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REPORT

1977-78



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION
(DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION)
NEW DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

ANNUAL REPORT 1977-78

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1977-78 brought new hopes and promises in tackling the continuing problems of refugees and repatriates. The Department of Rehabilitation geared itself to the task of accelerated implementation of all the rehabilitation schemes/relief operations with a major thrust on the effective economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons and repatriates and their integration into the national economy.

2. A significant event during the year 1977-78 was the closure of the remaining four relief camps set-up in States for accommodating new migrants from former East Pakistan by moving the families to Karmi Shibirs/rehabilitation sites. Similarly, out of the two sub-camps in Mana, one at Manabhata was closed. Now there is only one camp at Mana having 86 families and attempts are being made to settle them soon and to close the camp. In addition, there are worksite camps in Tawa and Doldriya accommodating 4087 returnee families. Most of these families are ear-marked for resettlement in Dandakaranya Project under the Potteru Scheme, during this year and the year following. Keenote of the activities of the year under report is thus an endeavour to shorten the period of relief and accelerate the pace of actual resettlement of the returnees.

3. The Potteru Irrigation and Resettlement scheme sanctioned in 1975 was hitherto going very slow. Against the programme of settling 10,000 agriculturist and 1,000 non-agriculturist migrant families and grant of resettlement benefits to 2,000 tribal families in the area, there had been scanty progress. The funds made available for execution of the Potteru Irrigation Project were inadequate and therefore, the project work was proceeding in a very halting manner. During the year under report, the financial allocation for the Potteru Irrigation Scheme was

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stepped up significantly from Rs. 141.75 lakhs to Rs. 577.75 lakhs to accelerate its progress. Upto 31-12-1977, 500 families of migrants have also been moved to Malkangiri Karmi shibirs with a view to initially provide them with work in the Project area and finally to settle them in the Potteru Ayacut. Government of Orissa are being repeatedly urged to speed up the execution of the Irrigation Project and deliver water atleast in the first reach of the canal by next year's kharif at the latest. Similarly for Satiguda Project, more funds have been provided to expedite its construction and it is proposed to close the river portion of the dam during the year under report. Extra allocations of amount are also being obtained.

4. Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964 and 1974, so far about 2.76 lakh persons (66,500 families) have arrived from Sri Lanka. While in the past, their resettlement had been confined to the Southern States, particularly in Tamil Nadu, which absorbed 95% of the repatriates, during the year under report, keeping in view of the great magnitude of the problem, emphasis has been laid on evolving a national strategy to absorb these repatriates in various departmental schemes of both the Centre as well as the State Governments. On the basis of the report of study group constituted for this purpose, the Committee of Secretaries discussed this problem during the year and decided that the Department of Rehabilitation should pursue different aspects of rehabilitation of these repatriates against specific schemes with the concerned Central and State Government Departments. To cater to the needs of a larger influx of these repatriates, a new camp was set up during the year at Kottapattinam in addition to the existing camp at Mandapam. A number of plantation schemes have so far been taken up in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to provide employment to these repatriates in rubber, tea and coffee plantations. The Government of Tamil Nadu are organising a Tea Estate of 1500 acres in Gudalur Taluk and this will take in 750 families. Efforts to minimise time in transit camps and straight away send the new arrivals to

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the ultimate place of their settlement are being augmented. Suggestions have been made to the Government of Southern States to open up further areas for plantation wherever suitable land are located.

5. In the Chhamb-Niabat Area of Jammu about 3800 families had been displaced during the 1971 conflict. The pace of their resettlement has been quickened and about 3002 families have since been moved to resettlement sites. Of these 3 camps at Kishan-Pur-Manwal, 2 camps have been closed and the residual families are being moved from the camps to the resettlement sites during the current year. It is expected that all these families will be finally resettled by the end of the next year.

6. In Dandakaranya Project, action has been taken to reduce the loan burden of the displaced persons families by recovering from them only an amount of Rs. 1500 or 1/2 the total cost of the construction of the house whichever is more and convert the remaining portion of the house building assistance as a grant. This decision has been taken in consideration of the paying capacity of the displaced persons and also the extent of their ability to bear the loan burden. Action is also being taken to expedite grant of pattas to the displaced families in the Project area. Simultaneous attention has been paid to development of tribals in the Project area and various schemes are under consideration in consultation with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to rationalise the assistance given to the tribals for their betterment.

7. Efforts have been intensified under the Settlement Wing of the Department to dispose of all the acquired evacuee properties within the Union Territory of Delhi and to transfer such properties located in the various States to the respective State Governments for their management and disposal. Negotiations are in progress with the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and also for certain residual properties in Faridabad with Haryana. In respect of undisposed of acquired properties in Delhi, a policy decision has been taken to dispose

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of the properties to the occupants after revaluation and where this fails, with other alternative methods like public auction. The residual work with regard to the issue of conveyance deeds/lease deeds in respect of lands and structures allotted/sold to displaced persons from former West Pakistan in the rehabilitation colonies set up in Delhi has been speeded up during the year after taking decisions relating to the final cost of lands in rehabilitation colonies. For quicker disposal of grievances concerning settlement of claims, allotment of lands and properties, adjustment of compensation etc., office procedure has been streamlined, personal hearings are being given by officers at various levels and all efforts are directed towards expeditious disposal of pending matters.

8. Special attention continued to be paid in the Department and its subordinate offices for improving the disposal of work, proper maintenance of records and maintaining punctuality and discipline among the staff. Attention was also devoted to recording and indexing of the files in the Department. Efforts have been intensified for extensive use of Hindi in the Department. The Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been reconstituted to advise on matters relating progressive use of Hindi. Liaison officers are functioning in the Department and in subordinate offices to ensure protection of the interests of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in regard to their service matters. Also, to redress the grievances of the staff of the Department, staff council meetings are being held at regular intervals.

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

The Department of Rehabilitation in the Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation continued to deal with the following items of work :—

- (i) Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan;
- (ii) Dandakaranya Development Scheme;
- (iii) Residuary problems of refugees from Bangladesh;
- (iv) Relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Burma, Mozambique, Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam;
- (v) Special Areas Development Programme in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in so far as it relates to development of areas for rehabilitation of displaced persons, repatriates and ex-servicemen;
- (vi) Relief and rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees;
- (vii) Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons of Chhamb area in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (viii) Relief assistance to Pakistan nationals who had crossed over to Rajasthan and Gujarat during the Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971;
- (ix) Relief and resettlement of persons affected in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan during the Indo-Pak conflict, 1971;
- (x) Residuary matters relating to displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan); and
- (xi) Residuary problems of migrants from Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. The following offices and Government undertakings continued to function under this Department :—

- (a) (i) Settlement Wing;

- (ii) Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts Rehabilitation, New Delhi and Mana, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh);
- (iii) Dandakaranya Development Authority, Koraput (Orissa);
- (iv) Office of the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Dandakaranya Project, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh);
- (v) Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Jeypore (Orissa);
- (vi) Office of the Chief Comandant, Mana Group of Transit Centres, Mana, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh);
- (vii) Office of the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner, Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); and
- (viii) Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu.

(b) *Government undertakings :*

- (i) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta; and
- (ii) Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, Madras.

(c) The Central Director of Rehabilitation, continued to function at Madras, for coordinating the rehabilitation work undertaken by the State Governments in Southern region for the resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma. The Rehabilitation Cell in the High Commission for India in Sri Lanka which was set up in 1969 for providing factual data and advice to the Department in connection with the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka was also continued.

The Organisation Chart of the Department of Rehabilitation is at Appendix I and the staff strength of the Department is in Table I.

Progressive expenditure incurred by the Department of Rehabilitation since partition upto 31-3-1977 on relief and rehabilitation is indicated in Table II(a) Budget Estimates/Revised

Estimates 1977-78 and Budget Estimates 1978-79 are indicated in Tables II (b) & (c) Outstanding Audit Observations and Inspection paras are given in Table II (d).

Improvement & efficiency in disposal of work.

3. During the year, further steps were taken to tone up administration and to improve efficiency and speed in disposal of work. A review of the periodical reports and returns prescribed by the Department and its sub-formations was undertaken as a result of which the reports/returns that are not necessary have been discontinued and some others rationalised. To provide improved and quick service to the migrants, repatriates etc. the procedures followed in the different offices of the Department have been reviewed and improvements effected wherever possible. Some more areas covering policy matters were covered by the Desk Officer System in accordance with a phased programme already drawn up. Staff requirement studies in certain areas of the Department were undertaken to ensure the optimum utilisation of staff. It has been decided to set up an independent Internal Work Study Unit in the Dandakaranya Project so that the matters pertaining to that organisation receive continuous attention. The Internal Work Study Unit of the Department is also being strengthened so that it can discharge its role in a more effective manner.

Accounting, Financial & Budgetary Reforms

4. *Accounting Reforms.* Departmentalisation of accounts came into effect in the Department of Rehabilitation with effect from 1-7-1976. In the earlier set up, this Department was having a separate Pay & Accounts Office under erstwhile Chief Pay & Accounts Office but coordination between accounting, budgeting and financial aspects of the department was not as satisfactory as could be desired. The new system has, however, filled this gap and achievements can be traced under the following :—

(i) *Receipt & Payment Procedure.* Earlier, in the case of those payments, other than 'Grants' and 'Loans' to State Governments, which were arranged through the various Accountants General, debits were passed on to the erstwhile Chief Pay and Accounts Office, for adjustment. These debits were sometimes received as late as in the next financial year particularly in the case of Port Blair and this resulted in an imbalanced budget.

Now all the payments are made by the Cheque Drawing Officers who are issued quarterly letters of credit by the Principal Accounts Officers and accounts of these payments are rendered weekly to Deputy Controller of Accounts' Office on the prescribed dates. Thus, the expenditure incurred is accounted for in the year in which it is incurred and helps to secure speedy compilation and accounting of transactions.

Similar is the position of receipts, which are now deposited in the Bank with which the Principal Accounts officer is in account.

(ii) *Grants-in-aid & Loan payments to State Governments.*

These payments to the State Governments were previously arranged through the various Accountants General and this involved delay. The clear picture of the accounting of expenditure was, therefore, not known. Payments of Grants-in-aid and Loans are now arranged by this office. The transaction are thus accounted for in the month in which expenditure is incurred. This has also helped in smoother and quicker reconciliation of expenditure. A close watch is kept over utilisation of amounts by the State Governments. A system of sound accounting and financial arrangements has, therefore, come in operation.

(iii) *Provident Fund.* Centralisation of Provident Fund Accounts under the new system has considerably reduced the chances of missing credits of subscribers which were quite frequent previously. Payments are made promptly and accounts of the subscriber are also finalised early.

(iv) *Internal Audit.* An important feature of the scheme is introduction of a system of Internal Audit with a view to ensure correctness of the initial payments and accounts records and other subsidiary registers. The pay and Accounts offices as well as offices of the Drawing & Disbursing Officers are subjected to local inspection at regular intervals. So as to ensure the efficiency and adequacy of the procedure followed and checks and control exercised. The internal Audit also verifies the correctness of maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts & Loan Accounts. As a step in this direction, some of the offices at Jammu, Lucknow and other offices under the department were visited and their accounts and payments subjected to Internal Audit. Objections noticed are pursued vigorously to set right the defects and a report of the same submitted to Financial Adviser—serious lapses are brought to the notice of the Secretary as a result of Internal Audit of any office.

General. The main objective of departmentalisation of accounts is to ensure speedy compilation of the accounts of the department at one place under the Principal Accounts Officer, and to pave way for management accounting, apart from speedy settlement of personal claims. It also enables quick and smooth flow of information for programming budgeting and evaluation of various activities and for exercising effective exchequer control and applying remedial measures wherever necessary.

Budgetary reforms

5. As a sequel to the recommendations made by the Team on 'Reforms in the Structure of Budget and Accounts' that the responsibility for preparation and presentation of Detailed Demands for Grants should be gradually transferred to the concerned Ministries/Departments and subsequently endorsed by the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) in their twenty-fourth Report. This Department has taken over the printing and presentation of its Detailed Demands for Grants from the year 1977-78, to Parliament.

Staff Welfare & Staff Relations

6. (a) Measures for the welfare of the staff continued to receive proper attention. Recreation and Cultural clubs of the Ministry and its subordinate offices continued to function and provided amenities to the Staff. Two meetings of Office Councils under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees, were held during the year. Thirty officials were deputed for training under various training courses during the year under report.

(b) The Concessions admissible to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services matters were extended as hitherto, according to instructions issued from time to time and for this purpose Liaison Officers were functioning in the Department and in the Subordinate Offices (for details please see table III & IV.)

CHAPTER II

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

Steps continued to be taken in the Department to encourage the increased use of Hindi in official work and for the implementation of the Hindi Teaching Scheme and for the observance of various instructions issued by the Department of Official Language. The cash awards scheme of the Department of Official Language was continued.

2. Communications from the Department of Rehabilitation meant for the Hindi-speaking States, viz. Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi and States which have decided to correspond with the Centre in Hindi, are in Hindi and originating letters to the Hindi-speaking States are also in Hindi. To ensure proper implementation of these instructions, check points are functioning in the Receipt and Issue Section of the Department.

3. For facilitating the use of Hindi in official work, help literature has been made available to all officers and Sections. These include the "Karyalaya Sahayika" and the "Consolidated Glossary of administrative terms" as also the terminology being used in the Department. There is a library in the Department where adequate number of Hindi books are available and Hindi periodicals are also being subscribed to.

4. Standard Draft forms in use in various Sections of the Department have been translated into Hindi and cyclostyled copies thereof are in use in various sections.

5. For promoting the use of Hindi in the Department, the Minister has requested the staff for increasing the use of Hindi in all official work. All Hindi-knowing officers have been urged to write at least some of their notes and drafts in Hindi every day and this has some beneficial effect.

6. With a view to accelerating the use of Hindi in the Department, the Official Language Implementation Committee in the

Department met four times during the year when it reviewed the progress achieved in the use of Hindi for official purposes in the Department and its subordinate Formations. It also decided what further measures should be taken for helping increase the use of Hindi. In the subordinate offices also similar Committees are functioning.

7. The *Hindi Salahakar Samiti* has been constituted for the Ministry of Works & Housing and Supply & Rehabilitation to advise on matters relating to progressive use of Hindi for official purposes in accordance with Government policy.

8. The position regarding training of Government servants in Hindi/Hindi typing/Hindi stenography in the Department is as under :—

As on 31st December, 1977						
	Department of Rehabilitation			Settlement Wing		
Total No. of employees (Group A, B, & C)	242			272		
Total No. of employees possessing requisite Hindi qualifications.	151			240		
	Department of Rehabilitation.			Settlement Wing		
	Trained	Under going training	Still to be trained	Trained	Under going training	Still to be trained
Out of remaining employees those who have passed 'Pragya' examination	60	17	14	10	4	18
No. of employees trained in Hindi typing writing	26	—	34	5	4	93
No. of employees trained in Hindi stenography	7	2	18	—	3*	19

*One L. D. C. is under going training in Hindi stenography.

CHAPTER III

WESTERN BORDER AREAS—RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

I. *Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected as a result of the Indo-Pak conflict, 1971*

The work of rehabilitation* in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan has been completed except for certain residual problems. (The work of Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority in the resettlement of Chhamb displaced persons is mentioned below). The expenditure incurred through the State Government on the relief and rehabilitation of the persons from 1971-72 to 1976-77 is Rs. 3909.16 lakhs. (Punjab—Rs. 1987.00 lakhs, Jammu & Kashmir—1676.00 lakhs and Rajasthan—Rs. 246.16 lakhs). Apart from this a sum of Rs. 15.78 lakhs was paid to the Government of Meghalaya for payment of ex-gratia assistance to the persons affected as a result of Indo-Pak conflict 1971.

II. *Chhamb displaced persons*

About 18,000 persons who were displaced from Chhamb Niabat in Jammu & Kashmir, were accommodated after the conflict in 3 camps at Kishanpur-Manwal and provided necessary relief assistance. During 1974 about 1,000 of these persons returned to their original villages on the Indian side of the line of control and they were given the prescribed rehabilitation assistance. Out of the remaining about 17,000 persons, about 13953 persons (3002 families) have moved from the camps to the resettlement sites in Samba, Hiranagar, Kathua, RS Pura, Jammu & Akhnoor Tehsils. Two of the 3 camps (Kishanpur-II and Manwal) were closed down with effect from 5-11-1976 and 1-3-1977. There are now about 900 families consisting of 4400 persons in Kishanpur I camp.

2. The Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority set up on 1-3-1974 for the effective and expeditious resettlement of the Chhamb displaced persons, has deployed a unit of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation for the programme of reclamation/development of about 6800 hectares of lands identi-

*The prescribed assistance scales are contained in Appendix II.

fied for the resettlement of the Chhamb displaced persons in Kathua, Hiranagar, Samba, Jammu, R.S. Pura and Akhnoor Tehsils in Jammu & Kashmir. Upto 31-10-1977, about 3290 hectares of land had been reclaimed/developed.

3. The programme for reclamation of land during the current financial year was 400 hectares of which only 40 hectares have been reclaimed/developed. The land could not be reclaimed further as there was reluctance on the part of the displaced persons to move to the site of resettlement, and reclamation of land ahead of the movement of displaced families is not undertaken to avoid regrowth of weeds. As the lands now being made available by the State Government for the Chhamb displaced persons are, by and large, under cultivation of unauthorised occupants in the past, further reclamation/development of the lands to the extent originally envisaged may not be necessary.

4. As mentioned earlier, about 3002 families of Chhamb displaced persons had already moved to the resettlement sites upto 31-1-1978. The movement of families from the camp to the sites of resettlement could not be arranged during the first quarter of the year as scheduled due to the State Assembly Elections. There has also been reluctance on the part of the families to move to the sites of resettlement on the ground that the land being allotted to them is not suitable.

5. The Committee on Petitions of the Rajya Sabha visited Jammu in the first week of November, 1977 to have an on-the-spot study of the progress of relief and resettlement of Chhamb displaced persons. The Committee have appreciated the steps being taken for proper and permanent resettlement of these persons. They have desired that process of rehabilitation may continue to be accelerated with rapid speed and by a time bound schedule. They have also appreciated the efforts being made by the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority in locating cultivable and productive land to resettle these persons. The Committee have stressed upon these displaced persons that it was not the policy of the Central Government to continue the camps for all time to come and sooner these are closed, the better for the displaced persons as well as for the Government and as such it was desirable that the persons stationed in camps cooperated in settling the issue which is pending for a long time.

6. It is expected that against the target of movement of 700 families from the camps to the site of resettlement during 1977-

78 a figure of 400 only will be achieved as the movement programme got a set back due to State Assembly Elections in the first quarter as well as the reluctance of the families to move. The remaining families are expected to be moved to the resettlement sites during 1978-79, thus, completing the process of movement of displaced persons to resettlement sites.

7. The Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority have spent Rs. 660.88 lakhs on provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance to Chhamb displaced persons from 1974-75 to 1976-77.

III. Displaced Persons from Pakistan 1971 in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

About 50,000 displaced persons from Pakistan continue to stay on in camps in two States (about 42,000 persons in 25 camps in Rajasthan, and 8,000 persons in 7 camps in Gujarat). Apart from this, in the two States, there are about 3,000 persons who are not staying in camps and are maintaining themselves on their own.

2. The Government of India's view so far has been that these displaced persons are entitled to return to their homes in Pakistan in safety and honour as and when the conditions permit.

3. Having regard to the fact that 6 years have already elapsed since these displaced persons crossed over to India, the Government are having a fresh look at this problem in its various aspects with a view to finding a lasting solution.

4. Pending a final decision, suitable proposals to enable these displaced persons to earn their livelihood are under consideration so that these families who have been living in camps since 1972 may not continue indefinitely in camps. In the meantime, these displaced persons are being looked after and afforded temporary relief in camps. The State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat have been authorised to incur expenditure for providing the prescribed relief assistance to these persons in the camps set up for them. (Details of such relief assistance are given in Appendix III).

5. On account of the relief expenditure in this respect, the Government of India had released from 1971 to 30-11-1977 Rs. 12.28 crores in all (Rs. 10.15 crores to Rajasthan and Rs. 2.13 crores to Gujarat).

CHAPTER IV

RELIEF CAMPS FOR NEW MIGRANTS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN

In the partition and post-partition period, about 47.40 lakh displaced persons had come over to India from Pakistan on the western side. The migration from Pakistan on the western side was more or less completed by 1949.

2. The migration from former East Pakistan, however, continued in waves from time to time upto 25th March, 1971. Upto 31st March, 1958, 41.17 lakh persons had migrated to India from former East Pakistan. These migrants are known as 'old migrants'. From 1964 to 1969, 8.55 lakh persons and thereafter from 1-1-1970 to 25-3-1971, another 2.59 lakh persons migrated from former East Pakistan. These persons are termed as 'New migrants'.*

3. A significant event during the year was the closure of all the remaining 4 relief camps in the States, i.e. two camps in Bihar at Maranga and Bettiah closed in January, 1977, the camp in Maharashtra at Chandrapur closed in June 1977 and the camp in Rajasthan at Deoli closed in July, 1977. Similarly, out of the two sub-camps at Mana, one at Manabhata was closed in February, 1977.

4. As on 31-12-1977, there was only one relief camp at Mana in existence, having 86 families (including 18 employees having less than 5 years service). In addition, there were 5 rehabilitable families in Amtali P. L. Home making a total of 91 families (411 persons) awaiting permanent resettlement. Besides, there were 7 karmi shibirs (in DNK, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar) having 5778 rehabilitable families (28,231 persons) and two work sites (at Tawa and Dolariya) having 4087** families (20,216 per-

*For year-wise figures of migration from 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971, please see Table V.

**Including 50 families (169 persons) who were squatting outside Jaisalmer House and were sent to Tawa in June, 1974.

sons) of which 4062 were rehabilitable and 25 were of permanent liability category. The families at Tawa and Dolariya are those who had migrated to India before 25-3-1971 and were given relief and/or rehabilitation assistance, but who deserted on their own from camps and rehabilitation sites with a view to going to Bangladesh but returned later (for details of families please see Table VI).

5. The *Karmi shibirs*/work sites in States are administered by the respective Governments within the framework of instructions issued by the Department of Rehabilitation from time to time. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments is reimbursed to them by the Department of Rehabilitation. The Mana Camp is administered by the Department of Rehabilitation through a Chief Commandant. The 7 work-site camps in Tawa Project are also under the administrative control of the Chief Commandant Mana. The work-site camp in Dandakaranya is under the control of the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

6. The families in relief camps/work sites/*karmi shibirs* are given relief assistance such as accommodation, cash doles, cereals at subsidized rates, clothing, blankets and utensils. Medicals and educational facilities are also provided to them free of cost.***

7. Till 9-5-1974, the payment of cash-doles ranged from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 75/- per family. However, with effect from 10-5-1974, the rate of cash-doles has been increased and now ranges between Rs. 35/- for a single member family and Rs. 115/- for a family with 7 members. All large-sized families in camps having more than 7 members get an extra of Rs. 10/- per head per month. A further increase of Rs. 5/- per head per month is allowed with effect from 19-6-1974 to all families who move to rehabilitation sites/work sites/*karmi shibirs* as also to those families which are in PL Homes/Camps.

8. A reduction at the rate of Rs. 20/- per family per month plus Rs. 5/- per head per month with effect from 10-5-1974 is made from the cash dole of a family which declines to accept the first offer of dispersal to a rehabilitation site or other camps. In the event of a second refusal, the cash dole is totally stopped and the family is discharged from the camp. If the head of the family refuses an offer for training in a training scheme which

***For details please see Appendix-IV

forms an integral part of rehabilitation the family is dealt with like-wise.

9. Old and infirm persons/unattached women, either single or with minor children who are orphans are accommodated in separate camps/homes and given maintenance assistance. Vacancies in the existing P.L. Homes have been utilised on a selective basis, with due regard to location of the Homes, facilities available for education, medical care and training as also climatic conditions.

10. During the period from 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1970 about 575 PL families were admitted to the existing Homes run under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare. In addition, the Department of Rehabilitation sanctioned construction of P.L. Homes at eight places, Mana (Madhya Pradesh), Amtali (Tripura), Birsi (Maharashtra), Tura (Meghalaya), Bamunigaon (Assam), Sunabeda (Orissa) Rudrapur (Uttar Pradesh) and Vrindaban (Uttar Pradesh) for a total capacity of 4890 families but taking the reduced number of PL families into consideration and for other reasons, construction of PL Homes at Tura, Sunabeda and Vrindaban was dropped. The position of other PL Homes is given in Table VII. The PL Homes at Mana, Birsi, Amtali, Bamunigaon and Rudrapur are at present accommodating 3165 families (9247 persons).

11. The PL families in camps and Homes are given the same relief benefits and education and training facilities as are admissible to other families in camps. Facilities are also provided for training of eligible children of such inmates in various trades and vocations in Industrial Training Institute and Heavy Vehicles Mechanics-cum-Drivers Training Centre at Mana.

12. In the light of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and on the analogy of the instructions issued by the Department of Social Welfare regarding the transfer of the PL Homes under their control to the respective State Governments the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Maharashtra and Assam were requested to take over the management of PL Homes at Mana, Amtali, Birsi and Bamunigaon. The Homes at Birsi and Bamunigaon have since been taken over by the respective State Governments.

Returnee Migrants from Bangladesh

In the wake of emergence of the Republic of Bangladesh about 15,500 families of migrants who had come to India prior

to 25th March, 1971, left the camps and rehabilitation sites in India apparently with the intention of returning to their land of origin. Many of these families came back to India. After verification of their previous stay in camps/rehabilitation sites, 5035 families were re-admitted in relief camps.

2. In consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, scheme for employing 4000 adult male members of these families in Tawa Irrigation Project in M.P. was drawn up. A large number of the returnee families have since been dispersed to rehabilitation sites/*karmi shibirs*. As on 31-12-1977, there were 3297 families (16,180 persons) in the work-site camps. 4000 bashes were constructed for accommodating the families. Adequate arrangements for water supply, medical and educational facilities at primary level have been made. The adult male members work in Tawa Irrigation Project. Another worksite scheme for the returnee families was started at Dolariya (M.P.) and at present 790 families (4036 persons) are at the site.

CHAPTER V

RESETTLEMENT OF NEW MIGRANTS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN IN AGRICULTURE

During the period from 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1977 about 61983 families of new migrants from former East Pakistan were resettled in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations in various States*, Union Territories and in Dandakaranya. (For details, please see Table VIII). The resettlement of new migrants in areas other than Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is dealt with in the following paragraphs.** During the period from 1-4-1977 to 31-12-1977, 699 agriculturist families were settled.

*Resettlement on Land****

2. Seven agricultural projects had been set up at Betul, Panna and Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh, Chandrapur and Bhandara in Maharashtra, Isagaon in Andhra Pradesh and Sindhanur in Karnataka for settlement of new migrants from former East Pakistan. The total number of families settled in these projects is about 12,077. The details of resettlement are indicated in Table IX.

Maharashtra

3. The Government of Maharashtra had offered 36,349 acres of cultivable land in Chanda District for resettlement of new migrant families. Out of this, an area of 29,300 acres had since been reclaimed and allotted to the settlers for cultivation. The State Government had agreed to rehabilitate 6000 new migrant families on land in this area. At present, there are 5352 families settled in the Project. This includes 81 families resettled during 1977.

*This does not include West Bengal since only those new migrants who sought admission to camps outside West Bengal are eligible for resettlement assistance.

**Resettlement in Dandakaranya and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is dealt with in Chapter VIII and IX respectively.

***For details regarding pattern of resettlement in agriculture please see Appendix V.

For the effective, economical and expeditious execution of the scheme to resettle new migrant agriculturist families from erstwhile East Pakistan in the Chanda Rehabilitation Zone in Maharashtra, a Committee of Direction consisting of the representatives of the State Government and officers of this Department with the Director, Relief & Rehabilitation, Chandrapur, as its Member Secretary was set up in November, 1965. The Committee had held 15 meetings so far.

As the State Government has decided not to deforest any more forest land, no more migrant families are intended to be sent to the Project. With the normalisation of some of the migrant villages under the rehabilitation project, there will be corresponding reduction of the staff sanctioned for the project. The Directorate of Relief & Rehabilitation, Chandrapur has been abolished with effect from 1-1-1977 and work has been entrusted to the Collector of the District.

Madhya Pradesh

4. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had in 1964 offered 44,208 acres of land in Betul District for the resettlement of new migrant agriculturist families out of which 36,700 acres were released by the State Forest Department. Of the land found suitable for agriculture, 15,500 acres have been reclaimed. During 1977, 273 agriculturist families (Betul-50, Sarguja-83, Panna-103 and Satna-37) have been settled.

A Committee of Direction consisting of the representatives of the State Government and officers of this Department with the Rehabilitation Commissioner of the State Government as its Member-Secretary has been set up.

Karnataka

5. In Sindhanur Project in Karnataka, the State Government has acquired 5,318 acres since 1968. In addition 311 acres of enclaves lands have been acquired. 824 families including 180 repatriates families from Burma and Sri Lanka have been resettled in this Project.

Andhra Pradesh

6. 1561 families have so far been settled in Isagaon Project. This includes 150 families settled during Kharif, 1977 (i.e. 44 families in Isagaon and 106 families in Bapur and Gangapur

area). Besides there are 350 families in *Karmi Shibirs* in the Transit Camps. These families are engaged on manual reclamation work on a part of the land released by the State Government. About 116 acres of Parambok land in Kadamba extension is also being released by the State Government for resettlement of new migrant families where reclamation has started.

A Review Committee was set up in October, 1974, to review the progress of the various works in Isagaon Rehabilitation Project from time to time.

A Committee of Direction consisting of the representatives of the State Government and officers of this Department with the Project Officer Isagaon Rehabilitation Project as its Member-Secretary has been set up.

Bihar

7. There are no families in camps now. In all, 1032 agriculturist families have so far been re-settled in the State.

Uttar Pradesh

8. In U.P., a scheme for the resettlement of 500 agriculturist families in Pilibhit District has been sanctioned. 300 families have already been settled there. New lands for the resettlement of additional 200 families are also being located.

Rajasthan

9. The following schemes for the rehabilitation of migrants in Deoli Camp in agriculture had been sanctioned :

1. Ghatta Ghatti Scheme for the resettlement of 228 families of migrants in Tehsil Kishanganj near Kota.
2. Ratai Scheme for the resettlement of 250 new migrant agriculturist families in Tehsil Shahabad in Kota District.
3. Chhattarpura Scheme for the resettlement of 225 new migrant agriculturist families in Balapura, Tehsil Kishanganj in District Kota.

228 families have already been settled in Ghatta Ghatti and in Ratai Schemes, land for 195 families has been found. In Chhattarpura 102 families have been moved in *karmi shibirs*.

10. A scheme for the extension of irrigation under Dina River Irrigation Project, Maharashtra, which is a State Plan Scheme, to 1827 acres of land allotted to the migrants in Chanda Project was agreed to in principle. The Department of Rehabilitation will give grant to the Government of Maharashtra proportionate to the area of land allotted to the migrants made irrigable. It has been decided that the land holdings of families resettled on land to be irrigated by Dina Nadi Project need not be re-adjusted.

11. In Madhya Pradesh, Badalpur Micro Irrigation Scheme and tank irrigation Scheme in Punji in the Betul Project, covering a total area of about 455 acres of land has been sanctioned. Tank irrigation schemes already sanctioned are expected to cover an area of 2000 acres in Sarguja and Panna Rehabilitation Projects. Certain other irrigation schemes for the Betul Rehabilitation project are also under consideration.

12. In Isagaon Project of Andhra Pradesh, construction of 2 dams, 10 tanks and 20 deep bore wells for the provision of irrigation facilities to about 3600 acres of land in migrant villages have been sanctioned. Construction work on both the upper and lower dams which have been in progress is expected to be completed shortly. 9 tanks and 18 deep bore wells have also been completed.

13. In the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, irrigation through tubewells/diesel pumping sets wherever needed, is provided in the schemes already sanctioned.

Normalisation of Rehabilitation Villages

14. It has been proposed to the State Governments that all rehabilitation villages should be integrated into the normal district administration. While new villages (those set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan) should *ab-initio* be part of the normal district administration, steps should be taken by the State Governments with a view to integrating the villages set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan. As a preliminary action, State Governments have been advised to prepare the usual revenue record of holdings of resettlement villages, and grant pattas to the migrant/repatriate families, since it is the policy of the Government of India to give ownership rights to the migrants/repatriates. For providing short term loans for agriculture inputs, emphasis has been given to enrol migrants/repatriates in existing or new co-operative societies. State Governments have also been advised

to make necessary surveys in the resettlement villages and submit proposals to Government of India for provision of irrigation and soil conservation facilities, etc.

Further, the State Governments have been advised to review the facilities needed for the integration of resettlement villages and make necessary proposals to Government of India for consideration etc.

Karmi-Shibirs

15. In view of the need to reduce consumption of P.O.L. and the need to employ gainfully migrant labour, a decision was taken to use migrant manpower for the reclamation of land and other labour intensive projects. Instructions had, therefore, been issued to State Governments requesting them to employ able-bodied adult workers presently living in worksite camps (*karmi-shibirs*) on land reclamation wherever the terrain permits manual reclamation and other labour extensive work like field bunding and levelling, canal works, etc. for which they are to be paid normal wages as admissible to other labour in the projects. The non-employed members of these families will continue to be entitled to cash doles as admissible to camp inmates. Such cash doles will, exclude from consideration the employed members of the family although cash doles will be paid to the employed members also for any period for which employment has not been provided. The families will also be entitled to subsidised rations. About 915 migrant families are in *karmi shibirs* during the year in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Educational Facilities to New Migrants

16. The existing general pattern of financial assistance has been continued with a view to enabling the State Governments to set up Primary and Middle Schools at the various Rehabilitation sites and also to render financial assistance for education to the new migrant from the erstwhile East Pakistan, expeditiously. The State Governments are entitled to incur expenditure (except on building) without referring individual cases to the Government of India. The scheme envisages grant of financial assistance for expenditure on books, stationery, furniture and teaching aids in respect of new migrant students from camps and rehabilitation sites studying in primary and middle schools and stipends to those studying in middle schools, high schools/higher

secondary schools and colleges and staying in hostels away from their families. Book grants range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 150/- per annum and stipends from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 90/- per month.

17. No financial assistance for education is extended to the migrant students whose parents or guardians are in Bangladesh irrespective of the fact whether the students are in camps or outside the camps.

Medical Facilities to New Migrants

18. Medical facilities by way of dispensaries, health centres etc. are provided in villages for displaced persons in rehabilitation zones. Hospitals with beds have also been set up according to requirements in the various zones.

General

19. Hindi is progressively being used in the D.P. Settlement/Projects. Reservations of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Projects are being made by the respective State Governments.

CHAPTER VI

RESETTLEMENT OF NEW MIGRANTS IN SMALL TRADE, BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

New Migrant families continued to be settled in small trade/business during the year under report also in accordance with the pattern scheme as detailed in Appendix VI. Housing loans, business loans and shop loans were granted under this scheme.

2. During the current financial year, upto 31st December 1977 loans aggregating Rs. 60.13 lakhs were advanced to the State Governments for settlement of new migrant families in small trade/business. 296 families were given resettlement assistance in small trade etc. upto 31st December, 1977. The total number of new migrant families so far given assistance for settlement in small trade/business, Fishery Schemes etc. in various States is 11,664 as per details given below :

Name of state	Families settled As on 31-12-1977
Andhra Pradesh	34
Assam	6244*
Bihar	1417
Maharashtra	506
Madhya Pradesh	1704
Meghalaya	212
Orissa	253
Punjab	3
Tripura	670
Uttar Pradesh	386
Rajasthan	335
Total	11,664

*Besides 2470 off dole families who have been given ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 2000/- per family.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES

The rehabilitation programme includes employment to suitable new migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka by setting up industries in the States or through the grant of financial assistance and other facilities to private entrepreneurs. Before actual employment, training is imparted, wherever necessary, to the new migrants/repatriates leading to their absorption in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. During the period of such training, the migrants/repatriates are given stipends, free accommodation and in certain cases subsidised rations also. The details of important schemes are indicated below :—

Textile Township Scheme, Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh)

2. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 99.85 lakhs had been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the resettlement of new migrants and repatriates in the Textile township Scheme at Ramagundam in District Karimnagar. 493 repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka were employed in the Spinning and Weaving units under the Scheme. Due to the closure of the 2 units and non-payment of wages to the workers, 151 repatriates deserted and reported to the Central Director of Rehabilitation, Madras demanding rehabilitation in Tamil Nadu. Pending their alternative employment, they have been accommodated in the Gummidipoondi Camp in Madras and are being paid cash doles and subsidised rations. It is proposed to provide employment to these repatriates in the Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government have recently leased out the two units for 10 years to a private party who would run them and employ the repatriates.

Cooperative Spinning Mills, Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)

3. A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs had been sanctioned to the Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nellore through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for investment in the share capital of the Mills etc. in order to provide employment to 235 new migrants/

repatriates. A loan of Rs. 11.25 lakhs had also been advanced to the State Government for the construction of 235 houses for the new migrant/repatriate employees. 222 repatriates are at present employed in the Mills. Steps are being taken to fill up the remaining vacancies.

Cooperative Spinning Mills, Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)

4. The amount of assistance given to the Mills through the Government of Andhra Pradesh for investment in the share capital, was Rs. 10.18 lakhs. In addition, loan assistance of Rs. 13.50 lakhs had also been given for the construction of 225 houses for new migrant/repatriate employees, 202 repatriates have been employed in the Mills. Steps are being taken to fill up the remaining vacancies.

Cooperative Spinning Mills, Srivilliputhur (Tamil Nadu)

5. The Government of Tamil Nadu were given a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1970-71 for the expansion of the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Srivilliputhur for employment of 200 repatriates. Another loan of Rs. 10.275 lakhs was also given to the State Government in 1977-78 for employment of 38 new repatriates in this Mill. The employment target of 200 repatriates had been achieved, but 39 vacancies have again arisen due to desertions. Steps are being taken to employ fresh repatriates against deserters' vacancies and the additional employment potential created in the Mill.

Tiruchendur and other Cooperative Spinning Mills (Tamil Nadu)

6. A loan of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the expansion of the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills, Nazareth for providing employment to 200 repatriates. The scheme was modified with a view to providing employment to 70 repatriates in the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills and to 130 repatriates in other Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State. All the 200 vacancies were filled from among the repatriates, but 18 vacancies have now again arisen due to desertions. These will also be offered to the repatriates.

Madurai Cooperative Spinning Mills, Melur (Tamil Nadu)

7. A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Tamil Nadu for investment in the share capital of the Madurai Cooperative Spinning Mills for implementing their expansion

programme. The Mill authorities have provided employment to 200 repatriates from Sri Lanka.

North Arcot District Cooperative Spinning Mills, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)

8. The loan assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu for investment in the share capital of the North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills, Vellore was Rs. 8.70 lakhs for employment of 58 repatriates in the mills. 58 repatriates have been given employment in the mills.

Other Cooperative Spinning Mills (Tamil Nadu)

9. A loan of Rs. 128.55 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Tamil Nadu for investment in the share capital of 8 Cooperative Spinning Mills for employment of 857 repatriates under the expansion programme of these Mills. 794 repatriates have been provided employment. The remaining repatriates would be employed in these Mills during the remaining part of the year 1977-78.

Madan Spinning Mills, Hastinapur (District Meerut—Uttar Pradesh)

10. Financial assistance in the form of loans had been granted to M/S Madan Industries Limited, Hastinapur through the Government of Uttar Pradesh in connection with the development of Hastinapur Township set up for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan). The employment opportunities available in the mills are now being utilised for resettlement of new migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma. The total amount of loans given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for being relent to M/S Madan Industries is Rs. 94.04 lakhs. 390 new migrants/repatriates were employed as on 1-10-1977 (excluding desertions and retirements etc.) During 1977-78, 21 new migrants had been sent from Mana Camp to Madan Mills for training/employment. The total employment target for migrants/repatriates is 625.

Cement Concrete Factory, Itarsi (Madhya Pradesh)

11. Loans aggregating Rs. 4.15 lakhs were sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for employment of new migrants in Cement Concrete Factory at Itarsi. 69 migrants are employed in the Factory.

CHAPTER VIII

DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan as also for the integrated development of the area with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the tribal population. The Project has four administrative zones, viz., Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Kondagaon and Paralokote in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh). The Dandakaranya Project is under the overall charge of the Dandakaranya Development Authority which has a full-time Chairman and Chief Administrator and has as members, the Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal as also representatives of the Department of Rehabilitation and the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance. The executive head of the Project is the Chairman and Chief Administrator.

2. The Project is essentially agriculture oriented. Most of the families settled there are agriculturists. The agriculturist families are allotted 5 acres in unirrigated areas, 4 acres in areas where protective irrigation for one crop is available, and 3 acres where perennial irrigation is available. In addition, 800 sq. yds. are provided to each family for homestead. The non-agriculturist families in rural areas are each allotted an agricultural plot of 2 acres and a home-stead plot of 800 sq. yds. (The pattern of resettlement assistance is given in Appendix—VIII).

3. Government have decided that of the cost of housing for displaced persons which was earlier treated in entirety as loan, only Rs. 1,500 or half of the total cost, whichever is more, should be treated as loan, the balance being remitted. It has also been decided that the land allotted to them upto the norms at present in force, may be free of cost and they may be required to pay for the cost of reclamation and development of the excess land at the rate of Rs. 500 per acre.

Progress of Rehabilitation

4. *Resettlement* : Upto the end of November, 1977 375 villages have been set up and 21,323 families settled therein.*

*For further details please see table X.

5. *Communications* : To provide communication links in this vast and backward area, the Project authorities have so far constructed/improved 485.60 kms. of main roads, 281.20 kms. of tribal roads and 750.20 kms. of link roads.

6. *Irrigation* : Two irrigation projects, Bhaskal, in Umerkote (Orissa), with a culturable command of 11,000 acres and Pakhanjore, in Paralkote (Madhya Pradesh), with a culturable command of 1,300 acres have been completed. The Bhaskal Project was transferred, free of cost to the Government of Orissa on 1-5-1973. Two more Projects viz. Satiguda in Koraput (Orissa) and Paralkote in Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) are under execution. The Satiguda Dam has a culturable command of 11,336 hectares and will provide irrigation facilities to 9,065 hectares of land in kharif and 4,532 hectares in rabi. The Project is likely to cost Rs. 11.05 crores and is expected to be completed by 1981-82. The Paralkote Dam has a culturable area of 10,522 hectares and will provide irrigation facilities to 10,522 hectares in kharif and 5,261 hectares in rabi. This Project is likely to cost Rs. 5.49 crores and is expected to be completed by 1979-80.

1666 tubewells, 457 masonry wells, 323 headwater tanks and 37 minor irrigation schemes have also been executed by the Project Authorities.

7. *Agriculture* : Upto 30-11-1977, a total area of 1,60,335 acres has been reclaimed for the settlement of displaced persons as well as tribals. Of this 96,923 acres had been cultivated by the displaced persons during the period from 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977. To help implement this programme effectively a post of Director of Agriculture to direct extension work and coordinate with other concerned agencies has been sanctioned. The crops grown were paddy, hybrid, maize, mesta, til, niger, pulses, etc.

8. *Education and Medical facilities* : In the Project area 295 primary schools, 31 middle schools, 4 high schools are functioning. An Industrial Training Centre set up by the Project at Ambaguda has been transferred to the State Government with effect from 12th August, 1976. There are hospitals, primary health centres and medical mobile units numbering 14 functioning in the Project area. Besides these, 3 dispensaries, 13 health sub-centres and 51 primary medical aid points have also been set up.

9. *Animal Husbandry* : 27,820 pairs of bullocks have been distributed among the settlers. Poultry and pisciculture have also been encouraged.

10. *Industry* : To provide an agro-industrial bias to the developing rural economy in Dandakaranya region, efforts have been made by the Project to develop skills (through training the displaced persons) and to provide seasonal employment to agriculturists and rural artisans. For this purpose, service units have been set up for carpentry at Boregaon, for agricultural implements and printing at Ambaguda and for weaving and carpentry at Jagdalpur.

11. *Electricity* : An amount of Rs. 9.83 lakhs for extension of lines to the interior of Umerkote and Malkangiri Zones, was given as a grant to the Orissa State Electricity Board in 1964. Financial assistance of Rs. 8.56 lakhs has also been given to the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board for extension of electric lines to the Paralkote Zone.

12. *Central Workshop* : A central workshop has been established at Ambaguda in Koraput district for the Project's motor vehicles, earth moving machinery etc. Small service depots are also functioning at Koraput, Jagdalpur, Kondagaon, Paralkote, Malkangiri and Umerkote. The workshop facilities are also made use by the outside bodies, to the extent capacity permits. 23 apprentices are being provided training facilities at the workshop.

13. *Tribal welfare* : Under the tribal welfare programme, 25% of the land reclaimed by the Project authorities is handed over to the respective States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for settling local tribals. While the execution of the actual programme of settlement of tribals rests with the respective States, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,850 per tribal family is given by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. This amount of Rs. 2,850 per tribal family is paid to the State Government as an outright grant. In addition, village tanks are provided for a new tribal settlement with a minimum of 40 families, if it has no suitable water source nearby.

Upto July, 1977, 32877 acres of reclaimed land have been returned by the Dandakaranya Project to the Government of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for tribal settlement. In all 3,304 tribal families have been settled by the two State Governments.

Besides this, 300 tribal families had been settled by the Dandakaranya Project itself.

The D.D.A. has also undertaken construction/financing of 278.9 kms. of tribal roads in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh primarily for the benefit of tribals. 22 tanks, 61 tubewells and 9 masonry wells have been constructed in the tribal villages of Bastar and Koraput District.

The tribal share with the displaced persons all amenities created by the D.D.A., in fields like irrigation, animal husbandry, health and education. The tribals own 60% of the command area (1300 acres) of the Pakhanjore Reservoir in Bastar District and 85% of the command area (11,000 acres) of Bhaskal Dam in Koraput District. A sizeable portion of ayacut area of the Paralkote Dam in Bastar District and the Satiguda Dam in Koraput District, now under construction, also belongs to the tribals.

14. *Resettlement of families* : 20,120 families of displaced persons have been resettled in agriculture and 1,203 families in non-agricultural trades upto the end of November, 1977. It is proposed to settle 2700 families of displaced persons during 1978-79.

Government of India approved in 1975 a scheme for the resettlement of 11,000 families of displaced persons (10,000 agriculturist and 1,000 non-agriculturist) in the command area of the Potteru Irrigation Project in Malkangiri Zone in Dandakaranya in Koraput district of Orissa State. The scheme has three components of irrigation, resettlement and afforestation.

(i) *Potteru Irrigation Scheme* : The barrage excepting installation of gates has been constructed at Surlikonda across the river Potteru, a tributary of the Sabari. Besides the barrage, the scheme envisages construction of two canals, one on either side of the river. The scheme involves a financial outlay of Rs. 14.81 crores, of which an amount of Rs. 14.65 crores will be provided by the Central Government. The Project is being executed by the State Government and it is expected to be completed by 1981-82. Due to escalation of cost, the original estimates have had to be revised to Rs. 25.57 crores. Till 31-3-77, an amount of Rs. 4.70 crores had been spent on this Project. A provision of Rs. 4.40 crores has been made for 1977-78 and Rs. 6.60 crores for 1978-79.

The Potteru Irrigation Project will provide irrigation facilities in 1,50,000 acres of land. The barrage, afflux bundhs and the

head regulators are almost complete and part-irrigation facilities are expected to become available from Kharif 1978.

(ii) *Potteru Resettlement Scheme*

The scheme envisages a financial outlay of Rs. 27.04 crores for the settlement of 1,000 families in small trade and 10,000 agriculturist families on 40,000 acres of land, while 2,000 tribal families are expected to be settled on 12,000 acres of land. The settlement process is likely to take 8 to 9 years. The settlement of displaced persons will be undertaken by the Dandakaranya Project while settlement of tribal families will be looked after by the State Government, with financial assistance from the Centre.

(iii) *Afforestation Scheme*

In order to keep an ecological balance against the deforestation of land for the settlement of displaced persons and tribals, an afforestation scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores has been taken up for execution by the State Government covering an area of 36,000 acres, the funds being provided by the Centre.

For providing productive employment to the families awaiting rehabilitation in camps, and to involve them in pre-settlement activities, a programme is being implemented for the movement of these families to *karmi shibirs* in Dandakaranya, where their services are utilised for manual reclamation, etc. 2500 families were expected to be moved during 1977-78 from Mana, but the target has been reduced to 1,500 by the Dandakaranya authorities on account of conditions of drought in the Malkangiri Sub-Division.

500 families have already been moved and the remaining are expected to be moved by March, 1978. During 1978-79 it is proposed to move 2,000 families.

Budget Provision

15. A provision of Rs. 6 crores was made in the Annual Plan of the Dandakaranya Project for 1977-78 which included a provision of Rs. 1.42 crores for the Potteru Irrigation Project. Keeping in view the particular conditions of agriculture in Malkangiri Zone it was felt necessary to accelerate the pace of execution of the Potteru Irrigation Project so that the water released by the Balimela Dam could be profitably utilised. Accordingly,

additional funds were provided by obtaining a supplementary grant for the Potteru Irrigation Project amounting to Rs. 4.36 crores. For the speedier execution of the Irrigation Project as also to accelerate the pace of settlement of migrants, the plan provision of the Dandakaranya Project for 1978-79 has been enhanced by about 50% as compared to the provision for the current financial year. A Plan provision of Rs. 13.725 crores has been made for the Dandakaranya Project including Rs. 5.575 crores for the Potteru Irrigation Project.

CHAPTER IX

RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

In August, 1964, the then Prime Minister had indicated that the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was eminently suitable for integrated development and particularly for the purpose of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan. Accordingly, the Department of Rehabilitation took up schemes for the resettlement of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka and ex-servicemen in some Islands. An area of 4220 hectares (10,551 acres) has been reclaimed so far and 1195 families inducted for resettlement in these Islands. The following table gives the Island-wise break-up of the area reclaimed and number of families settled :—

Name of Island	Area reclaimed			No. of families settled
	Hectares (Acres)			
1. Middle Andaman (Betapur)	820	2050@	339	Migrants from former East Pakistan.
2. Neil	436	1090@	100	Migrants from former East Pakistan.
3. Little Andaman	977	2444	385	(366 migrants from former East Pakistan and 19 Sri Lanka repatriates).
4. Great Nicobar	1196	2990	287	Ex-servicemen.
5. Katchal Rubber Plantation	591	1477	47	Sri Lanka repatriates.
6. Rubber Research-cum-Development Station, South Andaman.	200	500	37	Burma repatriates. (Administration of the Centre transferred to Rubber Board from 1-4-75).
Total :	4220	10551	1195	

@(Projects completed and transferred to Andaman Administration from 1-8-1974).

2. It will be observed that the rehabilitation activities are at present confined only to three Islands—(a) Little Andaman,

(b) Great Nicobar and (c) Katchal. A brief account of the resettlement programme being implemented in these Islands is given below :—

Little Andaman

3. Resettlement schemes taken up in Little Andaman are basically agriculture-oriented schemes. There is one unit of Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation engaged on reclamation work in this Island. Of the 385 families inducted so far, 359 are agriculturist families and 26 are small trade families. All the agriculturist families inducted upto 1976-77 have been allotted full quota of land as per the approved pattern viz. two hectares of cultivable paddy land and a homestead plot. The 32 families inducted during May 1977 have, however, been allotted lands temporarily for the present. The S. T. families have been allotted paddy land at the rate of 0.8 hectares (2 acres) each besides 800 Sq. yards homestead land. The pattern of rehabilitation assistance given to the agriculturist and ST families is at Appendix—VIII.

Three settlement villages have been set up in this Island. Two senior basic schools, two primary schools, one Balwadi Centre four dispensaries including a veterinary dispensary have been set up in the settlement areas. Postal and saving bank facilities are also available.

It is proposed to set up a 4th village to induct a batch of 28 families (Sri Lanka repatriates) before the end of the year 1977-78. All the basic amenities like primary-school, dispensary, drinking waterwells, approach roads etc. will also be provided in this village. For the settlement of 60 families inducted/ to be inducted during 1977-78, 166 hectares (415 acres) of land has further been released in Little Andaman and is under reclamation. This will be allotted to these families on the basis of approved pattern.

To provide communication links to the areas taken up for resettlement in this Island, construction of a 22 KM. long trunk road from the Jetty has been completed in all respects and opened for all vehicular traffic during August, 1977. One State Transport bus had also started plying from August, 1977 on this road which is sufficient to cater to the needs of the settlers as well as general public of Little Andaman.

Great Nicobar

4. 287 ex-servicemen families have so far been inducted for resettlement in this Island. They have been resettled in agriculture on the East Coast. Two R.R.O. Units are engaged on reclamation work in this Island. Resettlement assistance admissible to these families is given in Appendix IX.

The above families have been settled in 6 villages. There is a 20-bedded hospital at Campbell Bay. Besides, each village has been provided with one medical dispensary. There is one higher secondary school, one senior basic school, five primary schools and one veterinary dispensary. Postal and savings bank facilities have also been provided in all these villages. A primary school in the 6th village is being set up in the current year.

To facilitate resettlement of ex-servicemen families in this Island, construction of two trunk roads—one from Campbell Bay upto Galathea River in South (42 KM) and another from Campbell Bay to Kopenheat village on the West Coast, have been constructed and completed in all respects. Construction of these roads was entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation. Two State Transport buses are also plying on both the roads. On the basis of recommendations made by the Committee of Secretaries which visited Andamans in December, 1976, it is proposed that all the major bridges and selected culverts on these roads are to be converted into permanent specification.

Katchal Rubber-Plantation Project

5. A Scheme for raising a rubber plantation in Katchal Island was sanctioned in 1968. The plantation is being managed by the Rubber Board on behalf of the Department of Rehabilitation. So far plantation of rubber has been completed on 591 hectares (1477 acres) and 47 Sri Lanka repatriates families have been provided employment. The management of this plantation is to be transferred to the Forest and Plantation Development Corporation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which has recently been set up under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The proposal to make this plantation a viable unit on an area of 800 hectares (2000 acres) and establishment of a rubber processing factory for this project, will now be considered by the Forest Corporation.

Special Aspects and Future Programme

6. The progress of resettlement in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been slow mainly due to the fact that creation of neces-

sary infra-structure in these remote Islands, which is a pre-requisite to any large-scale resettlement programme, is a time consuming process. Besides this, certain other important factors such as coordination of the reclamation programme with extraction and utilisation commercial timber and the ecological aspects of a large scale deforestation programme have to be taken into account.

As reported in earlier years in pursuance of a ban imposed by the Prime Minister during 1975, forestry operations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands intended to clear land for fresh settlers were halted pending study of the ecological aspects. Accordingly a Multi-disciplinary Team was set up to go into the details of reclamation of land for resettlement work. Simultaneously, an international expert from IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Dr. McVean was called to undertake this study.

In view of this ban on deforestation the three Units of R.R.O. comprising of 45 tractors, one in Little Andaman and two in Great Nicobar suspended their further operations on Jungle clearance and land reclamation and as such no new families could be inducted during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

After examining the recommendations of the study Team/IUCN expert, the Department of Agriculture lifted the moratorium on forest felling and released an area of 415 acres (166 hectares) in Little Andaman and 525 acres (210 hectares) in Great Nicobar during September, 1976. This would be sufficient for settlement of 60 families of migrants/repatriates in Little Andaman inducted/to be inducted during 1977-78 and 49 families of ex-servicemen, inducted in Great Nicobar during 1977-78.

During December, 1976, a Secretaries Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary visited Andaman Islands and recommended that there was still scope for further settlement in Great Nicobar. In this regard they recommended that another 2000 families of Ex-servicemen may be settled in these Islands, ensuring at the same time that the interests of the local tribals who are very few in number, did not suffer in any way.

The Committee however, did not favour the clearing of more and more land in Little Andaman and restricted the allotment of cleared land to the tribals; had suggested utilising the surplus for

plantation and re-generation and thereafter any surplus land could be considered for rehabilitation. For all intents and purposes, the prospects of resettlement on agricultural lands is very remote in Little Andaman. In view of this, it has been decided that no more migrants/repatriates may be inducted in Little Andaman after completing the induction under way in the current year.

CHAPTER X

RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM SRI LANKA

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreements of October, 1964 and January, 1974, Government of India has agreed to accept repatriation of six lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, together with the natural increase in that number, over a period of 17 years, i.e. by 1981. The total number of persons granted Indian citizenship upto September, 1977 is 3,71,685 of which 2,76,261 persons (66, 579 families) have been repatriated to India upto 31st December, 1977.

2. The following table gives, year-wise the figures of repatriates from Sri Lanka, who have arrived under the Agreement of 1964 :

Period	No. of Persons	No. of families
31-10-1964 to 31-12-1972	79,025	19,056
1973	40,998	9,528
1974	44,903	10,643
1975	26,382	6,389
1976	45,774	11,077
1977	39,179	9,886
Total	2,76,261	66,579

About 20,000 families of Sri Lanka repatriates are expected to come to India during 1978.

Arrangements for Repatriation and Reception

3. A tri-weekly ferry service operates between Talaimannar in Sri Lanka and Rameswaram in India. In order to facilitate disembarkation of the repatriates, a jetty has been provided and a port building has been constructed at Rameswaram. The railway-line has been extended from Rameswaram Station to the Jetty so that the repatriates can board the train from the landing place. After disembarkation at Rameswaram, the repatriates go either direct to their own home towns/villages or to the plantation and other rehabilitation projects. Families earmarked for such projects pass through the Transit Camp set up at Mandapam and are entitled to cash doles equivalent to the amount admissible at the

prescribed rate for a month. Accommodation is available in this Camp for about 700 families. For providing medical aid to the repatriates at the Camp, there is a small hospital. Relief assistance at the Mandapam Camp and the travel concession are available only to those repatriate families who bring assets not exceeding Rs. 5000.

Of late, about 80 to 90 per cent of the repatriates are seeking admission in the Transit Camp at Mandapam as against 50 to 60 per cent seeking admission in the earlier years. In order to relieve congestion in Mandapam Camp, a new Transit Camp at Kottapattu village in Trichi District has been opened. The new camp will have the capacity to accommodate at a time 400 families in addition to the existing capacity of 700 families in Mandapam Camp. In addition, the Gummidipoondi Camp in Madras State, meant for Burma repatriates is also being temporarily utilised for providing accommodation to Sri Lanka repatriates.

Transfer of Assets

4. Subject to the Exchange Control Regulations for the time being in force, repatriates are allowed to transfer their assets, including their provident fund and gratuity amounts. A proportion of families has some land or other assets in India.

Resettlement in Plantations

5. About 90% of the repatriates are Plantation workers or their dependents. A number of plantation schemes have been sanctioned for their resettlement. These are :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Area (hectares)	Employment potential (No. of workers).*
1	2	3	4
1.	Nilgiris Tea Plantation (Tamil Nadu)	1500	1875
	(a) Nilgiris Tea Plantation (New) (This is a new scheme which the State Government is finalising in consultation with the A.R.D.C. The State Government hope to provide employment to 200 families during 1978-79)	600	750
2.	Kanyakumari Rubber Plantation (Tamil Nadu)	800	333

*Two workers are employed from each family.

1	2	3	4
3. Sullia Rubber Plantation (Karnataka)	3200	Revised to 4192 hectares.	1110
4. Subramanya Rubber Plantation (Karnataka)	2000		
5. Punalur Rubber Plantation (Kerala)	2000		675
6. Coffee Plantation in Visakhapatnam District (Andhra Pradesh)		810**	125
7. Katchal Rubber Plantation (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)		2430***	2000

**The scheme has been frozen at the existing level of 324 hectares, to provide employment facilities to 250 workers (125 families) of Sri Lanka repatriates.

***It is proposed to transfer the plantation to a Corporation to be set up by the Department of Agriculture.

Certain other schemes are under consideration.

Resettlement in Agriculture

6. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been authorised to sanction land colonisation schemes and to provide financial assistance to the repatriate families resettled in these schemes on the basis of a pattern of assistance approved by the Government of India. The State Government have sanctioned 45 schemes for resettlement of repatriate families.

State Farms Corporation, Tamil Nadu's Projects

7. A scheme of Tamil Nadu State Farms Corporation for providing employment to about 1300 Sri Lanka repatriates during 1976-77 had been sanctioned. The Department of Rehabilitation had provided a loan of Rs. 78 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu for investing in the equity of the Corporation. The balance capital requirements of about Rs. 4 crores were to come from the Commercial banks under the refinance schemes of the A.R.D.C. So far, 766 repatriates have been employed in the scheme. The entire target of 1300 families is likely to be achieved by the end of March, 1978. Some more schemes of the State Farms Corporation are under consideration of this Department.

Resettlement in Villages of Origin

8. For resettlement of repatriates in villages/places of their origin/choice, various schemes of financial assistance, such as assistance for cultivation of their own land, assistance for purchase of private agricultural land and its cultivation, have been sanctioned.

Resettlement in Non-agricultural Occupations

9. For resettlement of repatriates in non-agricultural occupations, the State Governments have been authorised to grant to the repatriates, business loans for setting up small trade or business. In order to help the repatriates to make good use of small trade loan, the amount of this first instalment of the loan has been increased from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/-. The repatriates are also entitled to maintenance assistance for three months after they have taken first instalment of the loan.

Resettlement in Industrial Schemes

10. Sri Lanka repatriates have been provided employment in certain Cooperative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Department of Rehabilitation has provided financial assistance to these units (Details are in Chapter VII).

Resettlement in Little Andaman

11. Repatriate families from Sri Lanka are also included in the programme of induction and resettlement of families into Little Andaman undertaken by the Department of Rehabilitation. Under the programme, these families are initially admitted to Karmi Shibir and resettled on land in due course.

Identification of Additional Schemes for Resettlement

12. So far, the resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates has been limited to the State of Tamil Nadu and some special industrial and plantation schemes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. On account of pressure on land, it is becoming increasingly difficult to confine the resettlement work to special schemes like plantations and agriculture in these four States only. It has, therefore, been decided that the employment potential likely to be generated in various development schemes in the Central and State Plans should be availed of for the resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates. In this connection, a Study Group was constituted to draw up a plan for the orderly and systematic

resettlement of the repatriates in these schemes. The Group had submitted its final report in September, 1977 to the Cabinet Secretariat for consideration of their recommendations. The Committee of Secretaries on Economic Coordination discussed the general question of resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka and felt that in view of the magnitude of the problems, efforts by the Department of Rehabilitation would have to continue for alleviating the problems of the repatriates and, for this, the Rehabilitation Secretary would have to pursue with the concerned Central Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and State Governments, different aspects of the rehabilitation proposals and evolving, wherever possible, specific proposals for consideration.

Employment Facilities

13. Priority has been accorded for employment of eligible Sri Lanka repatriates under the Central Government through the Employment Exchanges. Age and fee concessions etc. for employment have also been allowed to them.

Progress of Rehabilitation

14. From October, 1964 to 31st December, 1977, about 40,000* families have been given rehabilitation assistance** by way of employment in plantations, State Farms Corporation, grant of business loan, allotment of agricultural land in land colonisation scheme etc.

Administrative Arrangements

15. In order to maintain close contact and liaison with the various State Governments and to expedite the formulation and implementation of the various rehabilitation schemes an officer of the Department, with the designation of the Central Director of Rehabilitation, has been posted at Madras. The State Governments have also made necessary administrative arrangements.

In order to organise collection and analysis of data required for the planning of rehabilitation measures, a Rehabilitation Cell has been set up in the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka at Kandy. Rehabilitation assistance is given to the repatriates in India on the basis of the family Cards issued to them by the Rehabilitation Cell. The Rehabilitation Cell is in close touch with

*For details, please see Table XI.

**For pattern of relief and rehabilitation assistance please see Appendix X.

Rehabilitation Commissioners and Project authorities in India. It gives advice and guidance to intending repatriates at various stages in regard to rehabilitation prospects in India.

With a view to maintaining liaison with the likely employers and the repatriates, it is proposed to set up a Central Employment Exchange at Mandapam. This Exchange will engage itself in job development and will also provide vocational guidance to the incoming repatriates. It is proposed to arrange suitable training schemes for these repatriates in keeping with their vocational aptitudes. In this connection, it has been decided to shift the Heavy Vehicles Mechanic-cum-Driving Centre (HVMDC) from Mana to Gummidipoondi camp near Madras City. The Centre will provide training to about 250 repatriate boys every year.

Resettlement in 1978-79

16. During 1978-79, it is proposed to assist about 14,000 families of Sri Lanka repatriates. Besides the schemes mentioned in preceding paragraphs, certain new avenues such as employment through cash incentives to private employers and training and assistance for self-employment trades are under consideration. A scheme of Dairy project and Horticulture farming is also proposed in Kerala for resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates.

CHAPTER XI

RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

Consequent upon the nationalisation of trade and business and imposition of certain other restrictions on foreigners by the Government of Burma, persons of Indian origin have been returning to India since 1st June, 1963. 2,07,105 persons have arrived upto 30th November 1977*. 104 persons have come by air during 1977 itself.

2. The Embassy of India, Rangoon, have intimated that the number of persons registered with them for immediate repatriation in 1949 and that these persons may start arriving Calcutta Air Port, through weekly chartered flights of about 120 passengers each, starting from 23-12-1977.

*Relief Measures***

3. Repatriates in need of relief assistance are admitted to the transit camps set up in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh etc. In States where there are no transit camps, the State Governments make suitable arrangements for their reception.

Resettlement Schemes

4. Loans for small trade and business upto a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per family are given through district authorities. Housing loan up to a ceiling of Rs. 6000/- in urban areas and Rs. 3000/- (including grant of Rs. 700/-) per family in rural areas and loans for business premises upto Rs. 1000/- per family in urban areas and Rs. 200/- per family in rural areas are also given. Besides, repatriates can become members of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd., Madras, which provides credit facilities to the repatriate members settled in the Southern States.

5. Upto the Fourth Plan period, the repatriates who came from Burma were mostly from urban areas. The main form of rehabilitation for them was the grant of loans for small trade and business and, to a limited extent, employment. A small proportion of the repatriates, who were agriculturists, were settled

*For State-wise distribution please see Table XII.

**For details of relief and resettlement assistance, please see Appendix XI.

in agriculture, i.e. (i) in agricultural projects started primarily for new migrants from former East Pakistan such as those at Sindhanur in Karnataka and Betul in Madhya Pradesh, (ii) special schemes sanctioned for resettlement in agriculture in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and (iii) land colonisation schemes sanctioned in Tamil Nadu mainly for resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka.

6. Out of 2420 families, who arrived in 1974, 1100 families were categorised as agriculturists by the Indian Embassy. These families mainly belonged to Bihar. Agricultural schemes for the resettlement of 361 families in Bihar have been sanctioned. Against these schemes, 274 families have actually been moved to the rehabilitation sites and 87 families are expected to be moved to such sites shortly. The Government of Bihar have been asked to take necessary steps for expeditious formulation of schemes for the remaining agriculturist families.

7. Training programmes have been undertaken to equip the repatriates with necessary technical skills to improve their employment prospects. During training, the repatriates receive stipends*. Book grants or stipends are admissible to children of repatriates studying in schools*. Some seats are being reserved for repatriates from Burma every year against the Central Government quota in medical/dental/engineering colleges, the admission being governed with reference to the date of migration and the educational qualifications.

8. According to the reports received from the State Governments, about 67,000 repatriate families have been given assistance for resettlement in business and agriculture**. 285*** families of Permanent Liability Category are getting financial assistance in P.L. Homes/Camps. As on 30-11-1977, 514*** families were awaiting rehabilitation in Bettiah camp in Bihar.

*For details, see Appendix XI.

**For details, see Table XIII.

***For details, see Table XIV.

CHAPTER XII

THE REPATRIATES' COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank is registered as a Cooperative Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961. The registered office of the Bank is at Madras. The Bank was registered in September, 1969. The area of operation of the Bank comprises the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. For providing effective service to repatriates, the Bank has set up branches at Madras, Trichy and Visakhapatnam with its sub-office at Mandapam Camp.

2. The main object of the Bank is to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma. The Bank may, in pursuance of this object, undertake the following activities :

- (i) organise survey and investigation for assessing the scope for the expansion of existing industries and establishment of new industries for creating avenues of employment for repatriates;
- (ii) formulate plans for settlement of repatriates;
- (iii) raise necessary funds for carrying out the objects of the Bank by borrowings or otherwise;
- (iv) provide finance for economic programmes of production trade and business undertaken by repatriates or by others, including cooperatives and companies employing repatriates; and
- (v) arrange for direct financing of the members by the commercial banks and other financing agencies and provide necessary bank guarantees to them.

3. The Board of Directors of the Bank consists of a Chairman (Official), 3 official members representing the Central Government, 4 official members representing the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and 6 non-official Directors. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. 5 crores. The membership of the Bank is open to (i) indi-

vidual repatriates (ii) cooperative societies of repatriates, (iii) public/joint and private sector undertakings and (iv) Central and State Governments.

4. The share capital contribution as on the 30th November, 1977 was Rs. 161.83 lakhs as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Government of India	115.00
(ii) Government of Tamil Nadu	10.00
(iii) Government of Andhra Pradesh	15.00
(iv) Government of Karnataka	10.00
(v) Government of Kerala	6.00
(vi) Corporate Bodies and Cooperative Societies of repatriates	1.15
(vii) Individual repatriates	4.68
Total	161.83

In addition, loans amounting to Rs. 92 lakhs have also been given to the Bank by the Government of India.

In keeping with its objective to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates, the Bank has been advancing direct loans to individual repatriates and has also been sponsoring repatriates for the grant of loans by commercial banks against guarantee generally of 1/3rd of the loan amount by the Repatriates' Bank. Following its sad experience in the matter of recovery of direct and indirect loans from the individual repatriates, the emphasis from 1975-76 onwards has been on the grant of loans by the Bank to such public/joint and private sector undertakings who are willing to employ repatriates.

5. As on 30-11-1977, the Bank has disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 121.24 lakhs to the members. The Bank has guaranteed loans amounting to Rs. 69.55 lakhs given by commercial banks to repatriates sponsored by it. Besides, loans amounting to Rs. 127.48 lakhs have been advanced to various public/joint and private sector undertakings for providing employment to repatriates. The - total number of repatriates benefitted upto 30-11-1977 is 5815 (4584 repatriates with direct and indirect loans and 1231 repatriates under the employment schemes of the Bank). During the period from 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977, 478 repatriates were benefitted (6 repatriates with direct loans and 472 repatriates under the employment schemes of the Bank).

CHAPTER XIII

RESETTLEMENT OF REPATRIATES FROM UGANDA, ZAIRE AND VIETNAM

Uganda

Of 10,146* repatriates who arrived in India, consequent upon the issue of a decree by the President of Uganda in August, 1972, 5727 were Indian passport holders. Rehabilitation assistance detailed below is provided in the form of business loans and housing loans to the eligible repatriates who had applied for such assistance upto 7th April, 1975 :—

- (1) *Business loan*
repayable in 15 years . . . Upto Rs. 5000 per family for resettlement in trade and business.
- (2) *Loan for construction of business premises*,
repayable in 15 years . . . Upto Rs. 1000 per family in urban areas and upto Rs. 200 per family in rural areas.
- (3) *Housing loan*
repayable in 25 years . . . Upto Rs. 6000 per family in urban areas and upto Rs. 2300 plus grant of Rs. 700 per family in rural areas.

For business loans and housing loans—only those repatriates who brought assets not exceeding Rs. 10,000 are eligible.

- (4) Lump-sum resettlement grant subject to a maximum of Rs. 450 in all, per repatriate family, to those who have brought assets not exceeding Rs. 2,000/-.

Besides, stipends and book-grants are also provided for the children of the repatriates at various educational levels.

*Passport-wise break up is :

Indian . . .	5727	(including 400 Emergency Certificate holders).
U. K. . . .	3220	
Uganda . . .	988	
Stateless . .	211	
	<u>10,146</u>	

2. Upto 31-3-1977, business loans to 245 families (Rs. 11.04 lakhs) and housing loans to 210 families (Rs. 7.82 lakhs) had been sanctioned. During 1977-78, about 60 more families are expected to be sanctioned the prescribed rehabilitation assistance. In the meantime, the number of applications for rehabilitation assistance has considerably decreased because the repatriates from Uganda had also started receiving compensation from the Uganda Compensation Settlement Office, Bombay, set up by the Ministry of External Affairs, in respect of the sum handed over in January 1976 by the President of Uganda for payment of compensation to the Indian nationals. Upto 31st October, 1977, compensation amounting to Rs. 1,13,74,800.00 is reported to have been paid to 488 claimants.

3. The programme for 1978-79 covers the residuary work relating to these repatriates for which a token sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided.

Zaire

4. All the 35 families in Gujarat who were reported to have repatriated from Zaire in July 1974 are reported to have been resettled. During 1978-79, a token provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been made at the suggestion of the State Government of Gujarat, to meet the residuary requirement of these repatriates.

Vietnam

5. During 1976, about 330 families consisting of 1529 Indian nationals, and some persons of Indian origin who had settled in Vietnam repatriated from that country. Some of them are reported to have come on their own, but their number is not known.

These repatriates were received at Madras, provided transit accommodation and dispersed to their destination in the various States (Table XV). Most of the repatriates were from Tamil Nadu.

Rehabilitation assistance detailed below is provided in the form of business loans and housing loans to the eligible repatriates :—

- (1) *Business loan*
repayable in 15 years . . . Upto Rs. 5,000 per family for resettlement in trade and business.

(2) *Loan for construction of business premises.*

repayable in 15 years . Upto Rs. 1,000 per family in urban areas and upto Rs. 200/- per family in rural areas.

(3) *Housing loan*

repayable in 25 years. . Upto Rs. 6,000 per family in urban areas and upto Rs. 2300/- plus grant of Rs. 700 per family in rural areas.

Besides, for the education of the children of the repatriates at various levels, stipends and book-grants are also provided.

The last date for receipt of applications for rehabilitation assistance was 31-12-1977.

6. Upto 31-3-1977, the first instalment of business loan (Rs. 3.70 lakhs) had been disbursed to 125 families in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The final instalment of loan to these 125 families is also expected to be disbursed during 1977-78. Besides, another 200 families are likely to receive first instalment of the prescribed business assistance and housing assistance during the current financial year. The programme for the year 1978-79 covers disbursement of the final instalment of business loan to about 200 families, and housing loan to about 150 families for which a provision of Rs. 14 lakhs has been made in the BE 1978-79.

CHAPTER XIV

TIBETAN REFUGEES

As at the end of 1977 about 50,000 Tibetan Refugees out of the total number of about 56,000 who came to India and Bhutan since 1959 have been rehabilitated, or are in the process of rehabilitation. These refugees have been rehabilitated in agricultural settlements, Handicraft centres and in other settlements in which handicraft and small scale industries are combined with agriculture on a small scale. A few thousand out of this number have resettled themselves on their own in small trades or other occupations.

2. The agricultural settlements are at Bylakupee, Mundgod, Cauvery Valley and Kollegal in Karnataka State. Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh, Chandragiri in Orissa, Tezu and Tenzinggaon near Kalaktang and Namchik Miao in Tirap District in Arunachal Pradesh, Leh and Spituk in Jammu and Kashmir, Gothangaon in Maharashtra and Sikkim in India and Bhutan. The Handicraft centres are functioning at Darjeeling (West Bengal), Rajpur (Uttar Pradesh), Dalhousie, Simla, Dharamsala and Manali (Himachal Pradesh). There are six small settlements based partly on agriculture and partly on handicrafts at Bir, Chauntra, Puruwala, Paonta, Staon, Paprola and Kumraon in Himachal Pradesh. There are also certain Multipurpose societies of Tibetan Refugees at Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh) based on small farming, dairying and handicrafts.

3. The present position in regard to the more important of the land settlements is as follows :

1. *Kollegal Settlement (Karnataka)*

(i) The Government of Karnataka has offered 3000 acres of land in Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District for the resettlement of 3400 Tibetan refugees. The Board of Trustees for the Common Project of the European Refugee Campaign, which had previously participated in Cauvery Valley settlement, have offered similar assistance for this project also through the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA). The assistance would cover housing, drinking water supply, internal roads, tractors and other agricultural equipments, seeds and fertilizers

for raising crops and some other items. The expenditure of the Government of India would be on transportation of refugees, payment of wages, soil conservation measures and reclamation of land and establishment. About 3,100 Tibetan refugees from Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh who were engaged on road works have already been sent to the settlement and implementation of the scheme is in progress. The last batch of the balance of the refugees will be moved to the project for resettlement in a phased programme in 1978.

Cauvery Valley Settlement, Village Chowkur (Karnataka)

(ii) There are at present about 60 vacancies which will be filled up by the next sowing season.

Mundgod Settlement (Karnataka)

(iii) This settlement has already been completed. An irrigation dam has been constructed in the area to benefit a portion of the land allotted to Tibetan refugee settlers and some land of the local villagers also. As a result of redistribution of land on account of additional irrigation facilities becoming available from the Dam, the State Government expect to resettle 940 more Tibetan refugees in this settlement, on the surplus land to be available as a result of redistribution of the land holdings of the existing settlers. The State Government has been requested to develop the land and as soon as the development of land is completed, arrangements would be made to shift the persons from Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal etc. to the Mundgod Settlement.

Leh Settlement (Jammu and Kashmir)

(iv) The scheme for the resettlement of 305 Tibetan refugee families on land under the command of the Abhichenmethong canal near Leh in Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir which was sanctioned in 1971 is in progress. In order to speed up the completion of the scheme, the work of reclamation of the remaining land has been entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been requested to revise the scheme in view of the escalation in costs.

Spituk Scheme (Jammu and Kashmir)

(v) A scheme for the resettlement of 42 families of Tibetan refugees comprising 166 persons on land at Spituk in Ladakh

district was sanctioned in July, 1976 and the implementation of the scheme is in progress.

Hanley Scheme (Jammu and Kashmir)

(vi) An agricultural-cum-pastoral scheme for the resettlement of about 1,000 Tibetan refugees in village Hanley in Ladakh district received from the State Government needed further revision and has been sent back to the State Government, with the request to revise the scheme and send more detailed estimates.

Tenzingon Settlement (Arunachal Pradesh)

(vii) The two schemes sanctioned for the resettlement of 236 Tibetan refugees monks and their lay followers and 39 Tibetan refugees on land at Tenzingon in Kemong district of Arunachal Pradesh are progressing.

Numchik Miao Settlement (Arunachal Pradesh)

(viii) A scheme for the resettlement of 286 families of Tibetan refugees consisting of 1,359 persons from Changlang and Tuting on land in Numchik Miao area of Arunachal Pradesh was sanctioned in 1975. The implementation of the scheme could not be completed within the stipulated period because of non-reclamation of land. Necessary steps are being taken to speed up the reclamation work for early completion of the scheme.

Resettlement in Sikkim

(ix) A scheme for the resettlement of 1,000 Tibetan refugees in Kewzing in Sikkim has been received from the Government. It is now proposed to sanction the scheme in two phases—the first phase of the scheme would cover reclamation and development of land for cultivation and the second phase would cover setting up of the weaving centre saw mill and construction of permanent houses.

Residual Problems of Tibetan Refugees—Survey

(x) Under the advice of the Department of Rehabilitation the various State Governments have carried out a comprehensive survey to ascertain the nature and extent of residual problems for resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The number of such Tibetan

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refugees who have neither been given any rehabilitation assistance from the Government nor are covered in any of the scheme under consideration in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim etc. is in the region of about 6,000. Necessary steps are being taken to formulate some schemes for the resettlement of needy Tibetan refugees out of this number.

Tibetan Settlements in Himachal Pradesh set up by Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society

(xi) It was reported that the Tibetan refugees settled under the various settlements set up by the Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society do not have viable source of income. A joint survey of these settlements was conducted by a joint team of the representatives of the Department of Rehabilitation Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society. The report submitted by the Joint Survey Team is under consideration in consultation with the State Government and Bureau of H. H. the Dalai Lama.

CHAPTER XV

REHABILITATION RECLAMATION ORGANISATION

The Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation holds an effective fleet of 168 tractors of various types organised into 11½ mechanised units. The headquarters of this organisation is located at Jeypore, District Koraput (Orissa).

2. The main function of the organisation is to reclaim land for the resettlement of agriculturist families of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka and Tibetan refugees. The reclamation work involves tree-felling, windrowing stumping, root-cutting, harrowing and contour-bundling. The tractor units also undertake other works such as earth compaction and land levelling/shaping etc. on behalf of State Governments/Projects.

3. In addition to the heavy crawler type of tractors, the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation maintain a Drilling Sub-Division, consisting of 12 rigs for installation of tube-wells in the various rehabilitation zones. It has also been decided that Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation will also take over maintenance of the 100 Zetor tractors earlier maintained by State Governments/Project authorities and deploy them on agency basis with the various Rehabilitation Projects/State Governments.

4. The units of Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation are deployed in the various parts of the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands for reclamation of land made available in different areas by the State Governments etc. To the extent possible, the Organisation also undertake work of State Governments, Public Secor Undertakings etc. on agency basis.

5. The total area reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation Units from 1.11.1964 to 31.3.1977 is 66,143.75 hectares (165362.25 acres). During the current financial year, the Organisation has reclaimed 823.50 hectares (2058.75 acres) from 1.4.1977 to 30.11.1977. It is expected that a further area of 1566.50 hectares (3916.25 acres) will be reclaimed from 1.12.1977 to 31.3.1978. Thus during 1977-78 about 2390.00 hectares (5975.00 acres) will have been reclaimed. In addition 2.98 lakh tractor hours will have been spent on other *ad-hoc*

works on agency basis and 530 tube-wells installed from 1.11.1964 to 31.3.1978.

6. During the year 1978-79, Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation proposes to reclaim an area of 2760.00 hectares (6900.00 acres) in the various rehabilitation zones including Andaman and Nicobar Islands and under Potteru Rehabilitation Scheme. In addition 17,500 tractor hours are likely to be spent on other *ad-hoc* works on agency basis and 60 tube-wells proposed to be installed during 1978-79.

7. The Organisation has taken steps to implement the instructions issued by Government regarding the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Letters received in Hindi are replied in Hindi and noting and drafting in Hindi is being done to the extent possible. General administrative instructions are issued both in English and Hindi. Arrangements for enrolment of staff in the Hindi Teaching Centre are also being made.

8. Instructions regarding the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in posts in the Organisation are also being followed. Rosters for the purpose are being maintained by the respective appointing authorities.

CHAPTER XVI

MIGRANTS IN WEST BENGAL

Rehabilitation of Migrants from former East Pakistan

Of the 41.17 lakh displaced persons from former East Pakistan who migrated to India since Partition upto 31st March, 1958 (known as 'old migrants'), over 31 lakhs stayed on in West Bengal. By 1960-61, a substantial number of these migrants had been given rehabilitation assistance in one form or the other and thus the rehabilitation of old migrants in States other than West Bengal, had by and large, been completed by that year. As regards West Bengal, the problem of residuary rehabilitation work was assessed in 1961-62 in consultation with the State Government and a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was agreed upon for liquidation of the residuary problem. The schemes covered: provision of housing facilities, additional agricultural land to partially rehabilitated families, irrigation facilities, supply of milch cows and poultry birds, provision of educational and medical facilities etc.

2. In 1967, the Government of India appointed a Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal to advise *inter alia* in the matter of financial assistance to be made available to the State Government in respect of 'old migrants' and also for the educational, medical, training and employment facilities for the 'new migrants' i.e. those who migrated to India after 31.12.63. Of the 20 reports submitted by the Committee of Review before its being wound up on 30th June, 1974, 4 reports concerned the Department of Social Welfare and 16 concerned the Department of Rehabilitation. Of these 16, the recommendations contained in the reports relating to (i) rehabilitation of displaced persons living at Asrahabad ex-camp site and Vagrants' Homes, (ii) educational facilities for new migrants, (iii) rehabilitation of displaced persons squatting on Government and requisitioned properties, (iv) rehabilitation of displaced persons of ex-camp sites, (v) rehabilitation of displaced persons living at Bagjola group of ex-camp sites, (vi) industrial training institutes for displaced women and (vii) conferment of right and title to land on displaced persons in West Bengal and remission of 'type' loans were, by and large accepted by the Government. An amount of Rs. 5.70 crores has been sanctioned for the implementation of the accepted

recommendations contained in the above first six reports. The financial implications of the reports mentioned at (vii), as accepted by the Government, has been indicated in para 4 while the position of the remaining reports has been indicated in para 5.

3. The problem of outstanding rehabilitation work in West Bengal had been the subject of discussions, with the Planning Commission and the State Government at the time of framing the V Plan proposals. It was then decided that integration of migrants with the general socio-economic fabric was of paramount importance and that the first essential step in this direction would be to confer on them the rights of ownership over the house-sites and agricultural lands which were presently under their possession. Once the proprietary rights were conferred on migrants, the benefits from the normal developmental programmes would naturally flow to the migrants as to other sections of the population. At the same time it would enthuse the migrants to participate fully in the developmental programmes of the State.

4. In accordance with the above view, orders were issued in May 1974 for conferment of right and title, free of cost, on displaced persons in Government sponsored and approved Squatters' colonies, over lands allotted to them as a rehabilitation measure. The expenditure already incurred on acquisition and development work in these colonies upto the 4th Plan Period and the expenditure to be incurred on acquisition thereafter, which was to be treated as grant, was estimated at about Rs. 16.93 crores. These orders provided for the land in urban areas being given on lease hold basis for 99 years with a nominal ground rent of Re. 1/- per 100 square yards or fraction thereof, and for the land in rural areas being given on free hold basis. Besides this, the scheme for remission of type loans sanctioned in May 1964 had also been liberalised in February 1974, by raising the lower limit of remission from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,000/- without change in the limit beyond which further loans were remitted. That is to say the revised scheme provided for write-off of loans (excluding contributory house-building, professional loans etc.) family-wise upto Rs. 2,000/- and all loans beyond Rs. 3,000/-. This liberalisation applies to old migrants from former East Pakistan in other States as well. The scheme of 1964 envisaged a total remission of Rs. 33 crores. The financial implication of the liberalisation of the second remission scheme is of the order of Rs. 16.50 crores. Thus the total effect of the remission sanctioned was of the order of Rs. 49.50 crores. The liberalisation would

not, however, apply to families who obtained land purchase loan in urban areas.

5. As already stated, out of the 16 reports submitted by the Committee of Review concerning the Department of Rehabilitation, 7 reports were, by and large, accepted by Government of India. The remaining reports were passed on to the Government of West Bengal for necessary action since it was considered that with the remission of loans and conferment of right and title to lands, the displaced persons in West Bengal should no longer be treated as refugees but should be integrated with the general population of the State.

6. The State Government of West Bengal, however, felt that the position in regard to the residuary problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons in the State needed to be reviewed. In view of the persistent demand of the State Government, a Working Group was set up on 2nd July, 1975 to go into the question of the residual problem of rehabilitation of migrants in West Bengal with a view to identifying the rehabilitation schemes which needed to be initiated or continued, to merge as many of them as possible with the normal development schemes of the State Government and to assess the financial assistance which would be needed for this purpose.

7. The Working Group, which was headed by the Secretary Department of Rehabilitation had as members the representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Government of West Bengal and Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The Group submitted its report on 10.3.76 which has, by and large, been accepted by the Government. Besides recommending the existing rehabilitation schemes already included in the V Plan, the Working Group made the following main recommendations, namely :—

- (a) Extension of the Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Landless Labourers Development Agency Schemes—3.04 lakh families—Rs. 6.00 crores.
- (b) Development of 1008 colonies of displaced persons—1.70 lakh families—Rs. 52.34 crores.
- (c) Conferment of right to housing plots to squatting displaced persons in colonies set up after 1950—15,000 families.

(d) Total remission of 'type' loans, i.e., loans for non-contributory house building, homestead land, agriculture land and small trade—2 lakh families—Rs. 6.38 crores.

(e) Medical facilities for 'new migrants'—Rs. 1.53 crores.

Resettlement of migrants from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan in West Bengal.

8. Upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; an amount of Rs. 20.88 lakh had been spent by the West Bengal Government for the rehabilitation of 261 families of migrants from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan. 731 more families remained to be settled during the Fifth Plan period. Accordingly, an additional provision of Rs. 80 lakhs was made in the Fifth Plan of the Department of Rehabilitation for assisting these remaining families. Of these, 242 families have been resettled during 1976-77. 300 families were proposed to be covered during the current financial year i.e. 1977-78, while the remaining 189 families were to be given rehabilitation assistance during 1978-79. Till 30th November, 1977, 110 families had been settled while another 160 families are expected to be settled during the remaining part of 1977-78. All the remaining families will be settled during the next year.

9. The schemes included in the Fifth Plan as also those recommended by the Working Group and their progress of implementation and the outlays proposed for the next year are indicated below :—

S. No.	Scheme	V Plan Outlay	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-77.	1977-78 anticipated outlay	1978-79 proposed outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(Rupees in lakhs)					
(1)	Acquisition of land for Govt. sponsored & squatters' colonies and families at ex-camp sites	322.00	138.30	52.00	55.00
(2)	House-building loan for ex-camp families & squatters on State Govt. requisitioned properties	129.00	50.00	17.00	20.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(3)	Medical facilities for old migrants	28.00	0.59	3.00	8.00
(4)	Medical facilities for new migrants	152.00	25.00	50.00	60.00
(5)	Industrial Training Institutes for DP Women	15.00	5.58	1.00	1.00
(6)	Educational facilities for new migrants	116.00	53.23	18.00	16.00
(7)	Rehabilitation of migrants from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan	80.00	39.94	17.75	20.00
Total		842.00	312.64	158.58	180.00

CHAPTER XVII

REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CALCUTTA

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta is an undertaking fully owned by the Government of India. It was incorporated on the 30th April 1959, under the Companies Act 1956, for creating employment opportunities mainly for displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan by giving financial and other assistance in private and Cooperative sectors and also by setting up Industrial Units of its own.

2. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores. The paid up capital, wholly subscribed by the Govt. of India, is Rs. 3.53 crores. In addition, loans aggregating Rs. 8.91 crores have been advanced to the Corporation upto 31st December, 1977. This includes loans of Rs. 85 lakhs released during 1977-78.

3. The Corporation had advanced loans aggregating Rs. 119.14 lakhs to private industrialists and Cooperatives in return for employment of displaced persons from former East Pakistan. It has also set up 5 industrial Estates—one each at Behala, Durgapur, Ranaghat and two at Bon-Hooghly. The number of Industrial units in these Estates is 86. The Corporation is at present running 15 industrial units in the small sector. Through these activities, employment has been provided to 5,173 displaced persons as under :—

As on 30-11-77	
(i) Employment in industrial units directly run by the RIC.	2,413
(ii) Employment in Corporation's Head Office	219
(iii) Employment through private industries on loan assistance by RIC	2,105
(iv) Employment in 5 industrial Estates.	436
Total	5,173

4. The Corporation has been incurring losses for various reasons and the cumulative loss upto 31st March 1976, was Rs. 8.81 crores. Government are, therefore, considering steps for making the RIC viable and are awaiting proposals of the Corporation in this regard. All aspects connected with the future of the Corporation are also under consideration of the Government of India.

CHAPTER XVIII

CHITTARANJAN PARK COLONY, NEAR KALKAJI, NEW DELHI

Chittaranjan Park Colony, near Kalkaji, New Delhi has been set up to provide developed plots for residential purposes to displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who are gainfully employed and have stayed in Delhi for a specified period after partition.

2. Applications for allotment of plots were invited in 1966 and 1967. All applicants who were found eligible were offered plots. Out of 2072 plots as per layout plan, 1855 plots have already been allotted. There are 82 residential plots yet to be allotted. For these, applications were invited vide Press Note dated 14.1.1977. The last date for receipt of applications was 31st March, 1977. About 1600 applications have been received. These are under scrutiny. As the number of persons found eligible is expected to be more than the number of plots available, the plots would be allotted by draw of lots. The civic services of the Colony have been handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Sites reserved for parks, play-grounds, rock garden area, open air theatre, Nursery and Primary schools and one site for community centre stand transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Three sites for Higher Secondary Schools have also been transferred to the Delhi Administration.

CHAPTER XIX

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM FORMER WEST PAKISTAN—
RESIDUAL PROBLEMS1. *Compensation Cases*

Out of the total number of 5,07,133 applications received for payment of compensation/rehabilitation grant upto 30.11.1977, all but 3 stood settled. Apart from these there are 2117 cases in which interim compensation had been paid and which are to be re-processed. In all total payment of Rs. 191.77 crores including Rs. 61.78 in cash has been made up to 30.11.1977. Most of the compensation cases now being handled are those finalised cases which are re-opened as a result of judicial or administrative action or cases pertaining to the liquidation of pending statements of Account; about 922 such cases remain to be settled.*

2. Under the scheme for payment of compensation to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was being paid in cash and the balance in the form of Zamindari Abolition Bonds received from State Governments on account of compensation payable to the evacuees from India. The available stock of Zamindari Abolition Bonds having been exhausted, rehabilitation grant is now being made in following manner :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Payment of marginal amount to claimant/holders of the Statements of Account. | Up to the limit of Rs. 2,000 in cash. |
| (b) In cases involving payment of compensation of more than Rs. 2,000 to claimants as well as to holders of statements of Account. | In the form of Zamindari Abolition Bonds as and when available otherwise in the form of National Saving Certificates. |

3. *Disposal of Compensation Pool Properties :*

3. Apart from about 3 lakh evacuee properties left behind in India, about 2 lakh properties were constructed either by the

*Apart from the displaced persons from former West Pakistan, about 1,35,000 persons had migrated from the Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir State. The relief and rehabilitation benefits provided to these migrants include, *inter-alia*, payment of ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,000 per family settled on land and Rs. 35,000 per family for those having a monthly income of Rs. 300 or less, who were settled otherwise than on land. Out of 31,625 applications received for such rehabilitation assistance, 31,610 have been finalised. Steps are being taken to settle the remaining 15 cases expeditiously.

Government of India or through the State Governments etc. These properties have been, by and large, allotted and disposed of except about 3470 evacuee properties. Proposal for disposal of these properties including their transfer to the State Governments/Delhi Administration are under consideration. Besides, some additional strips of land and plots etc. in Rehabilitation Colonies are also awaiting disposal. Transfer documents in respect of 3409 cases of Government built properties (125 cases in respect of which full price recovered and 3284 cases were part price received) remain to be finalised.

Properties/lands in rural areas :

4. About 5 lakh persons were allotted land in the erstwhile State of Punjab (including Haryana and Himachal Pradesh) under the quasi-permanency scheme and the work relating to grant of permanent right has been more or less, completed. The residuary work relating to partially satisfied claimants etc. is being completed by the State Governments concerned.

5. Government of Punjab have set apart about 1500 standard acres of evacuee agricultural land for satisfying the un-satisfied land claims of displaced persons of non-punjab extraction. Number of cases referred to the Government of Punjab till 30.11.1977 is 203 involving 1363 standard acres of agricultural land in respect of which allotments are being made.

6. About 58,000 displaced agriculturist families were settled on 5.63 lakh acres of evacuee as well as Government owned lands outside the erstwhile State of Punjab. Of these about 34,000 families had not left any land in Pakistan. They were given the concession of becoming the owners of the land allotted to them by paying the prices in 15 years. The remaining families held verified land claims and their allotments have already been regularised.

Transfer of residual work to State Governments.

7. In furtherance of the policy to wind up the activities relating to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan, certain items of work such as disposal of remaining properties, recovery of instalments and collection of rent arrears are being transferred to the respective State Governments. The State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have already been entrusted with the residuary work.

8. During the year under report, State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal have also accepted transfer of the residuary work. The question of transferring work relating to undisposed of lands and properties in Faridabad Township is under negotiation with the Government of Haryana. Negotiations are also in progress for similar arrangements being made with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE—I
(CHAPTER—I)

Statement showing the details of staff sanctioned as on 1-3-1977.

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	No. of posts as on 1-3-1977 Groupwise			
		A	B	C	D
1.	Department of Rehabilitation (Secretariat) . . .	27	134	122	96
2.	Settlement Wing . . .	8	29	244	86
3.	Dandakaranya Development Authority . . .	52	107	3233	1342
4.	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts, Officer Dandakaranya Project . . .	02	07	199	35
5.	Deputy Controller of Accounts, Rehabilitation .				
	(i) New Delhi . . .	01	03	131	19
	(ii) Mana . . .	—	01	31	04
6.	Mana Group of Transit Camps, Mana Raipur, (Madhya Pradesh) . . .	07	21	590	376
7.	Chief Mechanical Engineer, Rehabilitation Reclamation, Organisation, Jeypore, (Orissa) . . .	07	19	826	293
8.	The Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair	03	8	96	135
9.	Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority, Jammu . . .	06	10	118	72
Total : . . .		113	339	5590	2458

TABLE II (a)
(CHAPTER I)
Expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation
(since partition and upto 31st March, 1977)

	(Rs in crores)		
	Former West Pakistan (Now Pakistan)	Former East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh)	Total
(i) Expenditure on displaced persons from former West Pakistan and former East Pakistan.			
Direct Expenditure & Grant - Dandakaranya Development Scheme	1,06.10	2,07.67	3,13.77
Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation	—	99.54	99.54
Development of A & N Islands for Rehabilitation	—	17.34	17.34
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	—	8.59	8.59
Loans	26.95	9.72	9.72
Housing	66.67	65.18	92.13
Establishment	3.23	50.76	17.43
Loans paid by R.F.A. upto 31-12-1960	7.28	7.28	10.51
Miscellaneous	0.01	3.94	11.22
	2,10.24	6.08	6.09
	2,10.24	4,76.10	6,86.34
(ii) Relief and Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflicts:-			
1965			16.33
1971			56.46
(iii) Expenditure on Repatriates			
(a) Burma			19.27
(b) Sri Lanka			26.01
(c) Mozambique			0.26

(d) Uganda	0.20
(e) Zaire	0.01
(f) Vietnam	0.06
(iv) Expenditure on Tibetan Refugees	5.47
(v) Expenditure on Bangladesh Evacuees (Net)	2,91.06
Total Upto 1976-77	11,01.47

In addition to the expenditure of Rs. 2,10.24 crores on displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) as indicated above, an expenditure of Rs. 1,91.85 crores was incurred on payment of compensation out of the Compensation Pool to these displaced persons and that of Rs. 4,74.15 lakh was incurred on account of Ex-gratia payments to the migrants from the Pak-held area of Jammu and Kashmir. The compensation of Rs. 191.85 crores mentioned above includes urban evacuee property and Government Built property and does not include compensation in the shape of agricultural land and property in rural areas. This consisted entirely of evacuee land and property in rural areas which was not computed in monetary terms and was used for giving compensation on a land to land basis in accordance with the prescribed scale.

2. The figures of expenditure on displaced persons from former West Pakistan and former East Pakistan do not include the following recoveries :—

	(Rs. in crores)
(a) Displaced persons from Former West Pakistan :	
(i) Recoveries of loans and cost of housing partly by adjustment against compensation and partly in cash.	99.06
(ii) Remission/writ off of loans	2.20
Total :	1,01.26
(b)* Displaced persons from former East Pakistan :	
(i) Remission/writ off of loans	25.70
(ii) Recovery of loans	2.52
Total :	28.22

TABLE II (B)
(CHAPTER I)

Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, 1977-78 and Budget Estimates, 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Item	Budget Estimates 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1977-78	Budget Estimates 1978-79
I. REVENUE			
A. Direct Expenditure :			
(a) Establishment-Secretariat ..	46.44	44.52	45.00
(b) Expenditure on displaced persons, repatriates etc. ..	4,67.21	4,55.03	4,58.16
(c) Expenditure on displaced persons, repatriates etc. in Union Territories without legislature (Non-Plan) (provision include in the Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs	0.16	0.08	0.16
(d) Dandakaranya Development Scheme ..	5,78.08	5,32.40	5,65.33
(e) Development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation ..	8.97	10.54	11.64
(f) Expenditure on Bangladesh Evacuees ..	3.20	3.20	0.10
(g) Relief & Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict of December, 1971 ..	1,37.30	1,51.10	1,15.00
B. Grants-in-aid to State/Union Territory Governments for:—			
(a) Displaced persons, Repatriates etc. ..	7,69.64	6,91.19	6,66.55
(b) Relief & Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict of December, 1971 ..	3,31.00	2,97.70	3,05.20
(c) Dandakaranya Development Scheme ..	1,71.75	6,19.40	6,13.79
(d) Expenditure on Bangladesh Evacuees ..	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total ..	25,13.76	28,05.17	27,80.94

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Budget Estimates 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1977-78	Budget Estimates 1978-79
II. CAPITAL			
(a) Dandakaranya Development Scheme ..	3,80.91	4,47.98	6,98.43
(b) Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme ..	1,91.37	1,83.86	2,07.77
(c) Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation ..	1,47.82	1,31.28	1,79.00
(d) Investment in R.I.C. ..	1.00	..	..
(e) Share capital contribution to Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank ..	60.00	1,50.00	30.00
(f) Relief and Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict of December, 1971 ..	30.63	30.45	30.00
(g) Public Works (Provision made in the Grant of Ministry of Works and Housing)	16.00	14.00	24.30
(h) Expenditure on repatriates from Sri Lanka ..	15.00	78.42	2.00
Total ..	8,42.73	9,35.99	11,71.50
III. LOANS			
(a) Loans and Advances for displaced persons, repatriates etc. ..	11,01.58	11,34.91	13,47.72
(b) Loans to Government Servants (Provision made in the Grant of Ministry of Finance) ..	8.21	8.48	8.49
Total ..	11,09.79	11,43.39	13,56.21
Grand Total ..	44,66.28	48,84.55	53,08.65*

*Category-wise (namely displaced persons, repatriates etc.) distribution of these amounts is given in Table I(C). The grant-wise distribution is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Grant No.	Budget Estimates 1977-78	Revised Estimates 1977-78	Budget Estimates 1978-79
Department of Rehabilitation :			
89—Department of Rehabilitation	43,50.79	47,85.88	51,52.00
Ministry of Finance :			
42—Loans to Government Servants etc.			
(i) Advances for the purchase of motor conveyance	2.34	2.97	2.77
(ii) Advances for the purchase of other conveyances	1.63	1.75	2.08
(iii) Festival advances	3.95	3.48	3.37
(iv) Other advances	0.29	0.28	0.27
Total	8.21	8.48	8.49
Ministry of Home Affairs :			
57—Delhi-Expenditure on repatri- ates from Burma	0.16	0.08	0.16
59—Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.12	76.11	1,23.70
Total	91.28	76.19	1,23.86
Ministry of Works and Housing :			
97—Housing & Urban Develop- ment			
(i) Development of D. E. & G. Blocks in Kalkaji Extension Colony, Delhi	5.00	4.00	9.00
(ii) Redevelopment of Kingsway Camp Colony	5.00	4.00	7.50
(iii) Payment of compensation for land acquired for D.Ps. colonies in Delhi	3.00	3.00	3.00
(iv) Payment of the cost of land acquired for Qutab Road Market	3.00	3.00	2.80
(v) Cost of deficiencies in respect of various municipal services in Chittranjan Park, Kalkaji, New Delhi	—	—	—
(vi) Construction of septic tanks and repairs of roads in Behala Colony, Calcutta ..	—	—	2.00
Total	16.00	14.00	24.30
Grand Total	44,66.28	48,84.55	53,08.64

TABLE II (C)

Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 1977-78 and Budget Estimates
1978-79 according to Category of displaced persons etc.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	B.E. 1977-78	R.E. 1977-78	B.E. 1978-79
1. Displaced Persons from former West Pakistan	1,23.91	81.97	89.60
2. Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan	28,51.53	32,26.70	35,14.80
3. Repatriates from :			
(i) Burma	1,72.64	1,64.84	1,40.23
(ii) Sri Lanka	6,01.30	8,20.74	9,43.09
(iii) Mozambique	0.05	0.10	0.10
(iv) Uganda	4.47	3.15	0.95
(v) Zaire	0.51	0.51	0.20
(vi) Vietnam	9.53	15.90	14.85
4. Tibetan Refugees	52.03	48.13	52.42
5. Persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict of 1971	6,47.08	5,19.35	5,43.30
6. Bangladesh Evacuees	3.21	3.16	0.11
Total	44,66.28	48,84.55	53,08.65

TABLE II (d)
(CHAPTER I)

AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

Out of the total number of 9,846 audit observations involving Rs. 3,47.04 lakhs shown outstanding against the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation as on 31-8-1976 in para 55 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Account of the Union Government (Civil) for the year 1975-76 6,117 items involving Rs. 3,39.91 lakhs relate to the Department of Rehabilitation. The position of outstanding objection items as on 31-8-1977 is given below:—

OFFICE	Items outstanding as on 31-8-1976		Clearance during the period 1-9-1976 to 31-8-1977		Balance as on 31-8-1977	
	Items	Amount	Items	Amount	Items	Amount
1. Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi	158	7.12	80	3.84	78	3.28
2. Settlement Wing, New Delhi	414	4.63	11	0.03	403	4.60
3. Chief Commandant, Mana, Raipur, M. P.	274	24.25	83	19.03	191	5.22
4. Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Jaypore, Orissa	763	18.89	78	1.69	685	17.20
5. Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	343	0.52	4	0.16	338	0.36
6. Rashtriya Vikas Dal	36	0.06	—	—	36	0.06
7. Rehabilitation Cell, Kandy	3	0.08	—	—	3	0.08
8. Indian Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala	9	13.85	6	13.85	3	—

9. Chief Pay & Accounts Officer (Rehab.) New Delhi	9	0.02	6	0.02	3	—
Total	2009	69.42	268	38.62	1741	30.80
10. Dandakaranya Project, Kooraput, Orissa	4095	270.01	1039	72.19	3056	197.82
11. Accountant General, Himachal Pradesh	13	0.43	1	0.05	12	0.43
Grand Total :	6117	339.91	1308	110.86	4809	229.05

Inspection Reports Paras

Out of the total number of 3,611 Inspection Reports paras shown outstanding against the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation as on 31-8-1976 in para 56 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the accounts of Union Government (Civil) for the year 1975-76, 3,368 paras relate to the Department of Rehabilitation. The position of outstanding paras as on 31-8-1977 is given below:—

(1)	No. of paras outstanding as on 31-8-1976	No. of paras settled during 1-9-76 to 31-8-1977	No. of paras pending as on 31-8-1977
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Department of Rehabilitation (Proper and Settlement Wing)	172	6	166
2. Managing Officer-cum-Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property, Patna and Central Camps Mana, Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation, Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202	—	202
3. Dandakaranya Project	2,927	341	2,586
4. Paras reported by the Accountants General, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and Deputy Accountant General, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	67	7	60
Total	3,368	354	3,014

TABLE III
(CHAPTER I)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 1st January, 1977

Class	Permanent	Total No. of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group A	.. Permanent	57	—	—	—	—	—
	.. Temporary	35	4	11.43%	—	—	—
Group B	.. Permanent	151	8	5.30%	—	—	—
	.. Temporary	193	8	4.15%	1	.52%	
Group C	.. Permanent	1024	116	11.33%	8	.78%	
	.. Temporary	4379	581	13.27%	53	1.21%	
Group D	.. Permanent	321	67	20.87%	18	5.60%	
Excluding Sweeper)	.. Temporary	1766	297	16.82%	85	4.81%	
Group D	.. Permanent	43	27	62.79%	3	6.98%	
(Sweeper)	.. Temporary	340	164	48.24%	36	10.59%	

TABLE IV
(CHAPTER I)

Statement showing the number of Reserved vacancies filled by Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1-1-1977.

Class of post	Total No. of vacancies.	Scheduled Castes								Scheduled Tribes				R E M A R K S
		No. of vacancies reserved		No. of STs. Candidates		No. of reservation lapsed after carrying forward		No. of vacancies reserved		No. of STs. Candidates		No. of reservation lapsed after carrying forward		
		Noti- fied	Filled	Out of Col. 2	Out of Col. 3.	Out of Col. 2.	Out of Col. 3.	Out of Col. 2.	Out of Col. 3.	Out of Col. 2.	Out of Col. 3.	Out of Col. 2.	Out of Col. 3.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

I. Posts filled by direct recruitment

Group A	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Group B	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

II. Posts filled by promotion

Group C	265	221	68	58	71	6	4	49	47	6	—	—	1			
Group D (Excd. Sweeper)	30	21	4	5	5	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—			
Group D (Sweeper)	4	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Group A	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Group B	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Group C	30	36	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Group D (Excd. Sweeper)	6	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Group D (Sweeper)																

TABLE V
(CHAPTER IV)
Migration from Former East Pakistan from 1-1-1964 to 25-3-71.

1	West Bengal				Assam	Tripura	Total
	2	3	4	5			
1964	..	..	..	..	1,73,782	1,00,039	6,93,142
1965	..	..	..	..	11,062	15,353	1,07,906
1966	..	..	..	..	1,854	1,654	7,565
1967	..	..	..	..	7,161	12,299	24,527
1968	..	..	..	..	4,821	3,120	11,614
1969	..	..	..	..	2,765	3,290	9,768
1970	..	..	..	..	11,905	6,580	2,51,160
1971	..	..	..	..	968	686	8,276
Total	..	..	..	..	2,14,318	1,43,021	11,13,958

TABLE VI
(CHAPTER IV)
Statement showing the camp population as on 31-12-1977

Name of State/Camp		No. of camps	Agrl.		Non-agrl.		Total		P.L.		Total		
			F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
CENTRAL CAMP													
MANA	1	—	—	—	86*	393	86	393	—	—	86	393	
REHABILITABLE FAMILIES IN P. L. HOME :													
AMTALI TRIPURA	—	—	—	—	5	18	5	18	—	—	5	18	
	1	—	—	—	91	411	91	411	—	—	91*	411	
KARMI SHIBIRS													
Dandakaranya	1	4586	22829	—	—	—	4586	22829	—	—	4586	22829	
Andhra Pradesh	1	300	1498	51	265	351	1763	351	1763	—	351	1763	
Rajasthan	1	267	1201	—	—	—	267	1201	—	—	267	1201	
Uttar Pradesh	1	200	893	69	315	269	1208	269	1208	—	269	1208	
Madhya Pradesh	2	205	831	—	—	—	205	831	—	—	205	831	
Bihar	1	—	—	100	399	100	399	100	399	—	100	399	
TOTAL :	7	5558	27252	220	979	5778	28231	5778	28231	—	5778	28231	
RETURNEE FAMILIES IN WORK SITES :													
TAWA	..	1	2980	14787	293	1309	3273	16096	24	84	3297	16180	
Dolariya	..	..	1	746	3816	43	215	789	4031	1	5	790	4036
TOTAL	..	2	3726	18603	336	1524	4062	20127	25	89	4087	20216	
GRAND TOTAL	10	9284	45855	647	2914	9931	48769	9931	48769	25	89	9956	48858

*Includes 18 employee—families having less than 5 year's service to their credit.

TABLE VII
(CHAPTER IV)

Permanent Liability Homes sanctioned by Department of Rehabilitation for New Migrants from Earstwhile East Pakistan.

	Capacity (families)	Amount sanctioned	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Mana Raipur (MP)			
Phase I	2000		
Phase II		11,69,090	All the phases completed and 1963 families have been accommodated.
Phase III		15,55,220	
Phase IV		2,53,386	
		16,67,800	
Water supply arrangements for Phase I, II & III		4,32,700	
Amtali (Tripura)	300	17,60,300	A portion completed and 226 families accommodated.
Birsi (Maharashtra)	300	4,86,300	Construction completed and 293 families accommodated.
Bamunigaon (Assam)	500	34,40,000	Most of the construction work has been completed and 391 families are already accommodated in the PL Home.
Rudrapur	400	3,00,000	It is a newly sanctioned scheme for conversion of the camp tenements into a P. L. Home. 344 families are living there.

TABLE VIII
(CHAPTER V)

Progress of rehabilitation of new migrants as on 31-12-1977

	Agriculture	Small Trade	Industry	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1561	34	—	1595
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2902	—	—	2902
3. Assam	6784	6244£	—	13028
4. Bihar	1032	1417	—	2449
5. Karnataka	824**	—	—	824
6. Maharashtra	5352	506	—	5858
7. Madhya Pradesh	4516**	1704	80	6300
8. Manipur	145	—	—	145
9. Meghalaya	1938	212	—	2150
10. Orissa	6	253	—	259
11. Punjab	—	3	—	3
12. Tripura	5675***	670	—	6345
13. Uttar Pradesh	1399	286	390@	2075
14. Rajasthan	412	335	—	747
15. Andamans	774	31	—	805
16. Dandakaranya	15617	881	—	16498
Total	48,937	12576	470	61983

*Excluding families who had left the rehabilitation sites on their own.

**Includes 180 families of Burma & Sri Lanka repatriates in Sindhanur Project (Karnataka) and 116 families of Burma repatriates in Betul Project (M.P.)

***These families settled down in Tripura on exchange of their properties in former East Pakistan.

£Besides 2470 off dole families who have been given adhoc assistance of Rs. 2000/- per family.

@Includes Burma repatriates.

TABLE IX
(CHAPTER V)
Progress in the Agricultural Resettlement Project for the New Migrants (as on 31-12-77)

	Betul	Surguja	Panna	Chanda	Isaagon	Sindhannur
1. Land reclaimed (acres)	15,032	4,877	2,750	29,300	10,174	4,900
2. No. of villages set-up	32	21		45	16	5
3. No. of families at Project site	2,512	1,065	611	5,352	1,561	824*
4. Drinking water arrangements made (tubewells, etc. constructed)	59	21	19	76	72	8
5. Open wells constructed	58	37	15	96	10	2
6. Nistal/Irrigation/Storage tanks constructed	17	17	11	24	Nistal tank 1 Irrigation wells 20 tanks 9	Storage tanks/ wells 2
Area under irrigation/ likely to be brought under irrigation (in acres)	9,300 (& 76 in rabi)	904	840 (& 250 in rabi)	6,186	3,300	4,072
8. Houses constructed	2,368	1,057	568	4,947	559	783
9. School Building constructed:— (a) Primary	6	8	6	45	6	1
Middle	2	1	1	..	..	1
High	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hospital/Dispensaries constructed	4	..	2	4	1	..
11. Roads constructed (in Kms)	64.20	110	43	235	5.8	12.70

*Includes 116 families of Burma repatriates in Betul Project and 180 families of Burma and Sri Lanka repatriates in Sindhannur, Project.

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TABLE X
Progress in Dandakaranya Project (as on 30-11-1977)

1. Area released :			
(a) Madhya Pradesh	95,392	Acres	
(b) Orissa	1,61,613	"	
2. Area found agriculturally suitable	1,69,843	" (Upto July, 1977)	
3. Area reclaimed			
(a) Mechanically	1,29,697	"	
(b) Manually	30,638	"	
4. Villages :			
(a) Villages set up	375		
(b) Village houses constructed	14,020		
5. Families resettled:	Old	New	Total
(a) Agriculturist	4503	15,617	20,120
(b) Non-agriculturist	322	881	1,203
6. Agriculture :			
(a) Area under cultivation during 1977-78 (upto 30-11-1977)	96,923		
7. Animal Husbandry:			
Bullocks distributed	27,820	pairs	
8. Water Supply :			
(a) Tubewells	1,666		
(b) Masonry walls	457		
(c) Village tanks	285		
(d) Head water tanks	323		
9. Schools established:			
(a) Primary	295		
(b) Middle	37		
(c) High	4		
10. Medical :			
(a) Hospital & Primary Health Centres/Medical Mobile Units	14		
(b) Primary emergency aid centres	51		
(c) Dispensaries	3		
(d) Health sub-centres ..	13		

11. Roads:

(a) Main Roads		486 kms.
(b) Link Roads		750 "
(c) Tribal Roads		281 "

12. Irrigation :

	Cultivable command areas (in acres)	Cost (In Rs.)
(a) Bhaskal Dam	11,000	1.35 crores
(b) Pakhanjore Dam	1,300	0.08 crore
(c) Satiguda Dam	28,000	11.05 crores
(d) Paralkote Dam	26,000	5.49 crores

Irrigation facilities have since become available from the Paralkote Dam 6000 hectares upto 31-3-1977 and another 1200 hectares during 1977-78 (upto 30-11-1977). Irrigation facilities from the Satiguda Dam are expected to become available from 1978-79.

TABLE XI
(CHAPTER X)

Resettlement Assistance to Sri Lanka repatriates through different schemes.

Name of State/Agency	Position as on 31-12-1977						
	Business Loans	Agricultural Schemes including L.C.S. & purchase of Pvt. land.	Plantations	Industries	Other assis- tance i.e. employment etc.	Total	
	(figure in families)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Tamil Nadu	27,128*	2,900@	1,395**	1,238*	2,630*	35,291	
Karnataka	..	43	919	..	..	962	
Kerala	290	..	311	..	..	601	
Andhra Pradesh	9	1	77	279*	..	366	
Gujarat	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Pondicherry	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	15	49	..	..	64	
State Farms Corporation (Tamilnadu)	..	..	..	..	766	766	
Repatriates' Co-operative Finance & Development Bank, Ltd. Madras.	734*	..	..	1,177	..	1,911	
Total	28,166	2,959	2,751	2,694	3,396	39,966	

*Progress of resettlement upto 31st October, 1977

**Progress of resettlement is upto 31st October, 1977 with the following break-up :-

Tea, Nilgiris	1,074
Kanyakumari Rubber:	213
Cinchona Plantations	108
	1,395

@ As on 31st October, 1977. The figure of 2900 includes 639 families resettled through purchase of private land.

TABLE XII
(CHAPTER XI)

No. of repatriates arrived from Burma as per information received from Embassy of India, Rangoon (Arrival by Sea) and the Government of West Bengal (Arrival by air) upto 30-11-77.

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Arrival by Sea	Arrival by Air*	Grand Total (by air and Sea)
Tamil Nadu	1,09,984	1,050	1,11,034
Andhra Pradesh	28,799	201	29,000
Assam	869	144	1,013
Bihar	8,923	331	9,254
Gujarat	351	686	1,037
Haryana	9	14	23
Himachal Pradesh	..	6	6
Jammu & Kashmir	4	8	12
Karnataka	122	16	138
Kerala	720	126	846
Madhya Pradesh	53	47	100
Maharashtra	30	249	279
Manipur	1	9	10
Meghalaya	..	2	2
Nagaland	..	7	7
Orissa	2,935	138	3,073
Punjab	404	486	890
Rajasthan	52	238	290
Tripura	86	6	92
Uttar Pradesh	5,429	1,349	6,778
West Bengal	2,843	1,532	4,375
Delhi	395	283	678
Goa	2	1	3
Mizoram	..	9	9
Andaman & Nicobar Island	..	10	10
Unknown Destination	21	38,125	38,146**
Total :	1,62,032	45,073	2,07,105

*State-wise break-up of repatriates by air is available from 4/66 onwards only.

**A number of repatriates with unknown destinations were reported to have gone to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar, Chandigarh, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc.

TABLE XIII
(CHAPTER XI)

Statement showing the number of Burma repatriates who have been given rehabilitation assistance in various States/Union Territories as per reports received upto 30-11-77.

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Business* Loan given	Agricul- tural land allotted	Employ- ment given	Other assis- tance**
Andhra Pradesh	11,759	9	2,442	3,769
Assam	623	—	—	—
Bihar	443	942	5	2,252
Gujarat	407	11	120	84
Haryana	23	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	5	—	3	3
Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	—	—
Karnataka	40	162	1	278
Kerala	1,645	2	3	12
Madhya Pradesh	69	116	2	395
Maharashtra	1	—	—	1
Manipur	289	—	—	—
Meghalaya	261	—	—	—
Orissa	2,387	47	251	2,025
Punjab	308	—	1	272
Rajasthan	116	2	—	78
Tamil Nadu	41,520	1,123	4,126	24,714
Tripura	6	—	1	12
Uttar Pradesh	1,561	185	255	151
West Bengal	2,346	4	8	7,515
Andaman & Nicobar	138	—	38	—
Chandigarh	35	—	—	—
Delhi	154	—	34	556
Goa	1	—	—	—
Pondicherry	60	—	—	—
Total	64,204	2,603	7,290	42,137

*This figure includes persons given first instalment of business loan and to be given further instalments.

**Assistance given for educational concessions, allotment of fair price shops and licences, old age pensions, homestead plots etc. break-up is given below :-

Name of the State/ Union territory	Allotment of site for business premises, Houses Homestead, Plots and material for construction of houses	Allotment of fair price shops & licences etc.	Old age pension	Educa- tional conce- ssion, stipends training	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	726	2	306	2,735	3,769
Bihar	2,048	2	—	202	2,252
Gujarat	3	19	1	61	84
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	—	—	3
Karnataka ..	278	—	—	—	278
Kerala	12	—	—	—	12
Madhya Pradesh	246	1	—	148	395
Maharashtra ..	1	—	—	—	1
Orissa	1,532	—	—	493	2,025
Punjab	123	—	—	149	272
Rajasthan ..	78	—	—	—	78
Tamil Nadu ..	23,145	—	177	1,392	24,714
Tripura	2	—	—	—	2
Uttar Pradesh ..	22	11	4	114	151
West Bengal ..	7,514	—	1	—	7,515
Delhi	556	—	—	—	556
	36,287	37	489	5,294	42,137

TABLE XIV
(CHAPTER XI)
Population of Burma repatriates in Transit Camps as per reports received upto 30-11-77.

Name of the State/Camp.	Agriculturists		Non-agri.		P.L. Category		Total	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
TAMIL NADU								
1. Gummidiipoondi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANDHRA PRADESH								
2. Kancharpalam* ..	—	—	—	—	225	299	225	299
ORISSA								
3. Sundabeda** ..	—	—	—	—	9	22	9	22
4. Berhampur** ..	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	12
WEST BENGAL								
5. Hasanbad** ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Petrapole** ..	—	—	—	—	24	78	24	78
BIHAR								
7. Bettiah ** ..	493	2375	21	104	1	515	1	2480
UTTAR PRADESH								
8. Rudrapur ** ..	—	—	—	—	14	28	14	28
TOTAL	493	2375	21	104	285	440	799	2919

*P.L. Home.

**The camp was set up for migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan, Burma repatriates have also been taken to this camp.

TABLE XV
(CHAPTER XIII)

Details of Arrivals and Dispersals of Repatriates from Vietnam		Date of arrival of the repatriates from Saigon																	
State to which repatriates dispersed		1-1-1976		8-1-1976		29-1-1976		7-9-1976		8-9-1976		9-9-1976		10-9-1976		13-9-1976		Total	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Tamil Nadu	..	19	77	41	190	41	179	31	146	20	114	41	154	14	51	17	80	224	991
Punjab	..	1	9	2	2	1	5	8	57	1	14	6	32	—	—	1	5	20	124
Maharashtra	..	1	2	4	5	2	9	2	9	2	5	4	7	3	12	3	30	21	79
Pondicherry	..	9	50	3	19	5	19	10	48	5	35	11	50	2	10	10	57	55	288
Rajasthan	..	—	—	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	..	1	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Delhi	..	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	19	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	30
West Bengal	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
F—No. of families		31	145	52	223	53	223	51	260	30	187	63	246	19	73	31	172	330	1529
P—No. of persons																			

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TABLE XVI
CHAPTER XV

Area reclaimed/proposed to be reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation					Area in Hectares (Equivalent figures in acres in brackets)	
Sl. No.	Name of Zone/Project	Progress from 1-11-1964 to 31-3-1977	Progress from 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977	Anticipated progress from 1-12-77 to 31-3-78	Programme for 1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Isagaon (Andhra Pradesh)	4112.50 (10281.25)	125.00 (312.50)	115.00 (287.50)	— —	
2.	Madhya Pradesh					
	(a) Betul ..	6790.50 (16975.75)	166.00 (415.00)	434.00 (1083.00)	600 (1500)	
	(b) Panna ..	1289.00 (3223.00)	—	—	—	
	(c) Sarguja ..	1882.00 (4706.00)	—	—	—	
3.	Dandakaranya ..	14434.00 (36085.00)	225.50 (563.75)	574.50 (1436.25)	1200 (3000)	
4.	Maharashtra					
	(a) Chanda ..	13582.00 (33956.00)	—	—	—	
	(b) Bhandara ..	2454.50 (6136.25)	—	—	—	
5.	Karnataka					
	(a) Raichur ..	1840.00 (4600.00)	—	—	—	
	(b) Bylakuppe ..	1677.00 (4192.00)	—	—	—	
	(c) Hunsur ..	562.00 (1405.00)	—	—	—	
	(d) Cauvery Valley ..	68.00 (171.00)	—	—	—	
	(e) Kollegal ..	1200.00 (3000.00)	—	—	—	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2531.25 (6328.00)	Nil	240.00 (600.00)	240 (600)	
7.	Andamans ..	4649.00 (11624.50)	237.00 (592.50)	123.00 (307.50)	520 (1300)	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		AGENCY BASIS			
8. Orissa (Balimela Dam Project)		2904.00	(7260.00)	—	—
9. Maharashtra					
(a) Yeotmal		1450.00	(3625.00)	—	—
(b) Dapchhari		269.00	(672.00)	—	—
(c) Bhandara		2997.00	(7491.50)	—	—
10. Jammu & Kashmir		732.00	(1830.00)	—	—
11. Hanus Conservator of Forests		320.00	(800.00)	—	—
12. Kollegal		400.00	(1000.00)	Nil	Nil
13. Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh)		—	—	80.00	200
Total		66143.75	(165362.25)	1566.50	(3916.25)
					2760 (6900)

Note : (i) Apart from the progress of work of reclamation of land in terms of acreage the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation tractors were also deployed on other works like earth compaction, levelling and shaping etc. on agency basis and have achieved the following progress in term of tractor hours.

From 1-11-1964 to 31-3-1977
During 1977-78

From 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977

From 1-12-77 to 31-3-78 (Estimated)

During 1978-79 (Estimated)

(ii) 38 tube-wells installed from 1-4-1977 to 30-11-1977. During the remaining part of the financial year i.e. from 1-12-1977 to 31-3-1978, 22 tube-wells are expected to be completed provided sufficient sites are made available in time by the deploying agencies. During the year 1978-79, 60 tube-wells are expected to be installed.

2,73,816.50 tractor hours

23,700.00 tractor hours

17,500.00 tractor hours

10,418.00 }
13,282.00 }

APPENDIX II

CHAPTER III
WESTERN BORDER AREAS

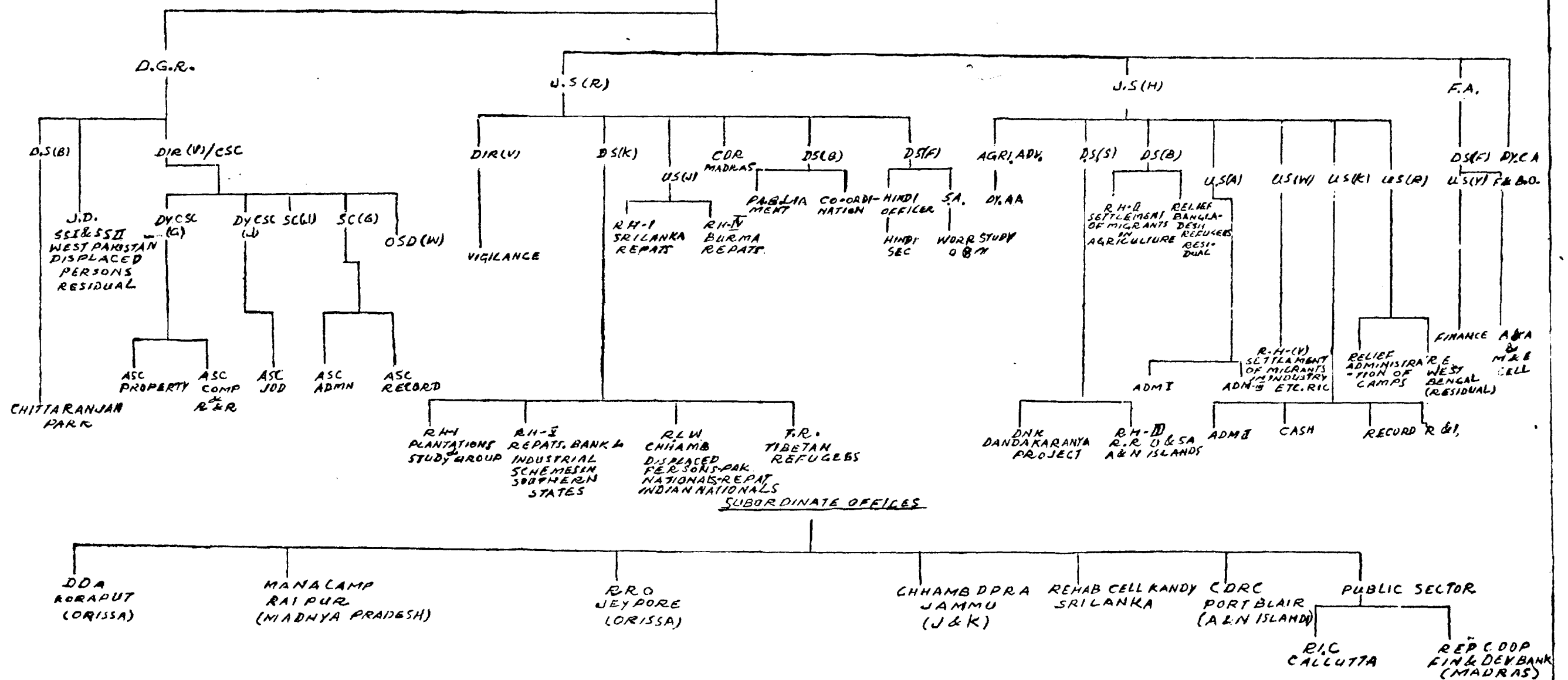
1. Relief Assistance

(These rates were fixed taking into account prevailing local conditions)

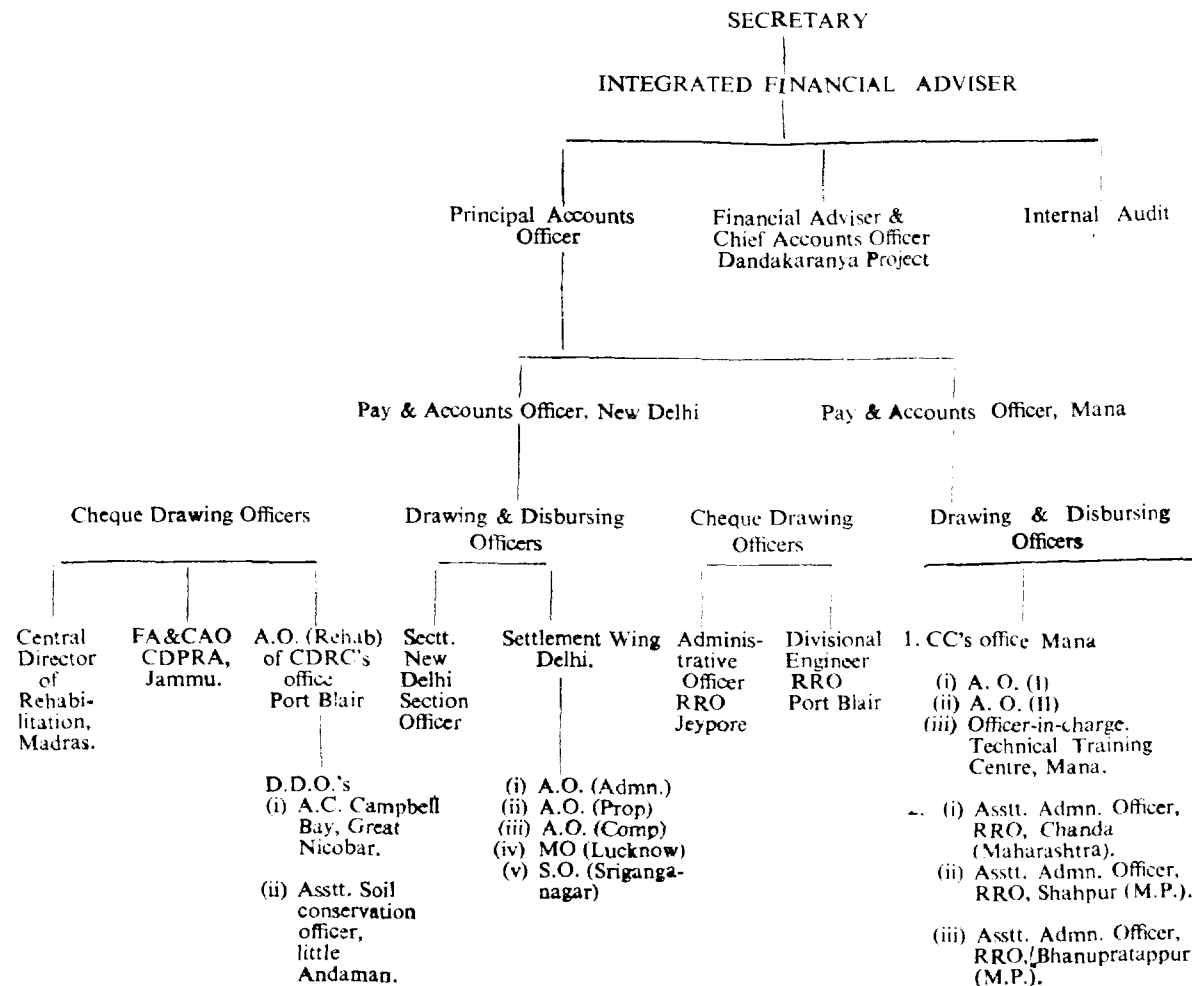
	Punjab & J & K	Other States
(A) (i) Adult (including children above 8 years)	Rs. 1.50 per day	Rs. 1.10 per day
(ii) Children (between 3 & 8 years)	Re. 1.00 per day	Re. 0.60 per day
(iii) Children below 3 years	Re. 0.50 per day	Re. 0.30 per day
(B) Relief in Kind :	In addition to the cash doles, relief in Kind/in cash may be provided to the needy persons who have not been able to bring house-hold effects, on the scales given below :	

- (a) *Clothing*.—Supplies to be made at yearly intervals to families whose total income inclusive of cash doles per month does not exceed Rs. 200 in the case of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir and Rs. 160 per month in case of other States, at the rate of Rs. 26 per head per adult and Rs. 18 per minor aged 12 years or less.
- (b) *Blankets*.—Woollen blankets/quilts may be supplied at the of one blanket/quilt per adult (including children of 8 years or more) subject to a maximum of 3 per family. In case of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir scale of blankets has been enhanced, from the maximum of 3 to the maximum of 6 per family. Cash payment made by the State Government in lieu of blankets at the rate of Rs. 30 per blanket has been approved.
- (c) *Cremation and Sradh Grants*.—At the rate of Rs. 40 per dead person for adults and Rs. 25 per minor (upto 12 years).
- (d) *Utensils*.—Utensils, bedding, lanterns and miscellaneous items may be provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per family. An additional ad-hoc grant of Rs. 20 per family for the displaced persons of Jammu & Kashmir still on cash doles has now been sanctioned.

ORGANISATION CHART OF REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT



ACCOUNTING SET UP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION



(e) *Cash doles to newly weds.*—A girl from a non-cash dole area will acquire eligibility to get cash doles subsequent to the date of her marriage to a refugee/displaced person already in receipt of cash dole.

(f) *Medical and Education facilities.*—

(i) *Medical facilities.*—Adequate arrangements may be made by the State Government in the camps to provide medical facilities to the inmates at the State Government's scale and the cost of such medical facilities reimbursed by the Central Government. The affected persons staying outside the camps may avail of the normal facilities available to local population in State Government dispensaries/hospitals at State expenses.

(ii) *Educational facilities.*—Adequate arrangement may be made for the provision of educational facilities to the affected persons (in or outside camps) who are on cash doles, at the State Government's scales. The educational facilities may consist of tuition fees, examination fees, cost of school uniform, etc. They may also include hostel charges if the students are willing to forego cash doles for the corresponding period.

(g) *Marriage grants.*—For a girl's marriage upto Rs. 250/-.

(h) *Warm clothing.*—Warm clothing (woollen bundies or jackets or sweaters) may be supplied to children of the camp inmates in deserving cases, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 11 per head.

(C) Maintenance grants to affected persons who go back to their original places. Ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs. 400 depending on the size of the family.

(D) *Fodder Allowance.*—Relief assistance at the rate of Re. 0.75 paise per head of cattle per day to the affected persons who had to shift their cattle. With effect from 15-4-1972 it has been enhanced to Rs. 1/-. No fodder allowance is admissible for calves upto 2-3 months age, but for calves between 3 months and one year, the rate of fodder allowance is Rs. 0.75 paise.

II. RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

(a) Grant/loan for reconstruction/repairs of damaged buildings

	Grants (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)
Kutcha building	upto 3,000	—
Pucca building	upto 5,000	6,000

(b) Grant to agriculturists for restarting agricultural operations.

Ceiling per family

(i) For bullocks	upto Rs. 1,000/- per bullock
(ii) For a camel	upto Rs. 2,000/-
(iii) For a milch cattle	upto Rs. 800/-
(iv) For seeds and fertilizers	upto Rs. 500/-
(v) For agricultural implements	upto Rs. 500/-
(vi) For horses, mules donkeys, goats, sheep and pigs	Between Rs. 60/- and Rs. 800/-

(c) Grant/loan to Non-agriculturists.

Category	Grant (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)
(i) Hawkers	upto 300	—
(ii) Artisans including carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, etc.	upto 750	—
(iii) Tea stall holders and small hotel keepers	upto 1000	—
(iv) Shopkeepers and traders, etc.	upto 1000	5000
(v) Professional people like doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants, etc.	upto 1000	5000

(In addition grant of upto Rs. 800 for loss of milch cattle is also admissible to the non-agriculturists)

(d) Assistance in case of Injury/Death: As admissible under the Personal Injuries Act and Schemes made thereunder.

III. AD-HOC GRANT TO LANDLESS LABOURERS

Ad-hoc grant of Rs. 150 per family has been sanctioned for landless labourers who have not received any other rehabilitation assistance.

IV. EX-GRATIA ASSISTANCE FOR LOSS/DAMAGE TO CROPS BY HOSTILITIES UPTO RABI 1972

After the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1971, the Department of Rehabilitation also issued orders on 17-12-1971 (similar to the instructions issued in 1965) for the payment of ad hoc ex-gratia assistance, as a special case, for the crops damaged in border States due to hostilities.

As a result of further discussions this sanction was slightly modified on 29-12-1971. Further clarifications and modifications were also issued on 10-1-1972 and 3-5-1972.

The *ex-gratia* assistance under the scheme of this Department covers the following types of damage to/loss of crops due to the hostilities,—

- (a) damage to standing crops
- (b) damage to standing fruit trees, mango groves, etc.
- (c) damage to fences, sheds, structures, connected with agriculture and other agricultural properties.

The instructions also provided for *ex-gratia* payment in respect of the cases :

- (i) Where the farmers were prevented from sowing the new crops due to diversion of irrigation water for defence purposes, enemy occupation and evacuation of civilians from the affected areas as a result of hostilities; and
- (ii) where the new crops had been sown but the farmers were prevented from tending them on account of hostilities, due to the areas being either in enemy occupation or inaccessible and not available for occupation.

The compensation payable on this account was linked up with the net income on the lines adopted by the Ministry of Defence.

The principles of assessment were further revised so as to provide for the cost of inputs made by the cultivators themselves and the payment of the share of the labourers out of the assessed compensation in accordance with the prevailing custom in so far as the crops actually sown but damaged were concerned, and linking the payment of compensation with the net income for the crops which could not be sown due to hostilities.

V. ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE RESETTLEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AREAS VACATED BY THE PAKISTANI FORCES.

Special resettlement in the areas vacated by Pakistani forces.

- (i) Tractorisation of land in Punjab.

Sanction has been issued for the tractorisation of 38,000 acres of land for the affected persons in Punjab at the rate of Rs. 70 per acre for two ploughings.

- (ii) Grant for the repair/reconstruction of houses to the affected persons.

(Punjab)	Grant	Loan
Kutcha Buildings	upto Rs. 5,000/-	—
Pucca buildings	upto Rs. 5,000/-	upto Rs. 10,000/-

- (iii) Grant for the agricultural inputs (Punjab and J & K)

- (a) Rs. 260/- per acre of irrigated land upto a ceiling of 4 acres per family.
- (b) Rs. 170/- per acre of un-irrigated land (Barani) upto a ceiling of 6 acres per family.

- (iv) Special Resettlement Grants : Punjab and J & K ranging between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800 depending on the size of the family.

- (v) Installation of hand pumps (Punjab)

Ex-gratia grant of upto Rs. 500 per family according to the actual loss/damage for the installation/restoration of hand pumps :

(vi) Payment of ex-gratia grant/loan for the loss/damage of tube-wells, tractors and bullocks carts, etc.

Sl. No.	Item	Not exceeding	Grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
1.	Tube-wells			
	(a) with electric motors	3,500	50%	50%
	(b) with diesel engine 5 H.P.	4,000	50%	50%
	(c) Electric motors 5 H.P. only	1,000	50%	50%
2.	Tractor-Trolly 3-4 ton capacity	3,000 4,000	25%	75%
3.	Tractor Drawn Implements			
	(a) Offset Harrow	2,500	50%	50%
	(b) Cultivator	1,500	50%	50%
	(c) Seed Drill	3,000	50%	50%
4.	Cultivator Plough	1,500	50%	50%
5.	Seed Drill			
	(a) Tractor-Driven	1,500	50%	50%
	(b) Bullock-driven	400	50%	50%
6.	Tractor (25 H.P. to 30 H.P.)	25,000	25%	75%
7.	Bullock Cart	800	50%	50%

- (vii) Restoration of public utility services (Punjab)

Reconstruction and repair of bridges, canals, drains and electricity services, subject to the checking of funds requirements by the Joint Technical Team of the concerned Departments of State and the Central Government. This does not include the reconstruction of the boat bridge over the river Ravi near Ghanian-ke-bet and the Hussainiwala bridge over the river Sutlej and the public buildings like schools, dispensaries and places of worship.

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APPENDIX III

CHAPTER III

SCALES RELIEF ASSISTANCE IN CAMPS TO THE DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN WHO CROSSED OVER INTO GUJARAT/RAJASTHAN DURING INDO-PAK CONFLICT, 1971 :

1. Free Rations

Items (in gms)	(daily)	Adult (Between 1 and 8 years)	Child
*Rice/Wheat/Atta/Bajra/Milo		400	200
Pulses		100	50
Edible Oil		25	12
Sugar		25	15

*The quantity of rice in the free rations is restricted to 100 gms/50 grams per day for the adults/children respectively.

2 Cash 30 paise per day per adult and 20 paise per day per child (upto 8 years of age) for daily necessities :

3. Clothing (Supply once a year)

(a) Cotton clothing	Monetary ceiling.
	(In Rs.)
(i) for adults (above 12 years of age)	
Men : 1 Dhoti and one kurta	14.00
Women : Saree and blouse	14.00
(ii) for minors (12 years or below)	
Boys : 1 shirt and a pair of shorts	10.00
Girls : Frock and under-weer	10.00
Warm clothing for children	
Woollen sweater or bundies made of shoddy wool	Rs. 7 (per child in Gujarat) Rs. 15 (per child in Rajasthan)

**Woollen blankets/quilts : one blanket/quilt per adult (8 years and above) subject to a maximum of 3 per family).

**The last supply was sanctioned in November, 1976.

The above items of relief assistance are to be provided only to the needy families.

5. Medical & Educational facilities

Necessary facilities for medical and educational assistance in camps have been provided by the State Governments.

6. Shelter

Subsidy was provided for construction of the "Thompas" in Rajasthan and tarpaulins were issued once in Gujarat for covering the grass huts of the displaced persons.

7. For last rites

(i) Upto Rs. 30 in the case of those above 12 years.

(ii) Upto Rs. 20 in the case of those upto 12 years.

APPENDIX IV

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO NEW MIGRANTS IN CAMPS

(a) *Cash Doles* : Doles are given at the rates indicated below in three instalments in all camps.

Sl. No.	Size of Family	Amount of Cash Doles to be paid			
		1st instalment payable between 1st to 23rd of the month.	2nd instalment payable between 11th to 13th of the month.	3rd instalment payable Between 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	15.00	35.00
2.	Family with 2 members ..	15.00	15.00	20.00	50.00
3.	Family with 3 members ..	20.00	20.00	25.00	65.00
4.	Family with 4 members ..	25.00	25.00	27.00	77.00
5.	Family with 5 members ..	30.00	30.00	30.00	90.00
6.	Family with 6 members ..	32.50	35.00	35.00	102.50
7.	Family with 7 members ..	35.00	40.00	40.00	115.00
(With effect from 10.5.74)					

Note : (i) All large-sized families in camps, etc., having more than 7 members will get an extra amount of Rs. 10/- (in the form of Cash Dole) per head per month.

(ii) A further increase of Rs. 65/- per head per month has been sanctioned to those families who move to rehabilitation sites/work sites/Karmi shibirs. This is also admissible to P. L. families in camps/Homes as shown in the foot Note.

(b) *Rice/Wheat/Atta* :

Supply of rice/wheat/atta, at a scale of 400 gms. per day per adult and 200 gms. per day per minor aged below 8 years, continue to be made to migrants in all camps at a subsidized rate. Wheat/Atta/Rice is supplied at 57 paise per kg. and wheat is supplied at 51 paise per kg.

(c) *Clothing* :

Supplies are made at yearly intervals to families @ Rs. 40/- per head per male adult, Rs. 60/- per head per female adult and Rs. 28/- per

minor aged 12 years or less (effective from 5-2-75). These rates also apply to migrants entering India who are accepted for relief and rehabilitation benefits so far as initial supplies are concerned, irrespective of their income, except that for male and female adults, the rate is Rs. 20/- per head.

(d) *Warm clothing* :

Children of all new migrants in Centrally administered camps and camps administered by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, as also those in camps in Garo Hills Districts of Meghalaya, are supplied with Warm Clothing (sweaters or bundies), free of charge subject to the following ceiling :—

Age Group	Ceiling
1—3 years	Rs. 6/-
4—8 years	Rs. 9/-
9—12 years	Rs. 12/-

(e) *Blankets* :

Woolen blankets/quilts are supplied at the rate of one blanket/quilt per adult (including children of 8 years or more) subject to a maximum of three per family, at the time of admission of a migrant family to a Reception Centre/Relief Camp, within a monetary ceiling of Rs. 27/- per blanket and Rs. 30/- per quilt, exclusive of packing, forwarding, transportation, and freight charges, etc.

(f) *Utensils* :

Utensils, hedding, lanterns, and miscellaneous items are provided subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per family, at the time of admission of a migrant family to a Reception Centre/Relief Camp.

(g) *Medical & Educational Facilities* :

Adequate arrangements have been made in the camps to provide medical and educational facilities to the migrants.

(h) *Marriage Grant* :

Rs. 200/- in each case of marriage of an unmarried girl or re-marriage of a widow.

(i) *Grant for physical, cultural activities etc.*

Rs. 1/- per family per year.

(j) *Cremation and Sradh Grants* :

At the rate of Rs. 30/- per dead person for adult and Rs. 20/- per minor (upto 12 years), except in Rajasthan, where the revised ceiling are Rs. 50/- and Rs. 30/- respectively.

FOOT NOTE

Sl. No.	Size of family	Amount of cash doles to be paid			
		1st instal- ment payable between 1st to 3rd of the month	2nd instal- ment payable between 11th to 13th of the month	3rd instal- ment payable between 21st to 23rd of the month	Total monthly Cash Doles.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Family with 1 member	15.00	15.00	10.00	40.00
2.	Family with 2 members ..	20.00	20.00	20.00	60.00
3.	Family with 3 members ..	25.00	25.00	30.00	80.00
4.	Family with 4 members ..	30.00	30.00	37.50	97.50
5.	Family with 5 members ..	35.00	35.00	45.00	115.00
6.	Family with 6 members ..	40.00	40.00	52.50	132.50
7.	Family with 7 members ..	50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00

APPENDIX—V.

CHAPTER—V.

RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE TO NEW MIGRANT FAMILIES—
AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES

(In Areas other than Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

A. HOUSING :

- (i) Size of homestead plot One third to half an acre.
- (ii) Cost of homestead plot Rs. 200/-
- (iii) For development of homestead plot
(clearance, levelling internal roads,
drainage and culvert and water
supply) Rs. 700/-
- (iv) Cost of construction of house .. Rs. 2100/-

B. AGRICULTURE :

- (i) Pair of bullocks Rs. 1,000 per family
- (ii) Agricultural implements Rs. 175 Do.
- (iii) Weeding Operations Rs. 85 Do.
- (iv) Paddy bunding (according to neces-
sity) Rs. 372 per acre.
- (v) Fodder for the bullocks Rs. 100 Do
- (vi) Kitchen Hut Rs. 250 per family
- (vii) Pesticides Rs. 100 Do.
- (viii) Medicines Rs. 5/- per head per year.
- (ix) Milch cows, bullocks carts etc. (sub-
sidiary occupation) Rs. 300 per family.

In addition to financial assistance mentioned above, each family is given maintenance assistance for certain period and loans for acquisition of lands, irrigation facilities, reclamation of lands, seeds and fertiliser, supply of subsidised ration during the first agriculture season and educational facilities.

The State Government have also been authorised to sanction financial assistance in individual cases in accordance with the orders without any further reference to the Deptt. of Rehabilitation.

CHAPTER—VI

RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE TO NEW MIGRANTS/REPATRIATES—NON-AGRICULTURIST FAMILIES.

Sl. No.	Item	Per Family ceiling of Financial Assistance.	
1.	Small Trade/Business or profession in urban or rural areas	Rs. 5,000.00 (The actual amount of loan sanctioned in each case depends upon the locality, the type of business and aptitude of the migrants/repatriates).	
		Rural areas	Urban areas.
2.	Housing		
	(i) Cost of land	Rs. 200.00 (loan)	Rs. 600.00 (loan)
	(ii) Cost of development	Rs. 700.00* (grant)	Rs. 1 800.00** (loan)
	(iii) Cost of construction	Rs. 2,100.00 (loan)	Rs. 3,600.00 (loan)
	Total :	Rs. 3,000.00	Rs. 6,000.00
3.	Construction of business premises or hiring of shops/stalls :		
	(a) Urban areas	Rs. 1,000.00 (loan)	
	(b) Rural areas	Rs. 200.00 (loan)	

*Development includes clearance, levelling internal roads, drains, culverts and water supply.

**Development includes clearance, levelling internal roads, drains, culverts, water supply and street lighting etc.

CHAPTER VIII

DANDAKARANYA PROJECT RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

1. AGRICULTURIST FAMILY :

- (a) 5 acres of cultivable land (4 acres in areas provided with protective irrigation and 3 acres in areas where perennial irrigation exists).
- (b) Site measuring 800 sq. yds. for construction of house.
- (c) A house built mainly by the family itself with ballies and roofing materials like CGI sheets costing Rs. 1,700/-*
- (d) An agricultural loan of Rs. 1,725/- for the following purposes :—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Pair of bullocks | Rs. 750/- |
| (ii) A milch cow and calf | Rs. 150/- |
| (iii) Agricultural implements | Rs. 125/- |
| (iv) Seeds, manure and fertilizers | Rs. 650/- |
| (v) Weeding operations | Rs. 50/- |
| Total | Rs. 1,725/- |
- (e) Loan for cottage industry : Rs. 300/-
- (f) An irrigation loan of Rs. 150/- for sinking a well in the homestead plot.
- (g) A short term loan of Rs. 400/- for purchase of fertilisers.
- (h) Apart from the above loans, an agriculturist family is provided with maintenance assistance at full rate for the first and second agricultural seasons (of 6 months each) and at half rate for the third agricultural season.

2. NON-AGRICULTURIST FAMILY :

- (1) In villages :
- (a) Agricultural plot upto 2 acres.
- (b) Site for construction of house 800 sq. yards.

*(Due to escalation of cost, the ceiling per house construction has been increased from time to time on an ad hoc basis).

- (c) House building loan Rs. 1700**
 (d) Small trade loan upto Rs. 3000-00
 (e) Agricultural loan Rs. 300-00
 (f) Maintenance assistance at cash dole rates for three months following date of payment of the 1st instalment of the small trade loan and at half this rate for 3 months after the disbursement of the 2nd instalment of the loan.

(ii) In urban and semi-urban areas :

- (a) Homestead plot 800 sq. yds.
 (b) House Building loan upto Rs. 2000**
 (c) Business loan upto Rs. 3000
 (d) Maintenance grant as for non-agriculturist families settled in villages and shown at (f) above.

**Proposal for revision on account of escalation of cost under consideration.

APPENDIX-VIII

CHAPTER VIV

**RELIEF/RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR EACH MIGRANTS/
 REPATRIATES FAMILIES SETTLED/TO BE SETTLED IN LITTLE
 ANDAMAN.**

AGRICULTURIST FAMILY

- Land 5 acres (2 hectares)
 Homestead Plot 1/3 acre (2/15 hectares)

Free transportation from the Mainland

Maintenance Grant

At cash dole rates for a period of 6 months during the first year of resettlement.

Other assistance (Loans)

- (i) Maintenance assistance for a period of 6 months during the Second year @ 50% of the cash dole rates.
 (ii) housing Rs. 3000/-
 (iii) plough animals Rs. 1200/-
 (iv) Agriculture tools & implements Rs. 800/-
 (v) Seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.. .. . Rs. 1500/-
 (vi) for subsidiary income (Livestock etc.) Rs. 800/- (for milch animals imported from the mainland Rs. 1200 has been sanctioned.
 (vii) Paddy bunding and soil conservation measures Rs. 1200/-
 (viii) For sinking wells Rs. 200/-

[The amounts indicated against (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) are the upper limits].

SMALL TRADE FAMILY

Free transportation from the Mainland

Maintenance Grant at Cash dole rate for a period of 3 months (1st year)

- Business-Homestead land 2/3 acre
 Housing Loan Rs. 3000/-
 Small trade loan Rs. 5000/-

(The amounts indicated are the upper limits).

For such of the families who express their willingness to have Agricultural lands besides ST loan of Rs. 3000/- only, the pattern is as under:—

Agricultural land	2 acres
Homestead plot	800 sq. yards
Free transportation from the Mainland	
Housing loan	Rs. 3000/-
ST loan	Rs. 3000/-
Agricultural loan	Rs. 300/-

(The amounts indicated are the upper limits).

CHAPTER IX

RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMISSIBLE TO EX-SERVICEMEN
IN GREAT NICOBAR

(1) Land	10 acres*						
(2) Homestead	1 acre						
(3) Free transportation from Mainland							
(4) Free rations	<table> <tr> <td>(i) 1st year</td><td>Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 36/- per child below 8 years per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250/- per family per month.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii) 2nd year</td><td>75% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 187.50 per family per month</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii) 3rd year</td><td>50% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 125/- per family per month.</td></tr> </table>	(i) 1st year	Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 36/- per child below 8 years per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250/- per family per month.	(ii) 2nd year	75% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 187.50 per family per month	(iii) 3rd year	50% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 125/- per family per month.
(i) 1st year	Rs. 60/- per adult and Rs. 36/- per child below 8 years per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250/- per family per month.						
(ii) 2nd year	75% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 187.50 per family per month						
(iii) 3rd year	50% of the rates at (i) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 125/- per family per month.						
(5) Housing	Rs. 5,000/-						
(6) Agricultural tools implements and plough animals	Rs. 3,100/-						
(7) Seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc.	Rs. 3,000/-						
(8) Household equipment and utensils	Rs. 2,500/-						
(9) For soil conservation measures	Rs. 2,000/ per family.						
	Rs. 4,000/- per family were given in the case of first 100 families who were allotted 10 acres of paddy land).						

(All the amounts are given as grants)

*5 acres of paddy land and 5 acres of plantation land.

(The first 100 families resettled in Great Nicobar were, however, given 10 acres of paddy land).

@The 100 pilot settler families inducted in 1969-70 were allowed free rations at the following scales:—

1st year	Rs. 1,800/-
2nd year	Rs. 1,350/-
3rd year	Rs. 900/-

APPENDIX-X

CHAPTER-X

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR REPATRIATES
FROM SRI LANKA.

Customs Concessions :

Liberal customs concessions and facilities have been granted to the repatriates coming from Sri Lanka. They are permitted to bring with them free of customs duty and Import Trade Control Restrictions, personal belongings and household effects, personal jewellery upto a value of Rs. 16,000 a motor vehicle which was in use for not less than one year and stock-in-trade upto a value of Rs. 16,000. A branch of the Indian Bank is functioning at Rameswaram travellers' cheques upto Rs. 150.

Exemption from payment of passenger, landing dues etc :

The repatriates are not required to pay passenger and landing dues, excess baggage charges and portage charges on disembarkation at Rameswaram. Government of India meets the cost of these dues and charges.

Relief Facilities

Free Meals :

On arrival at Rameswaram, the repatriates are given one free meal (upto the value of Rs. 1.80 per child below 8 years of age and Rs. 2.50 per head for others).

Cash doles :

(a) Lumpsum amount, equivalent to one month's cash doles, is paid to the repatriate families, who are admitted to the Mandapam Transit Camp. The rate varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 115 per month, according to the size of the family. The repatriates are also given subsidised ration for the period they get cash doles.

(b) In view of the limited accommodation at Mandapam Camp, it has been decided to pay a Lump-sum amount, equivalent to three months cash doles, to Sri Lanka repatriate families who have brought cash assets not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- and have been recommended for a scheme and the family is willing to leave the camp and stay at a place of its choice till a vacancy occurs in the Scheme. If such families proceed to rehabilitation sites without staying in the Mandapam Camp, they may be given cash doles at rehabilitation sites for a period not exceeding three months or till they start earning wages whichever is earlier. Rations at subsidised rates are also given to these families during the period for which they draw cash doles.

Travel Facilities :

Free travel facilities (second class ticket by ordinary train) are given to the repatriates admitted to Mandapam Reception Centre for their journey from Mandapam to the rehabilitation sites or places of their choice. These facilities are also admissible to those repatriates who choose to go, direct from Rameswaram and without being admitted to the Mandapam Transit Camp, to rehabilitation sites or to the places of their choice/residence. This concession is granted only once and to those repatriate families who bring liquid assets not exceeding Rs. 5000/-.

Journey allowance :

The repatriates eligible for grant of free travel facilities are given journey allowance @ Rs. 2/- per child (below 8 years) and Rs. 3/- per head for others for every journey day of 24 hours or part thereof.

The above mentioned travel facilities and journey allowance are also admissible to Sri Lanka repatriates families, who are moved to 'Sponsored Schemes' outside Tamil Nadu, provided that the value of their liquid assets is between Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10,000/-.

Transportation of personal effects :

The facility of free transportation of personal effects of the repatriates from Rameswaram/Mandapam Camp to their hometowns/rehabilitation sites etc., is granted to those Sri Lanka repatriate families who bring liquid assets not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-.

Resettlement in Agriculture :

- (a) Assistance admissible to repatriate families for cultivation of their own lands :

	ceiling per family with land hold of		
	1 acre	2 acres	3 or more acres
	(In rupees)		
Loan			
(i) Land reclamation	300	600	900
(ii) Cost of Well	2000	2500	2500
(iii) Work Animals i.e. per pair ..	800	800	800
(iv) Agricultural implements ..	200	200	200
(v) Cultivation cost including seeds and fertilisers ..	350	650	950
(vi) Loan for subsidiary occupation like vegetable gardening, diary farming, bullock cart ploughing etc. where necessary	300	300	300
	3,950	5,050	5,650

Adjustment between different items of loans at (i) to (v) is allowed, in, the overall ceilings.

- (b) Repatriate families are given loans for purchase of private agricultural land, upto 3 acres per family subject to an overall expenditure ceiling of Rs. 6,000 per family. Financial assistance for cultivation purposes is also admissible to these families at the scales indicated at (a) above.
- (c) Repatriate families given land in land colonisation schemes are given financial assistance for cultivation on the same scales, as applicable to land holding of 3 or more acres indicated at (a) above.

The State Government have been authorised, in case of necessity, to increase the amount of loan for sinking of irrigation wells upto Rs. 4,000/-.

Business and Housing Loans :

As in Appendix VI.

Maintenance assistance to repatriate families resettled in agriculture business etc. is granted as under :—

(i) Families resettled in Agriculture :—

Limit of Assets brought by the family.	For nine months in the first agricultural season	For twelve months after the first agricultural season.
1	2	3
(a) Not exceeding Rs. 1000/-	'Grant' at rates from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- per month depending on the size of the family.	Loan at half the rates viz. from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 75/- per month depending on the size of the family.
(b) Exceeding Rs. 1000/- but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	'Grant' at half the rates, viz. from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 75/- per month depending on the size of the family.	'Loan' at 1/4 of the rates viz., from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 37½ depending on the size of the family.

(ii) Families resettled in Small Trade/Business.

'Grant' at rates from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- per month depending on the size of the family, for a period of three months from the date of release of first instalment of loan.

(iii) Families Resettled in Plantations :

'Grant' at rates from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- depending on the size of the family for one month from the date of employment.

The concessions at (ii) and (iii) above are restricted to families who have brought liquid assets not exceeding Rs. 5000/-.

(iv) Families resettled in Industrial Schemes.

The families sponsored for employment under the Industrial Schemes are given stipend at the rate between Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 82.50 (Rs. 97.50 in case where free accommodation is not provided) per month for a period of 6 months. The family, excluding the trainee, is also given grant at rates of Rs. 40/- to Rs. 150/- per month, depending on the size of the family, during the training period.

Subsidised Ration :

Wheat at a subsidised rate of 51 paise per kg. and rice/wheat atta at a subsidised rate of 57 paise per kg. are supplied for a limited period to repatriate families resettled in land colonisation Schemes and employed in industrial units and cooperative spinning mills.

Provision for drinking water wells has been made in housing colonies upto a ceiling of Rs. 6,000/- per well, if no community drinking, water wells are already available in the vicinity.

APPENDIX-XI

CHAPTER-XI

RELIEF AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE TO BURMA
REPATRIATES

(A) General

Arrangements for repatriation of Indians from Burma are made by the Ministry of External Affairs. Before departure from Burma, the repatriates are given the following assistance :—

- (i) The Indian Embassy, Rangoon, affords assistance to intending repatriates in obtaining various documents, connected with departure formalities, from the Burmese authorities.
- (ii) Concessional air/sea passage is arranged by the Embassy in deserving cases.
- (iii) Free sea passage is arranged by the Embassy for those who are destitutes.
- (iv) The repatriates are provided with Family Cards giving details of head of family and other members for enabling them to apply for and get rehabilitation assistance in India.

The entire cost is borne by the Government of India. Expenditure on payment of tolls and portage is also borne by the Government in these cases.

(B) Relief Assistance

2. On arrival in India, the following relief and rehabilitation assistance is given :—

(a) Travel Concession

- (i) Train tickets at half rates from Calcutta to destinations are provided to those who travel by air from Rangoon to Calcutta at the concessional rate. These are also given to those who pay full air fare provided their final destination is not less than 500 km from Calcutta. The same concession has been extended to those who come by cabin class in ships chartered by Government and whose home town is more than 500 km from the port of disembarkation.
- (ii) Fre train/bus transport is provided to those who travel as deck passengers, from the sea port to their native villages/towns direct, or from the sea port to the transit relief camp and from the camp to the place of rehabilitation.

- (iii) Journey allowance is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/- per day to each adult (aged 8 years and above) and Rs. 2/- per day to each child (below 8 years).

(b) Cash doles

The repatriates admitted to camps are paid cash doles at the following rates up to a maximum period of seven months :—

	(Rs. per month)
1. Family with one member	35.00
2. Family with two members	50.00
3. Family with three members	65.00
4. Family with four members	77.50
5. Family with five members	90.00
6. Family with six members	102.50
7. Family with seven members	115.00

(Large sized families in camps etc. i.e. those having more than seven members, get an extra amount of Rs. 5/- per head per month for members in excess of 7).

Cash doles are paid in advance for a period not exceeding 30 days to those repatriates who wish to leave the camps for finding employment etc. for themselves soon after their admission to the camps. In the States where camps have not been set up, the repatriates are given cash doles for a period not exceeding 45 days. Single member families consisting of able-bodied males aged 18 years or more are paid cash doles for a period not exceeding 45 days in transit camps.

Persons of P.L. Category

3. Unattached women and other permanent liability category personnel, e.g. the sick, the aged and the infirm persons who have no adult male to support them, are paid cash doles till they are rehabilitated by imparting training or till they are sent to Permanent Liability Homes. In the States where camps have not been set up, such families are given maintenance assistance (as per scales given in Appendix XII) outside camps till they are sent to the Permanent Liability Homes.

4. Persons staying in Transit camps are allowed various facilities such as utensils, clothing in certain cases, foodgrains at subsidised rates and grants for marriage/funeral. Medical facilities are also provided.

(c) *Rehabilitation Assistance*5. *Eligibility or grant of rehabilitation assistance*

The period of arrival of repatriates from Burma and the corresponding time limit fixed for submission of applications for rehabilitation assistance are indicated below :—

<i>Period/Date(s) of arrival</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>
(i) Repatriates who arrived upto 31-8-1970	They were to apply for rehabilitation assistance on or before 31-8-1972.
(ii) Repatriates who arrived after 31-8-1970 but not later than 31-12-1972.	They were to apply within 2 years from the date of arrival.
(iii) Repatriates who arrived after 31-12-1972 and upto 10-4-1974.	They were to apply within one year from the date of arrival, or by 31-12-1974, whichever was later.
(iv) Repatriates who arrived/arrive after 10-4-1974.	They were/are to apply within one year from the date of arrival.
(v) In the case of loans released in instalments, the repatriates were/are to apply for the second/subsequent instalment within a period of one year from the date of drawal of the first instalment of the loan or within one year from 10-4-1974 (i.e. upto 9-4-1975), whichever is later.	
(vi) In the case of repatriates arriving after 31st December, 1972 and requiring housing loan in addition to loan for business, resettlement in agriculture etc., they are to apply for the housing loan within one year from the date of payment of the first instalment of the loan for business, resettlement in agriculture etc., as the case may be, or within one year from 10-4-1974 (i.e. upto 9-4-1975), whichever is later.	

6. The resettlement assistance available to Burma repatriate families is as follows :—

<i>Nature of assistance</i>	<i>Per family ceiling of financial assistance</i>
(1)	(2)
(a) Loans for Trade/business or profession in urban or rural areas.	Upto Rs. 5,000/- (The actual amount of the loan in each case depends on the locality, the type of business, the aptitude and experience of the repatriates).

1	2
(b) <i>Loans/grants for housing</i>	
(i) Urban areas	Loan Rs. 6,000/-
(ii) Rural areas	Loan Rs. 2,300/- Grant Rs. 700/-
	} Rs. 3,000/-
(c) <i>Loan for construction of business premises or for hiring shops or stalls :</i>	
(i) Urban areas	Rs. 1,000/-
(ii) Rural areas	Rs. 200/-

(d) *Maintenance Assistance*

7. Maintenance assistance to Burma repatriate families resettled in agriculture is admissible at full rates as "grant" for a period of 6 months in the first agricultural season and at half the prescribed rates as "loan" for 6 months in the second agricultural season. In the case of repatriate families who are resettled in non-agricultural occupations, such as small trade/business etc., maintenance assistance is given for a period of 3 months at full rates as "grant". The maintenance assistance is also given at full rates for one month in the case of repatriate families provided employment. The rates of maintenance assistance are given in Appendix-XII.

8. *Training & Educational facilities to repatriates :*

(i) *Training.*—Payment of stipends for training of Burma repatriates in Industrial Training Institutes/apprenticeship training & other training schemes is regulated as under :—

- When the family of the trainee is at the same station as the location of the training institute or Centre, the trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 22.50 p.m.
- When the trainee is undergoing training at a station away from the station of the residence of his/her family but is provided with free accommodation in a camp/a stipend of Rs. 82.50 p.m. is given.
- When a trainee is undergoing training at a station away from the station of the residence of his/her family where free accommodation, is not provided a stipend of Rs. 97.50 p.m. is given.

(ii) *Education.*—The rates of book-grant and stipends, admissible

to repatriate students at different levels of education, are indicated below :—

Nature of Education	To day scholars- Book grants per student per annum	To students in Hostels & other lodges—Consolidated stipends to cover fees, hostels expenses, books etc., per stu- dent per month.
(a) Primary	Rs. 15/-	—
(b) Middle School (upto class VIII)	Rs. 45/-	Rs. 60/-
(c) High School/Higher Secondary School	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 60/-
(d) I.A./I. Sc./Pre-University/1st year of the 3-year degree course	Rs. 75/-	Rs. 75/-
(e) B. A./B.Sc./B. Com./2nd and 3rd years of the 3-year degree course	Rs. 112.50/-	Rs. 82.50
(f) Technical and professional courses (Certificate and Dip- loma)	Rs. 112.50	Rs. 82.50
(g) Technical and professional courses (Degree)	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 90.00

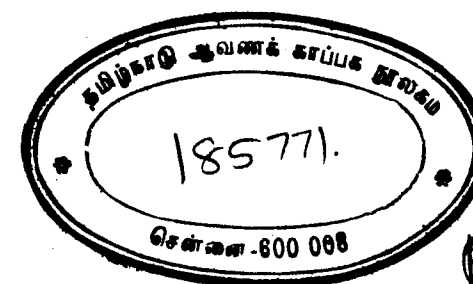
This assistance is provided to repatriate students subject to certain stipulations regarding marks obtained by them and the income of their parents, which should not exceed Rs. 400/- per month. No freeships, book grants or grants for boarding and lodging for M.A./M.Sc. students are admissible, as repatriate students can take advantage of the general scholarships.

CHAPTER XI

*SCALES OF MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE ADMISSIBLE TO
THE BURMA REPATRIATE FAMILIES*

Sl. No.	Size of family	Maintenance assistance per month.
1.	Family with 1 member	Rs. 40.00
2.	Family with 2 members	Rs. 60.00
3.	Family with 3 members	Rs. 80.00
4.	Family with 4 members	Rs. 97.50
5.	Family with 5 members	Rs. 115.00
6.	Family with 6 members	Rs. 132.50
7.	Family with 7 members	Rs. 150.00

Note: Large sized families i.e. those having more than seven members get an extra amount of Rs. 10 per head per month, in respect of members in excess of 7.



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