



**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981**

**SERIES - 30**

**LAKSHADWEEP**

# **DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK**

**PARTS XIII - A & B**

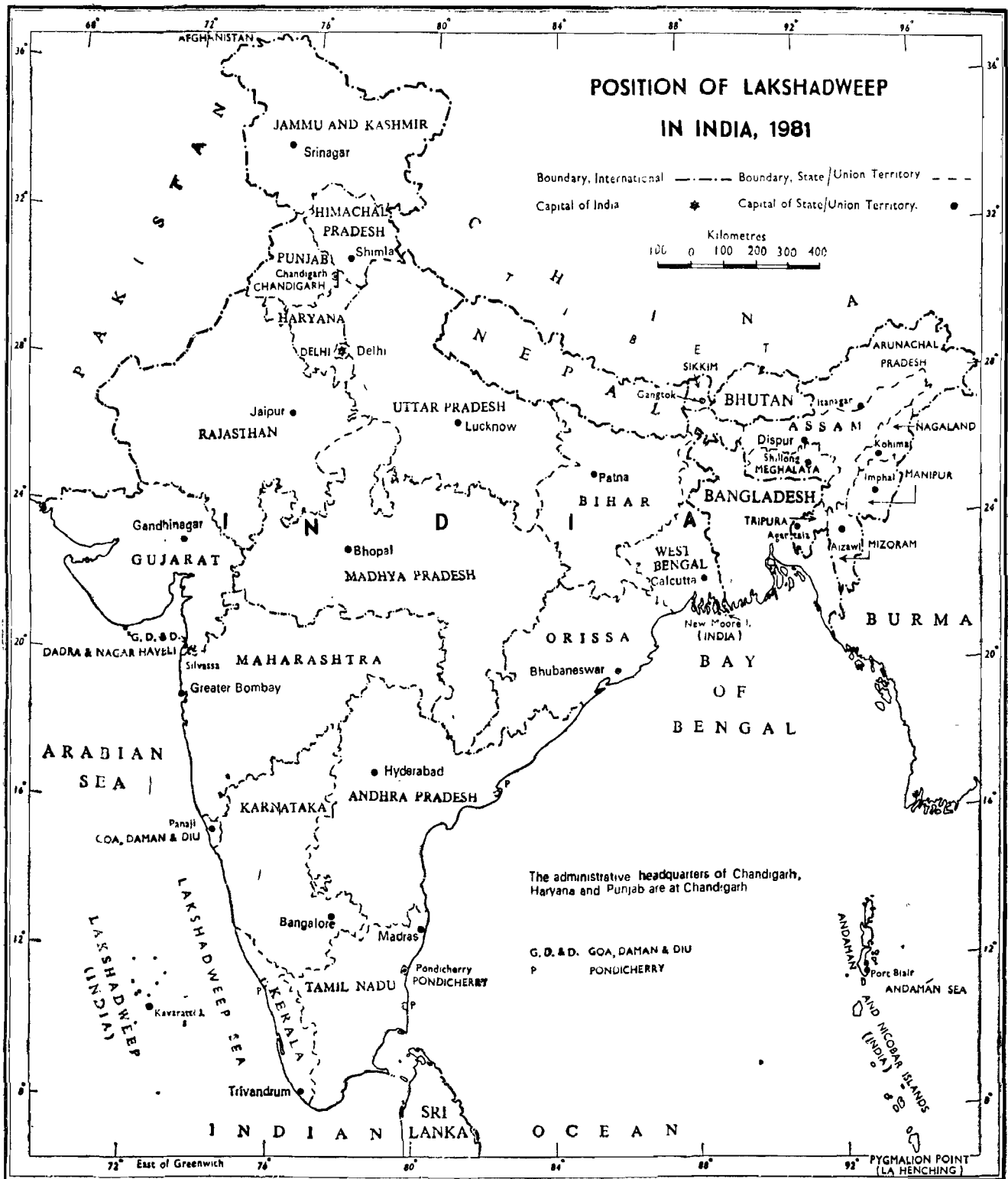
**VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY**

**VILLAGE & TOWNWISE  
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

**LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT**

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE  
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LAKSHADWEEP



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The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.



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## FOREWORD

The district census handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The district census handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas ward-wise for each city or town. It also provides data on Infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub centres, and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where

no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tahsil/Police Station/CD Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the Union Territory under the direction of Shri P. M. Nair, Director of Census Operations, Lakshadweep on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi,  
the 26th April, 1982

P. PADMANABHA  
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

## PREFACE

Prior to the formation of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep (known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands till 1st November, 1973) as per the State Reorganisation Act 1956 (Central Act 37 of 1956) the Amindivi Islands (Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra) were under the jurisdiction of South Kanara District and the Laccadive (Kalpeni, Andrott, Agatti, Kavaratti and dependent islets) and Minicoy Islands were part of Malabar District of erstwhile Madras State. The District Census Handbook published as a programme of 1971 Census is the first of its kind after constitution of the islands into a Union Territory. This report, part XIII-District Census Handbook of 1981 Census is the second in the series.

This volume comprises two parts viz. (i) Part A—Village and Town Directory and (ii) Part B—Primary Census Abstract. The Village Directory includes data on amenities available in each village (rural island) relating to educational and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water supply, post and telegraph, communications, weekly markets, places of religious, historical and archaeological interest and particulars of land use. The Town Directory provides data for each town in the district pertaining to the status of town, its origin, growth of population, physical aspects and location, civic and other amenities, medical, educational and cultural facilities, trade, industry, commerce and banking facilities. The Primary Census Abstract is presented for the entire population as well as Scheduled Tribe population separately for villages and towns.

The Analytical Note given at the beginning of this report, besides providing a brief analysis of Village Directory, Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract data using inset tables, includes a brief outline of 1981 Census, its definitions and concepts, brief history of the district and District Census Handbook, physical features, major economic, social and cultural characteristics and developmental activities pertaining to the Union Territory, places of religious, historical and archaeological importance and places of tourist interest in the district. The scope of the Analytical Note has been enlarged by reflecting the past and present conditions of the islands. The data included in the write-up relate upto the year 1981. An attempt has also been made to indicate the developments thereafter as footnotes in the appropriate places.

The data required for the Village Directory and Town Directory statements were collected and compiled by the staff of the Census Directorate under the supervision of the then Deputy Director of Census Operations, Shri A. K. Dutta who relinquished the charge on 30th January, 1982. My thanks are due to him and staff of my office.



In drafting this report I was ably assisted by Shri A. V. Ouseph, Tabulation Officer and Smt. A. F. Ivy, Statistical Assistant. The maps and charts were drawn by Shri N. Venu Nair, Draftsman of Kerala Census Directorate. I would like to place on record my appreciation due to them and to the other staff in bringing out this volume.

Above all, I am grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his valuable guidance at all stages. I am equally grateful to Shri V. P. Pandey, Deputy Registrar General, India and Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (SS) for the same.

Kavaratti, }  
26-3-'83 }

OMESH SAIGAL  
Administrator & Ex-Officio Director of  
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## IMPORTANT STATISTICS

		LAKSHADWEEP
POPULATION	Total	Persons 40,249 Males 20,377 Females 19,872
	Rural	Persons 21,620 Males 10,887 Females 10,733
	Urban	Persons 18,629 Males 9,490 Females 9,139
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1971-81)		26.53
AREA (Sq. kms.)	Total	32.0
	Rural	21.4
	Urban	10.6
NUMBER OF VILLAGES (ISLANDS)		Total 24 Inhabited 7 Uninhabited 17
NUMBER OF CENSUS TOWNS (ISLANDS)		3
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq.km.)		1,258
SEX RATIO (Number of females Per 1,000 males)		975
LITERACY RATE	Persons	55.07
	Males	65.24
	Females	44.65
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		46.28
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
(i) Main Workers	Persons	19.75
	Males	33.56
	Females	5.58
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	4.64
	Males	5.68
	Females	3.58

(iii) Non-Workers	Persons	75.61
	Males	60.76
	Females	90.84

Break-up of Main Workers :

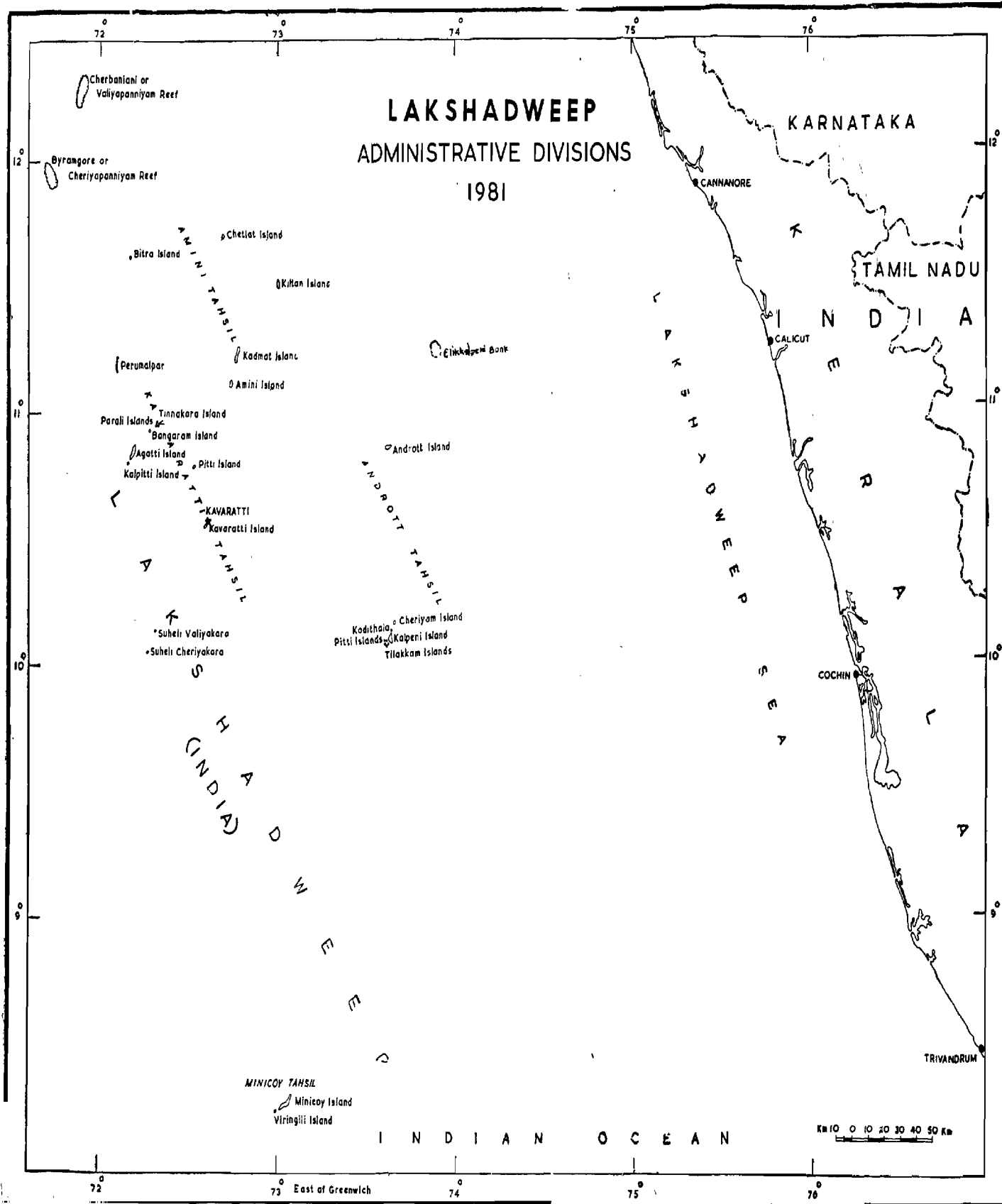
**PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS**

(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	..
	Males	..
	Females	..
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	..
	Males	..
	Females	..
(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	13.69
	Males	8.09
	Females	48.29
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	86.31
	Males	91.91
	Females	51.71

**PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION**

Persons	93.82
Males	92.58
Females	95.08

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES	6,320
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	6,637
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSE	6.37
AVERAGE SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD	6.06



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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## ANALYTICAL NOTE

### I. INTRODUCTION

The coral islands, known as Lakshadweep<sup>1</sup> lie irregularly scattered in the Arabian Sea about 200 to 400 kms. off the Malabar coast between 8° and 12°-30' north latitude and between 71° and 74° east longitude. There are in all twenty-seven islands and a number of sunken banks, open reefs and sand banks. Only ten islands are inhabited. Other islands are small and uninhabited and exist as satellites of the inhabited islands. Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory with an area of 32 sq. kms. as a whole. Because of the geographical isolation and for administrative convenience the islands have been classified into four groups and each group forms a tahsil<sup>2</sup>. Thus, there are four tahsils viz. Minicoy, Andrott<sup>3</sup>, Kavaratti and Amini. Three of the major islands viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini were classified as Census Towns (Non-Municipal) for the first time in 1981 Census.

### II. THE 1981 CENSUS

2. The twelfth decennial population Census of India was conducted in this Union Territory during February-March, 1981. The enumeration commenced on 9th February and ended on 28th February, 1981. The sunrise of first March, 1981 was the reference date for this Census. In order to bring the population up to date, a revisional round was also carried out from first March to fifth March, 1981, during which the enumerators visited once again every household and cancelled the enumeration of persons who died and enumerated every child born in the household subsequent to the first visit but before the sunrise of first March, 1981. Also, if the enumerator came across a visitor in any household who had to stay there during the above counting period and had not been counted elsewhere, was also enumerated. Similarly, the floating population and the houseless population were also enumerated on the last day of the enumeration period. The 1981 Census was synchronous throughout the territory.

### III. CONCEPTS OF 1981 CENSUS

#### Rural and Urban Areas

3. The village or town is recognised as the basic area of habitation. It has been a practice in all Censuses to classify the population into two main categories viz. rural and urban. In fact, in all the Censuses throughout the world this classification of census data into rural-urban units is generally recognised and data presented accordingly. However, the distinction between 'rural' and 'urban' is not confined to a single definition. It changes from country to country, but urbanization as a process of population concentration is accepted by all. It was only from the 1961 Census that a fairly strict definition of urban area was adopted in India. In the earlier Censuses the definition was very liberal and it was left entirely to the discretion of local authorities. The definition of an urban unit adopted in the 1981 Census is more or less the same as in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses in all respects excepting a very minor modification. The urban areas of 1981 Census are:

- (a) all places with a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area Committee, etc.
- (b) all other places which satisfy the following criteria:-
  - (i) a minimum population of 5,000.
  - (ii) at least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied activities.
  - (iii) a population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. or 1,000 persons per sq. mile.

4. The variation between the above definition and that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities and therefore, contributed to the 75% criteria in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. At the 1981 Census these activities have been treated on par with cultivation.

- 
- 1 Name of the Union Territory of "Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands" of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (Govt. of India, MHA Notification No. GSR 475 (E)-No.F 3/3/72-SR dated 15th October, 1973.)
  - 2 Demarcation of tahsils is not according to the proper representation of the population or area, but merely on account of their geographical isolation and administrative convenience.
  - 3 Name/spelling of the island/tahsil "Androth" of 1971 Census has since been changed to "Andrott" as per Government of India, MHA letter No. 7/2/78-States dated 6th June, 1980.

and agricultural labour and therefore, do not contribute to the 75% criteria of being engaged in non-agricultural activity. In effect, the 1981 definition has been made more rigid for the classification of the urban area. All the places coming under the above categories are called Census Towns and those places with a population of 1,00,000 or more have been designated as Cities.

#### **Census House**

5. An 'occupied residential house' is a house which is used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households and includes a shop-cum-residence, a workshop-cum-residence and a residence with other use. Even where more than one household occupies one census house it is considered as only one occupied residential house.

6. A 'census house' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard and used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It can be used for residential or non-residential purposes or for both. Schools, offices, temples, factories, jails and hospitals are all census houses.

#### **Households**

7. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their food from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. An 'institutional household' is a household where unrelated persons stay together such as boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels etc. The houseless population is comprised of all those who have no house to live in and also all persons who having a residence have been enumerated while in transit.

#### **Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

8. According to the articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under a Presidential Order for each State and Union Territory. These lists were drawn up taking into consideration the social and economic backwardness of the weaker section of the people. No caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory and therefore, there is no Scheduled Caste Population in Lakshadweep. According to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe lists (Modification Order, 1956) the inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both

of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes. There is only one tribe in this Union Territory, which has no specific name.

#### **Literates**

9. The criterion laid down in 1981 Census for a person to be treated as a literate was the ability to both read and write in any language with understanding. A person who can merely read but cannot write was not treated as a literate. It was not necessary that the person who is a literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any educational standard. The test applied for reading was his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter from the instruction booklet and similarly, for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name was not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. Children of four years of age and below were treated as illiterates even if they were able to read and write a few odd words and were attending school.

10. In the Union Territory of Lakshadweep the system of transliterating Malayalam language in Arabic alphabets is very popular especially among the women folk. They can neither read nor write Malayalam language nor understand the Arabic words, but for the purpose of communication they write Malayalam words in Arabic alphabets. In such cases they were also treated as literates.

#### **Workers**

11. At the 1981 Census the entire population was divided into two broad categories viz. workers and non-workers based on the main activity of each individual. A worker has been defined as a person who participates in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. It involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Instead of a dichotomy of workers and non-workers, a trichotomy of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted in 1981 Census. The definition and concept of work have been the same as in 1971, but the criterion for classification of workers underwent change. In 1981 Census for classifying a person as a main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of preceding year, i. e. at least six months or 183 days was adopted, while those who worked for some time during the last year, but not for the major part, were treated as marginal workers. Persons who did not participate in any economically productive work



during the reference period were classified as non-workers. They comprised of those engaged in household duties, as students, dependents, retired persons, rentiers, beggars etc., inmates of institutions and other non-workers. The other non-workers included all non-workers who had not come under any of the above six categories. A person who normally worked, but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike etc. was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work, but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work.

12. The main workers have further been classified as (i) cultivators (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) household industry and (iv) other workers as defined below:

#### **Cultivator**

13. A person was treated as cultivator if he was engaged in cultivation which involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals etc. by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of the land.

#### **Agricultural labourer**

14. A person who worked in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation and has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

15. However, one was classified as a cultivator or agricultural labourer only when he was engaged in the growing of the following crops:

- (i) Cereal and millet crops.
- (ii) Pulses.
- (iii) Fibre crops, raw cotton, Jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.
- (iv) Oilseeds.
- (v) Cash crops: Sugarcane.

The growing of plantation crops, edible nuts, fruits, coconut, flowers, vegetables, medicinal plants, spices crops etc. was not considered as cultivation.

#### **Household Industry**

16. Household Industry was defined as one industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in the case of rural areas and only within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in the case of urban areas. The workers in a household industry should largely consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. Lastly, a household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods.

#### **Other workers**

17. All other workers, i. e., those who had been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but were not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry, were 'other workers'.

#### **IV. GEOLOGICAL FORMATION<sup>4</sup>**

18. It is said that these islands and reefs were formed as a result of the coral growths over the continuation of the Aravalli system of rock of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The islands are generally aligned from north to south with one exception namely, Andrott, which lies east to west. The islands are having natural protection in the eastern side by beaches. The atolls show various stages of development of the islands. The reefs at Cheriyaipani, Perumalpar and Suheli represent the early stages of development, while the reefs at Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Agatti and Kadmat are in intermediate stage and Chetlat and Kiltan are in advanced or mature stage of development. The development and growth of the islands on the eastern reef margin has been checked by various factors.

#### **V. BRIEF HISTORY<sup>5</sup>**

19. The early history of the district still remains unexplored. Local traditions, however, assign the first settlement of the district to a shipwreck members of Malayalis who were on their way to bring King Cheraman Perumal from Mecca in ninth century. Originally, therefore, the inhabitants were all Hindus, and that they were converted into Islam, it is said, in the thirteenth century or so by an Arab Saint called Munbe Mulyaka Alias Ubaidulla.

4. Census of India, 1971, series-29, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, District Census Handbook, Page-2.

5. Ibid

20. The conversion of the King of the Maldives, Siri Bavanditta by a Muslim apostle known as Shaikh Yusuf Shainsud-din of Tariz took place in the year 548 Hejira (i. e. 1153 A.D). It is, therefore, conjectured that the Hindus of the Lakshadweep resisted conversion for quite some time.

21. The early settlers had acknowledged the authority of the Kolathiri Raja. Although the Portuguese, British and Arab landed in the district from time to time on their way to mainlands of India, this district luckily escaped their wrath as experienced by the Maldivians at that time. However, this district suffered at the hands of British pirates led by Captain Kidd. Fortunately, their plunder was short lived and they left the place in haste.

22. Until 1791, the rule of Ali Raja continued when it passed on to the British with the conquest of Cannanore in that year. However, 'Bibi' of Cannanore was allowed to retain her hold on the district by paying an annual tribute (Peshkash). This arrangement continued till 1875 when Britishers finally took over the administration of the Laccadive group of islands of this district.

23. Whereas, the Amindivi group of islands, the northern group of five islands had experienced different turn of events. For more than two centuries, like other group of islands they were also under the control of Ali Raja of Cannanore but the inhabitants of this group of islands shifted their allegiance to Mysore in the last quarter of eighteenth century. With the conquest of Srirangapattana by the East India Company the Amindivi group of islands also became a part of the South Kanara District.

24. Thus, the Amindivi group of islands were under the jurisdiction of South Kanara whereas the other islands were under the jurisdiction of Malabar district and were under the direct British rule from third quarter of nineteenth century onwards till the independence of the country in 1947.

25. In November, 1956, the Government of India recognised the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands now known as Lakshadweep to a Union Territory (which is co-extensive with the district) and placed it under an Administrator whose headquarters at the outset were located at Kozhikode (Calicut) which were subsequently transferred to Kavaratti island during 1964. The Administration still has offices at

Calicut and Cochin for procurement of stores, co-ordination of transport including reservation of passage in the ships, etc.

## VI. HISTORY OF DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

26. The District Census Handbook is a State Government publication compiled by the Census Organisation. Prior to the formation of these islands into a Union Territory in 1956, Amindivi group of islands (Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra) were under the jurisdiction of South Kanara District and the Laccadive (Kavaratti, Agatti, Andrott and Kalpeni) and Minicoy groups of islands were under the Malabar District of erstwhile Madras State. During the 1961 Census which is the first population census after constitution of these islands into a single territory, no District Census Handbook was published for this Union Territory. The first District Census Handbook of Lakshadweep was published in March, 1981 as a programme of 1971 Census. The earlier proposal was to publish the above District Census Handbook as a part of Census General Report. But, consequent on the decision taken in January, 1978 the District Census Handbook of this Union Territory was brought out separately, though quite late. Thus, the District Census Handbook of 1981 Census is the second in the series.

## VII. PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

27. The district of Lakshadweep which is co-extensive in area with Union Territory has been divided into four tahsils for administrative convenience. Each tahsil is under the charge of a Tahsildar except Minicoy where the charge is vested on a Deputy Collector. The headquarters of the Tahsildars and Deputy Collector are at Kavaratti, Andrott, Amini and Minicoy respectively. In each island the primary revenue collection is vested on an official called 'Amin'. Regarding district administration such as, law and order, development etc., the Collector-cum-Development Commissioner takes care of, with his headquarters at Kavaratti, however, under the direct control of the Administrator. He is also the District Magistrate. There are in addition, one Additional District Magistrate and three Executive Magistrates under him. There is one Settlement Officer, assisted by three Assistant Settlement Officers to look after the affairs of land and land revenue. The Settlement Officer is also the Additional District Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police is in-charge of the police force and police department in the district, while Administrator is the Inspector General

of police as well. Judicial matters are under the charge of a Sub-Judge, who is also a Judicial Magistrate having his headquarters at Kavaratti. The court of Subordinate Judge is also situated at Kavaratti. In addition, there are two Munsiff Courts, one each at Amini and Andrott. The general administration of the Union Territory, as a whole and various departments concerned with the development of the district are managed by a full-fledged Secretariat and various Directorates respectively, under the overall control and supervision of the Administrator with their headquarters at Kavaratti.

28. The territory is represented in the Parliament by a member elected to the Lok Sabha. An advisory committee consisting of eight nominated non-official members associated with union Home Minister of the Government of India and an advisory council consisting of eleven non-official members associated with the Administrator of the Union Territory are functioning for closer association of the local people with the Administration. They meet twice in a year and are consulted on matters of policies relating to development and legislation.

29. There is a citizen council in each island of the district and these bodies are consulted on all matters of administrative importance. In addition, there is a Wakf Board to look after the wakf properties of the district. It was constituted with effect from first October, 1965. Although, there had been restrictions on entry even in earlier days but a uniform regulation covering the whole district came into force in 1967 only. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (Restrictions on Entry and Residence Rules) were framed and issued under section 9 of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (Laws) Regulation, 1965.

### VIII. SCOPE OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY, TOWN DIRECTORY STATEMENTS AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

30. The Part A of the District Census Handbook comprises Village and Town Directory of the district. The Village Directory includes details of amenities available in each village in respect of education and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water supply, post and telegraph, communications, weekly markets, places of religious, historical and archeological interest and particulars of land use.

31. The Town Directory furnishes data for each town in the district in respect of the status of the

town administration, its origin, growth of population, physical aspects and location, latest municipal finance, civic and other amenities, medical, educational and cultural facilities, trade, industry, commerce and banking facilities.

32. The Part B of the Handbook consists of Primary Census Abstracts of total population and Scheduled Tribes. The Primary Census Abstract provides an abstract of the primary information relating to 1981 Census. It comprises the data in respect of area, number of occupied residential houses and households, total population and its break up by sex, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates and educated persons, workers and non-workers for each island. The workers have been further classified into the following four industrial categories of activity:

- (1) Cultivators
- (2) Agricultural Labourers
- (3) Household Industry
- (4) Other Workers

33. The Primary Census Abstract is presented in two parts viz. district and tahsil. The District Primary Census Abstract is a sort of summary statement giving district and tahsil wise totals for the total, rural and urban areas separately. The Tahsil Primary Census Abstract, besides giving tahsil totals provides data for all villages and towns in separate tables according to the order of location code numbers under the tahsil.

### IX. CLIMATE

#### Rainfall

34. Information on rainfall is recorded at four different stations viz. Minicoy, Amini, Andrott and Agatti in the district. The rainfall in the southern islands is more evenly distributed than in the northern islands. During the monsoon period i. e. June to September northern islands get 70% of the annual rainfall but it is only 59% in the south. During the remaining period rainfall is more in south than in the north. In the post-monsoon months i. e. October to December south gets 24% of the annual rainfall, while north receives only 18%. On an average the number of rainy days in an year of this district is between 85 to 95. Though the number of rainy days are more in south, the rainfall is slightly high in north.

#### Temperature

35. There are four stations, namely, Minicoy, Amini, Andrott and Agatti to record the temperature of this district. The temperature is more or less uniform

in the islands of this district. It varies from 24 to 32 degree centigrade.

### Humidity

36. The relative humidity is quite high in the district. It varies from 72 to 75 per cent. This is obvious because of the location of the district in the midst of Arabian Sea. The islands experience storms and cyclones occasionally. Usually, cyclonic depressions and storms occur during the months of April and May and again during October to December. These depressions are usually associated with heavy rains.

## X GENERAL FAUNA AND FLORA <sup>6</sup>

### Fauna

37. The islands are conspicuous by the absence of varieties of animal species. Two species of rat viz. *Mus rattus* and *Mus refescens* are very common. Birds such as *Tharathasi* (*Sterna fuscata*), *Katalkakka* (*Sterna bergiilvelox*), *Karifetu* (*Anous stolidus piletus*), *Chullu* (*Pluvialis dominical*), *Koluvayam* (*Nuemenius phaeopus*) and *Heron Annal* (*Ardeola grayii*) etc. are commonly seen in this district. Among reptiles, lizards are found mostly i. e. *Gecko* species, *Calotes* species and *Mubuya* species. Snakes are practically absent in the district. Other reptiles deserving mention are turtles such as *Chelonia* species, *Eretmochelys* species, *Dermochelys* species etc. etc. Among the frogs, *Rana tigrina* is the most common species here. Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctus* species), Cockroaches (*Periplanata* species), Mosquitoes of both culex and Anophils species are largely found in this district. The islands of the district are characterised by the presence of various types of corals, the most common of these are *Acropora* species, *Porites* species, *Diploastrea* species, *Goniastrea* species and *Lobophyllia* species. The surrounding sea abounds in varieties of fishes. The most common of which are Tuna, Skipjack, Seerfish, Sailfish, Garfish, Kingfish, Croaker, Streaker, Parrotfish, Triggerfish, etc. etc.

### Flora

38. Like fauna the flora of this district are not much variegated. The most common crop that is grown here is coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), Drum Stick (*Moringa* species), bread fruit (*Artocarpus* species) are also commonly found. Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*), Colocasia (*Colocassia* species), Chilli (*Capsicum* species), Cucumber (*Cucumis* species) are found to grow. Of late, plants like Common Pepper (*Piper* species) and Tapioca

(*Manihot* species) have been introduced, while plants like seagrass namely, *Thalassia* species and *Cymodocea* species grow abundantly in the surrounding lagoons.

### Forest

39. The district is again conspicuous by the absence of forest of any kind.

### Mineral resources <sup>7</sup>

40. The coral atolls are very rich in phosphate deposit. The deposits in the islands of the district are, however, of low grade (13.4 per cent of P<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>). In some of the islands, the sample contains between 11 to 21.5 per cent of P<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>. It is estimated that the phosphate reserve is about 0.12 million tonnes. The survey carried out by Geological Survey of India during (1967-'71) also reveals large deposit of calcium carbonate in the surrounding lagoons.

## XI SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Population

41. Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory in the Indian Union. A population of 40,249 is spread over an area of 32 sq. kms. with a density of 1,258 persons per sq. km. The density of population, which was 994 during 1971, has increased to 1,258 in 1981. The per capita land available to family and individuals is very small and limited. On the contrary, population is increasing at a high rate. During the last 80 years i. e. from 1901 to 1981 the population of this Union Territory has increased by 189.94 per cent. The decade 1971-'81 has witnessed small increase in population i. e. 26.53 per cent compared to 1961-'71 rate. But, this rate is very high compared to previous Censuses. However, it does not affect the growth pattern of this territory.

### Rural-Urban Composition

42. In 1971 Census the entire area of this Union Territory was treated as rural. The reason for the decrease in the rural growth of population in 1971-'81 is attributed to the cent per cent shift of the rural population to urban in respect of three major islands viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini. The proportion of urban population to the total population is 46.28 per cent.

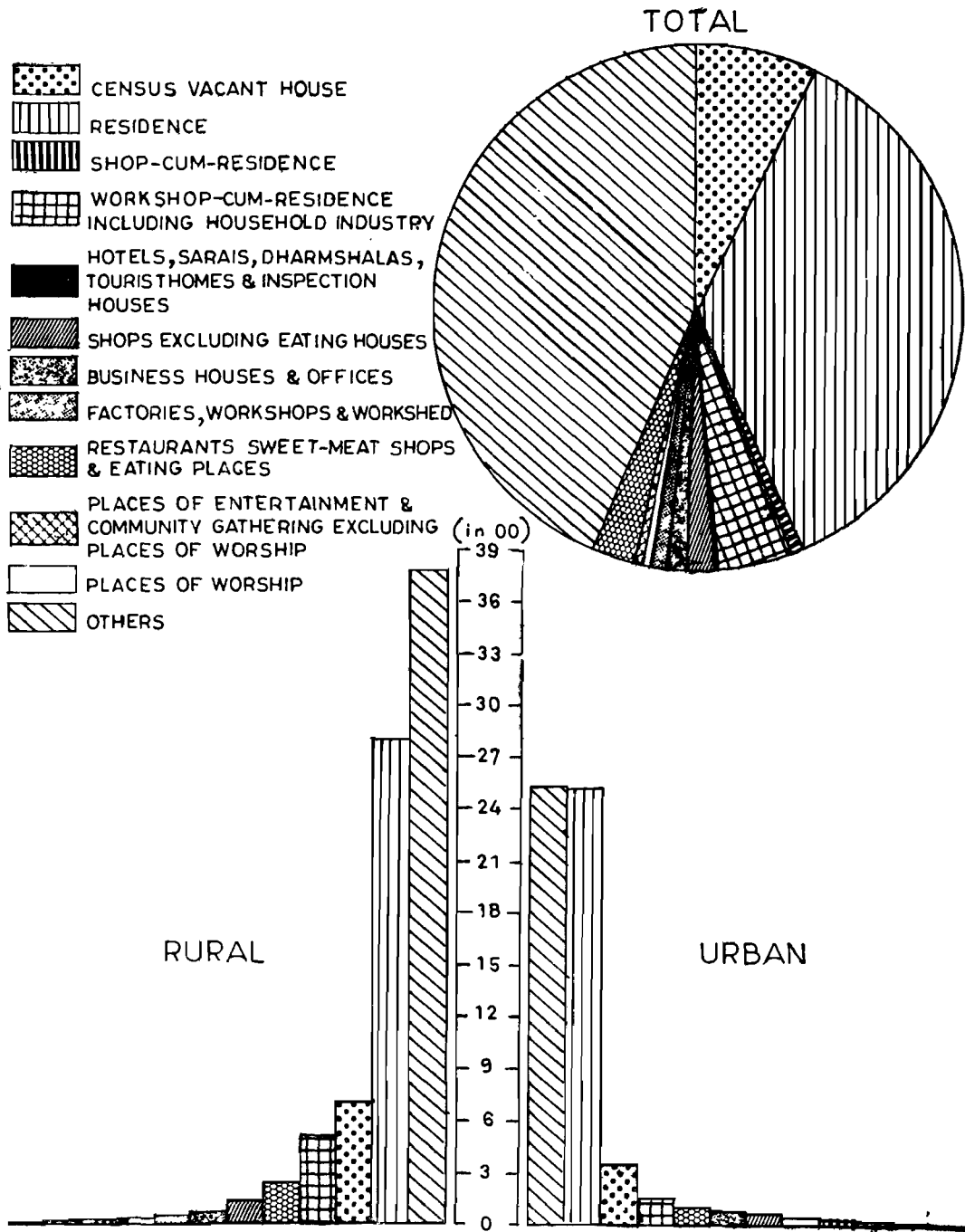
### Sex-ratio

43. Since the turn of the century the sex-ratio, i. e., number of females per 1,000 males has been

6. Gazetteer of India, Lakshadweep, 1977 pages 14-22

7. Ibid page 13.

# DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO USE, 1981



declining in every decade. Till 1961 this territory had maintained a favourable sex-ratio with 1,020 females per one thousand males, but it has gone down to 978 in 1971 and 975 in 1981. This ratio is high in Minicoy compared to other islands.

#### Marital Status

44. Early marriage is not in existence in the district, which is contrary to the common belief in this regard. Most of the marriages take place around 20 years of age. Divorce rate is high in the islands, whereas widows/widowed are mainly found in the upper age groups only. Polygamy is practised in all islands except Minicoy. Divorce is granted without much difficulty in the event of unhappy alliance. Social evils like prostitution are almost absent in the islands.

#### Literacy

45. Out of the total literates of 22,165 persons in this Union Territory 65.24 per cent are male literates and 44.65 per cent are female literates. In the case of females, remarkable progress in literacy, i.e. from 10.98 per cent in 1961 to 30.55 per cent in 1971 and 44.65 per cent in 1981 has been achieved. The overall improvement in the case of literacy in the territory indicates that there has been increasing attention to the spread of education from the Lakshadweep Administration. The territory has the unique privilege of having at least one primary school in every habitation. The consistent efforts for increasing the facilities for primary schooling and opening new adult centres giving more stress in the spread of education among the women folk have brought this territory to an appreciable position in the case of literacy among the States and Union Territories in India.

#### Language

46. The language spoken in the Territory except in Minicoy is Malayalam with many peculiarities of pronunciation, idioms and vocabulary. Minicoys speak Mahl. It has a script of its own which is written from right to left as in the case of Arabic. The alphabet of the language has 24 letters which exactly sound like the letters of the Arabic alphabets, though the method of writing is entirely different.

#### Religion

47. All local inhabitants are followers of Islam. The majority of people belong to the *Shafi* school of the *Snni* sect and acknowledge besides the Holy *Koran* the authority of the *Sunnet* as customary law. The other sects among the Muslims are *Wahabis* and *Ahamadiyyas* who constitute only a microscopic minority.

#### Housing

48. There are 14,743 census houses in the district, of which 1,060 are vacant (at the time of Census Houselisting). Out of the remaining houses, 5,402 houses are used for residential purposes, 693 houses are used as workshop-cum-residence (including Household Industries) and the rest are used for various other purposes as is evident from the table given below

Table I.

#### CENSUS HOUSES AND USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT IN THE DISTRICT

Census houses	Total	Percentage
Total No. of census houses	14,743	100
Census houses vacant at the time of houselisting	1,060	7.19
Occupied houses	13,683	92.81
(i) Residence	5,402	36.64
(ii) Shop cum-residence	89	0.60
(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	693	4.70
(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes and Inspection Houses	23	0.16
(v) Shops excluding eating houses	241	1.63
(vi) Business houses and offices	191	1.30
(vii) Factories, workshops and worksheds	133	0.90
(viii) Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	75	0.51
(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar) excluding place of worship	59	0.40
(x) Places of worship (eg. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	370	2.51
(xi) Others	6,407	43.46

#### Economic Activity

49. According to 1981 Census only 24.39 per cent of the total population of this Union Territory

constitute the working class population with a break up of 19.75 per cent as main workers and 4.64 per cent as marginal workers. There is a sizeable fall in the work participation rate of main workers compared to 1971 Census. In the case of Scheduled Tribe population the percentage of workers to total population is 22.81 with 17.95 per cent as main workers and 4.86 per cent marginal workers. There is no cultivator or agricultural labourer in the territory as a whole. Paddy, wheat etc. are not cultivated in the islands. Among the main workers, 13.69% work in household industry and the remaining workers come under the category of 'other workers'. All types of economic activities not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under the category 'other workers'. Workers engaged in growing of coconut are not treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as other workers. Fishing, coconut growing, making copra and household industry like coir twisting, jaggery making etc. are, however, the main occupation of the inhabitants of islands. Owing to the spread of education especially among the females and the overall development in the territory, the household industry has lost much of its importance in the islands. However, the density of population coupled with the increasing literate and semi-literate unemployed, poor industrialisation, lack of interest in agricultural pursuits and loss of interest in traditional household industry creates more pressure in other spheres of economic activities such as social and personal services.

#### Manners and Customs<sup>8</sup>

50. The whole district may be divided into two groups in respect of caste and customs viz. (i) Minicoy island (ii) other islands. The ethnic composition of the Minicoy island is comprised of land owning Manikfans, odam owning Thakrufans, odam plying Thakrus and Raveries, like four distinct caste among the Hindus. However, their caste structure is not so rigid like Hindu caste structure, although there are certain prerogatives and restrictions associated with each group. For instance, Manikfans have the privilege to wear gold ornaments, garments made of silk with fixed design so that they can be distinguished. Thakrufans can wear gold ornaments and put on silk garments, but they should never use the same design as adopted by the Manikfans. Thakrus, on the other hand are allowed to use silver ornaments and cotton dresses only, while Raveries are denied almost all these privileges. At present, however, the restrictions are not so strictly adhered to. In fact, changes in this

regard are discernible. The custom among the Minicoyans are purely matrilineal and matrilocal. The head of the family is usually the eldest woman of the household. Female dominance is unmistakably evident almost in every sphere of Minicoyan's life. Although Minicoyans are all Muslims, monogamy is however, the rule in this part of the district. Marriage usually takes place after the courtship where the consent of both the parties are more important than their elders. Marriage usually takes place within the same group, however, intergroup marriages are not rare. Usually, the children of such intercaste marriage get the status of the parents belonging to the higher caste.

51. As stated earlier, in Minicoy after the marriage, husband shifts to the residence of his wife and becomes full-fledged member of the wife's household. Inheritance is through the female line. The Minicoyans are divided into nine *Athiris*. Each *Athiri* has a common village home and a common benefit fund. Men, women and children of each *Athiri* have separate associations of their own. *Athiri* assembly is called *Bomedu*, consisting of the entire male population belonging to Thakru and Raveri classes. The assembly for men is known as *Phiriheng Bomedu*, and for female as *Anghang Bomedu*. The traditional dress of women is known as *Libus* which is a long garment made of red cloth with black strips. The under-garment is either blue or green. The head dress consists of a black piece of cloth with white or red borders commonly known as *Phatugan*.

52. The women of the caste-groups viz. Manikfans, Thakrufans, Thakru and Ravery are known by the names of Manikka, Bifan, Bibi, and Kambilu respectively. In Minicoy, women enjoy equal right and status with their male counterparts. They have considerable freedom in personal and matrimonial matters. Folk dances and folk songs are quite common among the Minicoyans. The folk songs and dances usually depict joys and sorrows of the people. The theme usually veers around love, chivalry, sacrifice, prayer, etc. The common folk dances are *Lava* and *Beru*. The *Lava* dance is most popular and usually performed by the male folk of lowest caste namely Raveri. There are special costumes and head gears for the purpose *Buru* is another form of *Lava* and is performed by the male folk belonging to the Thakru caste. *Beru* dance is usually performed during three days of Id-Ul-Fitre and four days during Id-Uz-Zuba, Dancing programme for each day has definite schedule.

Children groups perform the first part, followed by the youths and ultimately by the elders. This dance is followed by singing of the female folk accompanied by beating of drums. Another dance which deserves mention is *Thara*.

53. The social set-up of other islands in the district are more or less similar. Here too, the caste like structure is prevalent with land owning Koya at the top followed by the boat plying Malmies and the Melacheries. The last group is engaged in coconut plucking and fishing. The people in this group of islands still follows certain taboos and restriction for the purpose of maintaining the class distinctions. Among these people, the duolocal and matrilineal customs are prevalent. Female freedom is not much evident here. Among the autochthones in this group of islands, the husband is only a visiting member to the wife's house, and does not reside permanently as is evident among the Minicoyans. Polygamy is a very common feature among them.

54. They have also traditional songs and dances. Most common of these are *Kolkali* and *Parichakali*. The former is a group dance which men perform to the rhythm of music and beating of sticks while the latter is performed by male dancers with wooden sword and shield in hand. Both the dances have similar type of costumes. The songs associated with these dances relate to Islamic religion, love affair, adventure etc. in the main. Because of the isolated unique location of these islands, the inhabitants of the whole district have closely knitted entity governed by strict social sanction. The system of common contribution in cash or kind for meeting the expenses of marriage and death ceremony is still followed among the indigenous people of the district. There are still community feasts, community fishing and annual and periodical congregations among these people. However, these practices are more pronounced among the Minicoyans.

55. The staple food of the autochthones of the district is rice. They take three meals a day. Coconut oil is prepared in each household and coconut is added in all the preparations. Fish is the main protein supplying food item in their menu.

56. Male folk generally wears *Lungi*—a rectangular piece of cloth, the ends of which are stitched while the female folk wears a rectangular piece of cloth known as *Katchi* around the waist, but unlike *Lungi* it is not stitched. This piece of cloth is either black or white in colour. The women cover their upper part of the body with a jacket like

garment. *Thattam* is the head-gear for the women which covers the head and the shoulder. Both men and women put a silken thread around their waist. The furniture and interior decorations are rather simple in Laccadive and Amindivi groups of islands which are, however, quite sophisticated among the Minicoyans.

## XII. MAJOR ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT

### Land and Land use pattern

57. The land system in Lakshadweep at the outset was followed more or less on the same pattern as prevalent in the Malabar coast. There were no records of rights or basic records showing the details of lands held by individual in the islands. There was also no system of land revenue in any of these islands. When the islands were brought under the British Rule, then the Administration converted the unoccupied land into the Government lands and regularised the system of granting lease to the islanders. The land in the district may, therefore be broadly divided into two groups viz. Private lands (*Jenmam*) and Government lands (*Pandaram*). The ownership of the land vested with the private individuals called *Jenmam*. They are not required to pay land revenue or other kind of taxes for their holdings. Whereas, land belonging to Government (*Pandram*) could be taken on lease (*Cowle*) against payment of token taxes. The latter system resulted in the establishment of the ownership right by the lessee and their sub-lessee in due course of time, although it did not contemplate in the tenancy right. There is another form of tenancy, *Nadappu* prevalent in some of the parts of this district. In Laccadive group of islands a kind of register known as *Paimash* is maintained, which shows the number of coconut trees held by an individual in Government land (*Pandaram*) and the amount of tax paid by him to the Government. Similarly, in Amini group of islands there is a kind of register maintained which shows the details of coconut trees and the record of the owners. In the past, wealth was estimated in terms of coconut trees and houses possessed by a person and the people were formerly not conscious or particular about their rights over the land. The growth of the population and consequent pressure of land coupled with rapid socio-economic changes made people land conscious. Consequently, several land disputes and suits arose in the islands. For the purpose of deciding the rightful ownership and to solve disputes arising out of it, certain regulations have been enacted in the district, such as (i) Laccadive,



Minicoy and Amindivi Survey and Boundaries Regulation, 1959 (ii) Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965, (iii) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands Protection of Scheduled Tribes Regulation, 1965 which empower the Administration to confer occupancy right of *Cowledars* who are in occupation of the Government lands.

58. In order to maintain basic land records and records of the ownership right the demarcation work of individual holdings and measurement of fields were completed through cadastral survey in all the islands in 1968. The first stage of settlement work was also completed in all the islands. The Government land in Minicoy (*Pandaram* land) is divided among 117 individual families and nine *Athiris* managed by the Moopans. The annual receipt from the tree tax in the Laccadive group of islands is about Rs. 70,000 (tax @ Rs. 0.40 per yielding coconut).

#### Agriculture

59. The entire cultivable area of the district is thickly planted with coconut trees. The production of coconut and export of copra form the nucleus of the islands economy. The chief occupations of male population are coconut growing, copra making and fishing, whereas coir twisting is mainly done by the women folk. According to the 1981 Census there is no cultivators or agricultural labourers in the district, since the persons engaged in coconut growing do not come under this category. Export of copra is the main source of income of the islands.

60. The agricultural demonstration units were set up in the islands by the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. These units have succeeded in educating the people about the possibility of cultivating vegetables and fruit plants as intercrops in coconut gardens. Vegetables like chilli, tomato, drumstick, sweet potato, etc. and fruits like banana, pappaya, gauva, sapota, etc. are now cultivated in the coconut gardens as intercrops. Paddy is not cultivated in the district. Scientific methods of growing coconut have been introduced in the islands recently. Therefore, the yield has also increased considerably.

61. The production of coconut during 1980-81 is 218 lakhs nuts which in terms of copra is more than 192 M.T. The Lakshadweep copra is superior in quality and graded equivalent to the "ragpur" type. Agricultural service credit co-operative societies provide medium term loans to farmers for agricultural

production. In about ten hectares of land at Andrott and Kalpeni sugarcane cultivation is done. As a result, the Agricultural Department has started Jaggery making. The value of agricultural produce marketed is recorded to be Rs. 129 lakhs during 1980 and 149 during 1981.

#### Electricity and Power

62. The power supply in the islands is made available by means of small diesel generating sets. All the inhabited islands, excepting Bitra, have been electrified. Twenty-four hours power supply have been provided at Kavaratti and Minicoy. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-'83) envisages the augmentation of generating capacity and distribution system to meet the growing demand and to maintain round the clock supply in other islands stage by stage. Bitra, the smallest island, will be electrified during the Sixth Five Year Plan<sup>9</sup>.

63. At the end of 1980-'81 total installed capacity of the nine power houses in this Union Territory was 1,959 kw. There were about 5,092 nos. service connections and 31 industrial connections and 1,375 street light connections during 1980-'81.

#### Animal Husbandry

64. Island economy has not received much contribution from cattle and poultry. The soil of the island is sandy. The absence of pasture grounds and fodder has made cattle rearing quite expensive in the islands.

65. Animal husbandry activities under the Lakshadweep Administration started in 1957. Earlier, there was no separate department and the Agricultural Department was maintaining a few bucks and also distributing birds to farmers. However, a nucleus of the Department of Animal Husbandry was established in 1964 with one small Dairy Demonstration Unit of five cows at Kavaratti doing extension services in the field. The result was encouraging and the department made rapid progress during the succeeding years. Now, it has got six Poultry Demonstration Units, one Dairy Demonstration Unit and five Veterinary Clinics stationed in various islands doing extension work. Besides, a Dairy Farm and a Regional Poultry Farm are functioning at Kavaratti to meet the requirement of the departmental demonstration units as well as the farmers engaged in livestock production. The department is now focussing more on farmer oriented schemes under which improved varieties of cows, birds and stud bucks are issued at subsidised rates. According to these

9. Electrified on 19th January, 1983. The installed capacity of the power house is 18 kw.

schemes, cows of improved variety are being issued to farmers at 50% subsidy, insured for two years against death, injury or loss. Stud bucks of improved variety are also issued to farmers at free of cost for maintaining them as per the instructions of the department. For development of poultry, improved variety of birds are issued at 50% cost to the farmers for setting up small deep litter units or small backyard poultry units according to their interests. Fodder cultivation has also been improved a lot to minimise the scarcity on account of this. The sale proceeds of eggs and milk amount to Rs. 2,47,569.79 during 1980 and Rs. 2,15,743.35 during 1981.

### **Fishery**

66. The Lakshadweep waters is reported to be rich in its fishery resources, as stated in 'fauna' of the islands. Fishing is the major occupation of the people in the district next to the coconut plantation. Only during 1959 Lakshadweep Administration organised Fisheries Department to give guidance to the inhabitants for the development of fisheries in the islands. The construction and introduction of mechanised boats, provision of workshop facilities, demonstration and experimental fishing, training of personnel, establishment of canning factory, ice plant and cold storage etc. are the main achievements made so far in this field.

67. In order to improve mechanised fishing, boats at subsidised cost i. e. 25% on the cost of the hull and 100% on the cost of the engine were supplied to the public at the initial stage. Subsequently, the subsidy on the engine was reduced to 75%, 50% and 33½% in stages and 20% on the cost of hull. Besides, subsidy is also given on the cost of diesel oil, at 15 paise per litre and on the cost of fishing requisites. Workshop facilities for the repair, maintenance and overhauling of marine diesel engines are now available in all the islands. One boat building yard was started at Kavaratti in 1964. So far 92 boats of different sizes have been launched from this yard. Another boat building yard was set up in Chetlat island during 1975. Fifty-eight boats have been launched from this yard so far. One of the most important achievements in the field of fisheries is the extension of pole and line tuna fishing in the islands. A Fishermen Training Centre for introduction of mechanised fishing, training of local fishermen on improved methods of fishing, survey of fishing grounds etc. was started first in Minicoy in 1972 and then shifted to Agatti and later to Kalpeni. This training is for a period of ten months for a batch of 20 persons who are

given stipend of Rs. 100/- per month. A part from this training programme, departmental and private candidates are trained in various Central and State Fisheries Institutions on the mainland. The fish catch in 1979 was recorded 3,846 tonnes which is found to be the maximum during the decade. Shark fishing has also become one of the promising and profitable fishing activities in northern islands. Smoked and dried fish popularly known as *Mas* is also marketed from the islands. The tuna cans produced in the Canning Factory, Minicoy established in the year 1969 are exported to mainland as well as abroad. The production of tuna cans during 1980-81 was recorded to be 34,873.

### **Industry**

68. The development of an economy is determined by the progress achieved in the field of industrialisation to a larger extent. Lakshadweep is one of the industrially backward territories in the Indian Union. Since coconut and fishing are the mainstay of the people, development of industry has not received much attention in the private sector. There are a few small industrial units run by the Administration on an experimental basis, such as boat building, tuna canning, coir yarn spinning, fibre factory, bakeries, hosiery factory, venegar and jaggery making, etc. Some of the industries like oil and flour mill, furniture making are available under co-operative sector.

69. The main household industry is coir twisting. The age old traditional method of producing thicker variety of coir yarn was in existence till 1969 in the islands. The Industries Department slowly introduced new technologies of producing thinner variety of coir yarn. Coir Demonstration-cum-Training Centres were established in three islands during the year 1974-75. Subsequently, the department could establish four more Coir Production-cum-Demonstration Centres one each at Kadmat, Kiltan, Amini and Andrott with a total labour strength of 67. These centres also produce coir rope, coir mat etc. Two more coir training centres to impart training to women batch by batch in the production of thinner variety of coir have been started at Agatti and Chetlat islands in 1979-80. The local trained women at Amini joined together and formed a Coir Co-operative Society in 1980. Encouraged by this one more such society has been established recently at Kalpeni. Coir instructors are being deputed to these societies by the Industries Department for improving the quality of coir produced in these centres.

70. Two handicraft training centres established at Kavaratti and Kalpeni in 1973 and 1979 respectively are continuing to impart training to local candidates for self employment in making coral flowers, sea-shell toys, coconut shell craft, wood carving etc.

71. The Government has taken active measures to industrialise the territory by providing necessary facilities. Consequent on the encouragement given by the Administration private individuals are coming forward to start small and cottage industries in Lakshadweep for self reliance and economic development of the islands

### Trade and Commerce

72. The scope for expansion of service sector is limited since the islands are lying scattered in the Arabian Sea far away from the mainland. Further, there are restrictions to those who are not the inhabitants of the islands to settle down or carry out business in the territory.

73. In the islands wholesale as well as retail trade is carried out by the co-operative sector. Major part of the food and other materials are imported from the nearest port Cochin/Calicut by ship services and supplied through Co-operative Societies. Food articles such as rice, sugar, etc. and kerosene oil are supplied through the ration card system. Private retail trading in the territory, which is comparatively of recent origin, is carried out in informal shops mostly attached to the houses of shop keepers. The volume of trade in these retail shops is limited.

### Transport

74. In Lakshadweep there were no regular transport facilities between mainland and islands of the Union Territory till the late fifties. Earlier, *odams* (country crafts) were the only means of communication between the islands and mainland. A ship was chartered for the first time for fair weather service in the year 1958-59. M. V. Laccadives, a small fair weather passenger-cum-cargo ship owned by the Administration with a capacity to carry 49 passengers and 40 tonnes of cargo commenced her voyage between islands and mainland in December, 1966<sup>10</sup>. A major break through in shipping came in 1970 with the introduction of an

all-weather vessel M. V. Amindivi which can carry 800 tonnes of cargo and 234 passengers<sup>11</sup>. The services of these two ships are found inadequate to cater the needs of the islands<sup>12</sup>. M. L. Bitra and boats are being used for the purpose of inter-island transport during fair season.

75. The traditional means of transport (*odams* and *bandodies*) are also used in the district for transporting of coir, copra and *mas*<sup>13</sup> from islands to mainland and in return other cargoes from mainland to island during fair season i. e. in the months of September to May.

76. Kutcha roads are available in the islands, which are nothing more than improvised footpaths run through the coconut groves. Main roads leading from the embarkation jetty are being concreted in all the major islands. Apart from one mini-bus, to cater the needs of the public in the headquarter island, Kavaratti, departmental jeeps, car, tractors and power tillers owned by Lakshadweep Administration, for the use of Government departments, there is no mechanised transport system excepting a few private owned motor-cycles, scooters, power tillers and one car in the district.

### Education

77. After the formation of these islands into a Union Territory substantial progress has been achieved in the field of education. In 1956 there were only nine primary schools. The first high school was started in Amini in 1961. But at present, there are 9 Nursery Schools, 12 Balwadies, 18 Junior Basic Schools, 4 Senior Basic Schools, 8 High Schools and one Junior College in the district. Free mid-day meals are given to the students in Nursery, J. B. and S. B. schools.

78. Education is free in the islands at all levels. Books and writing materials are also supplied to the students free of cost. Hostel facilities are provided to the students. Scholarship @ Rs. 30/-Rs. 75/- is given to the students of High School/Junior college, respectively, who are not residing in hostels. Pocket-money @ 10/- is given to the students of the above classes who

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10. This ship has now been converted to a cargo vessel with a capacity to carry 9 cabin passengers and 50 tonnes of cargo with effect from September, 1982.
  11. Now this ship can carry 242 passengers.
  12. The second all-weather ship M. V. Bharatseema purchased during November, 1981 started her voyage on 27th July, 1982. She can carry 380 passengers and 160 tonnes of cargo.
  13. Processed (boiled, smoked and dried) tuna fish.

stay in hostels. Tuition fee and hostel charges of students who go for higher studies are met by the Administration. Typewriting course has been started in four of the High schools and Fisheries Technology course in two.

### Health and Medical Services

79. At the time of formation of this Union Territory in 1956 there were only six dispensaries. At present, there are two Hospitals, seven Primary Health Centres, one First-Aid Centre and two Ayurvedic Dispensaries with a total bed strength of 120. A filaria control unit with its headquarter at Kavaratti has been functioning since 1976. Entomological and parasitological surveys are carried out by the unit. Spread of malaria and leprosy which were endemic in some islands has almost vanished from the district. There were three leprosy colonies in the district earlier, which have now been abolished. TB is one of the major health problems in the islands. Mass BCG vaccination programme has been started to control this disease.

80. Among the Union Territories in India, Lakshadweep has been graded as number one for Maternal and Child Health Performance for the year 1978-79 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The entire inhabitants are Muslims. Therefore, there is some reluctance on their part to come forward freely to accept the Family Welfare Methods. However, the Administration is taking adequate steps to educate them on the needs for accepting the small family norm. The response from the public is found encouraging.

### Co-operation

81. The co-operative movement was officially introduced in Lakshadweep early in the year 1962. Prior to 1962, famine conditions were rampant in all the islands, especially during the monsoon season, as the people were mainly depending on the *odam* owners and private merchants for their requirements. The Co-operative Societies are now functioning in all the inhabited islands. There are 35 different types of societies spread over in all the islands catering to the various needs of people. Out of these 35 societies, 9 are Supply and Marketing Societies which are affiliated to the Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation.

82. On 30th June, 1981 these societies were having 18,793 members with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 6.19 Lakhs. During the year 1980-'81 these societies supplied consumer goods worth Rs. 1.66 crores. Marketing of copra, which is the main agricultural produce of Lakshadweep is being undertaken by the

societies from the year 1962-'63. These societies are marketing cent per cent of copra produced in Lakshadweep. During the year 1980-'81 these societies marketed 1,391.9 M. T. of copra worth Rs. 145.53 lakhs. Apart from the distribution of consumer goods and marketing of copra, Supply and Marketing Societies at Kavaratti and Kalpeni are having their own oil mills for crushing copra. Thus, the 9 Supply and Marketing Societies and the Federation, which play a very vital role in the distribution and marketing system, are proposed to be further strengthened for the speedy economic development of the people. They are distributing controlled commodities such as rice, kerosene, sugar, controlled cloth and cement at fixed rates and all other essentials under public distribution schemes.

83. The Islanders being orthodox Muslims, they were rather reluctant to introduce the credit movement. On a survey it was found that many people are indebted and in the grips of local money lenders. In order to save the poor from the clutches of the money lenders, a Service Co-operative Society commenced its work at Kalpeni on trial basis in 1968. At present, 7 Service Co-operative Societies, one each in 7 islands and 2 Supply and Marketing Societies in other islands cover the entire population in the distribution of credit. These societies are issuing liberal short-term and medium-term loans for consumption as well as production purposes. As on June, 1981, the 7 Service Co-operative Societies were having 3,940 members with the paid-up share-capital of Rs. 5.77 lakhs. These societies issued consumption/production credits to the people to the extent of Rs. 16.14 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Loans outstanding from members as on 30th June, 1981 amounted to Rs. 20.46 lakhs.

84. In order to cater for the special needs of the Government employees six Co-operative Stores and Canteen are working in the district. They are engaged in the distribution of consumer goods and other special items required for its members. As on 30th June, 1981 there were 1,648 members with a paid-up share-capital of Rs. 54,820. The consumer goods sold by these stores during the year 1980-'81 worth Rs. 14.28 lakhs.

85. Apart from the above important societies, there are five Labour Contract Co-operative Societies, four Industrial Co-operative Societies and three Fishermen Co-operative Societies. Out of this, the Amini island Coir Production-cum-Marketing Society was registered during the year 1979-'80. Thus, the Co-operative Organisations are endeavouring their best efforts to build up and revitalise the socio-economic structure of the islands.

## Banking

86. The Syndicate Bank has taken the role of the lead bank for Lakshadweep. The Syndicate Bank has introduced several schemes of finances in the islands. The entrepreneurs have started using banking facilities in these islands for establishment of cottage and small industries in their own places. The Government of India have extended the scheme of "Differential Rates of Interest" to these islands, under which advances are given for various priority purposes and to self employed people at 4% interest. The Syndicate Bank has its branches at Kavaratti, Amini, Andrott, Minicoy and Agatti.

## Information and Publicity

87. In order to acquaint public with the current developmental activities of the country, Information department was set up in 1974. At present, there are nine information units in different islands. Through documentaries and feature films they foster national integration, educational values and patriotism. Field campaigns on developmental activities, family welfare, rural development week, plan week etc. are also organised from time to time. Radio sets are very popular in Lakshadweep. There is no Radio Station in the territory. A special broadcasting facility through Calicut station of All India Radio for *Dweepukarkuvendi* in Malayalam for 15 minutes and Mahl for 30 minutes is now available. The Information department publishes a fortnightly entitled 'Lakshadweep' from Calicut.<sup>14</sup> During the second plan period Community Listening Centres were opened along with Youth Clubs.

## Other Activities

88. There are five special types of Community Development Blocks in Lakshadweep. They are known as (1) Amini Block comprising Amini and Kadmat, (2) Kiltan Block comprising the islands of Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra, (3) Kavaratti Block comprising the islands of Kavaratti and Agatti, (4) Andrott Block comprising the islands of Andrott and Kalpeni and (5) Minicoy Block comprising Minicoy only. Co-ordinated development, covering the social, cultural and economic aspects of the community life with the active participation of the people has been emphasised in Block programmes. Technical expertise and funds

are being channelled through the Block set up. Agricultural implements, seeds and plants, fertilizers etc. are distributed at subsidised rates through this scheme under Agricultural department. Poultry, cattle feed etc. are also distributed at subsidised rates through this scheme under Animal Husbandry department.

89. Financial assistance is given to the Mahila-samajams and Youth Clubs for construction of buildings. Materials are distributed for the construction of new draw-wells and for repairing the old and dilapidated wells, at subsidised rates.

90. For raising the dietary standards of the vulnerable sections of the society, a special nutrition programme is being implemented in all the islands. At present, there are 7,583 children under this programme as on 31st March, 1981.

91. A Meteorological Observatory was established in 1891 in Minicoy for observation of growth and intensity of storms in the south-east Arabian sea. Another pilot balloon observatory with self recording instrument is functioning at Amini island and Class II observatories in Andrott and Agatti islands

92. An Indian Council of Agricultural Research Complex was established at Minicoy during 1975-'76. This unit runs under the guidance of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargode. Multi-discipline cultural, manurial, inter-cropping, plant protection research programmes etc. are being undertaken by the unit. The Integrated Rural Development Project has commenced its programmes in the district recently.

93. Kavaratti, the headquarter island of Lakshadweep is now connected to all parts of India through a satellite with the establishment of a Satellite Earth Station at Kavaratti on 15th November, 1980.<sup>15</sup> A teleprinter was also established for quick service of messages. With the establishment of these two units, communication services in the islands have improved to a great extent.

94. The Indian National Institute of Oceanography and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute conduct studies of oceanography and fisheries biology respectively in the district. One research

14. A daily news paper entitled 'Lakshadweep Times' was first introduced in Kavaratti in English on 2nd October, 1982 by the Information & Publicity Department under the Lakshadweep Administration. Now, the daily is published in both English and Malayalam in a cyclostyled form in all the islands except Minicoy and Bitra. In Minicoy, it is published in English and Mahl. This daily has not been introduced in Bitra.

15. The second earth station at Minicoy was commissioned on 17th November, 1982 inaugurating radio-telephone link between Kavaratti and Minicoy.

station under the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is functioning at Minicoy. Lighthouses have been constructed in Minicoy, Kiltan, Suheli, Kalpeni and Andrott. Harbour department concentrates on improvement of harbour facilities, land reclamation and shore protection.

#### **The Five Year Plans in the District**

95. The islands could not derive the benefits under the Five Year Plan which was implemented before the formation of the Union Territory. By the time of constitution of these islands into a Union Territory in 1956, the First Five Year Plan period was over. Therefore, at the outset in the middle of second plan an integrated short term plan with an outlay of Rs. 73.85 lakhs was proposed. The actual expenditure, however, came to Rs. 40.29 lakhs only. Since then, the district, alongwith the rest of the country, enjoyed the fruits of the planned economic development. This will be evident from the overall progress of the district in almost all the fields of vital importance, such as Agriculture, Education, Transport and Communication, Public Health etc. etc.

96. During the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 108.51 lakhs was spent against an outlay of Rs. 98.38 lakhs for accelerated development of this Union Territory. A sizeable portion of this amount was spent for the improvement of Transport and Communication, to promote co-operative momentum and

development of Agriculture, Fisheries and Education. The approved outlay for the three Annual Plans 1966-'69 was Rs. 156.14 lakhs. But, the actual expenditure during the period 1966-'69 was only Rs. 116.87 lakhs.

97. The Fourth Plan outlay was to the tune of Rs. 200 lakhs. Major schemes of Harbour Works, Navigational facilities etc. with an allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs were formulated separately. During the plan period special emphasis was given for the development of Education and Fisheries. The total expenditure during this Plan was Rs. 189.72 lakhs, which was 94.69% of the approved outlay.

98. The approved outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 622.73 lakhs. The major portion of the outlay was earmarked for the planned development of important sectors in the Fisheries, Education, Power, Housing, Health and Co-operation. When the Fifth Plan was ended in 1977-'78, the expenditure was Rs. 380.93 lakhs. Though a Sixth Plan (1978-'83) was formulated, it could not be completed as was originally planned. Subsequently, the period 1978-'80 was declared as Holiday Plans. The approved outlay during 1978-'80 was Rs. 543.64 lakhs against which the Administration could spend Rs. 307.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 20.35 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The current year plan size is Rs. 9.37 crores. The approved outlay and expenditure for the last Five Year Plans and Annual Plans are given below:

Table-2

## APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FIVE YEAR PLANS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development head	2nd Plan		3rd Plan		Annual Plan		4th Plan		5th Plan		6th Plan		Annual Plan	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Agriculture	2.28	1.65	2.45	3.05	8.12	4.79	15.00	17.45	32.91	25.47	170.00	29.00	37.60	34.00
2. Fisheries	14.10	5.04	18.00	28.13	39.29	25.88	72.10	55.27	122.44	21.87	175.00	26.00	16.07	30.00
3. Animal Husbandry	0.31	0.34	2.50	2.39	2.89	1.58	5.00	4.55	25.85	69.28	65.00	12.00	14.54	14.00
4. Community Development Programme	0.50	0.06	—	—	—	—	9.00	7.34	15.26	12.40	28.00	7.60	3.47	8.00
5. Co-operation	2.50	0.04	8.00	9.46	7.77	7.70	15.00	17.01	41.54	24.52	43.00	12.50	13.86	10.00
6. Power	1.00	0.19	5.56	7.15	10.97	8.95	18.11	15.27	58.01	24.64	150.00	30.00	17.40	40.00
7. Industries	4.11	2.10	6.02	3.61	2.48	1.93	4.00	3.29	15.70	10.06	30.00	6.00	6.93	8.00
8. Transport and Communication <sup>1</sup>	19.75	7.15	17.50	7.28	46.18	40.48	10.00	12.09	51.58	20.22	893.00	79.50	17.08	696.50
9. General Education including Arts and Culture	12.40	11.98	18.83	35.89	29.38	22.43	36.29	42.89	107.19	82.62	160.00	30.00	18.28	33.00
10. Health	15.40	9.00	10.36	7.85	7.28	2.45	12.00	7.61	39.62	18.37	55.00	15.00	5.80	10.00
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.00	3.55	22.00	3.50	0.01	4.00
12. Housing	—	—	7.00	1.62	1.43	0.63	1.50	0.02	44.98	39.81	105.00	19.50	16.44	20.00
13. Information and Publicity	0.92	0.19	0.84	1.34	—	—	—	—	22.05	16.32	30.00	3.60	3.47	4.00
14. Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup>	0.58	2.54	1.32	0.74	0.35	0.05	2.00	6.93	16.60	11.80	109.00	25.80	21.92	25.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.85</b>	<b>40.28</b>	<b>98.38</b>	<b>108.51</b>	<b>156.14</b>	<b>116.87</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>189.72</b>	<b>622.73</b>	<b>380.93</b>	<b>2035.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>192.87</b>	<b>936.60</b>

1. Transport and Communication includes Port, Lighthouses to Shipping, Road, Tourism and other transport.

2. Miscellaneous includes Social Welfare, Nutrition, Labour and Labour Welfare, Other Social Community Services, Anti-Sea Erosion, Secretariat Economic Services, Economic Services, Lakshadweep Gazetteer and Government Press.

### XIII. PLACES OF RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

99. There is a tomb of Ahammed Oliyulla (*Pallikaynho*) at Kalpeni. This tomb was constructed 200 years back in front of Mohiyiddeen Palli. It is believed that even sand from the Makbara is used as medicine for eye diseases and stomach-ache. *Andunercha* is conducted in every year in the month of *Safar*. Another tomb in Kalpeni is the tomb of *Chana-ka-koja* which is more than 120 years old. This is in Ponnempalli. St. Chana-ka-koja had come to Andrott from Madeena for spreading Islam. It is told that on hearing continuous unusual noise of hens and cocks, people came in search and found the dead body of St. Chana-ka-koja. It was buried there and later a tomb was constructed. The other tomb in Kalpeni was built 200 years back in memory of *Kalpeni Kayinho*, the son of Aboosali. This tomb is at Ujra Mosque. *Nercha* is being conducted here. There is also an old tomb of Koyakuttioliyulla of 450 years old at Puthiyapalli in Kalpeni island. *Nercha* is conducted here also. Offerings are given by persons relating to other religions.

100. The tomb of Saint Ubaidulla (R. A) in Andrott island was built 300 years ago. The dead body of Saint Ubaidulla was buried here. *Nerchas* from all islands and mainland are received here. According to legend Saint Ubaidulla first appeared at *Kandathikunnu* of Andrott and preached the faith of Islam. Later, he converted the entire inhabitants of Lakshadweep into Muslim in the 13th century. There is also a tomb of Saint Syed Mohammed Jalaludeen Bukari (*Ippakayinho*) of 100 years old in Andrott, where the dead body of Saint Syed Mohammed Bukari was buried. *Nerchas* from various islands and mainland are received here.

101. In Kavaratti island there is a tomb of Sayed Mohammed Quassim of about 300 years old. The tomb is constructed in front of Ujra Mosque which is about 1 K. m. from Katchery Jetty. The Saint Sayed Mohammed Quassim came from Angole in South Kanara District of erstwhile Mysore state and preached *Rifaii* order for the first time in Lakshadweep. He also supervised the construction of famous Ujra Mosque in Kavaratti. The Mosque is famous for its wood carving. It is believed that the ideas of making various design of carvings were got from flower grown in front of the Mosque. *Id-Ul-Zuha* and *Id-Ul-Fitr* are celebrated at Ujra Mosque. Annual death celebrations of Rifai Shaik and Sayed Mohammed Quassim are conducted every year at Ujra Mosque. Offerings are received

here from all over the islands and even from the mainland. There is a tomb at Suheli (Cheriyakara), an uninhabited island near Kavaratti. It is the tomb of the son of Sayed Aboobackar Seedi Oliyulla. The religious *Andunercha* being conducted on Rajab 28 at Marakkar Mosque, Kavaratti is also in memory of this Saint.

102. In Minicoy island there is an old lighthouse constructed in the year 1885 during the British period. It has 167 feet height and having 1,68,000 candle power. This is one of the important lighthouses in Asia for international routes.

### XIV. PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

103. The coral islands covered entirely by coconut trees, with lake like lagoons, girded by the diamond surf formed by surging waves striking the reef, in the midst of the deep blue waters of the Arabian sea are worth seeing. Swimming or rowing in the lagoon, fishing in the deep sea, viewing the underwater coral world in a glass bottom boat, or visiting an uninhabited island never is there a moment which is not thrilling or memorable. The natural scenic beauty of the islands with the crystal clear lagoons now attracts Indian as well as foreign tourists. The Bangaram island, one of the finest tourist spots in India, with its idyllic palm grove back drop and the smooth sands caressed by the rippling waves of the multicoloured sea, is slowly developing into a tourist resort of international fame. At Kavaratti, the headquarters of the islands, the Mosques are architecturally superior to those found in other islands. The Ujra Mosque with its intricate carvings in wood is a fine specimen of craftsmanship. The Pitti island known as Birds island is a small reef with sand bank at its southern end without even a blade of grass or any other vegetation. This small island with an area of 1.21 hectares is a breeding ground of thousands of birds belonging to the tern group. There are no nests or any materials out of which nests could have been made. But, the parent birds lay eggs and hatch their eggs on the bare sand. An excursion to this unique bird sanctuary with its thousands of noddies and terns is an unforgettable experience. The island of Kadmat has a beautiful vast lagoon ideal for swimming. Minicoy is unique in many ways; its spick and span village houses with characteristic furniture, its language Mahl, its colourful lava dance, beautiful race-boats and the historic lighthouse. The lighthouse in Minicoy was constructed in 1885 during British period. It has 167 feet height and has 1,68,000 candle power. The enchanting island of



Kalpeni with its attached islets of Cheriyaakara and Tilakkam is worth seeing.

104 In Bangaram there are seven tourist cottages. In 1974-'75, 1,664 foreign tourists and 279 Indian tourists visited for a day under a programme of 'Luxury Sea Cruise'. In 1975-'76, seventyfour Italian tourists visited and stayed there for ten days at a time. During the tourist season 551, 103 and 265 foreign tourists visited Bangaram in 1976-'77, 1977-'78 and 1978-'79 respectively. The Lakshadweep Administration has initiated action in order to develop internal and international tourism, so as to boost the islands economy to a great extent.<sup>16</sup>

#### XV BRIEF GAZETTEER OF ISLANDS IN THE DISTRICT<sup>17</sup>

**Agatti** (10°-51' north latitude and 72°-11' east longitude)

105. Agatti is the western most island in the district. It has an area of 2.7 Sq. Kms. with 7,576 metres length and 568 metres breadth. The population of this island is 4,111. Human habitation is confined in the northern part of the island. The western side of the island is enclosed by a beautiful lagoon, where various types of corals and multicoloured fishes are found in abundance. The climate of the island is hot as compared to other islands of this group. As in other islands fishing and coconut plantations are the main source of livelihood of the people. It is one of the islands, where wahabi cult of Islamic religion is followed.

**Amini** (11°-07' north latitude and 72°-44' east longitude)

106. The area of the island is 2.6 Sq. Kms. and the population is 5,367. The name of the island must have been derived from the Arabic word "Amin" meaning faithful. The island has a length of 2,892 metres from end to end and a width of 1,250 metres at its broadest point. The island is oblong shaped, and almost fills the entire reef, leaving only a very shallow and narrow lagoon all around. There is formation of coral sand stone on the eastern and western beaches, which is cut and used for building houses by the local population. The climate conditions are the same as those in the Malabar Coast of Kerala. Amini

is the tahsil headquarter of this group of islands, namely Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra. There are talented craftsmen in this island, who can make beautiful walking sticks with tortoise shells and coconut shells. The island is famous for the stone engravers who carve beautiful flower patterns on hard coral stones. The people have a rich tradition of folk songs. The boat songs peculiar to Amindivi group, attains its highest form in this island.

**Andrott** (10°-49' north latitude and 73°-41' east longitude)

107. Andrott is the largest island with an area of 4.8 Sq. Kms. and a population of 6,812. It has 4,656 metres length and 1,430 metres breadth. Andrott lies east-west and it is 119 Kms. away from the headquarter island Kavaratti and 293 Kms. away from Cochin. This is the only island which is practically devoid of any lagoon. This island is thickly planted with coconut trees which yield the finest nuts available in the district. According to the tradition, this is the first island to embrace Islam religion. It is said that Arab Apostle called Ubaidulla (who is responsible for the conversion of the entire inhabitants of this district to Islam) died here. His tomb is found at the Juma Mosque of the island.

**Bangaram** (10°-56' north latitude 72°-17' east longitude)

108. Bangaram island with its idyllic palmgrove back drop lies north of Kavaratti. It is one of the finest tourist spots in India. This is an uninhabited island which lies about 8 Kms. north of Agatti. To its east, about 2.5 Kilometres away is Tinnakara. And further east is Parali connected by a sand bank during the dry season. The island has a very large and beautiful lagoon. The lagoon is very deep here. The island is a favourite fishing and turtle hunting ground of the Agatti people. There is a semi-circular bay in the eastern point of the island which serves as a national swimming pool.

**Bitra** (11°-36' north latitude and 72°-10' east longitude)

109. It is the smallest inhabited island in the territory having a land area of 10.52 hectares and a population of 181 persons with 570 metres length and

16 The Lakshadweep Society for the Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports (SPORTS), Kavaratti has been registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act, 1960 as a body corporate for the promotion of recreational tourism and sports in Lakshadweep. The first batch of tourists under this programme reached Kavaratti on 25th September, 1982. One luxury Ship 'M. V. Bharat Seema' with air-conditioned cabin class and economy class deck accomodation has been arranged for the tourists.

17. District Gazetteer of India, Lakshadweep P P. 337-349.

274 metres width at its broadest point. It is situated farthest from Kavaratti in the north direction. Sir William Robinson recorded that until about the middle of 19th century this island was the breeding ground for the sea birds and hunting ground for the people of other islands. It has a very large lagoon which abounds in with turtles and numerous fishes.

**Chetlat** (11°-41' north latitude 72°-43' east longitude)

110. Chetlat is 56 Kilometres north of Amini. Along the eastern side of the island there is a wide belt of coral debris caused by storm, which broadens at the north and covers the whole southern end of the island. It has an area of 1.04 Sq. Kms. with 2,680 metres length and 584 metres width at the broadest point. Chetlat was inhabited by Melacheries from Amini. It is the island which suffered most at the hands of Portuguese in the 16th century. The inhabitants are generally poor and eak out their subsistence from coir twisting and fishing. The island has a very interesting custom. The women folk usually gather on the beach during night and light bon fires to help to locate the island by the returning boats (carrying their male folk), which have gone for fishing in the deep sea. The island has a unique handicraft industry in the form of cap making from the tender coconut leaves, which are of great demand in the district. There are some old tombs found in this island.

**Kadmat** (11°-13' latitude and 72°-47' longitude)

111. It is situated 10 Kilometres north of Amini and with 9,064 metres long and 550 metres wide at the broadest point. Besides a very large lagoon in the western side, it is also characterised by narrow lagoon in the eastern side. The main occupation of the people is coir twisting. Kadmat is famous for its stone used for building purposes. Some gold coins were found in 1948 which belonged to the Roman Emperors of the first and second century. It appears that the island used to be visited by foreigners even before its colonisation. Systematic habitation of the island, however, started in the 19th century.

**Kalpeni** (10°-05' north latitude and 73°-39' east longitude)

112. Kalpeni is situated about 76 Kilometres due south of Andrott. The island alongwith the satellite islands of Kodithala, Cheriya, Tilakkam and Pitti lies in an extensive shallow lagoon. It is one of the islands which was colonised quite early. Mention of this island is found in the writings of the

Arabs. The Arab writers used to call this island as 'Kolfaini'. A peculiar feature of the island is the presence of huge storm bank of coral debris along the eastern and south-eastern shore. This island is often hit by cyclone.

**Kavaratti** (10°-33' north latitude 72°-38' east longitude)

113. Kavaratti, the headquarters of the district lies 404 kilometres away from Cochin. It has an area of 3.6 Sq. Kms. with a maximum length of 5,132 metres and a breadth at the widest point of 1,516 metres. The population of this island is 6,604. There is a small lake at the north end and large lagoon in the western side. The lagoon is shallow and provides a beautiful pool for swimming. The inhabitants of the island are concentrated within a small area. Houses are constructed in a cluster pattern. It being the seat of Administration, all the Government offices and most of the Government buildings are located in this island. In the earlier days the portion inhabited by the local people was separated by a boundary wall and no islander was allowed to go south of that wall without a valid pass from Bibi's Administration. The Ujra Mosque with its intricate carvings in wood (a fine specimen of craftsmanship) is located in this island. The 'Jumath' mosque which has a large building and has the largest tank belonging to a Mosque in the district is also located in this island.

**Kiltan** (11°-29' north latitude 73° east longitude)

114. Kiltan is situated 51 Kilometres north-east of Amini on the international trade route between Persian Gulf and Srilanka. It has an area of 1.6 Sq. Kms. and a population of 2,375 persons. This island is 3,362 kilometres long and 596 metres wide at the broadest point. On the northern and southern ends of the island there are high storm beaches. The island is fertile and thickly planted. The island is rich in traditional folk songs and folk dances.

**Minicoy** (8°-17' north latitude 73°-04' east longitude)

115. Minicoy is the southern most island in Lakshadweep. It is the second in area (4.4 Sq. Kms) and population (6,658 persons) among the islands. This crescent shaped island has a length of 10,656 metres from end to end and a width of 944 metres at the broadest point. It has a large and deep lagoon. There is a small uninhabited island south of Minicoy known as Viringili which is also known as small-pox island, since it was used by the people for isolating small-pox patients in the early days. A large number

of inhabitants of the working age are employed as seaman in ocean going vessels all over the world. The main characteristic of the island is its systematically arranged villages known as *Athiris*. Each *Athiri* with a cluster of houses is headed by an elderly man called *Moopan*. The *Moopan* is elected by the general body of the village known as *Bomedu* (assembly). Traditionally he is vested with all the powers to manage the affairs of the village concerned. The Minicoyans are divided into four classes viz. Manikfan, Thakrufan, Thakru and Raveri. The houses are arranged on either side of the streets in a linear fashion. Interior of the house is kept spick and span. Every house has one or more swing coats made of wood, which are beautifully decorated and pointed in different colours. Boat modelling is the main handi craft seen in the island. The spoken language in this island is *Mahl*. Minicoy is the important tuna fishing centre in the district. There is a lighthouse in this island constructed during the year 1885.

**Pitti** (10°-47' north latitude 72°-32' east longitude)

116. **Pitti** lies 24 kilometres north-west of Kavaratti. It is a small reef with a tiny sand bank at its southern end without even a blade of grass or any other vegetation. This small island with an area of 1.21 hectares is the breeding ground of thousands of birds belonging to tern group. The breeding season is between January to March. Flocks of these birds can be seen chasing tuna shoals as far away as 15 to 25 kilometres. This island is a bird sanctuary now.

Suheli: Valiyakara (10°-08' north latitude 72°-18' east longitude)

Suheli : Cheriyakara (10°-02' north latitude 72°-15' east longitude)

117. Suheli lies 47 kilometres south-west of Kavaratti. The two uninhabited islands, Valiyakara and Cheriyakara are enclosed by a lagoon. Since the lagoon provides an excellent fishing, islanders from Kavaratti frequently visit this island and occasionally, people from Agatti and Amini.

#### VILLAGE DIRECTORY

118. The village Directory furnishes information on the,

- (a) amenities in terms of education, medical, power supply, drinking water, communication and postal and telegraph available within the villages.

- (b) important staple food consumed by the majority of the population of the villages during the major period of the year.
- (c) land use pattern (irrigated land includes terraced cultivation)
- (d) nearest town to the villages and its distance (in Kms.)
- (e) day or days of the market/hat if any held in the villages
- (f) place of religious, historical and archeological interest.

#### Location Code

119. The district Lakshadweep consists of 10 inhabited and 17 uninhabited islands. The location code numbers of the islands are provided from South to North. Each island is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of presentation of data in 1981 Census. The rural islands are treated as villages and urban islands as census towns. Therefore, 7 inhabited and 17 uninhabited islands vis-a-vis villages from the rural part and 3 urban islands (towns) constitute the urban part of the district. The full location code of a village shown in the Village Directory consists of four elements. The first element represents the Union Territory code number, the second District number, the third Tahsil number and the fourth serial number of the Village in a tahsil. Because of the geographical isolation and administrative convenience the islands have been grouped into four and each group forms a tahsil. The list of islands under each such group in the district with location code numbers is given below:-

#### LIST OF ISLANDS

Name of Tahsil	Name of Village	Nature of habitation	Location Code No.
1	2	3	4
Minicoy	Minicoy	Inhabited	30/1/I (Treated as Census Town)
	Viringili	Uninhabited	30/1/1/1
Andrott	Kalpeni	Inhabited	30/1/2/1
	Cheriyam	Uninhabited	30/1/2/2
	Kodithala	Uninhabited	30/1/2/3
	Tilakkam (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/4
	Tilakkam (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/5
	Tilakkam (iii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/6
	Pitti (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/7
	Pitti (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/8
	Andrott	Inhabited	30/1/2/9

1	2	3	4	
Kavaratti	Agatti	Inhabited	30/1/3/1	
	Bangaram	Uninhabited	30/1/3/2	
	Tinnakara	Uninhabited	30/1/3/3	
	Parali (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/4	
	Parali (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/5	
	Parali (iii)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/6	
	Kalpitti	Uninhabited	30/1/3/7	
	Kavaratti	Inhabited	30/1/II	
	(Treated as Census Town)			
	Suheli			
Valiyakara	Uninhabited	30/1/3/8		
Suheli				
Cheriyakara	Uninhabited	30/1/3/9		
Pitti (Birds island)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/10		
Amini	Amini	Inhabited	30/1/III	
	(Treated as Census Town)			
	Kadmat	Inhabited	30/1/4/1	
	Kiltan	Inhabited	30/1/4/2	
	Chetlat	Inhabited	30/1/4/3	
	Bitra	Inhabited	30/1/4/4	

120. The uninhabited island Viringili alone constitutes the rural part of Minicoy Tahsil, while Cheriyam, Kodithala, Tilakkam and its two attached islets and Pitti and its attached islet are the uninhabited islands of Andrott tahsil. Bangaram, Tinnakara,

Parali and its two attached islets, Kalpitti, Suheli, Valiyakara and Cheriyakara and Pitti (Birds island) are the uninhabited islands in Kavaratti tahsil. Consequent on the classification of Kavaratti island as census town, Agatti and all the uninhabited islands in this group constitute the rural part of Kavaratti tahsil. The statement given below shows the number of inhabited and uninhabited rural islands and census towns in the district and each tahsil.

Table - 3

**NUMBER OF INHABITED AND UNINHABITED RURAL ISLANDS AND CENSUS TOWNS IN THE DISTRICT/TAHSIL**

District/Tahsil	No. of islands		
	Rural		Urban
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
Lakshadweep	17	7	3
Minicoy	1	-	1
Andrott	7	2	-
Kavaratti	9	1	1
Amini	-	4	1

121. The islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea 200 to 400 Kms. away from the Malabar coast and 10 to 400 Kms. from each other. The distance between the islands and the islands from the mainland ports are shown in the sub-joined statement.

Table - 4

**DISTANCE BETWEEN ISLANDS AND ISLANDS TO MAINLAND PORTS**

(in kilometres)

											Cochin												
											Mangalore	500											
											Calicut	246	254										
											Andrott	228	257	293									
											Amini	107	320	287	407								
											Kadmat	11	119	320	287	407							
											Bitra	72	80	183	383	333	483						
											Chetlat	56	54	65	141	330	269	432					
											Kiltan	37	89	48	59	102	296	252	394				
											Agatti	111	104	80	72	61	157	383	363	459			
											Kavaratti	57	115	126	124	76	65	119	346	352	404		
											Suheli	54	81	169	176	167	126	115	165	389	404	446	
											Kalpeni	141	124	178	176	206	228	159	150	87	263	361	287
Minicoy	211	219	252	296	346	378	376	330	311	293	444	537	398										

122. The Village Directory data are presented separately for each tahsil. The location codes presented in Village Directory are the same as stated above.

#### Area

123. The rural areas of the islands/tahsils/district in hectares are given in Col. 3 of the Village Directory statement. The area of the district of Lakshadweep as furnished by the Surveyor General of India is 32 Sq. kms, whereas according to the Administration of this Union Territory, it is only 28.5 Sq. kms. The former area figure relates to the total geographical area, while the latter denotes the land use area only and this accounts for the difference in these two sets of figures. The geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India is not available below district or by rural/urban break up. So far as urban area is concerned, the figures supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration are adopted. Hence, the area of the rural component of the Union Territory/District is derived by subtracting the total urban area corrected upto one place of decimal from the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Therefore, the total area of the tahsils will not add up to the area of the district.

124. The following table shows the distribution of islands (rural) by size in hectares.

Table - 5  
DISTRIBUTION OF ISLANDS BY SIZE

Sl. No	Size of island (in hectares)	Number of island
1	2	3
1	50 or less	17
2	51-100	1
3	101-150	1
4	151-200	1
5	201-250	1
6	251-300	1
7	301-350	1
8	351-400	-
9	401-450	-
10	451-500	1
		24

Among the islands, Andrott is the largest island with an area of 484 hectares and is located nearest to the mainland at a distance of 228 Kms. from Calicut. Bitra is the smallest inhabited island with an area of about 10 hectares. All the uninhabited islands have areas of less than 50 hectares, except Bangaram which has an area of about 58 hectares.

125. Total rural population of each territorial unit is presented in column 4 of the Village Directory statement. The number of households is shown in bracket under the same column.

#### Educational amenities

126. The educational facilities available in the islands have been shown by adopting the following abbreviations under column 5 of the statement.

P - Primary or elementary school

M - Junior secondary or middle school

H - Matriculation or secondary

AC - Adult literacy class/centre

127. Schools upto class IV have been treated as Primary or Elementary schools. These include Nursery school, Balwadi and Junior Basic schools upto class V. Senior Basic schools or schools upto class VIII are treated as Junior Secondary or Middle school. Schools upto class X have been considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools. Composite schools like Middle schools with Primary classes have been included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. The number of institutions have been shown in parenthesis against each.

128. Educational Institutions have been provided in all the inhabited islands. In the field of education the period 1970-1980 shows alround progress which is evident from high literacy rates of the district. It is seen from the statement that each island (except Bitra, the population of which is only 181) is provided with at least one Primary and one Middle school. At present, there are 5 High Schools located in 5 villages. There is no institution in any village for higher education. There is only one Junior college in Kavaratti town for the entire Union Territory. The Administration provides facilities to the students to move from one island to other and also from island to mainland for higher education. There are 28 adult literacy classes/centres in the various rural islands.

129. The data given in the statement relate to only the institutions run by the Lakshadweep Administration. In the educational field the role of traditional religious schools viz. *Madrasas* imparting education through Arabic medium also deserves special mention. Although these institutions, which are under private control, can not be equated on par with the modern educational institutions in the public sector, the existence of these institutions in such a large number in these islands speak beyond doubt their importance in the context of community life in the islands. The table given below shows the number of educational institutions in the public sector and *Madrasas* in the private sector.

Table-6

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ISLANDS

Sl. No.	Name of District/Tahsil/ Island	No. of educational Institutions						Private Schools where traditional religious education is imparted
		Primary School	Middle School	Matriculation/ Secondary School	Higher Secondary School/ PUC/Intermediate/ Jr. College	Adult literacy class/Centre	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Minicoy Tahsil	5	1	1	-	5	4	
	Minicoy Island*	5	1	1	-	5	4	
2.	Andrott Tahsil	11	4	2	-	14	12	
	Kalpeni Island	5	2	1	-	5	3	
	Andrott Island	6	2	1	-	9	9	
3.	Kavaratti Tahsil	11	3	2	1	13	10	
	Agatti Island	6	1	1	-	5	3	
	Kavaratti Island*	5	2	1	1	8	7	
4.	Amini Tahsil	20	4	3	-	16	23	
	Amini Island*	6	1	1	-	7	7	
	Kadmat Island	6	1	1	-	4	7	
	Kiltan Island	4	1	1	-	3	4	
	Chetlat Island	3	1	-	-	2	4	
	Bitra Island	1	-	-	-	-	1	
	Lakshadweep District	47	12	8	1	48	49	

\* Census town

From the above table it is seen that there are 1.69 educational institutions for every 1,000 population in the Union Territory as a whole under the public sector whereas this ratio is 2.04 in the case of rural areas. In the private sector there are 1.22 *Madrassas* for 1,000 population in the Union Territory, whereas it is 1.43 in the rural areas. The high proportion of educational institutions in the islands has to be judged from the context of peculiar geographical location of these islands.

#### Medical facilities

130. The extent of medical facilities available in the villages (inhabited) have been shown by the abbreviations as given below:

PHC - Primary Health Centre

D - Dispensary

O - Others

131. At present, there is one Primary Health Centre in each rural island except Bitra. In Bitra island, there is only one first-aid centre. There is one Ayurvedic Dispensary in Andrott. All these institutions are run by the Administration. There are no private hospitals, dispensaries or nursing homes in these villages. The hospital population ratio works out to be 0.30 per 1,000 population in the Union Territory as a whole, whereas this ratio is 0.37 in the case of rural areas.

#### VI. Drinking Water Supply

132. The types of potable drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows:

W - Well water

TK - Tank water

HP - Hand pump

133. Till date the draw-wells have been the main source of drinking water. Tank water is also used in the islands for drinking purpose. Tanks in the islands are small. The wells are shallow in nature and do not go far below the coral stratum. In the low lying areas, the wells are still shallower. A few handpumps are found in some islands. Tap water is provided in Dak Bungalow only. It has been proposed to start a Water Supply Investigation Scheme<sup>16</sup> at Kadmat benefiting 365 adults and 205 children covering 86 houses. There are no rivers, streams or canals in the district. Total number of wells in the

district as per record is 4,083. The distribution of wells in the rural inhabited islands is as follows:

Table - 7

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WELLS IN THE RURAL ISLANDS

District/Island	No. of wells
Lakshadweep	2,298
Kalpeni	400
Andrott	733
Agatti	210
Kadmat	439
Kiltan	393
Chetlat	113
Bitra	10

134. In Bitra Island drinking water is not available. Water available in wells is saltish. Hence drinking water is brought from the nearest island Chetlat by boats. Water is also taken from ships when they touch the island Bitra. It is proposed to install a solar still at Bitra as advised by the central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavanagar<sup>17</sup>. If this technology is found feasible for establishing a plant for obtaining fresh water supply, it has been proposed to extend this facility to other islands.

#### Post and Telegraphs facilities

135. The post and Telegraph facilities available in the islands are indicated by the codes given below:

PO - Post Office

TO - Telegraph Office

Phone - Telephone Connection

All the inhabited islands are provided with Post Office facilities. Wireless stations to facilitate communications between island and mainland and among islands are available in all the islands except Bitra. Although wireless station is not available in Bitra, arrangements have been made to receive and transmit the messages from that island through the wireless station located in the nearest island Chetlat. Local telephone exchanges are functioning only in one rural island, Andrott. Radio telephone service facilities are being extended to Andrott island also, so that this island will be connected with mainland as well as other islands (Minicoy and Kavaratti towns) where these facilities are available.

16. Inaugurated on 23. 3. 1983.

17. The Solar Still was inaugurated on 19th January, 1983. It has an installed capacity of 2,000 litres per day.

### Marketing facilities

136. Marketing facilities are not available in the islands. The island produces are brought to the mainland (Mangalore/Calicut/Cochin) for marketing and supplies are made through co-operative societies and limited number of private shops in the islands.

### Communication facilities

137. The islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea 10 to 400 Kms. away from each other and 200 to 400 Kms. from the Malabar coast. The largest island has an area below 5 Sq. Kms. The maximum length from one end to other in respect of most of the islands is around 5 Kms. Similarly, the maximum breadth at the broadest point is around 1 Km. Therefore, necessity for road service is not felt much in the islands. There are a few departmental vehicles and no other public or private service in the islands. Since the islands are encircled with sea the main communication in the islands is provided by country boats (Odams), mechanised boats and other motor vessels. There are three ships in the Union Territory, of which two are all-weather, connecting the islands and mainland. Motor launches and mechanised boats ply between the islands during fair season.

### Approach to Village

138. The approach to village refers to the state of road etc. leading to the village. In the case of islands navigable water way other than river or canal represented by 'NW' in the Village Directory statement is the only approach to village. During fair season, motor vessels as well as motor launches and mechanised boats as well as odams (country crafts) connect the islands between each other, whereas during monsoon motor vessels only connect the islands between each other and with mainland. The small ship M. V. Laccadives will be in service only during fair season. In the case of islands, ships are anchored outside the lagoon at a distance from the periphery of the islands where from boats carry men and materials to the island jetty.

### Nearest town and distance

139. The name of the nearest town has been given in Col.12 of the statement and the distance from the village to the town is given in bracket against it. The islands Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini are the three new towns in Lakshadweep. As far as Minicoy and Amini tahsils are concerned, the only town in the respective group of islands is the nearest one. In

Andrott tahsil, Kavaratti town is nearer to Kalpeni and all other uninhabited islands at a distance of 124 Kms. Whereas Amini town is nearer to Andrott island (107 Kms.). Similarly, in Kavaratti tahsil, Kavaratti town is nearer to Agatti (57 Kms.), Suheli Valiyakara and Cheriyaakara (54 Kms.) and Kalpitti (57 Kms.), whereas Amini is more close to other islands in the group (54-55 Kms).

### Power Supply

140. The column 13 of the statement indicates the release of electricity supply according to purpose.

ED - Electricity for domestic purpose

EO - Electricity for other purpose like industrial, commercial, etc.

All the inhabited islands, except Bitra have been electrified. Bitra island is being electrified<sup>18</sup> At present, supply for 24 hours is available in Minicoy and Kavaratti. 16 hours supply has been provided in villages Andrott and Amini. In Kadmat 10 hours supply is available, whereas in other islands only 6 hours supply has been provided. The power houses in the electrified islands are equipped with generating sets run by high speed diesel. The total installed capacity of Power Houses in the Union Territory is 1959.4 Kw., but in the case of rural islands it is only 632.4 Kw. The table given below shows the capacity of Power Houses and duration of supply in each island.

Table - 8

### INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER HOUSES & DURATION OF SUPPLY IN EACH ISLAND

Sl. No.	Name of island	Installed capacity in Kw.	Duration of supply
1	2	3	4
1.	Minicoy	425.000	24 Hours.
2.	Kavaratti	779.000	24 „
3.	Andrott	177.600	16 „
4.	Agatti	114.000	6 „
5.	Kalpeni	106.800	6 „
6.	Amini	123.000	16 „
7.	Kadmat	114.000	10 „
8.	Kiltan	60.000	6 „
9.	Chetlat	60.000	6 „

18. A power house with power generating equipments to provide supply in Bitra has been inaugurated on 19th January, 1983. The installed capacity is 18KW.



141. Nearly 60% of the buildings, which are fit for electrification, have been given power connection. Electricity is costly in the islands as the expenditure for generation of power per unit is very high. The rate

charged per unit of power is 60 paise for domestic consumption and 40 paise for industrial use. The following statement gives the number of connection according to the type of use.

Table - 9

**NUMBER OF POWER CONNECTION BY TYPE OF USE**

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Electrification (No. of connections)				Total	Street light
		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Agricultural		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andrott	455	3	53	-	511	190
2.	Kalpeni	412	3	15	-	430	93
3.	Agatti	436	3	25	-	464	92
4.	Kadmat	291	3	8	-	302	83
5.	Kiltan	218	1	25	-	244	83
6.	Ch. tlat	161	1	17	-	179	55

**Staple food**

142. Staple food of the village is given in Col. 14 of the statement. Staple food of the district is rice. However, rice is not grown in these islands. The entire quantity of rice required for consumption is imported from the mainland. Parboiled rice is preferred by the islanders.

**Availability of different amenities**

143. The table 10 given below shows the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities in each tahsil.

From this statement it is seen that all the amenities except market/hat and approach by pucca road are available in all the islands other than Bitra. In Bitra, drinking water and power supply are not available which reduces the percentage of islands, where these amenities are available, to 85.71 in the district.

144. The table 11 given below furnishes the proportion of rural population served by different amenities.

Table - 10

## DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat *	Communi- cations&	Approach by pucca road&	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Minicoy**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Androft	2	2(100)	2(100)	2(100)	2(100)	-	2(100)	-	2(100)
3.	Kavaratti	1	1(100)	1(100)	1(100)	1(100)	-	1(100)	-	1(100)
4.	Amini	4	4(100)	4(100)	3(75)	4(100)	-	4(100)	-	3(75)
	Total District	7	7(100)	7(100)	6(85.71)	7(100)	-	7(100)	-	6(85.71)

\* Not available in the Union Territory.

\*\* There is only one uninhabited island (village) in the tahsil &amp; Navigable waterway other than river or canal only.

Table - 11

## PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total population of inhabited villages in the taluk	Percentage of rural population served by the amenity of **									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communi- cation (a)	Approach by pucca road (a)	Power supply		
1.	Minicoy *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andrott	10,355	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100
3.	Kavaratti	4,111	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100
4.	Amni	7,154	100	100	97	100	100	100	-	-	97	97
	Total District	21,620	100	100	99	100	100	100	-	-	99	99

\* There is only one uninhabited island in the tahsil.

\*\* Only inhabited islands have been taken for the purpose of this table.

@ Navigable waterway other than river or canal only.

145. The subjoined table gives the distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available.

**Table - 12**

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE**

Village not having the amenity of	Number of Villages where the amenity is not available and available at a distance of			
	-5kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (Cols. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education	—	—	—	—
2. Medical	—	—	—	—
3. Drinking water	—	—	1	1
4. P&T	—	—	—	—

\* Not available in the Union Territory.

\*\* Navigable waterway other than river or canal.

	1	2	3	4	5
5. Market/Hat*	—	—	—	—	—
6. Communication **	—	—	—	—	—

From the above table it is clear that there is no drinking water in one island. Drinking water is brought from the nearest island Chetlat. Chetlat is 56 Kms. away from Bitra island

146. The following table gives the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities. From the table it will be seen that there is only one island (i. e. Kadmat) lying at a distance (6-15) Kms. from the nearest town. This island is having all the amenities as available in the nearest town. All other islands are at a distance more than 51 Kms., of which one island has no drinking water and power supply. The subjoined table gives the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available.

Table-13

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES**

Distance range from the nearest towns (in Kms.)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
0-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-15	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	-	1(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	1(100.00)
16-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51+	6	6(100.00)	6(100.00)	6(100.00)	6(100.00)	5( 83.33)	6(100.00)	-	6(100.00)	-	-	-	-	5( 83.33)
unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	6( 85.71)	7(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-	-	-	-	6( 85.71)

\* Navigable water way other than river or canal.

\*\* Not available in the Union Territory.

Table - 14

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE**

Population range	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
< 499	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	-	1(100.00)	-	1(100.00)	-	-	-	-	-
500-1,999	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	-	1(100.00)	-	-	-	-	1(100.00)
2,000-4,999	4	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	-	4(100.00)	-	-	-	-	4(100.00)
5,000+	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	-	1(100.00)	-	-	-	-	1(100.00)
Total	7	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	6( 85.71)	7(100.00)	-	7(100.00)	-	-	-	-	6( 85.71)

\* Navigable waterway other than canal or river.

\*\* Not available in the Union Territory.

147. From the above table it will be seen that there is one island each in the population range of < 499, 500-1,999 and 5,000+. Four islands are in the range 2,000-4,999. Except market/hat facilities and approach by pucca road, all the amenities are available in the islands of population range other than < 499.

#### Land Utilisation

148. The columns 15-19 of the statement give the data on land utilisation in the Union Territory under the following five categories respectively.

1. Forest
2. Irrigated by source
3. Unirrigated land
4. Culturable waste (including gaucher and groves)
5. Area not available for cultivation

#### Forest Area

149. There is no such land in the district.

#### Irrigated Area

150. The total irrigated area of the rural part of the district works out to be 17.40 hectares. Generally, in Lakshadweep usual irrigation facilities as such do not exist. This is due to the reason that there are no rivers, canals or the like in these islands. The small area reported as irrigated actually relates to area under coconut nurseries and vegetable gardens. Wells and tanks are utilised for watering in the islands.

#### Unirrigated Area

151. Out of the total area available for cultivation, 1,286.70 hectares of land are unirrigated. These

lands are put to growing of coconut trees in this district.

#### Culturable Waste

152. This includes all islands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once, but not cultivated during the five years or more in succession. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. These lands are used for the purpose of pasture and grazing, and therefore contain miscellaneous flora, such as groves, bushes etc. They do not however include the forest. As far as this district is concerned, there is no culturable waste in the islands.

#### Area not available for cultivation

153. This covers lands not available for cultivation such as barren, unculturable and land put to non-agricultural use. Barren and unculturable lands include all lands which cannot be brought under cultivation unless a lot of expenditure is incurred for their reclamation. Land put to non-agricultural use stands for all lands occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water e. g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agricultural. Further, this includes not only the area not available for cultivation reported by the holders of land but the area held by the institutions such as Wakf, Madrassas, Co-operative bodies and by the Government.

154. The table given below shows the distribution of villages according to land use.

**Table - 15**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE**

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Number of Villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Minicoy§	1	1.52	N. A.	N. A.
2.	Andrott	9	762.69	81.30	2.81
3.	Kavaratti	10	441.81	71.12††	-
4.	Amini	4	589.63	62.72	-
	Total District	24	1,795.65†	72.63	1.33

§ There is only one uninhabited island in the rural part of Minicoy Tahsil. Land use area of this island has been clubbed with Minicoy island. Hence, separate area is not available.

† The total rural area (21.4 Sq. Kms.) of the district is derived by deducting the total area of towns furnished by the Lakshadweep Administration corrected upto one place of decimal from the geographical area (32 Sq. Kms.) of the district supplied by Surveyor General, India. According to the figures furnished by the Lakshadweep Administration the rural area of the district is 1,795.65 hectares.

†† Excluding the land use areas of uninhabited islands Suheli Valiyakara, Suheli Cheriyakara and Pitti (Birds island).

155. It is to be noted from the above statement that 72.63 per cent of the total land are cultivable area. These lands are put to growing of coconut trees in this district. Cultivable area is more in Andrott tahsil compared to other places.

156. The total irrigated area in the district works out to be 1.33 per cent. This figure includes area in respect of agricultural demonstration farms also. It is, thus evident that irrigation is not usual in the islands because of the absence of rivers or canals. Irrigation has to be done from well only which is not practicable due to obvious reasons.

**Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.**

157. Column 20 of the statement shows places of religious, historical and archaeological interest. This column also furnishes number of motor cycles/scooters, cars/jeeps and tractors available in the village by the abbreviations.

- M – Motor cycles/scooters available in the village.
- C – Cars/jeeps available in the village.
- T – Tractors available in the village.

**XVII. TOWN DIRECTORY**

158. The Town Directory statements give data for each town in the district on the status of the towns and its growth history, physical aspects and location, latest municipal finance, civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities.

**Census Town**

159. The criteria for classifying a place as census town for the 1981 Census have been spelt out earlier.

160. Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory. As far as this Union Territory is concerned,

there are only 3 towns and no cities or urban agglomerations in the territory. Till 1971 the entire area of the Union Territory was treated as rural. For the first time in 1981 three islands viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini were declared as Census Towns (Class V-Non-Municipal towns). The peculiarity of this Union Territory is that, in the case of three islands, the entire units (islands) are treated as urban, thereby causing no area adjustment whatsoever and total shift from rural to urban population. Each urban island is treated as single ward town and is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of presentation of data.

161. The Town Directory is presented in the form of statements (I to VI) and each statement has been briefly explained.

**Statement I**

162. The statement provides data on area, population, density, sex-ratio, status and growth history of towns in the district. Column 1 of the statement shows the serial number of towns and column 2 indicates the class, name and civic administration status of town. Column 3 of the statement shows the location code number of town which consists of Union Territory/district/town codes respectively. Column 4 shows the name of tahsil/island headquarters of the town. The only town located in each tahsil represents the tahsil headquarter i.e. the headquarter island of the respective group of islands. However, Kavaratti town is the headquarter of the entire group of islands in the territory. The area of the town corrected for two places of decimal is given in column 5 of the statement. Column 6 furnishes the number of households including houseless households in the town. The succeeding columns i.e. cols. 7-15, 16 and 17-19 give the population and growth rate of town in each census from 1901 to 1981, density of population in 1981 and sex-ratio from 1961 to 1981 respectively. The table given below shows the growth, density and sex-ratio of urban population of each town in the district.

Table - 16

**GROWTH, DENSITY AND SEX-RATIO OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT**

Census Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal variation in urban population	Density of population per sq km.	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	40,249	18,629	46.28	-	1,759	963

Note 1. Islands are treated as census towns for the first time during 1981 Census.  
2. There is only one district in Lakshadweep.

163. From the above table it will be seen that there has been a spurt of growth of urban population in the Union Territory. 46.28% of the total population of this district represent urban population. Since the islands are treated as census towns for the first time during 1981 Census there is no urban base population in the territory. The density of population relating to the urban islands is 1759 persons per sq. km. The sex-ratio of the urban population is 963 as against the sex-ratio of 975 females per 1,000 males in the Union Territory as a whole. The subjoined table shows the new towns added and towns declassified during 1981 Census.

Table - 17

**NEW TOWNS/TOWNS DECLASSIFIED IN 1981 CENSUS**

Name of towns	Population 1981 Census
1	2
(a) Added	
(i) Minicoy	6,658
(ii) Kavaratti	6,604
(iii) Amini	5,367
-----	
(b) Declassified	
(i)	...
(ii)	...
(iii)	...

Note: Towns appear for the first time during 1981 Census

**Statement - II**

164. The second statement gives data relating to physical aspects and location of towns. It also furnishes details of the tahsil/district/state headquarter, nearest city, railway station with distance from the town in bracket, bus route and navigable river/canal.

165. Columns 1 and 2 of the statement show the serial number and class and name of town. The physical aspects, i. e. rainfall and temperature (maximum and minimum) of the towns are given in cols. 3-5 respectively. The climatic conditions of the urban islands are the same as those of other islands in the district, which have been explained in the beginning of the analytical note.

166. The state / district / tahsil headquarters, nearest city and railway station with the distance from the town in bracket are given in cols. 6-10 respectively. There is no city or railway station within the Union Territory and these are located in the neighbouring state, Kerala at a distance of 320-398 kms. from the towns.

167. There is no river/canal available within the islands. But, the islands are connected by steamer service, since these are scattered in the Arabian Sea. Bus route and railway facilities are also not available in the islands.

**Statement - III**

168. Since the towns in this district are all non-municipal towns, the third statement relating to the municipal finance for the year 1978-79 has not been presented in the town directory.

**Statement - IV**

169. Statement-IV indicates the civic and other amenities available in the towns. Cols. 1-5 of the statement show the number, class and name, civic administration status, population and Scheduled Tribe population of the town respectively. As far as this Union Territory is concerned, the necessity of roads was not felt much earlier. Now, due to the overall development of the islands, the Union Territory Administration is giving attention for the construction of pucca roads in the islands. As a result, major portion of the main roads leading from embarkation jetty have been concreted.<sup>19</sup> The data of road length furnished in col. 6 of the statement represent only pucca roads.

170. The system of sewerage in the town is indicated by the code OSD (Open Surface Drains) in col. 7 of the statement. In observance there is no planned sewerage system in the islands. The rainwater flows over the open surface. The details of number of latrines viz. water borne, service and 'others' are given in cols 8 to 10 respectively. In the case of islands, the category of 'others' includes only pit latrines. The water borne latrines are connected to the septic tanks for the disposal of night soil which is represented by ST (Septic tank latrines) in col. 11 of the statement. When the pit latrines are full with human excreta they are closed and new pits are constructed for use.

171. There is no protected water supply system in the islands <sup>20</sup>. Draw wells are the main source of

19 Length of concreted roads in the towns in January, 1983. is as follows :

Kavaratti 3.88kms. Amini 2.34kms. Minicoy 0.45kms.

20. Water Supply Investigation Scheme at Kadmat benefiting 365 adults and 205 children covering 86 houses was inaugurated on 13-3-'83.



drinking water. Small tanks having resemblance with wells and hand pumps are also used for drinking water. Tap water is provided in Dak Bungalows only. The abbreviations used for source of water supply as given in col. 12 of the statement are:

- W - Well water
- TK - Tank water
- TW - Tube well water/Hand pump.

172. Actually, no fire fighting stations have been established in the islands so far. The service from the neighbouring state (Kerala) can not be availed in so far as this Union Territory is concerned due to the prevalence of special geographical conditions. Hence, the col. 14 does not give any details on this. Cols. 15-19 give data on electrification i. e. number of connections given for different purposes.

#### Statement - IV A

173. The statement - IV A which deals with the civic and other amenities in notified slums, 1979 has not been prepared for the district as there is no class I or class II towns in the Union Territory.

#### Statement - V

174. The extent of availability of medical facilities by type of institutions and number of beds provided in each institution, educational facilities by various levels or courses offered, and recreational and cultural facilities covering stadia, cinema, auditoria and public libraries including reading rooms are given in this statement.

175. Column 1, 2 and 3 of the statement respectively show the serial No., class and name and population of town. The medical institutions in the town are given in column 4. The information on number of beds provided to the institutions under column 4 is given in column 5 of the statement. The following abbreviations have been adopted in presenting data in column 4 of the statement.

- H — Hospital
- D — Dispensary
- PHC — Primary Health Centre.

'A' in bracket is used to represent 'Ayurvedic'.

176. There is one hospital each in Kavaratti and Minicoy with a capacity of 30 and 20 beds respectively. In Amini there is a Primary Health Centre with 10 beds. There is one Ayurvedic dispensary in Kavaratti. The following statement gives number of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population of the towns.

Table - 18  
NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION

Class, name and civic status of the town	No of beds in medical institutions per 1,000 population
1	2
V Amini (NM)	2
V Kavaratti (NM)	5
V Minicoy (NM)	3
Total	3

177. The details of the educational institutions are given in cols. 11-14 of the statement. There is one High School each in every town. The only one Junior College in Kavaratti caters to the needs of the entire islands in the Union Territory. There is no educational institution for higher studies in the islands. The facilities in the neighbouring states are availed of by the islanders in this regard. The name of the nearest place where the facilities are available are shown in the statement with distance in bracket. The educational institutions per 10,000 population is quite high in the towns as shown in the statement below.

Table - 19  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of the town	Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Jr. Secondary/ Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5
V Amini (NM)	-	2	2	11
V Kavaratti (NM)	2	2	3	8
V Minicoy (NM)	-	2	2	8
Total	1	2	2	9

178. There are 20 adult literacy classes/centres in the urban area. In the private sector there are 18 *Madrassas* where traditional religious education is imparted. The following table gives the number of adult literacy classes/centres and private schools (*Madrassas*) where traditional religious education is imparted in the district.

Table - 20

Name of town	Adult literacy classes/centres	Madrassas
1	2	3
1. Minicoy	5	4
2. Kavaratti	8	7
3. Amini	7	7

179. Vocationalisation of education has been receiving the attention of the Administration. Although, there is no institution for vocational training in the towns, typewriting course and fisheries technology course exist in the high schools of Kavaratti and Amini towns.

180. There is no stadium or cinema theatre in the towns. However, as shown in col. 19 of the statement, there are 5 auditoria/drama/community halls in the urban area of the district, one each in Amini and Minicoy and 3 in Kavaratti. Column 20 of the statement gives the data on public libraries including reading rooms. These are presented using the abbreviations;

- PL — Public Library  
RR — Reading Room.

The figure in bracket indicates the actual number of libraries/reading rooms, if they are more than one. As far as this district is concerned, there is one reading room-cum-library each in every town and one central library in Kavaratti town. The reading room-cum-library is treated as equivalent to PL (1) and RR (1).

#### Statement - VI

181. The economic portrait of each town is drawn in this statement. The statement is composed of four distinct sections. The first three of these sections give names of three most important commodities imported, exported and manufactured as shown against each town. The extent of availability of banking and credit facilities is shown in the last section in terms of number of banks, agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies functioning in each town.

182. The three most important commodities imported in all the towns are rice, sugar and petrol oil and lubricants. The most important commodity exported from Amini and Kavaratti towns is copra, while the export from Minicoy is canned Tuna and Mas. The most important commodity that manufactured, exported and imported in the towns is shown in the table given below:

Table - 20

#### MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY MANUFACTURED, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of the town	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4
V Amini (NM)	Copra	Copra	Rice
V Kavaratti (NM)	Copra	Copra	Rice

	1	2	3	4
V Minicoy (NM)		Canned tuna and Mas*	Canned tuna and Mas*	Rice

\* Mas- boiled, smoked and dried tuna fish.

183. Branches of Syndicate Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies are functioning in all the towns in the district.

#### XVIII ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT DATA

184. Part B of the District Census Handbook consists of the District/Tahsil Primary Census Abstract for the total population and Scheduled Tribe population. The Primary Census Abstract comprises information regarding area, occupied residential houses, households, total population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main workers are further classified into cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers.

185. The primary Census Abstract is presented in two parts viz. (i) District Primary Census Abstract and (ii) Tahsil-wise Primary Census Abstract. The District Primary Census Abstract consists of tahsil-wise data with rural/urban break-up. The Tahsil Primary Census Abstract provides data for all villages in one part and for all towns in another part.

186. The primary Census Abstract is the basic table of 1981 Census. Since no caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory, the Primary Census Abstract for the Scheduled Caste has not been presented.

187. The concepts and definitions adopted for the 1981 Census have been explained in the beginning of this book.

#### Area and population

188. Although the islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea, because of the geographical isolation and administrative convenience the islands have been classified into four groups and these groups form four tahsils. The data of 1981 Census have also been presented under these four groups with rural-urban break-up. The following table shows the administrative units adopted for the purpose of Census with rural/urban population, number of villages and towns.

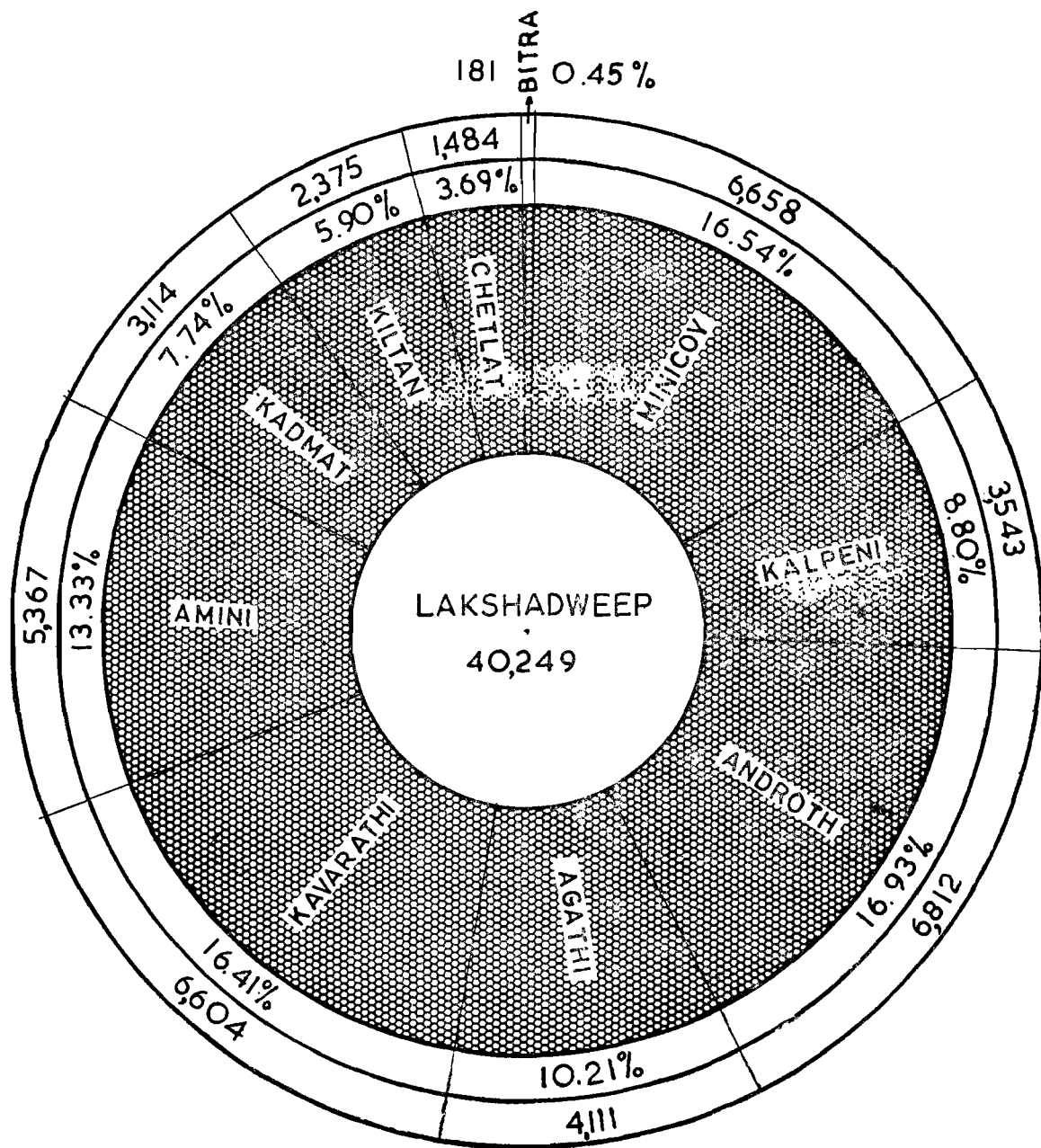
Table - 21

## POPULATION, NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/Island *	POPULATION														No. of towns		
		Total				Rural				Urban				Total**	Inhabited			
		P	M	F	4	P	M	F	7	P	M	F	10				11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
<b>LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT</b>																		
I	Minicoy Tahsil	40,249	20,377	19,872	21,620	10,887	10,733	18,629	9,490	9,139	24	7	3					
1.	Minicoy Island	6,658	3,091	3,567	-	-	-	6,658	3,091	3,567	1	-	1					
II	Andrott Tahsil	10,355	5,149	5,206	10,355	5,149	5,206	-	-	-	9	2	-					
2.	Kalpeni Island	3,543	1,838	1,705	3,543	1,838	1,705	-	-	-	1	1	-					
3.	Andrott Island	6,812	3,311	3,501	6,812	3,311	3,501	-	-	-	1	1	-					
III	Kavaratti Tahsil	10,715	5,759	4,956	4,111	2,136	1,975	6,604	3,623	2,981	10	1	1					
4.	Agatti Island	4,111	2,136	1,975	4,111	2,136	1,975	-	-	-	1	1	-					
5.	Kavaratti Island	6,604	3,623	2,981	-	-	-	6,604	3,623	2,981	1	-	1					
IV	Amini Tahsil	12,521	6,378	6,143	7,154	3,602	3,552	5,367	2,776	2,591	4	4	1					
6.	Amini Island	5,367	2,776	2,591	-	-	-	5,367	2,776	2,591	-	-	-					
7.	Kadmat Island	3,114	1,578	1,536	3,114	1,578	1,536	-	-	-	1	1	-					
8.	Kiltan Island	2,375	1,189	1,186	2,375	1,189	1,186	-	-	-	1	1	-					
9.	Chetlat Island	1,484	734	750	1,484	734	750	-	-	-	1	1	-					
10.	Bitra Island	181	101	80	181	101	80	-	-	-	1	1	-					

\* Uninhabited islands have not been presented under column 2. But, the number of these islands has been shown against the district/tahsil under column 12.  
 \*\* In 1971 Census Reports the attached islets of Tilakkam, Pitti and Parali were treated as parts of these islands. Hence, the number of uninhabited islands has been shown as 12 instead of 17.

# COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF ISLANDS, 1981

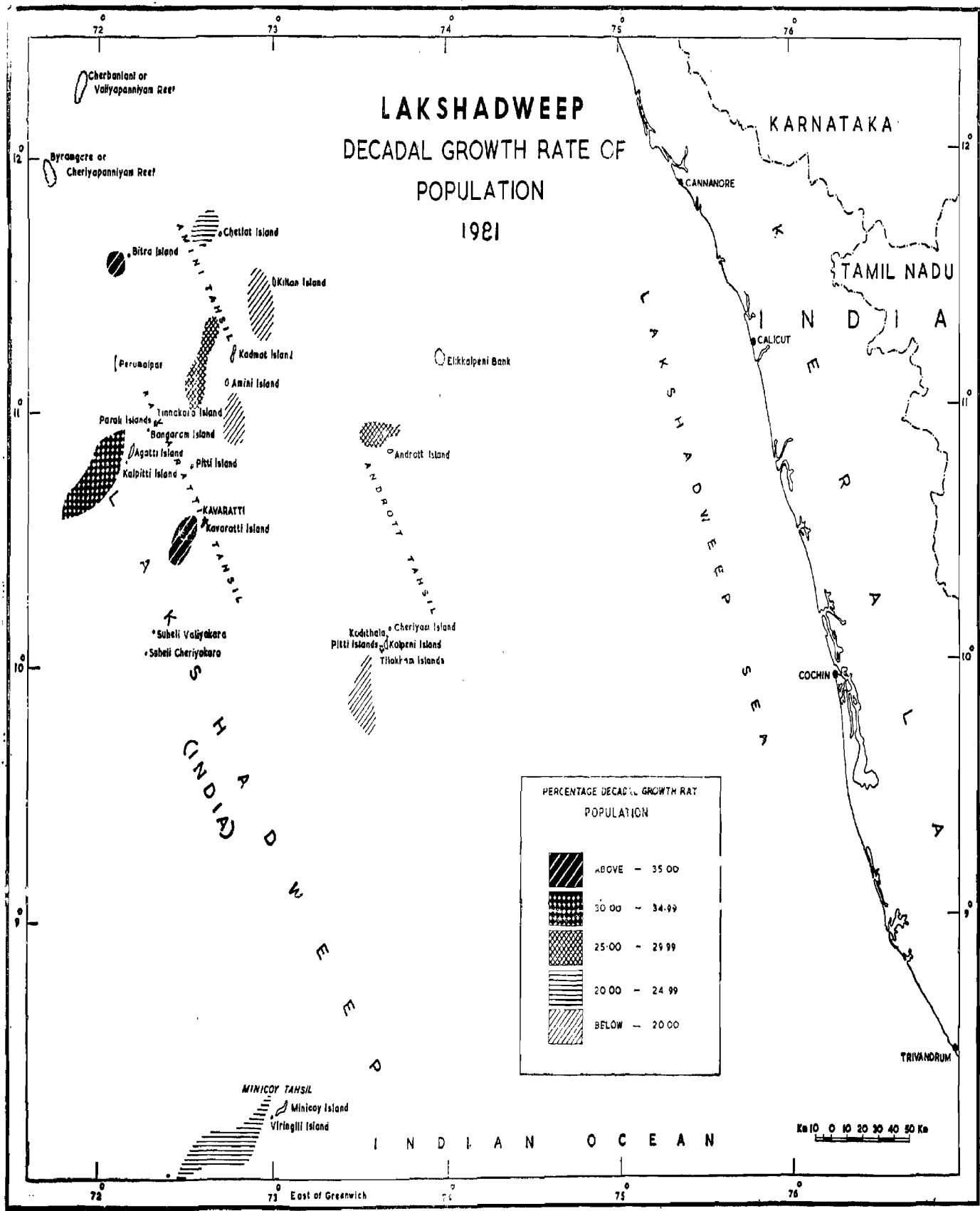


# LAKSHADWEEP

## DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

### 1901-81





Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER.

189. The total area of the District/ Union Territory furnished by the Surveyor General, India is 32 sq. kms, whereas according to the Lakshadweep Administration it is only 28.5sq. kms. corrected upto one place of decimal. The former area figure represents the geographical area, whereas the latter is the land use area and this accounts for the difference in the two sets of figures.

190. The geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General of India is not available below district or by rural/urban break-up. So far as urban area is concerned, the figures supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration corrected upto two places of decimals are adopted. Hence, the area of the rural component of the Union Territory/District is derived by subtracting the total urban area corrected upto one place of decimal from the total geographical area, supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Therefore, the areas of the tahsils will not add up to the area of the District/Union Territory.

191 The total population of the district as revealed in 1981 Census is as follows:

Persons	40,249
Males	20,377
Females	19,872

The net addition to the population of the district during 1971- 1981 is 8,439 persons which records a decennial growth rate of 26.53 per cent. This is less than the decennial growth rate (31.95%) recorded during 1961-71. The table given below shows the population and the decennial growth rate of the district from 1901 to 1981.

Table - 22

**POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF POPULATION IN LAKSHADWEEP**

Census year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3
1901	13,882	—
1911	14,555	+ 4.85
1921	13,637	-6.31
1931	16,040	+ 17.62
1941	18,355	+ 14.43
1951	21,035	+ 14.60
1961	24,108	+ 14.61
1971	31,810	+ 31.95
1981	40,249	+ 26.53

+ for increase      - for decrease

192. It is seen from the above statement that there are three distinct phases of growth of population in the district. Births and deaths are the two biological processes by which change of population takes place incessantly over the years. Another factor for change in population is migration. The population of this Union Territory was increasing right from 1901 except during 1911-1921 which has shown a decline in population same as India as a whole. During 1921 to 1931 the increase was 17.62 per cent. There after the growth rate of this Union Territory was uniform upto 1961 and that of India was more or less steady upto 1941. But, during 1951-61 a sudden spurt in growth rate of India has been observed. The decade 1961-71 records an abnormal growth of population in the Union Territory which is higher than that of all India rate. The tremendous growth in this decade was mainly due to the shifting of the headquarters of the Union Territory from Calicut to Kavaratti island, consequent to which a number of offices have sprung up in the island. The reduction in mortality rate as a result of the improvement in medical services might have also contributed to this population increase. Though the total growth rate shows a slowing down tendency during 1971-81 when compared to the preceding decade, it is still higher than the growth rate recorded in any Census prior to 1971. Continued effect of the abnormal increase of population during 1961-71 coupled with large amount of migration of people from mainland on account of Government employment, their families and imported labour might be the explanation for this high growth rate.

Table - 23

**DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE 1971 - 81**

District/Tahsil/ island	Population		Percentage decennial growth rate
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	31,810	40,249	26.53
Minicoy Tahsil	5,342	6,658	24.63
Minicoy	5,342	6,658	24.63
Andrott Tahsil	8,577	10,355	20.73
Kalpeni	3,152	3,543	12.40
Andrott	5,425	6,812	25.57
Kavaratti Tahsil	7,575	10,715	41.45
Agatti	3,155	4,111	30.30
Kavaratti	4,420	6,604	49.41
Amini Tahsil	10,316	12,521	21.37
Amini	4,542	5,367	18.16
Kadmat	2,416	3,114	28.89
Kiltan	2,046	2,375	16.08
Chetlat	1,200	1,484	23.67
Bitra	112	181	61.61

193. From the above statement it will be seen that the percentage variation of population is the highest in Kavaratti tahsil (41.45%) and the lowest in Anrdott tahsil (20.73%). Taking the individual islands together, Bitra has the highest growth of population during the decade 1971-81 (61.61%) followed by Kavaratti (49.41%) and Kalpeni has the lowest in this regard (12.40%). The reason for the abnormal increase of population in Bitra is only due to the immigration from the neighbouring islands and that of Kavaratti is obvious for the reason which has been explained early.

### III. Rural-Urban distribution

194. The village or town is recognised as the basic area of habitation. It has been the tradition of Indian Census to present data for rural and urban areas separately. As stated earlier, 3 inhabited islands have since been classified as urban and the remaining islands are rural. Each rural island is considered as a village and each inhabited island is taken as the ultimate unit for the purpose of presentation of census data in the 1981 Census.

195. The following table gives the rural-urban distribution of population in the tahsils of the District.

Table - 24

#### RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TAHSILS 1981

District/Tahsil	Rural			Urban		
	No. of villages	Population	% to total population	No. of towns	Population	% to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	7	21,620	53.72	3	18,629	46.28
Minicoy	-	-	-	1	6,658	100.00
Andrott	2	10,355	100.00	-	-	-
Kavaratti	1	4,111	38.37	1	6,604	61.63
Amini	4	7,154	57.14	1	5,367	42.86

196. In Minicoy the entire population of the tahsil constitutes the urban population. The percentage of urban population is the lowest in Amini tahsil.

197. 53.72 per cent of the total population in the territory constitute rural population. Till 1971 the entire area of Lakshadweep was considered as rural. Consequent on the classification of three of the major islands as urban in 1981, the decennial growth rate of rural population of Lakshadweep, therefore, shows a considerable fall. Another peculiarity of this Union Territory is that, in the case of three islands viz. Minicoy, Kavaratti and Amini, the entire units (islands) have been declared as urban thereby causing no area adjustment whatsoever and total shift from rural to urban population.

198. The percentage distribution of rural population by size group of villages is given below:

Table - 25

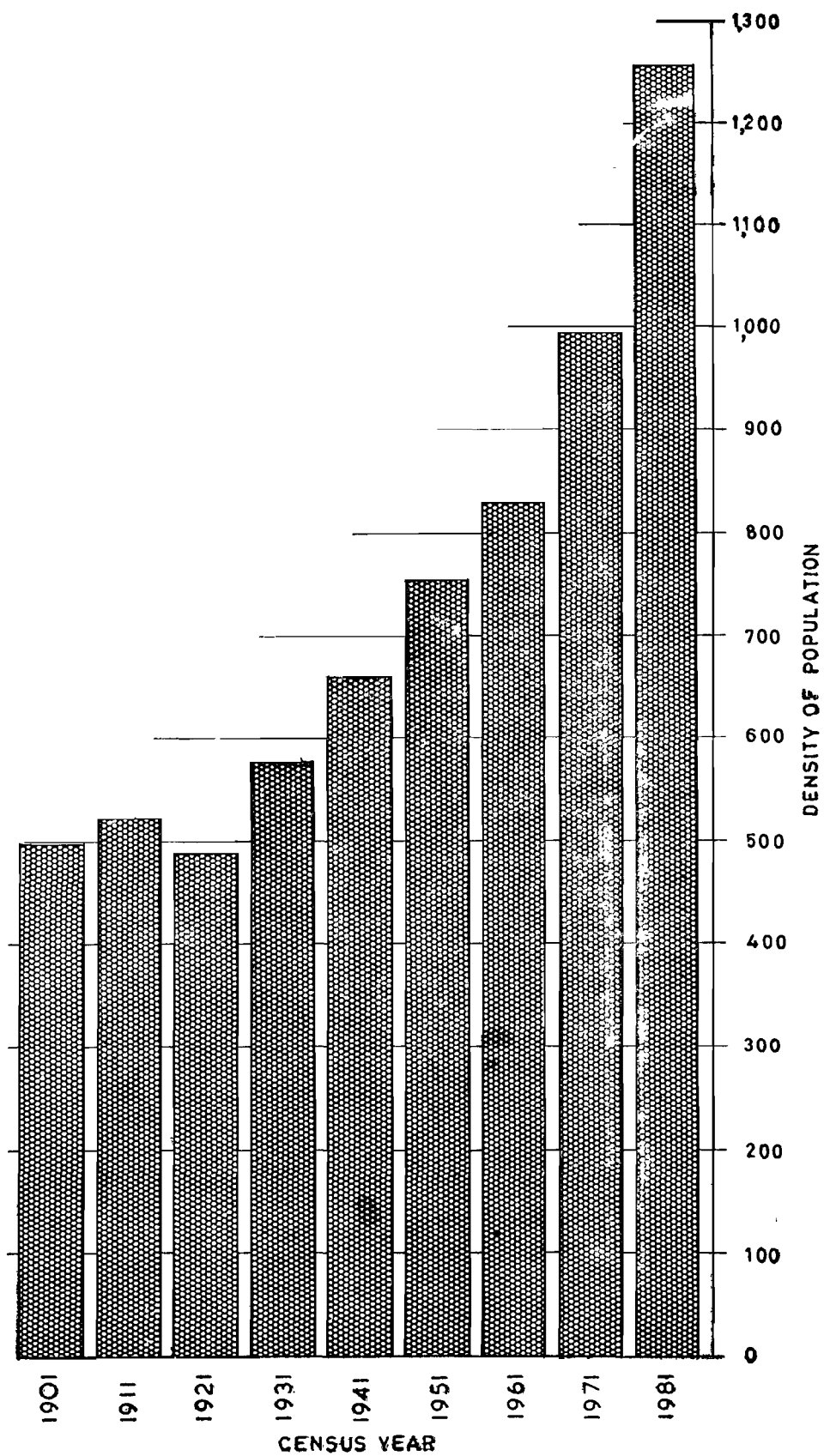
#### DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION RANGES

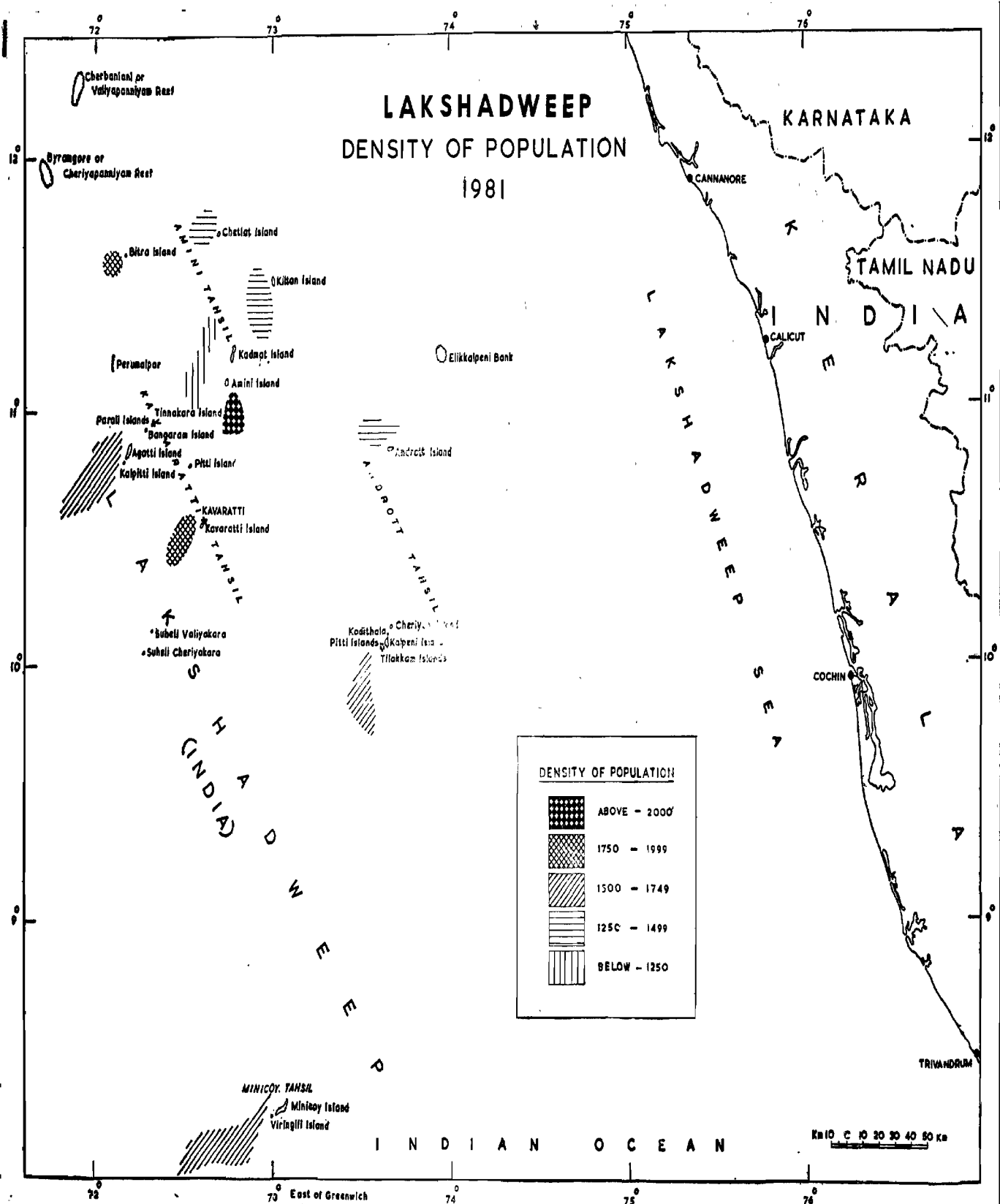
Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
<200	1	14.28
200-499	-	-
500-1,999	1	14.29
2,000-4,999	4	57.14
5,000-9,999	1	14.29
10,000+	-	-
Total	7	100.00

199. It can be observed from the above statement that 57.14 per cent of the islands in this Union Territory lie in the size-class 2,000-4,999.



# LAKSHADWEEP DENSITY OF POPULATION 1901-81





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## Density of Population

200. The density of population of the Union Territory as well as the district has increased considerably during 1981. It was 994 persons per km. during 1971 and 1,258 in 1981, the area of the Union

Territory being 32 sq. kms. in both the censuses. The same trend is seen in the case of all tahsils and islands as well. The density for rural area of the Union Territory is 1010 persons and that of urban area is 1,759 persons. The subjoined table gives the density of population from 1901 to 1981.

Table - 26

### DENSITY OF POPULATION

Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep	498	522	489	576	659	755	831	994	1,258

201. Among the tahsils, Minicoy has got the highest density with 1,513 persons per sq. km. and Kavaratti has the lowest with 1,323 persons. Although Kavaratti island is the headquarters and also the second largest town of the Union Territory, the figure in respect of density in Kavaratti tahsil is low, owing to the fact that many of the uninhabited islands and islets are attached to this tahsil. Among the three towns, Amini (2,072 persons per sq. km.) ranks first and Minicoy comes last (1,524 persons per sq. km.)

in the case of density, the Union Territory figure (urban) being 1,759 persons per sq. km.

202. Taking the rural islands together, Bitra island, though the smallest in area and population, has the highest density of 1,810 persons per sq. km. followed by Kalpeni island (1,540 persons per sq. km.). Kadmat island has the lowest density (1,005 persons per sq. km.). The following statement gives the density of population in the islands disregarding the rural/urban status.

Table - 27

### DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE ISLANDS DURING 1961, 1971 AND 1981 WITH THEIR RANKS

Name of island	Density in 1961	Rank	Density in 1971	Rank	Density in 1981*	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amini	1,406	1	1,747	1	2,072	1
Kalpeni	1,313	2	1,370	2	1,540	4
Andrott	966	3	1,130	8	1,419	9
Kiltan	944	4	1,279	3	1,484	7
Chetlat	916	5	1,200	6	1,484	8
Minicoy	914	6	1,214	5	1,524	5
Agatti	861	7	1,169	7	1,523	6
Kavaratti	808	8	1,228	4	1,819	2
Bitra	800	9	1,120	9	1,810	3
Kadmat	611	10	779	10	1,005	10

\* The islands Amini, Minicoy and Kavaratti are treated as census towns for 1981 Census. Hence, the density figures for these three islands have been worked out using area figures corrected upto two places of decimals where as the density figures of other islands have been calculated using area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

203. The physical features, large scale business, trade centres, capital cities etc. are the factors which effect the concentration of population in a particular area. As far as this Union Territory is concerned, the above factors are not in operation. Here, population settlement is found concentrated in a particular area of some islands while the rest of the area/islands is covered with thickly planted coconut trees. Thus, density of each island depends on the size of the island only. The following table gives the distribution of villages according to density of population.

Table - 28

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY		
Range of density	Total no. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
< 10		
11-20	-	-
21-50	-	-
51-100	-	-
101-200	-	-
201-300	-	-
301-500	-	-
501+	7	100
not known	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Sex - ratio

204. The sex-ratio, which is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males, of the district shows a declining trend during the decade. In 1901 the sex-ratio of this Union Territory was 1,063 females per 1,000 males. During the later decades upto 1,941 the ratio was fluctuating. In 1951 Census the sex-ratio of this Union Territory was 1,043 females per 1,000 males and it came down to 1,020 in 1961 and 978 in 1971. During 1981 this ratio is 975. The lowest sex-ratio of the territory as a whole during the last 80 years is in 1981. The reason for the reduction of sex-ratio in 1971 is that the employees from the main land who are mostly men prefer to leave their families in their native places for many reasons and this peculiar phenomenon largely contributed to the reduction in sex-ratio. The sex-ratio during 1981 among the local inhabitants who are Scheduled Tribes is 1,002 which more or less keeps up the trend of 1961 Census.

However, a reduction in this ratio of Tribes is observed in 1981 over the 1971 rate. The effect on account of shifting the headquarters was more during 1971 and it has reduced to certain extent in 1981 due to the improvement in the islands since 1971. These two component factors have retained the sex-ratio of the general population relating to this Union Territory in 1981 almost the same as in 1971. The table below gives the sex-ratio of the district for the period 1901-1981.

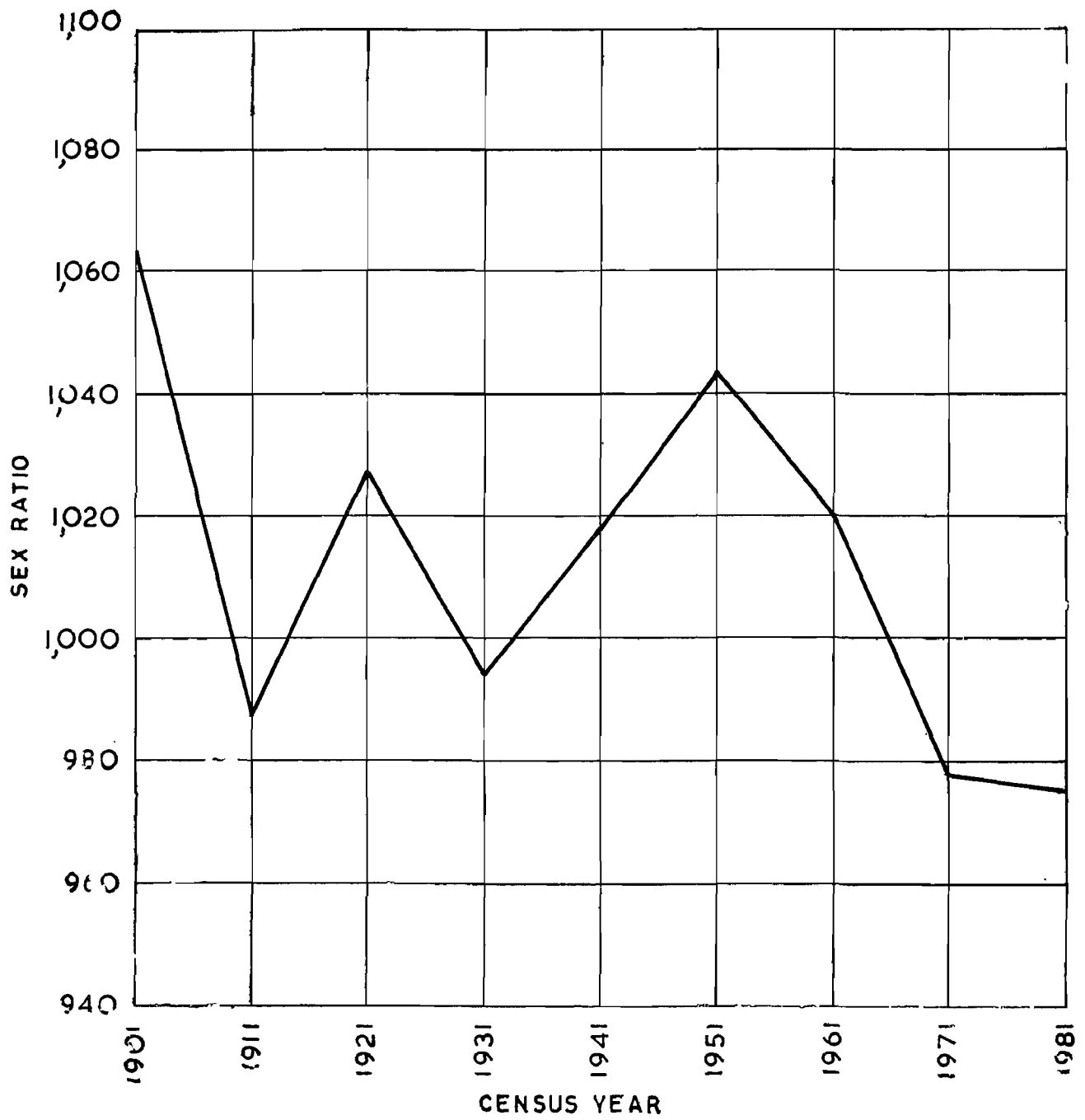
Table - 29

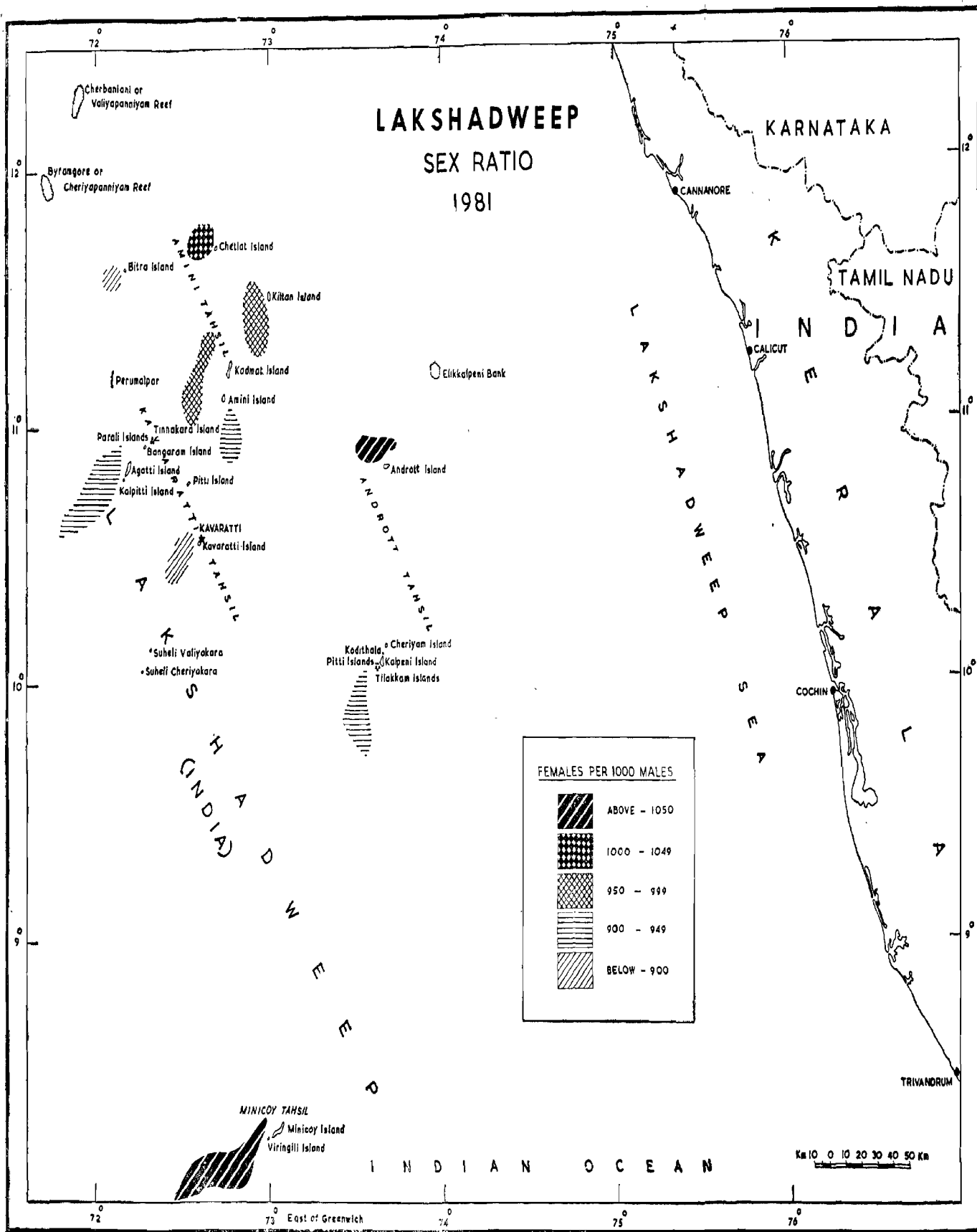
#### SEX-RATIO 1901-1981

Census year	No. of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1901	1,063	1,063	-
1911	987	987	-
1921	1,027	1,027	-
1931	994	994	-
1941	1,018	1,018	-
1951	1,043	1,043	-
1961	1,020	1,020	-
1971	978	978	-
1981	975	986	963

205. The tahsils Minicoy and Andrott show a reduction in the number of females per 1,000 males during the decade, while the other tahsils indicate an increase in this regard. The overall trend in the tahsils is towards striking a balance between the sexes. The islands Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kadmat, Chetlat and Bitra show a reduction in the number of females per 1,000 males during 1981. In the other islands this ratio has increased considerably. The highest sex-ratio is observed in Minicoy island during 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses as well. This is because a significant number of male workers in Minicoy are found engaged as sailors in Indian as well as foreign ships for the past few generations. However, this ratio in Minicoy is steadily decreasing in each census which indicates that probably the interest in traditional sea faring occupation of male population is reducing from time to time mainly due to the overall development of these islands. The lowest sex-ratio during 1981 is in Bitra. The following table gives the tahsil/island-wise sex-ratio with rural-urban break up for 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

# LAKSHADWEEP SEX-RATIO 1901-81



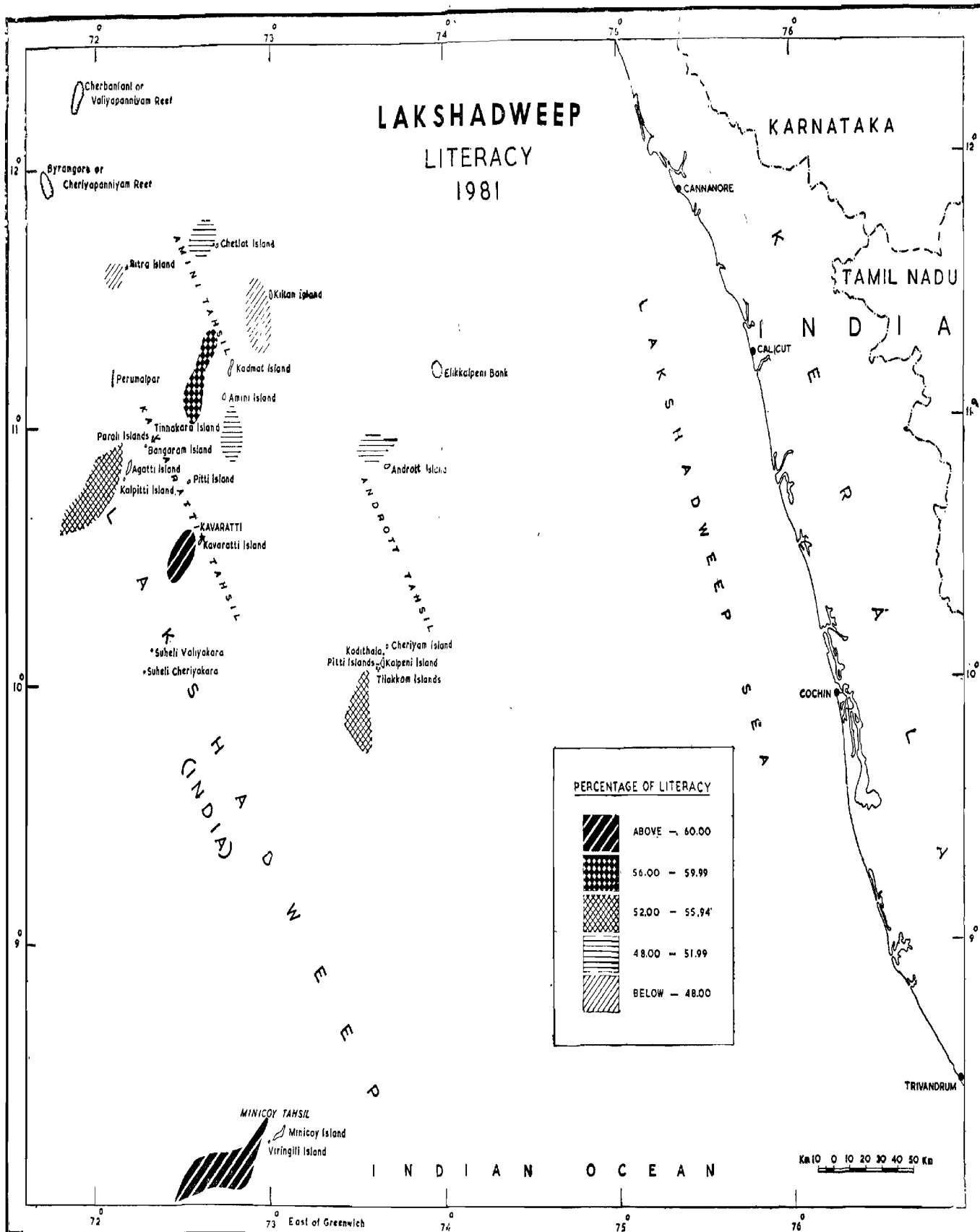


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Table - 30

**NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES  
DURING 1971 AND 1981 CENSUS IN THE  
DISTRICT, TAHSILS AND ISLANDS**

District/Tahsil/ Island	No. of female per 1,000 males			
	1971 Rural †	1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
LAKSHADWEEP	978	975	986	963
Minicoy Tahsil	1,196	1,154	-	1,154
Minicoy	1,196	1,154	-	1,154
Andrott Tahsil	1,028	1,011	1,011	-
Kalpeni	1,019	928	928	-
Andrott	1,033	1,057	1,057	-
Kavaratti Tahsil	849	861	925	823
Agatti	907	925	925	-
Kavaratti	810	823	-	823
Amini Tahsil	939	963	986	933
Amini	869	933	-	933
Kadmat	1,027	973	973	-
Kiltan	945	997	997	-
Chetlat	1,034	1,022	1,022	-
Bitra	1,000	792	792	-

† Note: Till 1971 the entire area of the UT was treated as rural.

**Literacy**

206. According to 1981 Census this district has a literacy rate of 55.07 per cent. The literacy rate of the district has increased from 43.66 per cent in 1971 to 55.07 per cent in 1981. The same trend is noticed in the case of males and females. The percentage of male literates to the total male population is 65.24 and that of female literates to the total female population is 44.65. Literacy rates of males as well as females are more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

207. Among the Tahsils, Minicoy has got the highest literacy rate of 65.29 per cent, the lowest being in Amini with 50.21 per cent. Taking the rural islands alone, Kadmat has the highest literacy rate (56.07%) and Kiltan has the lowest (46.86%). However, the maximum difference in literacy during the decade is seen in Andrott island (13.90 percentage points). The ratio of growth of literacy rate over 1971 is +39.85 in respect of Andrott island. The following table gives

the tahsil/island wise literacy rates of the total population, males and females.

Table - 31

**LITERACY BY TAHSIL/ISLANDS, 1981**

District/ Tahsil/Island	T R U	Literacy rate		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
LAKSHADWEEP	T	55.07	65.24	44.65
	R	51.98	62.25	41.57
	U	58.65	68.66	48.25
Minicoy Tahsil	T	65.29	71.40	59.99
	R	-	-	-
	U	65.29	71.40	59.99
Minicoy	U	65.29	71.40	59.99
Andrott Tahsil	T	51.21	63.59	38.97
	R	51.21	63.59	38.97
	U	-	-	-
Kalpeni	R	55.88	67.19	43.70
Andrott	R	48.78	61.58	36.68
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	58.12	68.31	46.29
	R	54.76	64.19	44.56
	U	60.22	70.74	47.43
Agatti	R	54.76	64.19	44.56
Kavaratti	U	60.22	70.74	47.43
Amini Tahsil	T	50.21	60.80	39.22
	R	51.51	59.19	43.72
	U	48.48	62.90	33.04
Amini	U	48.48	62.90	33.04
Kadmat	R	56.07	64.01	47.92
Kiltan	R	46.86	56.01	37.69
Chetlat	R	49.93	54.90	45.07
Bitra	R	46.96	52.48	40.00

**Occupied Residential Houses and Households**

208. Total number of occupied residential census houses in this Union Territory is 6,320. Hence, the average number of persons per residential house comes to 6.37. Among the tahsils, Andrott has the highest number of persons per residential house (7.06) and Kavaratti has the lowest number (6.51). The number of persons per 100 occupied census houses for the Union Territory as a whole has gone up from 616



in 1971 to 637 in 1981. There is only a slight variation in this ratio between rural and urban areas in this Union Territory. There are 629 persons per 100 occupied residential houses in rural area, while this ratio is 647 in urban area. Among the tahsils the number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses is the maximum in Andrott tahsil (706 persons) and

it is the lowest in Amini tahsil (567 persons). Taking the islands together, Andrott has the highest number of persons per 100 occupied residential houses (707 persons), and Bitra has the lowest (411 persons). The number of persons per 100 occupied residential census houses is given in the following table.

Table - 32

**NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL CENSUS HOUSES IN DISTRICT/TAHSIL/ISLAND**

District/Tahsil/Island	No. of persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	616	637	616	629	-	647
Minicoy Tahsil	583	666	583	-	-	666
Minicoy	583	666	583	-	-	666
Andrott Tahsil	664	706	664	706	-	-
Kalpeni	653	704	653	704	-	-
Andrott	671	707	671	707	-	-
Kavaratti Tahsil	613	651	613	704	-	621
Agatti	671	704	671	704	-	-
Kavaratti	577	621	577	-	-	621
Amini Tahsil	601	567	601	515	-	655
Amini	694	655	694	-	-	655
Kadmat	591	555	591	555	-	-
Kiltan	578	551	578	551	-	-
Chetlat	449	420	449	420	-	-
Bitra	350	411	350	411	-	-

Note:- Till 1971 there was no urban area in this Union Territory.

209. The total number of households in this Union Territory is 6,637. The average household size as revealed in 1981 Census is 6.06 as against 5.99 in 1971. Among the tahsils, this number is high in Minicoy with 6.61 persons, the lowest being in Amini with 5.53 persons. It is seen that the number of persons per household has gone up in the first two tahsils during 1981, while this ratio has declined considerably

in the other two tahsils. This indicates that though the number of households as well as occupied residential houses has gone up appreciably in all the tahsils and islands, the increase in this respect pertaining to the tahsils Minicoy and Andrott and the islands under them has not, however kept pace with the general trend. The subjoined table gives the average household size for the district/tahsil/island.

Table - 33

## AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

District/Tahsil/Island	Number of persons per household					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP	5.99	6.06	5.99	5.99	-	6.16
Minicoy Tahsil	5.74	6.61	5.74	-	-	6.61
Minicoy	5.74	6.61	5.74	-	-	6.61
Andrott Tahsil	6.07	6.57	6.07	6.57	-	-
Kalpeni	5.96	6.30	5.96	6.30	-	-
Andrott	6.14	6.71	6.14	6.71	-	-
Kavaratti Tahsil	6.10	5.99	6.10	6.55	-	5.69
Agatti	6.67	6.55	6.67	6.55	-	-
Kavaratti	5.76	5.69	5.76	-	-	5.69
Amini Tahsil	5.97	5.53	5.97	5.09	-	6.26
Amini	6.89	6.26	6.89	-	-	6.26
Kadmat	5.85	5.54	5.85	5.54	-	-
Kiltan	5.75	5.42	5.75	5.42	-	-
Chetlat	4.49	4.16	4.49	4.16	-	-
Bitra	3.50	3.69	3.50	3.69	-	-

## Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

210. No caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory and therefore, there is no Scheduled Caste population in Lakshadweep. According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (Modification Order 1956) the inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes. There is only one tribe in this Union Territory, which has no specific name. The population other than Scheduled Tribes constitutes only about 6 per cent. Hence, the characteristics of general population largely resemble with those of Scheduled Tribe population. Table given below shows the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes in different islands during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table - 34

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN DIFFERENT ISLANDS DURING 1971 AND 1981

District/ Tahsil/island	Scheduled Tribes			
	Number		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
LAKSHADWEEP	29,540	37,760	92.86	93.82
Minicoy Tahsil	4,803	6,145	89.91	92.29
Minicoy	4,803	6,145	89.91	92.29
Andrott Tahsil	8,186	10,016	95.44	96.73
Kalpeni	3,008	3,442	95.43	97.15
Androit	5,178	6,574	95.45	96.51

	1	2	3	4	5
Kavaratti Tahsil	6,708	9,553	88.55		89.16
Agatti	3,059	3,968	96.96		96.52
Kavaratti	3,649	5,585	82.56		84.57
Amini Tahsil	9,843	12,046	95.41		96.21
Amini	4,317	5,143	95.05		95.83
Kadmat	2,304	3,027	95.36		97.21
Kiltan	1,963	2,278	95.94		95.92
Chetlat	1,147	1,418	95.58		95.55
Bitra	112	180	100.00		99.45

### Working population

211. According to the 1981 Census there are 7,947 main workers and 1,869 marginal workers. The main workers are those who have worked for 183 days

(6 months) or more, while marginal workers are those who have worked for less than 6 months. Grouping the total main workers and marginal workers of 1981, the percentage of total workers to total population is calculated as 24.39 for persons, 39.24 for males and 9.16 for females. The percentage of main workers to the total population is 19.75 in 1981 as against the corresponding figure of 26.15 for 1971, which shows a decline in the proportion. Similarly, the work participation rates among males and females have shown a decline during 1981, when compared to 1971. Of the total main workers 4,083 are in rural areas and 3,864 are in urban areas. In terms of percentage they are 51.38 and 48.62 respectively. There are 1,869 marginal workers in the district which constitute 4.64 per cent of the total population. The following table gives the distribution of workers in percentage in the district/ tahsil/island.

Table - 35

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN PERCENTAGE IN THE DISTRICT/TAHSIL/ISLAND

District/Tahsil/Island	Total/ Rural/Urban	Total Population			Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LAKSHADWEEP	T	40,249	20,377	19,872	9,816	7,996	1,820	7,947	6,839	1,108	1,869	1,157	712
	R	21,620	10,887	10,733	5,459	4,247	1,212	4,083	3,400	683	1,376	847	529
	U	18,629	9,490	9,139	4,357	3,749	608	3,864	3,439	425	493	310	183
Minicoy Tahsil	T	6,658	3,091	3,567	1,151	1,015	136	1,106	988	118	45	27	18
	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	6,658	3,091	3,567	1,151	1,015	136	1,106	988	118	45	27	18
Minicoy Island	U	6,658	3,091	3,567	1,151	1,015	136	1,106	988	118	45	27	18
Andrott Tahsil	T	10,355	5,149	5,206	2,051	1,903	148	1,563	1,445	118	488	458	30
	R	10,355	5,149	5,206	2,051	1,903	148	1,563	1,445	118	488	458	30
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalpeni Island	R	3,543	1,838	1,705	821	750	71	568	516	52	253	234	19
Andrott Island	R	6,812	3,311	3,501	1,230	1,153	77	995	929	66	235	224	11
Kavaratti Tahsil	T	10,715	5,759	4,956	3,415	2,774	641	3,138	2,644	494	277	130	147
	R	4,111	2,136	1,975	1,503	1,010	493	1,309	951	358	194	59	135
	U	6,604	3,623	2,981	1,912	1,764	148	1,829	1,693	136	83	71	12
Agatti Island	R	4,111	2,136	1,975	1,503	1,010	493	1,309	951	358	194	59	135
Kavaratti Island	U	6,604	3,623	2,981	1,912	1,764	148	1,829	1,693	136	83	71	12
Amini Tahsil	T	12,521	6,378	6,143	3,199	2,304	895	2,140	1,762	378	1,059	542	517
	R	7,154	3,602	3,552	1,905	1,334	571	1,211	1,004	207	694	330	364
	U	5,367	2,776	2,591	1,294	970	324	929	758	171	365	212	153
Amini Island	U	5,367	2,776	2,591	1,294	970	324	929	758	171	365	212	153
Kadmat Island	R	3,114	1,578	1,536	874	532	342	592	431	161	282	101	181
Kiltan Island	R	2,375	1,189	1,186	584	418	166	292	269	23	292	149	143
Chetlat island	R	1,484	734	750	387	329	58	269	250	19	118	79	39
Bitra Island	R	181	101	80	60	55	5	58	54	4	2	1	1

P - Person  
M - Male  
F - Female

PERCENTAGE OF																			
total workers to total population				main workers to total population				marginal workers to total population				Non-workers to total population				Total Rural/Urban		District/Tahsil/Island	
P	M	F	P	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	P	P	M	F	2	1			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1						
24.39	39.24	9.16	19.75	33.56	5.58	4.64	5.68	3.58	75.61	60.76	90.84	T	LAKSHADWEEP						
25.25	39.01	11.29	18.89	31.23	6.36	6.36	7.78	4.93	74.75	60.99	88.71	R							
23.39	39.50	6.65	20.74	36.24	4.65	2.65	3.26	2.00	76.61	60.50	93.35	U							
17.29	32.84	3.81	16.61	31.97	3.31	0.68	0.87	0.50	82.71	67.16	96.19	T	Mimicoy Tahsil						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R							
17.29	32.84	3.81	16.61	31.97	3.31	0.68	0.87	0.50	82.71	67.16	96.19	U							
17.29	32.84	3.81	16.61	31.97	3.31	0.68	0.87	0.50	82.71	67.16	96.19	U							
19.81	36.96	2.84	15.10	28.06	2.27	4.71	8.90	0.57	80.19	63.04	97.16	T	Andrott Tahsil						
19.81	36.96	2.84	15.10	28.06	2.27	4.71	8.90	0.57	80.19	63.04	97.16	R							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U							
23.17	40.81	4.16	16.03	28.07	3.05	7.14	12.74	1.11	76.83	59.19	95.84	R	Kalpeni Island						
18.06	34.82	2.20	14.61	28.06	1.89	3.45	6.76	0.31	81.94	65.18	97-80	R	Andrott Island						
31.87	48.17	12.93	29.29	45.91	9.97	2.58	2.26	2.96	68.13	51.83	87.07	T	Kavaratti Tahsil						
36.56	47.28	24.96	31.84	44.52	18.13	4.72	2.76	6.83	63.44	52.72	75.04	R							
28.95	48.69	4.96	27.70	46.73	4.56	1.25	1.96	0.40	71.05	51.31	95.04	U							
36.56	47.28	24.96	31.84	44.52	18.13	4.72	2.76	6.83	63.44	52.72	75.04	R	Agatti Island						
28.95	48.69	4.96	27.70	46.73	4.56	1.25	1.96	0.40	71.05	51.31	95.04	U	Kavaratti Island						
25.55	36.12	14.57	17.09	27.62	6.15	8.46	8.50	8.42	74.45	63.88	85.43	T	Amini Tahsil						
26.63	37.03	16.08	16.93	27.87	5.83	9.70	9.16	10.25	73.37	62.97	83.92	R							
24.11	34.94	12.50	17.31	27.31	6.60	6.80	7.63	5.90	75.89	65.06	87.50	U							
24.11	34.94	12.50	17.31	27.31	6.60	6.80	7.63	5.90	75.89	65.06	87.50	U	Amini Island						
28.07	33.71	22.27	19.01	27.31	10.48	9.06	6.40	11.79	71.93	66.29	77.73	R	Kadmat Island						
24.59	35.16	14.00	12.30	22.63	1.94	12.29	12.53	12.06	75.41	64.84	86.00	R	Kiitan Island						
26.08	44.82	7.73	18.13	34.06	2.53	7.95	10.76	5.20	73.92	55.18	92.27	R	Chetlat Island						
33.15	54.46	6.25	32.04	53.47	5.00	1.11	0.99	1.25	66.85	45.54	93.75	R	Bitra Island						

212. The main workers have been further divided into four categories viz. (i) Cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers (iii) household industry and

(iv) other workers. The subjoined table gives the distribution of main workers in these four categories.

Table - 36

**WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES AND SEX 1981**

Industrial categories of workers	Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total main workers	7,947	100.00	6,839	100.00	1,108	100.00
Cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Industry workers	1,088	13.69	553	78.09	535	48.29
Other workers	6,859	86.31	6,286	91.91	573	51.71

213. Complete absence of cultivators and agricultural labourers among the main workers of Lakshadweep is predominantly a contrast observed in the islands. This is due to the fact that according to the census definition a person is classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer only on the basis of crops grown. The growing of cereal and millet crops - paddy, wheat, jowar, maize, etc., pulses, fibre crops, oil seeds and cash crops-sugar cane are only considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown is classified either as cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be. Growing of crops like plantation crops, edible nuts, fruits, coconut, flowers, vegetables etc. is not considered as cultivation, but comes under the category 'other workers'. Of the total main workers, 1,088 persons work in household industry and 6,859 persons are in the category of 'other workers'. In terms of percentage they are 13.69 and 86.31 indicating a difference of -16.40 and +16.45

points over the 1971 Census respectively. It is, therefore, observed that participation in household industry as the main work has gone considerably down and participation in 'other work' has gone up during the decade in the Union Territory.

214. The fall in the category of household industry workers is steep in the case of females than that of male workers. The percentage difference of male and female household industry workers in 1981 over the 1971 are worked out as 2.30 and 38.71 respectively. The overall fall in the work participation rate during 1981 Census over that of 1971 in this Union Territory is mainly attributed to the drastic fall in the female participation in the work force especially in the field of household industry. Over the decade, owing to the spread of education especially among the females and overall development in the territory, the household industry has lost much of its importance in the islands.



PART A  
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY





**SECTION I**  
**VILLAGE DIRECTORY**



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

Name of village	Nature of habitation	Location code
<b>AMINI TAHSIL</b>		
1. Bitra	Inhabited	30/1/4/4
2. Chetlat	Inhabited	30/1/4/3
3. Kadmat	Inhabited	30/1/4/1
4. Kiltan	Inhabited	30/1/4/2
<b>ANDROTT TAHSIL</b>		
5. Andrott	Inhabited	30/1/2/9
6. Cheriyam	Uninhabited	30/1/2/2
7. Kalpeni	Inhabited	30/1/2/1
8. Kodithala	Uninhabited	30/1/2/3
9. Pitti (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/7
10. Pitti (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/8
11. Tilakkam (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/4
12. Tilakkam (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/5
13. Tilakkam (iii)	Uninhabited	30/1/2/6
<b>KAVARATTI TAHSIL</b>		
14. Agatti	Inhabited	30/1/3/2
15. Bangaram	Uninhabited	30/1/3/1
16. Kalpitti	Uninhabited	30/1/3/7
17. Parali (i)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/4
18. parali (ii)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/5
19. Parali (iii)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/6
20. Pitti (Birds island)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/10
21. Suheli (Cheriyakara)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/9
22. Suheli (Valiyakara)	Uninhabited	30/1/3/8
23. Tinnakara	Uninhabited	30/1/3/3
<b>MINICOY TAHSIL</b>		
24. Viringili	Uninhabited	30/1/1/1

## CODES USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

### **Educational**

- P - Primary or Elementary School
- M - Junior Secondary or Middle School
- H - Matriculation or Secondary School
- AC - Adult Literacy Class/Centre.

### **Medical**

- PHC - Primary Health Centre
- D - Dispensary
- O - Others

### **Drinking Water**

- W - Well water
- TK - Tank water
- HP - Hand pump

### **Communications**

- NW - Navigable waterway (other than river or canal).

### **Approach to Village**

- NW - Navigable waterway (other than river or canal).

### **Post & Telegraph**

- PO - Post Office
- TO - Telegraph Office
- Phone - Telephone connection

### **Power Supply**

- ED - Electricity for domestic purpose
- EO - Electricity for other purposes like industrial, commercial, etc.

### **Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest**

- C - Cars/Jeeps available in the village
- M - Motorcycles/Scooters available in the village
- T - Tractors available in the village.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
MINICOY TAHSIL



**1981 CENSUS — VILLAGE DIRECTORY — AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

**MINICOY TAHSIL**

Location code No.	Name of @ Island	Total area of the island (in hectares)	Total population and No. of households	Amenities available (if not available within the island, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz —5 kms 5—10 kms. and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any station, water way)	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30/1/I	Minicoy			Treated as Census Town					
30/1/1/1	Viringili	1.52		UNINHABITED					
30/1/1	Minicoy Tahsil *	1.52							

Approach to island	Nearest town and distance (in kms.)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (ie area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places) ‡					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Name of Island	Location Code No.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1
										Minicoy	30/1/I
	Minicoy (O)									Viringili	30/1/1/1
										*Minicoy Tahsil	30/1/1

\* There is only one uninhabited island in the rural part of Minicoy Tahsil.

@ Each island is treated as Village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

‡ Land use area of Vjringili (uninhabited island) has been clubbed with the area of Minicoy island. Hence the land use area of uninhabited island is not available.





VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
ANDROTT TAHSIL



1981 CENSUS — VILLAGE DIRECTORY — AMENITIES AND LAND USE

ANDROTT TAHSIL

Location code No.	Name of Island	Total area of the island (in hectares)	Total population and No. of households	Amenities available (if not available within the island, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz —5 kms 5—10 kms. and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).						
				Educational %	Medical %	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
30/1/2/1	Kalpeni	227.85	3,543 (562)	P(5), M(2), H, AC(5)	PHC	W	PO, TO	—	NW	
30/1/2/2	Cheriyam	45.44		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/3	Kodithala	0.27		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/4	Tilakkam (i)	1.03		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/5	Tilakkam (ii)	0.63		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/6	Tilakkam (iii)	0.36		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/7	Pitti (i)	2.77		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/8	Pitti (ii)	0.28		UNINHABITED						
30/1/2/9	Andrott** (Androth)	484.06	6,812 (1015)	P(6), M(2), H, AC(9)	PHC, D	W	PO, TO Phone	—	NW	
30/1/2	Andrott** (Androth) Tahsil	762.69	10,355 (1577)	P(11), M(4), H(2), AC(14)	PHC(2), D					

Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places) @																		
Approach to island	Nearest town and distance (in kms.)	Power supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source†	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation*	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest &	Name of Island	Location Code No.							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1							
NW	Kavaratti (124)	ED,EO	Rice	—	7.50	240.90	—	30.23	M7, C	Kalpeni	30/1/2/1							
									i) Tomb of Ahmed Oliyullah (Pallikayinho)									
									ii) Tomb of Chanakakojia constructed in ponnem pali.									
									iii) Tomb of Kalpenikayinho									
									iv) Tomb of Koyakutty Oliyullah									
	Kavaratti (124)									Cheriyam	30/1/2/2							
	Kavaratti (124)									Kodithala	30/1/2/3							
	Kavaratti (124)									Tilakkam(i)	30/1/2/4							
	Kavaratti (124)									Tilakkam(ii)	30/1/2/5							
	Kavaratti (124)									Tilakkam(iii)	30/1/2/6							
	Kavaratti (124)									Pitti (i)	30/1/2/7							
	Kavaratti (124)									Pitti (ii)	30/1/2/8							
NW	Amini (107)	ED,EO	Rice	—	9.90	361.80	—	112.36	M12,C2,T2	Andrott (Androth)	30/1/2/9							
									(i) Tomb of Saint Ubaidulla (R.A.)									
									(ii) Tomb of St. Mohammed Jalaluddin Bukari (Ippakainho)									
									(iii) Kandethikunnu									
					17.40	602.70	—	142.59	M19,C3,T2	Andrott** (Androth) Tahsil	30/1/2							

- § Each island is treated as village for the purpose of 1981 Census.
- \*\* The name/spelling of the island/Tahsil Androth of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Androth" as per the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. 7/2/78-states dated 6-6-80. This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name spelling is indicated against it under paranthesis
- % Figures under round bracket indicates actual number
- \* This includes not only the area not available for cultivation reported by the holders of land but the area held by the institutions such as Wakf, Madrassas, Co-operative bodies and by the Government.
- & Information received from local enquiry.
- ‡ There are no rivers or canals in Lakshadweep, no usual irrigation facilities exists here. However, wells and tanks are utilised for watering coconut and vegetable gardens in the island
- @ Area of uninhabited islands have been clubbed with the area of nearby inhabited island.



VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
KAVARATTI TAHSIL





1981 CENSUS — VILLAGE DIRECTORY—AMENITIES AND LAND USE

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

Location code No.	Name of Island	Total area of the island (in hectares)	Total population and No. of households	Educational %	Medical %	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30/1/3/1	Agatti	270.73	4,111(628)	P(6), M, H, AC(5)	PHC	W, TK, HP	PO, TO	—	NW
30/1/3/2	Bangaram	57.62		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/3	Tinnakara	41.81		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/4	Parali (i)	2.16		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/5	Parali (ii)	1.34		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/6	Parali (iii)	2.43		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/7	Kalpitti	7.19		UNINHABITED					
31/1/II	Kavaratti **								Treated as Census Town
30/1/3/8	Suheli (Valiyakara)	29.02		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/9	Suheli (Cheriyakara)	28.31		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3/10	Pitti (Birds Island)	1.20		UNINHABITED					
30/1/3	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	441.81	4,111(628)	P(6), M, H, AC(5)	PHC				

Approach to island	Nearest town and distance (in kms.)	Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places) @											Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest &	Name of Island	Location Code No.	
		Power supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source ‡	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation*	18	19	20	2				1
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1					
NW	Kavaratti (57)	ED,EO	Rice	—	—	314.20	—	69.08	M10, C	Agatti	30/1/3/1					
	Amimi (55)				UNINHABITED					Bangaram	30/1/3/2					
	Amimi (55)				UNINHABITED					Tinnakara	30/1/3/3					
	Amimi (54)				UNINHABITED					Parali (i)	30/1/3/4					
	Amimi (54)				UNINHABITED					Parali (ii)	30/1/3/5					
	Amimi (54)				UNINHABITED					Parali (iii)	30/1/3/6					
	Kavaratti (57)				UNINHABITED					Kalpitti	30/1/3/7					
	Kavaratti (54)				Treated as Census Town					Kavaratti**	30/1/II					
	Kavaratti (54)				UNINHABITED					Suheli						
	Kavaratti (54)				UNINHABITED					(Valiyakara)	30/1/3/8					
	Kavaratti (24)				UNINHABITED					Suheli						
										(Cheriyakara)	30/1/3/9					
										Pitti						
										(Birds Island)	30/1/3/10					
										KAVARATTI						
										TAHSIL	30/1/3					

\*\* Treated as Census town

% Figures under round bracket indicates actual number.

‡ There are no rivers or canals in Lakshadweep, no usual irrigation facilities exists here. However, wells and tanks are utilised for watering coconut and vegetable gardens in the island

& Information received from local enquiry.

\* This includes not only the area not available for cultivation reported by the holders of land but the area held by the institutions such as Wakf, Madrassas, Co-operative bodies and by the Government.

@ Since areas of uninhabited islands have been clubbed with the area of nearly inhabited island, areas of uninhabited islands attached to Kavaratti are not available. Hence the land use area will not tally with the total area of the Tahsil

§ Each island is treated as village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY  
AMINI TAHSIL



1981 CENSUS — VILLAGE DIRECTORY — AMENITIES AND LAND USE

AMINI TAHSIL

Location code No.	Name of Island	Total area of the island (in hectares)	Total population and No. of households	Amenities available (if not available within the island, a dash (—) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz —5 kms 5—10 kms. and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational %	Medical %	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30/1/III	Amini **	Treated as Census Town							
30/1/4/1	Kadmat	312.47	3,114(562)	P(6), M, H, AC(4)	PHC	W, TK	PO, TO	—	NW
30/1/4/2	Kiltan	163.37	2,375(438)	P(4), M, H, AC(3)	PHC	W, TK	PO, TO	—	NW
30/1/4/3	Chetlat	103.86	1,484(357)	P(3), M, AC(2)	PHC	W	PO, TO	—	NW
30/1/4/4	Bitra	9.93	181(49)	P	O	—(10+) <sup>†</sup>	PO, TO	—	NW
30/1/4	AMINI TAHSIL	589.63	7,154(1406)	P(14), M(3) H(2) AC(9)	PHC(3), O				

Approach to island	Nearest town and distance (in kms.)	Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)											Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest &	Name of Island	Location Code No.	
		Power supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source†	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation*	18	19	20	2				1
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1					
Treated as Census Town																
NW	Amini (11)	ED, EO	Rice	—	—	132.40	—	180.07	M8, C	Kadmat	30/1/4/1				** Amini	30/1/III
NW	Amini (59)	ED, EO	Rice	—	—	132.10	—	31.27	M3, C	Kiltan	30/1/4/2					
NW	Amini (65)	ED, EO	Rice	—	—	96.80	—	7.06	M, C	Chetlat	30/1/4/3					
NW	Amini (80)	—	Rice	—	—	8.50	—	1.43	Kulikkara Pali Makbara of Malik Moulavoli	Bitra	30/1/4/4					
						369.80	—	219.83	M12, C3	AMINI TAHSIL	30/1/4					

§ Each island is treated as village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

\*\* Treated as Census Town

% Figures under round bracket indicates actual number

† Drinking water is transported from the nearest island (Chetlat—56 Kms) by steamer.

‡ There are no rivers or canals in Lakshadweep, no usual irrigation facilities exists here. However, wells and tanks are utilised for watering coconut and vegetable gardens in the island

& Information received from local enquiry.

\* This includes not only the area not available for cultivation reported by the holders of land but the area held by the institutions such as Wakf, Madrassas, Co-operative bodies and by the Government.

APPENDIX - I VILLAGE DIRECTORY

TAHSILWISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES\*

Name of District : LAKSHADWEEP

E D U C A T I O N A L

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Junior College		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy Classes/Centre	Others	Village with no educational facilities		
		Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Minicoy @	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Andrott (Androth)	2	11	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—
3.	Kavaratti	1	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
4.	Amini	4	14	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—

M E D I C A L

Dispensary	Hospital	Maternity and Child welfare Centre/Maternity Home/Child Welfare Centre		Primary Health Centre/Health Centre		Family Planning Centre		Primary Health Sub-Centre		Community Health Worker		Others	Villages with no medical facilities	Name of Tahsil	Sl. No.		
		Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Institu-tions	Villages	Num-bers						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—



DRINKING WATER

POST AND TELEGRAPH

Tap	Well	Tank	Tube well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	P. O.	T. O.	P.T.O.		P. O.	T. O.	P.T.O.	Phone & Phone	Name of Tahsil	Sl. No.
												45	46						
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51		2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Minicoy	1
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	Andrott (Androth)	2
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Kavaratti	3
—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	Amini	4

COMMUNICATION

POWER SUPPLY

Bus stop	Railway station	Navigable water way	POWER SUPPLY		Name of Tahsil	Sl. No.
			Available	Not available		
52	53	54	55	56	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	Minicoy	1
—	—	2	2	—	Andrott (Androth)	2
—	—	1	1	—	Kavaratti	3
—	—	4	3	1	Amini	4

@ There is only one uninhabited island in the Minicoy Tahsil.

\* Only inhabited islands are considered while presenting data in this appendix.

APPENDIX - II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON - MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

District : LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Name of town and tahsil within brackets	Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)						Culturable waste (including gavehar and groves) for cultivation*
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	7	8	
1.	Minicoy (Minicoy)	437.22	-	-	323.80@	-	114.94@	
2.	Kavaratti (Kavaratti)	362.95	-	14.30	374.30†	-	32.88†	
3.	Amini (Amini)	259.48×	-	19.60	242.90	-	3.80	

75

@ Includes the area of uninhabited island "Viringili".

† Includes the areas of uninhabited islands attached to Kavaratti.

× Total land use area of Amini (given under col. 3) will not tally with the figures furnished in cols. 4 to 8 since the operational holders reported partly possess the land of other islands.

\* This includes not only the area not available for cultivation reported by the holders of land, but the area held by the institutions such as wakf Boards, madrassas, co-operative bodies and by the Government.

APPENDIX - III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES WHERE NO AMFNITIES ARE AVAILABLE

There is no inhabited island, (except uninhabited islands) without any amenities.

APPENDIX - IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES/  
SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

A. SCHEDULED CASTES

LAKSHADWEEP

0-5 *		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31 +	
Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Excludes villages with no Scheduled Caste population

B. SCHEDULED TRIBES

0-5 *		6-15		16-25		26-35		36-50		51 +	
Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANDROTT TAHSIL  
(ANDROTH)

KAVARATTI TAHSIL  
AMINI TAHSIL

30/1/2/1 Kalpeni  
30/1/2/9 Andrott  
(Androth)  
30/1/3/1 Agatti  
30/1/4/1 Kadmat  
30/1/4/2 Kiltan  
30/1/4/3 Chetlat  
30/1/4/4 Bitra

\* Excludes villages with no Scheduled Tribes population.

**SECTION II**  
**TOWN DIRECTORY**



**NUMBER OF CENSUS TOWNS IN THE DIFFERENT POPULATION  
SIZE-CLASS IN THE DISTRICT**

Population	Class	No. of Towns
100,000 and above	I	-
50,000 - 99,999	II	-
20,000 - 49,999	III	-
10,000 - 19,999	IV	-
5,000 - 9,999	V	3
Below 5,000	VI	-

**LIST OF TOWNS IN THE DISTRICT**

- (1) Minicoy
- (2) Kavaratti
- (3) Amini

## CODES USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

NM - Non-Municipal

### System of Sewerage

S - Sewer

OSD - Open Surface drains

### Method of disposal of night soil

ST - Septic Tank latrines

### Protected Water Supply - Source and Capacity of Storage System

W - Well Water

TK - Tank Water

TW - Tube Well water/Hand pump

### Medical

H - Hospital

D - Dispensary

PHC - Primary Health Centre

'A' - Ayurvedic

### Recreational and cultural facilities

PL - Public Library

RR - Reading Room

1981 - CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT - I

STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic Administration status of town	Location code No.	Name of Tahsil/island HQs.	Area in (Sq. kms.)	Number of Households including houseless households (in 1981 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	V Amini (NM)	30/1/III	Amini	2.59	857
2	V Kavaratti (NM)	30/1/II	Kavaratti	3.63	1,161
3	V Minicoy (NM)	30/1/I	Minicoy	4.37	1,008

Population and growth rate of the town at the Census of *										Sex ratio *		
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1981 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								5,367	2,072			933
								6,604	1,819			823
								6,658	1,524			1,154

\* Towns appear for the first time in 1981 Census.



1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY  
STATEMENT - II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	PHYSICAL ASPECTS		
		Rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature (in centigrade)	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
1	V Amini	1,785.9	30.7	24.9
2	V Kavaratti	1,236.7	30.5	24.9
3	V Minicoy	1,732.9	30.7	23.9

NAME OF AND ROAD DISTANCE (IN KMS.) FROM						
State HQs.	District HQs.	Tahsil/Island HQs.	Nearest city with Population of one lakh and more *	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable river/canal (if within 10 kms.) **
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kavaratti (65)	Kavaratti (65)	Amini (O)	Calicut (320)	Calicut (320)	—	—
Kavaratti (O)	Kavaratti (O)	Kavaratti (O)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	—	—
Kavaratti (252)	Kavaratti (252)	Minicoy (O)	Cochin (398)	Cochin (398)	—	—

\* Outside the Union Territory.

\*\* No river/canals are available within the islands. But the islands are connected by steamer service, since these are scattered in the Arabian sea.

1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT - III

MUNICIPAL FINANCE, 1978-79

LAKSHADWEEP

Not applicable to this Union Territory

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT — IV

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES

LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population *	Road length (in km.)	System of sewerage	Number of Latrines		
							Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	V Amimi	NM	5,367	5,143	—	OSD	84	—	46
2	V Kavarati	NM	6,604	5,585	2.2†	OSD	326	—	23
3	V Minicoy	NM	6,658	6,145	—	OSD	212	—	—

83

Method of disposal of soil	Protected water supply			Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of Connections)			
	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in Litres (in brackets)	System of storage with capacity in Litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ST	W, TK, TW	—	—	507	1	32	129	—
ST	W, TK, TW	—	—	844	6	123	240	—
ST	W, TK	—	—	771	5	66	136	—

★ No Scheduled Caste population, therefore Col. (5) indicates only Scheduled Tribe population.  
 & There is no planned system of sewerage in the district.

† Concreted

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT — IV - A

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979

LAKSHADWEEP

Not applicable to this Union Territory, since there are no class I or Class II Towns and notified slums.

1981 CENSUS — TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT - V

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979

LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	Population	MEDICAL FACILITIES						EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES								
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/T. B. Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Working Women's hostels with No. of seats	Adult Literacy classes/Centres Others (specify)	Primary Schools	Junior Secondary and Middle School	Secondary/Matriculation	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PUC/Pre-University Colleges/Junior college level)	Recognised Shorthand Typewriting and Vocational training institutions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
1	V Ammini	5,367	PHC	10	Calicut (320)	Calicut (320)	Calicut (320)	Calicut (320)	Calicut (320)								
2	V Kavaratti	6,604	H, D(A)	30	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)								
3	V Minicoy	6,658	H	20	Cochin (398)	Cochin (398)	Alleppey (468)	Trichur (473)	Cochin (398)								

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (CONTINUED)											NUMBER OF RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES				
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/Drama/Community Halls	Public Libraries including reading rooms	
10																	
	Calicut (320)			1	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calicut (346)	1	1	1	2	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cochin (398)			1	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* There is one Reading Room-cum-Library each in every town and this is treated as equivalent to one PL and one RR

1981 CENSUS - TOWN DIRECTORY

STATEMENT - VI

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1979

LAKSHADWEEP

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Amini	Rice	Sugar	POL*	Copra	Coir and Fibre	Mas and dried fish **
2	V Kavara ti	Rice	Sugar	POL*	Copra	Coir and Fibre	Mas and dried fish **
3	V Minicoy	Rice	Sugar	POL*	Canned Tuna and Mas**	Copra	Coir & Fibre

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Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-agricultural Credit Societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
9	10	11	12	13	14
Copra	Coir and Fibre	Mas and dried fish**	1	1	—
Copra	Coir and Fibre	Mas and dried fish**	1	1	—
Canned Tuna and Mas**	Copra	Coir & Fibre	1	1	—

\* Petrol, Oil and Lubricants.

\*\* Mas - boiled, smoked and dried Tuna fish.



**PART B**  
**PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
TOTAL POPULATION





**DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

**LAKSHADWEEP**

Sl. No.	District/Tahsil	Total/Rural/Urban	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	No. of occupied residential houses*	No. of house-holds**	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes †			Scheduled Tribes			Literates		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	15	16	17	18
	LAKSHADWEEP†	T	32.0@	6,320	6,637	40,249	20,377	19,872	—	—	—	37,760	18,865	18,895	22,165	13,293	8,872
		R	21.4	3,439	3,611	21,620	10,887	10,733	—	—	—	20,887	10,420	10,467	11,239	6,777	4,462
		U	10.6	2,881	3,026	18,629	9,490	9,139	—	—	—	16,873	8,445	8,428	10,926	6,516	4,410
	1	MINICOY															
		TAHSIL	4.4	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567	—	—	—	6,145	2,786	3,359	4,347	2,207	2,140
		R	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	4.4	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567	—	—	—	6,145	2,786	3,359	4,347	2,207	2,140
	2	ANDROTT(AND-ROTH)TAHSIL ×															
		T	7.6 \$	1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206	—	—	—	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,303	3,274	2,029
		R	7.6	1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206	—	—	—	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,303	3,274	2,029
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	KAVARATTI															
		TAHSIL	8.1 \$	1,647	1,789	10,715	5,759	4,956	—	—	—	9,553	5,084	4,469	6,228	3,934	2,294
		R	4.5	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975	—	—	—	3,968	2,053	1,915	2,251	1,371	880
		U	3.6	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981	—	—	—	5,585	3,031	2,554	3,977	2,563	1,414
	4	AMINI TAHSIL															
		T	8.4	2,208	2,263	12,521	6,378	6,143	—	—	—	12,046	6,072	5,974	6,287	3,878	2,409
		R	5.8	1,389	1,406	7,154	3,602	3,552	—	—	—	6,903	3,444	3,459	3,685	2,132	1,553
		U	2.6	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591	—	—	—	5,143	2,628	2,515	2,602	1,746	856

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Household Industry/ Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]												Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]						Marginal Workers			Non-Workers			Total Rural/Urban	District/Tahsil	Sl. No.
	Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Rural/Urban	District/Tahsil	Sl. No.												
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F															
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1			
7,947	6,839	1,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088	553	535	6,859	6,286	573	1,869	1,157	712	30,433	12,381	18,052	T	LAKSHADWEEP				
4,083	3,400	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	876	465	411	3,207	2,935	272	1,376	847	529	16,161	6,640	9,521	R					
3,864	3,439	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	88	124	3,652	3,351	301	493	310	183	14,272	5,741	8,531	U					
1,106	988	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	6	1,096	984	112	45	27	18	5,507	2,076	3,431	T	MINICOY TAHSIL 1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R					
1,106	988	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	6	1,096	984	112	45	27	18	5,507	2,076	3,431	U					
1,563	1,445	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	—	1,520	1,402	118	488	458	30	8,304	3,246	5,058	T	ANDROTT (AN-2 DROTH)TAHSIL				
1,563	1,445	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43	—	1,520	1,402	118	488	458	30	8,304	3,246	5,058	R					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U					
3,138	2,644	494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765	453	312	2,373	2,191	182	277	130	147	7,300	2,985	4,315	T	KAVARATTI TAHSIL 3				
1,309	951	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	721	411	310	588	540	48	194	59	135	2,608	1,126	1,482	R					
1,829	1,693	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	42	2	1,785	1,651	134	83	71	12	4,692	1,859	2,833	U					
2,140	1,762	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	53	217	1,870	1,709	161	1,059	542	517	9,322	4,074	5,248	T	AMINI TAHSIL 4				
1,211	1,004	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	11	101	1,099	993	106	694	330	364	5,249	2,268	2,981	R					
929	758	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	42	116	771	716	55	365	212	153	4,073	1,806	2,267	U					

† Name of the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G. S. R. 475 (E)-F. 3/72-SR dated 15-10-1973).

@ Represents the geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India, whereas the areas of the tahsils have been worked out on the basis of data supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration, according to which the area of the district is 28.5 sq. kms. Rural area of district is derived by deducting total of urban areas from the geographical area.

x Name/spelling of the tahsil Androth of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Andrott" as per the Government of India M. H. A. letter No. 7/2/78-States dated 6-6-80. This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis.

N Negligible

\* Include those occupied by Institutional Households also

\*\* Include Houseless and Institutional Households also

£ No Caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory and therefore, there is no Scheduled Caste Population.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

MINICOY TAHSIL



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Minicoy Tahsil

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	Area in hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates		
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30/1/1	MINICOY TAHSIL *	1.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30/1/I	Minicoy				Treated as Census Town								
30/1/1/1	Viringili	1.52			UNINHABITED								

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry- Manufacturing, processing & repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]		Marginal workers		Non-workers	Name of Tahsil/Island §	Location code No		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treated as Census Town															
UNINHABITED															
MINICOY TAHSIL* 30/1/1															
Minicoy 30/1/I															
Viringili 30/1/1/1															

\* There is only one uninhabited island in the rural part of Minicoy Tahsil.

§ Each rural island (inhabited or uninhabited) is treated as a village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

**TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

Minicoy Tahsil

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	Area in Sq. Km.	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30/1/1	MINICOY TAHSIL	4.37	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567	—	—	2,786	3,359	2,207	2,140
30/1/1	Minicoy (NM)	4.37	999	1,008	6,658	3,091	3,567	—	—	2,786	3,359	2,207	2,140

**MAIN WORKERS**

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Household Industry- Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]	Marginal workers		Non-workers		Name of Tahsil/Island §	Location code No.				
			M	F		M	F	M	F			M	F		
M 15	F 16	M 17	F 18	M 19	F 20	M 21	F 22	M 23	F 24	M 25	F 26	M 27	F 28	2	1
988	118	—	—	—	4	6	984	112	27	18	2,076	3,431	MINICOY TAHSIL	30/1/1	
988	118	—	—	—	4	6	984	112	27	18	2,076	3,431	Minicoy (NM)	30/1/1	

NM Non - Municipal

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANDROTT TAHSIL





VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANDROTT TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	Area in hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates		
					P	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30/1/2	ANDROTT (ANDROTT TH)* TAHSIL	762.69	1,466	1,577	10,355	5,149	5,206	—	—	4,923	5,093	3,274	2,029
30/1/2/1	Kalpeni	227.85	503	562	3,543	1,838	1,705	—	—	1,770	1,672	1,235	745
30/1/2/2	Cheriyam	45.44			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/3	Kodithala	0.27			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/4	Tilakkam (i)	1.03			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/5	Tilakkam (ii)	0.63			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/6	Tilakkam (iii)	0.36			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/7	Pitti (i)	2.77			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/8	Pitti (ii)	0.28			UNINHABITED								
30/1/2/9	Andrott (Androth)*	484.06	963	1,015	6,812	3,311	3,501	—	—	3,153	3,421	2,039	1,284

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry- Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs [V(a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]				Marginal workers		Non-workers	Name of Tahsil/Island §	Location code No.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2	1
1,445	118	—	—	—	—	43	—	1,402	118	458	30	3,246	5,058	ANDROTT (AND-ROTH) TAHSIL*	30/1/2
516	52	—	—	—	11	—	—	505	52	234	19	1,088	1,634	Kalpeni	30/1/2/1
								UNINHABITED						Cheriyam	30/1/2/2
								UNINHABITED						Kodithala	30/1/2/3
								UNINHABITED						Tilakkam (i)	30/1/2/4
								UNINHABITED						Tilakkam (ii)	30/1/2/5
								UNINHABITED						Tilakkam (iii)	30/1/2/6
								UNINHABITED						Pittu (i)	30/1/2/7
								UNINHABITED						Pitti (ii)	30/1/2/8
929	66	—	—	—	—	32	—	897	66	224	11	2,158	3,424	Andrott(Androth)*	30/1/2/9

§ Each island is treated as a Village for the purpose of 1981 Census

\* The name/spelling of the island/tahsil Androth of 1971 has since been changed as 'Andrott' as per the Government of India, MHA letter No. 7/2/78 States dt. 6-6-80. This name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAVARATTI TAHSIL



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island *	Area in hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30/1/3	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	441.81	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975	—	—	2,053	1,915	1,371	880
30/1/3/1	Agatti	270.73	584	628	4,111	2,136	1,975	—	—	2,053	1,915	1,371	880
30/1/3/2	Bangaram	57.62											
30/1/3/3	Tinnakara	41.81											
30/1/3/4	Parali (i)	2.16											
30/1/3/5	Parali (ii)	1.34											
30/1/3/6	Parali (iii)	2.43											
30/1/3/7	Kalpitti	7.19											
30/1/3/8	Suheli Valiyakara	29.02											
30/1/II	Kavaratti												
30/1/3/9	Suheli Cheriyaakara	28.31											
30/1/3/10	Pitti (Birds island)	1.20											

**MAIN WORKERS**

Total Main Workers (1-IX)	Cultivators (1)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, processing, servi- cing & repairs [V(a)]				Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]				Marginal workers			Non-workers	Name of Tahsil/Island *	Location code No.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				
951	358	—	—	—	—	—	411	310	540	48	59	135	1,126	1,482	<b>KAVARATTI</b>	<b>TAHSIL 30/1/3</b>		
951	358	—	—	—	—	411	310	540	48	59	135	1,126	1,482	Agatti	30/1/3/1			
															Bangaram	30/1/3/2		
																Tinnakara	30/1/3/3	
																Parali (i)	30/1/3/4	
																Parali (ii)	30/1/3/5	
																Parali (iii)	30/1/3/6	
																Kalpitti	30/1/3/7	
																Suheli Valiyakara	30/1/3/8	
																Kavaratti	30/1/II	
																Suheli Cheriyaakara	30/1/3/9	
																Pitti (Birds island)	30/1/3/10	

\* Each rural island is treated as a village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates		
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
30/1/3	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	3.63	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,623	2,981	—	—	3,031	2,554	2,563	1,414			
30/1/II	Kavaratti (NM)	3.63	1,063	1,161	6,604	3,633	2,981	—	—	3,031	2,554	2,563	1,414			

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	M	F	Cultivators (I)	M	F	Agricultural labourers (II)	M	F	Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]	M	F	Other workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]	M	F	Marginal workers	M	F	Non-workers	M	F	Name of Tahsil/Island	Location code No.
1,693	136	—	—	—	—	—	42	2	1,651	134	71	12	1,859	2,833	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	30/1/3						
1,693	136	—	—	—	—	—	42	2	1,651	134	71	12	1,859	2,833	Kavaratti (NM)	30/1/II						

NM Non - Municipal





PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT  
AMINI TAHSIL



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

AMINI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/Island *	Area in hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)				Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				Literates			
					P	M	F	8	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
30/1/4	AMINI TAHSIL	589.63	1,389	1,406	7,154	3,602	3,552	—	—	3,444	3,459	2,132	1,553							
30/1/III	Amini				Treated as Census town															
30/1/4/1	Kadmat	312.47	561	562	3,114	1,578	1,536	—	—	1,522	1,505	1,010	736							
30/1/4/2	Kiltan	163.37	431	438	2,375	1,189	1,186	—	—	1,136	1,142	666	447							
30/1/4/3	Chetlat	103.86	353	357	1,484	734	750	—	—	686	732	403	338							
30/1/4/4	Bitra	9.93	44	49	181	101	80	—	—	100	80	53	32							

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Name of Tahsil/Island *		Location code No.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2		1
1,004	207	—	—	—	—	11	101	993	106	330	364	2,268	2,981	AMINI TAHSIL	30/1/4	
														Amini	30/1/III	
431	161	—	—	—	—	7	101	424	60	101	181	1,046	1,194	Kadmat	30/1/4/1	
269	23	—	—	—	—	4	—	265	23	149	143	771	1,020	Kiltan	30/1/4/2	
250	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	19	79	39	405	692	Chetlat	30/1/4/3	
54	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	4	1	1	46	75	Bitra	30/1/4/4	

\* Each rural island is treated as a village.

TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

AMINI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates		
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
30/1/4	AMINI TAHSIL	2.59	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591	--	--	2,628	2,515	1,746	856			
30/1/III	Amini (NM)	2.59	819	857	5,367	2,776	2,591	--	--	2,628	2,515	1,786	856			

MAIN WORKERS

Total Main Workers (I-IX)	Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal workers		Non-workers		Name of Tahsil/Island	Location code No.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2	1
758	171	--	--	--	42	116	716	55	212	153	1,806	2,267	AMINI TAHSIL	30/1/4	
758	171	--	--	--	42	116	716	55	212	153	1,806	2,267	Amini (NM)	30/1/III	

NM Non - Municipal

SPECIAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION



**DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Sl. No.	District/Tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of households with Scheduled Tribe members**	Total Scheduled Tribe Population*			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	LAKSHADWEEP †	T	5,906	37,760	18,865	18,895	20,060	11,950	8,110	6,776	5,799	977
		R	3,397	20,887	10,420	10,467	10,652	6,378	4,274	3,729	3,089	640
		U	2,509	16,873	8,445	8,428	9,408	5,572	3,836	3,047	2,710	337
1.	MINICOY TAHSIL	T	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	3,905	1,928	1,977	878	779	99
		R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		U	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	3,905	1,928	1,977	878	779	99
2.	ANDROTT (AND- ROTH) TAHSIL *	T	1,481	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,024	3,075	1,949	1,382	1,276	106
		R	1,481	10,016	4,923	5,093	5,024	3,075	1,949	1,382	1,276	106
		U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	T	1,441	9,553	5,084	4,469	5,221	3,331	1,890	2,601	2,183	418
		R	584	3,968	2,053	1,915	2,140	1,306	834	1,240	898	342
		U	857	5,585	3,031	2,554	3,081	2,025	1,056	1,361	1,285	76
4.	AMINI TAHSIL	T	2,105	12,046	6,072	5,974	5,910	3,616	2,294	1,915	1,561	354
		R	1,332	6,903	3,444	3,459	3,488	1,997	1,491	1,107	915	192
		U	773	5,143	2,628	2,515	2,422	1,619	803	808	646	162



Cultivators (I)	Household Industry-												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/Tahsil No.	Sl. No.					
	Agricultural Labourers (II)			Manufacturing, Process- ing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a) ]			Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]			Marginal Workers						Non-Workers				
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F				P	M	F		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,071	541	530	5,705	5,258	447	1,838	1,136	702	29,146	11,930	17,216	T	LAKSHADWEEP	
—	—	—	—	—	—	865	458	407	2,864	2,631	233	1,356	833	523	15,802	6,498	9,304	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	206	83	123	2,841	2,627	214	482	303	179	13,344	5,432	7,912	U		
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	871	777	94	44	26	18	5,223	1,981	3,242	T	MINICOY TAHSIL 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	871	777	94	44	26	18	5,223	1,981	3,242	U		
—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	—	1,341	1,235	106	486	456	30	8,148	3,191	4,957	T	ANDROTT (AN- DROTH)TAHSIL 2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	—	1,341	1,235	106	486	456	30	8,148	3,191	4,957	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	
—	—	—	—	—	—	755	447	308	1,846	1,736	110	268	124	144	6,684	2,777	3,907	T	KAVARATTI TAHSIL 3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	712	406	306	528	492	36	194	59	135	2,534	1,096	1,438	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	43	41	2	1,318	1,244	74	74	65	9	4,150	1,681	2,469	U		
—	—	—	—	—	—	268	51	217	1,647	1,510	137	1,040	530	510	9,091	3,981	5,110	T	AMINI TAHSIL 4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	112	11	101	995	904	91	676	318	358	5,120	2,211	2,909	R		
—	—	—	—	—	—	156	40	116	652	606	46	364	212	152	3,971	1,770	2,201	U		

§ The inhabitants of Lakshadweep, who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes.

† The name of the Union Territory of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands' of Census 1971 has since been changed to "Lakshadweep" with effect from 1-11-1973 (Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G. S. R. 475 (E)-F. 313/72-SR dated 15-10-1973).

x The name/spelling of the tahsil 'Androth' of 1971 Census has since been changed as "Andrott" as per the Government of India, M.H.A. letter No 7/2/78-States dated 6-6-80. This new name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis.

\* Include Houseless and Institutional Population

\*\* Include Houseless and Institutional Households also

**SPECIAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
MINICOY TAHSIL**



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

MINICOY TAHSIL

Location Code No,	Name of Tahsil/ Island *	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			MAIN WORKERS Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
30/1/1	MINICOY TAHSIL **	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30/1/I	Minicoy									Treated as Census Town	
30/1/1/1	Viringili *	—								UNINHABITED	

MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing Processing Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers	Non - Workers		Name of Tahsil/ Island *	Location Code No.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
												MINICOY TAHSIL** 30/1/1
												Minicoy 30/1/1
												Viringili* 30/1/1/1

\* Each rural island (inhabited or uninhabited) is treated as a village for the purpose of 1981 Census.

\*\* There is only one uninhabited island in the rural part of Minicoy Tahsil.

**TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**MINICOY TAHSIL**

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe Population			Literates			MAIN WORKERS		
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Main Workers (I-IX)	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
30/1/1	MINICOY TAHSIL	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	1,928	1,977	779	99		
30/1/1	Mimicoy (NM)	879	6,145	2,786	3,359	1,928	1,977	779	99		

**MAIN WORKERS (Contd)**

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]			Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-workers	Name of Tahsil/Island	Location code No.
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	1		
—	—	—	—	2	5	777	94	26	18	1,981	3,242	MINICOY TAHSIL	30/1/1		
—	—	—	—	2	5	777	94	26	18	1,981	3,242	Mimicoy (NM)	30/1/1		

**SPECIAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
ANDROTT TAHSIL**



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDROTT TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe population			Liferates			MAIN WORKERS	
			P	M	F	M	F	Total Main Workers (I-IX)	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
30/1/2	ANDROTT (ANDROTH)									
	TAHSIL*	1,481	10,016	4,923	5,093	3,075	1,949	1,276	106	
30/1/2/1	Kalpeni	526	3,442	1,770	1,672	1,176	720	466	48	
30/1/2/2	Cheriyam		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/3	Kodithala		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/4	Tilakkam (i)		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/5	Tilakkam (ii)		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/6	Tilakkam (iii)		UNINHAB TED							
30/1/2/7	Pitti (i)		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/8	Pitti (ii)		UNINHABITED							
30/1/2/9	Andrott (Androth)*	955	6,574	3,153	3,421	1,899	1,229	810	58	

§ Each island is treated as a Village for the purpose of 1981 Census

\* The name/spelling of the island/tahsil Androth of 1971 has since been changed as 'Andrott' as per the Government of India, MHA letter No. 7/2/78 States dt. 6-6-80. This name/spelling is adopted for 1981 Census and the old name/spelling is indicated against it under parenthesis.



MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [ III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX ]		Marginal Workers		Non - Workers		Name of Tahsil/ Island §	Location Code No.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
—	—	—	—	41	—	1,235	106	456	30	3,191	4,957	ANDROTT (AND- ROTH) TAHASIL* 30/1/2
—	—	—	—	11	—	455	48	233	19	1,071	1,605	Kalpeni 30/1/2/1
												Cheriyam 30/1/2/2
												Kodithala 30/1/2/3
												Tilakkam (i) 30/1/2/4
												Tilakkam (ii) 30/1/2/5
												Tilakkam (iii) 30/1/2/6
												Pitti (i) 30/1/2/7
												Pitti (ii) 30/1/2/8
—	—	—	—	30	—	780	58	223	11	2,120	3,352	Andrott(Androth)* 30/1/2/9

**SPECIAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
KAVARATTI TAHSIL**



VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe Population			Literate			MAIN WORKERS		
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Main Workers (I - IX)	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
30/1/3	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	584	3,968	2,053	1,915	1,306	834	898	342		
30/1/3/1	Agatti	584	3,968	2,053	1,915	1,306	834	898	342		
30/1/3/2	Bangaram			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/3	Tinnakara			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/4	Parali (i)			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/5	Parali (ii)			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/6	Parali (iii)			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/7	Kalpitti			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/8	Suheli Valiyakara			UNINHABITED							
30/1/II	Kavaratti			Treated as Census Town							
30/1/3/9	Suheli Cheryakara			UNINHABITED							
30/1/3/10	Pitti (Birds island)			UNINHABITED							

§ Each rural island is treated as a Village for the purpose of 1981 Census

MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]				Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]				Marginal workers			Non-workers	Name of Tahsil/Island §	Location code No
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2				
—	—	—	—	406	306	492	36	59	135	1,096	1,438	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	30/1/3			
—	—	—	—	406	306	492	36	59	135	1,096	1,438	Agatti	30/1/3/1			
						UNINHABITED						Bangaram	30/1/3/2			
						UNINHABITED						Tinnakara	30/1/3/3			
						UNINHABITED						Parali (i)	30/1/3/4			
						UNINHABITED						Parali (ii)	30/1/3/5			
						UNINHABITED						Parali (iii)	30/1/3/6			
						UNINHABITED						Kalpitti	30/1/3/7			
						UNINHABITED						Suheli Valiyakara	30/1/3/8			
						Treated as Census Town						Kavaratti	30/1/II			
						UNINHABITED						Suheli Cheriyaakara	30/1/3/9			
						UNINHABITED						Pitti (Birds island)	30/1/3/10			

TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe populatio			Literates			MAIN WORKERS		
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Main Workers (I-IX)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
30/1/3	KAVARATTI TAHSIL	857	5,585	3,031	2,554	2,025	1,056	1,285	76		
30/1/II	Kavaratti	857	5,585	3,031	2,554	2,025	1,056	1,285	76		

MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non - Workers		Name of Tahsil/ Island	Location Code No.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
—	—	—	—	41	2	1,244	74	65	9	1,681	2,469	KAVARATTI TAHSIL 30/1/3
—	—	—	—	41	2	1,244	74	65	9	1,681	2,469	Kavaratti 30/1/II



SPECIAL PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR  
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
AMINI TAHSIL





VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

AMINI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island §	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe Population			Literate			MAIN WORKERS Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
30/1/4	AMINI TAHSIL	1,332	6,903	3,444	3,459	1,997	1,491	915	192		
30/1/III	Amini		Treated as Census town								
30/1/4/1	Kadmat	536	3,027	1,522	1,505	962	713	398	156		
30/1/4/2	Kiltan	407	2,278	1,136	1,142	622	422	233	16		
30/1/4/3	Chetlat	341	1,418	686	732	361	324	231	16		
30/1/4/4	Bitra	48	180	100	80	52	32	53	4		

MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)			Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]			Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Name of Tahsil/Island §		Location code No
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
M	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	1				
—	—	—	—	—	11	101	904	91	318	358	2,211	2,909	AMINI TAHSIL	30/1/4				
—	—	—	—	—	7	101	Treated as Census town	55	98	180	1,026	1,169	Amini	30/1/III				
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	229	16	149	139	754	987	Kadmat	30/1/4/1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	16	70	38	385	678	Kiltan	30/1/4/2				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	4	1	1	46	75	Chetlat	30/1/4/3				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bitra	30/1/4/4				

§ Each rural island is treated as a Village for the purpose of 1981 Census

**TOWN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

AMINI TAHSIL

Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil/ Island	No. of households with ST members	Total Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			MAIN WORKERS	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total Main Workers (I-IX)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
30/1/4	AMINI TAHSIL	773	5,143	2,628	2,515	1,619	803	646	162	
30/1/III	Amimi (NM)	773	5,143	2,628	2,515	1,619	803	646	162	

MAIN WORKERS (Contd)

Cultivators (I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry - Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V(a)]		Other workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX ]		Marginal Workers		Non - Workers		Name of Tahsil/ Island	Location Code No.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	1
--	--	--	--	40	116	606	46	212	152	1,770	2,201	AMINI TAHSIL	30/1/4
--	--	--	--	40	116	606	46	212	152	1,770	2,201	Amimi (NM)	30/1/III

**URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**

**APPENDIX**

**Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population-Urban Block-wise**

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban Block*	Total population	Scheduled Castes†	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
30/1/I	Minicoy	6,658	—	6,145
30/1/I/1	Minicoy	6,658	—	6,145
30/1/I/1(1)	Pallissery Village	768	—	762
30/1/I/1(2)	Kudehi-Funhilol Village	795	—	787
30/1/I/1(3)	Pallissery-Kudehi and Funhilol Village	712	—	700
30/1/I/1(4)	Alodi-Sedivalu-Rammidu Village	766	—	745
30/1/I/1(5)	Boduathiri Village	808	—	798
30/1/I/1(6)	Alodi-Sedivalu-Rammidu-Boduathiri-Aoumagu Village	819	—	807
30/1/I/1(7)	Bada Village	706	—	680
30/1/I/1(8)	Bada Village	643	—	570
30/1/I/1(9)	Fifty-Sixty Acres	641	—	296
30/1/II	Kavaratti	6,604	—	5,585
30/1/II/1	Kavaratti	6,604	—	5,585
30/1/II/1(1)		669	—	620
30/1/II/1(2)		745	—	737
30/1/II/1(3)		625	—	594
30/1/II/1(4)		548	—	548
30/1/II/1(5)		644	—	609
30/1/II/1(6)		661	—	629
30/1/II/1(7)		731	—	724
30/1/II/1(8)		632	—	602
30/1/II/1(9)		669	—	281
30/1/II/1(10)		680	—	241
30/1/III	Amini	5,367	—	5,143
30/1/III/1	Amini	5,367	—	5,143
30/1/III/1(1)	Kodicherry	611	—	593
30/1/III/1(2)	Kodicherry	639	—	639
30/1/III/1(3)	Purakkara	658	—	658
30/1/III/1(4)	Keelapallicherry	594	—	593
30/1/III/1(5)	Melapallicherry	695	—	582
30/1/III/1(6)	Melapallicherry	759	—	752
30/1/III/1(7)	Edaniyam	621	—	543
30/1/III/1(8)	Edaniyam	790	—	783

\* There is only one ward each in every town.

† No caste has been scheduled in relation to this Union Territory.

ANNEXURE

**BOUNDARIES OF CENSUS CHARGES AND EXTENTS OF  
CONSTITUENT ENUMERATION BLOCKS**

Town No. I

**MINICOY ISLAND**

<b>Enumeration Block</b>	<b>Description</b>
1. Pallissery Village	: East of main road upto seashore. From Kolumisqui (Mosque) upto the end of the island - J. B. School - Village office - Houses from C-1-1 to C-1-116
2. Kudehi-Funhilol Village	: Part of Kudehi and Funhilol Village. East of main road upto seashore. Between Funhilol road and Kolumisqui - Co-operative Society (Branch) Jumapalli - Houses from C-1-117 to C-1-224.
3. Pallissery-Kudehi and Funhilol Village	: Part of Pallissery, Kudehi and Funhilol villages. West of main road upto seashore. Between Korimagu road and Funhilol road - Houses from C-1-225 to C-1-349.
4. Alodi-Sedivalu-Rammidu Village	: Part of Alodi village - Houses from C-2-1 to C-2-56. Part of Sedivalu village - Houses from C-2-67 to C-2-98 and Rammidu village - Houses from C-2-99 to C-2-122. East of Central road upto seashore.
5. Boduathiri Village	: East of Central road upto seashore between Aoumagu village road and Rammidu village road - Houses from C-2-123 to C-2-238.
6. Alodi-Sedivalu-Rammidu-Boduathiri-Aoumagu Village	: Between Funhilol village road and Aoumagu village road - west of Central road upto seashore - Part of villages Alodi, Sedivalu, Rammidu, Boduathiri and Aoumagu - Houses from C-2-239 to C-2-365
7. Bada Village	: South of Aoumagu village road upto Bada Mosque - Telegraph office - Observatory. Houses from C-3-1 to C-3-105.
8. Bada Village	: Houses from C-3-106 to C-3-185 beginning from Bada Mosque upto Co-operative Society, J. B. School, Mahilasamajam, Amin kutcherry and a few employees residential quarters - Houses from C-3-200 to C-3-228.
9. Fifty-Sixty Acres	: South of road leading from embarkation jetty to Power House, excepting a few employees residential quarters (houses from C-3-200 to C-3-228) upto the southern end of island - Hospital - Dak Bungalow - Light House - Houses from C-3-186 to C-3-199 and C-3-229 to C-3-413.

Town No. II

**KAVARATTI ISLAND**

1. : North of Kutcherry Jetty upto Sagarika (Government House). North-west corner of the island. From Katcherry Jetty main road upto Seashore alongside of Badherpalli and Kundothpalli. Houses from C-1-1 to C-1-144 including Harbour Jetty, Fisheries Office, Mahilasamjam, Pazhaya-palli, Purathupalli and Rest House.

2. : From the road leading from Kutcherri Jetty alongside of Marakkarapalli, Nursery school upto seashore. East of enumeration block No 1 upto Nangamada House (C-1-153) at one end and Mythanoda House (C-1-272) at the other end – west of the road connecting these two houses upto Government Employees quarters. House Nos. C-1-145 to C-1-272 including Kadathapalli, Puthiyapalli, Mathapalli and Co-operative Society (Branch).
3. : North of Marakkarappalli - Kanjarapalli upto seashore. South of enumeration block No. 3 upto Jumapalli including, Kilarpalli Tharkiyathul Islam Madrassa, Edappalli Shaikpalli and Kudappali. Houses from C-2-1 to C-2-109.
4. : From east of Kanjarapalli upto seashore including Kunnathpalli – Ujrapalli - Ottavailpalli and Kulakkarapalli. Houses from C-2-110 to C-2-210.
5. : From Marakkarapalli to Kannianapalli – East of Seethiyapalli, Uhdpalli and Elipalli – South of Hospital and Satellite Station – Houses from C-3-1 to C-3-106.
6. : North of Post Office upto Ediapalli – East of enumeration block No. 5 upto seashore. Houses from C-3-107 to C-3-227.
7. : South of Kutcherri Jetty and Melapalli upto Bailapalli and Handicraft Training Centre. East of Puthiyapalli and Arackalpalli upto seashore. Houses from C- 4-1 to C-4-135.
8. : Arackalpalli to Marakkarapalli and on southern side upto Tharkiyathul Islam Madrassa (branch), including Cheriypedapalli, Chekkarapalli and Shaiknapalli. Houses from C-4-136 to C-4-246.
9. : South of Hospital, Sub-Court and Secretariat upto the end of island. On the eastern side of the Central road leading from the embarkation Jetty to J. N. College including Guest House, Education office, Agriculture office Telephone Exchange, Employment Exchange, Dairy Poultry Farm Government Employees quarters from C-5-1 to C-5-148.
10. : North of the road leading from Dak Bungalow to Secretariat upto the end of the island. West of J. N. College and Co-operative store (branch, western side of the island) including Tahsildar's office, Police Station and I. S. P. W. Offices and residential quarters of employees from C-5-149 to C-5-302.

Town No. III

#### AMINI ISLAND

1. Kodicherry : North-West shore of the island. From Shaikpalli (north) upto Thalayapalli. East of Thalayapalli upto Thiruvathapalli and Nerchapalli. South of Nerchapalli upto Puthiyapalli. Houses from C-1-1 to C-1-120.
2. Kodicherry : North-East seashore of the island. East of Shaikpalli (north) and Thalayapalli and north of Thiruvathapalli and Mohedeenpalli – House Nos. C-1-121 to C-1-181. From Nerchapalli to Tharapalli east of enumeration block No. 8 – Houses from C-2-1 to C-2-58.

3. Purakkara : East of Nerchapalli and Cheriyaipalli upto seashore including J. B. School-Naranga palli - Sadanalipalli - Purakkara Purathupalli - Maulayapalli - House Nos. C-2-59 to C-2-172.
4. Keelapallicherry : North of Ujra Mosque - House Nos. C-3-1 to C-3-10 and south of Ujra Mosque upto the end of island - House Nos. C-3-11 to C-3-118 including Keelachapalli - Arakkalapalli-Kunnathpalli - Assanapalli - Beeranpalli - Shaikpalli-East of Thottam (low lying area).
5. Melapallicherry : On the costal line, south of Dak Bungalow upto Mateorological Observatory including Velapurapalli - Cheriyaipalli - Old Jamathpalli - Munsiff Court - Aminkutcherry - Sub-Treasury - Police station. Houses from C-4-I to C-4-92, West of Puthiolipalli upto seashore. From Purthupalli upto the end of the island. House Nos. C-4-93 to C-4-171.
6. Melapallicherry : South of P. W. D. office and Power House upto Puthiyolipalli and west of Thottam (low lying area) upto 5th enumeration Block including Alippalli - Kawlayapalli - Syndicate Bank - Houses from C-4-172 to C-4-298.
7. Edaniyam : Houses on the coastal line north of Harbour office, Society Godown and Wireless Station upto Pandarathapalli - west of Jumathapalli - Sithiyapalli-Kundumpalli including Athammarakkarapalli - Shekinapalli - Houses from C-5-1 to C-5-146.
8. Edaniyam : North of Jumathpalli upto Pandarathapalli. East of Kundumpalli and Athammarakkarapalli upto Thottam (low lying area) including Seethiyapalli-Edappalli - S. M. Arabic College - Power House - Juma Mosque - Houses from C-5-147 to C-5-287

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 - LAKSHADWEEP  
PUBLICATION PROGRAMME**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Part - I A & B     | - Administration Report - Enumeration and Tabulation    |
| 2. Part - II A & B    | - General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract |
| 3. Part - III A & B   | - General Economic Tables                               |
| 4. Part - IV A & B    | - Social and Cultural Tables                            |
| 5. Part - V A & B     | - Migration Tables                                      |
| 6. Part - VI A & B    | - Fertility Tables                                      |
| 7. Part - VII         | - Tables on Houses and Disabled Population              |
| 8. Part - VIII A & B  | - Household Tables                                      |
| 9. Part - IX          | - Special Tables on SC and ST                           |
| 10. Part - X A        | - Town Directory  |
| 11. Part - X B        | - Survey Reports on Selected Towns.                     |
| 12. Part - X C        | - Survey Reports on Selected Villages.                  |
| 13. Part - XI         | - Ethnographic Studies                                  |
| 14. Part - XII        | - Census Atlas  |
| 15. Part - XIII A & B | - District Census Handbook                              |