes against 5 acres originally proposed by the State Govt.

BIHAR

Agricultural Schemes :

1. Scheme for rehabilitation of 98 new migrant families from East Pakistan in the existing vacancies in Purnea district, Bihar :

58 Agriculturists.

40 Non-agriculturists

1,70,000

98 families

₹,300/-.
Detailed project and estimates for setting up State Farm is awaited.

N.E.F.A.

Agricultural Schemes :

- 1 Scheme for resettlement of new migrant families in N.E.F.A.

The Scheme is being implemented by N.E.F.A. as a part of its development programme.

1,000 families have been moved to sites of rehabilitation, allotted land for cultivation and provided seeds and implements.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing summary of Recommendations/Conclusions

| Sl. No. | Reference to Para No. in the Report | Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | <p>The Committee feel that the question of providing gainful occupation to such of the migrants as have stayed outside the camps in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura should also receive urgent attention of the Government. Although it may not be feasible to draw up agricultural schemes for resettlement of these migrants, Government should in consultation with the State Governments concerned consider the feasibility of having some alternative schemes for providing gainful employment to them.</p> <p>To that end the Committee suggest that the development of plans of the concerned States, particularly of West Bengal, may be urgently and suitably reviewed so as to assess the requisite resources for generating adequate employment potential for these migrants and to devise ways and means to make these resources available.</p> <p>They also feel that besides providing work for unskilled migrants, Government should not overlook the need to provide adequate employment opportunities for the skilled and educated migrants.</p> |
| 2(i) | 9 | <p>The Committee do not consider the first two reasons^s given for desertion of migrants from Camps namely, (i) "insistence by the migrants on the allotment of agricultural land which was not readily available" and (ii) "disinclination to do manual work" as quite convincing inasmuch as the migrants must be fully aware that desertion entails stoppage of cash doles and forfeiture of any right for the grant of land should it ever become available. They are also expected to realise that they shall have to eke out their living outside the Camps by hard manual labour.</p> <p>In view of the fact that the number of desertions from camps is very high, the Committee recommend that a critical study should be made as to the causes of desertions from the Camps so that suitable remedial measures may be adopted.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | They would also stress that in the light of the study' suitable criteria for location of the Camps that may be set up in future and broad guide lines for their administration may <i>inter alia</i> be laid down. |
| 2(ii) | 7 | The Committee would like the Camp authorities to remember that the migrants are mostly in a stage of nervous tension and emotionally disturbed. So, seeing no immediate prospect, they may choose for even a worse future which should be guarded against. The Committee feel that migrants desiring to leave the Camps should be persuaded to stay on and for this purpose the Camp authorities may avail of the good offices of Rama Krishna Mission and Bharat Sevasram Sangh in persuading them to continue to stay in the camps. |
| 3 | 10 | The Committee feel that if the policy of giving only one chance to the deserters to return to the Camps ^s is to be made effective, details of families who desert the Camps should be immediately circulated to the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura etc. to enable them to persuade the deserting families to return to Camps and to keep track of those families if they do not go back. |
| 4 | 11 | The Committee recommend that lists of migrants expelled from the Camps should be suitably circulated to the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura so that those Governments may watch their movement and if necessary, try to keep them on the right track. |
| 5 | 16 | While the Committee appreciate the action taken by Government to simplify procedures and liberalise criteria of eligibility for issue of migration certificate, they consider that appreciable percentage of migrants who continue to come without migration certificates is indicative of the genuine difficulties which are still being felt by the intending migrants in expeditiously obtaining migration certificates. The reasons for not being able to obtain the migration certificate may well be distance from Dacca, illiteracy, elaborate procedures or even red-tape necessitating their presence in Dacca for long periods causing unbearable expenditure and anxiety in the generally insecure conditions that exist in East Pakistan. |
| | | They recommend that a Committee consisting <i>inter alia</i> of the representatives of the Ministries of External Affairs and Rehabilitation and of the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal may review the entire system of issue of migration certificates by the High Commission for India in Dacca |

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including the existing rules of eligibility, procedures and facilities and to suggest the lines on which further liberalisation could be done.

They would also like that Committee to consider how relief and rehabilitation benefits should not be denied to genuine and deserving migrants even though they may not be able to obtain the migration certificates because of disturbed conditions, distance, ignorance, etc.

- 6 18 The Committee note that a period of only 7 days was allowed between the announcement of the revised policy restricting relief and rehabilitation benefits to those who come with migration certificates and the date of enforcement of the same. This period was obviously too short for the news of the revised policy to reach the interior of Pakistan from where the exodus of migrants takes place. This is evident from the fact that of the total migrations during the two months following the declaration of the revised policy (November and December, 1964), as many as 35.66% were without any travel documents. In view of the fact that repeated assurances have been given in Parliament that all the migrants arriving after 1-1-1964 would be eligible to relief and rehabilitation benefits irrespective of whether they possessed migration certificates or not, the Committee feel that it was only appropriate that Government should have announced in Parliament their intention of modifying their policy before it was enforced. In the opinion of the Committee the real test of the revised policy would lie not in how it functions in periods of comparative calm as at present, but in how far it will suit conditions of the worst holocausts to which the minorities in East Pakistan are periodically exposed.
- 7 22 In view of the fact that the Central Government is meeting the entire expenditure on the operation of Reception/Interception Centres, the Committee recommend that appropriate agencies of the Central Government should undertake a periodical survey of those Centres to ensure that adequate facilities are available.

*At a very late stage, the Committee have come to learn that from 1st April, 1965, Government have put a ban on any migrants coming into India from East Pakistan without valid documents. In this case also, the Committee feel that this policy decision should have been first announced in Parliament as Parliament was in session then. The Committee further feel, that while the Government should take every step to prevent the infiltration of fifth columnists and saboteurs from East Pakistan, the policy of putting a ban on migration without valid documents, will work very hard with the minority communities of East Pakistan, where conditions are yet far from satisfactory and secure for them and will deny them protection and security in India which they may be compelled to seek particularly for the honour and safety of their womenfolk.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | In this context they would particularly stress the need for providing suitable accommodation in those Centres and of keeping it in a satisfactory state of repair. |
| 8 | 23 | The Committee feel that even though the rate of migration has gone down or may further go down, there should be adequate lighting arrangements for purposes of security necessary in a border railway station. The Committee hope that necessary action would be taken by the Government in this regard. |
| 9 | 24 | The Committee feel that a telephone and telegraph net work on or near the border railway stations or check posts would be in the interest of security. Incidentally, it would also be of help to the migrants in contacting their friends and relatives in India. The Committee therefore recommend that government may examine the feasibility of providing telephone and telegraph facilities at the border railway stations and Reception/Interception Centres. |
| 10 | 25 | The Committee appreciate that at the initial stage when articles had to be procured on an emergency basis it might not have been possible for Government to make their purchases through the usual channels such as D.G. S. & D. or by inviting open tenders. The Committee however feel that even in emergency, the Government should try to evolve some procedure for purchases and ensure that no misuse of powers and authority for emergency purchases takes place. |
| 11 | 28 | In view of the admitted rise in the price of foodstuffs the Committee suggest that the scales of cash relief admissible to the migrants during their stay at the Reception/Interception Centres in the States and the commencement of, and during, their journey to the transit Camps may be reviewed in consultation with the State Governments concerned at an early date so that the scale of cash relief may be related to the minimum requirement of foodstuffs. They would further suggest that there should be a arrangement for the periodic review of the scales of relief by a departmental committee to make sure that these are sufficient to cover the prevailing prices of foodstuffs. |
| 12 | 29 | The Committee note that two of the Camps in the Managroup, namely, Bhanpuri and Nowgaon were closed down after being operated for a few months, the former because the State Government wanted the accommodation and the latter for administrative reasons. The Committee hope that the Capital Expenditures incurred on these camps to the extent of Rs. 3.21 lakhs will not be allowed to go infructuous and that these will be utilised for some other purpose connected with the rehabilitation of displaced persons. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 | 31 | The Committee note that so far as the gross amount of cash doles payable to the migrant families of different sizes is concerned, the old scales fixed sometime in 1960 and the new scales are identical. The Committee have already recommended in para 2 ⁸ that a departmental committee may review periodically the scales of cash relief admissible to the migrants so as to ensure that they are commensurate with the prevailing prices of foodstuffs. The departmental committee may also review the scales of cash doles payable to the migrant families accommodated in the Transit Relief Camps. |
| 14 | 32 | The Committee recommend that payments of cash doles should be made to the migrants in instalments regularly and no administrative difficulties should be allowed to stand in the way of disbursement of the doles in instalments and in time. |
| 15 | 34 | While the Committee appreciate the difficulties in the supply of articles to the migrants at the initial stages when the procurement and movement of stores could not have kept pace with the rate of influx they do not see any justification for long delays in the supply of articles to migrants during recent months when the position has more or less stabilised. They recommend that adequate arrangements should be made to ensure the supply of articles according to the prescribed scales within 10 days of the arrival of the migrants in the Transit Camp. |
| 16 | 35 | The Committee recommend that the quality of blankets purchased may be examined by Government to see whether those were according to the samples previously approved and if any irregularities are noticed, suitable action may be taken to remedy them. They would also recommend that the Government may consider the desirability of setting up a Central Purchase Committee which may ensure that, as far as possible, normal procedures for purchase of articles by Government are followed and that the articles delivered are according to specifications and samples previously approved. |
| 17 | 38 | The Committee recommend that the dispersals from Mana Group of Transit Camps should be accelerated so that there is no need to accommodate more than one family in one room resulting in overcrowding. |
| 18 | 40 | The Committee find that certain categories of staff have been provided at the Mana Group of Camps at a much higher scale than would be permissible under the pattern laid down. The Committee recommend that while creating additional posts, due consideration should be |

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given to the pattern and to the need for economy consistent with efficiency in the management of the Camps.

They also recommend that as soon as conditions in the Mana Camps are stabilised, steps should be taken to rationalise the staff structure keeping in view the fact that Mana Group of Camps are a transitory arrangement for housing the migrants until they can be dispersed to sites of their permanent rehabilitation.

- 19 41 The Committee hope that the hours of supply of water in the Mana Camp will be increased after the new pipe line is laid and until then the present arrangements regarding the hours of water supply will be phased in consultation with the representatives of migrants. The Committee also hope that in the ensuing summer season adequate supply of water to the migrants will be ensured.
- 20 42 The Committee recommend that the arrangements for conservancy and sanitation in the Mana Group of Camps should be improved so as to prevent outbreak of epidemic and they feel that an adequately paved drainage system and provision of dust bins at suitable places near the residential quarters would be a distinct help in this regard.
- In view of the fact that migrants are not accustomed to the mode of living in congested area, the Committee would further suggest that the inmates of the Camps should be educated in normal hygiene and sanitation through various publicity media and, if necessary, by an incentive scheme.
- 21 45 The Committee regret that no adequate arrangements have been made for the supply of hospital diet to indoor patients. In view of the fact that patients admitted in Camp hospitals generally suffer from diseases associated with malnutrition, the Committee recommend that proper arrangements should be made in the hospitals for providing adequate diet to the patients.
- 22 46 Now that the position in the Camps has more or less stabilised the Committee suggest that arrangements should be made in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the Mana Camps to segregate patients suffering from different kinds of infectious diseases.
- 23 47 The Committee recommend that Government should launch a publicity campaign about family planning among the migrants in Camps and provide clinical facilities for family planning in the hospitals and dispensaries attached to the Camps.
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They would also suggest that State Governments may be approached for making similar arrangements in the Camps managed by them.

24 49 As almost of the migrant families arrive in the Camps in a poor state of health and are easily susceptible to diseases, the Committee recommend that emphasis should be laid on prevention of diseases in the Camps and that Government should take measures in this regard in all the Transit/Relief Camps with the assistance of the Union Ministry of Health, State Governments concerned, World Health Organisation and other international agencies.

25 53 The Committee are of the view that though it may not be worthwhile to incur sizeable expenditure on the creation of employment opportunities of a permanent nature at the Transit Centres in view of their temporary existence, yet, in view of the fact that migrants are being kept in these camps for pretty long time, it is desirable to train the inmates of the Transit Centres in short term industrial and vocational courses so that better opportunities may be available to them for absorption in industries in the country. In this connection, the Committee appreciate the drawing up of schemes at Mana with a training capacity of 476 persons including 132 women, besides the job training facilities provided to over 100 persons by the existing Industrial Centre. They, however, feel that there is scope for further expansion of training facilities in the Transit Camps at Mana which accommodates over 14,000 new migrant families. The Committee would also like to suggest that arrangements may be made for providing proper training to the migrants in the Steel Plant in Bhilai and other industrial units as in Raigarh, Korba, Bilaspur etc.

26 54 The Committee find that there is considerable overcrowding in the Primary Schools in the Mana Group of Camps particularly at Kurud Camp. They suggest that the question of splitting up the existing schools in the Camps into smaller units may be considered.

The Committee also note that there is considerable shortage of teachers in all the schools in the Mana Group of Camps. Only 47 teachers are in position for a total of 3,692 students in the schools and the teacher-student ratio is 1:79. The Committee recommend that suitable measures should be taken

to attract adequate number of teachers preferably from among the migrants, with a view to bring the teacher-student ratio, as far as possible, to Madhya Pradesh standards.

They also recommend that, in case trained teachers are not available, arrangements should be made to get them trained by the Directorate of Education, Madhya Pradesh/West Bengal.

The Committee recommend that urgent steps should be taken by Government to procure text books and other stationery articles for distribution among the children in the schools in the Mana Group of Camps.

Government should ensure that in future students are supplied text books and stationery immediately after they are admitted into schools.

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The Committee feel that the migrants should not be allowed to remain on doles and in a state of uncertainty as to their permanent rehabilitation for long because of its baneful effect on their morale and spirits. Further, they should not be allowed to feel that they are a drag on the society but should be rehabilitated as soon as possible so that they can stand on their feet and make useful contribution to the wealth of nation. In view of the fact that the resettlement of migrants is being tackled as a national problem, the Committee recommend that an assessment should be made urgently of the number of families that each State is prepared to accept and a programme for their speedy dispersal chalked out so that full advantage is taken of the offers made by the States.

The Committee also recommend that each State Government may be approached to take the optimum number of families in its Relief Camps for being rehabilitated in schemes and projects sanctioned for this purpose.

The Committee further suggest that, as far as possible, migrants should be settled in compact areas and in congenial social environments and small pockets of resettlement areas in far-off States may be avoided.

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The Committee hope that Government will keep under constant review the scope for rehabilitation of new migrants in the States and endeavour to expand the opportunities for their rehabilitation in the States, particularly in the northern region.

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The Committee feel that even after the migrant families are dispersed to Relief Camps in the States, their relief, rehabilitation and welfare continues to be the responsibility of the Central Government. They therefore suggest that the Central Government should keep a close watch on the operation of the Relief Camps in the States and see that the general instructions issued in regard to the facilities to be provided in the Camps are strictly followed, that the Camps are efficiently managed and that the money provided by the Central Government to the States for relief and rehabilitation of migrants is directed to approved ends.

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While the Committee appreciate the efforts being made to secure gainful employment to the migrants, they suggest that Government should also try to secure suitable employment to them in the existing irrigation, industrial and other developmental projects in the various States which are being financed by Government, particularly in the various Public Sector undertakings.

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The Committee note that attempts have been made to recruit the medical staff for the Camps mainly from West Bengal. They feel that efforts should be made to recruit or take on loan/deputation medical staff from other States as well. Suitable incentives should also be offered, if necessary.

The Committee appreciate that there may be difficulty in the initial stages on account of doctors not being conversant with the language spoken by the migrants. But they feel that this difficulty can be overcome by attaching to such doctors interpreters drawn from the educated inmates of the Camp who can explain to them the ailments of the patients.

The Committee suggest that this arrangement may be introduced even in respect of the non-Bengali knowing doctors already working in the Camps.

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- 31 62 The Committee are distressed to note the abnormally high infant mortality in the Relief / Transit Camps and particularly the Mana Group of Camps due to lack of proper sanitation arrangements in the initial stages. They recommend that besides providing money to the State Governments for the provision of medical facilities, the Central Government should keep a regular watch with a view to ensure that the facilities provided by the State Governments in the Camps set up by them are adequate. In this connection, the Committee welcome the appointment of an officer from the Ministry of Health to coordinate medical facilities available in the Camps and they hope that the position regarding medical facilities in Camps, particularly in the States which are managed by the State Governments themselves, will further improve.
- 32 63 In view of the fact that the scales of subsistence allowance have been laid down on austerity standards and on the basis of controlled price of foodgrains, the Committee feel that it is imperative for the Government to ensure that the supplies of food-stuffs at fair price shops at controlled rates are available without interruption. In case of failure of supply at the fair price shops at controlled rates, it is but equitable that the migrants should be compensated for the higher price paid by them by either subsidising their purchases or enhancing their cash doles.
- The Committee would also like to stress that adequate number of fair price shops should be located not far from the Camps.
- 33 67 The Committee appreciate the action taken by the Government to create opportunities for technical and vocational training of new migrants and hope that these would be given practical shape without undue delay.
- They also hope that Government will constantly endeavour to expand these opportunities thereby assisting the migrants to stand on their own feet and at the same time relieving the Government of the burden of maintaining them for long.
- 34 69 The Committee recommend that State Governments particularly of the Eastern zone, may be requested to reserve a certain percentage of vacancies in the Government Depts., as well as in developmental projects financed by them to be filled up out of suitable candidates drawn from among the new migrants.
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- 35 70 The Committee note that it has taken the Government an unduly long time to take a decision on the business loan scheme for the new migrants submitted by the Maharashtra Government. They hope that in view of the urgency of the problem, expeditious action would be taken by the Government to give a definite shape to the scheme and to implement the same.
- They would suggest that while finalising the scheme adequate safeguards should be provided to ensure that the loans are given in time and according to properly assessed needs and business viability so that timely repayment of loans may be possible. They would also suggest that the benefits of the scheme should also be made available to all the migrants arriving in India after 1-1-1964 irrespective of whether they are in the Camps operated by the Government or not.
- 36 71 While the Committee welcome the measures taken to root out indiscipline from the Camps, they suggest that efforts should be made to find out the causes of indiscipline in the various Camps so that remedial action may be taken wherever necessary. The Committee also feel it necessary to emphasise that in view of the fact that the migrants are mostly in a state of emotional and nervous instability a proper psychological approach would be helpful in enforcing discipline.
- 37 72 The Committee feel that a Manual of Executive Instructions should be drawn up incorporating, for the purpose of clarity, illustrative cases in which the various penal provisions relating to breach of discipline in Camps are intended to be invoked so as to ensure that the powers are not used indiscriminately.
- They also feel that in cases where a migrant is adjudged to be guilty of repeated breaches of indiscipline in the Camp and is consequently discharged from the Camp in terms of the provisions of Instruction 4 of the "Executive Instructions", Government may on compassionate grounds consider the question of allowing the family of the migrant to remain in the Permanent Liability Camp, if the family so wishes.
- 38 74 The Committee recommend that adequate security arrangements may be made in the portions of Transit Relief Camps where permanent liability families are accommodated so as to prevent anti-social elements from creating mischief in the Camp and any cases of mischief reported should be vigorously investigated and those detected should be effectively dealt with.

- 39 75 It view of the fact that unattached women and children in Camps, are likely to fall prey to unscrupulous elements, the Committee recommend that each case of desertion of unattached women and children should be reported to the police authorities with the object of ascertaining that the deserter has not been abducted or enticed away by anti-social elements.
- 40 (i) 76 The Committee are informed that all the permanent liability families at present accommodated in the Transit Relief Camps require long term assistance and have to be maintained in Homes and Infirmaries. The Committee have doubts about the advisability of dispersing these families from Transit Camps at Mana to the Relief Camps in the States thereby creating in some of these Camps small pockets of even less than 10 permanent liability families.
- The Committee feel that no useful purpose would be served in shifting such families from the Transit Centres at Mana etc. to the Relief Camps in the various States until the permanent liability families can be provided permanent accommodation in homes and infirmaries. The Committee recommend that in view of the large number of permanent liability families at present accommodated in the Camps who have ultimately to be found a place in homes and infirmaries, urgent steps should be taken in consultation with the Department of Social Security to draw up a scheme for opening adequate number of homes and infirmaries for permanent settlement of these families.
- 40 (ii) 76 The Committee recommend that a scheme for permanent resettlement of unattached women and children among the new migrants may be drawn up in consultation with the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board or in the alternative the entire rehabilitation work of such women and children may be entrusted to these social welfare organisations.
- 41 76 The Committee feel that there is an imperative need for gainful employment and training of such members of permanent liability families as are able to do work with a view to assist them in standing on their own feet in course of time. In this connection, the Committee appreciate the opening of an art and craft centre at Mana where trades such as tailoring and paper-bag-making are being taught to the permanent liability families. They are glad to note that a scheme to open training classes in *biri*-making, *khadi*-weaving

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pottery-were-making, paddy-hushing (*dhan kutai*), edible-oil-crushing, soap-making and hand-paper-making is under way. The Committee recommend that adequate arrangements should be made for technical and vocational training of permanent liability families in such of the Transit/Relief Camps as have a fair concentration of such families.

The hope that the various training scheme for the permanent liability families in Mana Camp would be implemented without delay. The Committee also recommend that similar schemes should be drawn up for other centrally administered Camps and that State Governments should be requested to draw up similar schemes for the Relief Camps in their States.

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80 The Committee understand that it would take about 6 months to compile complete information regarding occupations followed in East Pakistan in respect of all the families in the Camps, which on 2-1-1965 numbered the 66,713.

While appreciating the necessity of collection of full data in regard to the occupations followed by the new migrants while in East Pakistan, the Committee feel that rehabilitation plans may not always correspond to the previous occupations of migrants but may have to be conditioned by the opportunities and facilities available in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that without waiting for the occupation-wise classification of all the new migrants Government should proceed with the collection of data regarding rehabilitation opportunities and facilities available in the country so that rehabilitation schemes may be framed accordingly.

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82 The Committee recommend that the progress of recording of particulars of in the revised forms termed 'Relief Eligibility Certificate' and screening may be periodically reviewed to ensure that the work is completed as per schedule. They trust that the recording of particulars and screening of migrant families is now being done promptly as soon as the families arrive at the reception/interception centres and that the work is not being allowed to fall into arrears. They also hope that there would be gradual reduction in administrative staff recruited for screening purposes, once the backlog of screening work is cleared.

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- 44 85 The Committee are glad that Government have launched a scheme for organising the 'Rashtriya Vikas Dal' with a view to make disciplined, self-reliant workers and useful citizens out of persons who are at present completely down and out, and whom an idle life on Government doles is fast tending to demoralise. They hope that the Assam and Tripura units will be organised without delay. They further hope that the scheme which is now being launched on a pilot basis with one unit each at Mana, Assam and Tripura will, as its efficiency is tested, be more extensively organised to cover larger number of young migrants.
- 45 87 The Committee understand that most of the land offered by the State Governments so far consists of forests and would have to be reclaimed before it can be utilised for the resettlement of migrants. Arrangements for soil survey of land offered by the States are being made by the State Governments themselves.
- In Dandakaranya, extensive areas of land in the Kondagaon Zone were denuded of forest wealth without proper soil test and it was found later that they were either unfit or sub-marginal for agricultural purposes. The Committee hope that similar mistakes would not be repeated, and before reclaiming land offered by the States, proper soil testing will be done.
- 46 87 The Committee feel that the soil survey organisations of the State Governments may not be adequate and properly equipped to cope with the survey work at the scale and speed necessary for the 'reclamation programme'. They would suggest that the assistance of the Union Soil Survey organisation and laboratories under it may be made available to the States to carry out expeditiously the soil survey of the land offered before reclamation operations are started.
- 47 89 While examining the performance of the reclamation organisation of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, the Committee found that a large percentage of tractors possessed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority remained idle and that there was hardly any occasion to work them in more than one shift. The main reason given to the Committee for not utilising the tractors fully was that releases of land were neither enough nor timely. The Committee would, therefore, like to caution that before procuring additional machinery for reclamation, it should be ensured that there is enough work-load to justify the additional expenditure.

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| 48 | 92 | The Committee suggest that the economics of the scheme for establishing State Farms should be properly worked out before it is given a practical shape. The Committee have no doubt that Government would put to good use the experience gained and the shortcomings and failures noticed in the working of the State Farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan. |
| 49 | 92 | The Committee suggest that the possibility of introducing co-operative farming or at least service-cooperatives where large blocks of agricultural lands are available may be examined. |
| 50 | 93 | The Committee feel that in any comprehensive plan for rehabilitation, an important role has to be assigned to industrial schemes inasmuch as agriculture cannot absorb the bulk of the migrants. The Committee find that of the schemes sanctioned so far, industrial and other non-agricultural schemes constitute only a small part. The Committee would urge that greater emphasis should be placed on industrial and non-agricultural schemes than has hitherto been done so that the pace of rehabilitation may be stepped up. The Committee also suggest that Government may consider the question of setting up industrial co-operative for the benefit of migrants. |
| 51 | 94 | The Committee note that the total investment made in the industrial and other non-agricultural schemes would be only Rs. 32.64 lakhs. The Committee consider that as the problem of unemployment amongst migrants is acute, it is but necessary that more such schemes as are labour intensive and are expected to be successful should be evolved to create sizeable employment for new migrants. |
| 52 | 95 | The Committee recommend that the question of moving of some migrant families outside Assam for rehabilitation in other States/Territories may be reviewed from time to time and such of the migrant families as cannot be rehabilitated in Assam may be dispersed early to sites where they are to be eventually rehabilitated. |
| 53 | 95 | The Committee suggest that while drawing up plan ^s for rehabilitation of migrant tribal families, every effort should be made to put them in compact areas so as to enable them to retain their identity and culture. In this context, the Committee also suggest that the question of resettling Buddhist migrants from the Chittagong Hill Districts in suitable and compact areas, preferably in NEFA, Tripura and Assam may be considered. |

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- 54 97 The Committee recommend that information in regard to cases of migrant families who have arrived in Assam, Tripura and West Bengal after exchanging their properties should be compiled. The Committee also recommend that either these families should be treated at par with other local agriculturist families as regards the grant of agricultural loans and other facilities or, if it is not possible to do so for any reason, they should be treated as new migrants entitled to the normal rehabilitation benefits.
- 55 98 The Committee have been informed that there is a proposal to resettle 1000 families in NEFA area and for that purpose some families are accommodated in the Ledo Camps which is situated near the NEFA area. More such Transit Camps are being opened near NEFA.
- The Committee suggest that besides the schemes for resettlement of these migrants on agriculture, the possibility of resettling them in forest-based industries in the NEFA area may also be examined.
- 56 99 The Committee feel that there is considerable scope for rehabilitating the new migrants in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They suggest that the possibility of reclaiming forest land in Andamans and Nicobar Islands and other Union Territories for resettlement of new migrants from East Pakistan may also be explored by the Government and proper steps be taken for framing rehabilitation schemes in those places.
- 57 100 The Committee feel that the possibilities that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation can offer in creating employment potential for the migrants have not so far been properly explored. The Committee are of the view that the Corporation can play a big role in rehabilitating the new migrants and suggest that its activities should be suitably expanded so as to create adequate employment potential for a sizeable number of new migrants.

The Committee further suggest that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation should try to set up small and rural industries which may gradually be handed over to the migrants and that the industrial loan scheme of the Corporation should be properly planned and

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adequate safeguards made therein to ensure that the industries set up with the help of loans obtained from the Corporation actually employ migrants.

- 58 101 The Committee feel that there are ample opportunities for resettling new migrant fishermen families on inland, estuarine and sea-water fisheries particularly around the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The Committee would impress on the Government the need for finalising the schemes regarding training and employment of fishermen at an early date.
- 59 102 The maintenance of tens of thousands of families in Camps and planning for their rehabilitation involves a complex human problem of great magnitude. While the Committee are gratified that on the whole they will to help these helpless victims of destiny has not been wanting and neither money nor effort has been grudged in the attempt, they feel that those in charge of Camps and rehabilitation programmes would do well always to bear in mind that they are dealing with a vast number of nerve-shaken and emotionally disturbed people who have undergone agonising experienced and have lost all their meagre earthly possessions and often their near and dear ones also.
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APPENDIX XV

Analysis of recommendations in the Report

I. Classification of Recommendations :

- A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and working:
S. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 50, 51,
53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59.
- B. Recommendations for effecting economy :
S. Nos. 12, 16, 18, 43, 45, 47 and 48.
- C. Miscellaneous Recommendations:
S. Nos. 1, 6, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 49 and 52.

II. Analysis of more important recommendations directed towards economy :

| S. No. as per Summary of Recommendations (Appendix XIV) | Particulars |
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| 16 | Government may consider the desirability of setting up a Central Purchase Committee to ensure that the normal procedures for purchase of articles by Government are followed and the articles delivered are according to specifications and samples previously approved. |
| 18 | While creating additional posts for the Mana Group of Camps, due consideration should be given to the pattern of staff laid down by Government for the proper maintenance of a Camp. Also when conditions in the Mana Camps are established, steps should be taken to rationalise the staff structure there. |
| 43 | There should be a gradual reduction in the administrative staff recruited for screening purposes, once the backlog of screening work is cleared. |
| 45 | Proper soil testing should be done before reclaiming the land offered by the States. |
| 48 | The economics of the scheme for establishing State Farms should be properly worked out before the scheme is given a practical shape. |
