CHAPTER VII
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION
AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY
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This chapter has been divided into two parts. In the first part, summary of the study and main conclusions are presented while the second part is related to main suggestions.

Part: A: Summary

Introduction:

One of the most disquieting features of the rural economy of India has been the growth in the number of agriculture workers. Cultivators and agricultural labourers engaged in crop production. The phenomena of under employment, under development and surplus population are all simultaneously manifested in the daily lives and livings agricultural labourers. They get unusually low wages conditions of work put an excessive burden on them and employment which they get is extremely irregular. According to Dr. Pattabhi said in 1940 still holds true. That, the cultivators who spends the day between slush and mud, who works now with a starving stomach and now with a half appeased appetite. Who knows no rest in storm or sunshine, who can be called his own, he, grows our paddy but starves? He feeds our milk cows but never knows anything beyond kanjee and water. He digs our well but must keep off from them when they are full. He is a perpetual hewer of wood and drawer of water for those who fatten on his labour and rise to wealth on his labour and rise to wealth and plenty. This condition is appalling and heart rending. It was the condition that led the agrarian reforms committee, 1950, to observe that "to leave out problem of agricultural labourers in any scheme of agrarian reforms as has been dine so far is to leave unattended a weeping wound in the agrarian system of the country." In view of the over riding concern to the problems of agricultural labour that the prime minister had stated in 1966 that. We must give special condition to landless agricultural labour. Although there has been tremendous progress in India since independence, this is one section which has really a very hard time and which is descrying of a very special consideration.
Agriculture labour is provided mostly by economically and socially backward section; poor sections from the tribes also swell their ranks. It may be divided into four types:

A. Landless labourers who are attached to the landlords;
B. Landless labourers who are personally independent but who work exclusively for others;
C. Petty farmers with tiny bits of land who devote most of their time working for others; and
D. Farmers who have economic holdings but who have one or more of their children and dependent working for other prosperous farmers.

The first group of agricultural workers has been more or less in the position of serfs of slaves; they are also known as bonded labour. They do not normally receive wages in cash but are generally paid in kind. They have to work for their masters and cannot shift from one to another. They have to provide beggar or forced labour. In some cases, they have to offer masters. Among the other group mentioned above the second and the third are quite important. The problem of landless labourers is the most serious problem in the rural sector.

**Plan of the study**

The present study has been divided into nine chapters.

The first and opening chapter is the introductory chapter, which discusses the meaning, importance, main objectives and research methodology of the study. This chapter also deals with the importance of interior socio and economic development of the agricultural labourers.

Second chapter present a brief survey of study area location and the geographical feedback of the study area, which have been chosen in the third chapter review of literature, has been made and indicated about the agricultural labourers towards their economic progress made from different years and decades by the honors of the economist. Fourth and fifth chapter which is the conditional chapter according to the personal survey data and secondary data based, which is indicate the agro economic progress during the study period, the indication of this chapter in the socio economic characteristic of the agricultural labourers, this chapter also a feed back of the structural development regarding tsunami affected areas of the interior groups of islands. six chapters is a part of government
rehabilitation and structural development after tsunami disaster, which is indicated that the island economical and social development for farther growth, and on the other part indicators the world wide, structural of development according to there development schemes on disaster management, seven chapter which is the last chapter summary, main findings, and suggestion of the study.

**Objectives of the study**

Main objectives of the present study are:

A. To find out the socio-economic characteristics of sample agricultural labourers.
B. To find out the level of income of the sample of agricultural labourers before and after tsunami disaster
C. To find out the structural change in occupation among the sample labourers before and after the tsunami disaster.
D. To find out the proportion of sample agricultural labourers living below poverty line.
E. To evaluate the impact of assistance provided to sample agricultural labourers.
F. To identify the different men made/natural resources damage and the government contribution for rehabilitation.
G. To suggest some measurers regarding the improvement of levels of living of sample agricultural labourer

**Study period**

The study cover a period three and half years from 2004-05 to 2006-07.

**Limitation of the study**

The present study is confined mainly to the island of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. This is because tsunami affected people living mainly in these two sections. This study does not contain there living conditions. Future, almost all the respondent is poor and ignorant. Who keep no account of their income and expenditure? In addition to this, due to there ignorance, most of the survivors are much co-operate with data collection. All this made this data collection easier to earn the information. In spite of these limitations, the study provides a clear and precious picture regarding the social and economic conditions of the survivors in Andaman and Nicobar islands.
Research methodology
The study has gone through the multistage of the research methodology. The methodology of the topic is classified into the following stage below.

Selection of the area:
For the present study agricultural labourers before and after tsunami disaster of Andaman and Nicobar islands are considered. Andaman and Nicobar district has been chosen from Andaman and Nicobar islands as it has the highest proportion of earthquakes and tsunami affects in these regions of bay of bangle, and also highly affected agricultural land and labourers. As the objectives of present survey is an intensive study of agricultural labourers in unorganized sectors of rural areas, the agricultural labourers in rural area of north Andaman, middle Andaman, south Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands are considered. These four rural groups of islands represents different class of rural agricultural labourers, while north, middle and south Andaman are in class I, II and III, Nicobar groups of islands are class IV rural areas. These selection has therefore, helped, in analyzing different aspects of agricultural labourers in rural areas representing different class of rural area.

Selection of the respondents
In this study big, marginal and small agricultural labourers working under the income group of ten to twelve thousand, four to six thousand and below one to two thousand, labourers working in organized sector of rural areas have been considered. The organized sectors of rural areas, which usually employ agricultural labourers, are working under small and big fertile paddy and hilly land.

In each area out of four sectors 100 labourers have been selected from every sector. Thus, from one rural centre 100 respondent have been selected i.e. from four rural areas in all 400 agricultural labourers, respondents have been selected by stratified purposive random sampling method.

Method of data collection:
The data to be collect through primary and secondary sources. For secondary source books, journals, periodicals, reports and articles to be consult foe this purpose.
For primary data collect by the help of personal interview through out the respondents, those are affected by the disaster. For this purpose affected household schedule specially formulate will use for collecting from the respective respondents.

**Average**
The distinguée average finds out the real income and value of assets of the sample agricultural labourers.

**Standard deviation**
The following stander divination model has been use to find out the impact of development expenditure on economic growth of the distinguish group of islands.

**Co-efficient of variation**
The uses of coefficient of variation were magnitude the variability of the expenditure pattern, debt and labourers' different heads has been measured with the help of coefficient of variation.

**Co-efficient of co-relation**
The following co-efficient of co-relation model has been used to find out impact of development of agricultural labourers for rehabilitation of economic growth of the study area.

**Variability of income**
The variability in the income in accordance to the family size among tsunami affected and non affected zone of the group of islands has been computed through analysis of lorenz curve, Gini- coefficient ratio to know the contribution in income among the family size groups. Pursued Gini-coefficient analysis was concluded the specifications of the analytical tools.

To specified the income level and stander of living of agricultural labourers.

**Relative change (RC)**
Absolute change fails to explain the comparative change among the variable and therefore, relative change method was used for estimating the percentage change.
The development of the rehabilitation of agricultural labourer's on behalf of social and economical aspect to be measured of the relative change of the households.

**Gini- concentration ratio**

The income of heavy disaster, the government participation on income and distribution pattern of various activities was examined by fitting curves. Cumulative percentage of population of sample households stating from Nicobar (+) to north Andaman is projected on x axis, where as, the corresponding value of cumulative percentage of income derived by the sample households in the government rehabilitation tsunami project area is plotted on Y-axis. It is define as the area between lorenz curve and diagonal. It is an increasing function of inequality and equals to zero when distribution is perfectly equal.

Gini concentration ratio is more opaque since it measures the distance between the diagonal and lorenz curve. Unlike lorenz curve comprise, the Gini-concentration ratio comparisons are always conclusive since one real number must be greater than, equal to or than other.

**Levels and concentration of income:**

Pattern of distribution of income can be measured by Gini-concentration ratio. In the present study, inequality of income is measured in terms of Gini-concentration ratio and compared with lorenz curve obtained for the distribution of income among the households of tsunami affected and non effected area. For the study of income distribution all the households were pooled.

**Data sources:**

The data for the present study has been collected from primary and secondary sources. A compressive pre tested questionnaire has been to collect the primary data from the respondent. The questionnaires content the details of socio-economic characteristics, income and expenditure pattern, public health facilities, transport facilities, savings and indebtedness and asset position, also determine the effects through the tsunami and earthquakes. Details questions were asked to the respondents to understand their social and economic living conditions with special reference to the status of their family and family members, monthly income and expenditure, occupation, educational standards, knowledge about government schemes for there development, sources of credit etc. family
respondents own suggestions of their present living conditions and the attitude of the
government towards them, are also recorded.

The primary data collected have been supplemented by secondary by secondary data. The
secondary data for the study have been mainly collected from the record of the Port Blair
district office. Besides relevant books, journals, thesis, report, internet collection, were
consult from many libraries like state library etc.

**Sampling procedure:**
The well-structured and pre-tested interview schedule includes questions on the
consumption behavior and expenditure pattern of the entire structural, economical feature
of sample households. The first questions were related to the introduction of the family with
family composition regarding sex, age, education, marital status etc.

- The second question included question on type of family.
- The third question includes questions on information about property loses and
government relief and aids
- The fourth question related to the use of consumption monthly expenditure
- The fifth question was based on information about death / missing person from the
  family the
- six question was on government compensation
- The seven question was related to the other compensation charitable trust
- The eight questions were related with the job satisfaction.
- The ninth questions were consumption and expenditure pattern
- The tenth on related to the facilities available of village level
- The final and the last question were related to the facilities at household level

**Sample design:** The present study is mainly based on primary data collected from four
zone of Andaman and Nicobar islands, keeping in view the objected of research, 451
households were selected on the basis of the classification of agricultural labourers. On the
basses of classification the percentage of the household to be surveyed from surveyed
from, concrete, tiled, thatched, others, 20.39, 25.72, 29.04, 24.83, respectively that is 92,
119, 131 and 112 house holds from respective different tsunami affected and non affected
zone. The household were surveyed randomly. Thus a detailed survey was carried on by multistage sample methods. It in case any of the respondents do not respond a substitute household from the locality was surveyed.

**Size of sample:** the present study is based on a survey of 451 households of four different zone, and different multiple income group of agri-labourers of the sample households were selected by random sampling methods of the union territory.

**Data analysis:**
Sample percentage analysis has been carried through out the study for understanding the various socio-economics status of agricultural labourers.

**Conduct of field inquiry:**
The present study showing the socio and economic living condition of the agricultural labourers are the product of 45 days long field inquiry conducted during July and august.

**CONCLUSION**
The main consolations of the present study are as follows:

The collected information from field survey was used for the demographic characteristics of sample households, the socio economic characteristics of the agricultural labourers living in Andaman and Nicobar islands clarified as selection of the households, accommodation, size of the family average size of the family, and average number of workers on different size group of sample households, cast and education level of the sample households, educational level after tsunami, employment after disaster housing condition Indebtness of the agricultural labourers living standard of the sample households medical facilities occupation employment and cast property loss short termed migrant trend in household income average size of the family and average numbers of workers community wise distribution drinking water facilities after tsunami educational status family status income of the households job satisfaction long term migration and tsunami disaster compensation by charitable trust awareness of the family planning programmers death and missing and non earning households after tsunami electricity government compensation Indebtness job satisfaction after tsunami marital status occupation and educational level periodically payment of wages sex wise distribution etc. The analysis pertained to the data for the year 2004-2005 for selected agricultural labourers of tsunami affected and non effected areas.
The secondary data was collected for the period 2001 census report of the Andaman and Nicobar administration. The finding of the study area summarized below.

- The agricultural labourers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands measures as per the personal survey including 451 data households, of this 47.45 percent were non tsunami affected area. And another 52.49 percent household was selected from tsunami affected areas. Thus overall size of selection of data measured as per the agro-socio-economical characteristics of the interior Islands.

- The community wise distribution of the sample households in the study area were 13.75 percent schedule tribes, 78.75 percent were schedule castes and 07.50 percent are other backward class in non tsunami affected areas. On the other hands in tsunami affected areas 18.75 percent schedule tribes, 72.50 percent were schedule cast groups and 08.75 percent were other backward class households.

- Apart from age wise distribution of sample households 73.23 percent labourers were 20 to 40 years age groups, 20.26 percent were 40 to 60 years age groups and 06.50 were above 60 years age groups.

- Sex wise distribution of respondent of the sample households were the male participation 52.52 percent, and rest 47.47 percent were only female participation.

- Family status of the sample households, single family 58.09 percent, and separated family 12.41 percent, newly married status 28.38 percent and 05.01 percent widowed founded.

- Information regarding size of the family of the sample (member groups) 48.11 percent three to four members groups, 45.79 percent were five members groups and 18.75 percent were above seven members groups estimated.

- The distribution of households according to there types of the family measure 16.18 percent joint family, 84.03 percent were nuclear family both estimates in devastated and non devastated area mention.
• Distribution of sample households according to their housing condition were 20.39 percent concrete houses, 25.72 percent tiled houses, 29.04 percent thatched houses and 24.83 percent houses were others groups made by leaves and bamboos.

• Marital status of the surveyed villages 56.55 labourers in married groups including 18.40 percent male and 18.15 percent female, unmarried 09.23 percent included 05.94 male and 03.28 percent female labourers, and rest 04.99 percent widow and 3.41 percent widower estimated according to the personal survey report.

• Distribution of educational status of sample households according to their educational levels 28.75 percent illiterate labourers and 71.25 percent labourers were literate labourers in non devastated areas on the other hand 30.00 percent illiterate labourers and 70.00 percent literate labourers were founded in divested areas.

• Distribution of cast and educational level of the sample households, schedule tribes 30.00 percent, schedule cast 21.25. percent others backward class and 22.50 percent other general groups in non tsunami affected areas, one the other hands 13.93 percent schedule tribes 26.07 percent schedule castes 30.00 others backward classes and 30.43 percent other general groups estimated in tsunami affected areas.

• Distribution of occupation and educational level of the sample households, in the non tsunami affected areas Illiterate labourers and member groups only 30.17 percent only. Literate groups only 26.66 percent, primary and middle income groups only 17.12 percent, secondary and above education shows 26.05 percent. One behalf of tsunami affected areas illiterate sample 52.03 percent, literate 34.22 percent, 03.41 percent primary and middle school people and above secondary educated group 10.34 percent estimated.

• Distribution of occupation/employment and cast of the sample households according to subsidiary income of the schedule tribes is 25.97 percent and main income were 25.51 percent and schedule castes subsidiary income 21.18 percent, main income is 22.71 percent recorded, the sample of the other backward class for main income is 24.35 percent and subsidiary income is 24.81 percent, finally in non tsunami affected areas sample showing the main income of un reserved groups is 24.10 percent and subsidiary income is 28.04 percent mention. One the other hand the distribution of the tsunami
affected areas denoted the main income of the schedule tribes is 21.30 percent and subsidiary income is 23.50 percent, schedule castes main income is 25.78 percent and subsidiary income is 27.29 percent, the main income of other backward class of the sample is 27.10 percent and subsidiary income is 24.78 percent and in general groups labourers main income is 25.82 percent and subsidiary income is 24.43 percent as mention of the agricultural income in the personal survey areas.

- Distribution of cultivated and average land holding on sample farmers of the study area, 80.00 percent farmers in non tsunami affected areas holding total cultivated areas were 199.87 percent and average size of land holding is 02.49 percent recorder. In the tsunami affected areas 80.00 percent agricultural labourers holding land for cultivation were 158.15 percent and average size of land holding were 01.97 percent.

- Accommodation of the sample households ownership houses in non tsunami affected were 24.77 percent, owned houses is 50.23 percent and rented houses were 25.00 percent, in the tsunami affected areas the percentage of ownership houses were 26.87 percent, labourers owned houses were 58.42 percent and 14.71 percent rented houses recorded as primary survey.

- The demographic characteristics show that the average number of family in case of tsunami affected area 4.63 and non affected area 4.90, the concentration of male population in slightly higher than the female population in all categories of sampled households in the study area, while male population of affected area accounted for 27.03, 24.55, 24.21 and 25.45 percent, female population of non-affected formed 2.42, 25.60, 30.00 and 22.50 per cent of the distribution of selected area respectively and the average number of children is 2.41 and 2.56 of sample household in the study area.

- The investment in fixed capital per area under different size group of agricultural laborers in tsunami affected area and non tsunami affected area the investment including the value of land, on an average came to Rs. 297442.21 in affected as compare to Rs. 29088.64 in non affected areas. On an average affected land account for 72.14 per cent to the total investment in fixed capital followed by different group of animal 5.72 per cent, milk animal 5.07 per cent and agricultural implement and machinery only 1.27 percent as compare to non affected area, and accounted for 62.86
percent draft animals 8.69 percent, milk animals 7.65 per cent, and other includes 1.64
and 0.98 respectively from affected and non affected areas, to total investment.

• The problems and prospect of income variation of agricultural labourers to be concern,
that the Gini coefficient ratio, irrespective to the category under tsunami affected area
was (-) 0.261 which indicates, reduction in the variability through house head income by
(-) 0.303, members income by (-) 0.001 and others income by (-) 0.052, it has been
positive to obtain more or less of the area to be concern, opportunities of getting regular
income through non tsunami affected area.

• The pseudo Gini coefficient ration for house head income was 0.251, 0.239, 0.136 and
0.072 under save area of Nicobar (+), Port Blair, north Andaman, middle Andaman zone
respectively. The percentage of contribution of house head income was 86.41, 94.34,
94.50 and 85.58 under the four divisional zone of the survey area. The share of income
by others income groups of the survey area of middle Andaman was 49.81 per cent
which was comparatively higher than others survey area, due to more earned income by
doing the others works in town area. Nicobar (+) under non-tsunami affected area have
earn 10 percent by family members income while others groups has contribute less
percentage of income.

• Job satisfaction of the sample households of tsunami affected and non tsunami affected
area, 29.23 percent household were satisfied in illiterate employed, 19.35 percent were
estimated as satisfied households from literate employed, 51.42 percent were satisfied
at educated employed.

• Payment structure of the sample households were significant at 0.01 to 0.05 level the
payment were distributed as day today, weekly and monthly, both the tsunami and non
tsunami affected area has been estimated according to the four different survey areas,
i.e., north Andaman, middle Andaman, Port Blair (south Andaman) and Nicobar groups
of islands, 59.42 percent were deducted daily payment workers in the survey area,
23.09 percent workers got weekly payments and 17.49 percent workers were got
monthly payment, at tsunami affected area.
• The estimating sample at tsunami affected areas and non tsunami affected areas. Range of payment mention as 1500 to 2000, 2000 to 2500 and above 2500, one behalf of four estimating selected survey areas, according to tsunami affected area 15.70 percent estimated as the income group in to 1500 to 2000 in a month, 50.43 percent in between 2000 to 2500 and 33.87 percent were estimated in above 2500 wage required group, and non tsunami affected areas 31.62 percent were in 1500 to 2000, 29.45 percent were in 2000 to 2500 and 38.93 percent estimating as in the above 2500 wage payment category in a month.

• Agricultural labour is heavily indebted. Normally the farm labourers borrow from the labourers under whom they work. According to the primary survey tsunami affected areas total achievement from bank, post office, and liquid cash is 92.37 households earn for farther use, rest 02.43 percent and 05.20 percent friends relation and money Landers. Non tsunami affected areas also focus the same determinations because maximum credit recorded at banks, post office, and liquid cash Is 90.57 percent, the rest two credit holders is friends, relation and money lender, 04.49 and 04.94 percent, comparatively at tsunami affected areas.

• Power production interior the union territory developed by Andaman administration. The number of households electrified in the random survey areas and number of tsunami affected households electrified after 26 december 2004, 73 households electrified in tsunami affected areas and 217 areas in the same area. After the heavy disaster government electrified only 47 household in danger zone and 162 household in save zone. The percentage of electrification in devastated areas at north Andaman is 26.02 and 23.40 percent, middle Andaman 12.32 and 10.63 percent, Nicobar groups of islands 28.76 and 27.65 percent and Port Blair south Andaman 31.50 and 38.39 percent.

• Stander of living showing the range of development economically and financially, according to the survey at tsunami affected areas 51.78 percent household living in below poverty line 40.32 percent were living average group which is above the poverty line, only 07.90 percent people living stander is high, one behalf of this account on the other hand at non tsunami affected areas. The percentage of the economic balance people is deafer according to the data 38.34 percent people were living below poverty
line, 56.69 percent were living in above poverty line, and rest 04.97 percent people living in best condition.

* Family planning program is a part of demographic transgression for human population. According to the sample survey of the tsunami affected areas 33.92 percent households apply the temporary methods, 21.63 percent apply the permanent methods and 44.45 percent apply traditional methods, for population control.

* As the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar island is delicate under the category of heavy rainfall zone where the topical climate record 3113.4 cm in 2004 and the average rainfall is 3180 cm per years, which is the best tropical zone for rising food grains and plantation crops. Rural did not get employment through the year. The nature and pattern of migration for short or long term is presented in the table below from the total members of sampled households in both the district, 5.10 and 5.24 per cent migrants were under long and short term respectively. The composition of male and female migrants was 5.22 and 4.95 percent under long term and 6.92 and 3.41 per cent under short term migration. Male were more 50 percent for long term and about 69 percent for the short term among to migrants. Nearly 68 percent migrants were migrated from outside of the village and rest 25.00 and 7.00 percent from outside the district and state under long term migration. While it was 59.38 and 03.00 percent migratory out side the village, out side the state and out side the district, respectively under short term migration. The short term migrants took the major work as construction labour 59.00 percent followed by industrial labour 14.00 percent. However, long term migrants were engage in salary jobs 22.00, studying 21.00 percent agriculture 12.00 and construction work 10.00 percent children of island were not studying farther from out side while it was about 26.00 percent in Andaman district. Long term migration for agriculture and salary jobs was comparatively low in Andaman but it was nearly, 30.00 and 40.00 percent in Nicobar, short term migration was noticed during off season (rabi and summer).

* The estimation of the property loss after the tsunami disaster of the sample agricultural labourers according to the figures cultivated 2289 acres were damage due to salt water, the figures according to the survey areas, 231, 298, 771 and 989 acres at north Andaman, middle Andaman, south Andaman (Port Blair) and Nicobar group of islands. Houses and households goods damage in quantity were 926998 at the survey areas, the
figures at north Andaman were 26598, middle Andaman 56894, south Andaman (Port Blair) 65984 and at Nicobar group 77752 damages were found. All the survey areas, others properties which includes 51849340 in total quantity, and 01.27, 01.13, 18.45 and 78.42 percent losses at the four different survey areas. The reliefs from government were as in cash Rs. 8722250, government also support by in kinds 369854 quantity materials supplied towards the survey areas. The support by the NGO’s in figures were 49896 over all the survey areas in kinds, difference in cash i.e., -43127090, according to the total survey areas reports and the total difference in kinds were -557142 in figures of the same, and all differences in kinds by government and non government associate i.e., -1056128 in figures.

• According to the sample survey report, from the primary data, total estimation of human resources death and missing were 94 in figures devastated in Nicobar group of islands in this area 13 person death and 13 person missing one behalf of on field information report. According to the primary survey the out field information death is 09 and 06 were missing, due to tsunami disaster the total area survey showing that 23 and 31 figures death and missing information were estimated as on field information.

• One behalf of the four survey areas were estimating as Rs. 26298, 95623, 95965 and 120364 immediate relief of the total survey area, one the other hand short term relief were rupees 69536, 95624, 102658 and 236182 amount were provided to the whole survey areas. Lon term reliefs were estimated as in rupees 26953, 26985, 296498 and 3429564 amount distributed of the total survey areas. Finally amount for death provided by the government at the four different survey areas were rupees 300000, 500000, 110000 and 220000 at the over all survey areas which is an amount to distribute by the government for rehabilitation of the public welfares. The immediate relief at the total survey areas in rupees were 338250, short term relief were Rs. 504000, long term relief were 780000 and amount for death were Rs. 4100000. The total estimation of the over all survey areas were 8722250 in rupees.

• World wide seaport was provided to the central government, one behalf of the NGO’s and other non governmental bodies work to sported to recover the social and economical position of this union territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands, From the four survey areas immediate relief in kind were 1764, 3276, 9826, 7560 and 22428 goods provide, one the other hand short term relief were in quantity 4788, 6552, 6552,
9576 and in total were 27468 goods were distributed and the all total sample showing 6552, 9828, 16380 and 17136 goods were distributed on the total survey areas.

• The information which has been get from the four survey areas are 212, 217, 171 and 198 in figure were benefited to get education farther i.e., 26.56 percent at north Andaman, 27.19 percent at middle Andaman, 21.42 percent at Port Blair south Andaman and 24.81 percent at Nicobar group of islands, according to the stage of education the distribution were in primary education 81, 86.62 and 69 at north Andaman, middle Andaman, south Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. one behalf of the other stage of education i.e., in secondary education 62, 53, 40 and 55 people in senior secondary i.e., 10+2 educated people were 40, 51, 43 and 47 people higher educated people were 29, 27, 26 and 27 in figure. As we know that the education is a primary status to recover a development of an economy after disaster educational institution were affected and teachers, students were not get a proper stage for education, under the survey report people were recover to get education are 798 in figure.

• Earning and none earning population of the sample households are 1769 in figures, The distribution of dependent and non dependent people estimated according to the age groups the four different survey areas which is concern as the dependent 0-5 age group were 121, 105, 109 and 127 and the total is 462 childs and dependent age 6 to 18 were 122, 111, 119 and 109 and the total is 461, earning or non dependent age group from 18 to 4 were 86, 75, 87 and 81 and total 329 people as the same earning group from 45 to 60 age were 103, 92, 98 and 103 and total 396 people and last and final dependent 0 and above age group people were 27, 30, 29 and 35 and 121 citizen estimated, the figures of the earning people after tsunami disaster were 189, 167, 185, and 189 and total 725 citizens one the other hand non earning dependent groups were 270, 246, 257, 271 and total 1044 citizen in figures. Although 725 people were involve in economic activities out of 1769 people and 1044 people were not involve of the same out of 1769 citizens after the tsunami disaster of the sample.

• Through out the survey areas the small government dispensary to big hospital were working together for 24 hours, total 192 government and non government health services are active for the citizen out of this 46 sectors working at north Andaman, 56 at middle Andaman, 92 at Port Blair south Andaman and 72 units at Nicobar group of
islands. The total government dispensary at four different survey areas working in figures were 22, 23, 35, 52 and total 112, public health center (PHC) were 07, 08, 16, 05 and total 36 in figures and hospital were 02, 03, 05, 01 and total 11, NGO’s health facilities were 06, 09, 19, 21 and total 36 and other facilities were 09, 13 17, 13 and total 52 in figures to be estimated of the sample survey areas.

- The estimation of the survey areas total in figure is 252 respondents were facilities of the four groups of survey areas. According to the government tap water facilities in total 110 respondents got this facility, 117 were get well water facilities, by government as well as private sector provided and total other facilities is 25 respondent to got facility. In percent 43.65 percent tap facilities, 4.42 percent well facilities and 09.92 percent other facility. Recorded according to the over all area to be concern.

- Migration and immigration to be estimated as, out of 451 sample transfer of the labourers were estimated the sample households is 89 in figures and total migration before 10 years from mainland were 359 in figure, the estimation migrated labourers short and long term migrant in figure were 54 and 38 households, and immigrated people were 359 samples were estimated. The total figures of the four sample survey areas are 132, 123, 159 and 34 estimated as north Andaman, middle Andaman, Port Blair south Andaman and Nicobar group of islands and one behalf of the short term migrants of the four different areas were as 15, 11, 15 and 13 in figures, long term migrant were 07, 09, 15 and 04 in figures and immigrated people were 110, 103, 129 and 17 in figures.

- According to the total survey report about the living stander of the sample households out of 451 sample financial poor, after the heavy disaster were 73 in figures and before disaster people were 86 people, difference 13 households because of NGO’s and government rehabilitation programs. One behalf of the advance financial groups were after disaster 91 and before disaster are 201 and the difference is 110 in figures The distribution of the same content of the four different areas the economic poor people were 23, 22, 19 and 09 after tsunami, 27, 21, 27 and 11 before tsunami and economic advance people were 21, 1, 24 and 15 after tsunami and 39, 42, 43 and 77 before tsunami.
According to the employment of the sample households were estimated as mention of the 1259 citizen of the total sample were under employment and unemployment 410 people were unemployed, 425 people were permanent in job, and 424 people were temporary in job, this group were not a daily workers, the total earning were 410 sample people were aggressive to work, the group of islands unemployed were 103, 105, 90 and 112, permanent employers were 106, 103, 123 and 93 and short period work based labourers were 105, 96, 102 and 121 citizen. So that the total earning group as mention 211, 199, 225 and 216 labourers, non earning people were 103, 105, 90 and 112, members.
Part B: SUGGESTIONS

There are two broad areas of analysis during the survey. The first is socio-economic measurement of non-tsunami affected areas, and the second is the socio-economic characteristic of tsunami affected areas of the sample agricultural labourers living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The objectives against the growing of the feedback of agricultural labourers are:

- During the disaster, the center has been facing a great change towards the deficit of disaster management.

- There has been a rapid increase in short-term management for rehabilitations.

- According to the information regarding the agricultural labourers, the agricultural labourers in this sector has been largely ignored by the policy planners and government, because of heavy disaster. The challenge of labourers not only overcomes the problem but also manages the society towards development socially and economically.

- The role of government intervention is very significant. For governments, the change is to formulate and apply a comprehensive strategy consisting of policy reform, promotional measures, welfare, schemes and introduction of an appropriate regulatory framework, proper social protection, and encasement of the active growth of agricultural production, as well as the structural development of the aggregate growth of Agro-Economic culture. The financial approach from the government side is essential to raise productivity, efficiency income, and welfare of the labourers and there by render. It capable to progressively applying the standards nevertheless, a banging can be made in attempting to bring about improvement in certain basic and important key areas of social protection and in generating certain fundamental fights of the labourers.

- While, government must take lead in providing the welfare sport facilities, social protection, and standard of living, but the task is very hard for them. The welfare works government can stimulate encourage and support the affects on these types of management, in the field of enforcement of minimum wage and labour standards and
also for enhance the movement of the socio economic characteristics of the agricultural labourers.

• It has been generally observed the agricultural labourers were found out of the various social security networks. This social security scheme might provide protection any type of causality uncertainty of loss. It seems that any general strategy towards the development of social protection is needed to farther development, some degree of compulsion would be essential ingredient for social security scheme, because, no single labourers and other general people can afforded to absorb the additional costs of social security. For this purpose cooperative can introduce or help can obtain through nongovernmental agencies we can launch a tri contribution based social security schemes. In this type of scheme contribution could be made by labourers, others general public.

• Regulation labour standers under the various government acts are generally not implemented in this union territory equity obliviously, no job security is enjoyed no contractual relations of the big cultivators and labourers. Working hours are very long, wage are low etc. it is clearly out of the question to attempted to apply of existing laws regulations including labour legislations because of inability of agriculture to comply with full range of legal requirements, but certainly some regulation is clearly essential for the functioning of the society, this is considerable scope of simplifying amending and proper implementation of labour standers intended to protect agri. labourers even if some labour legislation cannot be applied with immediate affect in tsunami affected and non tsunami affected areas of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

• To start with the regulations concerning the hours of works, payment of wages, overtime, and leave facilities could be taken first, than slowly and simultaneously, other provision could be implemented in future. It is different to obtain reliable information on agricultural labourers. For instance, what this activities are low many people are engaged in them, how many of them are women how many people are engaged as self employed wages workers in the households, apprentices or family workers, the profitability of such activities and the income earned from them etc. yet without such information policies or interpenetration could be ineffective or inappropriate. An important task is therefore to devise simple and inexpensive means of gathering data on
the census department. So it is needed to improve knowledge and understanding of what the sector consists of and how it operates. So that its strength importance, role, weakness and its needs are properly identified and evaluated.

- The change informed should be such that the labourers dignity should always kept in view. The population of the urban area is growing very first under any circumstances; formal sector will never be in a position to bear the load of increasing labour force. It is only the agricultural sector to extent will be in position to share the load of bearing the increasing pressure of unemployment.

Special problems of the union territory in regard to personnel posted to this island are enumerated below.

- The deficit lack special services like education and health, the children’s education because a real burden and many are forced to maintain double establishments.

- The communication system is so poor that causes hardship to the people posted here. It results in a higher cost of living at ordinary times. The cost of living becomes rather extraordinary at the time of natural calamities of the groups of islands.

- Housing facilities are inadequate even in head quarters. Accommodation of any description is not simply available. The alternative is to discard to the level of general living conditions which require considerable psychological adjustment.

- Working in the island is considered to have low prestige value. The feeling is enhanced when there is no cooperation even though the writer tried very heard to convene himself and to others that his posting to the both district of Andaman administration does not mean that he had committed something wrong, people were not prepared to believe. General opinion was that as a corrective measure only disobedient and dishonest people send to this. not withstanding the special problems there was no adequate compensation, system in the salary structure, besides monetary incentives, certain other facilities like adequate compensation for children’s education special earned leave and other leave facilities, leave travel concession may have to be provided than what is new available.
• One hope that with the suggested pattern of investment and the restructuring of administrative policies and provision of legal safeguards and, the district will being a position to develop firstly catch up with the main stream of national life before long.

• The additional income play an important role in the present economic condition of the agricultural labourers, non farmer income of the weakest of the weaker section is more than facing income.

• In order to compensate the income migrate farm village town and earn a surplus share of the total income by doing additional work.

• The tribal farmers are generally resource poor, government must make improve and innovating practices in helping farmers through better and easy procedures by institutional financing.