

CHAPTER V
SUGGESTIONS

- (1) A majority of the migrated labour at Sonarli Vasahat are found to be engaged in primary sector activities. There has been no major shift from primary sector to service sector activities. Hence it is suggested that the resettlement agencies can start functional literacy programmes which will enable the migrated labour to imbibe new skills on the basis of which they can shift themselves from subsistence primary activities to service activities. The resettlement agency may identify certain semi-skilled avocations for which migrated labour may be systematically trained. The involvement of voluntary agencies in this behalf is a must. The highest resettlement authority at the district level is the district collector. He can use his good offices and involve the educational institutions in the identification work.
- (2) The provision of training for imparting certain skills is not sufficient. It requires a well co-ordinated plan to be prepared by the resettlement authority. In this plan, involvement of financial agencies including co-operative organizations is necessary which will enable the migrated labour to start their small enterprises. The expertise in this behalf has been developed by Urban Co-operative Banks. These banks get concessional refinance from IDBI



at the direction of Reserve Bank of India for financing skill-based small enterprises. This present arrangement can be easily exploited in the resettlement of migrated labour.

- (3) At present Sonarli Vasahat does not come within the jurisdiction of Vadgaon Municipal Council, as a result of which no civic amenities are provided to migrated labour. The provision of certain civic amenities like water, health, electricity is not only inadequate but their standards are deplorable. The Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation Act of 1986 specifically entrusts the responsibility of providing civic amenities to the district collector (Chapter II, Clause 5). This provision of the Act must be fully exhausted in order to provide civic amenities to the migrated labour of Sonarli Vasahat.
- (4) In the land distribution programme mainly Jirayat land has been distributed to the migrated labour of Sonarli. This land requires adequate irrigation facilities - especially when multi-crop pattern is to be adopted. It is suggested that land distribution work should not be viewed in isolation and completed mechanically. The farm activity is to be seen in its totality and there should be the necessary accompaniment of other farm inputs like water, seeds and fertiliser. The district collector, being the co-ordinating

agency at the district level is the best equipped institution to ensure the integrated implementation in this behalf. Hence it is suggested that the district resettlement authority may prepare an integrated plan in this behalf.

- (5) The project affected people of Sonarli have got their voluntary organization which has its office-bearers. Such voluntary organizations are useful in the dissemination of information. It is therefore suggested that this voluntary organization may be utilised properly by the resettlement agency. This will also enable the resettlement agency to elicit the adequate information needed for designing appropriate plans for resettlement.
- (6) At present multi-purpose co-operative society is not there in Sonarii Vasahat. The promotion of such a co-operative organization is a felt need of the project affected people. Since many of them are dependent on farm activity, they require farm inputs - this can be taken care of by multi-purpose cooperative society. The resettlement agency may approach the Registrar of Cooperative Societies to take initiative in this behalf.
- (7) It has been the complaint of the project affected people that all the land in the erstwhile Sonarli village has not been acquired by the resettlement agency. It is, therefore, suggested that the resettlement agency may acquire this

land and the compensation due to project affected people may be made available.

- (8) A majority of the migrated labours are addicted to tobacco chewing. This addiction may impair their health and consequently their efficiency which is disastrous for the families who survive on the earnings of family leaders. It is, therefore, suggested that the resettlement agency may adopt some such measures and take the help of such voluntary organizations as would generate sufficient awareness about the hazards of addictions in the minds of the labourers.