

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
1961-62**

**HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH REPORT  
(SECOND LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations  
contained in the 96th Report of the Estimates  
Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of  
Rehabilitation—Eastern Zone**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*March 1962/Phalguna 1883 (S)*

*Price : Re. 0.45 nP.*

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## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1961-62)

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### SECRETARIAT

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary.*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Seventieth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Eastern Zone.

• 2. The Ninety-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 1960. Government furnished replies to the recommendations contained in the Report between 22nd August and 12th October, 1960. These replies were considered by the Study Group 'G' of the Estimates Committee (1961-62) on the 8th September, 1961.

3. The Report has been divided into the following four chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. An Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix II. It would be observed therefrom that out of 55 recommendations made in the Report, 30 recommendations *i.e.* 54.5 per cent. have been fully accepted by Government, while 10 recommendations *i.e.* 18.3 per cent. have been accepted partly. Of the rest replies of Government in respect of 7 recommendations *i.e.* 12.7 per cent. have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of 8 recommendations *i.e.* 14.5 per cent. have not been accepted by the Committee.

H. C. DASAPPA,

*Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI-1;  
March 7, 1962/Phalguna 16, 1883 (Saka).

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to state that the points brought out in their Ninty-Sixth Report (Second Lok Sabha) have been replied to by the Government generally to their satisfaction. There are, however, two recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and they have been commented upon in Chapter IV of this Report. In the same Chapter there are 6 other recommendations, replies to which were not considered adequate and further information was called for which has not yet been received.\*

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\*Further information asked for by the Committee was furnished after this Report was finalised by them. The information furnished has been reproduced in Appendix I.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

| Sl. No.<br>(as in<br>the<br>Appendix<br>VIII<br>of the<br>Report) | Reference<br>to<br>the<br>Paragraph<br>No.<br>of the<br>Report | Summary of recommendations/conclusions   | Reply of the Government   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4   |
| 2   | 18   | <p>The Committee understand that the conditions in some of the camps were very unsatisfactory. In Reliance Camp they observed for themselves that the conditions were bad. They were informed during evidence by the representative of the Ministry that</p> | <p>The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government. The Reliance Camp is under their administrative control. [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960].</p> |



there were 123 ineligible and less than 100 eligible families in Reliance Camp now and as soon as those families were removed the camp would be closed. The Committee hope that this decision will be implemented soon. But as long as the camp remains, it is the duty of camp authorities to see that proper sanitary conveniences are provided in that camp. If the camp cannot be closed immediately and it is also not possible to improve the conditions in Reliance Camp, the buildings being rented, the Government should at least see that the eligible inmates are removed to some other nearby camp where conditions are better.

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The decision to close the camps by July 1959 was unrealistic and not co-ordinated with matured schemes of rehabilitation. The Committee urge that a co-ordinated programme of closure of camps and dispersal of inmates under proper rehabilitation scheme be urgently drawn up with a view to close the camps as early as possible.

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The Ministry agrees with the suggestion that the camps should be closed as early as possible and the inmates dispersed under rehabilitation schemes. As a matter of fact, the Ministry has been following the same policy. It may be stated that out of 10.25 lakh displaced persons who sought admission in camps on migration from East Pakistan since 1947, more than 90% have already been dispersed. The programme for the rehabilitation of the present inmates of camps numbering about a lakh of persons has recently been reviewed. Every effort is being made to close the camps as early as possible.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60,  
dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960].

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The result of the review undertaken and action taken thereon may please be stated.

(L.S.S.O.M. No. 24ECI/60, dated the 4th July, 1961).

The question of closure of camps in West Bengal has since been reviewed in consultation with the State Government. It has been decided to close the camps in West Bengal by October or November, 1961 at the latest. In order to implement this decision, camp families are being served with notices either to accept rehabilitation as offered by Government or to quit the camp on receipt of 6 months' cash doles within a period of 2 months with effect from the date of receipt of the notice. The service of notices to camp families is likely to be completed by the end of July, 1961. The number of camps in West Bengal has since come down to 60 and the population thereof, has been reduced to about 39,000.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 25(3)/61-Genl., dated the 5th August, 1961].

7 32 The Committee hope that the current schemes referred to in para 32 for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal camps would be successful.

The Ministry shares the hope of the Committee. [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/61, dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960].

The Committee feel that while cases involving double rehabilitation benefits should undoubtedly be screened, in the case of others, particularly those living in camps who have not rehabilitated themselves so far, Govt. may take steps to see that they move in groups based on family or village affiliations. If any member of such a family, who has already settled himself, wants to join the family in moving to Dandakaranya or any place of rehabilitation outside W. Bengal, he must be permitted to go with them, though with no special rehabilitation benefit.

The Ministry has no objection to the movement of camp families for rehabilitation in groups based on family or village affiliations within the frame-work and the capacity of the schemes for rehabilitation of the sanctioned number of families. As a matter of fact, the policy of inviting volunteers from amongst the camp families for dispersal under different schemes of rehabilitation has been followed. This policy gave free scope for the groups to move together whenever they wished to do so even though under this policy some of the families indirectly took advantage by continuing to delay their movement from camps—a position commented upon by the Committee in para 24 of their Report. The question of giving permission to any member of such a family who has already settled himself and wants to join the family in moving to any place of rehabilitation outside West Bengal without any special rehabilitation benefit does not arise. People are free to go anywhere and do not need any permission.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960.*]

It is quite possible that there are some non-camp displaced persons in need of assistance who have not been able to take advantage of the extension of date of making application for

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has already been made to accommodate hard cases among non-camp displaced persons who could not for valid reasons apply for rehabilitation loans in time.

rehabilitation assistance because of want of adequate publicity. The Committee hope that the cases of such non-camp displaced persons as could not apply for such loans for valid reasons within the time will be sympathetically considered.

In this connection, it may be added that the needs of non-camp displaced persons have throughout received due attention. Out of about Rs. 73 crores spent on the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, about Rs. 53 crores have been spent on displaced persons living outside camps.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

No watch appears to be exercised by the Ministry of Rehabilitation regarding the effective utilisation of money spent on Rehabilitation schemes. The Committee feel it strange that while the entire loans and grants are being provided for by the Rehabilitation Ministry, they should not know how far the amounts had been sanctioned and in what way they were being utilised. The responsibility of the Government cannot be considered to be over after the expenditure has been sanctioned. It is necessary that there should be a means to ensure that the expenditure has been incurred properly and the expected results have been derived. The Committee recommend that consistent with the programme of wind-

The context prefacing the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee in regard to this matter as given in the Summary of their report appears to need further clarification. The fact of the matter is that though this Ministry exercised a general watch on the utilisation of the money spent on rehabilitation through the normal agencies available to all Government organisations such as expenditure statement of the spending units, audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the State Governments concerned, special machinery for exercising a watch for determining the utilisation of sanctioned funds by the State Governments was not set up in the Ministry as envisaged by the Estimates Committee in their Summary.

ing up of the Ministry some machinery should be evolved to evaluate the result of schemes financed by the Government of India at least on a sample survey basis.

The Ministry, however, accepts the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to undertake on a sample survey basis the work of evaluating the results of some selected schemes financed by the Government of India in West Bengal.

So far as the other Eastern States are concerned, the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura, has, by and large, been resolved. The Rehabilitation Department in Orissa has already been wound up, and that in Tripura would be wound up from the 1st October, 1960. Similarly, steps are being taken to wind up the Rehabilitation Departments in Assam and Bihar also before the end of the year. Any work of survey to evaluate the results of schemes financed by the Government of India at this stage in these States, therefore, would not be consistent with the programme of winding up of the Rehabilitation Departments in the States concerned.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6 (5)/60, dated the 5th/6th September, 1960].

13 49 One common complaint made to the Committee was that the loans were given in dribbles and there was delay in sanctioning the amounts with the result that loans could not be utilised for the purpose for which they were

Periodical checks will be made as suggested by the Committee to see that disbursements are expeditious.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

intended. The Committee are glad to be informed that there has been an improvement in this respect. They would all the same suggest that some vigilance may be maintained by way of periodical checks to see that disbursements are expeditious and in suitable instalments.

- 15 54 It is unfortunate that the benefits of the earlier land Schemes in West Bengal *viz.* reclamation schemes in Sonarpur, Arapanch and Bagjola were not available for displaced persons:
- Noted.  
[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].
- 16 55—58 The Committee further understand that since 1958 new land schemes have been taken up in Midnapore and Sunderban areas of West Bengal. Not much progress has been made on these because the schemes by their very nature are long term schemes where detailed survey has to precede large scale reclamation operations before land becomes productive and available for resettlement of displaced persons. The Committee hope that the recommendations made by the two agricultural experts (Dr. Sikka & Dr. Mirchandani) with regard to these schemes would be suitably implemented for the success of these schemes.
- [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

61 The Study Group of the Committee during their tours in Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Manipur were informed that though the land had been given to displaced persons no land rights had yet been formally accorded to them. In Orissa, because of the absence of land rights, settlers could not take loans or other advantages from Co-operative Societies. The Committee consider that the matter required examination to ensure that land titles are given to all settlers without delay.

62—64 In view of the general complaints regarding large scale evictions both from the Mikir Hills District of Assam and the plain districts, the committee consider that the matter should be immediately looked into by the Ministry. They also feel that in all such cases where displaced persons have rehabilitated themselves on lands by their own efforts, eviction should be avoided as far as possible. In case it is necessary to evict them, alternative lands should always be provided beforehand. Otherwise, such evictions would only create new problems for rehabilitation.

65—69 From the very beginning, as would be seen from the Review of the I.T.A. Scheme carried out by Assam Government as also from the report of the Secretary, Rehabilitation, Assam, the I.T.A. Scheme did not make satisfactory pro-

The matter has been taken up with the State Governments.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

The matter has been carefully examined. Arrangements have been made to settle 600 to 700 families on 3390 bighas of land in the Mikir Hills. As regards the remaining 1,100 to 1,200 eligible families, the Assam Government has agreed to provide about 5400 bighas of forest area at a distance of 5 to 6 miles from Mikir Hill district for rehabilitating about 900 to 1000 families. For the rest, rehabilitation schemes have already been sanctioned.†

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)60, dated the 5th/6th September, 1960].

The matter has been taken up with the Assam Government.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

gress. The Committee recommend that an enquiry should be held by the Government of India to look into the circumstances in which Rs. 20·80 lakhs were paid without an agreement to the I.T.A. authorities to what extent the scheme had succeeded, the reasons for failure of the scheme and the responsibility therefor. An assessment may also be made of the further measures necessary for adequate rehabilitation to the displaced persons concerned.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

The latest position in the matter may please be furnished.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 24/ECI/60, dated the 4th July, 1961].

The question of appointment of a Committee of enquiry to examine the working of the Indian Tea Association Scheme for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in the district of Cachar, Assam, was taken up with the Government of Assam. The State Government have agreed to the appointment of the Committee. The proposal has since been referred to the Rehabilitation Committee of the Cabinet for approval.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 25(3)/61-Genl., dated the 5th August, 1961].



70 The Committee regret that a scheme of reclamation of 5,000 acres of land by C. T. O. in the district of Cachar, has resulted in infructuous expenditure. They would urge the necessity of exercising greater care in future in formulating or approving schemes for operations of a similar nature involving substantial outlays of public money.

73 In Orissa single room barracks were allotted to the displaced persons irrespective of the size of the family. While appreciating that houses cannot always be allotted according to the size of the family the Committee feel that Government should ensure in future construction that for large families at least 2-room-houses are allotted. They also feel that a house should normally consist of a minimum of two rooms.

74 One common complaint in respect of both the direct construction schemes as well as schemes of development of colonies is that the progress of these schemes has been very slow. The Committee feel that such tardy progress of housing schemes naturally delays the process of rehabilitation. They would, therefore, stress the desirability of greater expedition in the execution of the programme in the remaining colonies under construction or development.

Noted.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5) 60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

The observations of the Estimates Committee have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of W.H. & S. who are normally concerned with construction works. In so far as this Ministry is concerned no fresh construction proposal is being undertaken excepting in Dankakaranya. The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is, therefore, also being brought to the notice of the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

State Governments have been asked to speed up the execution of construction and development works.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

- 26 80-81 The progress of small industries scheme in the States of Eastern Zone is not satisfactory. The small industries provided the best way of accomplishing the rehabilitation of larger number of displaced persons. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a survey should be made of the progress made so far in the Small Scale Industries Schemes as done in the case of medium industries and suitable steps taken to utilise small industries fully for the purpose of rehabilitating as large number of displaced persons as possible.
- 27 83-84 The Report on the Survey of medium industries in West Bengal, after pointing out the various defects in the schemes had expressed the hope that during the year 1959 most of the incomplete schemes would be implemented and the employment position would improve considerably. Unfortunately the hope of the Survey Report still remains unfulfilled as only 1759 displaced persons have been provided jobs out of an expected number of 7850.
- 28 85 The Committee understand that the Government have transferred 16 of the industrial schemes to Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. As the Rehabilitation Industries
- The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for appropriate action. [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].
- The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the Government of West Bengal have been requested to look into the matter and impress upon the industrialists concerned to employ the requisite number of displaced persons in their concerns. Failing that, action may be taken to enforce the terms of the loan. [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].
- As against S. No. 27.

Corporation would not have any more powers than the Government had in enforcing employment of displaced persons in return of the loans given, the Committee are doubtful how this by itself would improve the prospects of the schemes. The Committee feel that the results of the schemes so far have not been satisfactory from the point of view of realizing the main objective of finding employment for displaced persons.

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It was explained to the Committee that it was not easy to enforce the condition relating to employment of displaced persons on the loanee industrialists except by way of recalling the loans. The Committee consider that unless a way is found for enforcing the primary condition of the industrialists employing displaced persons, it will only mean that the Rehabilitation funds will be taken advantage of by enterprising industrialists under a false cloak not to rehabilitate the displaced persons but to rehabilitate themselves. The Committee hope that the Ministry will see to it that no room is given for such an abuse.

As against S. No. 27.

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The Committee feel that it would be desirable if some permanent Ministry is associated with the work of Homes and Infirmaries right from now so that there is no difficulty in

The Ministry agree with the suggestion of the Estimates Committee. As a matter of fact, this policy has already been followed in the case of Homes and Infirmaries in the Western Zone.

transferring it at the last stage of winding up of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Further, they would suggest that Government should examine the feasibility of transferring the Homes to State Governments with Central aid as recommended by the Committee in para 127 of their 89th Report.

On the same lines the question of transferring the work of Homes & Infirmaries in the Eastern Zone has been taken up with the Ministry concerned.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960.*]

34

The Committee recommend that the defects in the Meharpur Central Home such as lack of privacy, want of facility for indoor-treatment for patients should be remedied after proper enquiry.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Assam Government for necessary action.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 5th/6th September, 1960.*]

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35

The Committee welcome the decisions taken at the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference held in July, 1958 with regard to providing occupation to the inmates of the Homes and Infirmaries. They suggest that vigorous steps should be taken to implement these decisions.

Noted.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 23rd /24th August, 1960.*]

39

In the Eastern Zone the progress of rehabilitation has not been rapid for various rea-

It is noted that the Committee are in agreement with the policy of the Ministry relating to the

sons. Nevertheless, a separate organization to provide relief and rehabilitation to displaced persons cannot continue for an indefinite time. The Committee are, therefore, in agreement with the policy of the Ministry that the schemes of rehabilitation should gradually be integrated with the general plans of development of the country as a whole and particularly with the development plans of the States concerned, so that the Ministry can eventually be wound up. They suggest that a phased programme for winding up should be drawn up after assessing the residual work and some of the residual work may be entrusted to State Governments. The rest of the work may be vested either in one Ministry at the Centre, preferably the Home Ministry or in more than one Ministry depending upon the nature of the activities. The important thing is that the objects for which assistance is being rendered to the displaced persons should be realised and not the continuance of a separate Ministry. If those same objects could be fulfilled by a redistribution of the work between the respective State Governments and one or more of the Central Ministries, then the justification of a separate Ministry disappears.

40 109

The Committee consider that a corporation like N.I.D.C. could have been competent to take up responsibility of discharge of functions at present entrusted to R.I.C. with

progressive integration of the schemes of rehabilitation with the general plans of development of the country and the States concerned, so that the Ministry can eventually be wound up.

The suggestion of the Committee that the Ministry should draw up a phased programme for winding up, is accepted. As a matter of fact, the Ministry is already proceeding on those lines. The residual problems of rehabilitation in different States have already been assessed in some parts and schemes sanctioned to resolve it.

The Rehabilitation Department in Orissa has already been closed and it is hoped that the Rehabilitation Departments in Tripura, Assam and Bihar will be closed before the end of 1960.

References to the Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and Commerce & Industry have also been made for the transfer of work relating to T.B. beds, Homes & Infirmarys, Training Centres and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation respectively.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

Noted.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

less of administrative expenditure. In view of the fact that after the work of creating employment opportunities for displaced persons has been completed the R.I.C. might be wound up, they consider that the R.I.C. need not have been created for a limited purpose and for a limited period. Now that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has been set up they hope it will make good the expectations.

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112

One of the reasons stated for the unsatisfactory unemployment of displaced persons in industries started with the aid of R.I.C. was that the number of trained displaced persons was not adequate. On the other hand there are trained persons among displaced persons who are idle for want of jobs. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that Government may prepare a list of all those persons who have been trained in the Vocational and Technical Training Centres and Polytechnics set up by the Government and forward the same to the R.I.C. so that in the industries started with its help, displaced persons can be employed.

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The Committee further suggest that the Government should undertake a survey of the

The State Governments concerned have already been asked by the R.I.C. to furnish a list of trained displaced persons for employment in the industries assisted by them.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

The R.I.C. is already examining the question of setting up industrial estates in areas which have

areas having large concentration of displaced persons so that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation can set up industrial estates in these areas and grant loans to displaced persons applicants for setting up industries there.

large concentration of displaced persons. It is only after taking into consideration all these factors that the two industrial estates proposed to be set up in Calcutta will be located at Bon Hooghly and Behala, where there is a heavy concentration of displaced persons.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

50 121

The Committee are fully conscious of the magnitude of the problem of displaced persons in the Eastern Zone where almost as large a number of them as in the Western Zone had to leave their hearths and homes and seek refuge, but without the corresponding advantage of evacuee properties, rural or urban. There was the added handicap in the Western Zone in so far as the influx was not at one time but in periodical waves. They have come to the conclusion that virtue consists not so much in dwelling on the past schemes—successful or otherwise—as in bending all energies in a united and co-operative way to solve the residuary problems—whether of the campers or others.

Action is already being taken to solve the residuary problem in a systematic way. The State Governments and the Tripura Administration were asked to make an assessment of the residuary problem in their States. The funds required by Orissa for the residuary problem have already been sanctioned. The report from Tripura has also been received and examined and the requisite funds would be made available to that Administration. As regards West Bengal and Assam, assessment reports in regard to one aspect of the problem namely rehabilitation loans to the displaced persons have been received. These have been examined and it has been agreed to provide funds to the extent of Rs. 316.00 lakhs to these States. Assessment reports with regard to other items are awaited from these States. As regards Bihar, a report has already been received and necessary funds would be made available to that State. Apart from the measures mentioned above, steps are also being taken to transfer items of work which are to be continued

in the 3rd Plan period to the permanent ministries of the Government of India so that even after the winding up of the Rehabilitation Ministry, the displaced persons continue to receive attention. The scheme of freshships and stipends to displaced students has been transferred to the Ministry of Education along with the necessary funds. The maintenance of T.B. beds is proposed to be transferred to the Ministry of Health and the training schemes to the D.G. R.E. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is proposed to be transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6 (5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

Noted.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(5)/60, dated the 7th September, 1960.*]

51 & 52 122 The Dandakaranya Project should be utilised to the fullest advantage of the displaced persons of East Pakistan. The question of dispersal of inmates of the camps should no doubt claim the topmost priority.

The programme seems to be to shift about 20,000 families of campers to Dandakaranya and rehabilitate the remaining 15,000 families in West Bengal itself. But if it is found difficult to rehabilitate 15,000 families



within West Bengal; there should be no hesitation in welcoming them into Dandakaranya.

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The Committee feel that if the programme, the Ministry has drawn up, for its winding up is pursued vigorously it will not be difficult for it to succeed in the attempt. Such residuary work as will remain—for there is sure to be some of it remaining over—may be distributed as suggested already between the State Governments concerned and one or more of the Central Ministries.

As against S. No. 39.

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

| Sl. No.<br>(as in<br>the<br>Appendix<br>VIII<br>of the<br>Report) | Reference<br>to<br>Paragraph<br>No.<br>of the<br>Report | Summary of recommendations/conclusions | Reply of the Government |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
|---|---|--|-------------------------|

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3 24 The Committee feel that the stay of 16,417 families in camps for periods ranging from 6 to 10 years and involving an expenditure of about Rs. 2.22 crores at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month *per capita* on doles etc. is the result of inability to follow the salutary recommendation made by the Committee of Ministers. If the figures furnished regarding long stay in camps are taken as representative of the overall position of the time taken in the dis-

The Committee, while observing that some families stayed in camps for a long period, have expressed the view that the total incidence of relief expenditure increased on account of the Government's inability to follow the recommendation made by the Committee of Ministers in their report submitted in 1954, namely that new migrants should not stay in camps for more than a fortnight and should be sent to work-site camps or camp colonies. The Ministry does

persal of camp families, the total number of families who stayed in camps for very long periods and on whom relief expenditure was incurred would proportionately be larger.

not share the above view of the Committee for the following reasons:

(i) It was not possible for Government to implement the recommendations made by the Committee of Ministers in the context of the conditions which were created by the abnormal increase in the pace of influx from East Pakistan during the years 1955 and 1956 *i.e.* soon after the Ministers' Committee made the said recommendation in 1954. During those two years, about 6 lakh displaced persons migrated of whom over 3 lakhs *i.e.* about 53% sought admission in camps. In these circumstances, it was not possible to arrange their dispersal from camps after a fortnight's stay. When the Committee made its recommendation the number of displaced persons in camps was only about 37,000. It rose to nearly 3 lakhs within two years thereafter.

This matter has also been discussed in greater detail in reply to item No. 5 of the Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions of the Committee.

(ii) The stay of some of the families for comparatively longer periods in camp does not necessarily imply that this resulted in increasing the incidence of 'total' relief expenditure in the background of an overall appraisal of the position. Though

it is admitted that the dispersal policy did not require that those who were the oldest in the camps should go out first, this did not have any effect, on the total camp population as many 'new' arrivals left the camp after a short stay who otherwise would have continued in the camps longer if the earlier inmates were made to disperse in their place.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6 (5)/60, dated the 5th/6th October, 1960*].

5 27—29 It has been stated by the Ministry that repeated efforts to close the camps could not succeed on account of continuing influx. The Committee, however, feel that the increase in the size of the problem could have become evident with the first stage of influx in 1954 and steps could have been taken as suggested by the Committee of Ministers to send the new migrants after a fortnight's stay in the transit camps to worksite camps or camp colonies.

When the Committee of Ministers made the recommendation to send the new migrants to worksite camps or camp colonies after a fortnight's stay in camps, the rate of migration from East Pakistan had slowed down and on 1st January, 1954, the camp population was 64,941 persons of whom only 49,060 persons were in Relief & Transit Camps in West Bengal.

The pace of influx from East Pakistan had all along been very irregular and unpredictable depending on the political climate in Pakistan. Towards the end of 1954, it showed an abnormal increase. During the period of 12 months from September, 1954 to August, 1955, the

• migration was 2·36 lakh persons which was nearly four times the number who had migrated during the preceding 12 months. During 1955 and 1956 about 6 lakhs of displaced persons migrated from East Pakistan, of whom over 3 lakhs *i.e.* 53% sought admissions in camps. This increase in percentage of admissions in camps, when compared with the early stages, was very large. It may be mentioned that upto December, 1949 this was 17·8% and during 1950 it was 22·8%. In the context of these circumstances, it was not practicable to arrange dispersal from camps after a fortnight's stay, as recommended by the Committee of Ministers.

It may further be stated that 35 lakh displaced persons had migrated upto 1954 and sent for rehabilitation. Of these 26 lakhs were settled in West Bengal. A saturation point had, therefore, been reached in West Bengal due to scarcity of suitable agricultural land and very limited prospects of economic rehabilitation of more families in the State. As a matter of fact, the Govt. of West Bengal had then decided that in view of paucity of land etc. in the State, it would not be possible for them to settle post June 1954 displaced persons in the State. This Ministry, therefore, does not agree with the view of the Estimates Committee that steps could have been taken as suggested by the Committee of Ministers

to send the new migrants after a fortnight's stay in the transit camps to worksite camps or camp colonies.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 23rd/24th August, 1960.*]

6 30-31 The idea of the Committee of Ministers to the setting up of small industries such as pencil making, paddy husking could have been tried in the relief camps themselves but apparently no attempt was made in the direction. The Committee feel that when it was found that the stay of quite a number of inmates was not likely to be very short in these camps, it would have been very useful if they were provided with some regular work by way of healthy occupation. If need be, a percentage of the dole could have been paid as remuneration for such work. An additional incentive could have been provided by a graded rise in wages depending upon the hours of work.

At a meeting held in Delhi on the 16th June, 1960 at which the Prime Minister, Rehabilitation Minister, and Chief Minister of West Bengal were present, it was decided to close down the camps in West Bengal as quickly as possible and move the families to Dandakaranya for rehabilitation. It was also decided that the Ministry of Rehabilitation should be closed within the next 12-15 months. As the camps are in the process of being wound up, it would not be practicable to set up small industries there as it might result in infructuous expenditure. It has, however, been decided that small scale industries should be set up in the Work Centres (transit camps) in Dandakaranya.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

9 37 A review of the early years of rehabilitation leads inevitably to the conclusion that for West Bengal were not adequate to rehabilitate

whatever reasons, there was lack of economic planning, considerable infructuous expenditure was incurred and much valuable time lost. The Committee have no hesitation in saying that the fact that all the displaced persons could not be rehabilitated in West Bengal, which was so obvious, could have been realised during the early years of influx itself and that there was no need to wait for so many years, to be compelled by circumstances, to search for sufficient land outside West Bengal. If what was being attempted now in the matter of rehabilitation outside West Bengal on a large scale as in Dandakaranya had been thought of early enough and what was more necessary the scheme of rehabilitation in such an area implemented even against some opposition—much of the human misery experienced by the displaced persons and the infructuous expenditure involved could have been obviated.

all the displaced persons from East Pakistan and a considerable number of families were sent to Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and the Andaman Islands by the end of 1954. The matter was again considered by the National Development Council in May, 1955, after which, the Prime Minister addressed the Chief Ministers of States to extend all possible assistance in locating suitable lands for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Later, at Conferences of Rehabilitation Ministers of some of the States at Calcutta in January, 1956 and again at Nagpur in July, 1956, the question came up for further consideration. A survey was carried out by a team of officers of the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Planning Commission, and about 2 lakh acres were reported to be fit for rehabilitation purposes. As a preliminary move about 35,000 persons were sent to camps in Bihar and Orissa with a view to their ultimate absorption in agriculture and other trades in those States.

On examination, however, it was found that the lands made available as a result of the preliminary survey were mostly of marginal and sub-marginal quality requiring extensive development in the form of clearance of jungle followed by tractorization and provision of irrigation and communication facilities. In some cases even intensive health measures were required

to make the areas habitable. Schemes for the rehabilitation of displaced persons on about 34,500 acres of land were sanctioned up to the end of March, 1957.

2. The seriousness of the problem was once again brought to the notice of National Development Council at their meeting on 3rd June, 1957, and it was decided to set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs a Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of the States concerned with the object of fixing quotas of rehabilitation in the various States. The matter was also discussed at the meeting of Rehabilitation Ministers held at Darjeeling towards the end of October, 1957, when it was stated on behalf of the Government of West Bengal that it would not be possible for them to absorb within the State more than 50% of the displaced families in West Bengal Camps.
3. A Chief Ministers' Conference was consequently held at Calcutta on 21st January, 1958, to consider the problem. Offers of land in the various States were made by different States at this conference.



The view taken by the Govt. of West Bengal that a substantial number of camp families would be surplus to the economy of the State and would need to be dispersed to other States for rehabilitation, however, came in for severe criticism from certain sections in West Bengal who even organized an agitation against it. The matter was consequently discussed at a meeting held at Calcutta on July 3rd and 4th, 1958, between the Central and the West Bengal State Ministers. The Central Government was represented by the Union Ministers for Finance, Law and Rehabilitation and the State Government by the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal.

It was decided *inter alia* that of the 45,000 camp families then in West Bengal about 10,000 families would be absorbed within the State and Government of India would arrange for the rehabilitation of the remaining 35,000 families in States outside West Bengal including the Dandakaranya Project. As a result of efforts made since then, the number of rehabilitable families in camps has been reduced to about 22,600.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(5)/60,  
dated the 22nd August, 1966].

14 The Committee welcome the measures taken to improve the recovery of loans but feel

52 No loans are written off by this Ministry unless they are certified to be irrecoverable by the

that this may not solve the problem completely. While it is not proper to enforce immediate recovery from displaced persons who have yet to be rehabilitated and are not in a position to repay the loans, they consider that no loans should be written off unless they actually prove irrecoverable. The amount of loans which cannot be recovered is also a test of the success of the schemes of rehabilitation under which loans were given.

State Governments concerned. According to the existing procedure, the State Governments are required to furnish the following particulars along with proposal for write off for consideration of this Ministry :—

(1) Steps taken to recover the dues from the displaced persons and the reasons why the amount could not be recovered.

(2) Failing recovery from the displaced persons, steps taken to recover the dues from the surties or from the legal heirs in case of death of displaced persons and the results thereof. Besides the above, the following further information/certificates are also required to be submitted :—

(a) That the State Finance Department have been consulted and they have concurred in the proposal for the write off of the irrecoverable loans and advances involved.

(b) Certificate to the effect that the loss due to non-recovery of loans is not due to any defect in the departmental procedure and there has not been any serious negligence on the part of any Government Officer or Officers which may require any disciplinary

action requiring the order of any higher authority.

The prescribed procedure, as indicated above, is, in the opinion of this Ministry, sufficiently exhaustive to ensure that loans are not written off unless they really prove irrecoverable.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960*].

17 59—60 It was represented to the Committee that fallow land sufficient to settle nearly a lakh of displaced persons is available in Assam. The Committee have not gone into the matter in detail. In view of the information presented to the Committee they consider that it would be worthwhile going into the question in consultation with Assam Government. If an offer of giving 50% of the reclaimed land to the local landless is made, the response of the State Government may be more encouraging.

In the view of the State Government, hardly any more suitable lands are available in Assam for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Not even that, about a year ago a request was received from the State Government that 5,000 displaced families who are now living in the State may be taken to Dandakaranya for settlement. However, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960*].

22 72 The Study Group of Estimates Committee during their various tours formed the impression that approach roads and other civic amenities in Government colonies were far from satisfactory. The Committee consider that when Government start a housing colony they should ensure that

Such facilities as drainage, roads, drinking water supply etc. are provided in the Government sponsored housing colonies for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. So far a sum of Rs. 305.19 lakhs has been sanctioned for these amenities.

necessary facilities like drainage, roads, drinking water supply etc. are provided.

As regards the Mantripukheri Housing Scheme in Manipur and the sanitary conditions in Bhusandpur colony, references are being made to the Manipur Administration and Orissa Government.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

Results of references made to the Manipur Administration and the Orissa Government may please be intimated.

(*L.S.S.O.M. No. 24-ECI/60, dated the 4th July, 1961.*)

A reply from the Manipur Administration is still awaited. The Administration has been reminded.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 35(3)/61, Gent., dated the 5th August, 1961.*]

25 77 The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to see that adequate civic amenities are provided in the squatters' colonies as early as possible. The Committee also recommend that since the entire amount spent on development expenditure is charged as a loan to the displaced persons in the

The first recommendation of the Committee has been noted. The Government regret that for the reasons explained below they are unable to accept the second recommendation that some portion of the expenditure on the development of the squatters' colonies should be treated as grant.

colonies, which the displaced persons might not be in a position to repay, Government may consider treating some portion of this expenditure as grants to State Government or Calcutta Corporation for development of colonies as is done in the case of schemes of slum clearance by the Ministry of Health.

- (a) The accepted practice is to treat all development expenditure, in squatters' colonies as well as in colonies set up by the Government, as loan recoverable from the displaced persons settled in those colonies. This practice is being followed in all the States in the Eastern Region as also in the Western. It is fully justified because the expenditure on development appreciates the value of land. Almost all the squatters' colonies are situated within or near Calcutta, and after development, the land values will increase appreciably, to the ultimate benefit of the displaced persons.
- (b) A majority of the residents of squatters' colonies are gainfully employed and it cannot be held that the expenditure on account of land and development is beyond their capacity to pay.
- (c) Any departure from the accepted practice with regard to the squatters' colonies will mean extension of the concession to Government sponsored colonies also, the financial implication of which would be heavy.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

88 A review conducted a few years ago of the training programmes in the Eastern Zone revealed that of the two broad sub-divisions of trades, vocational and technical, the latter offered more opportunities for absorption of trained personnel. With this end in view, the standard of training imparted in these centres was being raised to the level required

in the D.G.R.E. run training centres. It is not known whether the employment opportunities have improved as a result of the shift in the system of training.

basis and conforms to the pattern laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

31

In Orissa it was represented that the displaced girls trained in the Training-cum-Production Centre have not been able to secure employment after training. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should take special measures to see that these trained displaced persons find suitable employment.

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As observed in para 88 of the Report of the Estimates Committee under reference the training programme undertaken during the past few years revealed that vocational trades did not offer sufficient opportunities for absorption of trained personnel and that the standard of training was, therefore, raised to the level required in the D.G.R.E. run training centres for technical training. The difficulty experienced by the trained personnel in Orissa may have been due to that fact. With the rationalisation of the training schemes, it is hoped that the scope for employment opportunities would improve. However, this recommendation is being brought to the notice of the Government of Orissa so that special efforts may be made to find suitable employment to this particular batch of trainees.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

While it may not be necessary to have training schemes exclusively for displaced persons, the Committee recommend that every facility should be provided to displaced persons needing technical or vocational training in the existing institutions which may be expanded for the purpose and where such facilities do not exist by setting up new training institutions.

In para 103 of the Report under reference, the Estimates Committee have agreed with the policy of the Ministry to gradually integrate the schemes of rehabilitation with the general plans of development of the country as a whole and particularly with the development plans of the States concerned so that the Ministry can eventually be wound up. In pursuance of that policy, the work relating to the training of displaced persons is being transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The needs of the displaced persons, who will now form an integral part of the community, will no doubt be taken into consideration by that Ministry and the necessary facilities provided. However, this recommendation is being brought to the notice of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

The Committee hope that the steps taken to provide freships, book grants and stipends etc. would ensure educational aid to the displaced persons till they are absorbed in the prevailing pattern of the region.

The grants for stipend freships etc. will continue upto the end of March, 1963.

It was represented to the Committee that the Government of Assam insisted upon a certificate being produced by the displaced persons apply-

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

This matter has been looked into. The Assam Government have reported that they do not insist upon a certificate to the effect that the

ing for a stipend that the person was a student in Pakistan. If this is correct, the Committee are at a loss to understand the reasons for such a requirement. The Committee would recommend that the matter may be looked into.

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It was represented to the Committee that in one of the States in Eastern Zone, the State Government was insisting upon education in the medium of the State language in the primary schools. While displaced persons have necessarily to learn the language of the region where they are settled and conform to the pattern of education prevailing there, the Committee consider that it is equally necessary to provide them with adequate facilities for instructions through their mother tongue

student applying for stipend or freeship was a student in East Pakistan.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960*].

Education through the medium of Bengali is already available in West Bengal, Tripura, and Cachar District in Assam. As regards other States in the Eastern Region, primary schools for the benefit of displaced persons have been set up wherever considered necessary, but this Ministry are not aware whether facilities for instruction in Bengali are available in all these schools. The recommendations of the Committee have been brought to the notice of the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and U.P.

As regards provision of primary education through Bengali in Saitan and Serrow colonies, to which a reference has been made in para 100 of the report, the Committee's recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Manipur Administration for appropriate action.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6 (5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960*].



115 The Survey Report on 18 medium industries schemes stated that in the interest of better control over the industries to which aid is given by Government it would be desirable if Government bought shares of the company to which financial aid is given. It would be further desirable if the Government bought controlling shares of these companies.

The recommendation is under examination in consultation with the Government of West Bengal and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

123 There seems to be still a fair population of non-campers among displaced persons who are only partially rehabilitated and are in need of further assistance. The Committee hope that those displaced persons also will be given the assistance needed for proper rehabilitation. If any among them also choose to go to Dandakaranya, the door must be open to them, though the measure of the concessions may vary in their case.

The residual problem in each State in the Eastern Region is under examination. It has already been assessed in Orissa and Tripura and necessary funds are being placed at their disposal. So far as Dandakaranya is concerned, at the moment highest priority has been given to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from camps in West Bengal. After their rehabilitation is completed, and there is still some residuary problem of non-campers which cannot be resolved within the State concerned, the matter will be taken up with the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

124 When the Dandakaranya Project was conceived, it seems to have been given out that it could take in 2 million displaced persons. It is quite likely as the campers settle down in Dandakaranya and there is greater intercourse between the Bengalis there and those in West Bengal, Assam etc.—more of the displaced persons would think of settling in

Displaced persons at present in camps in West Bengal are to be given first priority. As regards other displaced persons, the question will be considered later in consultation with the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. It is not possible to give any clear indication at this stage. With a view, however, to build integrated communities, skilled workers

Dandakaranya. It would be desirable to plan for such a contingency from now.

and artisans from amongst the displaced persons will be taken to Dandakaranya even in the initial stages. Their number will not exceed 10% of the camp population being settled in Dandakaranya.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 7th September, 1960.*]

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

| Sl. No. (as in the Appendix VIII of the Report) | Reference to paragraph No. of the Report | Summary of recommendations/ conclusions  | Reply of the Government   | Comments of the Committee  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5  |
| 1   | 13                                       | <p>On the information given to the Committee there appears to be a <i>prima facie</i> discrepancy between the figures shown by the Ministry and other sources with regard to the correct number of displaced persons in Assam. There does not seem to have been any attempt to reconcile these varying figures. It is, therefore, necessary that this discrepancy should be resolved and the correct number of displaced persons in Assam assessed to see whether any large number of displaced persons have not been taken count of under the rehabilitation measures adopted in Assam.</p> | <p>This Ministry is of the view that it is not necessary at this stage to undertake a census of the displaced persons in Assam for making an assessment to see whether any displaced persons have not been taken count of under the rehabilitation measures adopted in Assam for the following reasons :—</p> <p>(i) According to the records available with the Ministry, the total displaced population in Assam is 4·87 lakh persons or 1·28 lakh families. It is also known on the basis of reliable data that only about 20,000 families migrated to</p> | <p>Government should have utilized the opportunity of the 1961 Census to take the census of displaced persons as suggested by the Committee.</p> |

The ensuing census may, in the Committee's opinion, be suitable opportunity for carrying out such an enumeration.

Assam after 1952 when the Passport system was introduced. Therefore, there is no dispute about this part of the displaced population in the State. On this basis, 1.08 lakh families migrated to Assam over 7 years ago. The controversy whether this latter estimate of the displaced population is correct or not therefore relates to the people who migrated 7—12 years ago. It is unlikely that any large number of them were not taken into account under the rehabilitation measures adopted in Assam.

(ii) Any action taken at this stage to undertake an enumeration of the displaced persons from East Pakistan in Assam would not be consistent with the present policy of this Ministry to proceed with a phased programme of winding up of its activities as endorsed by the Estimates Committee *vide* item 39 of the Summary of their Conclusions/Recommendations. As a matter of fact, taking into consideration the progress of rehabilitation

of displaced persons in Assam, it has been decided, in consultation with the Assam Government, to wind up their Rehabilitation Department during the current financial year.

(iii) Even assuming that some displaced persons are still awaiting rehabilitation assistance, their case is not likely to be over-looked. The Assam Government have been asked to estimate their entire residual problem and on the basis of their assessment, funds would be made available by the Ministry for resolving the same on the basis of approved schemes.

(iv) The Committee have expressed the opinion that the ensuing census might be a suitable opportunity for carrying out such an enumeration. The ensuing census would take place sometime early in 1961. Experience shows that it takes quite sometime before the census report would become available. The utility of any information becoming available after a period of

about two years from now in regard to any relief and rehabilitation programme for displaced persons in the State is thus doubtful.

2. In view of what has been stated above, this Ministry is unable to accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee for a fresh census of displaced persons in Assam.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 12th October, 1960.*]

The Committee find that nearly 9,000 persons have been rehabilitated in Andamans from all accounts successfully under a scheme of the Home Ministry which does not appear to have been pursued further. They suggest that settling more of the displaced families in Andamans may be sympathetically examined.

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Rehabilitation of the displaced persons is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The matter may be pursued actively by that Ministry

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Except for recalling the amounts advanced as loans the R.I.C. has no other means to enforce the condition of employing displaced persons. The Committee have their own apprehensions that whatever guarantees or

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110-111

This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the R.I.C.

The Ministry has been asked to State the steps taken to see that necessary number of

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

assurances the loanee industrialists may hold out at the beginning they will not be too eager to fulfil them in practice. They consider this to be the weakest part of the scheme and recommend that effective steps are taken to see that necessary number of displaced persons are employed in the industries set up either in partnership or with the assistance of R.I.C.

43 113

Most of the displaced persons employed in the specially aided industries are daily wage earners and they have little scope for higher jobs. The Committee suggest that even in administrative and supervisory posts the employment of displaced persons under the scheme should be ensured.

46

116

The Committee consider that where the R.I.C. participate in the equity capital of a private agency, power should be reserved by the Corporation to

displaced persons are employed in the industries set up either in partnership or with the assistance of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.\*\*

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the State Governments.

4

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6(5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960].

The Ministry has been asked to state the action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the State Governments.\*

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

The Ministry has been asked to state the action taken

\*At the time of factual verification the Ministry stated :—

“The Andaman Rehabilitation Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs is still in operation and displayed families continue to be sent to the Andamans for settlement under that Scheme.”

[Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 13(1)/61-Genl. dated 23-12-1961].

\*\*Further information asked for by the Committee was furnished after this Report was finalised by them. The information furnished has been reproduced in Appendix I.

nominate the Chairman or the Managing Director of the concern so that adequate control is assured.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6 (5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1961.*]

by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a result of the recommendation.\*

47

117

The Committee hope that the future operation of the R.I.C. should be mainly aimed at the encouragement of small industries set up by displaced persons, which employ a large number of displaced persons.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6 (5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

The Ministry has been asked to state the action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a result of the recommendation.\*

48

119

The Committee cannot say whether there is any attempt on the part of the Corporation to maintain certain austerity standards in keeping with the acute problem of the displaced persons.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

The Ministry has been asked to state the action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a result of the recommendation.\*

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O. M. No. RS-6 (5)/60, dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]



The Committee have their doubts that the number of displaced persons in the Corporation may be negligible.

The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. The Ministry has been asked to state the action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a result of the recommendation.\*

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS-6 Industries Corporation dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

NEW DELHI;

March 7, 1962

Phalguna 16, 1883 (Saka)

H. C. DASAPPA,

*Chairman.*

*Estimate Committee.*

At the time of factual verification the Ministry stated :

“The Andaman Rehabilitation Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs is still in operation and displaced families continue to be sent to the Andamans for settlement under that Scheme.”

(Ministry of Rehabilitation letter No. 13 (1)/61-Genl. dated 23-12-61).

\*Further information asked for by the Committee was furnished after this Report was finalised by them. The information furnished has been reproduced in Appendix I.

## APPENDIX I

*Points for further information/clarification arising out of Government's replies showing action taken or proposed on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in 96th Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation-Eastern Zone, and information furnished thereon by Government.*

| S.No. of<br>commen-<br>dation (as<br>per Ap-<br>pendix I<br>VIII to<br>the Re-<br>port) | Reference<br>to Para<br>No. of<br>the Re-<br>port | Further information<br>called for by the<br>Committee  | Reply of Government   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4   |
| 41  | 110-111   | It is requested that the steps taken to see that necessary number of displaced persons are employed in the industries set up either in partnership or with the assistance of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, may be stated. | The condition relating to the employment of displaced persons attached to the loans granted by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to the industries is being voluntarily complied with by the borrowing concerns. A constant watch is, however, kept on the displaced person employment position in the assisted industries. The rate of interest on the loans has been increased from 6% to 7% but as an incentive a rebate of 1% is allowed by the Corporation provided the loanee industries employ the displaced persons satisfactorily. The actual rent for the land and sheds in the Industrial Estates constructed by the Corporation has been fixed at a figure 33½% higher than the economic rent, but a rebate of 25% will be allowed to each allottee during any month in |

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which the condition in regard to the employment of displaced persons has been fulfilled. This procedure will have the effect of preventing any evasion of the condition of employment of displaced persons

43 113 The action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the State Government may please be intimated.

In fixing the displaced persons employment target for a particular industry, the question of employment of displaced persons in administrative and supervisory posts in the assisted industries is also taken into consideration by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

In respect of the schemes sanctioned by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Implemented by the State Government before the floatation of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, the loanee industries can be persuaded to employ displaced persons in the administrative and supervisory posts provided displaced persons having the requisite qualifications are forthcoming.

46-49 116—120 The action taken by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a result of the recommendations may please be intimated.

*Para—116*

The Corporation has not as yet participated in the equity capital of private agency. It has recently agreed in principle to participate in the share capital of a joint-stock company to be floated for the purpose. In order to retain controlling interest in such cases the Corporation

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will have the power to nominate the Chairman and/or the Managing Director of the concerns.

*Para—117*

The Corporation has set up 2 Industrial Estates and in allotting the sheds preference has been given to small scale industries owned by displaced persons or industries with maximum displaced persons employment potential. In granting loans also preference is now given to small scale industries and labour intensive schemes.

*Paras—118-119*

The Corporation has now undertaken a diversified programme of work approved by its Board of Directors; but its overhead charges appear to have been kept at the lowest possible level compatible with the efficiency.

*Para—120*

Upto the Middle of October, 61, the Corporation employed 58 members of the staff out of which 42 persons were displaced persons from East Pakistan.

[*Ministry of Commerce and Industry O.M. No. 11/16/60/I&T/IRP dated 6-3-62*].

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## APPENDIX II

*Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 96th Report (Second Lok Sabha)*

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Total Number of recommendations   | 55    |
| 2. Recommendations accepted fully by Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations Nos.   |       |
| 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 44, 50, 51, 52 and 55 in Chapter II) :               |       |
| Number . . . . .   | 30    |
| Percentage to total . . . . .  | 54.5% |
| 3. Recommendations accepted by Government partly or with modifications ( <i>vide</i> recommendations Nos.  |       |
| 14, 22, 25, 30, 32, 36, 37, 38, 45 and 53 in Chapter III) :  |       |
| Number . . . . .   | 10    |
| percentage to total . . . . .  | 18.3% |
| 4. Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendations Nos. |       |
| 3, 5, 6, 9, 17, 31 and 54 in Chapter III) :  |       |
| Number . . . . .   | 7     |
| Percentage to total . . . . .  | 12.7% |
| 5. Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendations Nos.                                       |       |
| 1, 10, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48 and 49 in Chapter IV) :  |       |
| Number . . . . .   | 8     |
| Percentage to total . . . . .  | 14.5% |

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