



CENSUS 1971

SERIES-29

**LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND
AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PARTS X-A, B & C

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

AND

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS,
FULL COUNT CENSUS TABLES ETC

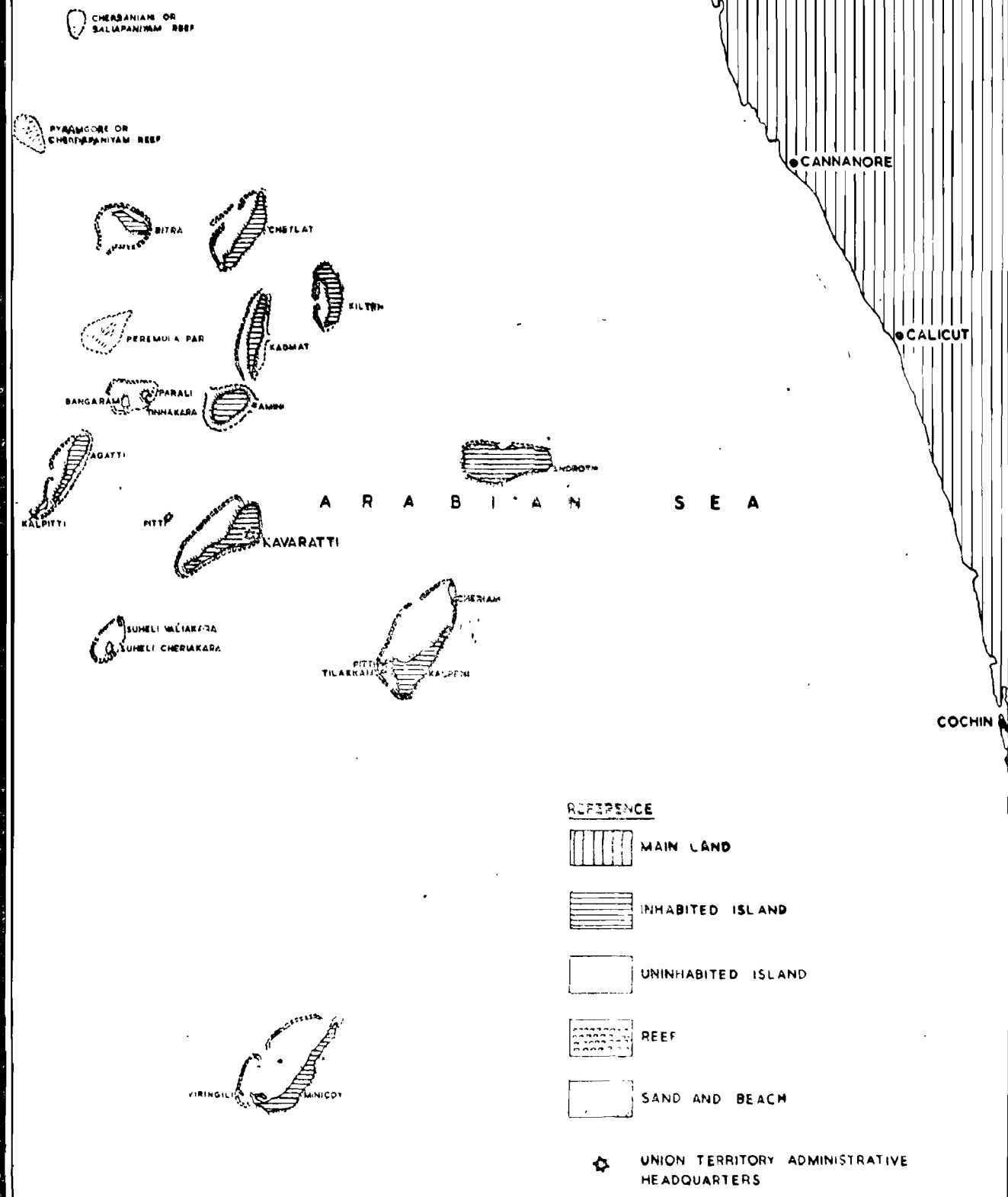
L M & A DISTRICT

P. M. NAIR

OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
ADMINISTRATOR AND EX-OFFICIO-DIRECTOR
OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

(NOTIONAL MAP)



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P R E F A C E

Consequent on the decision taken in January, 1978, a District Census Handbook is now being brought out for the first time for this Union territory as a programme of 1971 Census Publications. It contains under Part X as in the preceding Census, 3 separate publications, namely, Part X A-Village and Town Directory, Part X B-Primary Census Abstract, Part X C-Administrative statistics. However, in this Union territory all the parts have been combined into a single volume.

It has taken years of relentless effort to bring out this publication. Moreover, constant checking and re-checking had to be made before it could be sent to the press for printing as an error-free publication. The materials have been culled out and collated from various sources, many old records and departmental files had to be explored into for the purpose.

We had to face stiff hurdles in the presentation of this volume. The most glaring of these difficulties was the acute shortage of materials especially, in respect of the departmental statistics. The reasons are obvious.

Since this publication, (being the 'bench mark' reference tool) will be consulted for specific information in future, the materials that could be obtained from various sources had to be sifted carefully for making the contents complete and as far as possible, brief and precise.

Although it is being published quite late, the value of this publication cannot be gainsaid because of its being the first of its kind in this Union territory, providing necessary basis for comparison with the future District Census Hand books in respect of structural changes over decades in this single district Union territory.

In the compilation of this volume, I have been assisted by a team of devoted hard-working colleagues, ably led by the Assistant Director of Census Operations. My thanks are due to Shri A. K. Dutta, Assistant Director of Census Operations(T), who has very ably supervised the work and also drafted the report.

I also appreciate the sincere and hard labour put in by S; Shri A. V. Ouseph, Statistical Assistant, K. N. K. Mullakoya, Draftsman, T. P. Abdullakoya, Computer, and A. Kidave, Assistant Compiler. Efforts of Shri K. N. K. Mullakoya, Draftsman deserve special commendation. Smt. O. M. Saraswathi, Stenographer and Shri A. C. Kidave, L. D. Clerk have also given valuable help by typing out the tables and report neatly in good time.

I am grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his encouragement in bringing out this volume. I am also grateful to Shri K. K. Chakravorty, A. R. G. (Census) and Shri N. G. Nag, A. R. G., (S. S.,) for their valuable guidance in this connection.

I also owe a debt of gratitude to a host of people in the Lakshadweep Administration who helped us in one way or another in bringing out this publication. As it is very difficult to thank each one of them individually, I take this opportunity to thank them all.

I am also thankful to the Secretary to the Administrator and staff of the Lakshadweep Government Printing Press, Calicut for the interest taken by them in printing this volume.

Kavaratti,
26th March, 1979.

P. M. NAIR
*Administrator and Ex-Officio
Director of Census Operations.*

FIGURES AT A GLANCE—1971 CENSUS

			L. M. & A. islands Union territory	L. M. & A. islands District
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	31,810	31,810
		Males	16,078	16,078
		Females	15,732	15,732
	RURAL	Persons	31,810	31,810
		Males	16,078	16,078
		Females	15,732	15,732
	URBAN	Persons	—	—
		Males	—	—
		Females	—	—
Decennial population growth-rate 1961-1971			*31.95	*31.95
Area in KM ²			32.0**	32.0**
Density of population per KM ²			994*	994*
Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)			978	978
Literacy rate (Percentage of literates and educated persons)				
		Persons	43.66	43.66
		Males	56.48	56.48
		Females	30.56	30.56
Percentage of urban population to total population			—	—
Percentage of workers to total population (Main activity only)				
		Persons	26.15	26.15
		Males	38.43	38.43
		Females	13.60	13.60
Percentage to total workers				
	(i) Cultivators	Persons	0.05	0.05
		Males	0.06	0.06
		Females	—	—
	(ii) Agricultural labourers	Persons	—	—
		Males	—	—
		Females	—	—
	(iii) Other workers	Persons	99.95	99.95
		Males	99.94	99.94
		Females	100.00	100.00
Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population				
		Persons	—	—
		Males	—	—
		Females	—	—
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population				
		Persons	92.86	92.86
		Males	90.89	90.89
		Females	94.88	94.88
Total number of census houses			10,524	10,524
Total number of occupied residential houses			5,160	5,160
Total number of households			5,310	5,310
Number of islands				
		Total	27	27
		Inhabited	10	10
		Uninhabited	17†	17†
Number of urban areas			—	—

* The area of uninhabited islands have been also considered for the purpose of calculating the density.

** This represents 'geographical area' figures supplied by Surveyor General, India.

† 12 uninhabited islands and five islets.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The district of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands which is co-extensive in area with Union territory, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands lies in the south-western corner of India. This is not a compact district but consist of scattered coral islands which lie about 200-400 km. off the Kerala coast, between 8° and 12° 30' north latitude and between 71° to 74° east longitude. The area of the district is 32 square kilometres as per data supplied by the Surveyor General of India which according to the Administration is 28.5 square kilometres. The former relates to total geographical area while the latter represents the land use area only.

2. These coral islands are conspicuous by the absence of hills, rivers, lakes etc.. However, each of these islands except Androth has a beautiful lagoon.

CLIMATE :

Rainfall :

3. Information on rainfall is recorded at four different stations viz., Minicoy, Amini, Androth and Agatti in this district. The rainfall in the southern island is more evenly distributed than northern islands. During pre-monsoon period the northern islands get 75-80 per cent of the total annual rains. While during post-monsoon months they receive between 20-25 per cent of the rains. In the northern islands, rainfall gradually ebbs after June. This is not the case in the southern islands, where the secondary maximum is recorded in October in this regard. On an average, the number of rainy days in an year in the islands of this district are between 82 to 94. Number of rainy days are however, greater in the southern islands than in the northern islands.

Temperature :

4. The meteorological data received from the four stations, namely, Minicoy, Amini, Androth and Agatti reveal that temperature is more or less uniform in the islands of this district. It varies from 24 degree to 31 degree centigrade.

Humidity :

5. Because of the location of the district in midst of Arabian sea, the relative humidity is quite high. It varies from 72 to 75 per cent. The district experiences frequent storms and cyclones. Usually, cyclonic depression, storms occur during the months of April and May and again during October to December. These depressions are usually associated with heavy rains.

Fauna ¹:

6. 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*), *Kadalkakka* (*Sterna bergiivelo*), *Karifetu* (*Anous stolidus pileatus*), *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., *Græcko species*, *Calotes species* and *Mabuya species*. Snakes are practically totally absent in the district. Other reptiles deserving mention are turtles such as *Chelonia species*, *Eratmochelys 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 *Anophelis* 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*, *Gonierstrea species* and *Lobophytheid species*. The surrounding sea abounds in varieties of fishes. The most common of which are Tunas, Skipjack, Seer, Sailfish, Gear, Kingfish, Crooker, Streaker, Parrot, Trigger etc., etc..

Flora ²:

7. Like fauna the flora of this district are not much variegated. The most common crop that is grown here is coconut (*Cocos nucifera*). Drumstick (*Moringa species*), bread fruit (*Artocarpus species*) are also commonly found. Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) Colocassia (*Colocassia species*), Chilly (*Capsicom 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 *Cymodacca species* grow abundantly in the surrounding lagoons.

Forest :

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

Mineral resources :

9. 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 P₂ O₃). In some of the islands, the sample contains between 11 to 21.5 per cent of P₂ O₃. It is estimated that the phosphate reserve is about 0.12 million tonnes.³ The survey carried out by Geological Survey of India during (1967-71) also reveals large deposit of calcium carbonate in the surrounding lagoons.

1, 2 : Gazetteer : Lakshadweep, Coimbatore, 1977 page 14-27.

3. Gazetteer of India : Lakshadweep, Coimbatore, 1977 page 13.

Geological formation :

10. 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, Androth, which lies east to west. The islands are having natural protection in the eastern side by beaches. The atolls, show the various stages of developments of the islands. The reefs at Cheriyanani, Peramalpar and Suheli represent the early stages of development, whereas the reefs at Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Agatti, Kadmat, Chetlat and Kiltan show the intermediate and advanced stages of development respectively and growth of the islands on the eastern reef margin has been checked by various factors.

Brief history :

11. There are no documents or records to substantiate the early history of the district. Tradition, however, assigns the first settlement of the district to a ship wreck numbers of Malayalis who were on their way to bring King Cheraman Perumal from Mecca in the ninth century. Originally, therefore, the inhabitants were all Hindus, and that they were converted to Islam, it is said, in the thirteenth century or so by an Arab saint called Munbe Mulyaka alias Ubeidulla.

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 Hegira (i.e. 1153 AD)—it is therefore, conjectured that the Hindus of the Laccadives resisted conversion for quite some time.

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 but this district luckily escaped their wrath as experienced by the Maldivians at that time. In 1897, 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.

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.

Whereas, the Amindivi group of islands, the northern group of five had experienced different turn of events. For more than two centuries, like other group of islands they were also under the control of Ali Rajah 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 Canara District.

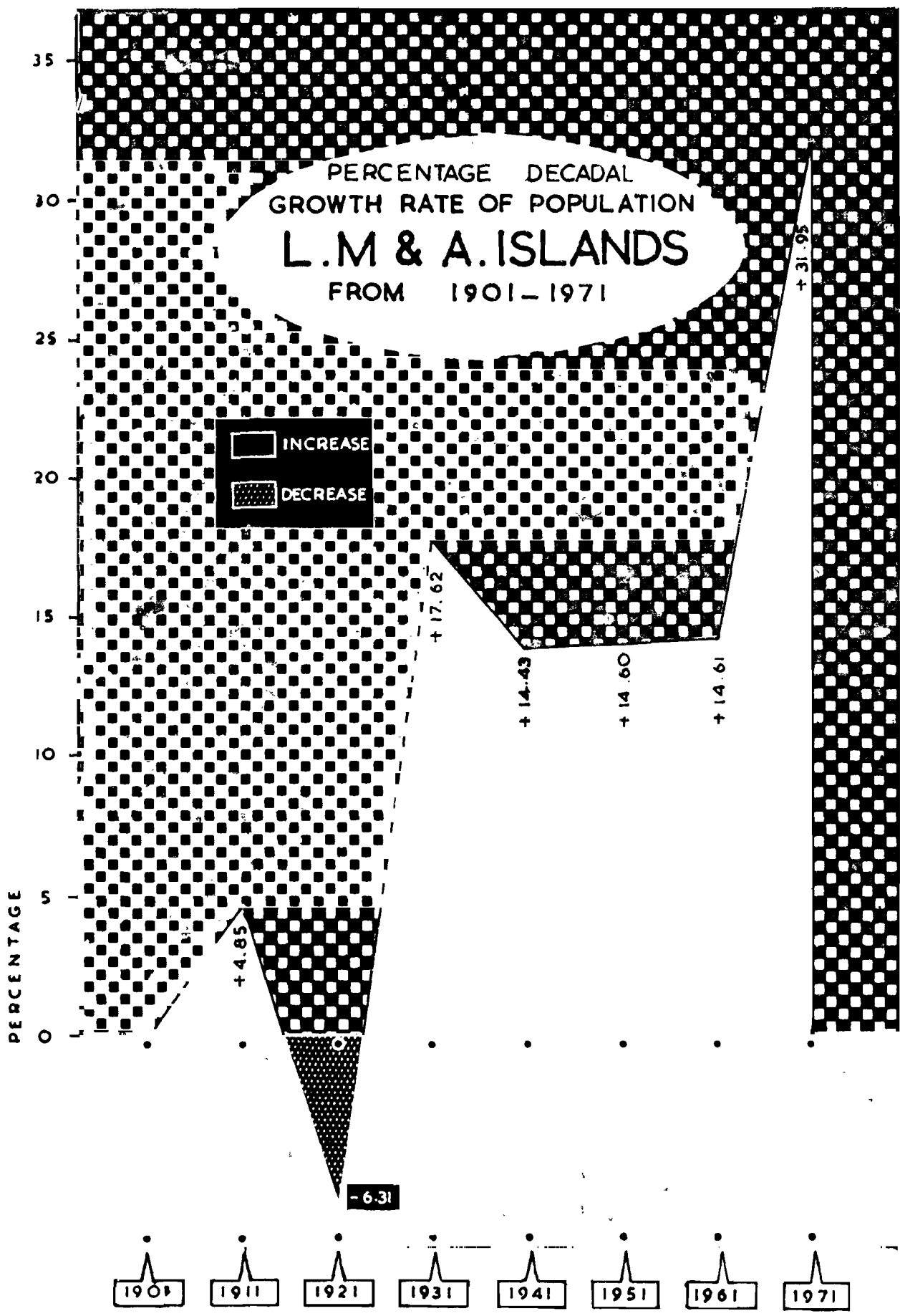
Thus the Amindivi group of islands were under the jurisdiction of South Canara whereas the other islands were under the jurisdiction of Malabar district and were under the direct British rule from third quarter of nineteenth century onwards till the independence of the country in 1947.

In November, 1956, the Government of India reorganised the Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy to a Union territory (which is coextensive 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 the last decade, i.e. around 1964.⁴

PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP:

12. For the purpose of revenue administration the Union territory, which is also one district territory has been divided into four taluks (vide table II of village directory). Each taluk 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 Collectors are at Kavaratti, Androth, 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 take care of, with his headquarters at Kavaratti, however, under the direct control of the Administrator. He is also 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 the police department in the district, while Administrator happens to be 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 Androth. The general administration of the Union territory, as a whole, and various departments concerned with the development of the district are managed by a fullfledged Secretariat and various Directorates respectively, under the overall control and supervision of the Administrator with their headquarters at Kavaratti.

4. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. The Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi 1960, page 8-12.



13. There is a Citizen Council in each island of the district. There are two Advisory Committees, one attached to Home Minister of the Government of India while the other is associated with the Administrator of the Union territory. These bodies are consulted on all the important matters of the administration of the district. The first committee has five non-official members while the second has ten non-official members (1970), all of them are nominated. In addition, there is a Wakf Board to look after the wakf properties of the district. It has been constituted with effect from 1st October 1965. Although, there have 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.

Land system and tenancy :

14. The land system in Lakshadweep at the outset was followed more or less on the same pattern as prevalent in the Malabar coast. When the islands were brought under the British Rule (1912), the then Administration converted the unoccupied land into the Government lands, and regularised the system of granting lease to the islanders. The lands 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, lands belonging to Government (Pandaram) could be taken on lease (Cowles), against payment of token taxes. The latter system resulted in the establishment of 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 'Nadappo' prevalent in some of the parts of this district. No land records are kept in the district. There is however, a kind of register maintained, known as 'Paimash' 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. However, there are no records to show the details of land held by the individuals or identification of holdings. Of late, 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 empowers the Administration to confer

occupancy right of the 'Cowledars' who are in occupation of the Government lands. As the basic land records and the records of the ownership right are still under preparation, consolidation of the holdings of the island has yet to be finalised. A comprehensive land system supported by the survey and settlement is being carried out at the moment.

Population :

15. In 1971 the population of the district was 31,810. According to 1971 census the population has grown up by 7,702, thereby giving a decadal percentage variation of 31.95 which is the highest during the last 70 years. The high rate of the growth of population during this decade is attributed, mainly to two factors, namely, decline in death-rate due to improved medical facilities, sanitation and general health conditions and in-migration of several mainlanders to these islands because of the shifting of headquarter from mainland to the island. The following table gives the growth rate in the district during the last 70 years.⁵

Table 1
Variation in population from 1901-71

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	13,882	—	—
1911	14,555	+ 673	+ 4.85
1921	13,637	—918	—6.31
1931	16,040	+ 2403	+ 17.62
1941	18,355	+ 2,315	+ 14.43
1951	21,035	+ 2,680	+ 14.60
1961	24,108	+ 3,073	+ 14.61
1971	31,810	+ 7,702	+ 31.95

16. It may be observed from the above table that there are three distinct phases of growth of population in the district. Upto 1921, the growth was slight or negative, while during 1931-61, the growth remained more or less constant and moderate. The last decade has experienced an upswing. The negative growth over the decade 1911 to 1921 is the part of the general phenomenon that has been experienced all over the country. It has been caused by many factors most important of which is the killer epidemic (influenza) that took heavy toll of lives during the period.

Density of Population :

17. The density of population for the district as a whole works out 994 persons per square kilometre, which is the highest for a rural district in the country as a whole. Within the district the highest density is observed at Amini, which is 1,747 persons per square kilometre, while lowest is in the Kadmat island which is 779 persons per square kilometre. Even the lowest

5. Table A-II decadal variation in population 1901-1971 series 29, Part II A: Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands. Census of India 1971, Coimbatore 1973. Page 11

density that has been represented by Kadmat is quite above the highest rural densities observed in the rural areas of the mainland of our country.

Rural Population :

18. The entire district is rural. There are 10 inhabited and 12 uninhabited islands with 5 attached islets in the whole of the district. The average number of persons per inhabited village works out to 3,181. The percentage distribution of rural population by size group of villages is given below :

Table 2.

Percentage distribution of villages (islands) and population by size class, 1971.⁶

Size class	Percentage of villages to total number of villages	Percentage to total rural population
Less than 500	10.00	0.35
500 to 999	—	—
1000 to 1999	10.00	3.77
2000 to 5000	60.00	62.03
5000+	20.00	33.85

80 per cent of villages fall within the class range 2,000 to 5,000, and 5,000 above, Whereas these groups constitute about 96 per cent of the total population. In 1961 the position was little different. That is, 80 per cent of the total villages was in the two size classes namely, 1,000 to 1,999 and 2,000 to 5,000, which constituted above 95 per cent of population which means that the shifts have taken place from 1,000-1,999 to 2,000-5,000 and from 2,000-5,000 to 5,000 plus over the last decade.

Migration :

19. The number of persons born (i) at the place of enumeration, (ii) elsewhere in the district and (iii) outside the district which is co-extensive in area with the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi as per 1971 is given below :

Table 3

Population by place of birth, 1971.⁷

Persons	Total population		Place of enumeration		Elsewhere in the district		Outside the district	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
T :	31,810	100	28,637	90.03	1,315	4.13	1,858	5.84
M :	16,078	100	13,949	86.76	888	5.52	1,241	7.72
F :	15,732	100	14,688	93.36	427	2.71	617	3.93

20. It is evident from the above table that the majority of the population have been in the place of enumeration itself. In fact between 90 per cent to 95 per cent of the total population has been either in the place of enumeration or in some other part of the district. It is, thus, apparent that a small percentage of population of the district is comprised of the migrants. Thus, the population of the district is more or less static in nature.

Sex Ratio :

21. In 1971 the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) was 978 in the district. The following statement gives the sex ratios in the district as a whole and Kavaratti island, the district headquarter, in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

Table 4

Sex ratios (Females per 1,000 males) in 1961 and 1971

District/Island	Sex Ratio	
	1961	1971
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands	1,020	978
Kavaratti	954	810

22. It is evident that over the decade the sex ratio has changed considerably, and this is more pronounced in Kavaratti island. The change has taken place in favour of males, or in other words there are more males per thousand females now in the district and especially at the headquarters.

Age distribution :

23. The whole population of the district may be grouped under following categories: Infant child, young boys and girls, young men and women, middle aged men and women, old men and women as given in the table below :

Table 5

Percentage distribution of population by age groups, 1971.

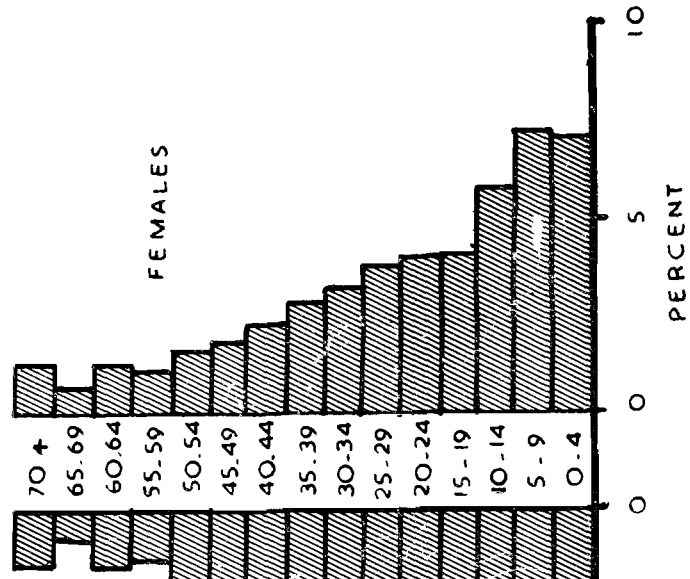
Sl No.	Age group	Classification of population	Percentage to total population
1	0	Infant	2.94
2	1- 4	Children	12.71
3	5-14	Young boys and girls	25.16
4	15-34	Young men and women	33.43
5	35-59	Middle aged men and women	20.68
6	60+	Old men and women	5.08

6. Ibid p. 17.

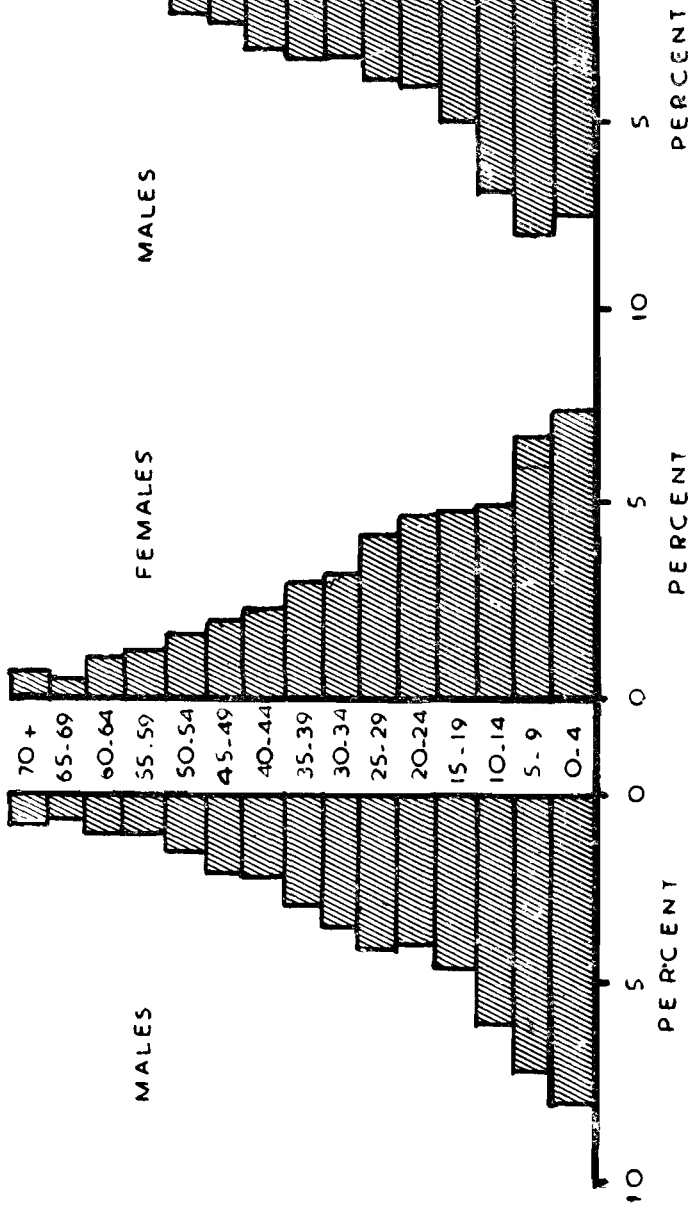
7. Table D-1, Population classified by Birth, series 29 Part II-D. Migration Tables. Census of India, 1971, Coimbatore, pp. 3-9.

AGE - PYRAMID 1971

INDIA



L.M&A ISLANDS



24. It is evident that sl. nos. 1,2 and 3 constitute about 41 per cent of population of this district which compares well with the All India pattern. The sl. nos. 4 to 5 constitute over 54 per cent of the total population, while the sl. no. 6 constitutes just a little over 5 per cent of the total population. The break down of the whole population into quinquennial ages starting with age group 0-5 and ending with 60+ and then grouping together the first three age groups as the base we arrive at an age pyramid having a broad base which is suggestive of youthful nature of the population of the district. It is also suggestive of the future growth of population in the district indirectly and also the fact that the district administration have to invest more funds for schools, medical facilities etc., in the future. The population of the age groups 0-14 years and 60+ years together further indicate a high dependency ratio for the district.

Marital status :

25. According to 1971 Census 41.54 per cent of the total population of the district has been recorded as married, 19.53 per cent males and 22.01 per cent females. Never married persons account for 51.76 per cent of total population, males being 29.60 and females 22.16. The widows/widowed are 4.20% while divorced or separated persons constitute 2.50 per cent of the total population. The following table shows the marital status of the population of the district belonging to different age groups classified into never married, married, widowed/divorced or separated and others.

Table 6
Age and Marital status, 1971.

Age group	Never married	Married	Widowed/Divorced or separated	Others
All age groups	51.76	41.54	4.20	2.50
0-9	100.00	—	—	—
10-14	98.06	1.77	—	0.17
15-19	71.81	25.67	0.13	2.39
20-24	31.42	63.34	0.19	5.05
25-29	12.24	81.82	0.93	5.01
30-49	2.20	88.97	4.35	4.48
50+	0.76	66.07	29.36	3.81

26. The table reveals that most of the population upto age 19 years do not get married usually, which means that marriage takes place beyond this age group only. Most of the people beyond 19 years of age are generally married. Divorce rate is high within the age groups 20-24, 25-29, whereas widow/widowed are mainly found in the age groups beyond 50 years. Early marriage is in fact contrary to the common belief in this regard.

Literacy and Education :

27. 1971 Census reveals that there are 17,921 persons illiterate and 6,362 literate without educational level. There are 4905, 1598, 668, 117, 87 and 152 persons having primary, middle, matriculation or higher secondary, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, and graduates and above respectively in this district.⁸ In terms of percentage, illiterates work out 56.33, while literates without educational level work out 20 per cent only. Whereas the percentages of literate population having educational standard are as follows : Primary 15.41, middle 5.02, matriculation or higher secondary 7.10, and others having technical and non-technical diplomas (equivalent or not equivalent degrees) and graduates and above is 1.11.

28. Percentage of literacy to total population by age and sex for the district is given in the following table.

Table 7
Literacy by age group, 1971. ^{8a}

Age group	Persons	Male	Female
5-14	48.53	54.40	41.94
15-34	65.62	83.86	48.49
35+	37.00	60.00	30.79

29. Percentage of literates among children out of total population in that age group (5-14 years) is 48.53. Whereas male literate children out of total male in the population work out 54.40 per cent and the female literates' out of total females in the age group are 41.94 per cent. In the age group 15-34, out of total population, 65.62 percent is literates. Male literates in the same age group out of the total male population are 83.86 per cent. While female literates out of total female population in the same age group work out to 48.49 per cent. Whereas in the last age group 35+, only 37 per cent of the total population of that age group is literate; it is 60 per cent and 13.71 per cent for male and female literates out of total males and females in that age group respectively. It means that highest concentration of literates are found in the age groups 15-34 followed by the preceding age group 5-14 years.

Language :

30. The main language spoken in this district is Malayalam which constitutes 83.90 per cent of the total speakers in the district. 86 and 81 per cent of total male and female population of the district respectively speak in that language. Rest of the speakers (16.10) speak either of the following languages, namely, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Konkani,

8. C III Part A-Age, Sex and Education in all ages, series 1, Part D C (ii) Census of India 1971, New Delhi. p. 100-101

8a. Education : All children of the age-group 0-4 years are treated as illiterate even if the child is attending school and has picked reading and writing a few words.

Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Tulu and Urdu. It is rightly therefore that the medium of instruction followed in the academic institutions is Malayalam in the district.

Religion :

31. Following table gives population by religion in the district as per Census 1971.

Table 8.
Religion, 1971.

Religion	Population	Percentage of population
Christians	239	0.75
Hindu	1,545	4.86
Muslim	30,019	94.37
Sikh	4	0.01
Other religion	3	0.01
All religion	31,810	100.00

32. It is evident that the whole district is predominantly Islam in religion. Next important religion in the district is Hindu, which constitutes, but only 4.86 per cent in comparison to 94.37 per cent Muslims. All other religions on the other hand have recorded less than 1 per cent followers in the district.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :

33. There is no Scheduled Castes population in the district. Whereas, 92.86 per cent of the total population of the district is Scheduled Tribe. According to Scheduled Tribe List (Modification) Order, 1956, the inhabitants of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands who, and both of whose parents were born in the islands of the district are considered as scheduled tribe.^{8b} The statement below gives the percentage of scheduled tribe population to total males and females in each of the islands in the district.

Table 9:
Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the islands of the District, 1971.

District/Islands	Percentage of Scheduled tribe	
	Male	Female
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands	90.89	94.88
Minicoy	85.45	93.64
Kalpeni	95.20	95.66
Androth	94.00	96.84
Agatti	96.55	97.40
Kavaratti	78.71	87.31
Amini	94.36	95.83
Kadmat	94.13	96.57
Kiltan	94.77	97.18
Chetlat	93.90	97.21
Bitra	100.00	100.00

34. Except Kavaratti, all other islands of the district are having scheduled tribe population more than ninety per cent of the total population whereas in Bitra it is cent per cent. Kavaratti, being headquarters of the district, inhabits more non-tribal population who are found to man the Administration, educational institutions and other Central and district establishments.

Housing :

35. Total number of Census houses in the district are 10,524, of which 712 are vacant (at the time of Census house listing). Out of the remaining, 3,170 houses are used for residential purposes, 1,938 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 10.
Census Houses, and uses to which they are put in the district, 1971. ⁹

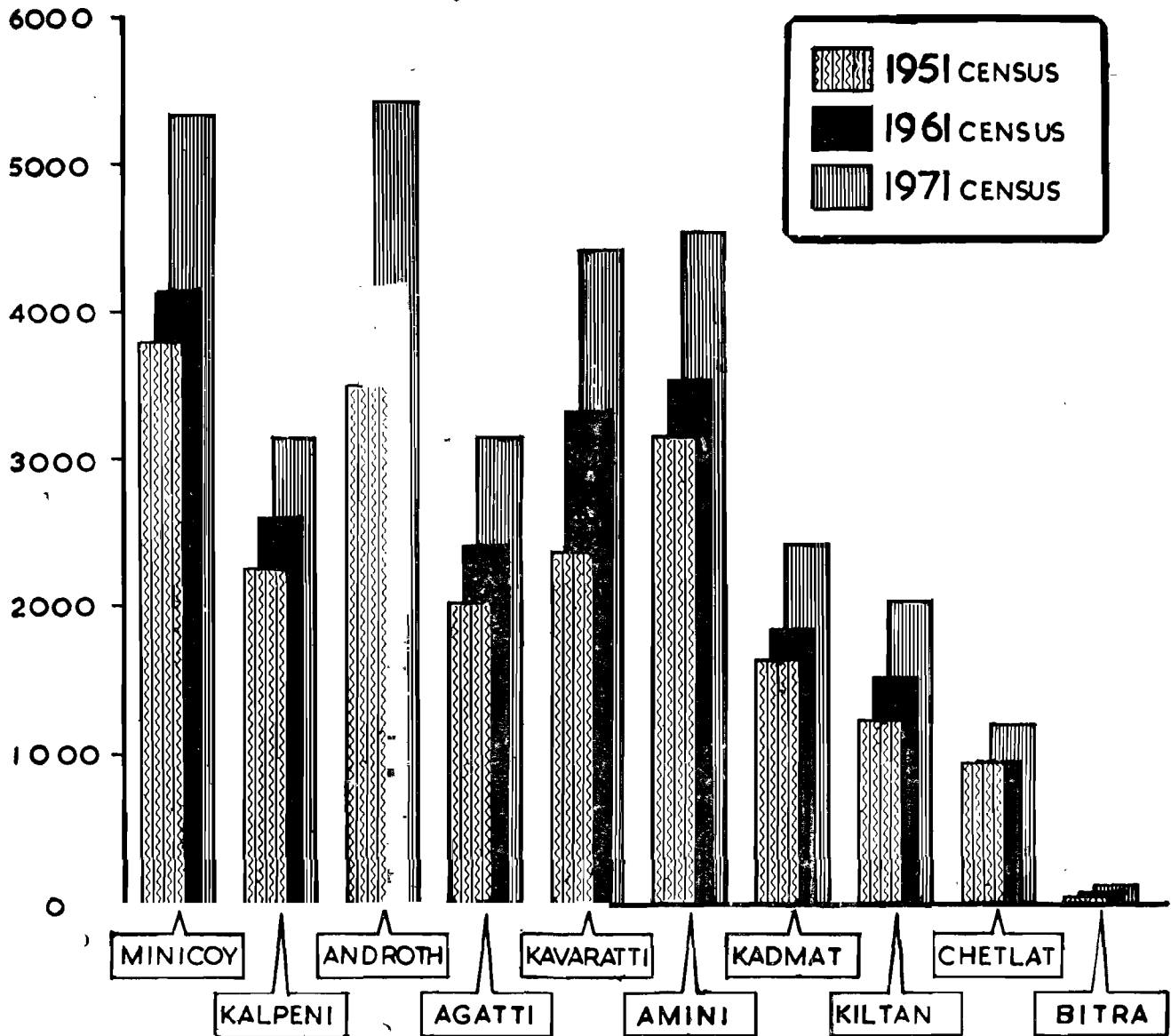
Census Houses	Total	Percentage
Total number of Census houses	10,524	100
Census houses vacant at the time of house listing	712	6.76
Occupied houses	9,812	93.24
(i) Residence	3,170	30.12
(ii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	1,938	18.41
(iii) Business houses and offices	104	0.99
(iv) Factories, workshop	130	1.24
(v) Shops excluding eating house	305	2.90
(vi) Restaurant and eating place etc.	51	0.48
(vii) Place of worship	345	3.28
(viii) And others	3,769	35.81

36. It is evident that out of total, 93.24 per cent houses is used for one or other purposes, and more than 30 per cent is used for residential purpose alone. More than 18 per cent houses is used as workshop-cum-residence (including household industry). Percentages of houses used for business, place of worship, restaurant etc., work out to 0.99, 3.28, 0.48 respectively. An examination of the materials of walls and roof of the Census Houses shows that the predominant materials used both for wall and roof are those locally procurable, such as grass, leaves, stone, etc. However, the use of materials for walls and roofs for the buildings constructed by the district administration differ appreciably from those constructed by the local people. For

8b. Social and Cultural Tables, series I Part II-(i) Census of India 1971. New Delhi, 1977 : page 142.

9. Table H III, series 29 Census of India 1971, Coimbatore 1976. pp. 120.

ISLANDWISE POPULATION DURING 1951, 1961 & 1971 CENSUSES



example, for the walls in the buildings constructed by the Administration stone and cement, while for the roofs asbestos, corrugated iron or tin sheets are generally used. Whereas, the local inhabitants use for their roofs mainly tiles, slate, shingle or thatches and for their walls, mud, stone or thatches.

Households classified by number of rooms available and members occupying in the district are given (as per 1971 Census) in the following table :

Table 11.

Distribution of households by number of rooms and population

House hold	Percentage of households to total households in each group	Percentage of population in each group
With 1 room	13.43	7.83
2 rooms	33.56	29.17
3 rooms	22.61	23.29
4 rooms	13.26	15.91
5 rooms and above	16.61	23.80
Unspecified	0.53	—
All types	100	100

37. It will be evident from the table above, 7.83 per cent of the total population belongs to the households having one room only. While percentage of households having 1 room to total households works out 13.43. About one third households having 2 rooms which constitute 29.17 per cent of the total population. Households having 3 rooms constitute 22.61 per cent of the total households, and contain 23.29 per cent of the total population in them. Only one sixth of the total households has 5 rooms or more, which contains about one fourth of the total population of the district.

38. It is thus, evident that most of the households in the district have 2 to 3 rooms in the main.

39. There are in all 15,881 rooms available for over 31,000 population and 5,000 households. On an average, therefore, there is one room for 2 persons and 3 rooms for one household in the district. Almost all the houses and buildings in the district are single storeyed. There are inherent difficulties associated with the construction of houses and buildings of double storeys or treble storeys in the district. Besides the difficulties of transporting materials from the mainland, supply of drinking water to the buildings having vertical extension poses serious problem. In the district, the volume of fresh water is found only to a depth of 6 metre to 7.5 metre below the surface floating perilously over the saline water level. Hence, indiscriminate pumping of sweet water, or large amount of withdrawal of sweet water will affect the delicate balance. Moreover, construction cost for the buildings of vertical extension will be also exorbitant. Considering all the above facts, as cited, locally available materials are

generally relied upon for the construction of houses and buildings limited to single storey only in the district. It may, however, be noted that two thirds of the houses and buildings in the district which are suitable for being electrified are provided with power connections. However, the cost per unit of electricity is very high because of the high cost of generating electricity in the power-houses with the help of High Speed Diesel. Households get their water supply through draw wells, small ponds and ditches which are generally located at the vicinity of the households.

Economic activity :

40. The entire population of the district can be divided broadly into two classes, namely, economically active, that is 'worker', and economically non-active, that is 'non-worker'. Out of total population, 26.1 per cent persons is workers. 38.4 per cent and 13.6 per cent of the total males and females respectively are workers. The following table gives the percentage distribution of working population in the 9 categories of workers as adopted in 1971 Census.

Table 12.

Percentage distribution of workers by nine categories, 1971.

Category	Percentage
i) Cultivators	0.1
ii) Agricultural labourers	—
iii) Live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations etc.	26.7
iv) Mining and quarrying	—
v) (a) Household industry	30.1
(b) Other than Household industry	5.6
vi) Construction	7.6
vii) Trade and Commerce	3.4
viii) Transport, storage and communication	5.6
ix) Other services	20.9

41. It transpires from the table that the workers of the district are mainly engaged in household industry, plantation, and other services. Although the district as a whole, is a rural one, yet we do not find cultivators or agricultural labourer as are evident in other rural districts of the country. This is due to the fact that paddy, wheat etc., are not cultivated in the islands because of the non-availability of sufficient land and also due to irrigation problems. The inhabitants mainly grow coconut in the lands available to them. Therefore, apart from plantation they eak out their subsistence from fishing, household industry and other services. In the household industry females are engaged more in numbers than the males. Usually there are three females for one male in this category of economic activity. Because of the spread of education in the district, the category 'other services' also shows a good representation. In this category are included such activities which require some education or skill.

42. It is further, noticed that both among the working and non-working classes there are more illiterate females than illiterate males. Both among the male and female working class population, literates without educational level constitute the largest proportion of workers, 28.16 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively which are closely followed by the population having primary education. However, proportion of females in this respect is far below the level of their counterpart. Thereafter, both sexes show progressive decline. The pattern is, however, the same as evident among the workers having primary education.

Table 13.

Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers according to educational level, 1971.

Educational level	Percentage of population among working class		Percentage of population among non-working class	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Illiterate	26.3	66.2	54.3	70.0
Literate without educational level	28.2	18.6	18.1	17.9
Primary	26.3	9.2	19.3	8.6
Middle	7.1	1.6	7.6	2.7
Matriculation or higher secondary	7.7	1.8	0.6	0.7
Above matriculation	4.4	2.6	0.1	0.1

43. 73.9 per cent of the total population is categorised as non-workers which includes persons like full time students, those attending to household duties, dependents and infants, retired persons, rentiers, beggars, vagrants, etc., etc. The following table shows the break-up of these people in the district as per 1971 Census.

Table 14.

Non-workers in the district, 1971.

Categories	Persons	Percentage to total non-working population
Full time students	6,340	26.99
Household duties	7,693	32.75
Dependents	8,623	36.71
Retired, rentier and business	518	2.20
Independent means	—	—
Beggars and vagrants	2	0.01
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	19	0.08
Others	297	1.26
Total	23,492	100

44. First three categories constitute the bulk of the non-working population in the district.

People and Custom : ¹⁰

45. The whole district may be divided into two groups in this respect, namely (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 the present time, 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 matrilineal. 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.

46. Mahl is the spoken language of the Minicoyans which is akin to the language spoken at Maidives. Minicoyans' language is poor in vocabulary. 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 inter caste marriage gets the status of the parents belonging to the higher caste.

As stated earlier, in Minicoy after the marriage, husband shifts to the residence of his wife and becomes fullfledged member of the wife's household. Inheritance is through the female line. The Minicoyans are divided into nine athiries, each athiri has a common village-house, and a common benefit fund. Men, women and children of each 'athiri' have separate associations of their own. Athiri assembly is called 'Bomedu', which is for men is known as 'Piriheng Bomedu' and female is known as 'Anghang Bomedu'. The traditional dress of the 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'.

10 1. District Gazetteer, Lakshadweep, Coimbatore, 1971.
2. Lakshadweep annual 1977, Vol. XIII No. 3.
3. Lakshadweep annual 1974, Vol. XIV No. 13.



Womenfolk of L. M. & A. Islands



Id-ul-Zuha—A Muslim Festival

47. The women of the caste groups viz., Manikfans, Thakrufans, Thakru and Ravery are known by the names of 'Monikka', '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. 'Beru' is another form of 'Lava' and is performed by the malefolk belonging to the Thakru caste. 'Beru' dance is usually performed during 3 days of Id-ul-Fitr and 4 days during Id-uz-Zuha. 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'.

48. The social set-up of other islands in the district are more or less similar. Here too, we have caste like structure 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 follow certain taboos and restriction for the purpose of maintaining the class distance. Among these people, the duolocal and matrilineal customs are prevalent. Female freedom is not much evident here. Among the authchthones in this group of islands, the husband is a visiting member to the wife's house only, and do not reside permanently as is evident among the Minicoyans. Polygamy is a very common feature among them.

49. 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 are closely knitted entity governed by strict social sanction. The system of common contribution in cash or kind for meeting the expenses of marriage, death ceremony, is still followed among the indeigenous 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.

50. The staple food of the authchthones 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.

51. 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.

52. The furniture and interior decorations are rather simple in the Laccadive; Amindivi groups of islands which are, however, quite sophisticated among the Minicoyans.

The Five Year Plans in the district : ¹¹

53. With the formation of these islands into Union territory in 1956, the Government felt the need of improving the lot of the people in a planned manner. Accordingly, Five Year Plans were drawn up for this district. By the time Union territory was formed the First Five Year period was over so at the outset an integrated short term plan with an outlay of Rs. 73.85 lakhs was proposed. The proposals for the improvement of the district (as approved by Planning Commission) were made mainly on the following heads :

- i) Agriculture and Community development including fishing.
- ii) Transport and Communication
- iii) Industries
- iv) Education
- v) Public Health
- vi) Publicity

54. Since then the district along with 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. The approved outlay and expenditure for the last Five Year Plans and Annual Plans will throw further light, in this regard.

¹¹ Annual Plans, Draft Five Year Plans etc., Publications of the Administration of the Union territory of Lakshadweep.

Table 15

Outlays and expenditure of Planning in the district

Sl. No.	Development head	2nd plan		3rd plan		Annual plan	
		Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agriculture	2.28	1.65	2.45	3.05	8.12	4.79
2.	Fisheries	14.10	5.04	18.00	28.13	39.29	25.88
3.	Animal Husbandry	0.31	0.34	2.50	2.39	2.89	1.58
4.	Community development programme	0.50	0.06	—	—	—	—
5.	Co-operation	2.50	0.04	8.00	9.46	7.77	7.70
6.	Power	1.00	0.19	5.56	7.15	10.97	8.95
7.	Industries	4.11	2.10	6.02	3.61	12.48	1.93
8.	Transport and Communication *	19.75	7.15	17.50	7.28	46.18	40.48
9.	General Education including Arts and Culture	12.40	11.98	18.83	35.89	29.38	22.43
10.	Health	15.40	9.00	10.36	7.85	7.28	2.45
11.	Water supply and Sanitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Housing	—	—	7.00	1.62	1.43	0.63
13.	Information and Publicity	0.92	0.19	0.84	1.34	—	—
14.	Miscellaneous **	0.58	2.54	1.32	0.74	0.35	0.05
Total		73.85	40.28	98.38	108.51	156.14	116.87

BRIEF GAZETTEER OF PLACE NAMES OF THE DISTRICT¹²

I. Agatti: (10° 51' north latitude and 72° 11' east longitude)

55. It is most westernly located island in the district. It is about 6 kilometres in length and 1,000 metres at the widest point. 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. It is one of the islands, where wahabi cult of Islamic religion is followed. The main industry of this island is fishing, manufacturing of coir and production of copra.

II. Amini: (11° 07' north latitude and 72° 44' east longitude)

56. Amini lies north of Kavaratti (headquarter island of the district). It is about 3 kilometres long and 1.5 kilometre wide at its broadest point. It is said that the island got its name from the Arabic word 'Amin' meaning faithful. It is an oblong shaped island with a very narrow lagoon all around. It has been the principal island of the group from the olden days. It is therefore, the Tahsil headquarter for the

group of islands namely, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat, Bitra. The island is known for its stone engravers who carve beautiful floral designs on hard coral stones. The craftsman of this island also make beautiful walking sticks with tortoise shell and coconut shells. The people have a rich tradition of folk songs. Boat songs attains their highest glory in this island.

III. Androth: (13° 49' north latitude and 73° 41' east longitude)

57. Androth lies east of Kavaratti. It is situated nearest to the Mainland. Unlike other islands whose alignments are north-south, it lies-west. This is the only island which is practically devoid of any lagoon. This island is thickly planted with coconut trees which yield finest nuts available in the district. According to the tradition, this is the first island to embrace Islam religion. It is said that the Arab Apostle called Ubaidulla (who is responsible for the conversion of the inhabitants of this district to Islam) died here. His tomb is found at the Juma Mosque of the island.

* Transport and Communication includes Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping, Road, Tourism and other transport.

** Miscellaneous includes Social Welfare, Nutrition, Labour and Labour welfare, other social community services, anti-sea erosion, Secretariat Economic Services, Economic Services, Lakshadweep Gazetteer.

¹² District gazetteer, Lakshadweep, Coimbatore, 1977. Page 337-349

IV. Bangaram: (10° 56' north latitude 72° 17' east longitude)

58. Bangaram lies against the back drop of palm groves, north of Kavaratti. It is one of the finest tourist spots in India. This is an uninhabited island which lies about 8 kilometre north of Agatti. To its east, about 2.5 kilometre 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 natural swimming pool.

V. Bitra: 11° 36' north latitude and 72° 10' east longitude)

59. It is the smallest island in the territory with a land area of 10.52 hectares. 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 is now the smallest inhabited island of the district. It has a very large lagoon which abounds in with turtles and numerous fishes.

VI. Chetlat: (11° 41' north latitude 72° 43' east longitude)

60. Chetlat is 56 kilometres north of Amini. Along the eastern side of the island is a wide belt of coral debris caused by storm, which broadened at the north and covers the whole southern end of the island. Chetlat was inhabited by Melacheries from Amini. It is the island which suffered most at the hands of Portugese 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.

VII. Kadmat: (11° 13' latitude and 72° 47' longitude)

61. It is situated 10 kilometre north of Amini and 8 kilometre long and 550 metre wide at the broadest point. Apart from 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 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.

VIII. Kalpeni: (10° 05' north latitude and 73° 39' east longitude)

62. Kalpeni is situated about 76 kilometres due south of Androth. The island along with the Satellite islands of Cheriya, Tilakkam and Pitti lie in an extensive shallow lagoon. It is one of the island 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 cyclones. The last cyclone which caused serious damages, is that of 1965.

IX. Kavaratti: (10° 33' north latitude 72° 38' east longitude)

63. Kavaratti, the headquarter of the district lies between Agatti, and Androth, but a little to the south and is 301 kilometre from Kozhikode. The island is about 6 kilometre in length and its greatest breadth is 1 kilometre. It has a large lagoon in the western side. 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 crftsmanship) 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.

X. Kiltan: (11° 29' north latitude 73° east longitude)

64. Kiltan is situated 51 kilometres north east of Amini on the international trade route between Persian Gulf and Sri Lanka. This island is about 3 kilometre long. On the northern and southern ends of the island there are high storm beaches. The island is thickly planted and fertile. Kiltan is a hotter place in comparison to other islands. The island is rich in traditional folk songs and folk dances.

XI. Minicoy: (8° 17' north latitude 73° 04' east longitude)

65. Minicoy or Malik is the southern most island in the district. It has the oldest recorded

history. Marko Polo referred to it as a female island. Ibn Bututa, the great African globe trotter also mentioned about this beautiful island. The island is crescent shaped and more than 10 kilometre in length from end to end. The lagoon is very large and deep. There is a small island south of Minicoy known as Viringili. This island was used for separating people, suffering from pox, leprosy etc. from the main island, that is, Minicoy. 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 'Athiri'. Each 'Athiri' has its own internal organisation headed by a head man called 'Moopan'. They have their own village house tanks, place of worship etc. The houses are arranged on either side of the streets in a linear fashion. Interior of all the houses are kept speak and span. Every house has one or more swing cois made of wood which are beautifully decorated and painted in different colours. Boat modelling is the main handicraft seen in the island. Minicoy is the important tuna fishing centre in the district. It has also a light house since 1885.

XII. Pitti: (10° 47' north latitude 72° 32' east longitude)

66. Pitti lies 24 kilometres north west of Kavaratti. It is a small reef with a tiny sand bank at its southern end. This small island with an area of 1.21 hectares is the breeding ground of myrads 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. People from other islands especially Amini and Kavaratti used to visit these island regularly for catching fish and collecting the eggs of birds. At present the people are not allowed to do so as the island has been made a bird sanctuary.

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

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

67. Suheli lies 47 kilometres south west of Kavaratti. The two islets mentioned above are uninhabited. These are frequently visited by islanders mainly from Kavaratti for the purpose of catching fishes in the lagoons around them.

PART X A
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

EXPLANATORY NOTE
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Scope

This part X A of the volume comprises Town and Village Directories of a district. As the district of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi is entirely rural, the information therefore relate to villages only. The Village Directory includes details of amenities available in each village in respect of educational and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water supply, post and telegraph, communication, particulars of land use, weekly markets, places of religious, historical and archeological importance.

The district of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands consists of a group of 10 inhabited and 12 uninhabited islands with 5 attached islets scattered in the Arabian sea.

Each inhabited island is taken as the smallest unit for the purpose of 1971 Census which approximates a village* elsewhere. The location and population of these inhabited islands are given in table I.

Table I

Location and Population of inhabited islands.

Sl. No.	Name of island	Latitude and Longitude	Length and Breadth in metres	Population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Minicoy	8° 17' 73' 04'	10,656 944	53,42
2	Kalpeni	10° 05' 73' 39'	5,002 1,360	3,152
3	Androth	10° 49' 73° 41'	4,656 1,430	5,425
4	Agatti	10° 51' 72° 11'	7,576 568	3,155
5	Kavaratti	10° 33' 72° 38'	5,132 1,516	4,420
6	Amini	11° 07' 72° 44'	2,892 1,250	4,542
7	Kadmat	11° 13' 72° 47'	9,064 5'0	2,416
8	Kiltan	11° 29' 73° 0'	3,362 596	2,046
9	Chetlat	11° 41' 72° 43'	2,680 584	1,200
10	Bitra	11° 36' 72° 10'	570 274	112

The administrative set-up of these islands and jurisdiction of each island is given in table II.

Table II

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil and Headquarters	Islands and Jurisdiction
1	2	3
1.	Minicoy	Minicoy Viringili
2.	Androth	Androth Kalpeni Cheriyam Kodithala Tilakkam (1) " (2) " (3) Pitti (1) " (2)
3.	Kavaratti	Kavaratti Suheli Valiyakara Suheli Cheriyakara Pitti (Birds island) Agatti Bangaram Tinnakara Parali (1) " (2) " (3) Kalpitti
4.	Amini	Amini Kadmat Kiltan Chetlat Bitra

* According to the 1971 Census a rural area is defined as follows: 'Rural area generally follows the limit of revenue village that is recognised by the normal district administration. The revenue villages do not necessarily be an agglomeration of the habitations. But revenue village has definite surveyed boundry and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire village is one unit...' Page 108: Census Centenary Monograph, Number 1, Quilon Indian Census in perspective by S. C. Srivastava, Census of India, 1971, Manager of Publications, New Delhi.

In the Tahsil Minicoy, the island Viringili is uninhabited, while Cheriya, Kodithala, Tilakkam (1) (2) (3) and Pitti (1) (2) are uninhabited islands in the Androth Tahsil. Bangaram, Tinnakara, Parali (1) (2) (3) and Kalpitti are uninhabited islands attached to Agatti island while Suheli Valiyakara, Cheriya, Pitti (birds island) are uninhabited islands attached to Kavaratti. These two islands Kavaratti and Agatti fall under the Kavaratti Tahsil. Because of the very small size of the district a statement giving information regarding the amenities and land use data and other information relate to each island have been furnished at the Tahsil level.

Area

The area of the district of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands as furnished by surveyor General India is 32 Square kilometres, where as according to the Administration of this Union territory it is only 28.58 Square kilometres. The discrepancy is obvious. The former figure relates to total geographical area while the later denotes the land use area only. The island-wise breakup of area in Hectare as per Administration's figures is given in the table III. It may, however, be pointed out here that islands Tilakkam (1) (2) (3) and Pitti (1) (2) and Parali (1) (2) (3) have not been shown separately while presenting figures for the islands. They are in fact, clubbed together while presenting area figures for the islands.

Table III
Distribution of islands/islets by size in hectares

Sl. No.	Size of island/islet	Number of island/islet
1	2	3
1.	50 or less	12
2.	51 to 100	1
3.	101 to 150	1
4.	151 to 200	1
5.	201 to 250	1
6.	251 to 300	2
7.	301 to 350	1
8.	351 to 400	1
9.	400 to 451	1
10.	451 to 500	1
	Total	22

Androth is the largest island with an area of 484 Hectares and is located nearest to the mainland at a distance of 123 nautical-miles from Calicut, whereas Bitra is the smallest island in this Union territory with an area of less than 10 hectares. All the uninhabited islands have either the size of Bitra or less than 100 hectares.

Educational Facilities

Educational facilities available in each island have been shown by adopting the following abbreviations under the column 4 in the statement.

Pr.S.	—	Primary Elementary School
Mid.S.	—	Middle School
Sec.S.	—	Secondary School
Hr.Sec.S.	—	Higher Secondary School

The number of institutions have been shown in third parenthesis against each Educational institutions have been provided in all the inhabited islands. There are 0.12 educational institutions for every 100 population in the Union territory as a whole. The period 1971 shows around progress in the sphere of education which is evident from the high literacy rate seen in the Union territory. In fact the rate is highest among the states and Union territory is in the country. However, a note of caution has to be sounded that although the figure 0.12 (educational institutions per 100 population) may appear far from impressive, it is, however, to be judged from the context of peculiar geographical location of these islands.

In the educational field the role of traditional religious schools, namely 'Madrasas' imparting education through Arabic medium also deserves special mention. Although these institutions which are under the private control cannot be equated on part with the modern educational institutions in the public sector yet 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.

Table IV
Distribution of traditional and modern educational institutions in islands of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands

Sl. No.	District./islands	Private schools where traditional education is imparted	Educational institutions run by Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands	38	39
2.	Minicoy	2	4
3.	Kalpeni	5	4
4.	Androth	6	6
5.	Agatti	5	4
6.	Kavaratti	4	4
7.	Amini	6	6
8.	Kadmat	3	4
9.	Kiltan	3	3
10.	Chetlat	3	3
11.	Bitra	1	1

The Administration provides facilities to the students to move from one island to another and from island to mainland for higher education.

Medical Facilities

The extent of medical facilities available in the inhabited island have been shown with the abbreviations 'H' and 'HC', where 'H' represents 'hospital' and 'HC' indicates 'Health Centre'.

There are two hospitals one each at Minicoy and Kavaratti while 7 Health centres/Primary health centres, one each in Kalpeni, Androth, Agatti, Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan and Chetlat. Bitra is the only island which has not been provided with any medical centre so far. Besides these facilities, there are three 'HD' sanatorium available one each at Minicoy, Androth and Kadmat in the district which can accommodate about 80 patients. All these institutions in this Union territory are run by the Administration. There are no private hospitals, dispensaries or nursing homes in these islands. The hospital population ratio works out to less than one (0.38 per 1,000 population). This ratio compares well with the figures available in the rural areas elsewhere in the Indian Union in this respect.

Facilities in respect of Communications

It is to be noted that no island is provided with 'pucca' road. However, all the islands have 'Kutchra' roads which is represented by abbreviation KR. These roads are very narrow and are not laid with the systematic plan, rather run at random, through coconut groves. There are no bus services or the like. However, Administration has jeep, tractors, and tillers almost in all islands for the purpose of transportation of men and materials. The main communication in these island is provided by country boats (odams), mechanised fishing boats and other motor vessels. Two ships, namely m. v. Amindivi and m. v. Laccadives provide communication link between islands and mainland as well as among the islands. The former is all weather vessel, while the latter is a fair weather vessel. The capacity of these ships, as regards cargo and passengers are as follows:

Name of vessel	Cargo tonnes	Passenger
m. v. Laccadives	45	39
m v. Amindivi	800	112

Post and telegraph facilities

All the inhabited islands except Bitra are provided with Post Office facilities. There are three departmental sub-post offices in this district, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy and Androth island. In all other islands, extra departmental sub-post offices are functioning. Likewise, Post & Telegraph department is also running its units here. Nine wireless stations, to facilitate communications between island and mainland and among the islands are available in this district.

Power supply

Except the islands Chetlat and Bitra, all other islands have been provided with limited power supply as per fixed schedule, while Kavaratti has 24 hrs. supply in this respect. The power supply is from the power houses located in each island. These are equipped with generating sets run by high speed diesel. The table V shows the capacity of powers generated by these houses in different islands of the district.

Table V

Capacities of Power Generation by different Power Houses

Sl. No.	Name of island	Capacity in K. W.
1	2	3
1	Minicoy	235
2	Kalpeni	59
3	Androth	77
4	Agatti	105
5	Kavaratti	144
6	Amini	56
7	Kadmat	56
8	Kiltan	60

Roughly two thirds of the buildings in the whole district which are suitable for being electrified have been provided with connections. As the expenses for generating power by using High speed diesel is high, so the cost per unit of electricity in these island is also very high. There is no scope for hydro electric or thermal project in these islands. The table No. VI furnishes the number of power connections according to the type of use.

Table VI
Number of Power connections by type of use

Type of use	Number of connection							
	Minicoy	Kalpeni	Androth	Agatti	Kavaratti	Amini	Kadmat	Kiltan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Domestic	320	113	146	53	246	206	—	—
Industrial	5	2	2	—	2	1	—	—
Commercial	50	19	23	4	74	12	4	—
Street light	83	85	87	56	104	96	19	16
(No. of points)								
Other purpose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Drinking water supply

Drinking water is available from small wells as shown by abbreviation 'W' under columns seven of the statement in all the islands. These wells are shallow in nature and do not go far below the coral stratum. In the low lying areas, the wells are still shallower. Tap water is provided in the Dak Bungalows only. There are no rivers, streams or canals. Total number of wells in the district as per record is 4083, which are distributed in the inhabited islands as follows:

Table VII

Distribution of wells in the islands

Sl. No.	District/island	Number of wells
1	2	3
	L. M & A	4,083
1	Minicoy	654
2	Kalpeni	400
3	Androth	733
4	Agatti	210
5	Kavaratti	478
6	Amini	653
7	Kadmat	439
8	Kiltan	393
9	Chetlat	113
10	Bitra	10

Staple food

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.

Land utilisation

Land utilisation in the Union territory has been shown under following five categories:

1. Forest,
2. Irrigational,
3. Unirrigated land,
4. Culturable waste,
5. Area not available for cultivation.

These are shown in columns 11 to 15 of the statement. Figures relating to land use area have been furnished upto five decimals in column 3, whereas the area under land utilisation is shown rounded up to 2 decimal places only.

Forest area

There is no such land in the district.

Irrigated area

The total irrigated area works out to 1.04 square kilometre in the whole of this Union territory. It is to be noted that this figure includes area in respect of agri-demonstration farms also. It is thus evident that lands are not really irrigated here. This is due to the reasons that there are no rivers, canals or the like in these islands. Irrigation has to be done from well only which is not practicable due to obvious reasons.

Unirrigated area

Out of the total area available for cultivation, 25.46 square kilometres of land are unirrigated. These lands are put to cultivation of coconut trees in this district.

Culturable waste

This category comprises land which are suitable for cultivation but not cultivated for more than 5 years in succession. These lands are used for the purpose of pasture and grazing, and therefore, content miscellaneous flora, such as groves, bushes etc. They do not however, include the forest. Only 0.45 square kilometre of the total land available, comes under this category in this district.

Area not available for cultivation

Unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural uses are included in this category. Barren and unculturable lands cover all lands which cannot be brought under cultivation unless a lot of expenditure is incurred for their reclamation. Whereas land put to non-agricultural uses includes such land on which stands the buildings, roads etc.

Nearest towns and their distance

The entire district is rural. The nearest towns are Calicut and Cochin, which are however outside the jurisdiction of this Union territory. These are two ports belonging to Kerala State in the mainland. In fact they provide connections between island and mainland through frequent steamer services. All the inhabited islands are nearer to Calicut except Minicoy which is closer to Cochin. The distance in terms of nautical miles can be seen under columns 16 in the statement.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

Name of Tahsil	Name of village	Nature of Habitation	Location code number
1	2	3	4
MINICOY	Minicoy	Inhabited	1/1/1
	Viringili	Uninhabited	1/1 NCA*
ANDROTH	Androth	Inhabited	1/2/3
	Cheriyam	Uninhabited	1/2 NCA
	Kalpeni	Inhabited	1/2/2
	Kodithala	Uninhabited	1/2 NCA
	Pitti	Uninhabited	1/2 NCA
	Tilakkam	Uninhabited	1/2 NCA
KAVARATTI	Agatti	Inhabited	1/3/4
	Bangaram	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Kalpitti	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Kavaratti	Inhabited	1/3/5
	Parali	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Pitti (Birds Island)	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Suheli Cheriyaakara	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Suheli Valiyakara	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
	Tinnakara	Uninhabited	1/3 NCA
AMINI	Amini	Inhabited	1/4/6
	Bitra	Inhabited	1/4/10
	Chetlat	Inhabited	1/4/9
	Kadmat	Inhabited	1/4/7
	Kiltan	Inhabited	1/4/8

* No Code Assigned

VILLAGE DIRECTORY-AMENITIES AND LAND USE

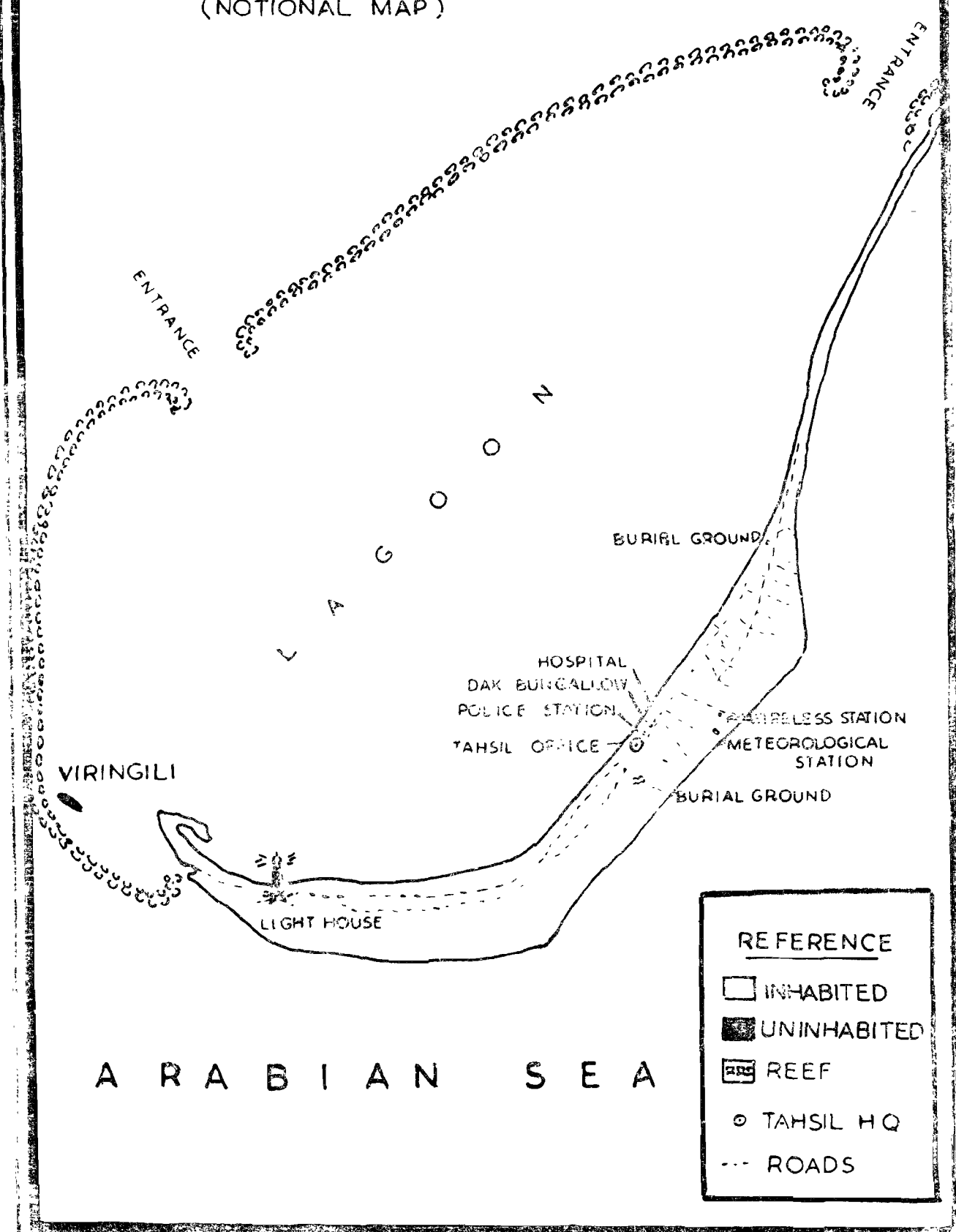
Loca- tion code No.	District/ Tahsil area of the Tahsil in km. ²	Amenities available within the village								Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of Land use in km. ²)						Day or days of market/ the market/ hat if any held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archeologi- cal interest
		Educa- tional *	Medi- cal *	Power supply†	Drin- king water†	Commu- nication‡	Postal and tele- graphs*	For- est	Irriga- ted		Unirri- gated	Cultur- able waste	Area not avail- able for culti- vation	Nearest town and distance (in nauti- cal miles)	‡			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi																		
	Islands	28.55298	Pr. S(26) Mid. S(8) Sec. S(4) Hr.Sec(1)	H (2) HC(7)	E(8)	W(10)	KR(10)	PO(9) TO(9)	Rice	—	T(1.04)	25.46	0.45	1.59	—	—	—	
1.	Minicoy	4.38733	Pr. S(3) Sec. S(1)	H (1)	E(1)	W(1)	KR(1)	PO(1) TO(1)	Rice	—	T(0.04)	3.39§	0.05	0.91	Cochin (215)	—	Including one uninha- bited island	
2.	Androth	7.62691	Pr. S(6) Mid. S(2) Sec. S(2)	HC(2)	E(2)	W(2)	KR(2)	PO(2) TO(2)	Rice	—	T(0.08)	7.04	0.12	0.38	Calicut (123)	—	Including 4 uninhabited islands	
3.	Kavaratti	8.04761	Pr. S(5) Mid. S(2) Hr.Sec(1)	H (1) HC(1)	E(2)	W(2)	KR(2)	PO(2) TO(2)	Rice	—	T(0.06)	7.59	0.16	0.24	Calicut (187)	—	Including 7 uninhabited islands	
4.	Ammini	8.49113	Pr. S(12) Mid. S(4) Sec. S(1)	HC(4)	E(3)	W(5)	KR(5)	PO(4) TO(4)	Rice	—	T(0.86)	7.44	0.12	0.06	Calicut (175)	—	—	

* Figures under round bracket indicate actual number.- † Figures under round bracket indicate islands (inhabited) ‡ Connected with steamer service § Included area of Viringili.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
MINICOY TAHSIL

L.M & A ISLANDS TAHSIL MINICOY

(NOTIONAL MAP)



REFERENCE

- INHABITED
- UNINHABITED
- RRR REEF
- TAHSIL HQ
- ROADS

A R A B I A N S E A

VILLAGE DIRECTORY—AMENITIES AND LAND USE

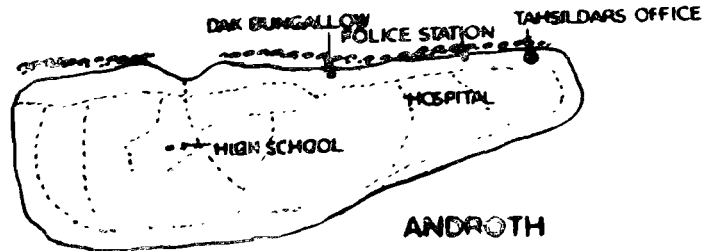
MINICOY TAHSIL

L. M. & A. DISTRICT

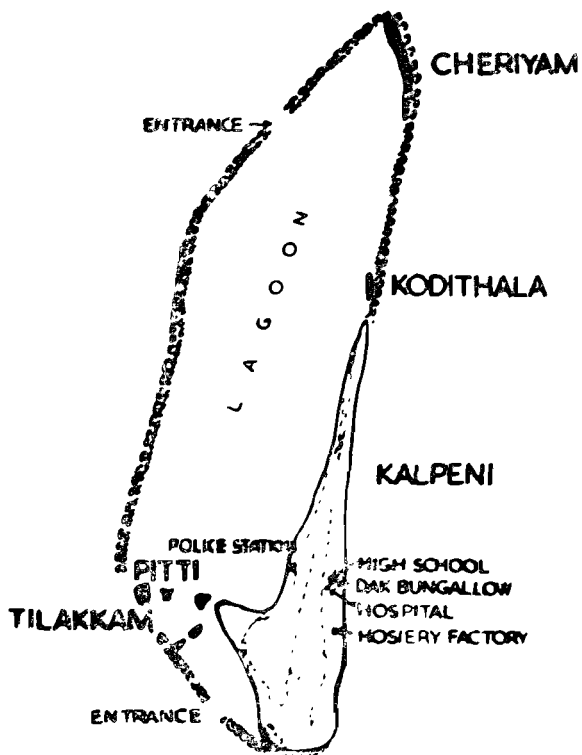
Location code No.	Tahsil/Island	Total area of the island in km. ²	Amenities available within the village					Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in km. ²)					Day or days of market/ hat if any held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archeological interest		
			Educational *	Medical *	Power supply†	Drinking water†	Communication		Postal and telegraphs *	For-est	Irriga-ted	Unirri-gated	Cultur-able waste			Area not avail-able for culti-vation	Nearest town and distance (in nauti-cal miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I	MINICOY	4.38733	Pr. S(3) Sec. S(1)	H(1)	E(1)	W(1)	KR(1)	PO(1)TO(1)	Rice	—	T(0.04)	3.39§	0.05	0.91	Cochin (215)	—	—
1/1	Mimicoy	4.37218	Pr. S(3) Sec. S(1)	H(1)	E	W	KR	PO,TO	Rice	—	T(0.04)	3.39§	0.05	0.91	Cochin (215)	—	—
	Viringili	0.01515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cochin (215)	—	Uninhabited island

* Figures under round bracket indicate actual number. † Figures under round bracket indicate islands (inhabited). ‡ Connected by steamer service. § Included area of Viringili






L.M & A ISLANDS TAHSIL ANDROTH (NOTIONAL MAP)



A R A B I A N S E A



REFERENCE

-  INHABITED ISLAND
-  UNINHABITED ISLAND
-  REEF
-  TAHSIL HEADQUARTER
-  ROADS

Loca- tion code No.	Tahsil/ Island	Total area of the island in km ²	Amenities available within the village				Staple food.	Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in Km ²)				Remarks including any place of religious historical or archa- eological interest.					
			Educa- tional*	Medi- cal*	Power supply†	Drink- ing water†		Commu- nications*	Postal and telegraphs*.	For- est.	Irriga- ted		Unirri- gated	Cultu- rable waste	Area availa- ble for culti- vation	Nearest† town and distance (in nautical miles)	Day or days of market/ hat if religious held in the vi- llage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	ANDROTH	7.62991	Pr. S(6) Mid.S(2) Sec.S(2)	HC(2)	E(2)	W(2)	KR(2)	PO(2),TO(2)	Rice	--	T(0.08)	7.04	0.12	0.38	Calicut(123)		
2/2	Kalpeni	2.27849	Pr. S(2) Mid.S(1) Sec. S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO, TO	Rice	--	T(0.04)	2.05	0.05	0.14	Calicut(143)		
	Cheriyam	0.45438	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.40	0.05	--	Calicut(143)		
	Kodithala	0.00265	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Calicut(143)		
	Tilakkam	0.02025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	Calicut(143)		
	Pitti	0.03050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.01	--	Calicut(143)		
2/3	Androth	4.84064	Pr.S(4) Mid.S(1) Sec. S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO,TO	Rice	--	T(0.04)	4.56	--	0.24	Calicut(123)		

* Figures under round bracket indicate actual number.

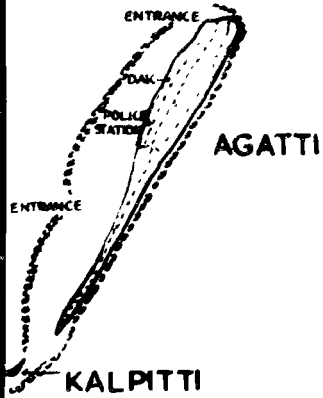
† Figures under round bracket indicate islands (inhabited).

‡ Connected by steamer service.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
KAVARATTI TAHSIL

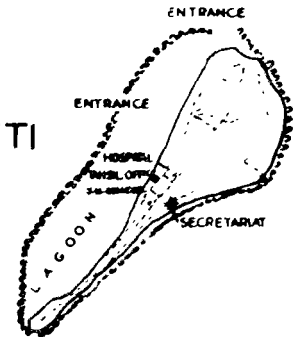


L.M & A ISLANDS
TAHSIL KAVARATTI
 (NOTIONAL MAP)



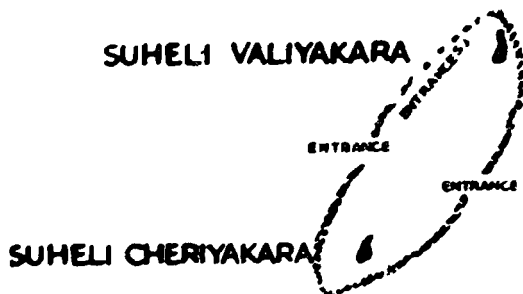
PITTI

KAVARATTI



A
 R
 A
 B
 I
 A
 N
 S
 E
 A

SUHELI VALIYAKARA



REFERENCE

 INHABITED ISLAND

 UNINHABITED ISLAND

 REEF

 (U) ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

 TAHSIL H.Q

 ROADS

VILLAGE DIRECTORY - AMENITIES AND LAND USE

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

L. M. & A. DISTRICT

Loca- tion code No.	Tahsil/ Island of the island in km ²	Amenities available within the village				Land use (ie. area under different types of land use in Km ²)				Staple food.	For- est.	Irriga- ted	Unirri- gated	Cultu- rable waste	Area availa- ble for culti- vation (in nautical miles)	Nearest town and distance (in nautical miles)	Day or includ- ing any market/ place of hat if religious held in historical the vi- or archa- ological interest.
		Educa- tional*	Medi- cal*	Power supply†	Drink- ing water†	Commu- nications*	Postal and telegraphs*	For- est.	Irriga- ted								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	KAVARATTI	8.04761	Pr.S(5) Mid.S(2) Hr.S.S(1)	H(1) HC(1)	E2	W(2)	KR(2)	PO(2),TO(2)	Rice	—	T(0.06)	7.59	0.16	0.24	Calicut (187)		
3/4	Agatti	2.70726	Pr.S(3) Mid.S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO,TO	Rice	—	T(0.03)	2.42	0.04	0.22	Calicut (207)		
	Bangaram	0.57621	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	0.02	—	Calicut (207)	These isla- nds are un- inhabited	
	Tinnakara	0.41809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.02	—	Calicut (207)		
	Parali	0.05935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.01	—	Calicut (207)		
	Kalpitti	0.07192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.01	—	Calicut (207)		
3/5	Kavaratti	3.62949	Pr.S(2) Mid.S(1) Hr.S.S(1)	H(1)	E	W	KR	PO,TO	Rice	—	T(0.03)	3.56	0.03	—	Calicut (187)		
	Suheli Valiyakara	0.29020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.01	—	Calicut (210)	These isla- nds are un- inhabited.	
	Suheli Cheriyakara	0.28305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	0.01	0.01	Calicut (210)		
	Pitti (Birds Island)	0.01204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	Calicut (195)		

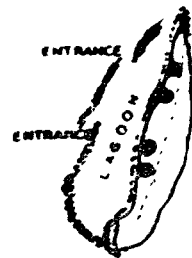
* Figure under round bracket indicate actual number. † Figure under round bracket indicate islands (inhabited). ‡ connected by steamer service.

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AMINI TAHSIL

L.M & A ISLANDS TAHSIL AMINI (NOTIONAL MAP)

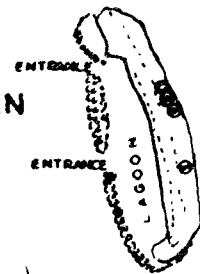


BITRA

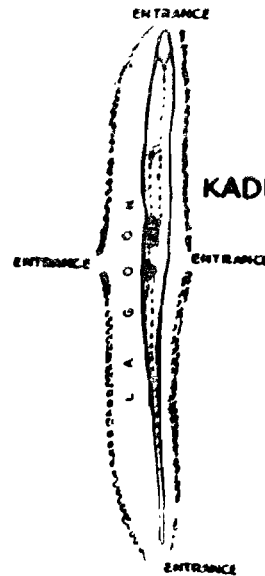


CHETLAT

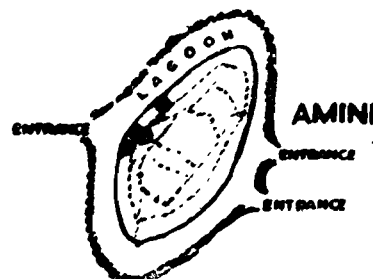
A
R
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A
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S
E
A



KILTAN



KADMAT



AMINI

REFERENCE

- ☐ REEF
- ROADS
- ① DISPENSARY
- ② WIRELESS STATION
- ③ S.B. SCHOOL
- ④ HIGH SCHOOL
- ⑤ DAK BUNGALLOW
- ⑥ TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS

VILLAGE DIRECTORY-AMENITIES AND LAND USE

AMINI TAHSIL

L. M. & A. DISTRICT

Loca- tion code No.	Tahsil/ Island	Total area of the island in km. ²	Amenities available within the village						Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in km. ²)						Remarks including any place of market/ hat if any religious, historical or archaeologi- cal interest in the village	
			Educa- tional *	Medi- cal *	Power supply†	Drin- king water†	Commu- nications*	Postal and telegra- phs *		For- est	Irriga- ted	Unirri- gated	Cultur- able waste	Area avail- able for culti- vation	Nearest town and distance (in nauti- cal miles)		Day or days of market/ hat if any held in the village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	AMINI	8.49113	Pr.S(2) Mid.S(4) Sec.S(1)	HC(4)	E(3)	W(5)	KR(5)	PO(4), TO(4)	Rice	—	T(0.86)	7.44	0.12	0.06	Calicut (175)		
4/6	Amini	2.59484	Pr.S(4) Mid.S(4) Sec.S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO, TO	Rice	—	T(0.80)	1.74	0.04	0.01	Calicut (175)		
4/7	Kadmat	3.12469	Pr.S(3) Mid.S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO, TO	Rice	—	T(0.02)	3.07	0.03	—	Calicut (175)		
4/8	Kiltan	1.63362	Pr.S(2) Mid.S(1)	HC(1)	E	W	KR	PO, TO	Rice	—	T(0.02)	1.54	0.02	0.05	Calicut (160)		
4/9	Chetlat	1.03857	Pr.S(2) Mid.S(1)	HC(1)	—	W	KR	PO, TO	Rice	—	T(0.02)	1.00	0.02	—	Calicut (178)		
4/10	Bitra	0.09931	Pr.S(1)	—	—	W	KR	—	Rice	—	—	0.09	0.01	—	Calicut (207)		

* Figures under round bracket indicate actual number.

† Figures under round bracket indicate island (inhabited). ‡ Connected with steamer service.

PART X B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

EXPLANATORY NOTE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

The Primary Census Abstract provides in gist primary information relating to 1971 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, literate and educated persons, workers and non-workers for each village (in our case islands). The workers had been classified in the following nine industrial categories of activity.

1. Cultivators.
2. Agricultural labourers.
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards, and allied activities.
4. Mining and quarrying.
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:—
 - (a) Household industry.
 - (b) Other than household industry.
6. Construction.
7. Trade and commerce.
8. Transport, storage and communications.
9. Other services.

The district totals given at the beginning of the Primary Census Abstract are followed by break up at Tahsil levels. Since the whole district is rural, rural-urban break up was not made. The Primary Census Abstract furnishes data for the village (visa vis islands) in the ascending order of location code numbers under the Tahsil.

In the Primary Census Abstract, the uninhabited villages have been also shown.

Under column 1, the location code number indicating the district number, the Tahsil number and village (island) number has been given. For instance code 1/1/1 denotes, village number 1 of Tahsil number 1 of the district number 1. Since it is one district territory, the first number will remain constant.

Under column 2, the name of the village has been given. A 'village' has been defined as the area included within the jurisdiction of revenue village and as such is inclusive of even scattered hamlets and isolated homesteads coming within the boundaries of a revenue village. A revenue 'mauza' whether inhabited or uninhabited is treated as a village.

The area figures (in k. m. sq.) given under column 3 based on information furnished by the Administration.

The District area figure (total) has been supplied by the Surveyor General, India and this represents 'Geographical area', whereas figures in respect of islands have been furnished by administration which represent 'Land use'. Hence total area figures of Tahsil/islands, will not tally with the total area of the district as a whole.

Columns 4 and 5, give the number of occupied residential houses and households therein. Occupied residential house is a dwelling house and includes a house used partly as a dwelling and partly for some other purpose like shop, workshop, factory, etc., etc., but does not include a vacant house where no person was to be residing at the time of Census. The 'Census house' is a building or part of building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be uninhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A servant, friend or a guest residing and eating with the household during the census period has been treated as a member of the household. On the other hand a son or daughter residing in a hostel has not been treated as a member of the household. Their enumeration was done at the place of their usual residence (i. e. hostel). A hotel or hostel, where a number of persons live together is recognised as an institutional household.

Columns 6 to 8 show the total population (including institution and houseless population) and sex-wise break-up. The following symbols have been used:

- P -- for persons, indicating the total males and females,
- M - for males
- F - for females.

Columns 9 to 12 present sex-wise break up of the persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as notified in Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs communication No. SRO 2477-A, dated 29th October, 1956 and published as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (Modification) Order, 1956

Columns 13 and 14 present the number of literate and educated persons. A literate is defined as a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read, but cannot write has not been considered as literate. This column also includes figures in respect of persons having higher education.

Columns 15 and 16 give the total number of male and female workers. A worker is defined (1971 Census) as one whose main activity is participation in any economic productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

In case of regular work in trade, profession, service etc., the basis for work is satisfied if the person was employed for one week prior to the date of enumeration. Persons temporarily incapacitated from work at the time of census enumeration due to illness, travel, holiday, breakdown, strike etc., have been treated as workers. However, a person who had been offered work, but had not actually joined has been treated as 'non-worker'.

In the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live stock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry etc., a person's main activity has been ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year, even if he was not active in the week prior to enumeration.

A man or woman who is engaged in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing once own household duties or a boy or girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the economic activity but not as a full time worker, has not been treated as a 'worker' for the main activity. On the other hand if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time attends to some household duties or attends a night school etc., he/she is treated as a worker.

A person who mainly receives an income such as a rent receiver, or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income has not been treated as a worker unless the person is engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned the main activity of the individual.

Column 17-36 provide sex wise distribution of workers into nine industrial categories as follows:

Category I : The category includes both owner and tenant cultivators. Cultivator according to the definition adopted at 1971 census is a person who is engaged in cultivation by oneself or supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee or land held from the Government or as a tenant of land from private persons or institutions for payment

of money, kind or share. The term 'cultivation' involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals, such as rice, wheat etc., and pulses, raw-jute etc., etc.

Category II : This category includes agricultural labourers. An agricultural labourer has been defined in the census as a person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share of produce. He has no risk in cultivation. He has further no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

Category III : Workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities.

Category IV : This category includes workers engaged in mining and quarrying.

Category V : This category includes workers who are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in, the (a) Household Industry (b) Other than Household Industry. The Household Industry has been defined in census as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself and or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village for rural areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of registered factory, but may use machinery and power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. A household industry relates to production, processing, servicing or repairs and includes making and selling of goods. Persons working in other person's household industry as paid employee are also treated as workers in household industry.

Workers engaged in manufacturing, including all types of production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods and not considered to be working in the household industry have been treated as engaged in other than household industry.

Category VI : This category includes workers engaged in construction and manufacturing and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones etc., etc.

Category VII : This category includes workers engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trading activity of commercial, transactions relating to exports and imports, real estates and properties, stock and shares, insurance, money lending, banking etc., etc.

Category VIII : This category includes workers engaged in transport activity by air, rail, road or water and any services incidental to transport, such as

packing, cutting, loading, unloading etc., etc. Workers engaged in storage, warehousing and communication services such as posts and telegraphs, telephones, information and broadcasting are also included in this category.

Category IX : This category includes every services, such as public utility services like electricity, gas and water supply, sanitary services, Central, State or Municipal employees, professional services etc., etc.

Category X : This category denotes non-workers. Columns 37 to 38 give the total number of male and female non-workers. Non-workers have been classified under 7 broad heads:

- (i) Household duties: This includes all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole time worker if a person had returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties.
- (ii) Students: This refers to those whose activity is returned as a student and covers all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade, or business, they are treated primarily as students.
- (iii) Retired persons or rentier: A person who is retired from active service and is doing no other work, that is not employed again in some full-time work, or does not engage himself in some other work in business or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any

other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work is classified under this head.

- (iv) Dependent: This category includes all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled for work because of illness or old age. It includes all non-workers, even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.
- (v) Beggars etc.: This includes beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified source of subsistence who are not engaged in economically productive work.
- (vi) Institutions: This covers convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing in such institutions. An under trial person in jail, however, is not included in this category and has been indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended.
- (vii) Other non-workers: This includes all non-workers who have not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work has been included in this category. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he has not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work, has been included under this category.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF DISTRICT LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Location Code	District/ Tahsil	Area in km ²	Occupi- ed Resi- dential houses.	Number of house- holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (I-IX)		WORKERS			
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	J		II	
																Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32.0"	5,160	5,310	31,810	16,078	15,732	—	—	14,614	14,926	9,081	4,808	6,179	2,139	4	—	—	—
1.	Minicoy	4.4	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909	—	—	2,079	2,724	1,468	1,258	965	333	—	—	—	—
2.	Androth	7.6	1,292	1,412	8,577	4,229	4,348	—	—	3,994	4,192	2,297	1,094	1,514	606	4	—	—	—
3.	Kavaratti	8.1	1,236	1,241	7,575	4,096	3,479	—	—	3,519	3,189	2,399	924	1,663	557	—	—	—	—
4.	Amini	8.4	1,716	1,727	10,316	5,320	4,996	—	—	5,022	4,821	2,917	1,532	2,037	643	—	—	—	—

WORKERS (concd)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X												
								Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage and communication	Other services	Non-workers			
										(a)	(b)								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
2,217	2	4	—	642	1,861	434	34	583	51	275	10	465	—	1,555	181	9,899	13,593		
205	—	—	—	31	214	31	32	69	40	51	3	350	—	228	44	1,468	2,576		
701	2	1	—	179	545	77	—	97	1	57	5	31	—	367	53	2,715	3,742		
398	—	—	—	175	490	144	1	295	10	76	2	56	—	519	54	2,433	2,922		
913	—	3	—	257	612	182	1	122	—	91	—	28	—	441	30	3,283	4,353		

* There is no Urban area in L, M and A islands. Hence District is not divided into Total, Rural, and Urban.

" This represents geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Area figures of tahsils are those supplied by the Administration of the Union Territory. The total of the area figures of the tahsils will not tally with the Union Territory area because it includes the area of uninhabited islands.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

MINICOY TAHSIL

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

L M & A DISTRICT

MINICOY TAHSIL

Location code	Tahsil/ Island	Area in km ²	Occupied Residential houses	Number of house-holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (I-IX)		WORKERS				
					P	F	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	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	MINICOY	4.4	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909	—	—	2,079	2,724	1,468	1,258	965	333	—	—	—	—
1/1	Minicoy	4.4	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909	—	—	2,079	2,724	1,468	1,258	965	333	—	—	—	—
	Viringili	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WORKERS (concid)

III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV	Mining and Quarrying	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X							
				Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a)	Other than household Industry (b)												
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M							
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
205	—	—	—	31	214	31	32	69	40	51	3	350	—	228	44	1,468	2,576
205	—	—	—	31	214	31	32	69	40	51	3	350	—	228	44	1,468	2,576
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* There is no Urban area in L M & A Islands. Hence District is not divided into Total, Rural, and Urban.
N-Less than 0.05

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
ANDROTH TAHSIL

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

ANDROTH TAHSIL

L M & A DISTRICT

Location No.	Tahsil/ Island	Area in km ²	Occupied Residential houses	Number of house-holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (I-IX)		WORKERS			
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	I		II	
																Cultivators	Agri-cultural labourers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2.	ANDROTH	7.6	1,292	1,412	8,577	4,229	4,348	—	—	3,994	4,192	2,297	1,094	1,514	606	4	—	—	—
2/2	Kalpeni	2.3	483	529	3,152	1,561	1,591	—	—	1,486	1,522	909	590	634	403	—	—	—	—
	Cheriyam	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kodithala	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tilakkam	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pitti	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2/3	Androth	4.8	809	883	5,425	2,668	2,757	—	—	2,508	2,670	1,388	504	880	203	4	—	—	—

WORKERS (concid)

III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV		V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				Construction		Trade and commerce		Transport, storage and communications		Other services		Non-workers	
		M	F	(a) Household Industry	(b) Other than household Industry	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
701	2	1	—	179	545	77	—	97	1	57	5	31	—	367	53	2,715	3,742
282	—	—	—	142	371	30	—	20	1	28	4	20	—	112	27	927	1,188
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
419	2	1	—	37	174	47	—	77	—	29	1	11	—	255	26	1,788	2,554

* There is no urban area in L M & A Islands. Hence District is not divided into Total, Rural, and Urban.
N-Less than 0.05

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
KAVARATTI TAHSIL

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAVARATTI TAHSIL

L M & A DISTRICT

Location No.	Tahsil/District	Area in km ²	Occupied Residential houses	Number of house-holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (1-IX)		WORKERS			
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
																M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	KAVARATTI	8.1	1,236	1,241	7,575	4,096	3,479	—	—	3,519	3,189	2,399	924	1,663	557	—	—	—	—
3/4	Agatti	2.7	470	473	3,155	1,654	1,501	—	—	1,597	1,462	924	438	706	457	—	—	—	—
	Bangaram	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tinnakara	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Parali	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalpitti	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3/5	Kavaratti	3.6	766	768	4,420	2,442	1,978	—	—	1,922	1,727	1,475	486	957	100	—	—	—	—
	Suheli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Valiyakara	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suheli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cheriyakara	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pitti (Birds Island)	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WORKERS (concl'd)

III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services		X Non-workers		
	M	F	Household Industry		Other than household Industry		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
			M	F	M	F											
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
398	—	—	—	175	490	144	1	295	10	76	2	56	—	519	54	2,433	2,922
350	—	—	—	161	447	52	—	22	—	27	—	4	—	90	10	948	1,044
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	14	43	92	1	273	10	49	2	52	—	429	44	1,485	1,878
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* There is no urban area in L M & A Islands. Hence District is not divided into Total, Rural and, Urban.
N-Less than 0.05

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
AMINI TAHSIL

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

AMINI TAHSIL

L M & A DISTRICT

Location Code	Tahsil/District	Area in km ²	Occupied Residential houses.	Number of household holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (1-IX)		WORKERS				
					P	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	I		II		
															Cultivators	Other	Agricultural labourers	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4.	AMINI	8.4	1,716	1,727	10,316	5,320	4,996	—	—	5,022	4,821	2,917	1,532	2,037	643	—	—	—	—
4/6	Amini	2.6	654	659	4,542	2,430	2,112	—	—	2,293	2,024	1,357	491	680	403	—	—	—	—
4/7	Kadmat	3.1	409	413	2,416	1,192	1,224	—	—	1,122	1,182	683	496	520	17	—	—	—	—
4/8	Kiltan	1.6	354	356	2,046	1,052	994	—	—	997	966	533	323	489	134	—	—	—	—
4/9	Chetlat	1.0	267	267	1,200	590	610	—	—	554	593	315	203	309	68	—	—	—	—
4/10	Bitra	0.1	32	32	112	56	56	—	—	56	56	29	19	39	21	—	—	—	—

WORKERS (concl'd)

Location Code	Tahsil/District	Area in km ²	Occupied Residential houses.	Number of household holds	Total population * (including institutional houseless population)		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total workers (1-IX)		WORKERS				
					P	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	I		II		
															Cultivators	Other	Agricultural labourers	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.																		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
913	—	3	—	257	612	182	1	122	—	91	—	28	—	—	441	30	3,283	4,353	
121	—	—	—	200	391	28	—	56	—	52	—	19	—	—	204	12	1,750	1,709	
368	—	3	—	5	13	9	—	24	—	15	—	3	—	—	93	4	672	1,207	
327	—	—	—	14	128	18	—	22	—	18	—	3	—	—	87	6	563	860	
64	—	—	—	37	60	125	1	20	—	6	—	3	—	—	54	7	281	542	
33	—	—	—	1	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	35	

* There is no Urban area in L M & A Islands. Hence District is not divided into Total, Rural, and Urban.

PART X C (i)
DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS

Under this section, data relating to various departmental statistics have been presented in 61 different tables and two annexure, two appendices prepared from the information collected from various departments of the Administration of the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi and Central Government establishments situated in the district, as well as statutory organisations etc. The main idea of the presentation of this statistics is to provide better insight into the quantitative aspects of the infrastructure of the district which could be utilised by various agencies responsible for the betterment and planning of this district. It has been further devised in such a manner that it becomes a handy reference tool to all who wants to know more about this district. The presentation of the tables in this section has been so designed as to bring out the structural changes that have taken place in various walks of life in the district during the period 1961-71. Efforts have been made to present the data Tahsil-wise as far as practicable in order to facilitate regional comparison within the district as well as area planning.

It may be pointed out here, that due to the dearth of information it has not been possible for us to present the data on a uniform frame as envisaged by the office of the Registrar General, India. However utmost care has been taken to accommodate in the volume as much information as could be obtained. Consequently some of the tables originally prepared have to be dropped, while a few set of new tables have to be introduced to suit the local conditions.

The 61 tables on departmental statistics have been grouped under 17 different heads as listed below :

1. Rainfall and Temperature.
2. Major events.
3. Transport and Communications.
4. Posts and Telegraphs facilities.
5. Electricity.
6. Housing Conditions.
7. Medical and Public Health.
8. Education.
9. Ancient monuments, fairs and festivals.
10. Thematic classification of films.
11. Printing Press and Journals.
12. Price of consumable commodities.
13. Agricultural and live-stock.
14. Fisheries.
15. Land reforms and revenue.
16. Criminal and Civil Justice.
17. Parliamentary Constituency.

Each of this above groups of tables is provided with a short description for the better understanding of the contents of the tables as follows :

1. Rainfall and Temperature :

Two tables, namely 1.01 on temperature and 1.02 on rainfall are presented in this group. Former table gives the mean maximum, highest, mean minimum, lowest temperatures that have been recorded at four stations namely, Minicoy, Androth, Agatti and Amini, in the district. This table reveals information from 1961-71 in respect of Minicoy and Amini stations, while information related to other two stations is available from 1965 only. An annexure which gives year-wise maximum and minimum temperature in centigrade is also furnished alongwith this table.

Likewise the other table, that is, 1.02 provides rainfall statistics recorded in millimetres by months and years from 1961 to '71 for Minicoy and Amini stations. While this information is available for other two stations from 1965 to '71. It may be noted that 2.5 or more millimetres, have been taken as one rainy day for the purpose of calculating days in the district. Annexure to table 1.02 on the other hand furnishes year-wise information regarding normal rainfall, actual total rainfall as well as rainfall temperature from the normal, in millimetres and its percentage classified into normal or excess. Similar information with regard to Agatti and Androth stations could not be furnished for want of information on rainfall normals.

2. Major events :

This group consists of one table only i. e., 2.01 which gives the account of major events such as epidemic, cyclone, earthquake, etc., and damages caused by such events that have taken place in the district during the period 1961-70.

3. Transport and Communications :

Table 3.106 furnishes the distance between island and mainland and among islands. Cochin and Calicut are the proximal mainland ports. The distance is furnished in nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1.852 kms). As far as this district is concerned ship (motor vessels) boats etc., are the only source of communication available among the island and between island and mainland. There are no metal roads in the islands. 'Kutchra' roads are available in the islands for this purpose. There is no private or public transport facilities available in this district. Table 3.110 gives

information regarding facilities of Dak Bungalow, Rest House, etc.

4. Posts and Telegraphs facilities :

This group consists of two tables namely 3.112 and 3.113, giving details regarding Post office and telegraph offices for each year from 1961-70, and Post cards, letters, newspapers, books and parcels handled by different post offices during this period respectively. It may be noted that there is no post office in Bitra island. In fact each island except Bitra is provided with a sub post office only. Moreover, the post offices other than Minicoy, Kavaratti and Androth are extra-departmental in nature. 9 Telegraph offices, one each in every inhabited island except Bitra, are also functioning in this district.

5. Electricity :

This group comprises 4 tables namely, 3.204, 3.205, 3.206, 3.207. The data are furnished in this table from 1961-70. The electricity generating pumps are run by high speed diesel. Since the cost of generating electricity is very high, therefore the cost per unit of electricity realised from the consumers is also high. Due to peculiar geographical set-up of this district, column 7 of table 3.204 is not applicable and column 9 reveals the situation within the district itself. Electricity has no relevance in respect of tractions, irrigation and public water ways and sewage due to their absence in the district. Table 3.206 shows that Minicoy is the first island to be electrified while other islands followed the suit in quick succession. The rate per kilo watt is 60 paise for domestic and commercial consumption, whereas it is 40 paise for industrial consumption.

6. Housing conditions :

This group consist of two tables namely 3.302 and 4.705 and two appendices. The appendices are prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Public Works Department, Lakshadweep.

Two Schemes :

- (i) Village housing project scheme (loan) and
- (ii) Welfare of backward classes housing scheme (subsidy)

have been implemented in this district. However, there is no case of loan or subsidy granted to the applicant during the year 1970.

7. Medical and Public Health :

This group comprises 6 tables. Table 3.501 gives number of medical and public health institutions including the number of beds for each year from 1961-70. There are 3 HD sanatoria in this district one each in Minicoy, Androth and Kadmat islands where leprosy patients are housed. Table 3.501(a)

furnishes particulars of hospitals and primary health centres including staff strength, number of beds and patients treated, in the year 1970 only. The table 3.502 gives information relating to medical and para-medical persons during the years 1961, '66 and '70. Table 3.503 pertains to the year 1968 only, as data for the earlier years are not available. Table 3.504 gives information regarding vaccination only where as details in respect of other columns in the table are absent because they are not available. There is no separate Family Planning Centre in the district. Family Planning Programme are carried out in the hospitals/PHCs. Data relating to Family Planning are available in the table 5.401.

8. Education :

This group presents 3 tables namely 3.601, 3.601(a), 3.601(b). Table 3.601 gives number of pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher secondary educational institutions together with the strength of students as on 31st March, 1970. Table 3.601(a) provides the number of educational institutions together with the strength of the teachers. Whereas, table 3.601(b) gives information regarding secondary and higher secondary schools available in each islands. Wherein, column 4 shows the order of establishment of these institutions.

Because of the non-availability of information, data on earlier years of the decade (1961-70) could not be furnished.

9. Ancient monuments, Fairs and Festivals :

This group comprises 3 tables, namely 3.605, which gives an account of historical places, ancient monuments etc., as on 1970, 3.711 furnishes information regarding fairs and festivals by nature of occasions while 3.709 shows religious facilities available in the district as on 1970. There is no archaeological department in this district. Historical record commission and regional records survey committee are also not in existence here. Hence information furnished in these tables are based on the local enquiries only.

10. Thematic classification of films :

This group includes one table namely 3.705 which gives details of films (theme-wise) shown during 1970, in the district as a whole.

11. Printing Press and Journals :

This group includes two tables 3.707 and 3.708 which give information regarding printing press, magazines, periodicals published in the district. The printing press of the Administration of this Union territory is located at Calicut. Fortnightly journal 'Lakshadweep', 'Lakshadweep' gazette and annual publication called 'Lakshadweep', as well as annual

administration report are all published from this press. There is no local newspaper published in this district. Publications are brought out in English and Malayalam languages.

12. Price of consumable commodities :

This group includes two tables. Table 4.106 furnishes, the average price in rupees of certain items of domestic consumption for the year 1969-70. Whereas, the table 4.107 gives the consumer price index of the district for the year 1966 only.

13. Agricultural and Live-stock :

This group consists of seven tables, 5 tables on agricultural and 2 tables on live-stock and poultry. Table 4.101 gives the land use pattern as on 1967 under 3 major heads (i) cultivable land (ii) cultivable waste (iii) area not available for cultivation. Area shown under column 3 includes the area comprising of agricultural demonstration farms. Table 4.112 gives types of soil prevalent in this district. Table 4.114 gives information regarding agricultural tools and implements used in the year 1970 only. Table 4.115 furnishes information regarding improved agricultural practices adopted during the years 1961-70. Table 4.117 gives information regarding experimental demonstration and multiplication farms managed by Government and other agencies as on 1970. It may be noted that agricultural demonstration units have been started by the Administration in all islands except Bitra in order to make popular modern techniques of crops production and for growing other inter-crops. The table 4.201 furnishes information regarding live-stock and poultry in the District for the years 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972. Table 4.202 is supposed to provide information regarding animal husbandry and poultry farms managed by Government departments, Co-operative societies, public institutions as on 1970. It may be noted here that there is no farm of any kind in this respect in this district except (i) one dairy unit and (ii) two poultry units. The dairy unit is situated at Kavaratti island while two poultry units one each at Kavaratti and Androth islands.

14. Fisheries :

This group consist of 10 tables providing information collected from the departments of fisheries and co-operations (that is various co-operative societies). Tables 4.301(b), 4.302(b), 4.303, 4.703(b) relate to fisheries department, whereas tables 4.301(a), 4.302(a), 4.701, 4.703(a), 4.201, 5.303 relate to the co-operative society. Fishing activities are carried out by the co-operative societies as well as by the fisheries department. Hence tables on fishing are presented separately under two sections. Fishermen's primary co-operative societies are functioning in Minicoy, Agatti and Kiltan. There are no licensed fishermen in this district.

The islands are dependent on the mainland for their entire day-to-day requirements except coir and copra. Provisions to stationery articles are brought from the mainland through co-operative marketing federations. Table 4.703(a) reveals the number of godowns in all the islands of this district as on 1970. The cold storage which has been shown in Minicoy is attached to the canning factory. The details of the number of co-operative societies, membership, share capital, working capital, loans advanced and recoveries made are furnished in the table 5.303.

15. Land Reforms and Revenue :

This group comprises 5 tables namely, 5.102, 5.108, 5.104, 5.902 and 5.903. These tables give details of land reform system and revenue, distribution of holding by size group, survey and settlement operations, receipt of tax and registration of documents and value of properties transferred. The system of land revenue is not in force in this district. 'Nadapoo' is the local name of the tenancy that is prevailing in this district. No rental value has been fixed in this district pending finalisation of settlement operations. No consolidation of holdings has been introduced in the islands of this district. Similarly ceiling of land is also not been implemented here. The table 5.108 gives the distribution of holdings by size group based on the latest available data. Table 5.903 gives the details of register documents and value of properties transferred in the district from 1961-70. Since the registration act was implemented in 1970 only, information relating to collection of fee etc., is available only for that year.

16. Criminal and Civil Justice :

This group includes 7 tables. Table 5.501 gives information regarding number of criminal cognizable as well as non-cognizable, both major and minor cases disposed during 1969-70. Table 5.502 gives details of offences year-wise from 1961-70. Table 5.503 gives particulars of convicts by nature of crime, age group and education for the year 1970 only. Table 5.504 furnishes information regarding punishment inflicted in criminal cases in the year 1970. Table 5.601 provides information regarding various types of suits filed in the civil court of the district during 1961-70. Table 5.701 gives information regarding police stations, outpost, etc., found in the district and their approximate distance from the nearest railway station. Table 5.702 furnishes information regarding strength of police force available in the district year-wise from 1961 to 1970.

17. Parliamentary Constituency :

This section includes 2 tables. Table 6.401 gives information regarding number of parliamentary constituencies available in the district and the nature of the constituencies. It may be noted that there is only one constituency in the district. The table 6.402 gives the analysis of voting behaviour with reference to different parties in the Parliamentary Constituencies.

Table 1.01 - Minimum and maximum temperature by month during 1961-71 at various stations (In Degrees Centigrade).

Station: MINICOY

Temperature	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961												
(a) Mean maximum	30.1	29.6	30.7	31.4	31.2	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.9	30.2	30.8	30.1
(b) Highest	32.3	30.6	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.2	31.1	30.4	31.0	32.0	32.5	31.6
(c) Mean minimum	23.2	24.3	24.0	26.3	25.8	24.9	24.3	24.4	24.1	24.2	23.8	23.3
(d) Lowest	20.3	21.9	21.3	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.2	22.4	21.8	22.2	21.9	21.4
1962												
(a) Mean maximum	30.1	30.4	30.8	31.5	31.0	30.5	29.9	29.8	29.5	29.6	30.3	30.7
(b) Highest	32.1	31.7	31.6	33.1	32.7	31.3	30.9	30.6	30.7	30.6	31.8	31.6
(c) Mean Minimum	23.1	22.6	24.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.4	23.4	23.7
(d) Lowest	20.5	20.0	20.8	23.1	23.1	21.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	22.7	21.4	22.4
1963												
(a) Mean Maximum	30.2	30.0	31.3	31.8	31.7	30.7	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.6	30.5	30.5
(b) Highest	32.3	32.0	32.0	32.5	33.6	31.6	31.0	30.8	30.8	31.6	32.4	31.7
(c) Mean Minimum	23.1	22.2	24.2	24.5	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.7	23.9	24.3
(d) Lowest	20.8	19.6	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.5	22.7	21.5	21.8	20.3	22.0	21.3
1964												
(a) Mean Maximum	30.6	30.6	31.3	31.8	31.8	30.5	29.0	29.7	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.2
(b) Highest	31.7	31.4	33.4	32.6	32.8	32.4	30.8	30.6	29.7	31.9	30.9	30.7
(c) Mean Minimum	23.2	22.9	24.9	26.1	26.9	25.2	24.6	24.6	24.3	24.4	23.7	22.4
(d) Lowest	21.4	20.5	22.1	23.7	24.3	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.1	22.5	19.6	19.1
1965												
(a) Mean Maximum	30.2	30.1	30.7	31.5	31.1	30.5	30.2	29.6	30.0	30.9	31.3	29.9
(b) Highest	31.4	30.7	31.2	32.1	32.8	31.5	31.3	30.6	31.2	32.6	32.8	31.8
(c) Mean Minimum	21.9	23.3	24.0	25.5	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.8	25.1	24.4	23.9	23.9
(d) Lowest	19.2	21.1	21.6	22.8	22.7	22.3	21.8	22.2	21.6	22.4	21.9	22.0

1966

(a) Mean Maximum	30.9	31.1	31.4	32.1	31.7	30.1	29.7	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.5	30.3
(b) Highest	31.8	31.5	32.1	32.9	32.3	31.7	32.1	30.8	30.7	31.4	32.0	31.3
(c) Mean Minimum	23.3	23.8	25.4	26.1	26.7	25.2	25.1	25.7	27.1	24.4	24.3	23.7
(d) Lowest	19.6	21.8	22.1	22.3	23.8	23.5	23.1	23.3	23.4	22.7	21.2	18.0

1967

(a) Mean Maximum	30.2	30.3	31.3	32.1	31.3	30.3	29.9	29.5	29.8	29.8	30.6	30.5
(b) Highest	31.3	31.5	32.3	33.2	32.8	32.1	31.4	31.1	30.4	31.6	32.6	31.3
(c) Mean Minimum	22.9	22.2	24.4	25.8	26.1	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.0	23.2	23.2
(d) Lowest	19.1	19.6	22.1	23.2	21.9	22.2	22.9	22.0	21.9	22.1	19.4	21.5

1968

(a) Mean Maximum	30.3	30.7	30.5	31.4	31.6	30.0	29.2	29.6	29.2	30.4	30.6	30.5
(b) Highest	31.3	31.8	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.2	30.4	30.5	30.1	31.4	32.1	31.9
(c) Mean Minimum	22.7	22.3	23.8	24.5	26.1	24.0	23.1	23.9	23.5	23.4	22.8	22.3
(d) Lowest	20.6	20.3	20.6	22.5	23.7	21.4	21.2	22.0	21.6	21.3	20.3	18.7

1969

(a) Mean Maximum	30.3	31.1	31.7	32.1	31.5	30.9	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.5	30.9	30.9
(b) Highest	31.5	33.1	32.5	34.1	33.3	31.4	31.0	31.0	30.8	31.7	32.3	32.6
(c) Mean Minimum	22.0	23.1	24.4	25.4	25.3	25.5	24.5	24.2	24.4	23.4	22.7	23.3
(d) Lowest	19.4	21.4	22.3	22.3	21.1	23.1	21.5	22.1	21.6	20.7	20.9	21.0

1970

(a) Mean Maximum	30.8	30.9	31.5	32.1	31.2	30.7	29.9	29.6	30.1	31.0	30.3	29.7
(b) Highest	32.0	31.8	32.0	33.3	33.0	31.7	31.4	30.7	31.6	32.4	31.4	31.3
(c) Mean Minimum	22.6	22.8	23.6	24.7	24.0	23.7	22.5	22.7	22.6	21.2	20.8	22.7
(d) Lowest	18.8	20.1	20.5	22.2	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.3	19.1	16.7	20.2

1971

(a) Mean Maximum	30.1	30.5	31.0	32.1	31.2	29.8	29.6	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.5	29.6
(b) Highest	30.7	31.1	31.9	33.7	32.7	31.7	30.9	30.9	30.4	30.7	31.6	31.2
(c) Mean Minimum	21.6	20.6	21.7	22.6	23.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	22.1	22.6	20.0	—
(d) Lowest	19.1	18.6	19.1	20.7	19.7	20.4	19.7	19.7	20.3	20.5	18.0	—

Station: ANDROTH

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1965													
(a) Mean Maximum	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.2	30.8	29.8	30.4	31.6	30.9	30.7
(b) Highest	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	31.6	30.4	30.8	32.6	32.0	32.3
(c) Mean Minimum	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	25.3	25.0	25.4	25.5	24.5	24.7
(d) Lowest	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	22.2	22.3	23.1	23.7	25.7	21.6
1966													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.7	31.4	31.9	32.7	33.1	33.1	31.1	30.6	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.1
(b) Highest	32.3	32.9	33.0	34.3	34.0	34.0	32.3	31.8	31.3	31.3	31.7	32.3	32.5
(c) Mean Minimum	25.2	25.7	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	25.4	24.8	25.7	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.6
(d) Lowest	21.2	22.7	23.2	25.5	24.6	24.6	23.2	23.1	22.9	23.2	22.7	22.4	20.7
1967													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.7	31.6	32.2	33.9	32.2	32.2	—	—	30.3	30.9	30.8	31.1	31.4
(b) Highest	31.8	32.8	33.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	—	—	32.5	32.0	32.0	32.5	32.3
(c) Mean Minimum	24.3	23.9	25.7	27.3	27.0	27.0	—	—	—	—	25.1	24.0	24.5
(d) Lowest	20.7	21.8	22.4	25.6	23.7	23.7	—	—	—	—	23.7	21.2	22.3
1968													
(a) Mean Maximum	31.2	31.1	32.5	32.9	33.2	33.2	30.8	29.2	30.3	29.7	30.5	30.6	31.3
(b) Highest	32.6	32.5	33.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.0	31.5	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.1	32.1
(c) Mean Minimum	24.4	25.2	25.8	26.3	27.1	27.1	25.0	23.7	25.1	24.4	24.7	23.9	23.9
(d) Lowest	21.7	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	22.7	22.2	23.7	22.7	22.7	20.2	20.7
1969													
(a) Mean Maximum	31.0	31.8	33.5	33.8	33.8	33.8	31.4	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.1	29.6
(b) Highest	31.7	33.0	34.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	32.0	31.5	31.0	31.0	32.0	31.0
(c) Mean Minimum	23.7	25.2	25.7	26.9	26.7	26.7	25.6	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.5	23.8	24.0
(d) Lowest	21.2	23.2	23.7	22.7	21.7	21.7	24.2	22.2	23.2	23.2	22.2	20.7	22.7
1970													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.7	31.6	32.5	35.9	33.4	33.4	29.9	29.6	28.6	29.6	29.9	30.5	30.5
(b) Highest	31.5	32.5	34.0	34.9	35.0	35.0	32.5	31.7	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.5	31.5
(c) Mean Minimum	24.4	24.8	25.7	26.3	26.3	26.3	24.6	24.0	23.7	24.0	24.3	23.5	22.1
(d) Lowest	22.7	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.7	23.7	22.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	22.7	20.7	19.7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1971													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.3	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Highest	31.5	32.0	33.5	34.5	35.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Mean Minimum	23.8	23.8	24.2	25.0	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Lowest	20.7	21.7	20.7	21.2	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station: AGATTI													
1965													
(a) Mean Maximum	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.6	29.1	29.0	29.0	30.9	31.3	30.0
(b) Highest	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	29.5	29.8	29.6	32.4	32.3	31.6
(c) Mean Minimum	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	26.5	26.2	26.6	27.1	26.5	—
(d) Lowest	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	24.0	23.6	24.5	—	24.0	—
1966													
(a) Mean Maximum	31.1	30.8	30.9	31.4	31.3	31.3	30.3	29.4	29.2	29.3	29.8	30.1	30.8
(b) Highest	31.7	31.5	31.7	32.5	32.6	32.6	31.4	30.6	30.1	30.5	31.6	31.2	32.1
(c) Mean Minimum	27.2	27.6	28.4	—	—	—	26.7	25.7	26.6	26.0	25.6	25.9	26.0
(d) Lowest	26.0	24.5	27.3	—	—	—	23.8	23.4	24.6	24.2	23.0	24.1	22.8
1967													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.6	30.9	31.6	32.3	31.8	31.8	30.3	29.2	29.1	29.9	30.8	31.6	31.5
(b) Highest	31.2	31.4	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.4	33.4	30.4	30.0	31.2	32.7	32.4	32.4
(c) Mean Minimum	—	25.7	26.5	28.2	28.4	26.9	26.9	26.5	26.7	26.6	25.9	26.3	26.1
(d) Lowest	—	24.9	25.0	26.0	23.9	24.5	24.5	24.1	24.1	25.2	23.9	23.1	26.0
1968													
(a) Mean Maximum	31.3	31.2	31.9	32.1	32.0	32.0	30.6	29.1	29.2	28.3	29.4	30.9	30.1
(b) Highest	31.6	31.6	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.0	29.5	29.6	30.2	31.0	32.0	32.2
(c) Mean Minimum	23.2	22.6	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Lowest	22.0	22.2	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969													
(a) Mean Maximum	—	29.3	28.6	31.3	31.2	31.2	—	29.1	28.6	29.6	29.3	29.5	30.4
(b) Highest	—	31.8	32.3	33.0	33.7	33.7	—	30.1	29.6	30.0	31.3	30.8	31.8
(c) Mean Minimum	—	—	—	—	27.4	26.5	26.5	26.0	25.2	25.5	23.4	24.4	24.6
(d) Lowest	—	—	—	—	22.9	24.4	24.4	23.9	22.8	23.4	23.0	22.2	22.9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1970													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.4	30.8	30.8	—	—	—	—	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.5	30.6	30.5
(b) Highest	31.6	31.8	31.8	—	—	—	—	31.2	30.1	29.8	31.1	31.9	31.6
(c) Mean Minimum	24.9	25.1	25.1	25.8	26.5	—	—	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.7	25.2	24.3
(d) Lowest	21.6	23.3	23.3	22.3	22.9	—	—	23.2	22.8	23.6	24.0	20.4	21.9
1971													
(a) Mean Maximum	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.4	31.6	31.1	29.8	29.1	28.5	28.8	29.1	31.1	31.2
(b) Highest	31.2	30.7	30.7	31.3	33.0	33.0	30.1	29.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	31.8	32.4
(c) Mean Minimum	23.9	24.7	24.7	25.1	28.1	27.1	24.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Lowest	20.4	22.8	22.8	21.2	23.4	23.6	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Station: AMINI													
1961													
(a) Mean Maximum	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.3	33.2	32.2	29.7	29.3	29.5	29.7	30.5	32.3	32.2
(b) Highest	33.7	34.4	34.4	33.8	35.5	35.1	32.0	30.9	30.6	31.5	33.2	34.0	33.5
(c) Mean Minimum	23.5	24.9	24.9	25.5	27.2	26.4	24.7	25.1	25.3	25.0	24.8	23.7	23.6
(d) Lowest	21.0	22.4	22.4	23.1	24.9	22.7	22.4	22.9	23.6	23.1	23.0	21.9	21.3
1962													
(a) Mean Maximum	31.7	32.2	32.2	33.1	32.7	31.8	31.0	30.2	29.2	29.4	29.9	31.8	—
(b) Highest	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.3	36.3	32.2	31.7	30.1	31.3	32.9	33.5	—
(c) Mean Minimum	23.4	23.6	23.6	25.5	26.5	26.5	26.7	25.8	25.3	25.1	25.4	23.6	—
(d) Lowest	19.4	21.4	21.4	23.5	22.9	23.7	24.7	23.7	22.9	23.0	23.7	21.2	—
1963													
(a) Mean Maximum	—	—	—	—	34.2	33.4	30.7	30.1	29.4	31.0	30.9	31.8	31.2
(b) Highest	—	—	—	—	35.5	36.2	32.3	31.7	30.7	33.7	33.2	33.7	33.0
(c) Mean Minimum	—	—	—	—	26.3	26.7	25.8	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.0	23.9	23.8
(d) Lowest	—	—	—	—	21.7	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.9	23.1	21.1	21.2
1964													
(a) Mean Maximum	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.0	33.5	30.4	29.1	29.7	29.1	29.8	30.8	31.5
(b) Highest	33.5	33.8	33.8	34.5	34.9	35.9	33.8	31.8	30.8	31.9	32.1	33.1	32.5
(c) Mean Minimum	24.0	24.5	24.5	25.6	26.9	27.6	25.3	24.7	25.4	24.5	25.3	23.7	22.7
(d) Lowest	22.0	21.5	21.5	23.0	24.4	24.9	22.3	23.1	23.4	22.6	23.8	19.5	20.5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							1965						
(a) Mean Maximum	31.4	32.2	32.2	32.6	32.7	32.3	30.2	29.6	29.4	30.4	31.8	31.5	30.5
(b) Highest	32.8	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.9	32.0	30.6	30.5	32.4	33.1	32.3	32.3
(c) Mean Minimum	22.2	23.4	23.4	25.1	26.3	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.0	25.6	25.3	24.8	24.8
(d) Lowest	20.3	20.5	20.5	22.8	24.2	23.2	22.6	23.2	22.2	23.4	22.5	23.1	22.8
							1966						
(a) Mean Maximum	30.9	31.6	31.6	32.2	32.8	32.5	30.3	29.6	29.9	29.6	30.0	30.2	30.6
(b) Highest	31.6	32.2	32.2	33.0	33.4	33.9	32.0	31.6	31.2	31.1	31.6	31.6	31.7
(c) Mean Minimum	24.0	24.8	24.8	25.9	26.7	27.2	25.7	25.1	25.6	25.1	24.6	24.6	23.9
(d) Lowest	21.3	22.9	22.9	24.3	24.9	24.2	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.1
							1967						
(a) Mean Maximum	30.4	31.0	31.0	31.9	33.2	32.3	30.5	29.3	29.6	30.1	30.6	31.0	31.2
(b) Highest	30.9	31.7	31.7	33.0	33.9	34.5	33.6	30.5	30.7	31.3	32.1	31.8	32.4
(c) Mean Minimum	23.3	23.2	23.2	24.7	26.7	27.4	25.3	25.3	25.5	25.3	25.1	23.4	24.5
(d) Lowest	20.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	23.3	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.3	23.4	21.0	22.8
							1968						
(a) Mean Maximum	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.9	32.3	32.6	30.5	28.8	29.6	29.5	30.3	31.4	31.2
(b) Highest	31.6	31.6	31.6	32.8	33.7	33.6	33.8	29.8	30.8	31.0	32.0	32.4	32.3
(c) Mean Minimum	23.3	24.2	24.2	25.4	26.2	27.3	25.5	24.4	25.6	24.6	25.5	24.6	24.1
(d) Lowest	21.3	21.6	21.6	23.5	23.3	24.0	23.6	22.6	23.6	23.3	23.3	22.1	21.4
							1969						
(a) Mean Maximum	30.5	31.2	31.2	32.0	32.8	32.9	30.7	29.9	29.7	29.7	30.6	31.1	30.5
(b) Highest	31.4	32.6	32.6	33.1	34.0	34.6	31.5	30.9	31.7	31.1	32.1	32.1	31.4
(c) Mean Minimum	23.5	24.8	24.8	25.6	26.9	27.3	26.3	26.0	25.4	25.2	25.1	24.2	24.0
(d) Lowest	21.2	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.0	22.6	23.5	23.7	22.9	22.9	21.4	21.3	22.3
							1970						
(a) Mean Maximum	31.1	31.4	31.4	31.8	32.4	32.5	30.1	29.6	29.4	29.7	30.0	30.8	30.5
(b) Highest	31.8	32.3	32.3	32.6	34.0	34.4	31.4	31.3	30.3	30.8	31.5	31.8	31.0
(c) Mean Minimum	24.2	24.9	24.9	25.4	26.3	27.0	25.6	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2	24.2	22.5
(d) Lowest	21.5	22.7	22.7	21.9	23.6	23.0	23.3	22.7	23.4	23.6	23.2	21.2	20.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
						1971								
(a) Mean Maximum		30.3	30.5	31.0	32.7	32.1	29.8	29.5	29.1	30.1	30.1	31.0	30.8	
(b) Highest		31.0	31.6	32.3	34.0	34.6	30.8	30.7	30.5	32.3	31.8	32.2	32.0	
(c) Mean Minimum		23.4	24.2	24.6	26.3	26.6	25.0	25.2	24.6	25.2	25.1	23.1	23.3	
(d) Lowest		20.5	22.4	20.0	22.6	22.2	22.5	22.0	21.9	22.9	23.3	20.5	20.9	

— Data not available.
Source : Meteorological Centre, Madras.

Annexure to Table 1.0.

YEARS OF MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Station	Maximum temperature		Minimum temperature	
	Year	Temperature in degree centigrade	Year	Temperature in degree centigrade
1	2	3	4	5
MINICOY	1961	32.5	1961	20.3
	1962	33.1	1962	20.0
	1963	33.6	1963	19.6
	1964	33.4	1964	19.1
	1965	32.8	1965	19.2
	1966	32.9	1966	18.0
	1967	33.2	1967	19.1
	1968	33.0	1968	18.7
	1969	34.1	1969	19.4
	1970	33.3	1970	16.7
	1971	33.7	1971	18.0
ANDROTH	1965	xx	1965	xx
	1966	34.3	1966	20.7
	1967	xx	1967	xx
	1968	34.5	1968	20.2
	1969	35.0	1969	20.7
	1970	35.0	1970	19.7
	1971	xx	1971	xx
AGATTI	1965	xx	1965	xx
	1966	32.6	1966	22.8
	1967	33.6	1967	xx
	1968	32.6	1968	xx
	1969	xx	1969	xx
	1970	xx	1970	xx
	1971	33.0	1971	xx
AMINI	1961	35.5	1961	21.0
	1962	36.3	1962	19.4
	1963	xx	1963	xx
	1964	35.9	1964	19.5
	1965	33.9	1965	20.3
	1966	33.9	1966	21.1
	1967	34.5	1967	20.6
	1968	33.8	1968	21.3
	1969	34.6	1969	21.2
	1970	34.4	1970	20.0
	1971	34.6	1971	20.5

xx — Data not available

Source: Meteorological Centre, Madras.

Table 1.02

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN MILLIMETRES BY MONTHS AND YEARS [1961-71]

Station: MINICOY

Month	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	7	114.9	1	10.3	11	126.7	1	4.9	0	0.0
February	2	94.8	0	0.0	5	112.9	1	7.1	0	0.7
March	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.5	1	10.4	0	0.8
April	4	62.5	6	136.7	5	114.4	3	78.0	4	63.8
May	12	252.6	15	308.2	10	181.9	9	128.3	9	270.4
June	13	338.6	11	224.9	12	168.2	17	294.4	12	134.5
July	15	174.0	18	276.2	15	309.6	18	376.7	8	189.0
August	18	281.4	11	226.5	17	206.1	12	225.1	9	175.9
September	11	137.8	10	209.4	11	165.1	17	335.1	8	190.5
October	6	96.9	12	180.1	6	60.4	11	166.0	9	204.3
November	8	122.8	2	38.1	15	306.6	7	120.2	10	108.1
December	7	159.9	4	76.1	5	77.8	3	32.6	9	539.4

1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	12.2	2	43.3	3	80.8	0	1.9	3	56.1	1	15.4
0	0.8	1	5.4	1	5.4	1	16.5	4	23.7	1	8.3
1	8.3	2	6.7	4	97.7	0	Trace	3	41.3	1	16.3
0	1.9	3	44.6	5	57.9	6	99.9	2	30.1	7	76.8
6	109.6	9	235.8	2	7.4	12	396.4	14	192.5	10	269.2
18	412.3	20	349.0	19	349.4	7	81.7	12	246.9	18	275.0
15	280.8	13	214.7	22	464.9	11	169.9	18	462.6	15	281.6
10	154.5	17	278.9	14	149.8	9	163.5	12	324.2	16	313.4
7	136.9	8	155.4	14	238.0	6	85.9	9	93.5	13	350.9
12	284.7	10	209.6	10	80.6	4	98.3	5	33.0	3	71.0
8	62.0	8	141.5	5	61.0	9	281.1	3	56.6	3	89.4
6	89.3	4	56.2	5	90.2	13	237.9	13	278.6	11	436.7

Table 1.02

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN MILLIMETRES BY MONTHS AND YEARS [1965-71]

Station: ANDROTH

Month	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
January	xx	xx	2	45.2	3	15.6	1	2.6	1	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
February	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.4	1	8.3
March	xx	xx	1	16.6	0	0.0	1	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
April	xx	xx	1	9.8	0	0.0	4	48.1	4	72.1	1	4.2	2	21.3
May	xx	xx	0	0.0	7	187.5	2	42.5	6	143.3	6	137.2	7	297.8
June	14	261.5	18	397.1	19	327.1	18	438.2	15	230.7	18	431.9	xx	xx
July	11	192.3	13	526.4	19	527.7	26	577.9	15	221.2	20	696.5	xx	xx
August	11	178.8	10	168.6	16	334.5	13	114.8	12	151.7	15	332.6	xx	xx
September	8	64.5	13	328.9	11	86.3	14	158.8	11	113.3	11	262.5	xx	xx
October	6	41.1	11	260.4	8	84.3	5	44.5	10	230.9	13	242.7	xx	xx
November	8	136.1	5	192.1	4	26.5	6	49.8	11	225.4	5	90.7	xx	xx
December	6	486.2	3	87.2	2	31.8	1	3.4	7	133.2	0	0.0	xx	xx

Table 1.02

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN MILLIMETRES BY MONTHS AND YEARS [1965-71]

Station: AGATTI

Month	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
January	xx	xx	3	18.1	0	0.0	0	2.1	2	72.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
February	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.2
March	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
April	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.0	xx	15.4	3	41.7	2	47.7	1	10.3
May	xx	xx	1	13.5	5	125.0	0	0.0	6	143.3	xx	xx	9	265.0
June	9	258.2	16	361.6	16	185.1	18	431.2	11	85.1	xx	xx	17	217.6
July	6	128.8	17	457.5	17	190.2	21	410.6	9	110.6	13	294.2	12	107.5
August	12	239.0	7	96.7	12	154.4	7	53.4	9	298.3	14	242.7	16	330.2
September	12	84.5	15	201.6	10	114.0	17	175.1	6	78.8	11	181.6	10	250.1
October	1	16.4	9	187.2	6	73.0	5	37.5	6	161.2	7	55.0	9	75.4
November	5	57.8	6	220.7	3	30.8	3	29.0	5	50.1	6	81.5	1	21.1
December	9	254.1	1	41.4	4	33.4	3	23.6	7	123.2	0	0.0	2	26.8

Table 1.02
RAINFALL STATISTICS IN MILLIMETRES BY MONTHS AND YEARS [1961 71]
Station: AMINI

Month	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	1	5.6	3	12.0	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.6
February	0	0.0	0	0.0	xx	xx	0	0.0	2	21.3
March	0	0.0	0	0.0	xx	xx	0	0.0	0	0.0
April	0	0.0	1	26.4	1	30.8	1	2.8	1	4.2
May	15	589.6	9	354.2	10	227.3	0	0.1	6	91.8
June	20	847.8	6	73.1	17	297.8	18	457.9	14	1 7.8
July	17	420.6	14	132.8	19	424.8	20	437.3	11	119.1
August	15	175.0	15	346.9	17	293.6	10	124.0	13	432.1
September	17	293.8	13	194.2	8	78.5	16	350.0	4	31.7
October	8	199.3	13	241.6	13	166.6	4	75.8	4	48.2
November	6	74.7	1	29.0	7	116.3	9	61.5	3	64.4
December	2	27.8	xx	xx	4	86.4	1	15.5	5	166.7

1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall	Rainy days	Rain-fall
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	24.9	0	0.5	0	0.0
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	38.2
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1	6.0	0	0.0	1	30.1	3	39.3	3	47.2	1	8.6
1	16.6	6	132.4	0	0.0	6	268.8	8	215.0	9	416.1
17	345.9	18	391.4	15	401.2	11	105.0	19	287.6	20	411.0
17	422.3	17	422.5	23	446.1	10	94.2	17	422.4	14	147.0
7	215.8	8	101.9	6	49.2	9	287.7	10	240.7	15	422.4
13	234.1	8	72.5	15	199.7	8	105.5	11	147.5	14	283.5
10	342.0	7	119.5	6	33.1	9	158.8	9	139.4	7	66.8
5	157.4	1	16.2	1	7.5	6	73.5	6	119.8	1	8.9
2	59.4	2	34.1	2	15.0	7	166.4	0	0.0	2	68.0

One Rainy day = 2.5 mms. or more

xx : Data not available.

Source : Meteorological Centre, Madras

Annexure to Table 1.02

YEARS OF NORMAL RAINFALL, DROUGHT AND EXCESSIVE RAINFALL FOR EACH STATION

Year	Annual Normal Rainfall in millimetres	Actual Total Rainfall in millimetres	Rainfall Departure from normal in millimetres	Percentage	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINICOY					
1961	1640.4	1836.2	+195.8	+11.9	Normal
1962	1640.4	1686.5	+26.1	+1.5	Normal
1963	1640.4	1836.2	+195.8	+11.9	Normal
1964	1640.4	1778.8	+138.4	+8.4	Normal
1965	1640.4	1877.4	+237.0	+14.4	Normal
1966	1640.4	1543.3	-97.1	-5.9	Normal
1967	1640.4	1741.1	+100.7	+6.1	Normal
1968	1640.4	1683.1	+42.7	+2.6	Normal
1969	1640.4	1630.0	-10.4	-0.6	Normal
1970	1640.4	1829.1	+188.7	+11.5	Normal
1971	1640.4	2204.0	+563.6	+34.3	Excess
AMINI					
1961	1504.3	2634.2	+1129.7	+75.0	Excess
1962	1504.3	1410.2	-94.3	-6.3	Normal
1963	1504.3	*	—	—	—
1964	1504.3	1524.9	+20.4	+1.3	Normal
1965	1504.3	1177.9	-326.6	-21.7	Deficit
1966	1504.3	1809.1	+304.6	+13.6	Normal
1967	1504.3	1290.5	-214.0	-14.2	Normal
1968	1504.3	1181.7	-322.8	-21.5	Deficit
1969	1504.3	1324.1	-180.4	-12.0	Normal
1970	1504.3	1621.1	+116.6	+7.7	Normal
1971	1504.3	1870.5	+366.0	+24.3	Excess

Note: (i) Percentage under col. (5) means Rainfall Departure excess or deficit expressed as percentage of Normal.

(ii) In calculation of Excess, Deficit and the percentages rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 millimetre.

Excess: 20% or more; Normal: +19% to -19%; Deficit: -20% to 59%;

Scanty: 60% or less; No rain: -100%

(iii) Similar information in regard to Agatti and Androth could not be presented for want of rainfall normals.

(iv) * denotes 'data not available'.

Table 2.01

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE DECADE [1961-1970] OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP

Event	Year of occurrence	Description	Area of occurrence	Population affected	Other particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6
Epidemic	1961	Outbreak of dysentery on a mass scale during June to August, 1961	Androth Island	1,000	Medicines were rushed to Androth in a Naval ship (I.N.S. <i>Korhan</i>) and situation got controlled. Number of deaths 100.
Epidemic	1962	Outbreak of influenza on a mass scale in December, 1962.	Minicoy Island	1,500	Medicines were sent immediately and situation controlled. No deaths.
Cyclone	1963	Cyclone of mild intensity	Androth Island	2,500	540 coconut trees were uprooted.
Cyclone	1965	Cyclone with continuous heavy rain and strong wind.	Androth, Kalpeni and Kavaratti	4,000 2,500 2,000	A total of 22,995 trees including 20,791 coconut trees were uprooted. 25 residential buildings were completely destroyed. 426 residential buildings and 59 non-residential buildings were materially or partially damaged. One live bait tank under construction by the PWD in Kavaratti was completely destroyed. One child, 3½ years old, was killed at Androth due to collapse of a house. The total estimated loss of Government buildings at Kalpeni was Rs. 16,000 and at Androth Rs. 15,000. Four odams (sailing vessels) were lost in the sea with cargo and 26 crew. Government sustained a total loss of Rs. 38,237.28 being the cost of Government cargo lost and jettisoned.
Earthquake	1971	Earthquake of moderate intensity affected Kalpeni island on 21-2-1971.	Kalpeni Island	3,150	Time of origin : 1600 hours. 57 Minutes to 47 Seconds IST. 9.8 North, 74 East Epicentre : 50 Kms. south east of Kalpeni Magnitude : About 4½ on the Richter scale. Loss or damage : Nil.

Source : Items Number 1, 2 and 3 : Annual Administration reports of the respective years.

Items Number 4 and 5 : Secretariat, Administration, Union territory of Lakshadweep.

Table 3.106 DISTANCE BETWEEN ISLANDS AND ISLANDS TO MAINLAND PORTS

	Calicut	Androth	Amini	Kadmat	Bitra	Chetlat	Kiltan	Agattu	Kavaratti	Kalpeni	Mimicoy.
Cochin	158	123									
	220	175	58								
	220	175	64	6							
	261	207	99	44	39						
	233	178	76	55	29	30					
	213	160	55	32	26	48	20				
	208	207	85	33	39	43	60				
	218	187	64	35	41	67	62	31			
	155	143	47	81	86	123	111	95	96	67	Kalpeni
	215	240	158	168	173	203	204	187	160	136	114 Mimicoy.

Source: Gazetteer, Lakshadweep.

Table 3.110

CIRCUIT HOUSE/INSPECTION BUNGALOW, TRAVELLERS BUNGALOW, TOURIST HOME/YOUTH HOSTEL MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION, LOCAL BODIES etc; 1970

Sl. No.	Location	Name and class	Number of suites	Name of maintaining authority	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kavaratti	(a) Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	{ Two more suites are being constructed to the Dak Bungalow. Kavaratti.
		(b) Rest House	One suite for six cots	Tahsildar, Kavaratti.	
2	Mimicoy	(a) Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	{ Two more suites constructed during 1973.
		(b) Rest-House	One suite for six cots	Tahsildar, Mimicoy.	
3	Amini	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	{ One more room is being constructed to the Dak Bungalow at Amini
4	Androth	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	
5	Kalpeni	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	{ Two more suites are being constructed to the Dak Bungalow at Androth.
6	Agatti	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	
7	Kadmat	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	
8	Chetlat	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	
9	Kiltan	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	
10	Bitra	Dak Bungalow	Two suites	Public Works Department	

Source: Public Works Department, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.112
**ISLANDWISE NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES YEAR BY YEAR
 FROM 1961 TO 1970**

Year.	Number of post offices							
	Number of Head Post offices	Number of Branch Post offices	Number of Sub-Post offices	Number of E. D. Branch Post offices	Number of boxes including those at Post offices	Number of rural delivery staff	Number of Telegraph offices	Number of Public call offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	9	9	4	Nil
1962	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	9	9	8	Nil
1963	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1964	Nil	7	2	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1965	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1966	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1967	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1968	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1969	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil
1970	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	9	9	9	Nil

Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut Division.

Table 3.113
**NUMBER OF POST CARDS, LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PARCELS AND PACKETS HANDLED
 IN THE DIFFERENT POST OFFICES IN THE LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

Year	Post cards	Letters	Newspapers	Parcels		Books and parcels	Insured letters
				Registered	Un-Registered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	39,001	393,417	78,341			59,847	
1962	47,323	387,624	69,434			60,734	
1963	41,895	401,001	83,691			61,883	
1964	48,164	396,672	78,493			63,499	
1965	49,287	391,451	89,937			65,261	
1966	50,133	402,246	86,341			66,332	
1967	51,276	399,781	89,007			67,121	
1968	49,445	380,972	90,001			64,294	
1969	52,336	406,941	89,647			65,372	
1970	54,300	411,000	90,807			68,100	

Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut Division

Table 3.204

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, IN THE UNION TERRITORY

Year	Installed capacity of generating capacity				Energy generated in this Union territory (K. W.)	Energy obtained from outside the Union territory and sources	Aggregate of maximum demand in the year (K.W.H)	Energy sold (K.W.H.)	Rate per K.W.H
	Steam	Diesel (K.W.)	Hydro	Total (K.W.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—
1962	—	91-00	—	91-00	3,361	„	N.A.	2,823	60 paise
1963	—	147-00	—	147-00	19,513	„	N.A.	18,518	60 paise
1964	—	147-00	—	147-00	41,397	„	N.A.	37,427	60 paise
1965	—	205-80	—	205-80	63,983	„	N.A.	57,401	60 paise
1966	—	315-40	—	315-40	1,11,513	„	N.A.	95,516	60 paise
1967	—	372-20	—	372-20	1,48,039	„	45.0	1,28,687	60 paise
1968	—	401-80	—	401-80	1,95,568	„	52.5	1,59,539	60 paise
1969	—	401-80	—	401-80	2,66,378	„	60-0	2,14,376	60 paise
1970	—	495-12	—	495-12	2,67,289	„	65-0	2,15,052	60 paise

N. A. : Data not available

Source : Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.205 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY ACCORDING TO PURPOSE IN THE UNION TERRITORY

Year	Domestic or residential				Commercial				Industrial Power			
	Heat and small power.		Light and Fan		Heat and small power.		Light and Fan		Low and medium voltage supply	High voltage supply		
	Number of connections [K.wt.]	Consumption [K.wt.]	Number of connections [K.wt.]	Consumption [K.wt.]	Number of connections [K.wt.]	Consumption [K.wt.]	Number of connections [K.wt.]	Consumption [K.wt.]	Number of connections [K.wt.]	Consumption [K.wt.]	Number of connections [K.wt.]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	94	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	137	13,555	—	—	—	1	452	—	—
1964	—	—	—	289	27,907	—	—	—	1	1,646	—	—
1965	—	—	—	424	52,460	—	65	22,890	1	2,567	—	—
1966	—	—	—	766	70,618	—	68	27,585	1	4,085	—	—
1967	—	—	—	924	1,01,757	—	82	38,328	5	6,639	—	—
1968	—	—	—	1,009	1,02,757	—	93	38,628	5	7,139	—	—
1969	—	—	—	1,123	1,17,895	—	148	51,024	11	27,469	—	—
1970	—	—	—	1,297	1,15,737	—	162	59,882	12	24,573	—	—

Year	Public lighting			Traction			Irrigation			Public water ways and sewage		
	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]	Number of connections	Consumption [K. wt.]
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	1	2,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	1	4,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	2	7,874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	3	11,179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	5	263,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	5	13,715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	6	11,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	7	17,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	8	14,862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.206

NUMBER OF ISLANDS CONNECTED BY ELECTRICITY

Year	Number of islands connected by electricity		Remarks
1	2	3	
1961	—	—	
1962	1		Minicoy
1963	1		Minicoy
1964	2		Minicoy and Kavaratti.
1965	4		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini and Androth.
1966	4		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini and Androth.
1967	4		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini and Androth.
1968	5		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini, Androth and Kalpeni,
1969	6		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini, Androth, Kalpeni and Agatti.
1970	7		Minicoy, Kavaratti, Amini, Androth, Kalpeni, Agatti and Kadmat.

Source : Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.207

RATE FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY BY PURPOSE

Year	Rate per K. wt. for									
	Domestic or residential consumption		Commercial		Industrial Power		Public lighting	Traction	Irrigation	Public water and sewage pumping
	Heat and small Power	Light and Fan	Heat and small power	Light and Fan	Low and Medium voltage supply	High voltage supply				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1963	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1964	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1965	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1966	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1967	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1968	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1969	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—
1970	—	60 paise	—	60 paise	40 paise	—	60 paise	—	40 paise	—

Source: Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.302

IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING SCHEME

Scheme	Area selected for implementation	Target		Achievement	
		Number of Housing units	Outlay (000 Rs.)	Number of Housing units	Expenditure (000 Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Village Housing Project Scheme (Loan)	The entire territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	3	5,000	—	—
2 Welfare of Backward Classes Housing Scheme (Subsidy)	The entire territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	15	20,000	7	17,620

Source : Secretariat of the Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.705

NUMBER OF SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE, BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN 1970 (ON BASIS OF HOUSELIST)

Island	Shop-cum-residence	Business houses	Commercial houses
1.	2	3	4
Minicoy	5	33	—
Kalpeni	6	37	1
Androth	—	29	—
Agatti	1	58	—
Kavaratti	5	43	—
Amini	3	52	—
Kadmat	8	37	—
Kiltan	—	31	—
Chetlat	1	7	—
Bitra	—	1	—

Source : Houselisting (1971 Census)

APPENDIX-I

STATEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED
BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS IN L M & A DISTRICT (1960-71)

Year	Minicoy		Kalpeni		Androth		Agatti		Kavaratti	
	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1961-62	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	7
1962-63	4	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
1963-64	5	28	3	8	3	13	—	—	6	1
1964-65	2	—	1	—	8	6	1	—	3	3
1965-66	2	1	7	12	2	3	6	3	—	12
1966-67	4	1	6	4	6	6	7	9	5	5
1967-68	1	6	2	4	4	—	2	12	13	5
1968-69	7	16	1	6	3	5	1	6	3	29
1969-70	7	12	3	2	4	7	1	1	2	2
Total	36	88	28	39	30	40	18	31	42	104

Non-Residential	Amini		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra		Total
	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
3	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	51
3	1	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	80
3	8	1	7	4	2	—	4	—	—	—	83
5	3	6	2	—	2	—	4	2	—	—	72
5	4	4	10	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	85
4	1	—	1	2	5	3	—	1	—	—	66
3	2	4	—	1	4	2	7	—	—	—	100
—	8	2	1	2	—	2	6	—	—	—	62
30	31	20	23	16	19	12	22	3	—	—	632

Source : Public Works Department, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

APPENDIX-II

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE (IN RUPEES) INCURRED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN CONSTRUCTING RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS IN L M & A DISTRICT (1960-71)

Year	Total buildings constructed (Non-Residential+Residential)	Total expenditure incurred in Rupees
1	2	3
1960-61	8	4,72,640.00
1961-62	25	9,12,674.00
1962-63	51	11,97,166.00
1963-64	80	13,15,338.00
1964-65	83	15,04,788.00
1965-66	72	14,23,994.00
1966-67	85	9,75,132.00
1967-68	66	11,21,345.00
1968-69	100	12,09,334.00
1969-70	62	7,47,358.00
All years	632	1,08,79,769.00

Source : Public Works Department, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.501

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Description	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary Health Centres										
(a) Number	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
(b) Number of beds	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Hospitals including nursing homes										
(a) Number	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Number of beds	—	20	20	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Dispensaries										
(a) Number	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres										
(a) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Medical Institutions										
(i) Leprosy Clinics*										
(a) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) V. D. Clinic										
(a) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) T. B. Clinic										
(a) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Mental Hospital										
(a) Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number of beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* There are no Leprosy Clinics (or beds) functioning in this Union territory, but there are three H. D. Sanatoria existing in these islands. These three Sanatoria can accommodate about 80 patients

Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.501 (a)

HOSPITALS DISPENSARIES AND RELATED STATISTICS 1970

Name	Where located (Island)	By whom maintained	Staff as in 1970			Number of beds.	Number of patients, 1970		
			Medical	Nursing	Others		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government Hospital	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep Administration	1	2	13	30	29,302	24,613	53,915
Government Hospital	Minicoy	Lakshadweep Administration	2	3	14	20	27,223	41,002	68,225
Primary Health Centre	Androth	Lakshadweep Administration	1	1	6	10	24,615	22,731	47,346
Primary Health Centre	Amini	Lakshadweep Administration	1	1	7	10	38,264	27,016	65,280
Primary Health Centre	Kalpeni	Lakshadweep Administration	1	1	5	10	9,280	6,228	15,508
Primary Health Centre	Agatti	Lakshadweep Administration	1	1	5	10	3,983	4,022	8,005
Primary Health Centre	Kadmat	Lakshadweep Administration	1	—	6	10	12,122	13,788	25,910
Primary Health Centre	Kiltan	Lakshadweep Administration	1	—	4	10	2,300	1,849	4,149
Primary Health Centre	Chetlat	Lakshadweep Administration	1	—	4	10	8,432	6,475	14,907

Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti

Table 3.502

MEDICAL AND PARA-MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE DISTRICT

Category	1961		1966		1970	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Number of Registered Medical Practitioners						
(a) Allopathic	7	—	9	—	9	—
(b) Homoeopathic	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Ayurvedic	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Unani	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Number of registered nurses	—	—	4	—	5	—
3. Number of registered mid-wives	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of registered vaccinators	9	—	9	—	9	—

Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.503

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE ISLANDWISE 1968

Category of disease	Mincicoy		Kalpeni		Androth		Agatti		Kavarattu		Amini		Kadmat		Kiltan		Chetlat		Bitra	
	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD	ID	OD
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I Infective & parasite diseases	102	2,037	8	1,442	40	2,662	1	1,840	30	2,005	45	1,031	15	1,086	NA	NA	—	212	NA	NA
II Neoplasms	3	4	Nil	Nil	—	24	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
III Allergic, Endocrine systems, Metabolic & nutritional diseases	28	1,365	—	1,148	8	1,118	—	150	9	245	—	650	2	308	NA	NA	—	83	NA	NA
IV Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
V Mental, psychoneuratic & personality disorders	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	NA	NA	—	1	NA	NA
VI Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	17	482	10	968	6	968	—	166	1	167	—	217	—	578	NA	NA	—	39	NA	NA
VII Diseases of the Circulatory system	38	3,136	19	157	4	436	7	—	6	19	—	16	2	176	NA	NA	—	41	NA	NA
VIII Diseases of the Respiratory system	13	921	—	388	4	989	—	152	—	—	—	1,280	—	358	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
IX Diseases of the Digestic system	20	478	—	253	4	299	—	18	18	188	—	20	4	783	NA	NA	—	51	NA	NA
X Diseases of the Genito Urinary system	26	590	—	350	17	871	—	75	—	10	—	709	4	275	NA	NA	—	7	NA	NA
XI Deliveries & complications of pregnancy child birth and the puerperium	25	218	4	—	14	64	—	84	18	57	—	—	2	246	NA	NA	—	1	NA	NA
XII Diseases of the skin & cellular tissue	39	407	16	122	3	91	—	—	11	6	—	6	—	—	NA	NA	—	12	NA	NA
XIII Diseases of Bones & organs of movement	56	2,376	26	548	22	913	2	1,116	5	274	—	—	8	1,042	NA	NA	—	113	NA	NA
XIV Congenital Malformations	3	1	8	—	1	23	—	—	21	32	—	4	1	12	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
XV Certain diseases of early infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NA	NA	—	—	NA	NA
XVI Symptoms, Senility and DU defined conditions	20	325	—	—	7	41	—	—	—	—	—	3,198	—	—	NA	NA	—	24	NA	NA
XVII Accidence, Poisoning & violence	7	375	—	150	13	986	—	203	—	—	—	9	9	512	NA	NA	—	47	NA	NA

Note : ID In door
OD Out door
NA Not applicable

Source : Directorate of Medical, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.504

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES (VACCINATION, MALARIA CONTROL, B. C. G.)

Year	Vaccination			Malaria Control						B. C. G.			
	Number of vaccination		Number of revaccination.	Target	Places protected during				Number tested		Number vaccinated		
	Rural	Urban			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961	749	—	4903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	1371	—	7850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	1422	—	19473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	837	—	8042	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	3445	—	11553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	3340	—	9419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	1190	—	7238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	1697	—	10909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	652	—	6438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	1094	—	8546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : A malaria control unit (0.1 Unit) has been established in this Union territory with headquarters at Minicoy only during 1974-75
Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.401

FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE 1970

Sl. No.	Location of family planning centre	Number of persons sterilised			Number of persons to whom contraceptives have been issued	Remarks
		Male	Female	Adopted IUCD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Hospital, Minicoy	5	—	1	680	
2.	Government Primary Health Centre, Kalpeni	4	—	—	50	
3.	Government Primary Health Centre, Androth	—	—	—	55	
4.	Government Primary Health Centre, Agatti	—	—	—	52	
5.	Government Hospital, Kavaratti	2	—	—	130	
6.	Government Primary Health Centre, Amini	7	—	—	—	
7.	Government Primary Health Centre, Kadmat	5	—	—	15	
8.	Government Primary Health Centre, Kiltan	—	—	—	105	
9.	Government Primary Health Centre, Chetlat	—	—	—	38	
10.	Government First Aid Centre, Bitra	—	—	—	—	

Note : There is no Family Planning Centres as such in this Union territory.
But Family Planning Programme has been carried out in Government Hospitals/Government Primary Health Centres.
Source : Directorate of Medical & Health Services, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.601

**PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS TOGETHER WITH THE STRENGTH OF THE PUPILS AS ON 31-3-1970**

Island	Pre-Primary			Primary			Junior Basic			Senior Basic			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	No	B	G	No	B	G	No	B	G	No	B	G	No	B	G	No	B	G
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Minicoy	1	65	63	—	—	—	2	153	276	—	—	—	1	466	82	—	—	—
Kalpeni	1	53	48	—	—	—	1	236	—	1	—	277	1	225	97	—	—	—
Androth	1	60	45	1	72	35	2	313	129	1	—	154	1	223	43	—	—	—
Agatti	1	49	37	1	38	52	1	82	58	1	219	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavaratti	1	37	33	1	52	32	—	—	—	1	285	149	—	—	—	1	146	42
Amini	1	47	51	—	—	—	3	220	80	1	—	98	1	384	53	—	—	—
Kadmat	—	—	—	2	97	92	1	—	125	1	188	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltan	—	—	—	1	64	38	1	—	91	1	167	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetlat	1	22	24	—	—	—	1	—	55	1	104	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bitra	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: 1. Pre-Primary includes 6 Nursery Schools and one Balawadi at Chetlat
2. Primary includes 6 Feeder schools and one single teacher school at Bitra.

No. Number of Institutions
B Boys
G Girls

Source: Education Department, U. T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.601 (a)

PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TOGETHER WITH STRENGTH OF TEACHERS AS ON 31-3-1970

Island	No of teachers			Pre-Primary			Primary			Junior Basic			Senior Basic			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	No	M	F	No	M	F	No	M	F	No	M	F	No	M	F	No	M	F	No	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Minicoy	4	26	10	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	6	6	—	—	—	1	20	1	—	—	—
Kalpeni	4	30	15	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	3	11	1	21	1	—	—	—
Androth	6	30	15	1	—	2	1	3	1	2	10	2	1	—	7	1	17	3	—	—	—
Agatti	4	23	7	1	—	2	1	4	—	1	5	1	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavaratti	4	30	20	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	10	9	—	—	—	1	18	7
Amini	6	38	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	13	1	1	1	3	1	24	2	—	—	—
Kadmat	4	19	3	—	—	—	2	8	—	1	—	3	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltan	3	15	6	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	6	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetlat*	3	11	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bitra	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes Balawadi under Pre-Primary

No Number of Institutions

M Males

F Females

Source: Education department, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 3.601 (b)

DIRECTORY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Location code number	Name of place	Name of School	Year of Establishment	Number of students as on 31-3-1970		Number of teachers as on 31-3-1970	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Minicoy	Government High School, Minicoy	1969-70	466	82	20	1
2	Kalpeni	Government High School, Kalpeni	1962	225	97	21	1
3	Androth	Government High School, Androth	1966	223	43	17	3
5	Kavaratti	Government Higher Secondary School, Kavaratti	1965-66	146	42	18	7
6	Amini	Government High School, Amini	1960	384	53	24	2

Source: Cols 2, 3 & 5 to 8
Col. 4

Tables 3.601 and 3.602
District Gazetteer, UT of Lakshadweep
(corrected based on statement No. 3.601 & 3.602)

Table 3.605

HISTORICAL PLACES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS ETC.

Location Code No.	Island	Nearest Railway station and distance in nautical miles	Name/nature of monuments, historical interest and other particulars	Age	Remarks including whether any fair festival gathering takes place and volume of tourist, religions and other attractions
1	2	3	4	5	6
111	Mimicoy	Cochin — 215	(i) Lighthouse constructed in 1885 British period (ii) <i>Kalanga fangathu Zeyarai</i> : It has no historical interest. A dead body floated near Mimicoy Island was buried in this place. The water has left away from this area about 80 yards after the burial	93 years More than 150 years	It has 167 feet height and having 168000 candle power. The natives of Mimicoy on the occasions of various celebrations go for picnic to Lighthouses with their children. They used to carry their refreshments also. Whenever any children or adult fell ill, they used to pray <i>Nercha</i> that they will prepare a feast at that place on the healing of ailments. Some of them used to take their children to shave their heads as a prayer. But this has stopped about 30 years ago.
1/2, 2	Kalpeni	Calicut — 143	(iii) <i>Kodikolu Zeyarai</i> : It has also same story as in S. No. (ii) above. But it is told that skeleton of the head floated near Mimicoy was buried in this place (i) Tomb of Ahammed Oliyulla (<i>Pallikaynho</i>) (ii) Tomb of Chana-ka-Koja	More than 100 years More than 200 years More than 120 years	The people used to conduct <i>Nercha</i> for the recuperation of health of their children. Similarly, there are <i>Nercha</i> for adults. But it has discontinued since last 30 years. It is built in front of Mohiyiddeen Palli at Kalpeni. Even sand from the <i>Makbara</i> is used as medicine for eye diseases and stomach ache. <i>Andu nercha</i> is conducted in every year in the month <i>Safar</i> . This is in Ponnempalli St. Chana-ka-Koja had to come Androth 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.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<i>Kalpeni Kayincho</i> was the son of Aboosalih. <i>Nercha</i> is being conducted here. This tomb is at Ujra Mosque.
			(iii) Tomb of <i>Kalpeni Kayincho</i>	200 years	
			(iv) Tomb of <i>Koyakutti Oliyulla</i>	450 years	It is in Puthiya Palli. <i>Nercha</i> is being conducted here also. Offerings are given by persons relating to other religions.
1, 2, 3	Androth	Calicut — 123	(i) Tomb of Saint Ubaidulla (R. A.)	300 years	The tomb where the dead body of Saint Ubaidulla buried. <i>Nerchas</i> from all islands and mainland being received. People of Androth used to participate in <i>Katham</i> (death annual celebration)
			(ii) Tomb of Saint Syed Mohammed Jalaludeen Bukari (Ippakayinno)	100 years	The tomb where the dead body of Saint Syed Mohammed Jalaludeen Bukari were buried. <i>Nerchas</i> from various islands and mainland being received. Androth people used to participate in <i>katham</i> .
			(iii) KANDETHI KUNNU	550 years	The place where Saint Ubaidulla first appeared in Androth and preached the faith of Islam to the people.
1, 3, 4	Agatti	Calicut — 207			
1, 3, 5	Kavaratti	Calicut — 187	(i) Tomb of Syed Mohammed Quasim in front of Ujra Mosque which is about 1 km. from Katchery jetty. The Saint Mohammed Quasim who came from Angole in South Kanara District of Mysore State about 300 years back. He preached <i>Rifaii</i> order for the first time in the Lakshadweep. He also supervised the construction of the famous Ujra Mosque in Kavaratti. The mosque is famous for its wood carving.	About 300 years	In Kavaratti Id-ul-Zuha and Id-ul-Fitre are promptly and enthusiastically celebrated at Ujra Mosque. Annual death celebrations of deaths of Rifaii Shaikh and Syed Mohammed Quasim are celebrated in every year at Ujra Mosque. Offerings are being received here from all over the islands and even from the mainland. The intricate carvings on wood inside the Ujra Mosque is a fine specimen of the craftsmanship of a <i>mukri</i> in the Mukriya Illam house of Kavaratti island. It is believed that the <i>mukri</i> got the ideas of making various design of carvings from a flower grown in front of the Mosque. It is also told though the wooden chair in the middle of two pillars of the Mosque was made by the mukri when he was stranded at Kalpeni during monsoon period, it suited well to the place.

(ii) Juma masjid is the biggest building in the island and has the largest tank in the U.T. Tomb of Syed Mohammed Quasim Oliyulla is at Juma Mosque.					
(iii) Tomb of Syed Aboobacker Seedi Oliyulla. Aboobacker Seedi was a native of Kottikkal and was a member of Marakkar family	152 years				It is in the Marakar palli. Upon this Makbara it is seen written as Hijra year 1247 and also an old script 'Vatteyuthu' is seen carved on this tomb. Religious <i>Adiyantharam</i> is being conducted in every year in the month Rajab. People from other islands are also coming for <i>Nercha</i> . The religious <i>Andunercha</i> being conducted on Rajab 28 at Marakkar Mosque Kavaratti is also in memory of this saint. Even though no festival takes place, every people who happened to be in the island goes to see the tomb to show respect to the sailor.
Tomb of the son of Syed Aboobacker Seedi Oliyulla	85 years				
Tomb of an American sailor named 'PRIM ROSE'. The dead body of the sailor was brought and buried in the island. A tomb was also constructed on the expenses of the American Government					
Kulikkrapalli Makbara of Malikmoula voli.	About 150 years				Religious Adiyantharam known as <i>Adanga Mouloud</i> has been conducting in every year in the month of May or June. Agatti and Amindivi Group of islanders are visiting and praying <i>Nercha</i> whenever they reach here. In every Thursday and Saturday night people in the island used to visit the <i>Makbara</i> .

Note : Information in respect of other islands could not be furnished due to the non receipt of required details.
Source : Information received from Tahsildars, Authorised Officers and local enquiry.

Table 3.711

FAIRS AND FESTIVAL BY NATURE OF OCCASION, 1970

Union territory	Month	Number of fairs related to occasions which are						Remarks
		Religious	Social	Cultural	Political	Exhibition of Agricultural products	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands	January	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	February	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	March	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	April	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	May	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	June	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	July	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	August	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	September	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	October	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	November	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	December	1	—	—	—	—	—	

Source Local enquiries.

Table 3.709

RELIGIOUS FACILITIES AS IN 1970

Island	Number of temples	Number of churches	Number of mosques	Number of gurudwaras	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Minicoy	—	—	22 Nos.	—	—
2. Kalpeni	—	—	22 Nos.	—	—
3. Androth	—	—	40 Nos.	—	—
4. Agatti	—	—	33 Nos.	—	—
5. Kavaratti	—	—	36 Nos.	—	—
6. Amini	—	—	43 Nos.	—	—
7. Kadmat	—	—	22 Nos.	—	—
8. Kiltan	—	—	28 Nos.	—	—
9. Chetlat	—	—	20 Nos.	—	—
10. Bitra	—	—	5 Nos.	—	—

Source : Tahsildars and Authorised officers in the islands.

Table 3.705

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS SHOWN DURING 1970

Theme	Number exhibited in		
	Rural area	Urban area	Total
1	2	3	4
Social	104	—	104
Crime	10	—	10
Fantasy	108	—	108
Historical	12	—	12
Biographical	24	—	24
Mythological	2	—	2
Legendary	5	—	5
Devotional	10	—	10
Children	14	—	14
Stunt	3	—	3
Adventure	5	—	5

Source : Secretariat of the Administration of Union territory of Lakshadweep.

Table 3.707

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Category (Daily, biweekly, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, biannual etc.)	Name	Place	Year started	Language	Copies printed during 1970	Number of copies sold		Price per copy	Classification (e.g. General Interest, newspaper, literacy, religious and philosophical market report, science etc.)
							Within the district	Outside the district		
1.	Fortnightly	Lakshadweep	Calicut	1964	Malayalam	18,288	18,288	—	12 paise	Fortnightly news journal of general interest.
2.	Monthly	Lakshadweep Gazette.	Calicut	1964	English	2,400	2,400	—	75 paise	Publication of Government of India Acts and Regulations and Lakshadweep Administration's Notifications.
3.	Annual	Lakshadweep	Calicut	1964	Malayalam and English	762	762	—	12 paise	Annual issue of Lakshadweep fortnightly contains articles of general interest.
4.	Annual	Annual Administration Report	Calicut	1960-61.	English	1,200	1,200	—	Non-priced	Administration report of Lakshadweep Administration.

Source : Administration of the Union territory of Lakshadweep, Calicut.

Table 3.708

PRINTING PRESSES

Taluk	Place and location code number	Number of printing presses			Remarks
		1961	1966	1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kozhikode	Calicut Beach Road, Calicut.	—	1	1	No printing press within the Union territory of Lakshadweep. Its printing press is located at Calicut, Kozhikode District, Kerala, which was commissioned in 1964.

Source : Administration of the Union territory of Lakshadweep, Calicut.

Table 4.106

AVERAGE PRICES IN RUPEE OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION FOR 1969 AND 1970

Name of article	Unit	Price per unit	
		1969	1970
1	2	3	4
Rice	Kilogram	1.13	1.13
Dhall	Kilogram	1.85	2.15
Sugar	Kilogram	2.00	2.05
Chillies	Kilogram	2.75	7.70
Tumarind	Kilogram	2.35	1.60
Salt	Kilogram	0.12	0.15
Turmeric	Kilogram	4.95	6.30
Kerosene Oil	Litre	0.63	0.70
Coconut Oil	Litre	5.90	6.75
Tea Dust	Kilogram	8.20	7.50
Fish	Kilogram	1.10	1.10

Source : Lakshadweep District Gazetteer.

Table 4.107

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AT THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (KAVARATTI)

Commodities	1966
1	2
Grains - Rice	169.6
Pulses Dhall	145.7
Green gram	166.7
Condiments and Spices	
Chillies	121.2
Corriander	352.2
Oils -	
Coconut Oil	151.9
Ghee	129.8
Miscellaneous	
Sugar	108.9
Salt	133.3
Tea Dust	141.3
Kerosene Oil	138.6
Matches	116.6
Beedi Tobacco	113.8

Note : Details for the years 1961 and 1970 are not available.

Source : Statistical outline of the Laccadive Islands 1968.

Table 4.101
LAND USE PATTERN AS IN 1969

Union territory	Forest	Agricultural land i.e. area shown with crops		Cultivable land		Total	Current fallows	Total	Pasture and grazing land	Cultivable waste			Area not available for cultivation	
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total	Covered by orchards or plantation					Area under miscellaneous groves but not included in orchards	Total	Area covered by village site	Barren and uncultivable land	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Lakshadweep	---	120.60*	2517.40	2638.00	---	---	2638.00	---	34.75	34.75	162	---	162	

Note : 1. * Includes area of Agricultural Demonstration farms.

2. Since there are no rivers or canals in Lakshadweep, no usual irrigation facilities exist here. However, wells and tanks are utilised for watering coconut and vegetable gardens in all the islands.

Source : Settlement Officer, Kavaratti.

Table 4.112

SOIL TYPE, LOCAL NAME, SUITABILITY FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF USE, INCIDENCE OF REVENUE (LIMITED TO 6 TYPES, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM FOR EACH)

District	Soil type (e. g. sandy loam hard clay, laterite etc)	Local name	Appr. p. o. of the total soil type in the District	Suitability for different types of use			Range of	
				1	2	3	4	5
LM & A Islands	Sandy soil (calcareous)	White soil	85-90% sand	Highly suitable for coconut cultivation and suitable for raising intercrops like Banana varieties tubercrops, vegetables and fruit plants.	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note : Type of soil is same in all islands.

Source : Agricultural Department, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table : 4.114

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS 1970
(Give local names by the side of English equivalent in each case).

Union territory	Total	Plough		Chaff cutter		Sugar cane crusher		Persian wheels or rehats		Tractors		Crop cutting machine	Ghani or oil crusher		Oil engines with pump for irrigation	Electric pump for irrigation	Carts (Handcart)	Others (Powertiller)
		Wooden	Iron	Manually operated	Power operated	Worked by power	Worked by bullock	Government	Private	5 kg. and more	Less than 5 kg.		5 kg. and more	1				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Lakshadweep	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	7	9

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table : 4.115

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Union territory	Nature of improved Agricultural practices	Agency through which introduced	Area brought under the improved agricultural practices.										Remarks
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lakshadweep	Adoption of improved variety seed: Vegetable seeds (in kg) Millets like chokam and Ragi (in kg)	—	24	25	30	50	90	105	110	90	120	120	120
	Mamures	—	—	—	—	—	40	100	100	150	150	180	180
	Oil Cake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Compost (in metric tonnes)*	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	25	50	50	50	50
	Green manure (in hectare)*	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	25	35	35	40	40
	Fertiliser : (in metric tonnes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ammonium Sulphate	FACT	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Super Phosphate	FACT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other chemical fertiliser :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fertiliser Mixture 12.0.24	FACT	20	20	40	40	70	80	80	100	100	110	110
	Tractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other mechanised devices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Power tiller numbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9
	Insecticides :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dusts (in kg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	4820	3800	4200	4200
	Emulsions (in litres)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	90	40	120	120
	Japanese method of paddy cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Multicrop demonstration (in hectare) With different crops such as vegetables/ pulses/milletts etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	25	25

* Details upto 1964 not available.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.117

**EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION AND MULTIPLICATION FARMS MANAGED
BY GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES 1970**

Sl. No.	Name of farm	Location and distance from Railway station.	Year of Establishment.	Nature of the farm (Research, multiplication, demonstration)	Management (e.g. Government, University)	Annual Rain-fall	Soil		Programme and achievement during the decade
							Type	Hectare	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agricultural Demonstration Units	All except Bitra are having Demonstration Farms.	1957	To demonstrate modern techniques of crops production, copra production and other inter crops growing.	Union territory Administration	About 1600 mm	Calcareous sandy porous soil	74	Various vegetable cultivation, cultivation of green manure/compost making demonstration. Improved cultural, manurial and intercropping practices in coconut garden. Pest and disease control operations in 50-100 plots in the nine islands (plots of size $\frac{1}{2}$ acre) rat control programme conducting entire islands and achieved the targets.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.201

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY in the UNION TERRITORY

Category of livestock	1956	1961	1966	1972
1	2	3	4	5
1. Total Livestock	2,277	4,605	6,852	25,410.
A. Bovine				
Cattle				
Total	529	785	1,419	13,11
I. Males over 3 years				
(a) Breeding	10	6	18	10
(b) Working	—	1	5	—
(c) Breeding and working	—	—	4	—
(d) Others	5	78	52	34
(e) Total	15	85	79	44
II. Females over 3 years				
(a) Breeding in milk	152	136	230	224
(b) Dry and not calved	230	296	659	401
(c) Working	—	2	6	—
(d) Others	—	33	61	94
(e) Total	382	467	956	719
III. Young stock	132	233	384	548
B. Buffaloe	—	—	—	—
C. Mithun	—	—	—	—
D. Sheep	653	—	—	—
E. Goats	1,095	3,820	5,435	3,817
F. Horses and ponies	—	—	—	—
G. Mules	—	—	—	—
H. Donkeys	—	—	—	—
I. Camels	—	—	—	—
J. Pigs	—	—	—	—
2. Poultry	10,217	15,119	18,540	25,410

Note: Category-wise break-up of figures for sheep, goats and Poultry are not available.

Source: Poultry & Animal Husbandry Section, Secretariat, U. T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.202

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND POULTRY FARMS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, CO-OPERATIVES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (e. g. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES) AS ON 1970

Sl. No.	Location Taluk/village/town with location code number	Nearest Railway Station	Name of the farm	Managed by whom	Since when in existence	Nature of activity	Statistics pertaining to the activities of various types Spell out in detail including number of live stock and poultry of each type	
							Activity 1	Activity 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

There is no farm of any kind existing in this Union territory, except one dairy demonstration unit and 2 poultry units as on 1970.

Source : Poultry & Animal Husbandry Department, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.301 (a)

FISHING ACTIVITIES

Year	Name of activity	Quantification of the activity				Other information			
		66/67	67/68	68/69	69/70	66/67	No. of boats		69/70
1	2	3				4			
1961-70	1. Co-operatives					1	3	10	11
	a. No. of Fishermen								
	co-operatives	1	1	1	3				
	b. No. of members	49	96	112	285				
	c. Working capital	24,318	62,073	1,88,730	1,76,848				
	d. Volume of catch (quintals)								
	(societies share)	101.06	213.24	366.84	774.71				
	e. Money value of catch (Rs.)	5,796	30,437	49,310	66,202				
	f. Money value of export	—	—	—	—				

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies, Kavaratti.

TABLE 4.301 (b)

FISHING ACTIVITIES

Year	Nature of activity	Quantification of the activity							other information					
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967		1968	1969	1970		
1961-70	1. Govt Department Fishery													
	a) No. of fishermen	291.62	345.78	266.48	218.59	479.51	458.68	507.03	731.365	1216.09	833.48			
	b) No. of members	5,832	6,915	10,659	8,743	19,180	18,347	25,351	36,568	91,206	62,511			
	c) Working Capital			NIL										
	d) Volume of catch (quintal)													
	e) Money value of catch													
	f) Money value of export													
	2. Loans and subsidies granted to fishermen													
	a) Number of fishermen getting benefit													
	b) Form in which the benefit has been given (net, boat etc)													
	c) Amount													
	3. Other activities for promotion of fishery													
	a) Reclamation of derelict tank													
	b) Fishing raised													
	c) Others (specify)													

Source : Department of Fisheries, Kavaratti

Table 4.302 (a)

FISHING CENTRES, LANDING PLACES AND NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS ACCORDING TO SIZE AS ON 31-3-1970

Sl. No.	Island	Fishermen's primary co-operative societies		Number of fishing boats according to size						Total	
		Number	Members	1 to 5 tonnes		5 to 10 tonnes		above 10 tonnes		M	NM
1	2	3	4	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	11	12
1	Minicoy	1	143	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
2	Kalpeni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Androth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Agatti	1	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	Kavaratti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Amini	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Kadmat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Kiltan *	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Chetlat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Bitra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

M Mechanical

NM Non-Mechanical

* Since society was established there newly, no boat was available.

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.302 (b)

FISHING CENTRES, LANDING PLACES AND NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS ACCORDING TO SIZE AS ON 31-3-1970

Sl. No.	Island	Fishery (Government)		Number of fishing boats according to size						Total	
		Number	Members	1 to 5 tonnes		5 to 10 tonnes		above 10 tonnes		M	NM
1	2	3	4	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	11	12
1	Minicoy	—	—	15	80	—	12	—	—	15	92
2	Kalpeni	—	—	2	65	—	21	—	—	2	86
3	Androth	—	—	5	104	—	—	—	—	5	104
4	Agatti	—	—	10	85	3	—	—	—	13	85
5	Kavaratti	—	—	15	25	—	—	—	—	15	25
6	Amini	—	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	3	20
7	Kadmat	—	—	4	75	—	—	—	—	4	75
8	Kiltan	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
9	Chetlat	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	3	15
10	Bitra	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10

M Mechanical

NM Non-Mechanical

Note: 1. There is only one Fisheries Department for this Union territory of Lakshadweep. However, there exists one fisheries unit in each island with requisite staff.

2. Out of 60 mechanised fishing boats in this Union territory as on 31-3-1970, 41 belonged to local fishermen and the remaining 19 boats belonged to the Department of Fisheries. Also there were no non-mechanised fishing boats owned by Fisheries Department as on 31-3-1970.

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Kavaratti.

Table 4.303

LICENSED FISHERMEN AND FISH CATCH 1961-70 IN THE UNION TERRITORY

Year	Number of licensed fishermen	Daily average catch per fisherman	Total catch per annum (Qtl)	Value of catch per annum (Rs)	Products	Consumption			Agency for marketing including middlemen	Problems of marketing including those of preservation	Remarks
						Volume within per day (quintal)	Export Centres	Volume (per day quintal)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1960	There are no licensed fishermen.	3.85 Kg.	5,753.64	1,15,072.80	'Dried mas' salted and sun dried fishes and other fish products.	N. A.	Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin	N. A.	No middlemen. Products are sold direct to the merchants who offer highest price at mainland to the produce.	Due to the remoteness and lack of conveyance to market the product then and there.	The data furnished are based on estimation except that of column 4.
1961	All islanders are permitted to conduct fishing around islands.	3.65 Kg.	9,855.94	1,97,118.80							
1962		3.98 Kg.	3,320.64	66,412.80							
1963		3.73 Kg.	7,702.56	3,08,102.40							
1964		4.78 Kg.	6,555.85	2,62,234.00							
1965		4.42 Kg.	4,710.01	1,88,400.40							
1966		3.09 Kg.	6,843.41	2,73,736.40							
1967		4.11 Kg.	8,780.33	4,39,016.50							
1968		5.00 Kg.	11,203.28	5,60,164.00							
1969		5.29 Kg.	11,934.90	8,95,117.98							
1970		4.94 Kg.	11,650.03	8,73,752.55							

Note : 1 The island-wise fish catch data is not available.

2. N. A. : Not available.

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.701

THREE IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED

Sl. No.	Commodities	Names of the markets from where imported	Names of markets from where exported
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice	Mainland (Food Corporation of India)	
2.	Salt	Calicut	
3.	Sugar	Mainland (Food Corporation of India)	
4.	Copra		Commodities against items 4 to 6 are exported from all the islands in this Union territory.
5.	Coir		
6.	'Dried mas' salted and sun dried fishes and other fish products		

Source : Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti,

Table 4.703 (a)

WARE-HOUSE (GODOWN) 1970 (in metric tonnes)

Name of Island	Categories	When established	Capacity	Commodities distributed/stored		
				Commodity (1)	Commodity (2)	Commodity (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minicoy	Rural godown	1962-63	420	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Kalpeni	Rural godown	1963-64	441	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Androth	Rural godown	1962-63	420	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Agatti	Rural godown	1963-64	252	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Kavaratti	Rural godown	1962-63	420	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Amini	Rural godown	1962-63	420	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Kadmat	Rural godown	1963-64	275	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Kiltan	Rural godown	1963-64	168	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Chetlat	Rural godown	1963-64	168	Rice, sugar & wheat	Provisions	Stationery articles
Bitra	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 4.703 (b)

COLD STORAGE 1970 (In metric tonnes)

Name of Island	Categories	When established	Capacity	Commodities stored		
				Commodity (1) (fresh fish)	Commodity (2)	Commodity (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minicoy	—	1970	20 tonnes	20 tonnes	—	—
Kalpeni	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agatti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavaratti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amini	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadmat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetlat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bitra	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.201

FOOD CONTROL AND RATIONING MEASURES

Nature of the measure	Statute/Administrative order/other authority under which enforced	Year	Area where enforced	Number of persons affected	emarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Informal rationing	On administrative orders of the Administrator and Development Commissioner	1961 continuing	All inhabited islands of the Union territory of Lakshadweep	Cent per cent	

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.303

NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, WORKING CAPITAL, LOANS ADVANCED AND LOANS RECOVERED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNION TERRITORY.

Kind of society	Year	No.	No. of members	Share capital (00 Rs.)	Reserve and other funds (00 Rs.)	Working capital (00 Rs.)	Loans advanced (00 Rs.)	Loans recovered (00 Rs.)	Recovery as p. c. to loans advanced in the previous year	Profit (+) Loss (-)	Remarks	
												1
Central												
1. Central Bank	1961 1966 1970			NIL								
2. District Federation	1961 1966 1970	1	34	1,914	33,546	35,460	—	—	—	19,358(+)	The LCMF commenced its work on 1-7-66.	
3. Tahsil Union												
4. Milk Union												
5. Others												
Primary agricultural and ancillary												
1. Multipurpose												
2. Thrift and credit												
3. Fruit and Vegetable growing												
4. Fishermen	1961 1966 1970	3	285	176	1,592	1,768	—	—	—	1,869(+)	The first FCS commenced its work in Minicoy on 7-1-67, second in Kiltan on 31-12-69 and third in Agatti on 24-3-70.	
5. Sheep and Goat rearing												
6. Poultry farming												
7. Better farming												
8. Forest Labour Co-op.												
9. Service co-operative	1961 1966 1970	2	493	308	565	873	654	393	82.5	518(+)	The first SCS commenced its work in Kalpeni on 28-1-68 and the other in Minicoy on 5-2-70.	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10. Others—co-operative supply and marketing societies		1961 1966 1970	9 9 9	6,117 9,128	2,394 3,213	25,130 40,884	27,524 44,097	— —	— —	— —	48,578(+) 61,631(+)	The 9 S & M. societies cover all inhabited islands commenced work in 1962
Primary non-agricultural:												
1. Multipurpose												
2. Thrift and credit												
3. Industrial		1961 1966 1970	2 — 2	250 — 250	49 — 49	146 — 146	195 — 195	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,867(+)	The first industrial co-op. society (weavers co-op. society) commenced its work in Chetlat on 17-3-68 and second (furniture makers co-op. society) in Kavaratti on 22-10-69.
4. Labour and construction		1961 1966 1970	1 3 3	217 537	23 22	1,276 —	23 1,498	— —	— —	— —	1,305(+) 1,891(+)	The first labour contract co-op society commenced its work on 11-9-66 and others subsequently.
5. Dairy farming												
6. Supply store												

Source : Registrar of co-operative societies, Kavaratti.

Table 5.102

LAND TENURE SYSTEM AND REFORM, 1950-70

Local Name of tenure prevailing any time during 1950-70	Local terminology	Nature of rights and duties	Place where prevail/prevailed	Area (in hectares) under the tenure in the year preceding the one when change was brought in the tenure during 1950-70	Status and Administrative orders under which prevailed and year of enforcement	If abolished/amended or reformed, when abolished/amended and under what statute/Administrative order or other authority	Cumulative Area (in hectares) affected by reform by 1970 and other relevant statistics					
							Abolition of intermediary	Acquisition of surplus land	Redistribution of land	Change in rent/revenue including volume and type of payment	Others	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nadappu Tenancy	Nadappu Tenancy	Under Nadappu Tenancy tenants are required to render the following customary services: (i) To work as a member of the crew of the Jennies or cowlidar 'sailing boat' (ii) To thantle boat shed of the Jenmi or cowlidars (iii) To repair and maintain, Jennies' or cowlidars' sailing boat (iv) To carry out seasonal repairs of the house of the Jenmi or cowlidar or to render services in their houses on occasions of birth, marriage and death.	In Kavaratti, Androth, Amini, Agatti and Kalpeni.	13.7 Km.	Traditional island custom.	Already abolished as per Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation 1965 and the rules thereunder.	N.A.	No surplus land available.	Did not arise so far.	N. A.	—	

Note: N. A. not applicable.

Source: Collectorate of U. T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.104

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS DURING THE DECADE 1961 70

Year when the last survey and settlement operations prior to the present one was completed	Present survey and settlement operation					
	When started	When completed	Places (islands) covered	Hectare of land covered	Number of holdings covered	Other details
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In the history of the islands, only one survey has been conducted in 1959	1959	1968	All islands	2855.298 hect.	53,99*	The survey records have been finalised in respect of all islands and the preparation of the settlement records is in progress.

Note : * Sub-divisions.

Source : Collectorate of the Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.108

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS BY SIZE GROUP
(latest available figures)

Size group of holdings	Number of house-holds	Total area
1	2	3
Below 1 hectare	3,979	853.48
1-1.9 hectare	34	447.62
2-4.9 hectare	160	483.40
5-9.9 hectare	24	163.34
10-19.9 hectare	4	53.49
20-29.9 hectare	4	95.48
30-39.9 hectare	1	33.30
40-49.9 hectare	1	49.92
50 and above	1	53.05
	Total	2,233.08

Source : Agricultural census 1970-71.

Table 5.902

**RECEIPT OF SALES TAX, ENTERTAINMENT TAX, STAMPS AND LAND REVENUE
(FIGURES IN RUPEES)**

Receipt of	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Sales Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Entertainment Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,843.56	8,799.62	17,197
4. Land Revenue									
Tree tax	—	—	4,964.82	7,331	7,673	11,000	} 28,302.15	35,629.84	31,036
Other receipts	20,119	19,716.78	25,625.66	15,188	29,908	23,000			
Total Revenue	20,119	19,716.78	30,590.48	22,519	37,581	34,000	34,145.71	44,429.46	48,233

The receipt figures represents the collection of tree tax and other receipts under Land Revenue.

Note : The Indian Stamp Act 1899 was implemented in Lakshadweep from 1967 onwards. Hence we got information for the Administration only from 1967.

Note : From 1967-68 onwards the aggregate amount is shown in the statement.

Table 5 903

REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED

Year	No. of registrar offices	Number of registrations				Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents			Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
		Compulsory	Optional	Movable	Wills	Immovable property	Movable property	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1961	9		198	361	2	135,892.00	72,360.94	2,08,252.94	—	—	—	—
1962	9		232	338	1	180,938.50	97,844.46	27,8782.96	—	—	—	—
1963	9	—	200	245	1	157,596.00	117,082.06	2,74,678.06	—	—	—	—
1964	9	—	174	243	2	192,896.00	52,988.50	2,45,884.50	—	—	—	—
1965	9	—	326	224	1	190,178.00	85,301.25	2,75,479.25	—	—	—	—
1966	9	—	235	212	1	216,900.40	80,608.00	2,97,508.40	—	—	—	—
1967	9	—	283	244	2	225,488.99	1,06,099.00	3,31,587.99	—	—	—	—
1968	9	—	61	22	2	46,125.00	8,448.00	54,573.00	—	—	—	—
1969	9	—	—	38	—	—	6,692.00	6,692.00	—	—	—	—
1970	9	—	312	238	2	541,235.00	166,499.00	707,734.00	3831.40	107.00	—	—
Total			2,021	2,165	14	1887,249.89	793,923.21	26,81,173.10	3831.40	107.00	—	—

Note : Registration Act implemented in Lakshadweep from 1970 only. Therefore, Registration Fee collected from 1970 only in Lakshadweep.

Source : Collectorate of Union territory of Lakshadweep.

Table 5.501

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1969-70**A—SERIOUS CRIME**

	1969-70
1) Cognizable cases	
a) Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, safety and justice	—
b) Serious offences against the persons	—
c) Serious offences against the person or property or against property only	10
2) Non-Cognizable cases	
a) Offences against State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice	—
b) Serious offences against the person	—
c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	7
Total serious crimes (1 + 2)	17

Source : Statistical wing of Lakshadweep Administration.

Note : Dashes means information are either nil or not available.

B—MINOR CASES

	1969-70
1) Cognizable cases	
a) Offences against State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice	—
b) Offences against the person	6
c) Offences against the person or property or against property only	4
2) Non-Cognizable cases	
a) Offences against State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice	—
b) Offences against the person	—
c) Offences against the person and property or against property only	—
Total Crime (1 + 2)	10

Source : Statistical wing of the Lakshadweep Administration.

Note : Dash means that informations are either nil or not available

Table 5.502

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—DETAILS OF SELECTED OFFENCES

Island	Nature of offences	1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970				
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
	1. Against the State																																
	2. Against the public tranquility			1																						2			9	8	15		
	3. By or relating to public servants																																
	4. Affecting the public					1			2												57		73			10			21	2	19		
	5. Affecting life																																
	6. Hurt										2																				10	11	
	7. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement																																
	8. Criminal force and assault			1					4																					5	2		
	9. Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and force labour																																
	10. Rape																																
	11. Theft								1							3	9			15						5			37	17	2		
	12. Criminal misappropriation of property																																
	13. Criminal breach of trust			3																													
	14. Receiving of stolen property																																
	15. Cheating																																
	16. Criminal trespass																																
	17. Offences relating to documents, trade and property																																
	18. Defamation																																
	19. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance																																
	20. Bad livelihood																																
	21. Breaching the peace																																
	22. Prohibition																																
	23. Excise law																																
	24. Municipal law																																

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

25. Under special and local laws

26. Other offences

Note: A. No. of cases

brought to trial

B. No. of persons acquitted or discharged

C. No. of persons convicted

1 2 —

3 2 —

Sources : Statistical wing of Lakshadweep Administration.

Note : Dash means that information are either nil or not available.

A = No. of cases brought to trial.

B = No. of persons acquitted or discharged.

C = No. of persons convicted.

Table 5.503

PARTICULARS OF CONVICTS BY NATURE OF CRIME, AGE-GROUP AND EDUCATION, 1970

Nature of crime	Year	Age group										Education							
		Below 18		18-21		22-40		41-60		Above 60		Illiterate		Literate upto primary		Above primary but below matric		Matric and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. U/Sec. 160 IPC	1970	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. U/Sec. 279 & 337 IPC	"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. U/Sec. 290 IPC	"	1	—	—	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. U/Sec. 354 IPC	"	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. U/Sec. 147, 148 & 379 IPC	"	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. U/Sec. 456 IPC	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. U/Sec. 461 & 380 IPC	"	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. U/Sec. 454 & 380 IPC	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. U/Sec. 354 & 323 & 506 IPC	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Under 34 Police Act	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Statistical wing of the Lakshadweep Administration.

Note : Dash means informations are either nil or not available.

Note : M: Male, F: Female.

Table 5.504

PUNISHMENT INFLICTED IN CRIMINAL CASES

Nature of punishment	No. of persons (1970)
1. Sentenced to death	Nil
2. Transportation or penal servitude	1
3. Imprisonment (a) of 15 days or under	Nil
(b) Above 15 days to 6 months	Nil
(c) Above 6 months to 2 years	Nil
(d) Above 2 years	Nil
4. Fine or forfeiture	7
(a) Rupees 10 or under	5
(b) Over 10 rupees	Nil
5. Given security	Nil

Source : Statistical wing of Lakshadweep Administration.

Note : The reference year for this table is 1970.

Note : Dash means that information are nil.

Table 5.601

CIVIL JUSTICE

Class of suits	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	18	19	20	21
Money suits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	2
Rent suits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Title and other suits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	92	34	36

(A - Original - B - Appeal)

Note: Dash means that information are either nil or not available.

Source: Statistical wing of Lakshadweep Administration.

Table 5.701

MACHINERY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, LIST OF POLICE STATION / OUT-POSTS IN LAKSHADWEEP

Name	Since when in existence	Police circle	Out-posts		Nearest Railway Station and distance from the same
			With lock-up	With out lock-up	
1. Kavaratti	1964	L M & A Islands	Nil	Nil	The nearest railway station for all the islands except Minicoy is Calicut, situated in Kerala state and connected with the islands by ship service. Cochin is the nearest railway station for Minicoy island. The distance of the nearest railway station from the respective islands are shown somewhereelse in this book.
2. Amini	1964	(now Lakshadweep)	Nil	Nil	
3. Androth	1964	since 1960	(Police out-posts were opened at Kalpeni, Kiltan, Kadmat & Agatti in 1966 & later converted into Police Stations in 1969)		
4. Minicoy	1964				
5. Chetlat	1966				
6. Agatti	1969				
7. Kiltan	1969				
8. Kadmat	1969				
9. Kalpeni	1969				

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Police, U. T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 5.702
STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN THIS UNION TERRITORY DURING 1961-70

Year	Police Supdts. and above	Dy. Supdts/Asst. Supdts.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Asst. Sub-Inspectors	Head-constables	Constables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	—	—	—	4	—	4	30
1962	—	1	1	4	—	4	30
1963	—	1	1	4	—	4	30
1964	—	1	1	5	—	13	38
1965	—	1	1	6	—	18	56
1966	—	1	1	6	—	18	56
1967	—	1	1	6	—	18	64
1968	—	1	1	6	—	18	66
1969	—	1	1	6	—	18	74
1970	—	1	1	10	—	18	134

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Union territory of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.

Table 6.401
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

Name of Constituency	Description of the area covered	Whether reserved for SC/ST or unreserved seat	Population characteristics				
			Total	Rural	Urban	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L M & A Parliamentary Constituency	Ten inhabited islands	Yes For ST	31,810	31,810	Nil	Nil	29,540

Note : Data for Col. 4 to 8 are furnished according to 1971 Census.

Table 6.402
ANALYSIS OF VOTING BEHAVIOUR WITH REFERENCE TO PARTIES IN PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

Name of the Constituency	Reserved for SC/ST or unreserved seat	Particulars of candidates and votes polled during election in								
		1962			1967			1971		
1	2	Name	Whether SC/ST	Party votes polled	Name	Whether SC/ST	Party votes polled	Name	Whether SC/ST	Party votes polled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11
L. M. A. Parliamentary constituency	Scheduled Tribe	No election			1. Attakoyathangal Aranakad	ST	3,765			
					2. Cheriya Thangal Ekkarapally	ST	637			The election was uncontested
					3. Mohammed Malmi Pappada	ST	935			
					4. Mohammed Sayed Padannatha	ST	4,151			
					5. Mohammedkoya Thalakkakad	ST	2,319			

Source : Statistical section of the LM & A Islands

* All were independent candidates.

PART X C (ii)
CENSUS TABLES
[BASED ON FULL COUNT]

EXPLANATORY NOTE

CENSUS TABLES (Based on full count)

This part contains tables which present various 1971 Census data relating to the district. The tables present materials for the taluks/tahsils of the district, as in the main publications, data to the lowest unit that is island level have already been furnished. Brief notes on tables contained in this part are given in the following paragraphs. Various terms and concepts and definitions adopted in 1971 Census, have also been explained in brief whenever it is found necessary in order to facilitate better grasp of the tables.

It was decided to prepare tables on the following series in general with 1971 Census:

- A-series—General population tables.
- B-series—Economic tables.
- C-series—Social and Cultural tables.
- D-series—Migration tables.
- E-series—Establishment tables.
- F-series—Fertility tables.
- G-series—Special tables for degree holders and technical personnel.
- H-series—Housing tables.

However, in the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands some of the series have been either omitted or grouped together while some of the tables which are not relevant dropped. For instance, under A series, General population tables, the following tables are included in the present volume namely:

- Table A (i) Area, houses and population, at the tahsil level.
- A (ii) Decadal variation in population since 1901 for the district as a whole.
- A (iii) Islands classified by population at the tahsil level.

Under B series Economic Tables table B (ii) part A: workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age group at the tahsil level. Under C series table C V Part A (i) and A (ii) and B (i) and B (ii) have been presented at tahsil level. C VII Religion has been presented at the tahsil level. C VIII Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, Part II (B) by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity has been presented at the tahsil level. Under D series D(i) place of birth, has been presented at the tahsil level. Under E series: Table E(i) distribution of

establishments by broad type at the tahsil level. E(ii) Part A distribution of manufacturing, processing of servicing establishment other than household industry classified by registered and unregistered workshop and size of employment at the tahsil level. E(i) Part B distribution of manufacturing processing of servicing establishment other than household industry classified by industry fuel/power or manual used and size of employment to the tahsil level. E(ii) Part C distribution of manufacturing, processing of servicing establishment other than household industry classified by industry fuel/power used and size of employment. E (iii) distribution of trade commercial establishments classified by the type of business or trade and size of employment. E (iv) distribution of establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade establishments) by size of employment at the tahsil level.

Whereas under H series the following tables have been included :

- H (i) Census houses and the use of which they are put.
- H (ii) Distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.
- H (iii) Households, classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied.
- H (iv) Household classified by size and tenure status.

The following extracts from the manual of instructions to the enumerator on the basis of which the tables have been prepared are given for the purpose of facilitating better understanding of the tables as included in this volume.

(i) Census House : A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both.

(ii) Household : A 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and will take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

(iii) Institutional household : It is a household where a group of unrelated persons stay together such as boarding house, hostel, hotel etc.

(iv) Establishment : 'Establishment' is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repairing workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

(v) Household industry : An 'Household industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the skill of a registered factory.

(vi) Age : The 'Age' of a person is recorded in total years completed in last birth date. Very often there is a tendency on the part of individuals to report on 'year running' rather than 'year completed'. Record has to be made only of the actual number of years completed. In respect of infants who may not have completed one year on the day of enumeration, their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O'. As they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'infant' in brackets. Infants even if a day old are to be recorded invariably by the enumerator.

(vii) Religion : In recording answers to this question the following abbreviations have been used :

H—Hinduism
I—Islam
C—Christian
S—Sikhism
B—Budhism
J—Jainism

for others the actual religion has been written fully.

If a person says that he has no religion, it has to be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste, which will not be recorded here.

(viii) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :

Ascertain whether the caste/tribe names are found in the list of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe notified for the area. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe returns his caste/tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list

provided. Do not write the names of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes by terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi'. Actual name of caste/tribe has to be recorded. If the person claims to be a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe.

(ix) Mother tongue : Mother tongue is the spoken language in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In this case of infants and deaf-mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded. Record mother tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

(x) Factory and Workshop : The terms 'factory' and 'workshop' denote places where some kind of production processing, servicing, repairing or making goods or sales are carried on.

A brief note introducing each series of table is given in the following paragraphs:

A : GENERAL POPULATION TABLES :

A (I) Area, houses and population: This is the basic population table for the census and furnishes data for district/taluk/tahsils. As the whole district of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi is rural, the question of data relating to urban area does not arise. It presents area in square kilo-metre, density of population per square kilometre number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of occupied residential houses, household and population by males and females according to the 1971 census. In the case of units lower than that of district such as islands and taluks, the figures have worked out from data supplied by the state administration, whereas the figure relating to the district as a whole has been provided by the Surveyor General, India.

A (II) Decadal variation since 1901: This table is similar to its predecessor in 1961, and provides data on population and variation of population since 1901 for the district as a whole. This is a very important table as it gives the growth of population from decade to decade. As there has been no jurisdictional changes presentation of appendices spelling out the adjustments necessary to bring the 1961 census population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as in 1971 census was not necessary. Hence they have not been provided.

A (III) Villages/islands classified by population : As in 1961 this table in the present census also furnishes figures for the number and population of villages in size groups less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999 and 5,000+. The appendix to this table which shows number of villages with a population of 5,000 and above and towns with a population under 5,000 has not been provided because there is no town in the district and that only two villages are having population more than 5,000. Similarly appendix 3 which represents houseless and institutional population has not been provided separately, because in the whole district there are only two households having total 11 persons who are houseless and that they have been recorded in the Kavaratti island under the Kavaratti tahsil only.

B : ECONOMIC TABLES :

B (I) Part A : Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups: This is the basic economic table and is similar to its predecessor in 1961. It presents distribution of entire population into two broad classes viz. (i) 'worker' and (ii) 'non-worker' at tahsil level. Workers are further classified into nine broad industrial categories as depicted in the tables. As against four age groups in 1961, each category has been cross classified into eight age groups, namely: 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+ in 1971. The age groups adopted in 1961 census were 0-14, 15-34, 35-39, 60+. In 1971 census, the two age groups of 1961 viz., 15-34, and 35-59 have been splitted up into six age groups as indicated above. This has been done with a view to facilitate better demographic analysis of the data.

C : SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES :

C (V) : Mother tongue : This table corresponds two tables of C V of 1961. The table presents mother tongues in alphabetical order. The figures for the district have been presented for total and at the tahsil level.

C (VII) : Religion : This table corresponds table C VII of 1961. The units per presentation of figures of this table in 1971 are total and for taluk only as data relating to islands have already been furnished in our main publications.

C (VIII) : Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe : The table gives data classified by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. As there is no Scheduled Caste in the district, this table relates to Scheduled Tribe population only. It gives the total population of Scheduled Tribe and their distribution by literacy and classification of

workers into different industrial categories and the total number of non-workers for the district as a whole and for the tahsils only.

D : MIGRATION TABLES :

D (I) Place of birth : Under this section only one table is given that population classified by place of birth for the district as a whole and for the tahsils. This table corresponds to table D (ii) of 1961 Census. The place of birth are broadly classified as follows :

- (a) Born in India.
- (b) Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including USSR).
- (c) Born in countries in Europe including USSR.
- (d) Born in countries in Africa.
- (e) Born in countries in Oceania.
- (f) Unclassifiable.

Persons born in India are further classified as :

- (i) Within the State / U. T. of enumeration with their classifications.
- (ii) Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.
- (iii) Born in other district of the state.
- (iv) States in India beyond state of enumeration.

The person is considered as born in the place of enumeration if his birth place is somewhere in the island where he is enumerated. In Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi islands, there is only one district viz., Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands, hence appendices (i) and (ii) are not applicable.

E : ESTABLISHMENT TABLES :

E (I) Distribution of Establishments by Broad Types : It is a new table appearing for the first time. The table has been presented for the district as a whole and for the tahsils. This table gives the distribution of all establishments by three broad types namely, manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments, trade or business establishments, and other establishments, in each of the Government or Quasi-Government, private or co-operative sectors of economy. The manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments have been further classified as registered factories, unregistered workshops and household industries. The trade or business establishments are classified as wholesale, retail or others. The other establishments have been classified as educational institutions, public health institutions and others.

E (II): Part A: Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household industries classified by Registered Factories, Unregistered Workshops and Size of Employment: This table provides data relating to the matter cited for each division/major groups according to national industrial classification for the district and tahsils/taluks only.

A factory which is registered under Indian Factories Act, is treated as registered factory. Others are treated as unregistered factories. However, it may be noted that in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi district, factories employing 20 and above persons with or without powers or factories employed 10 or more persons using power are treated as registered factories for the purpose of this table.

E (III): Distribution of Trade / Commercial Establishments by the Type of Business or Trade and Size of Employment: This table has been prepared for the district and tahsils. The size of employment has been grouped as one person, 2-4 persons, 5-9 persons, 10-19 persons, 20-49 persons, 50-99 persons, 100+ persons and persons unclassified. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading, that is transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods are carried. Establishment running commercial services are the banks, money lending farms, pawn shops, etc.

E (IV): Distribution of Establishments (other than manufacturing, Processing or Servicing or Business and Establishments) by Size of Employment: This table is prepared for the district and tahsils and gives the distribution of establishments as mentioned by size of employment in each division/major group as per national industrial classification 1970. It covers other establishments such as offices, schools, hospitals, hotels, tea shops, barber saloons, etc., etc.

H: HOUSING TABLES :

Table H (I) : Census Houses and Uses to which they are put :

This table presents data regarding the houses to which the census houses are put. The table has been prepared on the basis of full count for the district and tahsils. The uses to which the census houses are put are broadly classified into 12 categories.

Table H (II) : Distribution of Census houses by predominant materials of wall and predominant materials of roof : This table is also presented on the basis of full count for district and tahsils. The table deals with predominant materials of wall and predominant materials of roof. The materials for the walls are grouped under 9 categories, whereas the predominant materials for roof are grouped under 8 categories.

Table H (III) : Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied :

This table presents households by number of rooms occupied and the number of persons living in such households for the district and tahsils. It helps to assess the extent of overcrowding in households of different sizes. The number of rooms in the table represents the number of living rooms only. Institutional households have been excluded from the purview of this table.

Table H (IV) : Households classified by size and tenure status : This table is also presented for the district and tahsil. The table shows the composition of household by their size and tenure status, that is, whether the households are owned or rented houses. Institutional households have been excluded. The census households have been divided according to the number of members and these figures have been crossed tabulated by the tenure status of the household.

Table A 1

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Tahsil	Total Rural urban	Area in Km ²	Popula- tion per Km ²	Number of villages		Number of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Number of house- holds	Population		
				Inha- bited	Uninha bited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands	Rural	32.0*	994†	10	12	—	5,160	5,310	31,810	16,078	15,732
Minicoy	Rural	4.4	1214	1	1	—	916	930	5,342	2,433	2,909
Androth	Rural	7.1	1208	2	4	—	1,292	1,412	8,577	4,229	4,348
Kavaratti	Rural	6.3	1202	2	7	—	1,236	1,241	7,575	4,096	3,479
Amini	Rural	8.4	1228	5	—	—	1,716	1,727	10,316	5,320	4,996

Note : There is no urban area in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi islands. Hence the figures for total are the same as those for Rural.

* This represents geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Area figures of the Tahsils are those supplied by the Administration of the Union territory. The total of the area figures of the Tahsils will not tally with the Union territory area because it includes the area of uninhabited islands.

† The area of uninhabited islands are also considered in calculating the density.

Table A II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi islands	1901	13,882	—	—	6,728	7,154
	1911	14,555	+673	+4.85	7,325	7,230
	1921	13,637	-918	-6.31	6,727	6,910
	1931	16,040	+2,403	+17.62	8,045	7,995
	1941	18,355	+2,315	+14.43	9,096	9,259
	1951	21,035	+2,680	+14.60	10,295	10,740
	1961	24,108	+3,073	+14.61	11,935	12,173
	1971	31,810	+7,702	+31.95	16,078	15,732

Table A III

ISLANDS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Tahsil	Total Number of in-habited islands	Total rural population													
		I Islands less than 2,000 population													
		Persons		Less than 200		200-499		500-999		10,000 and above		10,000 and above		10,000 and above	
Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10	31,810	16,078	15,732	1	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minicoy	1	5,342	2,433	2,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Androth	2	8,577	4,229	4,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavaratti	2	7,575	4,096	3,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amini	5	10,316	5,320	4,996	1	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II Islands with a population 2,000-9999															
1000-1999															
		2,000-4999		5,000-9999		10,000 and above		10,000 and above		10,000 and above		10,000 and above		10,000 and above	
Number	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	590	610	6	10,331	9,400	2	5,101	5,666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,433	2,909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	1,561	1,591	1	2,668	2,757	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	4,096	3,479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	590	610	3	4,674	4,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table B I Part A
**WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED
 BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS**

District/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Population per- son		Total Workers		WORKERS								
							I		II		III		IV		
							Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	Mining & quarrying					
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Femals	Ma- les	Fe- males								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	Rural Total		31,810	16,078	15,732	6,179	2,139	4	—	—	—	2,217	2	4	—
	0-14		12,982	6,820	6,162	38	59	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
	15-19		3,015	1,454	1,561	417	287	—	—	—	—	169	—	—	—
	20-24		2,790	1,267	1,523	909	338	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	—
	25-29		2,695	1,300	1,395	1,094	387	1	—	—	—	308	—	—	—
	30-39		4,059	2,057	2,002	1,725	546	1	—	—	—	585	2	1	—
	40-49		2,856	1,448	1,408	1,143	346	—	—	—	—	488	—	3	—
	50-59		1,798	886	912	565	132	2	—	—	—	235	—	—	—
	60+		1,615	846	769	288	44	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Minicoy	Rural Total		5,342	2,433	2,909	965	333	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—
	0-14		2,116	1,102	1,014	7	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
	15-19		565	241	324	100	65	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
	20-24		524	206	318	165	53	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
	25-29		412	165	247	154	45	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
	30-39		583	249	334	236	65	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
	40-49		448	154	294	137	56	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
	50-59		334	130	204	101	26	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
	60+		360	186	174	65	7	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Androth	Rural Total		8,577	4,229	4,348	1,514	606	4	—	—	—	701	2	1	—
	0-14		3,689	1,900	1,789	8	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	15-19		888	417	471	96	62	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
	20-24		682	291	391	202	86	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—
	25-29		695	324	371	272	112	1	—	—	—	109	—	—	—
	30-39		1,048	501	547	421	168	1	—	—	—	183	2	—	—
	40-49		721	371	350	289	101	—	—	—	—	154	—	1	—
	50-59		428	214	214	132	45	2	—	—	—	61	—	—	—
	60+		426	211	215	94	17	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Kavaratti	Rural Total		7,575	4,096	3,479	1,663	557	—	—	—	—	398	—	—	—
	0-14		3,092	1,653	1,439	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-19		650	316	334	121	90	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
	20-24		729	365	364	297	105	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
	25-29		690	396	294	334	96	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—
	30-39		1,036	590	446	474	141	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—
	40-49		700	400	300	289	85	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
	50-59		375	206	169	104	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—
	60+		303	170	133	25	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Amini	Rural Total		10,316	5,320	4,996	2,037	643	—	—	—	—	913	—	3	—
	0-14		4,085	2,165	1,920	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-19		912	480	432	100	70	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
	20-24		855	405	450	245	94	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—
	25-29		898	415	483	334	134	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—
	30-39		1,392	717	675	594	172	—	—	—	—	267	—	1	—
	40-49		987	523	464	428	104	—	—	—	—	217	—	2	—
	50-59		661	336	325	228	41	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
	60+		526	279	247	104	19	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**B-I Part-A WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS (Continued)**

		WORKERS — Conclid.																
District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	V				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X			
			Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs				Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non Workers			
			(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females												
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	Rural Total		642	1,861	434	34	583	51	275	10	465	—	1,555	181	9,899	13,593		
	0-14		15	45	3	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	5	8	6,782	6,103		
	15-19		48	236	23	21	88	13	17	—	29	—	43	17	1,037	1,274		
	20-24		83	292	46	5	130	6	38	1	71	—	268	34	358	1,185		
	25-29		75	332	54	1	115	8	53	3	83	—	405	43	206	1,008		
	30-39		162	468	120	1	148	12	79	3	140	—	489	60	332	1,456		
	40-49		151	320	93	2	66	9	53	1	93	—	196	14	305	1,062		
	50-59		68	125	62	1	22	—	22	2	42	—	112	4	321	780		
	60+		40	43	33	—	9	—	11	—	7	—	37	1	558	725		
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Minicoy	Rural Total		31	214	31	32	69	40	51	3	350	—	228	44	1,468	2,576		
	0-14		—	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,095	998		
	15-19		6	22	8	21	6	13	4	—	28	—	8	9	141	259		
	20-24		6	38	7	5	17	4	8	—	47	—	54	6	41	265		
	25-29		2	31	3	1	19	5	9	1	62	—	47	7	11	202		
	30-39		6	45	3	1	18	8	18	1	102	—	65	10	13	269		
	40-49		5	43	5	—	6	7	4	1	72	—	17	5	17	238		
	50-59		5	22	3	1	2	—	4	—	37	—	18	3	29	178		
	60+		1	7	2	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	19	—	121	167		
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Androth	Rural Total		179	545	77	—	97	1	57	5	31	—	367	53	2,715	3,742		
	0-14		3	14	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,892	1,774		
	15-19		11	60	5	—	26	—	3	—	—	—	6	2	321	409		
	20-24		11	70	10	—	20	—	8	1	4	—	57	15	89	305		
	25-29		27	97	9	—	12	—	11	1	5	—	98	14	52	259		
	30-39		50	147	19	—	25	1	17	2	10	—	116	16	80	379		
	40-49		38	98	18	—	7	—	14	—	6	—	51	3	82	249		
	50-59		22	43	9	—	5	—	2	1	2	—	29	1	82	169		
	60+		17	16	6	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	9	1	117	198		
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Kavaratti	Rural Total		175	490	144	1	295	10	76	2	56	—	519	54	2,433	2,922		
	0-14		9	17	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1,634	1,420		
	15-19		11	87	7	—	51	—	5	—	1	—	20	3	195	244		
	20-24		30	93	11	—	77	2	12	—	14	—	93	10	68	259		
	25-29		21	77	22	—	57	3	16	1	11	—	146	15	62	198		
	30-39		33	117	56	—	64	3	24	—	19	—	167	21	116	305		
	40-49		52	79	36	1	27	2	13	—	9	—	63	3	111	215		
	50-59		19	19	6	—	10	—	4	1	2	—	24	—	102	149		
	60+		—	1	4	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	145	132		
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Amini	Rural Total		257	612	182	1	122	—	91	—	28	—	441	30	3,283	4,353		
	0-14		3	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2,161	1,911		
	15-19		20	67	3	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	9	3	380	362		
	20-24		36	91	18	—	16	—	10	—	6	—	64	3	160	356		
	25-29		25	127	20	—	27	—	17	—	5	—	114	7	81	349		
	30-39		73	159	42	—	41	—	20	—	9	—	141	13	123	503		
	40-49		56	100	34	1	26	—	22	—	6	—	65	3	95	360		
	50-59		22	41	44	—	5	—	12	—	1	—	41	—	108	284		
	60+		22	19	21	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	7	—	175	228		
	Age not stated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

C-V PART A (i) AND A (ii) & PART B (i) AND B (ii)—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES (INCLUSIVE OF MOTHER TONGUES GROUPED UNDER EACH)

Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands and Tahsils

Sl. No.	Name of language	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands																
		Tahsil Minicoy			Tahsil Androth			Tahsil Kavaratti			Tahsil Aminni							
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1.	Assamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Bangali	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—		
3.	Gujarati	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Hindi	62	47	15	24	18	6	7	7	—	26	18	8	5	4	1		
5.	Kannada	15	9	6	2	2	—	3	1	2	9	6	3	1	—	1		
6.	Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7.	Malayalam	26,689	13,831	12,858	451	331	120	8,544	4,212	4,332	7,436	4,004	3,432	10,258	5,284	4,974		
8.	Marathi	8	4	4	—	—	—	7	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—		
9.	Oriya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10.	Punjabi	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	2	—		
11.	Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13.	Tamil	113	69	44	29	21	8	8	4	4	71	40	31	5	4	1		
14.	Telugu	6	4	2	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15.	Urdu	32	16	16	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	13	15		
16.	English	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—		
17.	Konkani	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—		
18.	Nocta	5	3	2	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19.	Tulu	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
20.	Others	4,862	2,082	2,780	4,824	2,053	2,771	6	2	4	15	14	1	17	13	4		
	All languages	31,810	16,078	15,732	5,342	2,433	2,909	8,582	4,232	4,350	7,570	4,093	3,477	10,316	5,320	4,996		

Note : The languages mentioned under S. Nos 1 to 15 denote the languages specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, whereas the languages under 16 to 20 denote the languages which have not been specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India.

C-VII RELIGION

Sl. No.	District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total (Rural)*		Name of religion arranged in alphabetical order											
			Persons	Males	Females	Christian		Hindus		Muslim		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions (Atheist)		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands																
		Rural	31,810	16,708	15,732	163	76	1,013	532	14,896	15,123	4	—	2	1	
1.	Minicoy	Rural	5,342	2,433	2,909	41	17	216	90	2,174	2,802	—	—	2	—	
2.	Androth	Rural	8,577	4,229	4,348	18	12	156	105	4,055	4,230	—	—	—	1	
3.	Kavaratti	Rural	7,575	4,096	3,479	81	39	442	224	3,570	3,216	3	—	—	—	
4.	Amini	Rural	10,316	5,320	4,996	23	8	199	113	5,097	4,875	1	—	—	—	

**C-VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
PART—B**

**CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES**

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total		Illiterate				Literate and educated persons				Workers																							
		Person		Total		Males		Females		Males		Females		Total workers					I Cultivators					II Agricultural labourers											
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	R	29,540	14,614	14,926	6,713	10,607	7,901	4,319	5,110	2,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Minicoy	Rural	4,803	2,079	2,724	889	1,583	1,190	1,141	709	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Androth	Rural	8,186	3,994	4,192	1,875	3,191	2,119	1,001	1,353	568	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kavaratti	Rural	6,708	3,519	3,189	1,618	2,443	1,901	746	1,225	502	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Amini	Rural	9,843	5,022	4,821	2,331	3,390	2,691	1,431	1,823	619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Workers (concl'd)																																															
III						IV						V						VI						VII						VIII						IX						X					
Livestock, Forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards, & allied activities			Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and repairs (a) Household Industry						Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and repairs (b) Other than household industry						Construction						Trade and commerce						Transport, Storage and communications						Other Services						Nonw-orkers					
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total												
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51												
2,183	2	4	—	628	1,847	412	32	421	40	228	9	377	—	853	70	9,504	12,926	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
202	—	—	—	29	213	29	31	22	39	27	3	289	—	111	25	1,370	2,413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
689	2	1	—	173	540	76	—	92	—	54	4	29	—	235	22	2,641	3,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
396	—	—	—	172	487	136	—	203	1	64	2	35	—	219	12	2,294	2,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
896	—	3	—	254	607	171	1	104	—	83	—	124	—	288	11	3,199	4,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											

D-I POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth place	Enumerated in rural area of																
	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands			Tahsil Minicoy			Tahsil Androth			Tahsil Kavaratti			Tahsil Amini				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
TOTAL POPULATION																	
A Born in India																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	
I. Within the Union territory of enumeration																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	
(a) Born in place of enumeration																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	
(a) STATES																	
(1) Andhra Pradesh																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Unclassifiable																	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(2) Assam*		Rural	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
		Urban	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Bihar		Rural	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
		Urban	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Gujarat		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Haryana		Rural	15	15	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	-
		Urban	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(6) Himachal Pradesh		Rural	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7) Kerala		Rural	1,229	831	398	242	168	74	206	126	80	524	368	156	257	169	88
		Urban	360	235	125	85	64	21	68	37	31	142	91	51	65	43	22
		Unclassi- fiable	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(8) Madhya Pradesh		Rural	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9) Maharashtra		Rural	5	3	2	-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	8	5	3	1	1	-	4	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
		Unclassi- fiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(10) Meghalaya	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(11) Mysore	Rural	16	10	6	3	3	-	2	-	2	8	4	4	3	3	-
	Urban	20	7	13	6	3	3	6	2	4	2	2	-	6	-	6
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(12) Nagaland	Rural	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(13) Punjab	Rural	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
	Urban	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(14) Rajasthan	Rural	5	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(15) Tamil Nadu	Rural	77	51	26	17	15	2	7	4	3	50	30	20	3	2	1
	Urban	34	24	10	12	9	3	-	-	-	17	11	6	5	4	1
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(16) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	9	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
	Urban	10	3	7	2	1	1	1	-	1	6	1	5	1	1	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(17) West Bengal	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(b) UNION TERRITORIES																	
(1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands																	
Rural	6	-	6	6	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	3	1	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Arunachal Pradesh																	
Rural	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Delhi																	
Rural	5	4	4	1	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Urban	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Pondicherry																	
Rural	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Urban	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassifiable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Born in Countries in Asia beyond India (incl. U. S. S. R)																	
Afghanistan	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Burma	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ceylon	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
U. S. S. R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Countries in Europe (excl. U. S. S. R)																	
U. K. (incl. N. Ireland)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
D. Countries in Africa																
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Countries in two Americas																
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U. S. A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Countries in Oceania																
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Unclassifiable	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Note : (1) There is no Urban area in Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(2) There is only one District in the whole of the Union territory. Hence item A. I (C) is omitted. Persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration are those born in the islands of the territory other than the island of enumeration.

(3) Those States/Union territories for which data are nil have not been shown.

* Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union territory of Mizoram.

Table E-I

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY BROAD TYPES

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	3	4	Manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments			Trade or business establishments			Other establishments		
				a) Govt. or quasi-Govt.	Total number of establishments	Registered factories	Unregistered workshops	Household industries	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Educational institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Rural	a	206	2	9	—	—	8	16	39	12	120
		b	2,731	2	60	1,971	—	299	49	38	12	312
		c	39	—	10	—	—	21	5	—	—	3
1. Minicoy	Rural	a	30	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	20
		b	385	2	1	314	—	27	2	2	—	37
		c	8	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	2
2. Androth	Rural	a	52	—	5	—	—	4	3	10	3	27
		b	488	—	30	299	—	55	24	11	—	69
		c	12	—	3	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
3. Kavaratti	Rural	a	46	1	1	—	—	1	4	8	2	29
		b	804	—	7	606	—	97	7	9	—	78
		c	9	—	4	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
4. Amini	Rural	a	78	—	2	—	—	2	8	17	5	44
		b	1,054	—	22	752	—	120	16	16	—	128
		c	10	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	1

Table E-II Part A

**DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT / TAHSIL**

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	Number of Factories or Workshops other than Household Industries by size of Employment														
	Registered Factories														
	Total	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-299	300-499	500 +	Units employed	Persons employed	Units employed	Persons employed	Units employed	Persons employed	Units employed	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS															
DIVISION 2 & 3	4	189	—	—	3	93	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 20-21	1	47	—	—	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 27	1	20	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 38	1	26	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 39	1	96	—	—	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MINICOY															
DIVISION 2 & 3	3	93	—	—	3	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 20-21	1	47	—	—	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 27	1	20	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Group 38	1	26	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table EII Part A (Contd)

Number of Factories or Workshops other than Household Industries by size of Employment												
Unregistered Workshops												
Persons unspecified Units	Total		One Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10-19 Persons		Persons unspecified	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	79	211	40	29	81	5	34	4	56	1		
	14	36	8	4	8	1	8	6	12			
	1	1	1					1				
	1	1	1									
	35	105	11	19	58	3	19	1	17	1		
	9	43	4	2	5	1	7	2	27			
	1	1	1									
	7	8	6	1	2							
	7	10	6	1	4							
	4	6	2	2	4							
MINICOY												
	2	4		2	4							
	1	2		1	2							
	1	2		1	2							

Table E - II Part A

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT DISTRICT/TAHSIL

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.		Number of Factories or Workshops other than Household Industries by size of Employment															
		Total	10-19 persons			20-49 persons			50-99 persons			100-299 persons			300-499 persons		
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Registered Factories																	
ANDROTH																	
DIVISION 2 & 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 20-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KAVARATTI																	
DIVISION 2 & 3	1	96	—	—	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 20-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 39	1	96	—	—	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMINI																	
DIVISION 2 & 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 20-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table E--II PART B

**DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER OR MANUAL USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT / TAHSIL**

Division/ Major group of N. I. C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories or workshops excluding household industries by size of employment																					
		1		2-4		5-9		10-19		20-49		50-99		100-299		300-499		500+		Persons unspec- ified			
		Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed	Units emp- loyed	Per- sons emp- loyed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS																							
DIVISION 2&3	Total	83	400	40	29	81	5	34	4	56	3	93	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
I. All fuels/																							
	Power	8	158	4	1	2	1	9	-	-	1	47	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(a) Electri-																							
	city	8	158	4	1	2	1	9	-	-	1	47	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
II. Manual																							
	Manual	75	242	36	28	79	4	25	4	56	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Major group 20-21																							
	Total	15	83	8	4	8	1	8	1	12	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
I. All fuels/																							
	Power	6	53	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(a) Electri-																							
	city	6	53	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
II. Manual																							
	Manual	9	30	4	3	6	1	8	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Major Group 22																							
	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
II. Manual																							
	Manual	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Major Group 23																							
	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
II. Manual																							
	Manual	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Major Group 26		Total	35	105	11	19	58	3	19	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	9	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(a) Electricity	1	9	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	34	96	11	19	58	2	10	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Major Group 27		Total	10	63	4	2	5	1	7	2	27	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. Manual	10	63	4	2	5	1	7	2	27	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 31		Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. Manual	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 34		Total	7	8	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	7	8	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 38		Total	8	36	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	8	36	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 39		Total	5	102	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(a) Electricity	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	4	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MINICOY

DIVISION 2 & 3		Total	5	97	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(a) Electricity	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	4	50	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 20-21		Total	2	49	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. All Fuels/Power	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(a) Electricity	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 27		Total	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 34		Total	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 38		Total	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANDROTH

DIVISION 2 & 3		Total	38	121	13	20	61	3	19	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		I. All Fuels/Power	3	12	1	1	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(a) Electricity	3	12	1	1	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		II. Manual	35	109	12	19	59	2	10	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Major Group 20-21																						
I. All Fuels/Power	4	6	4	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 22	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 26	25	92	25	92	5	16	51	3	19	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power	1	9	1	9	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity	1	9	1	9	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	24	83	24	83	5	16	51	2	10	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 27	3	14	3	14	1	1	2	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	3	14	3	14	1	1	2	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 31	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 34	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 38	1	4	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	4	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 39	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAVARATTI																						
DIVISION 2 & 3	13	133	13	133	6	3	7	1	8	1	16	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power	3	98	3	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity	3	98	3	98	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	10	35	10	35	4	3	7	1	8	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Major Group 20-21	4	11	4	11	3	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	2	9	2	9	1	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 26	3	4	3	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II. Manual	3	4	3	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Major Group 27	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 34	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 39	4	101	4	101	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power	1	96	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity	1	96	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	3	5	3	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AMINI

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DIVISION 2 & 3																					
	Total	27	49	21	4	9	1	7	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	26	48	48	20	4	9	1	7	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 20-21	Total	5	17	3	1	2	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. All Fuels/Power		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Electricity		1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	4	16	16	2	1	2	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 23	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 26	Total	7	9	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	7	9	9	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 27	Total	5	13	3	1	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	5	13	13	3	1	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 34	Total	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 38	Total	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Manual	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table E-II Part C

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY,
FUEL / POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT / TAHSIL**

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	Kind of Fuel or power used	No. of household industry establishments by size of employment									
		Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10-19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS											
DIVISION 2 & 3	Total	1,971	4,901	484	1,342	3,526	134	765	11	126	—
	I. All Fuels/ Power	62	97	35	26	57	1	5	—	—	—
	(c) Coal, wood & Bagasse	62	97	35	26	57	1	5	—	—	—
	II. Manual	1,909	4,804	449	1,316	3,469	133	760	11	126	—
Major Group 20-21	Total	66	107	36	29	66	1	5	—	—	—
	I. All Fuels/ Power	62	97	35	26	57	1	5	—	—	—
	(c) Coal, Wood & Bagasse	62	97	35	26	57	1	5	—	—	—
	II. Manual	4	10	1	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 22	Total	10	19	1	9	18	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	10	19	1	9	18	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	Total	1,879	4,725	439	1,298	3,427	133	760	9	99	—
	II. Manual	1,879	4,725	439	1,298	3,427	133	760	9	99	—
Major Group 27	Total	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 34	Total	7	10	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	7	10	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	Total	7	37	3	2	7	—	—	2	27	—
	II. Manual	7	37	3	2	7	—	—	2	27	—
Major Group 39	Total	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINICOY											
DIVISION 2 & 3	Total	314	678	84	222	536	6	31	2	27	—
	I. All fuels/ power	28	60	3	24	52	1	5	—	—	—
	(c) Coal, wood and Bagasse	28	60	3	24	52	1	5	—	—	—
	II. Manual	286	618	81	198	484	5	26	2	27	—
Major Group 20-21	Total	30	66	3	26	58	1	5	—	—	—
	I. All fuels/ power	28	60	3	24	52	1	5	—	—	—
	(a) Coal, wood and Bagasse	28	60	3	24	52	1	5	—	—	—
	II. Manual	2	6	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 22	Total	10	19	1	9	18	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	10	19	1	9	18	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	Total	266	553	78	183	449	5	26	—	—	—
	II. Manual	266	553	78	183	449	5	26	—	—	—
Major Group 34	Total	3	5	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual	3	5	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Group 38	Total		4	34	—	2	7	—	—	2	27	—
	II. Manual		4	34	—	2	7	—	—	2	27	—
Major Group 39	Total		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANDROTH												
DIVISION 2 & 3	Total		299	855	73	189	522	31	195	6	65	—
	I. All fuels/power (c) Coal, wood and bagasse		23	26	21	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		276	829	52	187	517	31	195	6	65	—
Major Group 20-21	Total		23	26	21	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
	I. All fuels/power (c) Coal, wood and bagasse		23	26	21	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		23	26	21	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	Total		273	826	49	187	517	31	195	6	65	—
	II. Manual		273	826	49	187	517	31	195	6	65	—
Major Group 34	Total		2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	Total		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KAVARATTI												
DIVISION 2 & 3	Total		606	1,583	125	432	1,167	46	257	3	34	—
	I All fuels/power (c) Coal, wood and bagasse		11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		595	1,572	114	432	1,167	46	257	3	34	—
Major Group 20-21	Total		13	15	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	I. All fuels/power (c) Coal, wood and bagasse		11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		2	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 26	Total		590	1,564	111	430	1,162	46	257	3	34	—
	II. Manual		590	1,564	111	430	1,162	46	257	3	34	—
Major Group 34	Total		2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	Total		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMINI												
DIVISION 2 & 3	Total		752	1,785	202	499	1,301	51	282	—	—	—
	II. Manual		752	1,785	202	499	1,301	51	282	—	—	—
Major Group 26	Total		750	1,782	201	498	1,299	51	282	—	—	—
	II. Manual		750	1,782	201	498	1,299	51	282	—	—	—
Major Group 27	Total		1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		1	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 38	Total		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	II. Manual		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table E—III

**DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY THE TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE
AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT**

DISTRICT/TAHSIL

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	No. of Establishments by size of Employment																
	Total		1		2-4		5-9		10-19		20-49		50-99		100+		Persons un- specified
	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	Estab- lish- ments	Persons em- plo- yed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS																	
ALL DIVISIONS	398	573	324	62	156	10	64	2	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 6	393	548	323	60	149	9	59	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 65	316	402	280	30	70	5	35	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 66	3	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 68	9	18	6	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 69	65	123	35	26	64	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 8	5	25	1	2	7	1	5	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 80	2	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 82	3	20	-	1	3	1	5	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINICOY																	
ALL DIVISIONS	37	68	25	10	23	1	8	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 6	36	56	25	10	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 65	30	45	31	8	16	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 68	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 69	3	8	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 8	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 82	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANDROTH																	
ALL DIVISIONS	95	129	80	12	29	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 6	94	128	79	12	29	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 65	62	85	55	4	10	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Major Group 66	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 68	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 69	28	39	20	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 8	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 80	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAVARATTI																	
ALL DIVISIONS	114	165	95	15	36	3	17	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 6	112	158	95	13	29	3	17	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 65	100	124	92	7	15	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 66	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 69	11	33	2	6	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 8	2	7	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 80	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 82	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMINI																	
ALL DIVISIONS	152	211	124	25	68	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 6	151	206	124	25	68	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 65	124	148	112	11	29	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 66	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 68	3	12	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 69	23	43	12	10	24	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 8	1	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 82	1	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table E-IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS) BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

DISTRICT / TAHSIL

Division/Major Group of N. I. C.	Number of establishments by size of employment																	
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+	Persons employed	Persons unspecified		
	Estab- shments employed	Person	Establi- shments	Establi- shments	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments employed	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments employed	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments	Per- sons employed	Establi- shments	Per- sons employed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI ISLANDS																		
ALL DIVISIONS	524	1980	321	98	288	66	412	22	291	13	355	1	57	2	256	1		
DIVISION 4	3	15	-	1	4	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 40	3	15	-	1	4	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 7	32	78	15	12	34	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 71	2	7	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 74	12	19	9	2	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 75	18	52	5	10	29	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 9	489	1887	306	85	250	59	372	22	291	13	355	1	57	2	256	1		
Major Group 90	78	884	7	25	78	25	164	13	172	5	150	1	57	2	256	1		
Major Group 92	78	516	10	32	103	23	139	6	79	7	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 93	13	104	1	1	4	8	51	2	28	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 94	292	340	268	20	50	2	10	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 95	19	30	15	3	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 96	7	11	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 99	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINICOY																		
ALL DIVISIONS	67	468	27	22	64	10	63	4	61	3	99	-	-	1	154	-		
DIVISION 4	1	6	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 40	1	6	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 7	4	15	1	1	3	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 71	1	6	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 74	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 75	2	8	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DIVISION 9	62	447	26	21	61	7	46	4	61	3	99	-	-	-	1	154	-
Major Group 90	13	280	2	4	13	3	24	1	14	2	73	-	-	-	1	154	-
Major Group 92	7	66	-	3	11	2	12	1	17	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 93	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 94	36	76	21	12	33	2	10	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 95	3	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 99	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANDROTH																	
ALL DIVISIONS	120	374	73	21	67	18	108	6	73	2	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 4	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 40	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 7	7	17	2	4	10	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 71	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 74	3	9	1	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 75	3	7	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 9	112	352	71	17	57	16	98	6	73	2	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 90	18	118	1	6	23	6	34	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 92	21	142	4	6	22	8	50	1	13	2	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 93	3	18	-	1	4	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 94	64	66	62	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 95	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 96	3	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAVARATTI																	
ALL DIVISIONS	126	591	80	20	55	14	91	3	37	7	169	1	57	1	102	-	-
DIVISION 7	7	23	3	2	7	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 74	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 75	5	21	1	2	7	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 9	119	568	77	18	48	12	78	3	37	7	169	1	57	1	102	-	-
Major Group 90	21	328	-	7	18	7	47	2	27	3	77	1	57	1	102	-	-
Major Group 92	17	124	2	8	24	4	26	-	-	3	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 93	3	35	-	-	-	1	5	1	10	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 94	70	72	68	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 95	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 96	3	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL DIVISIONS	211	547	141	35	102	24	150	9	120	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	1
DIVISION 4	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 40	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 7	14	23	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 74	6	7	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 75	8	16	4	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVISION 9	196	520	132	29	84	24	150	9	120	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	1
Major Group 90	26	158	4	8	24	9	59	5	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 92	33	184	4	15	46	9	51	4	49	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 93	5	32	-	-	-	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 94	122	126	117	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Major Group 95	8	17	6	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 96	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Group 99	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table H-I

CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Union territory/ Island	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied census houses used as										
				Resid- ence	Shop- cum- resid- ence	Workshop -cum- residence including household industry	Hotels, sarais, dhar- masalas, tourist homes and inspec- tion houses	Shops exclu- ding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work- sheds	Restaur- ants, sweet- meat shops and eating places	Places of entertain- ments and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) exclu- ding places of worship	Places of worship (e. g.) Temple, Church, Mosque, Guru- dwara etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	R	10,524	712	3,170	29	1,938	57	305	104	130	51	33	345	3,650
1. Minicoy	R	1,593	78	538	5	308	35	25	19	11	2	14	25	533
2. Androth	R	2,678	103	1,011	6	272	4	67	18	69	25	3	65	1,035
3. Kavaratti	R	2,865	189	634	6	595	8	94	35	31	8	5	106	1,154
4. Amini	R	3,388	342	987	12	763	10	119	32	19	16	11	149	928

Note : There is no Urban area in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

Table H - II

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Union territory / Island	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses	Predominant material of Wall										All other materials and materials not stated
			Grass, leaves reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	R	10,524	1,559	—	—	5	1	29	8,906	1	23		
1. Minicoy	R	1,593	76	—	—	1	1	10	1,500	1	4		
2. Androth	R	2,678	451	—	—	2	—	3	2,220	—	2		
3. Kavaratti	R	2,865	652	—	—	—	—	14	2,185	—	14		
4. Amini	R	3,388	380	—	—	2	—	2	3,001	—	3		

Union territory / Island	Predominant material of Roof										All other materials and materials not stated
	Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles State, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete, R.B.C./R.C.C.				
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	7,170	2,800	316	211	—	2	25	—			
1. Minicoy	460	909	192	28	—	—	4	—			
2. Androth	2,075	547	13	35	—	1	7	—			
3. Kavaratti	2,046	643	74	98	—	1	3	—			
4. Amini	2,589	701	37	50	—	—	11	—			

Note : There is no Urban area in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

Table H-III

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room		Households with two rooms				
		Total No. of census house-holds	Females		No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members			
					Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands											
	R	5,303	15,655	15,492	15,881	712	1,291	1,149	1,780	4,423	4,652
1. Minicoy	R	864	2,160	2,855	1,870	111	170	164	577	1,413	1,931
2. Androth	R	1,422	4,351	4,240	5,135	125	226	214	296	697	677
3. Kavaratti	R	1,244	3,928	3,454	3,896	202	374	289	262	644	524
4. Amini	R	1,773	5,216	4,943	4,980	274	521	482	645	1,679	1,520

District/Tahsil	No. of house-holds	Households with three rooms		Households with four rooms		Households with five rooms and above		Households with unspecified		No. of house-holds with details unspecified			
		No. of members	Females	No. of house-holds	Females	No. of house-holds	Females	No. of rooms					
								Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands													
	1,199	3,701	3,553	703	2,498	2,458	881	3,732	3,680	—	—	—	28
1. Minicoy	96	327	450	59	180	237	14	70	73	—	—	—	7
2. Androth	356	998	957	258	944	833	380	1,486	1,559	—	—	—	7
3. Kavaratti	324	1,050	861	212	767	764	238	1,093	1,016	—	—	—	6
4. Amini	423	1,326	1,285	174	607	624	249	1,083	1,132	—	—	—	8

Note: 1. Column 3 excludes figures for institutional households.

2. There are no households in L. M. and A. Islands which have no regular rooms.

3. There is no urban area in L. M. and A. Islands. Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

Table H—IV

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. or Census Households	Households having number of persons							No. of Persons Unspecified
				One Person	Two Persons	Three Persons	Four Persons	Five Persons	Six and more persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	R	Total	5,303	462	421	519	661	677	2,535	28	
		Owned	4,532	202	283	404	549	611	2,464	19	
		Rented	771	260	138	115	112	66	71	9	
1. Minicoy	R	Total	864	71	59	89	106	113	419	7	
		Owned	735	18	46	71	93	94	406	7	
		Rented	129	53	13	18	13	19	13	—	
2. Androth	R	Total	1,422	102	103	137	187	179	707	7	
		Owned	1,272	43	83	113	162	172	692	7	
		Rented	150	59	20	24	25	7	15	—	
3. Kavaratti	R	Total	1,244	113	121	121	142	151	590	6	
		Owned	946	41	47	81	96	123	558	—	
		Rented	298	72	74	40	46	28	32	6	
4. Amini	R	Total	1,773	176	138	172	226	234	819	8	
		Owned	1,579	100	107	139	198	222	808	5	
		Rented	194	76	31	33	28	12	11	3	

Note : (1) Col. 4 excludes figures for institutional households.

(2) There is no Urban Area in L. M. & A Islands. Hence the figures for 'Total' are the same as those for 'Rural'.

ANNEXURE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (NIC) - 1970

Divisions	Description (One digit level of classification)		
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	28	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
1	Mining and Quarrying	29	Manufacture of Leather, Leather and Fur Products (except repair)
2 & 3	Manufacturing and Repair	30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic Petroleum and Coal Products
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)
5	Construction	32	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels	33	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries
7	Transport, Storage and Communications	34	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts
x	Activities not Adequately Defined	37	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts
		38	Other Manufacturing Industries
		39	Repair
	MAJOR GROUPS (Two digit level of classification)		Division 4 - Electricity, Gas and Water
Major Groups			40 Electricity
Division 0 - Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing			41 Gas and Steam
00 Agricultural Production			42 Water Works and Supply
01 Plantation			Division 5 - Construction
02 Livestock Production			50 Construction
03 Agricultural Services			51 Activities Allied to Construction
04 Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation			Division 6 - Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels
05 Forestry and Logging			60 Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants
06 Fishing			61 Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass
Division 1 - Mining and Quarrying			62 Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Hide and Skin and Inedible Oils
10 Coal Mining			63 Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery Equipment including Transport and Electrical Equipment
11 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas			64 Wholesale Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing
12 Metal Ore Mining			65 Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and Intoxicants
19 Other Mining			66 Retail Trade in Textiles
Division 2 & 3 - Manufacturing and Repair			
20-21 Manufacture of Food Products			
22 Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products			
23 Manufacture of Cotton Textiles			
24 Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles			
25 Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles			
26 Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel other than Footwear)			
27 Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures			

67	Retail Trade in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables	83	Legal Services
68	Retail Trade in others	Division 9 – Community, Social and Personal Services	
69	Restaurants and Hotels	90	Public Administration and Defence Services
Division 7 – Transport, Storage and Communications		91	Sanitary Services
70	Land Transport	92	Education, Scientific and Research Services
71	Water Transport	93	Medical and Health Services
72	Air Transport	94	Community Services
73	Services incidental to Transport	95	Recreational and Cultural Services
74	Storage and Warehousing	96	Personal Services
75	Communications	98	International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services
Division 8 – Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services		99	Services not elsewhere classified
80	Banking and Similar Type of Financial Institutions	Division X – Activities not Adequately Defined	
81	Providents and Insurance	xo	Persons without any Affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)
82	Real Estate and Business Services	xi	Activities not Adequately Defined (other than that in xo)

PART X C (iii)
COMPUTERISED TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON COMPUTERISED TABLES ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

In this section a set of 10 computerised tables have been furnished which have been generated on the basis of Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract data, in respect of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi district as a whole.

The basic difference between this set of tables and tables already given under the Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract is that in the former processing of tables has been done mechanically, whereas in the latter this has been done manually. Moreover, contents of the tables in the two sets as well as the mode of presentation are also different.

For the purpose of computerising the data generated from Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract, the Union territory and the district have been assigned code numbers 24 to 01 respectively.

A brief note introducing each table is given in the following paragraphs :

Table I : Distribution of village with reference to area (in hectares)

In this table, number of rural/partially urban villages have been furnished according to the area they occupy (in hectares). For the purpose, the area (in hectares) have been categorised into 9 classes, starting with 10 hectares or less and ending with 1001 and above. Other classes are 11-20, 21-40, 41-80, 81-200, 201-500, 501-1000, and unspecified. These have been shown under column (2). Whereas under column (3), number of villages have been recorded and under column (4) rural villages have been furnished. As this district is totally rural, all the villages have therefore, been recorded under columns (3) and (4) only.

Table II : Distribution of villages by select amenities infrastructure and land use data with reference to the distance from the nearest town/city :

The various amenities and land use in the villages have been shown with reference to nearest town/city. For the purpose of indicating the distance, it has been divided into 8 categories under column (2) as follows : Below 3 kilometre, 3-5 kilometre, 6-10 kilometre, 11-15 kilometre, 16-20 kilometre, 21-50 kilometre, 51 and above kilometre, and unspecified. The columns (5-16) represent various amenities and infrastructure. Whereas columns (17-21) represent land use.

The idea is to appreciate the possible influence of the urban areas on the villages in respect of the characteristics mentioned.

Table III : Distribution of villages by select demographic characteristic and distance range from nearest town/city :

In this table again the same principle is adhered to in the case of table 2. However, instead of amenities infrastructure etc., demographic characteristics have been considered. The idea is to gauge, the affect of urban places on the villages in respect of demographic variables.

Table IV : Average size of village by distance range from the nearest town/city by size class :

In this table location of villages with reference to nearest urban places according to their size classes have been furnished. For the purpose of assessing distance range the same has been grouped into 7 categories as follows : Between 3-5 kilometre, between 6-10 kilometre, between 11-15 kilometre, between 16-20 kilometre, 21-50 kilometre, 51 and above and unspecified. This has been recorded under column (3), whereas the size class of town/city has been recorded under column (2). By size class of towns/cities it is meant as follows :

Population	Code	Class
1,00,000 and above	1	(Class I)
50,000-99,999	2	(Class II)
20,000-49,999	3	(Class III)
10,000-19,999	4	(Class IV)
5,000- 9,999	5	(Class V)
Below 5,000-	6	(Class VI)

Table V : Distribution of villages by size class of population having select servicing institutions and demographic characteristics :

This table presents distribution of villages by size class of population. For the purpose two basic categories have been adopted namely (i) Uninhabited and (ii) Inhabited. The former in the table is denoted by the term depopulated. Inhabited villages have been divided into 7 categories according to size class of population as follows : Less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999 and 10,000 and above. The villages in each size class have been related with servicing institutions and demographic

Characteristics as indicated by columns (4-12). The number of villages in different size class of population is again related with average distance from town/city as shown in column (9)

Table VI : Distribution of villages by number of hamlets and percentage of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population :

The intention of this table is to provide the number of hamlets in each village. The number of hamlets has been represented by different class ranges varying from 1-20 and above, as follows : 1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20+ and those not specified that is 'unspecified'. All the villages in the district have been grouped under the last category that is unspecified. The total population is given under column (5) whereas scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population is recorded under column (6), and the percentage of scheduled tribe population to general population is given in column (7). It may be noted that there is no scheduled caste population in the whole district.

Table VII : Distribution of villages by density of population (in hectare) :

This table gives the distribution of villages according to density (per hectare). The densities have been shown under 8 categories as follows: 0.1-3.4, 3.5-5.4, 5.5-10.4, 10.5-20.4, 20.5-30.4, 30.5-50.4, 50.5+ and unspecified. The villages under each category have been related with average distance from the nearest towns and cities and these information have been given in column (3) and (5) respectively.

Table VIII : Distribution of villages by proportion of scheduled castes / scheduled tribes population :

This table gives distribution of Villages according to the percentage of population of scheduled

castes/scheduled tribes in the general population. As there is no scheduled caste population in the whole district the columns (3-6) have been shown blank. Whereas, the distribution of villages having scheduled tribe population as per percentage range shown in column (2) is given in the columns (7-10). The categories of percentage range under column 2 are, as follows: 0.1-10.4, 10.5-25.4, 25.5-50.4, 50.5-75.4, 75.5 and above.

Table IX : Villages by percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated area and density of population (per hectare) :

This table presents distribution of villages according to density (per Hectare) grouped into 8 categories cross classified with villages having irrigated areas (in hectares) which have been grouped into 6 categories namely: 10 or less, 11-24, 25-49, 50-74, 75 and above and 'unspecified' as given in columns (3 to 8). Whereas density of population (per Hectare) as given under column (2) has been grouped into the following 8 categories: 0.1-3.4, 3.5-5.4, 5.5-10.4, 10.5-20.4, 20.5-30.4, 30.5-50.4, 50.5+ and unspecified.

Table X ; Villages by percentage of literacy having and not having telephone connection with reference to the nearest town :

This table provides information regarding distribution of villages according to the percentage of literacy and having and not having telephone links with the nearest town/city and its average distance. The villages as per percentage of literacy have been grouped under 5 categories as follows. 0.1-5.4, 5.5-9.4, 9.5-19.4, 19.5-49.4, 49.5 and above. The nearest town from all the villages lies beyond 51 kilometres, therefore, the entries regarding having or not having telephones are recorded under the columns (16-17). As there exists no telephone link between any village with the nearest town/city, all the entries have been made under column (17) only.

VILLAGE DATA—1971 CENSUS

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE WITH REFERENCE TO AREA (IN HECTARES)

State/District/Taluk	Area (in hectares)	Villages				
		Total	Rural	Partially Urban	5	
1	2	3	4	5		
24 01 01	10 or less	8	8	—	—	
	11 - 20	—	—	—	—	
	21 - 40	2	2	—	—	
	41 - 80	3	3	—	—	
	81 - 200	2	2	—	—	
	201 - 500	7	7	—	—	
	501 - 1,000	—	—	—	—	
	1,001 & above	—	—	—	—	
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	22	22	—	—	

VILLAGE DATA—1971 CENSUS

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SELECT AMENITIES, INFRA-STRUCTURE AND LAND USE DATA WITH REFERENCE TO DISTANCE FROM NEAREST TOWN

State/ District/ Taluk	Distance from nearest town	Villages			Number of villages having					Number of villages with electric supply
		Total	Having area specified		Primary School	Middle School	High or higher secondary school	College	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
24 01	01 Below 3 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3 - 5 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6 - 10 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11 - 15 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	16 - 20 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	21 - 50 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	51 & Kms	22	22	10	8	5	—	—	8	
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	22	22	10	8	5	—	—	8	

Pucca Road	Kutchua Road	Kutchua Road and Rail	Pucca Road and Rail	Kutchua Road and Rail	Navigable River/canal	Others	Forest	Area under (in hectares)			Not available for cultivation
								Irrigated	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10	—	—	—	—	—	104	2,546	45	159	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	10	—	—	—	—	—	104	2,546	45	159	

VILLAGE DATA - 1971 CENSUS

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTANCE RANGE FROM NEAREST TOWN

State/ District/ Taluk	Distance range from the nearest town (Km)	Villages		Population		Average population per village	Households per Census House	Females per 1000 males
		Total	Populated	Total	Males			
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
24 01 01	Below 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 - 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 - 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 - 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16 - 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21 - 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50 &	22	10	31,810	16,078	3,181	1.0	978
	Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	10	3,1810	16,078	3,181	1.0	978

Average literate per village	Workers				Female Workers			
	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,389	8,318	2,227	3,605	2,486	2,139	2	1,946	191
1,389	8,318	2,227	3,605	2,486	2,139	2	1,946	191

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 4

AVERAGE SIZE OF VILLAGE BY DISTANCE RANGE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN BY SIZE CLASS

State	District	Taluk	Size class of nearest town	Distance range from the nearest town (in Kms.)	Villages		Total Population	Average population per village
					Total	Populated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
24	01	01	1	Below 3 Kms	—	—	—	—
			1	3 - 5	—	—	—	—
			1	6 - 10	—	—	—	—
			1	11 - 15	—	—	—	—
			1	16 - 20	—	—	—	—
			1	21 - 50	—	—	—	—
			1	51 &	22	10	31,810	3,181
			1	Unspecified	—	—	—	—
			1	Total	22	10	31,810	3,181

N. B. Column 7 is based on columns 5 and 6

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 5

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE CLASS OF POPULATION HAVING SELECT SERVICING INSTITUTIONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

State/ District/ Taluk	Size class of villages by population	Villages		Number of villages having				Average distance of villages from nearest town	Female per 1000 males	Percent literacy	Percentage of workers
		Total	Populated	Post Office	Post and telegraphs offices	Telephone Connection	Medical Institutions				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24 01 01	Depopulated	12	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	—
	Less than 200	1	1	—	—	—	—	207	1,000	43	54
	200 - 499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	500 - 999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1000 - 1999	1	1	—	1	—	1	178	1,034	43	31
	2000 - 4999	6	6	—	6	—	6	175	910	44	28
	5000 - 9999	2	2	—	2	—	2	169	1,111	43	22
	10000 &	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	10	—	9	—	9	182	978	44	26

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF HAMLETS AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

State	District	Taluk	Number of hamlets	Villages		Total Population	Total S. Caste/S. Tribe	Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population combined to total population
				Total	Populated			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
24	01	01	One	—	—	—	—	—
			2 - 3	—	—	—	—	—
			4 - 5	—	—	—	—	—
			6 - 9	—	—	—	—	—
			10 - 14	—	—	—	—	—
			15 - 19	—	—	—	—	—
			20 &	—	—	—	—	—
			Unspecified	22	10	31,810	29,540	92.86
24	01	01	Total	22	10	31,810	29,540	92.86

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY OF POPULATION PER HECTARE

State	District	Taluk	Density of population per hectare	Total villages	Total distance	Average distance of each village from nearest town
1			2	3	4	5
24	01	01	Depopulated	12	2,230	186
			0.1 - 3.4	—	—	—
			3.5 - 5.4	—	—	—
			5.5 - 10.4	1	175	175
			10.5 - 20.4	9	1,595	177
			20.5 - 30.4	—	—	—
			30.5 - 50.4	—	—	—
			50.5 +	—	—	—
			Unspecified	—	—	—
Total	22	4,000	182			

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

State/ District/ Taluk/	Percentage to total population	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		Villages		Total		Villages		Total	
		Total	Having area specified	Area (in hectares)	General population	Total	Having area specified	Area (in hectares)	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24 01	Depopulated	—	—	—	—	12	12	223	—
	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0.1 - 10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10.5 - 25.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25.5 - 50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	50.5 - 75.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75.5 & above	—	—	—	—	10	10	2,632	31,810
	Total	—	—	—	—	22	22	2,855	31,810

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 9

VILLAGES BY PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER HECTARE

State	District	Taluk	Density of population per hectare	Number of villages where irrigated area to total cultivated area (in Per cent) is					
				10 or less	11-24	25-49	50-74	75 &	Unspecified
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	01	01	Depopulated	—	—	—	—	—	12
			0.1 - 3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
			3.5 - 5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
			5.5 - 10.4	1	—	—	—	—	—
			10.5 - 20.4	7	—	1	—	—	1
			20.5 - 30.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
			30.5 - 50.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
			50.5+	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	01	01	Total	8	—	1	—	—	13

VILLAGE DATA 1971 CENSUS

Table 10

VILLAGE BY PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY HAVING AND NOT HAVING TELEPHONE WITH REFERENCE TO NEAREST TOWN

State/ District/ Taluk	Percentage Literacy	Total number of villages	Number of villages having and not having telephone with reference to nearest town at a distance											Total not having telephone						
			Below 3 Kms		3-5 Kms		6-10 Kms		11-15 Kms		16-20 Kms		21-50 Kms		51 and Kms		Unspecified			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2401	Depopulated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
	0.1—5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5.5—9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9.5—19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19.5-49.4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
	49.5 & above	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 — L M & A ISLANDS

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

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Part II - A	—	General Population Tables (A-Series)
Part II - B	—	Economic Tables (B - Series)
Part II - C	—	Social and Cultural Tables (C and F Series)
Part II - D	—	Migration Tables (D-Series)
Part III } Part IV }	— —	Establishments. Reports & Tables & Housing Report & Tables
Part VIII - A	—	Administration Report—Enumeration (Not for sale—for official use only)
Part X	—	District Census Hand book

ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1	1	5	consist	consists
2	1	7	atolls,	atolls
2	9	7	Deputy Collectors	Deputy Collector
3	2	6	Government	Government
3	2	11	called	is called
5	3	6	20-24, 25-29,	20-24 and 25-29,
6	2	1	Christians	Christian
	(table 8)			
6	4	1	Castes	Caste
7	7	11	eak	eke
9	2	11	authchthones	autochthones
9	2	13	do not	does not
9	3	13	marriage,	marriage and
9	3	14	inderigenous	indigenous
9	4	1	authchthones	autochthones
10	2	9	namely, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat, Bitra.	namely, Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra.
10	footnote	7	Lakshadwerp	Lakshadweep
11	1	9	turtile	turtle
11	2	9	turtiles	turtles
11	3	8	eak	eke
11	4	1 & 2	kilometre	kilometres
11	4	11	systematic	systematic
11	6	3 & 4	kilometre	kilometres
11	7	3	kilometre	kilomeires,
16	1	12	relate	relating
16	2	7	later	latier
16	5	9	territory is	Territories
16	6	5-6	on part	on a par
17	3	10	island	islands
17	6	5	island	islands
17	6	8	according	according to
40	4	3	persons	person's
40	9	4	persons	person's
	(Category II)			
41	9	4	carpentary	carpentry
	i. e. (vi)			
61	4	1	this	the
63	3	27 & 28	diary	dairy
63	4	1	consist	consists
63	4	4	4.201	5.201
63	6	12	land is	land has
121	1	9	whenever	wherever
121	4	14	processing of	processing or

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
121	4	18	processing of	processing or
121	4	22	processing of	processing or
121	4	25	trade commercial	trade/commercial
121	5	H(i)	of	to
121	5	H(iv)	Household	Households
122	3	9	'0'. As	'0', as
123	5	11	tahsils	tahsils
123	6	2	that	that is
124	1	6	groups	group
161	3	4	24 to 01	24 and 01
161	5	4	have	has
161	8	2	to	as
161	8	4	guage	gauge
161	8	4	affect	effect

Page	Table	Col.	Line	For	Read
27	1	3	1	7.62991	7.62691
31	1	15	7	—	0.01
31	1	13	8	0.23	0.28
35	1	4	1	Pr. S (2)	Pr. S (12)
35	1	3	4	1.63362	1.63372
64	1.01	9	12	21.5	22.5
66	..	4	7	27.6	26.6
72	1.02	13	10	284.7	274.7
72	1.02	21	9	93.5	83.5
73	1.02	11	13	78.8	8.8
74	3.106	11	10	17.8	197.8
74	3.106	21	25	215.0	216.0
91	3.605	5	14	550	350
107	5.303	11	2	1869(+)	1869(—)
110	5.104	6	1	539.9*	539.79*
110	5.108	2	2	34	324
139	EII Part A	24	2	6	1
139	—do—	24	3	1	—
155	H. III	11	1	4423	4433
155	—do—	12	9	15.0	1520

Footnote:—Read "(Rs. in lakh)" after the heading of the Table 15 in page 10

2. Read "Area not available" instead of "Area available" in Col. 15 of the Tables in pages 27, 31 and 35.