

# **Chapter VI**

## **Conclusion and Suggestions**

## CHAPTER –VI

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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In this globalised world, addressing the human right issues for the IDPs remains an immense challenge. The need to respect for the rights of uprooted population is essential if prevention and protection efforts are to be effective. Overwhelmingly, they live under the adverse conditions of a hostile domestic environment where the access to protection and assistance is constrained by national sovereignty.

The issue of Internal Displacement has become a monumental crisis, both in national and international scenario. It is often said that though the crisis has a global impact, it carries with it significant variations. For every person internally displaced there are 25 million different stories for their displacement. In reality, displacement is an act of sudden dissolution of sustenance or source of living of a person and a challenge to re-establish' his environment to regain his means of livelihood. Due to displacement, the displaced population tends to take refuge with family or friends or in camps with the hope to find safety, food and shelter.

The main reason for forced relocation has been armed conflict, communal violence, natural and ecological disasters, systematic violations of human rights and persecution. The response of the international fraternity to the problems faced by IDPs is viewed from the post-cold war era in which long suppressed ethnic and religious conflicts had been unleashed in many parts of the world. This caused greater willingness on the part of the international community to address these problems and try to evolve for the IDPs standards and mechanism on similar basis to those that arrest and protect refugees.

As time passed by, it was felt necessary to identify the IDPs and hence, arose a necessity to define and differentiate IDPs from refugees. Many times there has been confusion with respect to defining IDPs as the authorities were not clear as to what should be included in the definition. For example, some oppose the

definition for including “natural disaster” as the cause of displacement. There are those who would like to see the definition broadened to include ‘development projects’ that cause displacement. All these matters were discussed and a final working definition finalized. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement finally set to rest the controversy which had existed in the definition and produced a refined working definition. This definition is descriptive and not indicative of any legal status.

Apart from the necessity of defining IDPs there also arose a necessity to distinguish between IDPs and refugees without denying the fact that they, at times, are similar. The distinction that is proposed is crossing an international border turn IDPs into refugees. To some, this is an arbitrary distinction which tries to limit the applicability of refugee law to IDPs. It is of enormous consequence as a displaced person’s presence in a country other than his or her own implicates a well established protective regime, and affords the persons, rights recognized under international law. Generally speaking, the protection derived from refugee law, in so far as IDPs are concerned, is limited in its application because, the IDPs, unlike refugees, are within the borders of their own countries and the causes of their displacement are not always identical to those of refugees. Hence, we find that not only international legal standards but also national legal regime are critically important to remedy the gross violations of human rights that emanate from different forms of displacement.

While every effort is being undertaken to enhance the effectiveness of the normative framework for Internally Displaced Persons, efforts to develop an effective and comprehensive institutional framework has yet to be achieved and built up. Meanwhile, the study of institutional arrangement within international, regional and non-governmental framework is said to be going on, which forms a key component of the reports of the RSG and the General Assembly. In reality, internal displacement has become a monumental crisis in both scope and intensity. With this, the response of United Nations agencies, special or

generalized has started to increase. The agencies like UNHCR and ICRC have substantially increased their involvement with displaced population. The collaborative approach has enhanced assistance for IDPs; however, their approach is ad-hoc and bound to certain limitations. The real challenge before the authorities is for providing material assistance to the displaced population and simultaneously ensuring their protection and respect for their fundamental human rights. It is also felt that the international agencies focus is more often on relief than on protection.

To deal more effectively with the cause of internal displacement, the United Nations Secretary General introduced the appointment of the Representative of Secretary General. Since the appointment of the Representative of Secretary General, his role, as defined by the various resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly, as well as the guidance of the Secretary General himself, has evolved into one of a catalyst, a liaison and an advocate for the displaced. During intervening period the RSG has compiled and analyzed legal norms relevant to the protection of IDPs from arbitrary displacement. Not only this, the RSG has undertaken field study in different part of the country. The RSG undertook the task of formulating the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement. Accordingly and in collaboration with the team of experts that had prepared the Compilation and Analysis of Legal Norms, the drafting of Guiding Principles was undertaken. The first part put emphasis on the need for better implementation of the relevant norms and of identifying the grey areas with a view to ensuring a more comprehensive normative framework for the protection and assistance of the IDPs. The second part of the Compilation and Analysis concluded that the legal basis for providing protection prior to displacement could be strengthened significantly by articulating a right not to be arbitrarily displaced.

The purpose of the Guiding Principles is to address the specific needs of IDPs worldwide by identifying rights and guarantees relevant for their protection.

The principles reflect and are consistent with International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. They state the principles which would apply to the displaced population at the different phases of displacement, providing protection at different phases of displacement.

However, what we conclude is that the existing international legal instruments do not provide sufficient protection to these vulnerable groups and there is also a dispute that whether a mere legal protection or simply a better implementation of existing law is sufficient for protecting the human rights of IDPs. Doubts have been raised about the binding nature of the Guiding Principles because they exist only in the form of guidance to the countries and do not have the force of a treaty or a convention. The main drawback of the non-binding nature of the Guiding Principle is that the States cannot be held accountable if they disregard them and the Guiding Principles cannot be invoked in legal proceeding at both at the international and domestic level.

We find in the international field, much initiative is being taken to protect the rights of IDPS. Discussions, working visits, deliberations are taking place to formulate new laws and policies to protect their rights. For example, the London Declaration, wherein the International Law Association drafted the "*Declaration of International Law Principles on Internally Displaced Persons*" which was held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2000. The Declaration urged all States, de-facto authorities, the United Nations and other international organizations – both governmental (including regional) and non-governmental, "*to systematically review their existing roles vis-à-vis refugees to that the rights and interests of internally displaced persons are properly safeguarded and integrated therein.*"

But when we look in the Indian Scenario it is difficult to say, but the fact remains that not much endeavor has been made in this field.

India is a house to a million of displaced people from Kashmir, North East, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, to name a few. We have no appropriate

legislation, policy and framework which could help these groups of people, who suffer discrimination and inequality at the hands of authorities. The causes of displacement in India range from ethnic cleansing, political cause and development projects. Development projects have been the vital cause of displacement. In fact there are many people displaced by development projects than there are refugees and they do not have an adequate protection regime. All development projects are undertaken at the cost of people and in the name and process of nation building.

No doubt, development is very essential for state's progress but a state's approach should be sustainable development. To meet the future demand, it is very essential that development should be wholesome development. By wholesome development we would mean development that looks not after economic well being but includes the guarantee of protecting human rights of people. There has to be a harmony between development on the one hand and the need to protect the right of people on the other.

No doubt, our Constitution has always been the mother of necessity. The jurists and judges have always taken the refuge of Article 21 in protecting the rights of vulnerable people by expanding the scope and horizon of Article 21. Hence, Article 21, no doubt, can be made applicable for protecting the rights of IDPs when no law/ legislation exist for their protection. The IDPs too have a 'right to life' and forceful eviction constitutes violation of this right. Other rights are attached to 'right to life' that is 'right to movement', 'right to shelter' and 'right to food' which are the necessary and basic constituent of Article 21 and also rights without which a human being cannot survive. The rights are fundamental for a displace person's existent and once the IDPs are displaced, these rights should be taken care of by the authorities, because the moment they are taken off their place, their life is at peril, and hence, it is necessary to protect the rights of displaced persons.

In recent time, development projects have caused maximum displacement of people and the most controversial among development projects has been 'dams' which affects not only the people but also leads to submergence of whole town/village. The dams pose threat to the ecology and may also be the cause of natural calamity. There are economic costs as well as social costs and environmental costs involved in a project of construction of a large dam. The social cost is also too heavy. It results in massive displacement of local habitation from their ancestral habitat and loss of common property resource and also traditional occupation like farming. The displacement of economically weaker sections of the society and tribals is the most serious aspect of displacement from the point of view of uprooting them from their natural surroundings. Absence of these surroundings in the new settlement colonies shatters their social, cultural and physical links. These matters have never been looked after by the policy and decision makers.

Whenever we talk about development, a necessary corollary which is attached to it is acquisition of land which is inevitable. Acquisition of land has caused controversy in the recent past. This controversy is not because of the fact that land is acquired but also because of the reason that such acquisition tends to displace people who were dependent on such land. To this is attached the question of R&R which the State Governments never considers important in the course of development. Hence, the method by which land is acquired and rehabilitation is carried out have been the issues around which the agitation and dissatisfaction rest. But it is a resounding fact that such development cannot be at the cost of people. The Land Acquisition Act does not speak of those cases where the development project gets abandoned. This is exactly what happened in Singur. What happened to the land – the law is silent on this aspect. Or there may be cases where land is acquired in excess, and later, sold with hefty profits. Thus, there are various ways in which acquired land is mis-utilized or not utilized at all. The Act

should make certain provisions for such kind of situation. The Act needs a major overhaul in the light of this criticism.

Further, in the Land Acquisition Act, two concepts, one of 'public purpose' and the other of 'eminent domain' need to be looked after. These two matters lie within the executive domain, thus, making the executive the sole master to decide what actual public purpose is involved in the acquisition. The Act only speaks about public purpose and does not provide the right to challenge the public purpose in a court of law. It is also said that 'public purpose' is bound to vary with times and prevailing condition in the community or locality and therefore, the legislature has left it to the State Government to decide what is public purpose and also to declare the need of a given land for the purpose. The legislation has left the discretion to the Government regarding public purpose. The State Government has the sole discretion in the matter.

Since, the Government is the sole repository of land; it is not interested in the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people. Its duty is providing compensation to the people and this does away with its obligation towards the people. This attitude of the Government is nothing but clear negation of the fundamental rights of the people. The State should assume a responsibility when it forces people to leave their land. It should relocate the ones it has displaced and employ method to help these people to get back on their feet and benefit from the development.

The amendment proposed to the Land Acquisition Act and also the introduction to National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation may have put to rest certain controversies but there still much to be done. The Land Acquisition Amendment Act 2007 has on one hand talked about providing relief and resettlement as per the new Policy to those whose land is acquired for development project but neither the Act nor the policy whether the active participation of the displaced person is incumbent upon the authorities or not.

There are various queries to which we still are looking for satisfactory answers and these queries need to be addressed if the nation is to progress.

The *Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996* prohibits the State to make any law, which would not be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional practices of community resources. The Act also provides for consultation with the Gram Sabha before going for the acquisition of land in such Scheduled Area. On the other hand, the provisions of the Constitution also provide protection to the tribal people. *Article 244, read conjointly with Schedule V*, of the Constitution regulates the allotment of land to members of Schedule Tribes in Scheduled Areas. This provision must be read as a whole to ensure regulation of the land only to and among the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Area. In the light of the provisions contained in clause (a) of sub-para (2) of para 5, tribals in the Scheduled Area. When so read, there is no incompatibility and inconsistency between the power of the Executive Government and the Constitution and conjoint operation would elongate the good governance of the Scheduled Areas. But the question arises here is that whether the Land Acquisition Act is in conformity with the PESA Act,

The Act and the provisions of the Constitution reflect the idea that the tribal communities have never reaped the benefit of development since independence hence some special protection should be accorded to them. Hence, restriction is placed on purchasing land from tribal people. But the picture is not beautiful as it seems to be, because, tribal lands are now being taken over in constant violation of these norms. Tribal lands are being taken over by business corporate for development. The government should regulate disposal of their landed property in accordance with the Constitutional policy, executive decisions, and legislative enactment, backed by public policy and at the same time, preserve paramount tribal holdings in Scheduled Areas.

For tribals, displacement means a loss of livelihood and common property resource which has sustained their livelihood before displacement. It brings total chaos and disruption to their social institution on which they were dependent. The fruit of development is not shared by them for which they sacrificed their land.

The *Forest Act and Wildlife Protection Act* have also failed to take cognizance of the issue of displacement. The creation of wildlife parks, sanctuaries and reserve forest has cause displacement of forest dwellers that are dependent on forest. A law exists for the protection and welfare of the forest and wildlife and legislation has been enacted recently, even for the protection of forest dwellers, but ironically, we have no law which can look after the displaced population in general. The State cannot deprive its citizens, of the year long benefit which they derive from their lands, without rehabilitating them.

The most pertinent issue which arises once displacement has taken place is Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the displaced family. Whenever displacement takes place, there arises a question of how the displaced population would be taken care of by the Government. The Government and its agencies have never been promising in rehabilitation of the displaced people. The Government though has taken initiative in planning and implementing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy but these policies have their own shortcomings and lacunae which make it difficult to rely upon them for Resettlement and Rehabilitation. The wants of a displaced person due to ethnic conflict may vary from those displaced by development project. Hence, this needs to be meticulously examined by the Executive and also the legislators. And the basic that matters is why Rehabilitation and Resettlement cannot be backed by an Act instead of a policy which can too make a huge difference in the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

The Courts in India have suo-motto taken cognizance of protecting the right of vulnerable and exploited section of the society and the role of the

judiciary under the Constitution casts on it a greater obligation as the sentinel to defend the values of the Constitution and the fundamental rights of its people. The court, in the case of Internally Displaced Persons, should take suo-motto cognizance within their judicially permissible limitation to uphold the rule of law and harness their power in public interest. The courts act within their jurisdiction when it comes to protecting the fundamental rights (of IDPs) the court come forward to provide justice but when it comes to decide policy matter, the courts restrain themselves and do not interfere. The courts specifically lay that whenever development project, which would displace people, is being undertaken, any challenge to such decision to undertake projects must be before the execution of the project. Once such a decision is undertaken, the proper execution of the same should be taken expeditiously. The court, has always given a benefit of doubt to the government to undertake large scale projects, the courts feel that decision are taken by the government after due care and consideration. And once such decision has been taken, which is not in conflict with any law or is not mala-fide, it will not be in public interest to require the court to go into and investigate those areas which are the functions of the executive. For any project which is approved after due deliberation, the court refrains itself from reviewing its decision.

The courts also feel that putting mere allegation of failure and lapses on the part of the government in providing relief measures to the displaced family/victims is not a ground for substitution of the government machinery. At times, the government is unprepared for disasters but this does not mean that we attribute failure to the government machinery. In work of such nature of providing relief and rehabilitation, administrative lapses are likely to happen, but such lapses require immediate attention and are worthy of rectification.

In Sikkim, the State has not witnessed displacement in massive scale and the cause of displacement here can largely be attributed to development projects in general and power projects in particular. We have seen, the opinion survey has suggested that apart from displacement due to development projects and some

instances of displacement due to natural calamity, other causes of displacement are almost non-existent in the State. But it must be mentioned that we are a tiny State with just 7096 Sq. Km of area and population around seven lacs. If we see from this perspective, though the situation might just be under control at present, but considering the slew of projects that are on the cards, in days to come the situation might go out of our hands and we might become leaders in so far as the ration of displacement is concerned.

The major lacuna in undertaking of such development projects is the fact that the projects are not governed by any R&R plan. It is only when the need arises then R&R may take place. The State tends to assert its stand that it is bound by Central Policy of R&R but how it will be implemented is not known.

Hence, what is revealed is the fact that the position of Internally Displaced Persons is very grim and painful and it requires immediate attention in this regard. The displaced families and population have to bear not only the miseries of displacement, but also the consequences of displacement. No matter what may be the cause of displacement, they are exploited and discriminated by the government, because, ultimately the question of the role of government arises, since, they are still within the borders of the State.

**Therefore, in view of the present study and findings derived from this work, conclusion can be safely drawn as follows:**

- I. International Legal Instrument has to be developed which has more force than the Guiding Principle because internal displacement has become a global crisis which needs more persuasive attention.
- II. There is no 'institutional mechanism' which is wholly dedicated to the cause of displacement. Therefore, an institutional mechanism to deal with this crisis needs to be evolved at the earliest.

- III. The international instrument should also specifically deal with different situation of displacement specifically because the need and desire of displaced population may vary from one cause to another.
- IV. The question of return for displaced community must be guided by some agencies because the question of home and homeland is very important for a displaced person and as far knowledge of the researcher goes, we would always love to return to our homeland.
- V. In India, the position is more pathetic. The IDPs are a neglected lot and they do not have a proper redressal forum from which they can seek redressal of their grievances.
- VI. The major cause of displacement in India has been development projects because India sees no other alternative in the process of nation development.
- VII. Industrial projects, urbanization, mining , natural and man-made calamities, internal strife and multi-purpose mega projects have been the causes of displacement in India and the most important among them being dam projects which not only displace people but might result in submerge of a large area thereby causing irreparable loss to the ecosystem.
- VIII. Controversial projects like Tehri, Narmada have caused huge loss to the people but what benefit it has done to the displaced family is not known and whether they will be there to enjoy the benefits accrued out of such projects or not, is a big question.
- IX. The displaced people in India who, like any other citizen, derive their strength and rights from the Constitution, are literally left with the only option to have recourse to constitutional remedies, since there is no legislation to address to their needs.
- X. There is a need to recognize displaced persons as a class in itself and formulate law which could look after the rights of this class of citizen in the same way as we have law for protecting the rights of women, child and disabled persons. But the irony is that there is a law instead, in the form of

Land Acquisition Act, which takes away the land of people in the name of 'eminent domain' and 'public purpose'.

- XI. The only thing which the displaced persons get from the Land Acquisition Act is monetary compensation which is judged by the State itself. This is the only form of rehabilitation which was provided by the State but recent amendments to the Land Acquisition Act have brought changes to this situation, which talk of rehabilitation also, but it will be too early to comment on how potent the provision is or has been.
- XII. Similarly, there is the Forest Act and the Wildlife Act which too takes away the right of tribal and forest dwellers. The tribals too are bearing the consequences of displacement. The Constitutional Law is also not respected when taking up projects in the Scheduled Areas and tribal areas.
- XIII. The Judiciary, which is respected, needs to play a proactive role in protecting the rights of displaced people. It is not expected that development project should not be taken up but this aspect needs to be judged from the perspective of the displaced people who suffer due to such projects.
- XIV. The question of Rehabilitation and Resettlement needs to be looked after by the Government, Legislature and of course, by the Judiciary also. It is also necessary that R&R be judged before the project is undertaken, during the project period and also after the project is commissioned.

Displacement of people has caused international and nation wide concerns and issues arise as to how the displaced population can be better looked after by the institution of the Government as well as the International Institutions. The displacement of large number of people has raised issues like protection, reintegration and rehabilitation. The movement is not just about rehabilitating the displaced population but also substantial improvement in the quality of life of all people in the new rehabilitation site as compared with the erstwhile habitat.

**Therefore, taking into consideration the findings as mentioned above, the following points of suggestions may be put forth:**

- i. There is an immediate need for formulation of an international standard under the auspices of United Nations, which is applicable to all nation-states and which can effectively address the needs and requirements of Internally Displaced Persons world wide. A comprehensive, holistic and rights-based approach at the international level, which can effectively address the cause of displacement, is the need of the hour.
- ii. Since the task of signing and fulfilling the obligation of treaty is a cumbersome process an effective International Human Rights Instrument which can cater to the need of IDPs should be undertaken which would have a binding force upon the State parties.
- iii. There is an immediate need to designate an institution like UNHCR which can dedicate itself solely to the cause and consequences of IDPs, because, the role of UNHCR and other specialized agencies have their own shortcomings and limitations.
- iv. India too is a home to million of IDPs who have displaced due to ethnic conflict, communal violence, natural calamity and development projects. From the days of partition, displacement is prevalent in India, but till date we have no law, which can address the situation of displacement. Hence, the legislature in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement can formulate law and policies which can cater to the needs of IDPs.
- v. When the legislature undertakes the task of formulating laws then the causes of displacement should be separately examined because the needs persons displaced due to one cause may vary from the needs of those displaced due to other cause.
- vi. The Government should not only promulgate a legislation, but also ensure its enforcement mechanism which in consultation with NGOs guide the

IDPs to another rehabilitation site and takes up the responsibility of resettling and rehabilitating them wherever necessary.

- vii. In cases of development induced displacement, what is essential is that all such projects should be scrutinized and analyzed in respect of place, amount of people to be displaced and the social cost-benefit involved; then and then only discussion about R&R should start. The question as to how to negotiate resettlement package would arise given the unequal power relation between the people to be displaced, the authorities and the project developers. Hence, when laws and policies are formulated, a touch of social standard is to be undertaken in displacement and resettlement which could help in negotiating in favour of the displaced.
- viii. It is known that construction of large dams cause environmental damage. The project induced displacement exposes the displaced population to a set of risks that are typical for such projects. These risks need to be addressed when rehabilitation takes place.
- ix. As said, land is a necessary corollary for displacement but in this regard the Land Acquisition Act needs to be rectified to enable it to address to the following issues:
  - a) The Land Acquisition Act needs to define the term 'public purpose'. this definition should be a exclusive and inclusive definition.
  - b) When it comes to award of compensation, land Acquisition Act should also endeavor to quantify the cost of losses, whether direct or incidental, of all resources which could be destroyed or put to alternative use- land, air, water, forest, wasteland, even individual trees. The compensation so calculated should be awarded and then only it can be termed as 'just compensation'. This will also deter the government from mindless, wasteful acquisition.
  - c) The legislators should also make it incumbent upon the project developers to pay compensation at the rate which is prevailing in the market or even

higher, as this will also curtail the useless acquisition of the land and put a curb on the government who hurry with the task of acquisition.

- d) There should be a provision in the Act to the effect that while determining the valuation of land the State Government should involve representatives of affected families, NGOs in the locality as well as agencies having special expertise in this area.
- e) Consultation with Gram Sabha should be made compulsory/ mandatory before acquisition of land.
- f) The Act itself make it incumbent upon the acquiring bodies to provide for R&R. the process of R&R should finish first before actual acquisition starts. R&R should be in consultation with the affected persons.
- g) The Act should also make penal provision in cases where projects cannot be completed or have been left incomplete for unknown reasons or for acquiring land in excess of the actual requirement. Further, there should also be a provision to return the land to the original owner where it has been acquired in excess.
- x. The stereotyped Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy needs to be changed and hence, the following suggestions are recommended in this regard:
  - a) There is an immediate and urgent need to prepare a comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act for the Internally Displaced Persons and when the legislature does its job, the need of women and children should be taken care of.
  - b) There is a need to evolve a wide and comprehensive definition of 'Displaced Persons' and 'Displaced Family'.
  - c) As has been stated earlier, the need of a person displaced due to one cause may vary from the need of the person displaced due to another cause, as such; the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy should also take care of this.

- d) The concept of Common Property Resource, to which affected population have had access prior to the project, must be substituted by similar resources. Each resettlement site should be provided with reasonable and adequate community facilities, such as;
- Drinking Water Supply;
  - Water supply for cattle and livestock;
  - Grazing land and fodder;
  - Proper schooling facilities;
  - Road Connectivity;
  - Electricity connection to each house;
  - Health care facilities;
  - Facilities for communication, etc.
- e) When it comes to providing jobs to the displaced persons, it has been noticed that persons who have been provided jobs at the project cite find them jobless as soon as the project is commissioned. The reason for this is that, most of the persons so employed are employed as unskilled laborers. Therefore, the jobs so provided should be— permanent jobs; jobs according to qualification, training and experience; jobs which provide fair minimum wages. To ensure this, sufficient training and capacity building programmes have to be undertaken. In short, the policy should be, not to borrow skilled man-power from other places, but to train the man-power available in the locality.
- f) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy should cater to need of women and children, because they are often left out and are the worst sufferer in all cases of displacement.
- g) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy should also make provision of not only to rehabilitate and resettle the displaced persons but also make provision of reintegrating and returning them to their original habitation if that is possible.

- h) Since R&R is a cumbersome task, apprehension exists in the mind of displaced family with regard to their new place of resettlement. There are instances of discord between the host and the resettlers. Hence, during social rehabilitation, family, caste, religion, neighborhood and community should be given due importance and a healthy relationship be developed between the host and displaced persons.
- i) The rehabilitation and resettlement plan should be made known to the public at large. The help of dislocated person should be taken while setting up areas as it would be according to their need and convenience. The NGOs and local activists should be involved in carrying out rehabilitation task.
- xi) The suggestions made above in regard to Rehabilitation and Resettlement equally apply to the State of Sikkim, as it too can incorporate these suggestions while it may formulate policies in regard to R&R.

Nothing is impossible if we have the will to improve the plight and misery of these groups of people if we want to make a difference in their life. These humble suggestions too can make a difference if those can be taken seriously for the benefit of these people.