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## A STUDY ON THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN KADMAT ISLAND, LAKSHADWEEP

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**KADMAT**

### ABSTRACT

*Over the decades the government of India has been implementing various development programmes for the upliftment of the poor marginalized island households of Lakshadweep. But still these household are not attained the self sufficiency due to greater un employment, limited resources availability, unimproved infrastructure, geographic isolation etc. Fishing is the main occupation next to coconut cultivation which is only seasonal. The Lakshadweep islands face greater unemployment due to its limited scope to industrialization and modernization. In this context this present research work is intended to make an enquiry on the scope of alternative employment opportunities of kadmat island of Lakshadweep. The researcher has used the regression analysis to test the relationship between socio economic factors and the utilization of alternative employment opportunities available in the island set up. The findings reveal that education, family size, plays a vital role in creating alternating alternative employment opportunities of the island households. The paper suggests that there is huge scope for setting up of cottage and micro enterprise which needs to be guided and assisted by the government. The forward and backward market linkage is the prime need of the island cottage and micro enterprises.*

### KEYWORDS

Lakshadweep, unemployment, sustainability issues of Lakshadweep islands, alternative employment opportunities, role of education in creating and utilization of employment opportunities in an island economy.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Islands are the oceans of the earth and conjure numerous associations ranging from autonomous nation states to tropical tourist paradises to isolated outposts of civilization. Excluding Greenland, islands have a combined land area of about 7 700 000 km<sup>2</sup> or about 5% of the Earth's surface (Towel, 1985). Many fields of study have employed islands to advance human knowledge in the natural and social sciences with a great deal of success. The Man and the Biosphere studies were the first to examine islands by investigating the dynamics of modern human societies and the natural systems in which they exist. Every research has highlighted comprehensive picture of the interaction between humans and nature.

#### LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS

The islands of Lakshadweep are small, which are isolated. They have a relatively small resource base, undiversified economic structure, heavy dependence on imports, and a large agricultural, fishing and subsistence sector. Many small islands have no any receipts of large sums of aid and remittances, and depend on preferential import for most its needs. Internationally many small islands develop a unique set of economic and political strategies to cope with their vulnerabilities. These economic strategies mainly focus on the services sector, in particular tourism and financial markets. International tourism is a major source of income for most of the small islands as well as the larger ones. Small islands are more dependent on tourism than larger one due to the fact that their economies are based on only a few sectors. Export-oriented products and services are documented as major source of income and provide a basis for a potential comparative advantage of many islands. Since the rights of tourism sector and the export sector of these Lakshadweep islands is rest with the government, the islanders are in compulsion to search for alternative employment activities within the islands becomes as an engine of growth of many of these small islands due to its ability to create employment, increase earnings. However, the tourism dependency of smaller economies correlates directly with their size and limited human resource capital and the alternative employment activities.

#### THE ISLAND CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

The properties of islands of Lakshadweep make it with pressing sustainability challenges of limited resource availability and natural carrying capacity. Many discussions observed that, it is apparent that new approaches are needed to address sustainable development on islands which require a care full and in-depth enquiry into each and every issue which are closely associated with the economy. The following island specific issues are observed for the purpose of this study. Isolation from mainland and from other islands, limited resource base, un utilized resources, environmental issues, limited sustainable development opportunities, un employment, terrific seasonal changes, transport and telecommunication issues, health, education, power, the un improved infrastructure, sanitation, issues of drinking water availability, waste management, limited scope for the agriculture production etc.

#### SUSTAINABILITY OF LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS

The oft-cited Brunt land report set forth the notion of sustainability as a goal of intergenerational equity and resource management implicating both social and environmental concerns. While a wealth of definitions and principles has followed, Goodland & Daly (1996) offer three principles that sufficiently focus the sustainability discussion on environmental carrying capacity. First, waste should not be released into the local environment at a rate that impairs future assimilation or ecosystem services. Second, renewable resources should not be used at a rate greater than they can be generated. Third, non-renewable resources should not be depleted faster than renewable substitutes can be developed. These principles provide objective goals for the perpetuation of human populations in resource-limited environments.

Studies of island anthropology have repeatedly shown a close, historical connection between environmental sustainability and human survival (Kirch, 1997; Erickson & Goudy, 2000). The island context, therefore, brings sustainability concerns rapidly to the forefront of environmental management and planning. The size and isolation of islands limit the availability of critical resources, such as fresh water and fertile soil. Resource extraction and the release of by-products occur within a small space on islands, making environmental externalities more closely linked to their associated resource use. For resources that are supplied externally, resource security is a concern. An important resource may suddenly have its supply cut off or become prohibitively expensive, leaving the island without a well-developed, local alternative. In addition, islands with large, externally oriented economies often rely on a few, heavily weighted factors such as tourism, oil imports or tax incentives. Not only do these factors fail to account for the environmental constraints of the island system, but their sudden disruption can also leave an island vulnerable to serious resource shortages.

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

To sum up the above relents and these issues the major challenge of Lakshadweep Island is to identify the alternative sustainable employment activities while the Lakshadweep is declared as no industry direct. The unique environmental factor of Lakshadweep island makes it more vulnerable to industrialization at the largest level, and may be provided with micro small and cottage industries which suites the local demand and the environment may be an ideal option for the development. Since the alternative employment generation activities of the Lakshadweep Island are not explored still now. This work is attempted to fill this gap in research.

## 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of literature constitutes an important part of research due to the fact that it deals with the critical examination and analysis of various published and unpublished works of different individuals and institutions related to the study under consideration. A thorough review and survey of related literature forms an important part of the research. Knowledge of related research enables the researcher to define the cutting edges of his fields; it helps in comparing the efficiency of various procedures and instruments used. Further review of literature avoids unintended reproduction of previous studies and also places the researcher in a better position to interpret the implications of his own outcome.

The economic condition of a state is highly dependent upon the industries established within the state. Industrially developed states generally have high per capita income. This means that industries play a very important role for the development and economic stability of a country.

For every organization, a smooth functioning is required to attain its goals. Due to many reasons, the growth of an organization can be hampered internally as well as externally. The corporate also have responsibilities to fulfil. Among these responsibilities, corporate social responsibility is very important.

One of the reasons for its underdevelopment is the low growth rate of industrialization. Industrialization plays a vital role in economic development of any region. Development of industries can increase income, output and employment and can accelerate the rate of growth of a backward area. Further industry tends to exercise profound influence on other sectors of the economy including agriculture. That is why industrialization is considered as an indicator of economic growth and hence the underdeveloped countries give it the highest priority.

There have been many researchers studied about various aspects of alternative employment opportunities of international, national, regional and local level. But unfortunately, very few studies have been found relating to the small scale sector of the island, highlighting the problems and prospects of these industries in the area. Due to the non-existence of medium and large scale industries in the island, the Government of India has declared this region as 'No Industry Area'. As such no fruitful research work has been done in this field. That it attracted the attention of a few scholars which is revealed in their writings on various issues concerning the socio-economic aspects of the State.

The industrialisation as a source of employment and capital accumulation has been recognized by various economists. The review of works done by various economists, authors, organisations as well as different committees related to the small scale industries at international, national, regional and local levels is given below.

John Maynard Keynes (1936), during the early period has focused his attention on the forces that establish employment policy followed in industrialisation. He puts forward the theory that entrepreneurs will offer the amount of employment which maximizes their output and profit. He stressed on the productivity of labour as the decisive issue of the level of employment. There is a positive relationship among productivity of labour, output and employment. According to Keynes *"employment can only increase pari-pasu with an increase in investment"*

Sir W. Arthur Lewis (1954), has stoutly advocated the relevance of labour intensive techniques of production to have a stable and smooth economic growth. He suggested that most of the important works can be done by human labour with very little capital. Efficient labour force could be used to make even capital goods without using any scarce factors. In this sense, small scale and cottage industry, which is obviously a labour intensive sector should be developed and promoted, especially in an island economy where capital is scarce. He suggested the use of capital intensive techniques only when they are essential and not avoidable.

Leibenstein and Galenson (1955), had an opposite stand and tried to show that labour intensive techniques might generate immediate output but little surplus since the wage bill would be large. Economic development preceded investment but the use of labour intensive techniques leaves little surplus for investment because most of the earnings are supposed to be spent on consumption. Hence, according to them, the use of capital intensive techniques in the process of production, will increase the re-investible surplus by minimizing the wage bill.

According to the Carve Committee Report (1955), since a substantial number of employed and underemployed belongs to the village and small industries group, setting up of small scale and village industries will provide employment to them in occupations in which they have been traditionally trained and for which they possess equipments. The committee realized the necessity of introducing better techniques in the village industry, so that they could keep pace with the progressive expanding economy and do not become unsustainable or outdated in future.

Amartya Sen (1957) had the same view and had put forward the surplus maximization criteria promoting the capital intensive techniques. Choice of technology depends on the nature of the economy whether developed or developing. According to Sen, a high wage rate will call for a capital intensive technique, but a low wage rate, such as may be operative in the less developed countries will mean that a relatively labour intensive technique will maximize the surplus for further investment. This is true in the case of small scale industrial sector of an economy like India.

Dhar and Lydall (1961) completed their work on the data collected from Census of Indian Manufacturers, 1956 and the study prepared by the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission in respect of capital, labour and output relations in various industries. They concluded that the issue of choice between large and small industries for the purpose of an employment-oriented industrialization strategy is largely irrelevant, and it should aim at making the best use of scarce resources, instead of aiming at creating employment.

Gunnar Myrdal (1968) recommends the adoption of a strategy based on predominantly labour-intensive technique in less developed countries on the ground that *"the large volume of unutilized labour possessed by these countries has a productive potential, capable of creating capital and increasing production"*. A study of UNIDO (1969) based on evidence from a number of developing countries, indicates that *"small enterprises with a lower level of investment per worker tend to achieve a higher productivity of capital than the larger and capital intensive enterprises"*.

Rastogi (1980) has made a case study of Madhya Pradesh, which he calls *"a unique case of growing unemployment and poverty amidst plenty"*. He is in favour of only small scale and village industries, which makes optimum use of indigenous techniques and local resources. According to him, *"there are hundreds of items which can be produced in cottage and small scale industries more economically than in large industrial sector"*.

Pande (1983) explained few causes that attributed to the slow growth of SSIs in island areas. The small industrial units in the village area and sub-urban localities suffer from a considerable degree of technological obsolescence, inadequacy of raw materials, shortage of marketing channels, unawareness of market situation in urban centres, poor credit facilities and the shortage of skilled labour and power supplies. Dasgupta (1983) suggested that if labour intensive SSIs are established, they will provide some alternative economic opportunities to the people in the isolated areas of the economy.

Prasad (1983) in his study found that the small scale industrial sector is an integral part of not only the industrial sector, but also of the country's economic structure as a whole. When the small scale industries are properly developed, they can provide a large volume of employment can raise income and standard of living of the people in the lower income group and can bring about more prosperity and balanced economic development. The small scale sector (SSI) has vast potential in terms of creating employment and output, promotion of export, expansion of base for indigenous entrepreneurship and dispersal of industries and entrepreneurship skills in both rural as well as backward areas.

Desai (1983) also stated that rapid industrialization in India depends on the growth of small scale industries. He found that most of the small scale industries are operating under certain drawbacks like shortage of raw materials, low levels of technical knowledge and counselling, poor infrastructure, inadequate capital and credit facilities, improper distribution system, lack of facilities for market analysis, research and development. They are also weak in marketing their products beyond their localities especially in mainland and international markets.

B. K. Sharma (1985) suggested that the programme of rural industries would require constant support for their smooth and uninterrupted functioning. They lack proper training and the required infrastructures in rural areas are either absent or not at all developed. The training and marketing infrastructure would therefore, have to be developed suitably for the sustenance and healthy growth of the rural industries programme.

Kayak Committee (1992) found that banks have insufficiently serviced the working capital needs of the small sector particularly that of cottage and tiny enterprises. There is a need for setting up of specialized bank branches for small scale industries, the absence of which has led to serious consequences. Abide Husain Committee (1997) has suggested for proper institutional arrangements, policies and programmes for meeting long term and short term requirements of the small scale industries.

According to Devi (1995) industrial development is a pre-condition for the economic development of an underdeveloped region and suggested that industrial development in general and development of small scale and cottage industries in particular is bound to play an active role in connection with the economic development of any underdeveloped state like Lakshadweep.

Rae (1997) stressed on the effects of project delay on project productivity in small scale industrial units. He concluded that the difference of actual cash flow and the planned cash flow is one of the main reasons for failure of the industries. He suggested that the bank and financial institutions should have regular interaction with the entrepreneurs in order to reduce the risk and uncertainties of enterprises in which the population involved.

Mali (1998) in his study has observed that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and micro enterprises have to face increasing competition in the present scenario of globalization, they have to specifically improve themselves in the fields of management, marketing, product diversification, infrastructural development and technological up-gradation. Moreover, new small and medium enterprises have to move from slow growth area to high growth areas and have to form strategic alliances with entrepreneurs of neighbouring areas.

A.M. Kherson (1999) holds that "if you attempt to create only employment without regard to efficiency, output and surplus, you will soon end up with neither employment nor output or surplus". Accordingly, Kherson suggests formulation of a strategy that depends on "self-financing surplus generating schemes".

Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati (2001) conducted a study on the performance of SSIs in Greater Guwahati area. The study revealed that large number of SSI units (30 percent) in the study area did not avail any financial assistance from banks or any other financial institutions. Ramesh Chandra (2002) said that the strategy of an organization is the definition and implementation of its purpose. According to him, to be successful in all commercial business and public sectors and not-profit activities, there are elements which must be present; there are rules that must be followed, and sources of strategy to be found. Through their market activities, firms contribute to social well-being by meeting consumer demand, providing jobs, developing new products, and paying taxes that fund public programmes.

Deb (2004) in a case study recommended that the financial institutions should minimize the procedural formalities in granting financial assistance to the modern small units as far as practicable. The instance of the financial institutions should be on viability of the project rather than on security offering capacity of the entrepreneurs.

Mira and Panigrahy (2005) examined the working capital position and its management in selected paper manufacturing units with statistical and financial techniques. The paper established that there is a significant relationship between the working capital management and profitability of a firm.

Selah and Nudism (2006) examined the role of Sees in different sectors as well as their major contribution to the economy of Malaysia. They found that the Malaysian SMEs still face many domestic and global challenges in achieving economies of scale and competing internationally. The challenges are the low levels of technological capabilities and limited skilled human capital resources, a low level of technology and IT penetration, low levels of research and development etc. Sophia and Baskran (2007) studied the capacity utilization and financial support in small and micro enterprise sector. They found that even though the units get adequate credit to install a higher capacity, the cash flows have always been limited to the working capital and consequently utilization as well.

Biwa's and Chakra barty (2008) studied the performance of MEMEs depending on their sources of technological know-how and estimated separate Cobb-Douglas production functions and found that the role of public sector research and development (R and D) institutions has been found to be not so significant in bridging the technology gap. The study underscores the need for supplying better and effective technology to the MEMEs to help them tide over global competition.

Nanda (2010) in his studies concluded that socio-cultural factors like values, roles, family and kinship, social stratification, religion and culture exerts considerable influence on entrepreneurship development in North-East India. Among the various hindrances, it was found that some socio-cultural factors like abstractive and patriarchal values, male bias, caste and gender inequalities, traditional inheritance of property, community and land ownership, lack of family business tradition, absence of enterprising communities, collective orientation and religious and customary laws are unfavourable for industrial growth in the region. Some factors like religious attitude for material pursuits, religious values favouring work ethic, gender differences in certain occupations and economic activities, and above all cultural practices, indigenous skills, knowledge and expertise favour the development of entrepreneurship spirit.

The comprehensive review of literature analysed above reveals that there are very few studies highlights the alternative employment generation activities is an island set up. Since there are no such studies are conducted with reference to Lakshadweep Island on this context this present study is attempted to fill this gap in research.

### 3. NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The Lakshadweep development report 2015 reveals that the income expenditure and saving pattern of the island households are not explored sufficiently and the various employment opportunities of the Lakshadweep islands are still to be explored. This study intended to provide these information to the academic, researchers and policy makers of the country and the world.

### 4. OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the nature of employment in the Kadmat island.
2. To understand the role of self employment scheme to improve the standard of living.
3. To identify the socio Economic problem of unemployed person.

### 5. HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no relation between educational status of households and involvement in alternative employment activities
2. There is no relation between the family size and alternative employment activities
3. There is no relation between the market linkages and the performance of micro enterprises

### 6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is conducted on the basis of primary and secondary data. Primary Data are collected from 100 families through simple random sampling techniques. Investigator used prepared structured questioner for collecting data. Secondary data are collected from published research article, Journals, Books, Government records and website of Lakshadweep, particularly from District statistical office of Kavaratti, District Industrial centre, District Rural Development Agency, Kadmat village development etc. In addition, the averages and percentage analysis the researcher used correlation, regression and t test

#### ARE PROFILE

Lakshadweep islands are located 407 kms, from Cochin. It has a very large lagoon on the western side with abundant coral growth. Long sandy beaches and excellent water sports facilities are the stellar attractions here. Main occupation of the people is fishing and coconut cultivation. It is famous for its lime stones used for building purpose. In addition to the beautiful shallow lagoon on the east, has been identified for staying tourist with its tourist huts aesthetically situated in the coconut palm groves in the beaches facing the lagoon. The scuba diving centre in the island has become an attraction for water sport enthusiasts.

According to the latest population estimates of the island the island has a total population of 6441. Out of these 3234 are males and 3207 are female. The sex ratio of the island is 992 as per the 2009 population and gender estimation. The population figures according to the 2001 census was 5334 out of which 5165 people belong to scheduled tribe family. There are a total of 3905 literates in the island. The literacy rate of the island is 87.18. Out of the total 940 households 126 are below the poverty line which is around 13.4 percent marked a population growth rate of 33.85 which is the highest among all the islands in Lakshadweep during 1991 to 2001 period. There are 940 households in the island and the average household size comes to 5.7 people. It has tenth rank in population density with a density of 1710 people per sq.km. During 1951 to 2001 period it has been found that the density of population has been more or less stable in the island.

The work participation of this island reveals that out of the total population of 5334 in the year 2001 the participation in work is only 1230 which is increased to 2306. The work participation of male and female also were different in the island. Male work participation was 45.71 that mean only 1230 male works out of the

total of 2691. In case of the female population it is 5.90 which means only a very marginal numbers are involved in work. A comparison with the overall rate of the island suggest that the participation rate of the male folk in the island is far better compared to that of females and it is higher compared to the Lakshadweep average of 25.32. Women participation and the overall low level of participation could be a challenge for the MGNREGA implementation.

The literacy rate of Lakshadweep comes to 86.66. This was 23.27 in 1961 which marked a drastic growth. The literacy rate of island is 87.88 as per the 2001 census data. Out of this female literacy is 82.43 and male literacy is 91.78. Male literacy of this island is higher as 92.53 while it is 80.47 for the state of Lakshadweep. There are 32 Women self help groups exist in the island with the average membership of the group from 15 to 20 women.

The infrastructure and amenities in the island include; 60 ponds, 1385 open wells a 21.43 kilometer long PWD road etc. Island has two upper primary school, 1 high school and a higher secondary school. There are 8 Anganwadis out of which 6 has own building and the rest 2 are functioning in rented building. There is a Krishibhavan a veterinary hospital, a PHC and a primary health sub centre in the island. All of them have own building. There is a 24.51 ha of common land in the island. As per the data on 2005-06 a total of 660 meters of shore has been protected. As per the 2006-07n data the island has a total of 766 telephone connection and the exchange has a capacity for 1000 connections. There is a sub post office functioning in the island. As per march 2007 the island has produced a total of 2400.017 kwh of power. The power consumption in the island suggests that according to 2006-07 the island had a total of 1903 connections. Out of this 1526 are domestic connections and 36 are industrial connections. The power generation as well as the consumption increased over years. A total of 940 families have been registered for MANRESA work and out of this only 341 were issues job card which is 36.28 percent of the applicants. The labour requirement to implement all the works suggested by the islanders in five years time frame exceeds too much the labor supply available in the island. Lakshadweep has a very specific labour supply trend and it suggest that people do not prefer hard labour rather would like to involve in soft labour works. Assuming a 2 percent growth in the labour force over the next five years the labour force available at the end of the fifth year would be 1100. However, to do the all the works suggested by the islanders require a total of 1170414 man days which means on an average there would be around 234082 man days. But it has been understood that this much labour force is not available in the island.

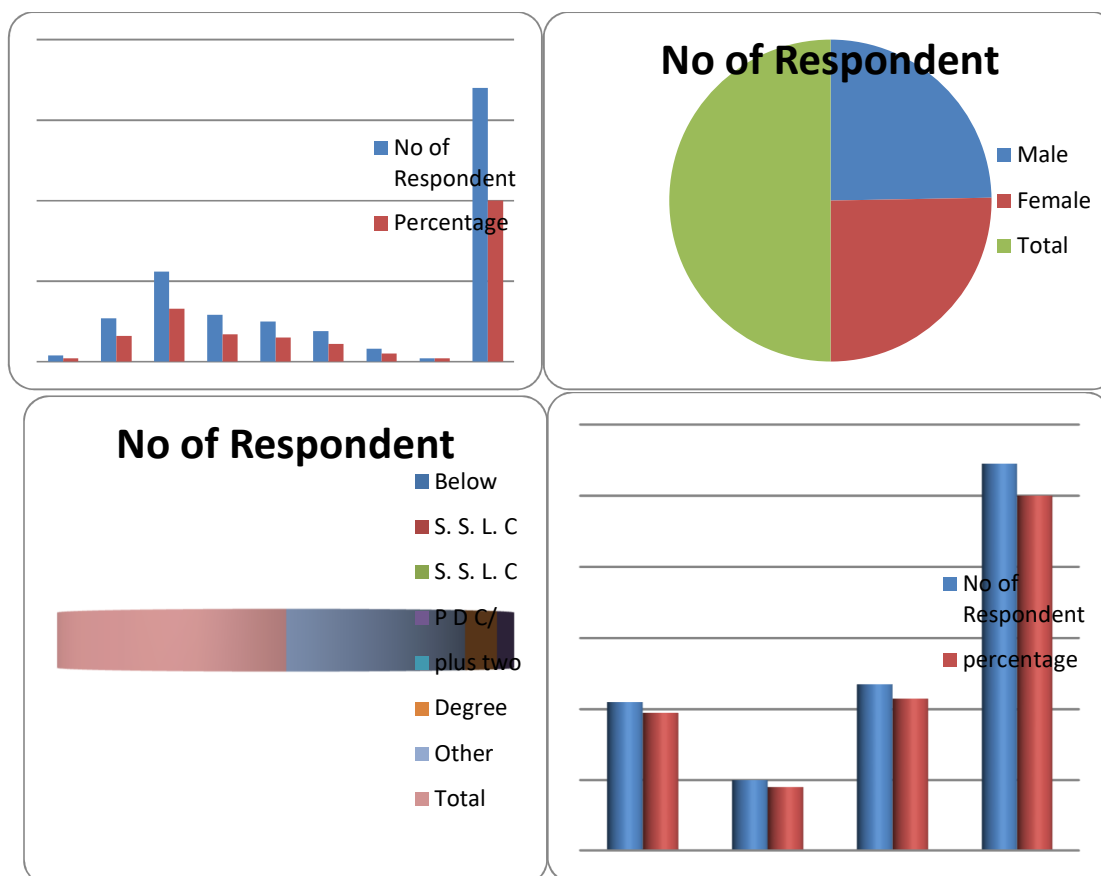
TABLE 1: THE LABOR SUPPLY PROJECTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Sl.No	Island	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Remarks
1	Kadmat	1017	1037	1057	1078	1100	2 % increased
2	Lakshadweep	19172	19778	20410	21075	21671	

Source: Calculated from the population growth trend and the labour supply trend Basic Statistics, 2007, Directorate of Planning and Statistics, Lakshadweep & Information collected from DADA, Kavaratti.

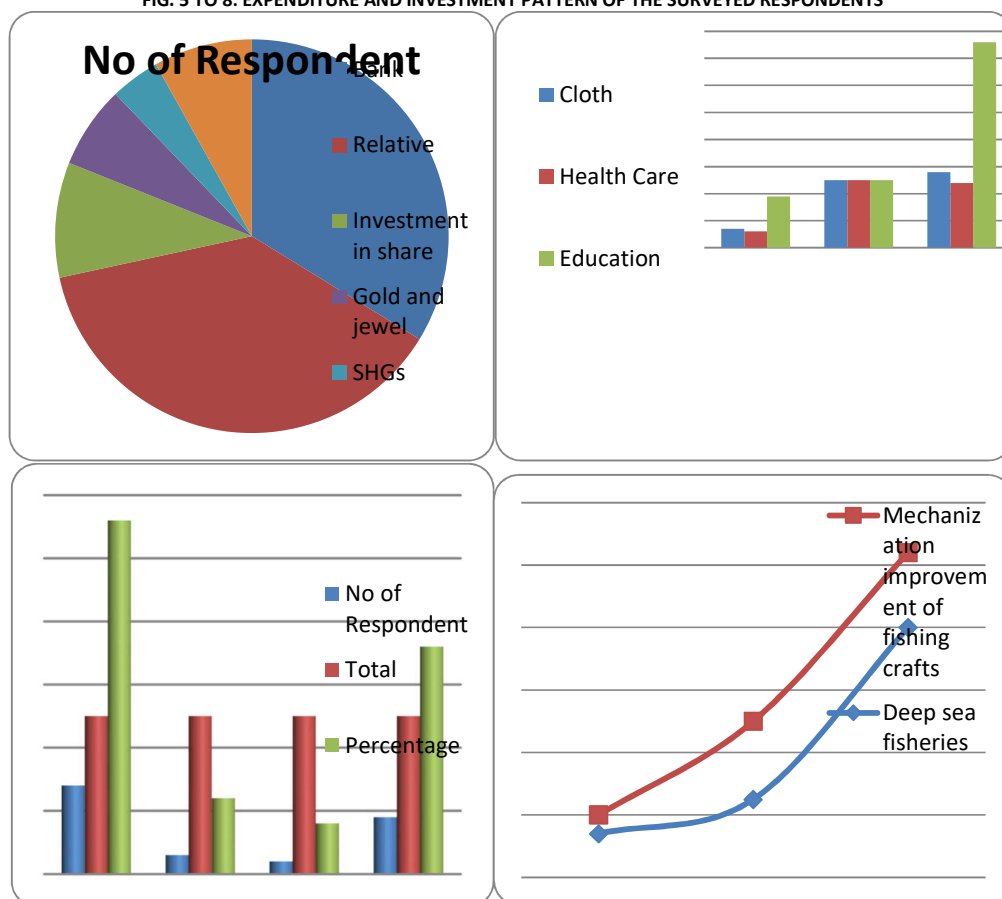
## 7. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

FIG. 1 TO 4: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED RESPONDENT



The above figure first shows the age wise classification of the respondents and the second shows sex wise classification of respondents while the third and fourth figures respectively represents classification on the basis of educational Qualification and occupational pattern of the respondents

FIG. 5 TO 8: EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT PATTERN OF THE SURVEYED RESPONDENTS



The above figures explore the saving pattern of the households (1), expenditure pattern-I (2), expenditure pattern II (3), classification on the basis of fisheries (4).

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF FISHERIES EQUIPMENT OWNED

Sl. No	Contents	No of Respondent
1	Deep sea fisheries	14%
2	Mechanized	6%
3	Improved of fishing craft	5%

TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT INVOLVED (in %)

Sl. No	Activities	No. of Respondents	Financial Assistance Received	Market Linkages Received	Raw Material availability	Skill improvement training
1	Fish based Snacks	68	2	0	36	12
2	Sweets Production	32	36	0	52	32
3	Grocery shop	21	6	0	21	-
4	Barber shop	7	0	0	7	-
5	Micro enterprises	24	17	3	18	6
6	Tea & Hotel	16	3	0	16	-
7	Street Vending	82	0	0	82	-
8	Electronic Shop	6	1	0	0	-
9	Soap Making	7	7	7	7	7
10	Coir based works	15	0	0	0	0
11	Carpentering	6	2	0	6	0
12	2 wheeler repairs	4	0	0	0	-
13	Handicraft	91	0	0	0	-

Source: Computed from Primary Data.

## 8. FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

From the analysis it is revealed that there are close relations between the education and the utilization of alternative employment opportunities in the islands. The family size determines creation and utilization of alternative employment opportunities. In most of the cases large family members run their enterprise in a profitable way than that of small family who are also less utilize the alternative employment opportunities. Islanders are not aware of market information for the product they produce. Most of their products are locked within the islands. The handicraft products produced by the islanders are attractive due to its use of natural raw materials. Most of the micro enterprises lack market linkages which affect their efficient performance and income. Government may create forward and backward linkages through the state public distribution system in which the fish and coconut based snacks and sweets can be marketed at minimum secure price on regular basis. The islanders may be encouraged with sufficient financial assistance and more skill up gradation trainings may be provided. The tourism development oriented micro; cottage industries may be assisted with subsidized raw materials.

The entire islands produce chemical other forms fertilizers, pesticides free coconuts which has to be supplied to government at the minimum price. Setting up of private coconut oil extraction industries may be permitted to the private on pilot basis. Otherwise the private entities may be allowed to purchase the coconuts

produced by the islanders on competitive price. If these policy changes are properly implemented the Lakshadweep Island economy will go toward the boom and the lifestyles of these tiny islanders will get improved.

## 9. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to Lakshadweep island Economics, since every island is unique in its geographical location, latitude, longitude and, the temperature, longer boundaries, soil water, and, soil condition etc. which are unique and the prime determinants in the income generation activities of the island, the Result and conclusion, discussion may not be some time suitable to other island economics. Since the islander does not maintain any income expenditure statement at the individual and household level, Income generation activities related data is collected from the respondents from their memory.

## 10. SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The season wise employment scenario reveals that only during specific seasons the islanders are involved in fishing activities. Most of the fishermen are hesitant to go for deep sea fishing and fishing is not up to the maximum. The optimum potential for fishing around these islands is 50 thousand tones in a year. But the actual fishing is only 10 thousand tones (Lakshadweep development report 2005). The fisherman community of this island follows traditional method of fishing while the improved modern technology is available. The causes and of this attitude of the island community may be studied in a separate enquiry.

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