

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS

The present study is in respect of migrated labour of Sonarli who have now settled at Sonarli Vasahat near Peth Vadgaon. The present inferences are drawn on the basis of sample survey carried out by the researcher.

- (1) Out of sixty families surveyed, a majority of them are small land-holders. The average size of the land-holding is less than 5 acres. This land is mainly Jirayat. The cropping pattern consists of wheat, jowar, rice and oil-seeds. This can be classified as multi-crop system. As there are no adequate irrigation facilities the farming operations are carried out only for six months and in the rest of the year farmers work as labourers.
- (2) The migrated labour of Sonarli are dependent on farming activities and there has been no shift from the primary sector activities to service sector activities. Only 10 heads of the families reported that they are engaged in other activities like construction work and repair work. But this is their main occupation. 'Other services' have not been viewed as subsidiary occupations which could be taken up during the idle period of the year.

- (3) The migrated labour of Sonarli do not have the problem of their residential accommodation as housing finance was made available by the government as a part of resettlement programme
- (4) The migrated labour belongs to the three main religions, viz., Hindu, Neo-Buddhists and Muslim. The new-Buddhists and Hindus are in equal number.
- (5) The migrated labour of Sonarli are deprived of their right to participate in local self-government as Sonarl Vasahat is not a part of Peth Vadgaon Municipal Council. This Vasahat is located at Survey Nos. 242 and 245 which do not come in the municipal jurisdiction.
- (6) The multi-purpose co-operative society is a vital developmental stimulus which gives boost to a number of activities. The Sonarli Vasahat does not have any such kind of multi-purpose society. The farmers are naturally forced to purchase their farm inputs from outside in the open market.
- (7) There has been adequate spread of primary education in Sonarli Vasahat as a majority of the respondents stated that they send their children to primary school.
- (8) The levels of income and expenditure per head in Sonarli Vasahat are low which reflects their poor standard of living. Very interestingly, despite their meagre sources

of income, the farmers undertake savings in order to meet the contingencies and exigencies.

- (9) A majority of the workers are addicted to either tobacco - chewing or smoking - or liquor. Chewing of tobacco is more common.
- (10) A majority of the migrated labour have stated that they celebrate festivals like Ganesh festival, Diwali etc.
- (11) In the social dynamics, it has been found that people from Sonarli Vasahat do not find any problem to mingle with the rest of the population. Their interactions with them are quite healthy. They do not follow the practices like untouchability.