



सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES-32

LAKSHADWEEP

PAPER 1 OF 1991

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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Director of Census Operations, Lakshadweep

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FOREWORD

The thirteenth decennial population Census of India has just been completed. In Lakshadweep it marked the fourth population Census after the constitution of these islands into a Union Territory. The 1991 Census enumeration was conducted during the period from 9th to 28th February, 1991 followed by a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1991 with the Sunrise of 1st March, 1991 as the reference time and date.

This publication contains the provisional results quickly compiled from the abstracts prepared by the Enumerators immediately after the completion of Census counting. Since the detailed processing and tabulation of the massive data collected in the Census will take quite some time, the provisional data presented in this book can be utilized for the immediate use. Since Lakshadweep is a uni-district Union Territory with eleven inhabited islands grouped under four Sub-Divisions, the figures have been presented upto island level.

The diligent and dedicated services rendered by the Officials under the Principal Census Officer, Smt. Naini Jayaseelan including the District Census Officer, the Charge Officers, Enumerators and Supervisors deserve high praise. The co-operation extended by my departments especially the Port for arranging ships, helicopter, launches etc. for transportation of men and materials, Education Directorate for providing efficient teachers for Census Operations, the Information and Publicity Department for bringing the Census message to masses especially through public addressing system in all the Islands, the Police Wireless Communication network for prompt passing of messages, especially from islands where telephone facility is not yet operative etc., was full and complete.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by Shri P. V. James, Assistant Director of Census Operations and other members of the Census Directorate in successfully organising the 1991 Census in Lakshadweep and bringing out this volume in record time. I thank Shri N. M. Samuel, Director and Shri S. Jayashanker, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Kerala for the valuable assistance and co-operation extended by them and Shri C. A. Mathew, Manager and Shri N. V. Radhakrishnan, Deputy Manager, Government of India Press, Koratty for getting this handbook printed in time.

I am indebted to Shri A. R. Nanda, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the inspiring guidance at all stages. I am also grateful to Shri Mahendra Nath, Joint Registrar General (I) and Shri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) for their immense help at all times.

Kavaratti,
25.3.1991.

S. P. AGGARWAL, IAS
Administrator & Ex - officio Director
of Census operations, Lakshadweep

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**OFFICERS AND STAFF MEMBERS ENGAGED IN BRINGING OUT
THIS HANDBOOK**

- Editing and overall supervision : Shri P.V.James,
Assistant Director of
Census Operations,
Lakshadweep
- Drafting, compilation and
processing of data : Shri A.V.Ouseph,
Investiogator
- Smt. K.Sarasamma Pillai
Statistical Assistant
- Smt. Mary Joseph,
Statistical Assistant
- Shri M.Muthukoya,
Computer
- Shri E.Prakashan,
Computer
- Manuscript Typing : Shri C.Gnanasilan,
Senior Stenographer
- Smt. M.Kunjumole,
Lower Division Clerk
- Maps and Charts : Shri S.Krishna Pillai,
Senior Artist (Kerala)
- Shri S.Sadasivan Asari
Draughtsman (Kerala)
- Shri V.Thulaseedharan,
Draughtsman (Kerala)

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH 1991 CENSUS IN LAKSHADWEEP

Director (ex-officio)	:	Shri S.P.Aggarwal, Administrator, UT of Lakshadweep
Assistant Director	:	Shri P.V.James
Investigator	:	Shri A.V.Ouseph
Head Assistant	:	Shri K.P.Damodaran
Statistical Assistants	:	Shri T.P.Abdullakoya, Shri A.Kidave Smt.K.Sarasamma Pillai Smt. Mary Joseph
Computers	:	Shri M.Muthukoya Shri E.Prakashan Shri P.Abdul Samad Shri K.C.Pauly
Checker	:	Shri M.Mohammed Abdurahiman Kasim
Coder	:	Shri K.K.Cheriyakoya
Principal Census Officer	:	Smt. Naini Jayaseelan, Collector-cum-Development Commissioner
District Census Officer	:	Shri K.Ashokan, ADM & Settlement Officer
Nodal Officer	:	Shri E.P.Attakoya Thangal; Secretary(Administration)

CHARGE OFFICERS/ADDITIONAL CHARGE OFFICERS

1. Minicoy	Shri M.Hassan, Deputy Collector
2. Kalpeni	Shri T.P.Sayed Koya, Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer
3. Andrott	Shri T.Balakrishnan, Sub-Divisional Officer
4. Agatti & Bangaram	Shri A.K.Nallakoya, Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer
5. Kavaratti	Shri S.Lakshmanan, Sub-Divisional Officer
6. Amini	Shri T.Hameed, Sub-Divisional Officer
7. Kadmat	Shri P.Mullakoya, Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer
8. Kiltan	Shri T.Cheriyakoya, Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer
9. Chetlat	Shri C.T.Issac, Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer
10. Bitra	Shri V.B.Ali, Authorised Officer.

CENSUS COMMISSIONERS OF INDIA/DIRECTORS OF CENSUS .
OPERATIONS OF THE AREA FORMING PRESENT LAKSHADWEEP.

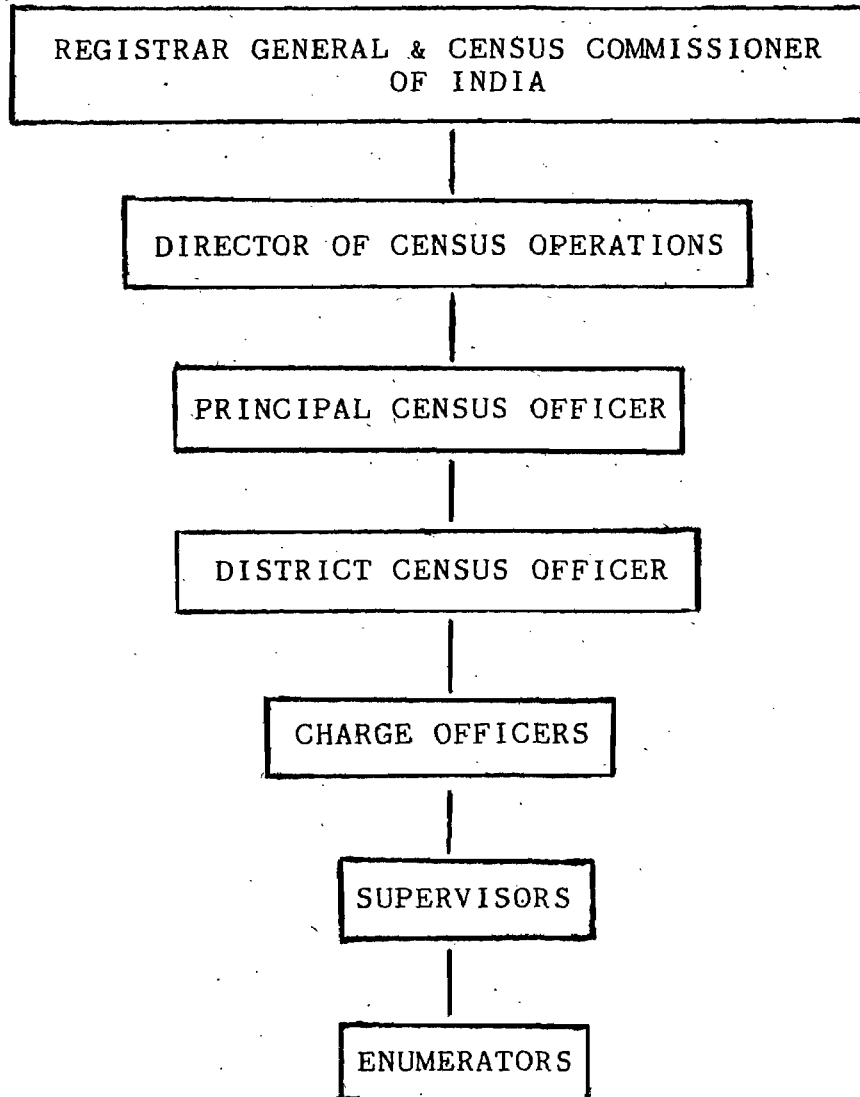
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INDIA

MADRAS STATE(Past of Malabar
and South Kanara district)

1872	(No Census Commissioner)	W.R.Cornish
1881	W.C.Plowden	Lewis Mc Iver Bar-at-law, MCS
1891	J.A.Bains	H.A.Stuart, ICS FRSS, MRAS
1901	H.H.Risley	W. Francis, ICS.
1911	E.A.Gait, ICS	J.Chartres Molony, ICS
1921	J.T.Marten, ICS	G.T.Boag, ICS
1931	J.H.Hutton, ICS	M.W.M. Yeatts, ICS
1941	M.W.M.Yeatts, ICS	D.H.Elwin, OBE, ICS
1951	R.A.Gopaldaswamy ICS	S.Venkateswaran, CIE, ICS
		<u>Lakshadweep</u>
1961	Asok Mitra, ICS	C.K.Balakrishnan Nair
1971	A.Chandra Sekhar, IAS	K.D.Menon, IAS
1981	P.Padmanabha, IAS	P.M.Nair, IAS.
1991	A.R.Nanda, IAS	S.P. Aggarwal, IAS

ORGANISATION CHART





Census of India, 1991 - Union Territory level Training Seminar at Kavaratti - Administrator and Director (Ex-officio) Shri S.P. Aggarwal, IAS, Principal Census Officer Smt. Naini Jayaseelan, IAS and Assistant Director of Census Operations Shri P.V. James.



Another view - Charge Officers in the Seminar



Commencement of Census enumeration in Lakshadweep on 9th February, 1991 - Enumeration of Administrator Shri S.P.Aggarwal, IAS - Right to him is Shri P.V.James, Assistant Director of Census Operations and left to him is the Census Supervisor.



Just after commencement of Enumeration - Shri S.P.Aggarwal, Director, Shri P.V.James, Assistant Director, Shri A.V.Ouseph, Investigator and Census Officers.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

CENSUS OF INDIA - 1991 PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

A. Population of Lakshadweep		
	Total	51,681
	Males	26,582
	Females	25,099
B. Decennial Population Growth 1981-1991		
(1) Absolute		+11,432
(2) Percentage		+28.40
C. Density of Population		1,615 per sq. km.
D. Sex Ratio		944 Females per 1000 males
E. Literacy Rate (excluding 0-6 age group)		
	Total	79.23 per cent
	Males	87.06 per cent
	Females	70.88 per cent.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF LAKSHADWEEP IN THE CENSUSES
SINCE ITS FORMATION IN 1956

	1961	1971	1981	1991 (provisional)
Population				
Total	24,108	31,810	40,249	51,681
Males	11,935	16,078	21,620	26,582
Females	12,173	15,732	18,629	25,099
Decadal Population growth rate	14.61 (1951-61)	31.95 (1961-71)	26.53 (1971-81)	28.40 (1981-91)
Density of Population (Persons per sq. km.)	831	994	1,258	1,615
Sex-ratio (females per 1000 males)	1,020	978	975	944
Literacy rate*				
Total	27.15	51.76	68.42 (63.96)	79.23
Males	41.95	67.33	81.24 (75.79)	87.06
Females	12.76	36.03	55.32 (51.84)	70.88

* Literacy rates for 1961 & 1971 relate to population aged 5 & above. The rates for the year 1981 & 1991 relate to population 7 & above. The literacy rates for population aged 5 & above in 1981 have been shown in bracket.

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND GROWTH
RATE OF POPULATION OF INDIA, STATES &
UNION TERRITORIES - 1991-Contd.**

India/State/ District	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	843,930,861	437,597,929	406,332,932
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	66,304,854	33,623,738	32,681,116
2. Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150
3. Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869
4. Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573
5. Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059
6. Gujarat	41,174,060	21,272,388	19,901,672
7. Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600
10. Karnataka	44,817,398	22,861,409	21,955,989
11. Kerala	29,011,237	14,218,167	14,793,070
12. Madhya Pradesh	56,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814
13. Maharashtra	78,706,719	40,652,056	38,054,663
14. Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203
15. Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318
16. Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545
17. Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300
18. Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166
19. Punjab	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659
20. Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745
21. Sikkim	403,612	214,723	188,889
22. Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371
23. Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282
24. Uttar Pradesh	138,760,417	73,745,994	65,014,423
25. West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. A & N Islands	277,989	152,737	125,252
2. Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,542	70,927	67,615
4. Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987
5. Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742
6. Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099
7. Pondicherry	789,416	398,324	391,092

- Note:**
1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census and the 1991 census provisional results the population as of 1981 has been interpolated.
 2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND GROWTH
RATE OF POPULATION OF INDIA, STATES &
UNION TERRITORIES - 1991-Concluded

India/State/ District	Sex Ratio		Density		Growth Rate	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	71-81	81-91
1	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.50
STATES						
1. Andhra Pradesh	975	972	195	241	23.10	23.82
2. Arunachal Pradesh	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
3. Assam	NA	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
4. Bihar	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
5. Goa	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
6. Gujarat	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
7. Haryana	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.28
8. Himachal Pradesh	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
9. Jammu & Kashmir	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
10. Karnataka	963	960	194	234	26.75	20.69
11. Kerala	1,032	1,040	655	747	19.24	13.98
12. Madhya Pradesh	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
13. Maharashtra	937	936	204	256	24.57	25.36
14. Manipur	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
15. Meghalaya	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
16. Mizoram	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
17. Nagaland	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
18. Orissa	981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50
19. Punjab	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
20. Rajasthan	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
21. Sikkim	835	880	45	57	50.77	27.57
22. Tamil Nadu	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
23. Tripura	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
24. Uttar Pradesh	885	882	377	471	25.49	25.16
25. West Bengal	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. A & N Islands	760	820	23	34	67.93	47.29
2. Chandigarh	769	793	3961	5620	75.55	41.88
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974	953	211	282	39.78	33.63
4. Daman & Diu	1,062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
5. Delhi	808	830	4194	6319	53.00	50.64
6. Lakshadweep	975	944	1258	1615	26.53	28.40
7. Pondicherry	985	982	1229	1605	28.15	30.60

3. As a consequence of the revised figures the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66.

4. 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in J&K. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts.

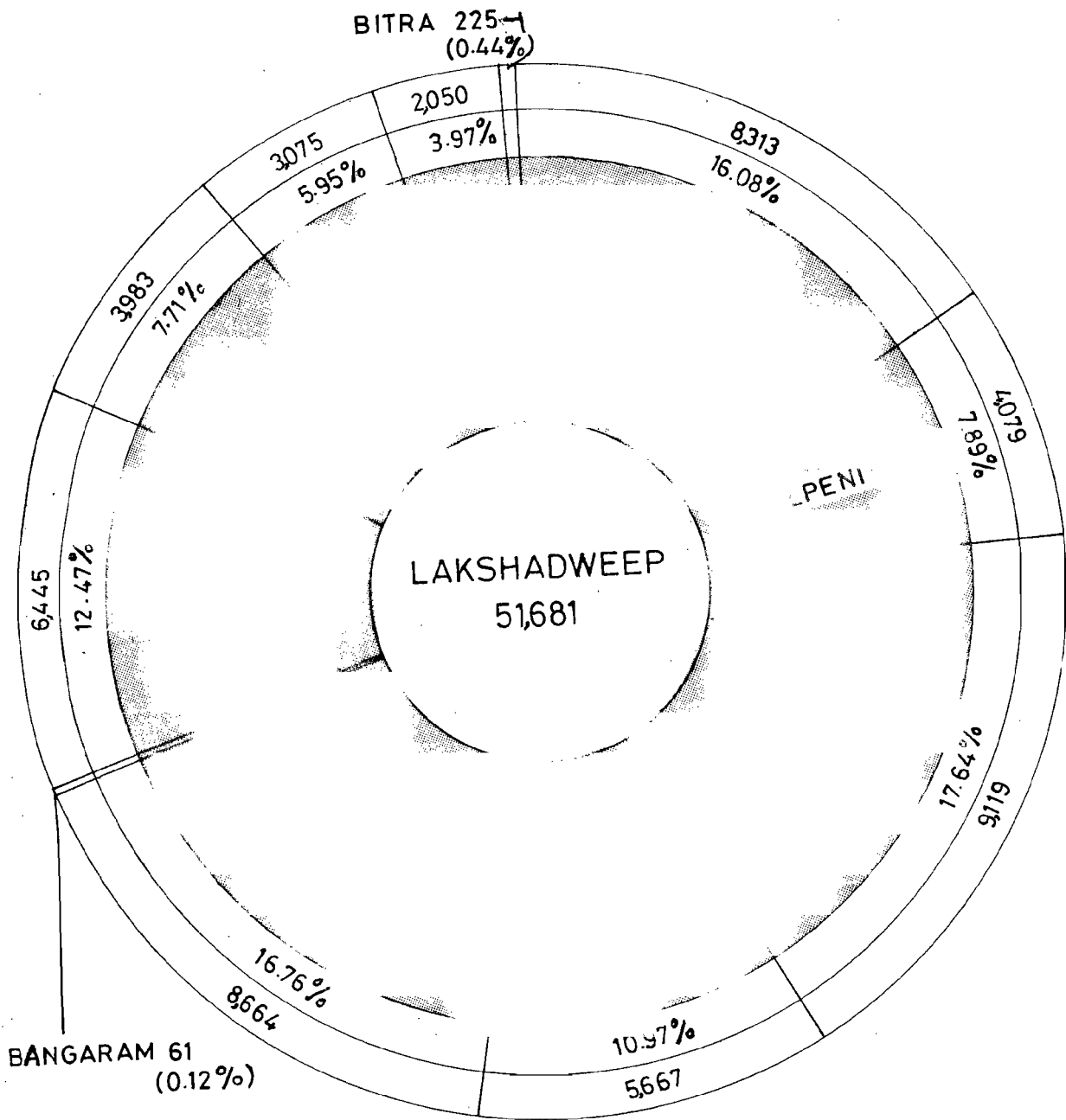
LITERACY BY SEX

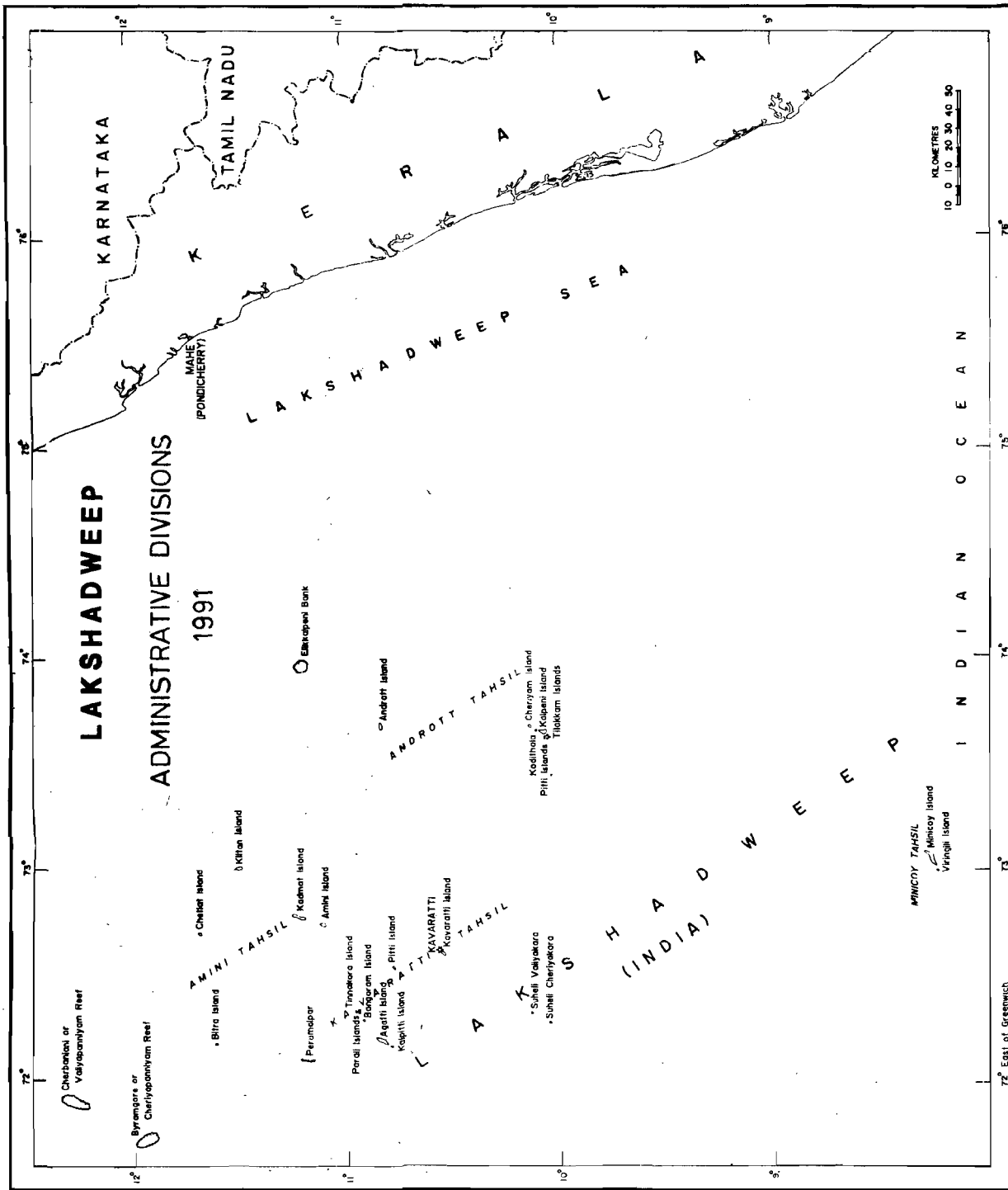
Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage of literates to estimated population aged 7 and above						
		1981			1991			Rank
		Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA*	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42	
	<u>STATES</u>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37	28
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70	22
4.	Bihar	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10	31
5.	Goa	65.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20	5
6.	Gujarat	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50	15
7.	Haryana	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46	11
9.	Karnataka	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34	20
10.	Kerala	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39	26
12.	Maharashtra	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51	12
13.	Manipur	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64	14
14.	Meghalaya	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78	24
15.	Mizoram	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09	2
16.	Nagaland	59.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72	13
17.	Orissa	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40	23
18.	Punjab	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72	18
19.	Rajasthan	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84	30
20.	Sikkim	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23	19
21.	Tamil Nadu	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.98	52.29	10
22.	Tripura	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01	16
23.	Uttar Pradesh	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02	27
24.	West Bengal	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15	17
	<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>							
1.	A & N Islands	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22	8
2.	Chandigarh	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	92.67	73.61	4
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10	29
4.	Daman & Diu	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38	9
5.	Delhi	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01	6
6.	Lakshadweep	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88	3
7.	Pondicherry	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79	7

* Excludes figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

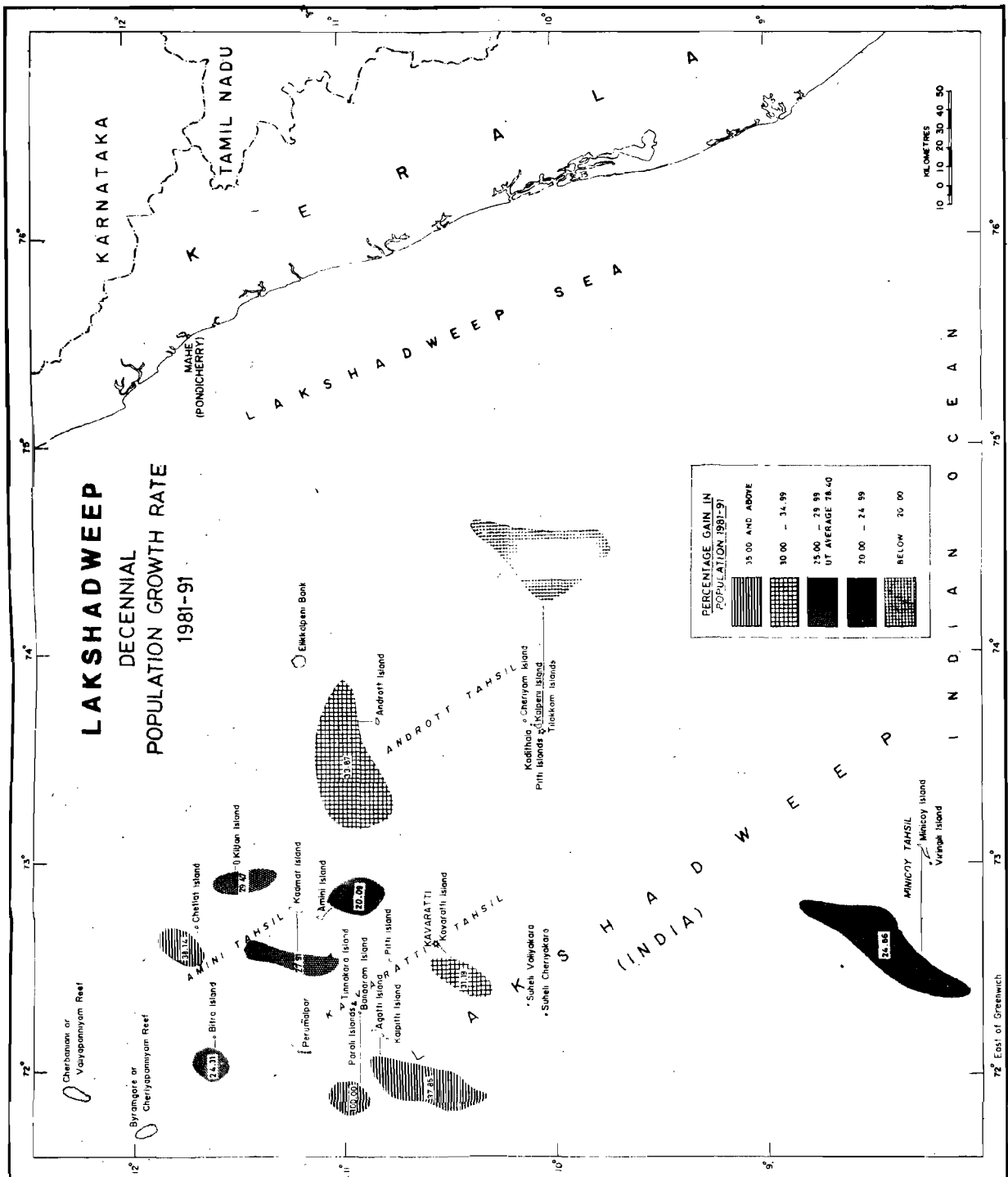
CHART AND MAPS

COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF ISLANDS 1991

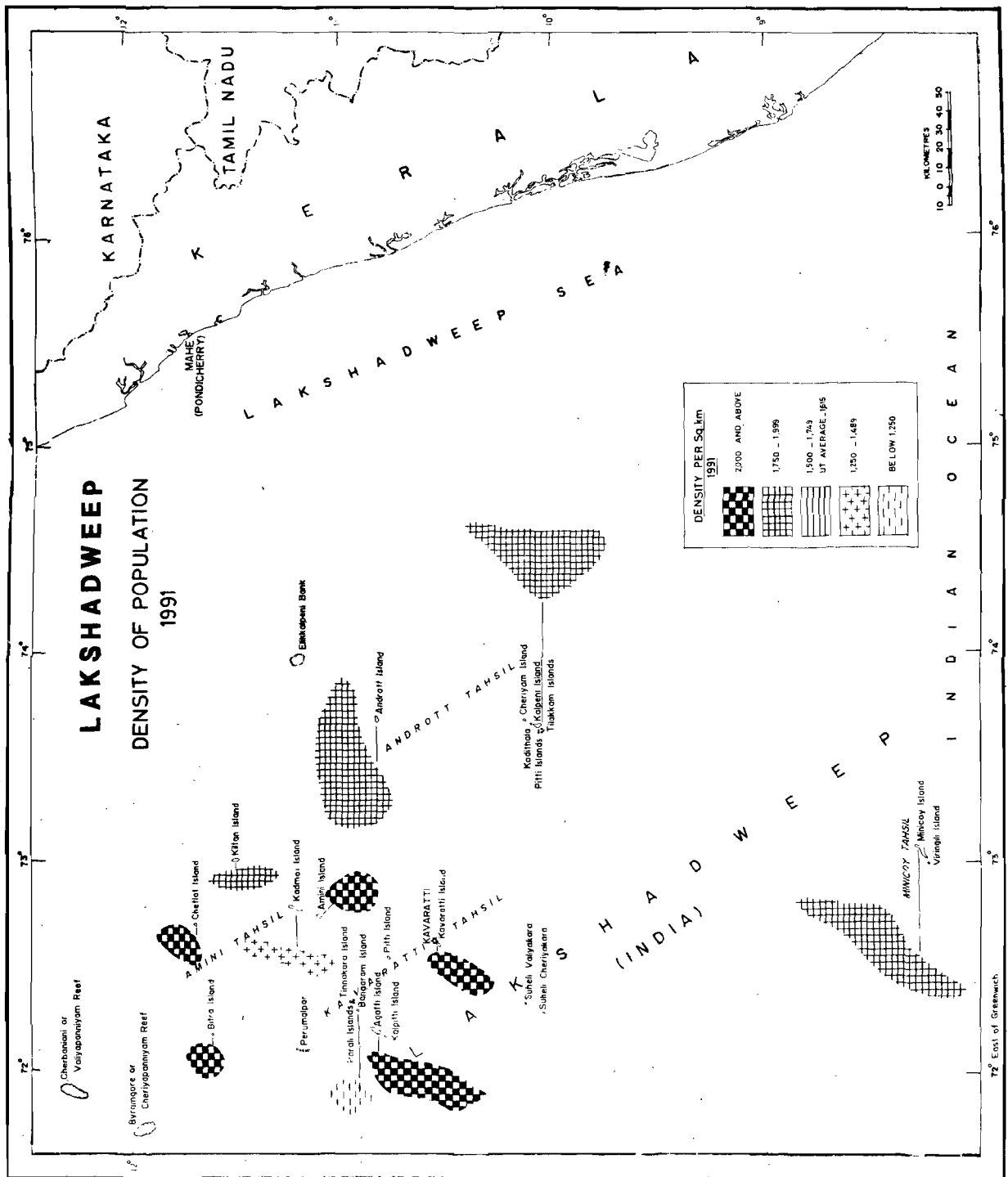




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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 72° East of Greenwich 76°
 © Government of India Copyright, 1990



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

BACKGROUND NOTE

INTRODUCTION

This booklet, Paper 1 of 1991 presents the provisional figures with a brief analysis giving the basic information relating to the population of Union Territory of Lakshadweep recorded during the 1991 Census. The present decennial population Census is the fourth in the series after reorganization of the Lakshadweep group of islands into a Union Territory in 1956. We have just now completed the recent Indian decennial population Census. Our effort is to make available the data to the Government and the public as quickly as possible, crude though. The data have been presented upto island level.

THE 1991 CENSUS COUNT

The 1991 Census enumeration was synchronously conducted in Lakshadweep, the smallest Union Territory in the country, as in other parts of India. The reference date of the present Census was the sunrise of 1st March, 1991. The enumeration commenced on 9th February and continued upto 28th February, 1991. The floating and houseless population were enumerated on the last day of enumeration. The boat and sea population along with their demographic particulars were also taken note of in the actual count. A revisional round was made by the Enumerators during 1st to 5th March, 1991, so as to update the particulars gathered by taking note of births and deaths that had occurred subsequent to the enumeration, but before the sunrise of reference date.

The figures presented in this booklet are provisional as the totals have been compiled from the abstracts prepared by the Enumerators themselves from the Census records. The figures so extracted from such abstracts have their own limitations, though the data have been scrutinised thereafter at various levels. The data are therefore purely provisional and can be confirmed only after all the filled in schedules, from which the tables are derived, are fully sifted and processed. This involves some time and in order to avoid the delay and to cater the urgent needs this booklet containing important census data is published.

BACKGROUND AND ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS

OF THE 1991 CENSUS

Lakshadweep, a uni-district Union Territory with an area of 32 sq. kms., is comprised of 27 islands consisting of eleven each inhabited and uninhabited islands and five attached islets. Besides, there are also a number of sunken banks, open reefs and sand banks in this Union Territory. These islands are grouped under four Sub-Divisions. Among the inhabited islands four are treated as

Towns for the purpose of Census. Since the formation of the islands into a Union Territory in 1956, it was known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands (LM&A Islands) representing three distinct groups of islands till 1st November, 1973. Thereafter, the name of the Union Territory was changed to "Lakshadweep". Prior to the constitution of the islands into a single territory, the Aminidivi 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. Consequently, the censuses, were taken for these islands separately as parts of the concerned districts. It was only in 1961, the first Census of these islands as a single unit was carried out so as to provide data for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

Although the final counting of population of Lakshadweep for 1991 Census commenced on 9th February, 1991, some amount of basic preparations had started as early as in 1988. The active-arrangements, however commenced by about June-July, 1989 with the second pre-testing of the census schedules. Thus, the actual counting of population in Lakshadweep was, in fact preceded by two other operations viz. (i) Pre-test and (ii) Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations.

PRE-TEST

As in the earlier Census, Pre-test Operations were carried out in the selected sample blocks through out the country. During the pre-test operations, the full drill namely housenumbering, preparation of notional map and layout sketch and canvassing of Houselist, Household Schedule and Individual Slip were undertaken. Advantage has been taken of this pre-tests in order to refine and improve the schedules and modify the Tabulation plan to generate more useful Tables during the actual Census.

Although in other parts of the country there were two Pre-tests, only one Pre-test was conducted in this Union Territory. The second Pre-test, being the first of its kind in Lakshadweep, was carried out during June-July, 1989 in the Union Territory in 5 enumeration blocks in Kavaratti Island. The schedules canvassed during Pre-test Operations are:

- (i) Houselist
- (ii) Enterprise list
- (iii) Household Schedule and
- (iv) Individual Slip

For this purpose, officials with statistical background from the Lakshadweep Administration Secretariat were appointed as Enumerators. Supervisors were, however, drawn from the Directorate. Intensive training was imparted in canvassing the schedules to the staff by the Assistant Director of Census operations. The supervision of the Pre-test was entrusted with the Investigator who in turn was assisted by three other staff members of the Directorate.

The whole operations were phased out as follows:-

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Housenumbering, Preparation of notional map and layout sketch and filling up of Houelist and Enterprise list | 19th June to
22nd June, 1989. |
| 2. | Canvassing of Household Schedule and Individual Slip | 23rd June to
7th July, 1989. |
| 3. | Reference Date | Sunrise of 8th
July, 1989. |
| 4. | Revisional round | 8th July to
10th July, 1989. |

A report on the experience of Pre-test with suggestions for necessary modification was submitted to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

HOUSENUMBERING AND HOUSELISTING

Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations, though preliminaries, are important step and is indeed an essential feature of Indian Census. It is a prelude to the main Census. These Operations give us required information in order to (i) the final demarcation of census blocks, census circles and assessment of personnel requirements for the census enumeration in February - March 1991, (ii) securing the identity of every likely habitation, (iii) estimation of likely population of 1991, (iv) assessment of the number of schedules and forms required for the actual census count and (v) providing a frame for other studies. Accordingly, these operations were conducted in Lakshadweep during April - May 1990 as phased out below :-

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Housenumbering, preparation of notional map and layout sketch, Houselisting and canvassing of Enterpriselist | 21st April, 1990
to 15th May, 1990 |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|

2. Preparation of Houselist Abstract, Enterprise list Abstract and handing over of the filled in schedules to Charge Officers/Addl. Charge Officers 16th & 17th May, 1990
3. Scrutiny and corrections, if any, of schedules and maps and sending them to Director of Census Operations 18th May to 20th May, 1990.

The Houselist, besides collecting housing particulars gives information on demographic details of head of household and facilities available to the households. As stated above, besides the Houselist Schedule, in order to collect details on enterprises (which will be identified while filling up the Houselist) a separate 'Enterprise List' was also canvassed along with the Houselist as a part of the third Economic Census introduced by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Deviating from the previous census, Electoral wards of Island Council Election, were considered for the enumerator blocks. The Electoral wards largely constituted enumeration blocks in most of the islands. But, in Kadmat, Kiltan and Chetlat islands two wards were combined to form one enumeration block. The entire island of Bitra - very small in size - was taken as a single block. There were 6 census charges, 26 supervisory circles and 67 enumeration blocks. Four Charge Officers and 6 Additional Charge Officers and one Supervisor each for every supervisory circle and one Enumerator each for every enumeration block were appointed for the Houselisting Operations. The field staff for the Houselisting were drawn mostly from the teachers - Primary School Teachers as the Enumerators supervised by Graduate Assistants.

Owing to the declaration of Island Council Election in the islands during March, 1990, the Census Charge Officers being the Returning Officers in their jurisdiction were not expected to move out of the islands till election was over. Since they could not be called to headquarters island Kavaratti and organize training class, a combined training class each to Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators was arranged in each island. The training in all islands was imparted by the Assistant Director of Census operations assisted by the senior technical staff. The Enumerators and Supervisors were taken to the field and asked to canvass the schedules independently. The filled in schedules were corrected and issued to them with scrutiny note.

The printed forms of Houselist and instruction books for filling up the houselist in regional language Malayalam were supplied by the Directorate of Kerala. Enterprise list and instruction for filling up the lists in Malayalam were supplied by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala.

ENUMERATION

As stated earlier, the Houselisting Operations provided a frame for the main operations. Formation of Enumeration Blocks and Abridged Houselist was based on these preliminary operations. According to the norms, an Enumeration block may consist of 100-120 households or about 750 population. As far as this Union Territory is concerned the Houselisting Blocks (Enumeration Blocks of Houselisting) of majority of islands satisfied the criteria and therefore, these blocks as such were retained for the main Census. In other islands Enumeration Blocks were carved out from the existing Blocks of Houselisting. There were 9 charges in the Union Territory as a whole, 27 Supervisory Circles and 73 Enumeration Blocks. The newly inhabited Bangaram island falls under Agatti Charge.

The following schedules were canvassed during the main Census in February - March 1991;

- (i) 'Household Schedule' for each household
- (ii) 'Individual Slip' containing 23 questions with parts for each individual
- (iii) 'Post-Graduate Degree Holders and Technical personnel Schedule' (PGDHTP) for those who qualify themselves.

CENSUS HIERARCHY

The Census is conducted by the Government of India under the Census Act of 1948 with the co-operation of State/Union Territory Governments. It is organised under the overall direction and guidance of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India in Union Ministry of Home Affairs. The Census hierarchy for 1991 Census in Lakshadweep Union Territory consisted of a Director of Census Operations (ex-officio) at the Union Territory level assisted by an Assistant Director of Census Operations (T) and a set of technical and administrative staff. Eight well trained Technical Assistants from the Investigator to the lower grade were stationed in various islands in order to assist the Charge Officers and also to observe the overall performance in the field. The Assistant Director supervised and co-operated the entire 1991 Census Operations. At the

Union Territory level, the Collector cum-Development Commissioner was designated as the Principal Census Officer and Additional District Magistrate and Settlement Officer as District Census Officer. The Deputy Collector/Sub-Divisional Officers/Additional Sub-Divisional Officers/Authorised officer were appointed as Census Charge Officers/Addl. Census Charge Officers in the respective islands. Under the Census Charge Officers / Addl. Census Charge Officers were the Supervisors and below them the Enumerators. However, wherever teachers were not available, employees of other departments of the Union Territory Administration were also drawn. In all cases care was taken to appoint persons of higher status and Graduate Assistants as supervisors and Primary Teachers with minimum qualification of SSLC as Enumerators. There were in all 9 Charges. Due to peculiar geographical conditions prevailing in the islands four Census Charge Officers and six Addl. Census Charge Officers were appointed in the Union Territory as a whole. The services of 27 Supervisors (actual) 16 Supervisors (reserve), 73 Enumerators (actual) and 27 Enumerators (reserve) were utilised for the 1991 Census in Lakshadweep.

TRAINING

Training is the most important part of the Census Operations. The success of the 1991 Census largely depends on the capacity of Enumerators and Supervisors to understand the concepts and definitions, questions to be asked and answers to be elicited. Training classes at three levels (i) to Census Charge Officers/Addl. Census Charge Officers at headquarters island Kavaratti, (ii) Sub-Divisional headquarters/Centres and (iii) finally in each island. A Union Territory level Census training seminar was organised to the Census Charge Officers/Addl. Census Charge Officers at the headquarters island Kavaratti on 12th and 13th December, 1990. The Administrator & Ex-officio Director of Census Operations inaugurated the Training Conference. The Collector-cum-Development Commissioner & Principal Census Officer, Additional District Magistrate & Settlement Officer & District Census Officer were also present. The training was imparted by the Assistant Director of Census Operations. In the second round, training class was organised by the Census Charge Officers in each Sub-Divisional Centres. Asst. Director of Census Operations gave training to the Enumerators and Supervisors in the presence of Census Charge Officers/ Addl. Census Charge Officers. After the theoretical classes, practical training classes were organised in various groups under the leadership of Investigator and Senior Technical Staff of the Census Directorate. The training schedules filled by the Enumerators and Supervisors including reserve were scrutinised and returned with scrutiny note for future guidance. This has helped a lot to master the

concepts and definitions connected with the filling of schedules. The final round of training class was organised by the Census Charge Officers/Addl. Census Charge Officers in the respective islands in order to clarify the doubts of Enumerators in the instructions, if any and also to have a clear understanding of the block boundaries. The distribution of schedules and forms for actual operations was also made. In almost all the islands the Technical Assistants posted from the Census Directorate were present during the period, to assist the Charge Officers.

PUBLICITY

The success of the Census operations depended not only on the skill and efficiency of the field staff, but also on the willing co-operation and spontaneous response of the people. In order to bring home the purpose and importance of 1991 Census, various circulars were issued to the Departments, Institutions and offices of the Lakshadweep Administration and also to the outside offices. Press release from time to time was sent to leading news papers which are in circulation in the islands and Lakshadweep Times for publication and to All India Radio, Kozhikode for being broadcast in the news bulletin mainly meant for the islands. Arrangements were also made to announce the scope and objectives of the ensuing Census, commencement of enumeration and also to co-operate with this national task in all the islands through public announcement system (movable amplifier) for the information of the public. Wall posters in Hindi, English and Malayalam were exhibited in important places like schools, madrassas, offices, passenger halls, hospitals, hotels, etc. so as to attract the attention of people. The appeal from the President of India and Prime Minister were circulated in various departments in the islands. The 'Lakshadweep Times' released a 'Census Special' issue just before the enumeration. The Administrator, the head of the Union Territory also made an appeal to the public of Lakshadweep in order to co-operate in the national endeavour, to give correct information to the Enumerators and also to ensure that no person is left out to enumerate in the territory as a whole. Besides publishing this appeal in Lakshadweep Times, copies were also distributed to the public through school children by which major section of the publication could be covered. Thus, the public of Lakshadweep were made aware of this important national programme for the smooth and successful completion of 1991 Census.

TRANSPORT

In area and population Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory in the country. But, the islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea covering a vast area.

of territorial waters. The available surface communication was insufficient to meet the immediate requirement of transportation of census men and materials. Besides utilising the existing programmes of two ships and helicopter, the journeys of M. V. Dweepsetu was diverted and special sorties of helicopter were made for the purpose of Census. Even, a Launch was exclusively utilised for the transportation of the Enumerators and Supervisors in Amini group of islands for attending the training class at Amini Sub-Division headquarters for the main Census. It was really encouraging that the Lakshadweep Administration always extended helping hands whenever it was requested.

The printing of schedules, forms and instruction books in regional language Malayalam was done by the Census Directorate, Kerala to meet the requirement of this Union Territory. Reserve stocks of schedule were also kept at Kochi and Kavaratti to meet any eventuality in this regard.

1991 CENSUS POPULATION - PROVISIONAL

The provisional total population of Lakshadweep as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1991 is 51, 681 persons with a sex break-up of 26,582 males and 25,099 females. This indicates that the addition of population on 1981 Census is 11,432 recording a decennial growth rate of 28.40 per cent. The corresponding growth rate of the decade 1971-81 was 26.53 per cent. The total population of India on this date is 843,930,861 persons comprising 437,597,929 males and 406,332,932 females¹. Amongst the States and Union Territories in India the highest growth of population is found in Nagaland (56.86 per cent) and the lowest in Kerala (13.98 per cent). Lakshadweep stands 14th in the case of decennial growth rate of population, the rate of India being 23.50 per cent. The decadal variation of population from 1901 to 1991 for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is given at Table 2.

The distribution of population in 1981 and 1991 Censuses and decennial growth rates of 1971-81 and 1981-91 in the District and Sub-Divisions of the Union Territory are given below².

STATEMENT - 1
District/Sub - Division Wise Distribution of
Population and Decennial Growth Rate

District/ Sub-Division	No. of Islands	Population		Percentage distribu- tion of population		Percentage decen- nial growth rate	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1971 - 81	1981 -91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakshadweep	11	40,249	51,681	100.00	100.00	+26.53	+28.40
<u>Sub-Division</u>							
1. Minicoy	1	6,658	8,313	16.54	16.08	+24.63	+24.86
2. Andrott	2	10,355	13,198	25.73	25.54	+20.73	+27.46
3. Kavaratti	3	10,715	14,392	26.62	27.85	+41.45	+34.32
4. Amini	5	12,521	15,778	31.11	30.53	+21.37	+26.01

1. Includes projected population for Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Sub-Divisions of 1991 Census are analogous to Tahsils in 1981 Census.

Among the Sub-Divisions, the highest population is found in Amini Sub-Division and the lowest in Minicoy Sub-Division. But the percentage increase of population from 1981 to 1991 is the highest in Kavaratti Sub-Division and lowest in Minicoy Sub-Division. Though Kavaratti Sub-Division has the highest percentage increase of population in 1991, the growth rate is low compared to previous census which recorded a rapid increase of 41.45 per cent over 1971. However, the population increase in 1991 over the decade in all Sub-Divisions/ Islands is considerably higher than the earlier decade, except the Sub-Division Kavaratti and the Islands of Kavaratti, Kadmat and Bitra. The Sub-Division/ Island Minicoy has registered only a slight increase. The island Kalpeni has recorded the lowest percentage increase of population in the decade (15.13 per cent). The island Bangaram is a newly inhabited island for promotion of Tourism and therefore, it recorded a growth rate of cent per cent³. Among the other islands, Chetlat island has recorded the highest growth rate (38.14 per cent) followed by Agatti island (37.85 per cent).

SEX RATIO

The sex ratio; i.e. the number of females per 1000 males of Lakshadweep in 1991 Census is 944 as against 975 in 1981 recording a reduction of 31 females per 1000 male population during the present Census. The sex ratio of India as a whole is 929 females per 1000 males. Among the States/Union Territories, Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1040. There is a marked female deficiency in all the States/Union Territories i.e. the sex ratio of all the States and Union Territories in India is less than 1000 except Kerala which is in a unique position in this regard.

The sex ratio in 1991 is low in all the Sub-Divisions comparing to 1981 figures. The maximum reduction in sex ratio among the Sub-Divisions is found in Minicoy Sub-Division vis-a-vis island (a reduction of 103 females per 1000 males, i.e. from 1154 in 1981 to 1051 in 1991) followed by Andrott (a reduction of 31 females per 1000 males). The sex ratio therefore shows a declining trend through out the Union Territory. The statement - 2 given below shows the distribution of sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in the District/Sub - Divisions.

Taking the independent islands in the Union Territory, we can see that except the islands of Amini, Kavaratti and Kalpeni all other islands show a reduction in sex ratio. The islands Amini, Kavaratti and Kalpeni show improvement in the sex ratio over the decade. Although the island Minicoy vis-a-vis Sub-Division showed a dipping trend, the sex ratio is still in favour of females. This is apparently because of the traditional seafaring occupation of the male population, which has indeed slightly reduced now-a-days.

3. Bangaram with 61 persons is the least populated island in the Union Territory, lifting Bitra island (225 persons) to the penultimate position. Since Bangaram island is exclusively an international tourist centre, the habitation is now limited only to tourists and the employees deployed to provide necessary amenities and comforts to them.

STATEMENT - 2

Distribution of Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) in the District/Sub-Divisions

District/Sub-Division	Sex Ratio	
	1981	1991
1	2	3
Lakshadweep	975	944
1. Minicoy Sub-Division	1,154	1,051
2. Andrott Sub-Division	1,011	980
3. Kavaratti Sub-Division	861	848
4. Amini Sub-Division	963	954

DENSITY OF POPULATION

The density of population i.e. population per sq. km. gives us an idea of population pressure on land or how the population in the territory is distributed. Density of population of the Union Territory according to 1991 is 1615 persons per sq. km. as against 1258 persons per sq. km. in 1981, area of Lakshadweep being the same (32 sq. kms.) in both the censuses. The increase of population per sq. km. during the span of 10 years from 1981 in Lakshadweep in absolute number is 357 persons. The density of population of India is 267 persons per sq. km. as against 216 in 1981. Among the States and Union Territories Lakshadweep ranks third in density of population, first and second being Delhi Union Territory (6319 persons per sq. km.) and Chandigarh (5620 persons per sq. km.) respectively.

There has been a steep rise in respect of density in all the Sub-Divisions and Islands as well in the Union Territory. The statement of density of population per sq. km. in 1981 and 1991 Censuses for the District and Sub-Divisions is given below:

While calculating the density of population the area of uninhabited islands is included in the Sub-Divisional area. Among the four Sub-Divisions in the District, Minicoy is the most densely populated Sub - Division with 1889 persons

per sq. km. and Andrott Sub - Division is the least concentrated with 1737 persons per sq. km. Although Andrott island is the most populated island, the density in respect of Andrott Sub-Division is low owing to the fact that many of the uninhabited islands and islets are attached to this Sub-Division. Similar is the case of Kavaratti Sub-Division, the density of population of which is low due to the inclusion of most of the uninhabited islands and islets in this Sub-Division.

STATEMENT - 3

Density of Population By District/Sub-Divisions

District/Sub-Division	Density of Population per sq. km.	
	1981	1991
Lakshadweep	1,258	1,615
1. Minicoy Sub-Division	1,513	1,889
2. Andrott Sub-Division	1,363	1,737
3. Kavaratti Sub-Division	1,323	1,777
4. Amini Sub-Division	1,491	1,878

Taking the islands together, Amini Island (2488 persons per sq. km.) ranks first followed by Kavaratti Island (2387 persons per sq. km.) . Exempting the newly inhabited island Bangaram, the density of population is least in the island Kadmat (1285 persons per sq. km.), the Union Territory figure being 1615 per sq. km. The concentration of population per sq. km. in absolute number has increased the maximum in the islands of Agatti and Kavaratti (568 persons each) closely followed by Chetlat (566 persons). Kadmat has the least density (1285 persons per sq. km.).

LITERACY

The 1991 Census of india reveals the literate population of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep as 33,562 excluding the children in the age-group 0 — 6 who are treated as illiterate in the present census. The percentage of

literate to the estimated population, which excludes the age-group 0-6, is 79.23 per cent in the Union Territory as against 68.42 per cent in 1981. This indicates that the overall increase in Lakshadweep in this respect is about 11 per cent points over the decade. The percentage of male literates to the total estimated male population aged 7 and above is 87.06 and that of female population is 70.88.

The literacy rate of India during the present census is 52.11 per cent based on the calculation as stated above. Among the States and Union Territories, Lakshadweep ranks third in respect of literacy, the first and second being Kerala (90.59 per cent) and Mizoram (81.23 per cent) respectively. In the case of male literacy, Lakshadweep (87.06 per cent) ranks second, the first being Kerala (94.45 per cent), whereas in female literacy Lakshadweep (70.88 per cent) comes only 4th in rank. Other States/Union Territories above it are Kerala (86.93 per cent), Mizoram (78.09 per cent) and Chandigarh (73.61 per cent).

In the matter of literacy, Sub-Division Minicoy stands first and Amini Sub-Division the least. All the Sub-Divisions and Islands have shown improvement in literacy, except Bangaram which has been enumerated for the first time. In the case of literacy, the island Minicoy ranks first closely followed by Kavaratti island. While we consider only male population, Kavaratti Sub-Division as well as Kavaratti Island ranks first in this respect. In the case of female literacy, Minicoy Sub-Division vis-a-vis Island ranks first. It is really a matter of pride that all the Sub-Divisions and Islands in Lakshadweep have shown improvement in literacy. It is predominantly high among the females in all Sub-Divisions and Islands as well.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

TABLE 1

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and
Density of Population by District/Sub-Divisions/
Islands, 1991.

.....

Union Territory/ District/ Sub-divisions/ Island.	POPULATION			'Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		'Density of population per Km ² *		'Decennial Growth rate of population	
	1991			1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
	Per- sons	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAKSHADWEEP	51,681	26,582	25,099	975	944	1,258	1,615	+26.53	+28.40
Lakshadweep Dist.	51,681	26,582	25,099	975	944	1,258	1,615	+26.53	+28.40
Minicoy Sub- Division.	8,313	4,053	4,260	1,164	1,051	1,513	1,889	+24.63	+24.86
Minicoy	8,313	4,053	4,260	1,154	1,051	1,524	1,902	+24.63	+24.86
Andrott Sub- Division	13,198	6,667	6,531	1,011	980	1,363	1,737	+20.73	+27.46
Kalpeni	4,079	2,108	1,971	928	935	1,540	1,773	+12.40	+15.13
Andrott	9,119	4,559	4,560	1,057	1,000	1,419	1,900	+25.57	+33.87
Kavaratti Sub- Division	14,392	7,789	6,603	861	848	1,323	1,777	+41.45	+34.32
Agatti	5,667	3,007	2,660	925	885	1,523	2,091	+30.30	+37.85
Kavaratti	8,664	4,729	3,935	823	832	1,819	2,387	+49.41	+31.19
Bangaram	61	53	8	-	151	-	102	-	+100.00
Amini Sub- Division	15,778	8,073	7,705	963	954	1,491	1,878	+21.37	+26.01
Amini	6,445	3,274	3,171	933	969	2,072	2,488	+18.16	+20.09
Kadmat	3,983	2,030	1,953	973	962	1,005	1,285	+28.89	+27.91
Kiltan	3,075	1,546	1,529	997	989	1,484	1,922	+16.08	+29.47
Chetlat	2,050	1,080	970	1,022	898	1,484	2,050	+23.67	+38.14
Bitra	225	143	82	792	573	1,810	2,250	+61.61	+24.31

* The Sub-Divisions includes uninhabited islands also.

TABLE- 2

Decadal variation in population since 1901

Union Territory	Percentage decadal variation in population								
	1901 - 1911	'1911- 1921	' 1921- 1931	' 1931- 1941	'1941- 1951	'1951- 1961	'1961- 1971	'1971- 1981	'1981- 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
LAKSHADWEEP	+4.85	-6.31	+17.62	+14.43	+14.60	+14.61	+31.95	+26.53	+28.40

'+' for increase, '-' for decrease.

TABLE - 3

Statement showing cities with a population of 100,000 and above.

Sl. No.	Name of City	Provisional Population 1991		Sex ratio	Total Literates		
		Per-sons	Males Fem-ales		Persons	Males	Females

This table is not relevant for Lakshadweep.

TABLE - 4

Literacy by District/Sub-Divisions/Islands, 1991.

Union Territory/ District/ Sub-Divisions/ Island.	Total Population 1991			Literate Population 1991*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAKSHADWEEP Union Territory.	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,046	14,516
Lakshadweep District	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,046	14,516
Minicoy Sub-Division	8,313	4,053	4,260	5,965	2,920	3,045
Minicoy	8,313	4,053	4,260	5,965	2,920	3,045
Andrott Sub-Division	13,198	6,667	6,531	8,206	4,735	3,471
Kalpeni	4,079	2,108	1,971	2,651	1,553	1,098
Andrott	9,119	4,559	4,560	5,555	3,182	2,373
Kavaratti Sub-Division	14,392	7,789	6,603	9,828	5,879	3,949
Agatti	5,667	3,007	2,660	3,557	2,073	1,484
Kavaratti	8,664	4,729	3,935	6,212	3,755	2,457
Bangaram	61	53	8	59	51	8
Amini Sub-Division	15,778	8,073	7,705	9,963	5,512	4,051
Amini	6,445	3,274	3,171	3,792	2,238	1,554
Kadmat	3,983	2,030	1,953	2,568	1,434	1,134
Kiltan	3,075	1,546	1,529	1,738	987	751
Chetlat	2,050	1,080	970	1,333	756	577
Bitra	225	143	82	132	97	35

*Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who are treated as illiterates in the 1991 Census.

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household [] Pad No.

Code No. of Development Block Slip No.

1 Name.....

2 Relationship to head..... 8 Religion.....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)

4 Age 10 Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe

5 Marital status..... 11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

6 Mother tongue..... 12 Educational attainment

7 Two other languages known

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)

14A Did you work any time at all last year? Yes
 (including unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise) No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If 'Yes' in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes(1)/No(2).....

15A Main activity last year? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iii) Description of work

(iv) Class of worker.....

15B 'Yes' in 14B—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
'No' in 14B—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment.....

(ii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iii) Description of work.....

(iv) Class of worker.....

16A If 'No' in 14A, seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No(2).....

16B If 'Yes' in 16A, have you ever worked before? Yes (1)/No(2).....

17A Whether you are an Ex-serviceman? Yes(1)/No(2).....

17B If 'Yes' in 17A, Pensioner(1)/Non-Pensioner(2).....

18 Birth place

(a) Place of birth.....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

(c) District.....

(d) State/Country.....

19 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence.....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2).....

(c) District.....

(d) State/Country.....

20 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*.....

21 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.....

22 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage.....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

23 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year.....

-
- * Employment (1)
 - Business (2)
 - Education (3)
 - Family moved (4)
 - Marriage (5)
 - Natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. (6)
 - Others (7)