Census of India 2001

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

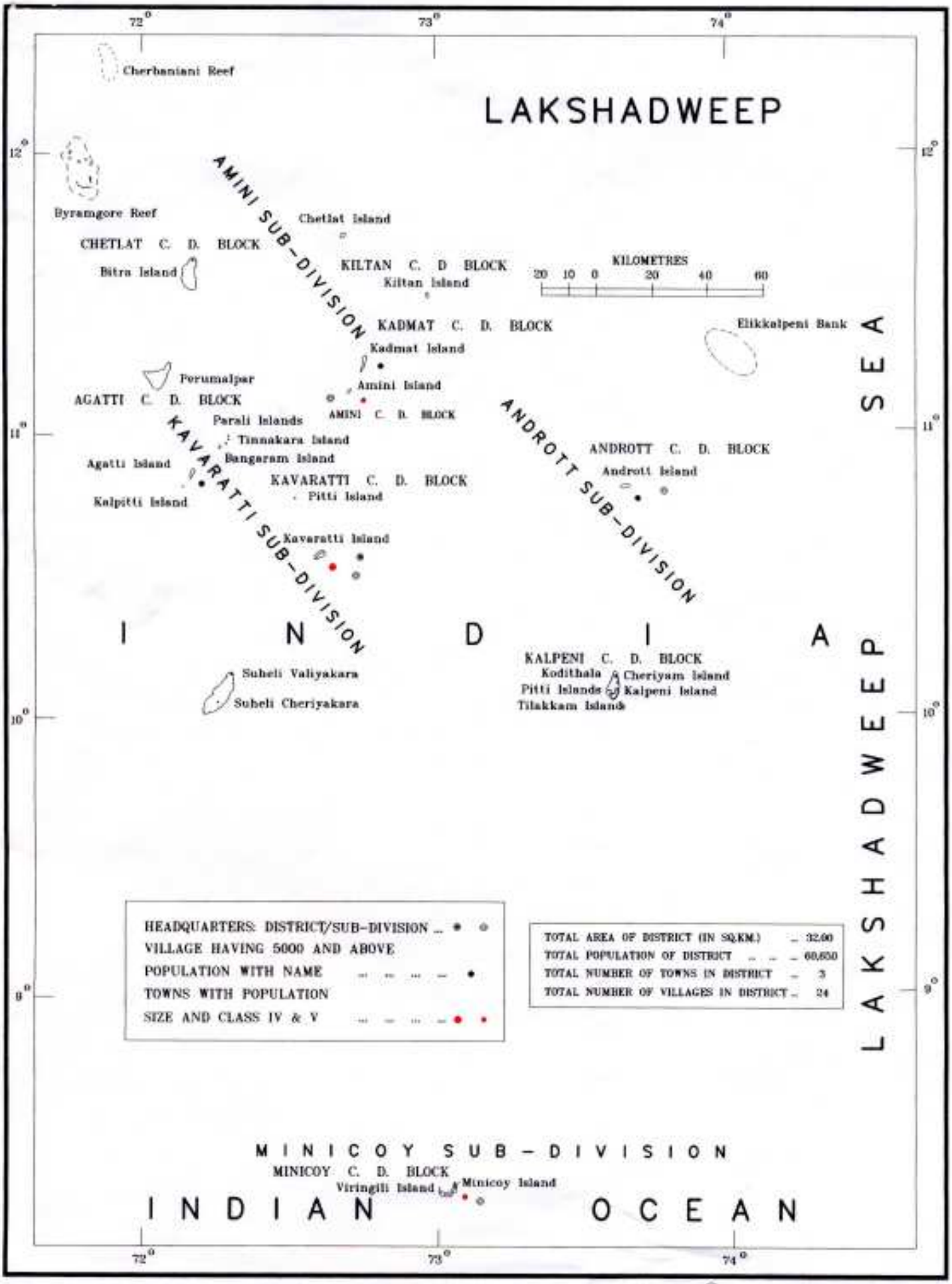
SERIES-32
LAKSHADWEEP

PART XII-A & B

LAKSHADWEEP

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, LAKSHADWEEP



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



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MOTIF



Believed to have built in Hijra 41, the JUMA MASJID of Androtт is the first mosque in Lakshadweep. It is told that the mosque was constructed under the direct supervision of Hazrat Ubeydullah (RA) who converted the people of Lakshadweep into ISLAM. While constructing the masjid, the 'Qutuba stand' (*Mimber*) for the masjid came floating on the sea and is still used by the Khazi to perform Friday Speech .

The masjid retains its old style despite the inflow of modern technology in the field of construction. Adjacent to the mosque is the shrine of Hazrat Ubeydullah (RA) where 'Andu Nercha' is celebrated every year during the Hijra month of Ramzan,27. People from all islands in Lakshadweep as well as from Mainland make offerings to attain peace and prosperity

सत्यमेव जयते

Parimal Rai IAS

Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti



Message

I am glad to note that District Census Handbook of Census of India 2001 pertaining to Lakshadweep will be released shortly. This publication, which provides the minutest details of census and non-census aspects of this territory up to the island level, is a joint venture of Census Organization and Lakshadweep Union Territory Administration. The District Census Handbook, considered to be the basic document, is compiled and prepared by the lakshadweep Census Directorate in a uniform line with other states/UTs in India planned, designed and co-ordinated by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. The publication like this is of immense utility to reflect the real situation so as to create confidence among the public and also to influence and guide to the planners and Administrators especially to an area in a state of transition and transformation like Lakshadweep union Territory.

I find that the publication of this kind was introduced since 1951 and continued in every decadal census after improving and restructuring the formats to suit to the modern conditions, at the same time ensuring comparability with the previous Census Reports and corresponding similar information published by the Lakshadweep Administration as well. The information could fruitfully used for formulation of developmental plans for the UT of Lakshadweep as the Administration is committed to improve the per capita earning of the islanders

I congratulate Mrs. Sheela Thomas, Director of Census Operations and her team of officers stationed at the Directorate Headquarters, Kadmat under the charge of Shri.A.V.Ouseph, Assistant Director for the endeavour undertaken in bringing out this publication.

Administrator
Union Territory of Lakshadweep

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F O R E W O R D

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is brought out for each district since the first Census after Independence and is one of the most widely used publications compiled and prepared by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations. This publication provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data up to village level for the rural areas and provides similar details ward-wise for each city or town, and also provides the present status on availability of important civic amenities/infra-structural facilities in villages and towns of the district concerned. This publication has proved to be of immense utility, as it is considered as an essential and basic document for the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and also as an aid to district administration.

The publication of District Census Handbook(DCHB) was first introduced during the 1951 Census which contained a few important Census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. Thereafter, at each successive Censuses, the scope and coverage of this publication was enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 Census provided a comprehensive descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 Census-DCHB series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some States, Part-C was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing. At the 1981 Census, new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were introduced in the DCHB. These were published in two parts for each district. While Part-A comprised village and town directories, the PCA of village and town (ward-wise) including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes PCA up to tahsil/town level were provided in Part-B. In restructuring the format of Village Directory, all the amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such amenity was given. Information on some new items such as Adult Literacy Centres, Primary Health Sub-Centres and Community Health Workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Similarly information on approach to the village was also provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, another statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns. Apart from this, one column on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population and another on Adult Literacy Classes/Centres were added in the Statements IV and V respectively.

The manner of presentation of the DCHBs of the 1991 Census was by and large the same as followed in the 1981 Census. The format of PCA was, however restructured slightly in the 1991 Census. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given as against four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, the sex-wise population in the 0-6 age group was also included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. Another important addition in the DCHB of the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, as the CD block is the lowest administrative unit for developmental planning. Further, in order to facilitate the administrators, planners and researchers intending to use village directory and PCA data, either from the magnetic tapes/ floppies or from the published records, both the computer and manual codes for each village were provided for the 1991 Census along with the corresponding codes of the 1981 Census.

The present series of the DCHB in 2001 Census have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The content of village directory has been broadened by including more types of facilities such as bank, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines available in villages. Information on most important commodity manufactured in village and also income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat, wherever possible are provided. Specific details on distances, in case a basic amenity is not available in the referent village is also given. These include distances in respect of availability of primary and middle school and college (in respect of the educational facility), Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre (in respect of the medical facility), drinking water, Post Office and phone, communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In town directory, information on all types of slums, whether notified/recognised by the respective town authority or not and in respect of all statutory towns irrespective of their class as against only Class I and Class II towns of the 1981 and 1991 Censuses are provided. With reference to the village concerned, the nearest city with 5 lakh and above population has also been given in addition to 1 lakh and above population. The varied basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. A significant addition in the publication is inclusion of analytical notes as annexures on important aspects concerning census data on (i) fertility, mortality and migration, (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, (iii) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of residence, (iv) main religions, (v) marital status of population, (vi) age, sex and education, and (vii) distribution of different mother tongues, all based on 1991 Census. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view of the future needs.

It is worthwhile to mention that the District Census Handbooks of the Census of India, 2001 are being made available for the first time in electronic format in addition to printed volumes keeping in view of the demand of data users.

This publication is a collaborative task of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the direction of Smt.Sheela Thomas, Director of Census Operations Lakshadweep on behalf of the U.T. Administration. At the same time, much effort has been made to ensure comparability with the corresponding 1991 Census data and also similar information brought out by the respective State Governments in annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director(EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft District Census Handbook manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

J.K. Banthia,
Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi, 24th November 2003.

PREFACE

The District Census Handbook 2001 – Lakshadweep, one of the most widely used publications prepared by the Census Organisation on behalf of the Lakshadweep Administration, is fourth in the series since the formation of these islands in to an Union Territory in 1956. The publication is used by the various Departments of the Administration, researchers, scholars and other data users, since it is considered as an essential and basic document for formulating plans and schemes.

This volume comprises of two parts; (i) Part A – Village and Town Directory and (ii) Part B – Primary Census Abstract for General Population and Scheduled Tribe Population. Though the pattern of presentation is by and large the same as followed in 1991, the present series of the DCH 2001 has been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The content of the village directory has been broadened by including more types of facilities. Another significant improvement in the publication is the addition of more inset tables based on Primary Census Abstract, Village Directory & Town Directory and Housing data at district, sub-division, C.D. block and town levels. A separate chapter has been included as annexure for analyzing some of the important aspects of 1991 Census relating to fertility, mortality, migration, religion, marital status, education and mother tongue. The scope of the publication is further enlarged by giving a comparison between the present and the past conditions of islands. Besides of all , the District Census Handbook of Lakshadweep differs from the publication of other States/UTs since this volume incorporates not only the details of the district, but also more information on the Union Territory as a whole.

The Village Directory Statements presented for the CD Block and for each Village (rural island) give information on area, population, number of households, availability of amenities like educational, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, transport communications, banks, power supply, credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities and land use. Town Directory Statements give area, number of households, population and its growth rate, density, sex-ratio, rainfall, temperature, physical aspects and location of town, civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, trade, commerce, industry and banking. The Primary Census Abstract included in Part B contains data on number of households, total population by sex, population in the age-group 0-6, and Scheduled Tribe population, literates, illiterates, total workers, main workers, marginal workers with their distribution by broad four industrial categories.

The Village and Town Directory data were collected and compiled by the Lakshadweep Census Directorate. The draft and CRC of the publication were prepared by Shri T.P.Abdullakoya, Statistical Investigator. Shri. P.K. Mohanan, Assistant Compiler assisted in the data entry. Shri. A.V.Ouseph, Assistant Director attended to the production of the volume at all stages by editing and finalizing the manuscript. Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala, in particular Smt. P. Girija, Deputy Director in charge of DCH section, gave help and guidance for completion of the CRC of this volume. I place on record my appreciation to them in bringing out this publication.

My sincere gratitude is due to Shri.R.K.Verma, IAS, my predecessor, under whose able guidance 2001 Census Operations were carried out in this Union Territory. I thank Shri. Parimal Rai IAS, Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep for his help in publishing this volume.

Above all, I am highly thankful to Shri.J.K.Banthia IAS, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India for his valuable advice and guidance at all stages. I am also thankful to Shri.R.G.Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T), Dr. I.C.Agrawal, Senior Research Officer, Dr.R.P.Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map), Shri. Himakar, Additional Director (EDP) and Shri. Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director, Data Processing Division for their help in preparation of record structure for computerization of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of village directory and town directory statements including analytical inset tables.

Kadmat
30-11-2004

SHEELA THOMAS
DIRECTOR

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LAKSHADWEEP HIGHLIGHTS – 2001 CENSUS

1.	Location	:	Arabian Sea
	Longitude	:	71° - 74° East
	Latitude	:	8° - 12° 30’ North
2.	Area	:	
	Geographical	:	32 Sq.kms.
	Land use	:	26.55 sq.kms
3.	Total Lagoon area	:	4,200 Sq.kms
4.	Territorial Waters	:	20,000 Sq.kms
5.	Exclusive Economic Zone	:	400,000 Sq.kms.
6.	No. of district	:	1
7.	No. of Sub-Divisions	:	4
8.	No. of CD Blocks	:	9
9.	No. of islands	:	27
	Inhabited	:	11
	Villages	:	8
	Towns	:	3
	Un-inhabited	:	16

10.. Population of Lakshadweep increased by **336.9 %** since 1901

11. Decadal Growth Rate came down to **17.3**% from 28.5% in 1991.

12. Density of population increased to **1,895** from 1,616 in 1991.

13. Lakshadweep stands **fourth** in density of population among the States/UTs in India

14. Sex-ratio increased to **948** from 943 in 1991.

15. Literacy Rate of Lakshadweep increased to **86.7%** from 81.8% in 1991.

16. Lakshadweep ranks **third** in Literacy among the States/UTs in India

IMPORTANT STATISTICS – 2001

Number of Villages		Total		24
		Inhabited		8
		Un-inhabited		16
Number of Towns		Statutory Towns		0
		Census Towns		3
Number of Households		Normal		9957
		Institutional		36
		Houseless		0
Population		Total	Persons	60,650
			Males	31,131
			Females	29,519
		Rural	Persons	33,683
			Males	17,191
			Females	16,492
		Urban	Persons	26,967
			Males	13,940
			Females	13,027
Average number of persons per household				6.1
Percentage of Urban Population				44.5

			Absolute Number	Percentage
Decadal Population Growth (1991-2001)		Persons	8,943	17.3
		Males	4,513	17.0
		Females	4,430	17.7
Area (in sq.kms)		32		
Density of Population (Persons per sq.km)		1,895		
Sex-Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)	Total	948		
	Rural	959		
	Urban	935		
Literates(Excluding children in the age-group 0-6)		Persons	44,683	86.7
		Males	24,511	92.5
		Females	20,172	80.5

		Absolute Number	Percentage
Scheduled Caste Population	Persons	0	0
	Males	0	0
	Females	0	0
Scheduled Tribe Population	Persons	57,321	94.5
	Males	28,611	91.9
	Females	28,710	97.3
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS			
Total Workers	Persons	15,354	25.3
(Main + Marginal)	Males	13,204	42.4
	Females	2,150	7.3
(1) Main Workers	Persons	11,710	19.3
	Males	10,288	33.0
	Females	1,422	4.8
(2) Marginal Workers	Persons	3,644	6.0
	Males	2,916	9.4
	Females	728	2.5
(3) Non-Workers	Persons	45,296	74.7
	Males	17,927	57.6
	Females	27,369	92.7
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (Main + Marginal)			
(i) Cultivators	Persons	0	0
	Males	0	0
	Females	0	0
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	0	0
	Males	0	0
	Females	0	0
(iii) Workers in Household	Persons	902	5.9
Industry	Males	537	4.1
	Females	365	17.0
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	14,452	94.1
	Males	12,667	95.9
	Females	1,785	83.0

Definition of Census Town:-

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns.

i) A minimum population of 5,000;
ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

RANKING OF SUB-DIVISIONS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	In term of	**AMINI** SUB-DIVISION		**KAVARATTI** SUB-DIVISION		**ANDROTT** SUB-DIVISION		**MINICOY** SUB-DIVISION	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	18914	**1**	17193	2	15048	3	9495	4
2	Total area (in sq.kms.)	8.49	**1**	8.05	2	7.62	3	4.39	4
3	Density of population per sq.km.	2228	**1**	2136	3	1975	4	2163	2
4	Sex ratio	969	3	854	4	971	2	1057	**1**
5	Proportion of Urban population	38.9	3	58.9	2	0.0		100.0	**1**
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	97.4	**1**	92.2	4	94.5	2	93.0	3
8	Proportion of Literates	84.0	4	87.9	2	84.4	3	93.0	**1**
9	Work Participation Rate (Main + Marginal workers)	23.7	2	30.9	**1**	22.3	4	23.2	3
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100.0	**1**	50.0	2	100.0	**1**	0.0	
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	100.0	**1**	50.0	2	100.0	**1**	0.0	
12	Percentage of villages having Well	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	0.0	
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	100.0	**1**	50.0	2	100.0	**1**	0.0	
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
16	Percentage of villages having approach by waterway	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**
17	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	100.0	**1**	0.0	
18	Percentage of villages having Forest area	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
19	Percentage of villages having Irrigated area	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	

STATEMENT - I
NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/SUB-DIVISION, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District / Sub-division	Name of District / Sub-division headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from Sub-division headquarters to district headquarters (in km.)*
1	2	3	4	5
	Lakshadweep	**Kavaratti**	**Urban**	**0**
1	Amini	Amini	Urban	65
2	Kavaratti	Kavaratti	Urban	0
3	Androtт	Androtт	Rural	119
4	Minicoy	Minicoy	Urban	252

* Distance by waterway (sea).

STATEMENT - 2
NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/C.D.BLOCK THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District / C. D. block	Name of District / C.D.block headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from C.D.block headquarters to district headquarters (in km.)*
1	2	3	4	5
1	**Lakshadweep**	**Kavaratti**	**Urban**	**0**
1	Chetlat C.D.Block	Chetlat	Rural	126
2	Kiltan C.D.Block	Kiltan	Rural	115
4	Kadmat C.D.Block	Kadmat	Rural	76
4	Amini C.D.Block	Amini	Urban	65
5	Agatti C.D.Block	Agatti	Rural	57
6	Kavaratti C.D.Block	Kavaratti	Urban	0
7	Androtт C.D.Block	Androtт	Rural	119
8	Kalpeni C.D.Block	Kalpeni	Rural	124
9	Minicoy C.D.Block	Minicoy	Urban	252

* Distance by waterway (sea).

STATEMENT - 3
POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakshadweep	Total	1901	13882	6728	7154	-	-
		1911	14555	7325	7230	673	4.8
		1921	13637	6727	6910	-918	-6.3
		1931	16040	8045	7995	2403	17.6
		1941	18355	9096	9259	2315	14.4
		1951	21035	10295	10740	2680	14.6
		1961	24108	11935	12173	3073	14.6
		1971	31810	16078	15732	7702	31.9
		1981	40249	20377	19872	8439	26.5
		1991	51707	26618	25089	11458	28.5
		2001	60650	31131	29519	8943	17.3
	Rural	1901	13882	6728	7154	-	-
		1911	14555	7325	7230	673	4.8
		1921	13637	6727	6910	-918	-6.3
		1931	16040	8045	7995	2403	17.6
		1941	18355	9096	9259	2315	14.4
		1951	21035	10295	10740	2680	14.6
		1961	24108	11935	12173	3073	14.6
		1971	31810	16078	15732	7702	31.9
		1981	21620	10887	10733	-10190	-32
		1991	22593	11530	11063	973	4.5
		2001	33683	17191	16492	11090	49.1
	Urban	1901					
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981	18629	9490	9139	-	-
		1991	29114	15088	14026	10485	56.3
		2001	26967	13940	13027	-2147	-7.4

Note: Till 1981, the entire area of the Union Territory was treated as Rural

STATEMENT - 4
AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND SUB - DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial Number	District / Sub-division / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometres	Population per square kilometre	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns
					Inhabited	Uninhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**32.0**	**1895**	**8**	**16**	**0**
		Rural	**21.4**	**1573**	**8**	**16**	**0**
		Urban	**10.6**	**2546**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1	Amini Sub-division	Total	8.5	2228	4	0	0
		Rural	5.9	1959	4	0	0
		Urban	2.6	2839	0	0	0
2	Kavaratti Sub-division	Total	8.1	2136	2	8	0
		Rural	4.4	1600	2	8	0
		Urban	3.6	2788	0	0	0
3	Andrott Sub-division	Total	7.6	1975	2	7	0
		Rural	7.6	1975	2	7	0
		Urban	0.0	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy Sub-division	Total	4.4	2163	0	1	0
		Rural	N	0	0	1	0
		Urban	4.4	2173	0	0	0
1	Amini (CT)	Urban	2.6	2839	0	0	0
2	Kavaratti CT)	Urban	3.6	2788	0	0	0
3	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	4.4	2173	0	0	0

STATEMENT - 4
AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND SUB - DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial Number	District / Sub-division / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of census towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Number of households	Population		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**3**	**9154**	**9993**	**60650**	**31131**	**29,519**
		Rural	**0**	**5293**	**5664**	**33683**	**17191**	**16,492**
		Urban	**3**	**3861**	**4329**	**26967**	**13940**	**13,027**
1	Amini Sub-division	Total	1		3316	18914	9604	9,310
		Rural	0		2138	11561	5867	5,694
		Urban	1		1178	7353	3737	3,616
2	Kavaratti Sub-division	Total	1		2879	17193	9275	7,918
		Rural	0		1082	7074	3689	3,385
		Urban	1		1797	10119	5586	4,533
3	Andrott Sub-division	Total	0		2444	15048	7635	7,413
		Rural	0		2444	15048	7635	7,413
		Urban	0		0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy Sub-division	Total	1		1354	9495	4617	4,878
		Rural	0		0	0	0	0
		Urban	1		1354	9495	4617	4,878
1	Amini (CT)	Urban	1		1178	7353	3737	3,616
2	Kavaratti CT)	Urban	1		1797	10119	5586	4,533
3	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	1		1354	9495	4617	4,878

CT – Census Town

N - Negligible

There is no UA in the District

STATEMENT - 5
C.D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population *		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2	2	2558	1332	1226
2	Kiltan	1	1	3669	1844	1825
3	Kadmat	1	1	5334	2691	2643
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7	2	7074	3689	3385
6	Kavaratti	3	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	1	10727	5357	5370
8	Kalpeni	8	1	4321	2278	2043
9	Minicoy	1	0	0	0	0
	District (Rural) Total:	**24**	**8**	33683	17191	16492

*Excludes census towns

STATEMENT - 6
POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town +	Urban status	Name of Sub-division where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amini	CT	Amini (0001)	7353	3737	3616
2	Kavaratti	CT	Kavaratti (0002)	10119	5586	4533
3	Minicoy	CT	Minicoy (0004)	9495	4617	4878
District (Urban) total:				26967	13940	13027

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

STATEMENT - 7
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C.D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Sub-division headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available			
							Educational		Medical	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kadmat	Kadmat	00000400	5334	No	Yes	1	0	1	1
2	Agatti	Agatti	00001000	7009	No	Yes	0	0	0	1
3	Androtт	Androtт	00001500	10727	Yes	Yes	1	0	0	2

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
			Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
1	Kadmat	Kadmat	Yes	No	1	0
2	Agatti	Agatti	Yes	No	1	0
3	Androtт	Androtт	Yes	No	1	0

STATEMENT - 8
STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5,000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Serial number	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Sub-division headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available	
						Educational	
						Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
There is no statutory town in the district							

Serial number	Name of Town	Amenities available					
		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communication	Banking	
		Hospital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
There is no statutory town in the district							

STATEMENT - 9
HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Sub-division / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Lakshadweep	Total	-	-	-	-	36	933	733	200
		Rural	-	-	-	-	13	288	179	109
		Urban	-	-	-	-	23	645	554	91
1	Amini	Total	-	-	-	-	6	154	86	68
		Rural	-	-	-	-	3	133	70	63
		Urban	-	-	-	-	3	21	16	5
	Amini (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	3	21	16	5
2	Kavaratti	Total	-	-	-	-	10	384	373	11
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	10	384	373	11
	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	10	384	373	11
3	Androtт	Total	-	-	-	-	10	155	109	46
		Rural	-	-	-	-	10	155	109	46
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Minicoy	Total	-	-	-	-	10	240	165	75
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	10	240	165	75
	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	10	240	165	75

ANALYTICAL NOTE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

HISTORY AND SCOPE OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The District Census Handbook that presents the data down to village level for rural areas and town ward level for urban areas, is a State Government publication compiled by the Census Organisation. The data published in this book are of immense use to the Planners, Scholars, Administrators and Researchers. This Publication is mainly divided in to two parts. Part A, the Village and Town Directory containing data on amenities available in the villages and towns and Part B, Primary Census Abstract consisting of other demographic details.

Prior to the formation of these islands into a Union Territory in 1956, Aminidivi group of islands Viz., Amini, Kadmat, Kiltan, Chetlat and Bitra were under the jurisdiction of South Canara district and the Laccadive & Minicoy groups viz., Androtт, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Agatti and Minicoy were under the jurisdiction of Malabar District of erstwhile Madras State. During 1961 Census, the first Population Census after constituting the islands in to a single Union Territory, no separate DCH was published for this U.T. The first DCH was published in 1971. Since then, it has been brought out after every decennial census . The present one is fourth in the series.

Many improvements have been made in the contents, presentation and style of the DCH since 1951, when this publication was first introduced in the Indian Census mainly to present the village level data collected for the first time after independence. Compared to the previous publications, the present one is more informative incorporating more details on infrastructural facilities available to the villages and towns, census and non-census data, maps, etc.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

The early history of this Union Territory still remains unexplored. The traditional belief about the early settlers of the islands were a shipwreck members of Malayalis who were on their way to Mecca to bring King Cheraman Perumal in 9th Century. Originally, therefore, the inhabitants of the islands were all Hindus and that they were converted to Islam, it is said, in the 13th Century or so by an Arabian saint called Mumbe Mulyaka Alias Ubaidulla

The conversion of King of Maldives, Siri Bavanditta by a Muslim apostle known as Shaik Yusuf Sainuddin of Tariz took place in the year Hijra 548 (i.e. 1153 AD). It is therefore conjectured that the Hindus of Lakshadweep resisted conversion for quite some time.

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

Until 1791 the rule of Ali Raja continued when it passed on to the British with the conquest of Cannanore in that year. However, Beebi 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 Laccadive group of islands of this district.

Whereas, the Amindivi group of islands, the northern group of five islands, had experienced different turn of events. For more than two centuries, like other groups of islands they were also under the control of Ali Raja of Cannanore, but the inhabitants of this group of islands shifted their allegiance to the King of Mysore in the last quarter of 18th 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 Aminidivi group of islands were under the jurisdiction of South Canara district, 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, on the formation of India in to linguistic states the Government of India recognised the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi islands now known as Lakshadweep into a Union Territory which is co-extensive with the district and placed it under an Administrator whose Headquarters at the outset were located at Kozhikode (Calicut) which were subsequently transferred to Kavaratti island during 1964. The administration still has offices at Calicut, Kochi and Mangalore for procurement of stores, co-ordination of transport including reservation of ship passage.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

The Lakshadweep District is an archipelago consisting of twenty seven islands (eleven inhabited and sixteen un-inhabited) and a number of sunken banks, open reefs and sand banks. They lie scattered in the Arabian sea 200 to 400 kms. away from Kerala coast between 8º and 12º 30' north latitude and 71º and 74º east longitude. It has an area of only 32 sq.kms. There are four major sub-divisions and five minor sub-divisions. The district has nine Community Development Blocks and three Census Towns. No jurisdictional changes have taken place in the administrative units of the district during 1991-01. The only change taken place in the decade is the declassification of Agatti town as village thereby decreasing the number of towns to three from four in 1991 and increasing the number of villages to eight.

Kavaratti island is the Headquarters of this Union Territory. Administrator is the head of the UT and under his control functions all the administrative and executive machineries in the district. The district administration, law and order and development programmes are under the purview of the Collector-cum-Development Commissioner, who functions under the direct control of the Administrator. The development subjects are allotted among the Managing Director, Lakshadweep Development Corporation Ltd., Secretary, Pay & Accounts and Collector-cum-Development Commissioner in their ex-officio capacity as secretaries of the allotted departments. The Collector-cum-Development Commissioner is the District Magistrate and under him functions one Additional District Magistrate and 9 Executive Magistrates. The settlement officer is the Additional District Magistrate and the Deputy Collector/Sub-Divisional Officers/Additional Sub-Divisional Officers are the Executive Magistrates in their respective Sub-Divisions/Addl. Sub-Divisions. The Supt. of Police controls the police force while the Administrator is the Inspector General of police. One District and Sessions Court at Kavaratti and 2 Municiff Courts, one each at Amini and Androtti, are also functioning in the District. The District and Sessions Judge controls all the matters related to judiciary in the district. There are nine Community Development Blocks, one each in every Sub-Subdivision/Addl. Sub-Division. The island Bitra is a part of Chetlat CD Block and Bangaram is included under Agatti CD Block.

A member elected to Loksabha represents the District in the Parliament. To bring the administration closer to the people, the islands are divided into 4 major sub-divisions and 5 minor sub-divisions. Amini, Kavaratti, Androtti, and Minicoy are the major sub-divisions, while Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadmat, Agatti, and Kalpeni are the minor sub-divisions. Two small inhabited islands namely, Bitra and Bangaram are under the jurisdiction of Chetlat and Agatti minor sub-divisions respectively. The major sub-divisions/minor sub-divisions are under the charge of Sub-divisional Officers/Addl.Sub-divisional Officers respectively. In Minicoy sub-division, Deputy Collector is the ex-officio Sub-divisional Officer. In other sub-divisions, the Block Development Officers/Addl. Block Development Officers function as Sub-divisional Officers/ Addl. Sub-divisional Officers. They co-ordinate all developmental activities and implement schemes and programmes of the Community Development Blocks and Five Year Plans. They also liaison the work of various departments of the administration and chair the Block level committees in the respective jurisdiction.

For the first time, the district was brought under a democratic set up in 1990 when the Island Councils and Paradesh Councils were constituted under the Lakshadweep Island Councils Registration, 1988. On the basis of this, ten Island Councils, one each in the inhabited islands except Bangaram and one Pradesh Council at the district level were constituted and started functioning in the Union Territory. There were 79 members in all the 10 Island Councils and 21 members in the Pradesh Council.

The functioning of Lakshadweep Island Councils and Pradesh Council came to an end through the promulgation of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation 1994 by the President of India on 23rd April, 1994. This paved the way for the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in this district, the Village(Dweep) Panchayats and District Panchayat.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The whole district comprised of 27 coral islands is treated as one sub-micro region. They lie scattered in the Arabian Sea at a distance of about 200 to 400 kms. from the Kerala coast. The area of the district is 32 sq.kms. The width of the islands varies from a few metres to 2 to 3 kms. The maximum height of the islands is 6 metres above the mean sea level. The soil of the region is sandy. As per the classification of NBSS & LUP (CCAR), the sub-order association of soils found in the region is Psamments. All the inhabited islands have cement concreted pucca roads. Main source of transport in the region is water borne. There is no rivers or streams, waterfalls, lakes, reservoirs, etc., in the district.

Geology

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

Climate

The district has a tropical humid, warm and generally pleasant climate as it lies well within the tropics and extending to the equatorial belt. The climate is equable though hot during March to June. South- west monsoon period is the chief rainy season lasting from May to October.

Rainfall

Information on rainfall is recorded from two stations, one in the southern region at Minicoy and the other in the northern region at Amini. The distribution of rainfall is uneven in both the regions. During the monsoon period i.e., from June to September, the northern islands get 68% of the annual rainfall while the southern islands get only 54%. During the remaining period, the rainfall is more in south than in north. In the post monsoon, i.e., October to December south gets 25% of the annual rainfall while north receives only 18%. In the year 1999, the observatories at Minicoy and Amini recorded an actual rainfall of 1856.8 mm and 1857.7 mm respectively showing equal distribution of rainfall during the year in both the regions.

Temperature

The above stations viz., Minicoy and Amini also record the temperature of the district. The temperature is more or less uniform in the islands of this district. It varies from 23 to 33 degree centigrade.

Humidity

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

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Forest

A peculiarity of the district is that it is conspicuous by the absence of forest of any kind

Minerals

The coral atolls are very rich in phosphate deposit. The deposits in the islands of the district are, however, of low grade (13.4 percent of P_2O_3). In some of the islands, the samples contain between 11 to 21.5 percent of P_2 and O_3. It is estimated that the phosphate reserve is about 0.12 million tones. The survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1967-71 also reveals large deposit of calcium carbonate in the surrounding lagoons which are suitable for use in many industries particularly, cement, glass, chemical and paper.

Fauna

The islands are conspicuous by the absence of varieties of animal species found in other parts of the country. Two species of rat viz., mus rattus and mus refescens are very common. Birds such as Tharathasi (sterna fuscata), Katalkakka (sterna bergivelox), Karifetu (Anous stolides piletus), Chullu (Pluvialis dominical), Kolvayam (Nuemenius phaeopus) , Heron Annal (Ardeola gayii), etc., are commonly seen in the district. Among reptiles, lizards of Gecko species, Calotes species and Mabuya species are found mostly. Snakes are practically absent in the district. Other reptiles deserving mention are turtles of Chelonia species, Eretmochelys species, Dermochelys species, etc. Among the frogs, Rana tigrina is the most common species. Rhinoceros beetle (Oryctus species), Cockroaches (Periplanata species), Mosquitoes of both culex and anophilis are largely found in the district. The islands of the district are characterized by the presence of various types of corals, the most common of these are Acropora species, Porites species, Diploastrea species, Goniastrea species and Lobophylia species. The surrounding sea abounds in varieties of fishes. The most common of these fishes found in Lakshadweep are Tuna, Skipjack, Seer fish, Sailfish, Car fish, Kingfish, Croaker, Streaker, Parrotfish, Triggerfish, etc. There are also fishes in the lagoons.

Flora

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) and breadfruit (Artocarpus species) are also commonly found. Banana (Musa paradisiaca), Colocasia (Colocassia species), Chilli (Capsicum species) and Cucumber (Cucumis species) are found to grow. Plants like Punna (Callophyllum inophyllum) , Chavok (Casuarina equisetifolia), Cheerani (Thespesia populnea) are distributed unevenly through out the islands. Tamara (Tournefortia argentea) , Cheruthalam (Pemphis acidula) and Kanni (Scaevola koenigii) are also seen in the lagoon side of the islands particularly, in the un-inhabited islands. Plants (sea grass) namely, Thalassia species and Cymodocea species grow abundantly in the surrounding lagoons. The lagoons of the islands are also found to have algae of great economic importance.

The animal, Butterfly fish (Chaaetodon auriga) locally known as “Fakkikkadiya”, bird, Sooty tern (Anus solidus piletus) locally known as “Karifetu”, and the tree, Bread fruit (Artocarpus incise) locally known as “Chakka” are the state symbols of Lakshadweep.

Land and Land Use Pattern

The land system in the Lakshadweep at the outset was followed more or less on the same pattern as prevalent in the Malabar coast. There were no basic records of rights showing the details of land held by individual in the islands. There were also no system of land revenue in any of these islands. When the islands were brought under the British rule, the Administration converted the unoccupied land in to Government lands and regularized the system of granting lease to the islanders. The land in the district may therefore, be broadly divided in to two groups viz., private lands (Jenmam) and Government lands (Pandaram). The ownership of the land vested with the private individuals is called Jenmam. They are not required to pay land revenue or other kind of taxes for their holdings. Whereas, land belonging to Government (Pandaram) could be taken on lease (cowle) against payment of token taxes. The latter system resulted in the establishment of the ownership right by the lessee and their sub-lessee in due course of time, although it did not contemplate in the tenancy right. There is another form of tenancy, nadappu, prevalent in some of the parts of the district. In Laccadive group of islands, a kind of register known as Paimash is maintained which shows the number of coconut trees held by an individual in Government

land (Pandaram) and the amount of tax paid by him to the Government. Similarly, in Amini group of islands there is a kind of register maintained which shows the details of coconut trees and record of the owners. In the past, wealth was estimated in terms of coconut trees and houses possessed by a person and the people were formerly not conscious or particular about their rights over the land. The growth of population and consequent pressure on land coupled with rapid socio-economic changes made people land conscious. Consequently, several land disputes and suits arose in the islands. For the purpose of deciding the rightful ownership and to solve disputes arising out of it, certain regulations have been enacted in the district such as (i) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Survey and Boundary Regulation, 1959, (ii) Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965, (iii) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Protection of Scheduled Tribe Regulation, 1965 which empower the administration to confer occupancy right of Cowldars who are in occupation of the Government land.

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

Agriculture

There are no paddy fields in Lakshadweep district. The entire cultivable area of the district is thickly planted with coconut trees. There are about 8 lakhs coconut trees in the whole of the district. The production of coconuts and export of copra form the nucleus of the island's economy. Coconut growing, copra making , fishing and 'mas'(boiled, smoked and sun dried tuna fish) making are the main occupations of the people of the islands and therefore, it is also the main source of income of the islanders. As per 2001 Census, there are no cultivators or agricultural labourers in the district. This is because the workers engaged in coconut growing do not come under this category as per census definition.

Agricultural demonstration units are functioning in all the islands. The main aim of these units is to educate the people about the modern techniques in the field of coconut plantation, vegetable and fruit growing. The department has succeeded in educating the islanders to cultivate fruits and vegetables as inter crops in the coconut gardens. At present vegetables like solanaceous type, cucurbitaceous type, leafy vegetables like amaranthus etc., tuber crops like sweet potato, tapioca, colacasia, etc. and fruits like banana, papaya, guava, sapota, etc, are cultivated as inter crops. These units also do distribution of fertilizers and manures, pesticides, agricultural implements and seeds to the farmers at 25% subsidised rates. In addition to these, they also produce and distribute good quality coconut seedlings of different varieties . During the year 1998-99, these units have distributed about 5,000 coconut seedlings, 36,000 vegetable seedlings and required number of social/agro forestry seedlings. Coconut production during the year 1998-99 is 280 lakhs nuts.

It is worth mentioning, both the Department and the Farmers in this Union Territory have stopped the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides making it an Organic Territory.

Irrigation

In the actual sense, no irrigational facilities are available in any of these islands in the absence of rivers, canals etc. Few years back, diesel engines were used to pump the water from wells and ponds for irrigation purpose. This has completely been banned on the basis of the report of the Expert Committee set up by Island Development Authority (IDA). According to them, excess pumping will lead to the scarcity of fresh (rain) water collected underground. Generally, no irrigation is done for coconut trees in the district. Only the nurseries are watered occasionally in the initial stage of their planting. However, regular watering is made to the vegetables and fruits grown as inter crops manually from pond or well using pots.

Animal Husbandry

The absence of pasture grounds and fodder in

the islands has made cattle rearing quite expensive. The farmers have to depend mainly on feed imported from mainland. Therefore, island economy has not received much support from cattle and poultry.

Though animal husbandry activities had been started under the administration in 1957, a separate department for animal husbandry was established only in 1964 with a small dairy demonstration unit at Kavaratti. Now, there are 8 poultry demonstration units, 1 Government poultry farm and 2 dairy demonstration units in various islands. Seven artificial insemination sub-centres, 8 minor veterinary dispensaries (veterinary clinics), 8 veterinary sub-centres and 1 veterinary first aid centre are also functioning under this department to cater the needs of the farmers engaged in livestock and poultry rearing. In addition, three small hatchery units, one each in Amini, Androtт and Minicoy are also functioning in the district.

Due to fodder problems, the number of cattles maintained in the dairy units at Kavaratti and Minicoy were brought down. Presently, there are only 45 cows at Kavaratti and 20 cows at Minicoy demonstration units. A total production of 32,741 litres of milk has been recorded in the Govt. dairy units/farm during 1999-00, 21,324 litres in Kavaratti and 11,417 litres in Minicoy. The case being so in the public sector, the figures of milk production in the private sector are encouraging. In the year 1999-00, the private sector produced 1,005,240 litres of milk . Importing of milma polythene packed milk from Ernakulam by ship is continuing at Kavaratti to meet the requirements of the people there. The total number of eggs produced in the public sector during 1999-00 is 137,350 as against 6,682,809 eggs in the private sector.

The department is now focusing more on farmer oriented schemes under which improved varieties of cow and birds (layer and broiler) are issued to the farmers at subsidised rates. According to these schemes, cows of improved variety are issued to farmers at 25% subsidy. For development of poultry, improved varieties of birds (layer and broiler) are issued at 25% cost. Financial assistance is also provided to the poultry farmers to the maximum of Rs.1,500/- for setting up small deep litre units. In addition to the above, cattle and poultry feed are issued to the farmers at 20% subsidy. Because of all these facilities, the number of livestock and poultry in the district has increased. As per the livestock census 1997, there are 28,920 livestock and 76,191 poultry in the district as against 18,123 livestock and 50,156 poultry in 1987.

Fishery

Coconut and fish are the main stay of the people of Lakshadweep. Therefore, next to coconut plantation, fishing is the major occupation of the people here. The Lakshadweep waters spread over an area of 4 lakh sq. kms are rich in fishery resources. After the organization of the Fisheries Department in 1959, many developmental activities were implemented by the Lakshadweep Administration in the fishing arena. Setting up of boat building yards, construction and introduction of mechanized boats' workshop facilities in all the islands, demonstration and experimental fishing, training of personnel, establishment of canning factory, ice plant and cold storage are some of the achievements made so far in this field. The Canning Factory at Minicoy is now under the control of Lakshadweep Development Corporation.

One of the major programmes implemented by the department was to encourage the islanders to use mechanized boats instead of country crafts and pole and line fishing method in tuna catching. Aiming at this, the department set up two boat building yards one each at Kavaratti and Chetlat. So far, the department has issued about 494 boats to the fishermen as on 1999. In addition to the above, Fisheries Units are functioning in all the islands with workshop facilities for repair and overhauling of engines and sales counter for engine spare parts, nets, etc. A seasonal unit of the department is working at Suheli during September to May to attend the repair works of engines and to provide spare parts to the fishermen engaged in fishing activities in this uninhabited island. The fisherman training centre established in 1972 continues to give training to local fishermen in improved methods of fishing, survey of fishing grounds etc. The centre is now working at Amini island.

The mechanized boats constructed in the Boat Building Yards at Kavaratti and Chetlat are distributed to the selected fishermen on subsidy basis. Subsidy is also given on other fishing items like diesel, net, etc. During the year 1999, fisheries requisites worth Rs. 3 lakhs were distributed by the department.

Though the sea around the islands is abundant with varieties of fish, fishermen are largely engaged in fishing tuna and shark because of their high value in the mainland market. There are no factories in the private or public sectors to process the tuna except the one at Minicoy which is run by the Lakshadweep Development Corporation. Therefore, the tuna fish caught are processed in to 'Mas' by boiling, smoking and drying in sun as 'household industry'. In the case of shark, fins are more costly than flesh. The flesh is salted and dried while the fin is simply dried in the sun. Of the total 13,980 tonnes of fish landed during 1999, 7,624 tonnes were tuna and 139 tonnes were shark. The export of 'Mas' and salted dried shark during 1999 was 1,144 and 53 matric tones respectively. The income from fishing sector to the island's economy during 1999 was Rs. 2,092.80 lakhs.

The catch of fish carried out by the islanders forms only negligible portion of the fishery wealth available in our sea. Major portion of the tuna and shark resources are yet to be tapped. The Lakshadweep Development Corporation is in action with its plans and programmes to start commercial fishing with long liner and purse seiners in collaboration with foreign countries.

Industry

The development of an economy is determined by the progress achieved in the field of industrialization to a larger extent. Lakshadweep is a non-industrial area. Reports based on surveys submitted by many agencies like Industrial Development Bank of India, Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur, Regional Reasearch Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram, Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Kochi, the Expert Group set up by the Planning commission and Ministry of industry, GOI etc., revealed that Lakshadweep has scope for industrial development based on the resources available here. Presently, there are few industrial units in the islands like Fibre Factories, Coir Production Centres, Tuna Canning Factory, Boat Building Yards, Printing Presses in the public sector and Sow Mills, Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Bakeries, Furniture Making Units, Fish Pickle Units, small general Workshops and Printing Press in the private sector.

The scope for coir based industries is more in Lakshadweep than any other industries because of the availability of its raw material, i.e., coconut husk, in abundance. Coir twisting was the main household industry in the islands earlier. But, only thicker variety of yarn was produced. In 1974-75 the industries departments established Coir Demonstration Cum Training Centres to train the island women folk in the production of thinner variety of coir yarn, which fetched good market in the island as well as on the mainland. At present, 7 Coconut Defibring Units and 6 Coir Yarn Production Centres and 3 Fibre Curling Units are working in different islands. During the year 1997-98, the above units produced 380 MT coir fibre, 67 MT curled rope and 42 MT coir yarn. The ladies trained from the training centres joined together and formed two Coir Co-operative Societies one each at Amini and Androtт.

Two Handicraft Training Centres were established one each at Kavaratti and Kalpeni in 1973 and 1979 respectively to train the local people in making sea shell toys, coconut shell craft and wood carvings. Out of these, the centre at Kalpeni was closed in 1988. The centre at Kavaratti continues to give training to the local candidates. The hosiery factory established in 1967 at Kalpeni produces different varieties of Tee Shirts.

The administration is giving ample facilities to the local people who are interested to start small scale industries in the islands. With the encouragement from the part of administration, more entrepreneurs are coming forward to start new small industrial units. As per the Third All India Census of Small Scale Industries 2001-02 , there are 84 registered small industrial units working in this territory in the private sector.

Trade and Commerce

The geographical isolation of islands from the mainland, restrictions put to the non-inhabitants to settle and to carry out business in the territory are some of the stumbling blocks for the improvement of trade and commerce here. In Lakshadweep, wholesale as well as retail trade is carried out mainly by the Co-operative sector. The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation is the only wholesale institution with its headquarters at Beypore supplies commodities to all the co-operative societies functioning in the islands. Except coconut and fish, all other commodities are imported from the mainland. Kochi, Kozhikode and Mangalapuram are the nearest ports from where these items are imported in ships, barges and large mechanized vessels known as 'Manjoos'. All the essential commodities are supplied to the people through these Co-operative Societies.

The ration commodities like Rice, Sugar, Kerosene oil etc. are sold through ration card system. Private retail trade was in existence even before the formation of Co-operative Societies in the islands, but was informal and functioned mostly in the houses of the shopkeepers. Now, the condition has completely changed. Shopping complexes with modern arrangements, attractive display and styles have come up replacing the old shops. Luxury commodities of latest fashion on the mainland market are available in these new shops even at lower prices.

Transport

There were no regular transport facilities between islands and mainland till 1959. Odams were the only means of communication to mainland and vice versa. For the first time, a fair weather ship was chartered to the islands in 1959. In 1966, Ship M.V. Laccadives, the first owned vessel of the administration with capacity to carry 49 passengers and 40 tonnes of cargo commenced her voyage to the islands. The arrival of M.V. Amindivi in the Arabian Sea in 1970 marked a new era in the field of transport and communication in the islands. This was the first all-weather and cargo cum passenger ship with capacity to carry 242 passengers and 800 tonnes of cargo. The introduction of this ship also made a full stop to the dreadful isolation of these islands from the mainland during monsoon. However, M.V. Amindivi discontinued its service in Lakshadweep. In order to cope with the increased passenger traffic, in 1982 another all-weather ship M.V. Bharatseema with capacity to carry 380 passengers and 160 tonnes of cargo was put in operation between islands and mainland. To reduce the inter-island passenger pressure, a small fair-weather ferry vessel M.V. Dweepsetu with passenger capacity of 150 passengers and cargo capacity of 25 tonnes is plying between the islands connecting the ports Beypore and Mangalapuram. One more all-weather ship, a luxury liner with 658 passenger capacity, M.V. Tippusultan was introduced in 1988 with additional facilities for tourists. The two speed vessels, M.V.Hameedath Bee and Khadeeja Beevi with its base station at Kavaratti link the islands each other by plying in the inter-island sector during fair season. Of late, two small fair weather ships namely, M.V.Aminidivi and M.V.Minicoy with 150 passengers and 25 MT cargo capacity each, make trips from mainland to islands to the satisfaction of the inhabitants here.

The establishment of helicopter service between islands and mainland in January, 1987 opened a new era in the field of transport and communication followed by the Vayudoot service from Agatti to mainland in April, 1988. Now, Indian Airlines is servicing in place of Vayudoot.

In the field of transportation of cargo, four mechanized cargo barges of 600 MT capacity each , M.B.Ubaidulla, M.B.Thinnakara, M.B.Laccadives and M.B.Cheriyam are servicing in addition to the above ships. They mainly carry Government cargo and few private items other than consumables and perishable commodities. Major portion of the private cargoes are transported through Manjoos. Private parties largely depend on the ship only during monsoon to transport their commodities. There is only one oil-barge, M.V. Suheli, which transports oil from mainland.

Electricity and Power

The electrification of islands dates back to 1962 when Minicoy was first electrified. Now, all the inhabited islands in the territory are electrified. The limited hours of power supply in the beginning was

slowly stepped up in a phased manner and 24 hours power supply was established in all the islands using diesel generating sets by the middle of sixth Five Year Plan. Suheli Cheriyakara , an un-inhabited island, has been provided with beach lighting facility using solar power during fishing season. In addition to the 11 diesel power houses, 5 Solar PhotoVoltaic power plants; one with 25 KW at Bitra and four with 100 KW one each at Kiltan, Kadmat, Kavaratti and Minicoy and two wind energy converters of 10 KW (one each at Kavaratti and Bangaram) are running in the power sector.

The total installed capacity of the power houses in this Union Territory during 1998-99 has come up to 9,965KW with the power generation to the tune of 18,849,000 KWH. Of the total 15,717 connections in the district, 13,066 are domestic, 2,444 are commercial and 207 are industrial. Because of this high increase in the number of connections, the power consumption has also shoot up to 17,122,000 KWH during the year under report.

Education

Remarkable progress has been achieved in the field of education since the formation of these islands into a Union Territory in 1956 when there were only 9 primary schools in the District with un-qualified teachers. The schools were housed in thatched sheds. The first High School was started in Amini in 1961. At present, there are four Senior Secondary Schools(two junior colleges converted in to Senior Secondary Schools), one Navodaya School, 9 High Schools, 4 Senior Basic Schools, 19 Junior Basic Schools, 9 Nursery Schools and 11 Balwadis in the District. Anganwadis and Creches are also functioning in all the islands.

Fisheries and coir technologies and typewriting courses are available in almost all high schools as a part of vocation oriented education. One industrial training institute is functioning at Kavaratti providing courses in shorthand, typewriting, carpentry and tailoring.

Education is free in all respects. Free mid-day meals are provided to the students studying in nursery and primary classes. Students studying in other islands other than their native islands residing in hostels are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. Facilities are also provided to the students for higher studies at mainland for professional, technical and academic courses meeting their educational expenses by the administration.

Medical and Health Services

Remarkable improvements have been made in the field of medical facilities since the formation of this Union Territory in 1956. At present there are 2 hospitals, 3 community health centres, 4 primary health centres, 1 first-aid centre, 14 sub-centres, 2 ayurvedic dispensaries, one homeopathic dispensary and 1 dental unit as against only 6 dispensaries in 1956. Hospitals are functioning at Kavaratti and Minicoy, community health centres at Amini, Agatti and Androtт and the primary health centres at Chetlat, Kiltan, Kadmat and Kalpeni islands. The Indira Gandhi Hospital at Kavaratti with 50 beds and specialist services is functioning as a referral hospital in the district. Cases deserving specialized treatment at mainland are evacuated immediately by helicopter to Kochi . In the year 1990, 170 patients were evacuated to mainland for specialized treatment. An amount of Rs. 2.76 lakhs was also spent from the National Illness Fund for the treatment of deserving patients. A filaria control unit with its headquarters at Androtт, District Blindness Control Society, District TB Control Society, District Leprosy Society and State Aids Control Society with their headquarters at Kavaratti are also functioning in the District. Spread of malaria and leprosy has been brought down to the bottom but in order to arrest its return back the district leprosy society is functioning in the district. Performance of field workers in the field of maternal and child health programme is commendable. The reluctance shown by the people in small family norm is slowly changing. People are now coming forward to accept family welfare methods. During 1999-00, 37 tubectomy, 1 vasectomy and 52 IUD insertions were made in the district. Other contraceptives numbering 31,309 were also issued during the year.

Co-operation

The Co-operative movement introduced in 1962 has firmly established in this Union Territory and succeeded to a reasonable extent in breaking the

Dhallal or middleman system. Co-operative Societies are functioning in all the inhabited islands except Bangaram. Now, there are 42 different types of Co-operative Societies including the Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation at Beypore. As on 1999-00, these societies were having 46,482 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,223 lakhs. This means, more than half of the total population are members in the co-operative societies in the District.

The Lakshadweep Co-operative Marketing Federation functioning at Beypore as its Headquarters is the approved wholesaler for the marketing societies in the islands. The Federation not only purchases consumer goods and other commodities required for the supply societies but also receives copra from the islanders at market price. In the year 1999-00, 2004.70 matric tonnes copra worth Rs. 641.03 lakhs were marketed through the Federation. The Federation has now made arrangements for supplying bulky and costly goods through supply societies. The consumers are free from any risk of transportation. Two wheelers, Refrigerators, Television Sets, Wooden and Steel furniture etc. are some of the items supplied through co-operative supply and marketing society. In addition to this, LPG connections are also provided to the people at Kavaratti and Minicoy through supply societies.

The stepping of co-operative movement in the field of credit transaction dates back to 1968 when a service co-operative society was established at Kalpeni for the first time. Now, credit facilities are available in all the islands through these service co-operative societies and through supply and marketing societies where service societies are not available. Besides, there are other societies such as Labour Contract Co-operative Society, Industrial Co-operative Society, Govt. Employees' Co-operative Stores and Canteen etc. functioning in various spheres.

Science and Technology

In order to monitor and to effectively implement plan schemes, Science and Technology Cell was first created in the Administration during Sixth Five Year Plan. Later, this was upgraded to the level of a full fledged department. In early 1988, this department was designated as the Technical Cell of island Development Authority to look after the activities of the IDA. The department is also looking after matters related to environment and co-ordinating activities of Pollution Control Board. The Lakshadweep Council for Science and Technology was also constituted during 1984 with Administrator as its Chairman.

Many studies were conducted by the Department on the recommendation of the IDA with the help of experts from other scientific institutions of Government of India in all important fields viz., fisheries, agriculture, water supply, tourism, sea erosion, transportation, water quality, housing environment, land use, ground water assessment, waste management, etc. The Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi has carried out the study on the training needs for Lakshadweep. Study on wave power potential in Lakshadweep was conducted by the Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum. The land use study in Lakshadweep was conducted by National Transportation Planning and Research Centre(NATPAC), Trivandrum and the ornithological study on Pitti island by Madras Natural Society (MNS), Madras are some other important studies. Services of the National Institute of Oceanography, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and Centre for Earth Science Studies were also utilized in this field.

To inculcate science awareness among high school and college students, the department has introduced the "Science Awareness, Science Education and Popularisation" Scheme. Establishment of science clubs in high schools and senior secondary schools, computer training courses, supply of electronic teaching kits to high schools and senior secondary schools, supply of audio visual aids, science awards to the ST students, etc., are some of the achievements.

Fishery being the backbone of the islands' economy, the Department is giving much importance in this sector. Supply of data on Potential Fishing Zone from National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad to the fisher men, deployment of Fish Aggregation Device, training to fisher men on handling and operation of navigational equipments, etc., are some of the activities in this line.

Information and Publicity

Information and Publicity has to play a vital role in nation building. It is a liaison department between administration and people by bringing information about plans and schemes of the administration to the people and the views of the people to the administration . Aiming at this, the Information and Publicity Department was established in Lakshadweep in 1974. Presently, 9 information units are functioning in different islands. Through documentaries and feature films, they foster national integration, communal harmony, educational values and patriotism. During 1999 these units have exhibited 70 Hindi films, 10 Tamil films, 5 English films and 90 Malayalam films. Field campaigns on developmental activities, family welfare, rural development week, plan week etc. are also organized from time to time through these units. The Lakshadweep Times, a newspaper daily in Malayalam and English published from Kavaratti since 1982 still continues. Another edition of Lakshadweep Times in Mahl is published from Minicoy. Though there is a small radio station, established in 1993 at Kavaratti, the Calicut Station of All India Radio still continues to broadcast the 15 minutes programme in Malayalam and 30 minutes programme in Mahl meant for Lakshadweep. Low power television transmitters have been installed in all inhabited islands, except Bitra and Bangaram where direct receiving sets are also available.

Tourism

Lack of transport facilities was the main stumbling block in Lakshadweep in developing tourism activities in Lakshadweep. This has been solved to a certain extent after commissioning of the luxury liner M.V.Tippusultan, M.V.Amindivi, M.V.Minicoy, helicopter and Air services. The scenic beauty of the islands with unpolluted atmosphere and its crystal clear lagoons with colourful corals and ornamental fishes attract domestic as well as international tourists to the islands. Bangaram is opened to the international tourists, while Kadmat and Agatti entertain both domestic and inter national tourists. Facilities are opened to the domestic tourists at Kavaratti, Kalpeni and Minicoy.

Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism and Sports(SPORTS) is the main tourism promoting agency in Lakshadweep. Tourism has multiplied the chances for employment avenues to the educated youths in the islands. In 1999-00, there were 50 family huts, 26 beach resorts, 3 bathing huts, 2 honeymoon huts, 3 executive huts, 1 pre-fabricated hut and 4 cafeteria in the islands. During 1999 – 00, 1379 domestic tourists and 741 foreign tourists visited the islands.

Press

The shifting of Lakshadweep Government Press from Calicut and establishing it at Kavaratti on 15th August 1983 marks a new era in the field of printing activities in Lakshadweep. Then, there were only some old and outdated machines and handful of staff. Now, the press at Kavaratti, housed in a beautiful double storied building, is well equipped with the modern and latest printing machines and equipments like DTP System with Scanner, Demy and Double Demy single and double colour Offset Machines, Hot Melt Perfect Binder, Computerised Cutting Machine, Table Top Offset Machine, Digital Scanner cum Printer, Process Camera with Plate Making Unit, etc. The Press is now producing multi colour printing like posters, magazines, picture cards, textbooks and work books for students including Mahl text books ,diaries, calendars and security printing like ballot paper, question paper etc. The only daily news paper published in this U.T "The Lakshadweep Times" is also printed in this Press. In short, the Lakshadewep Government Press at the headquarters is competent to cater the needs of the Union Territory Government in all respects. Besides the headquarters Press at Kavaratti, four mini Presses are also functioning, one each at Kadmat, Agatti, Andrott and Minicoy. Book binding units are also functioning in these presses.

The Five Year Plans in the District

The islands were constituted into a Union Territory during the second Five Year Plan period and therefore the territory could not derive the benefit of First Five Year Plan. An integrated short term plan with an outlay Rs. 73.85 lakhs was implemented during the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. The actual expenditure was only Rs. 40.29 lakhs . The Third Plan was implemented in the Union Territory spending an amount of Rs. 108.51 lakhs against the outlay of Rs. 98.38 lakhs. A major portion of the amount was spent for the improvement of Transport and

Communication, to promote co-operative movement, development of agriculture, fisheries and education. The Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 200 lakhs. Schemes of harbour works and navigational facilities etc. were formulated separately with an allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs. Education and fisheries received more attention during this Plan period. The Fifth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 622.73 lakhs focused on the development of important sectors in the fisheries, education, power, housing, health and co-operation. The expenditure was Rs. 380.93 lakhs by the end of the Fifth Plan in 1977 – 78. The Sixth Plan (1978 – 83) envisaged an approved outlay of Rs. 20.35 crores. The expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 28.14 crores. Though the approved outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 43.9 crores, the expenditure came upto Rs. 67.54 crores. During the Eight Five Year Plan the expenditure was Rs. 140.43 crores against the outlay of Rs.120 crores.

The Nineth Five Year Plan envisaged with an outlay of Rs.270 crores giving more emphasis to transport and shipping sector. Procurement of three new ships and four cargo barges, continuance of helicopter and operation of Indian Air lines, introduction of computers, cent per cent electrification of the households, etc., were some of the achievements during this period. The following statement gives the Plan outlay and expenditure from First Five Year Plan onwards.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

Plan Period	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage to outlay
Ist Five Year Plan	-	-	-
IInd Five Year Plan (1956-61)	73.85	40.28	54.44
IIIrd Five Year Plan (1961-65)	98.38	108.51	110.59
Annual Plan (1996-69)	156.14	116.87	74.84
IVth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	200.00	189.72	94.86
Vth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	622.73	380.95	61.17
Vith Five Year Plan (1980-85)	2035.00	2814.11	138.28
VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)	4390.00	6735.98	153.62
Annual Plan (1985 – 86)	765.00	680.16	88.91
Annual Plan (1986 – 87)	840.00	760.99	90.59
Annual Plan (1987 – 88)	1640.00	1599.54	97.53
Annual Plan (1988 – 89)	1750.00	1762.02	100.69
Annual Plan (1989 – 90)	2100.00	1951.27	92.92
Annual Plan (1990 – 91)	2200.00	2046.89	93.04
Annual Plan (1991-92)	2246.00	1928.30	85.85
Annual Plan (1992-93)	2500.00	1932.39	73.30
Annual Plan (1993-94)	3200.00	2354.83	73.58
Annual Plan (1994-95)	3200.00	3157.76	98.68
Annual Plan (1995-96)	3860.00	2672.86	69.25
Annual Plan (1996-97)	4007.00	3925.19	97.98
VIII Five Year Plan	12000.00	14043.03	117.02
IX Five Year Plan	27000.00	34377.40	127.32
Annual Plan (1997-98)	4578.00	4427.03	96.70
Annual Plan (1998-99)	5454.00	5385.04	98.74
Annual Plan (1999-00)	5796.85	5571.82	96.12
Annual Plan (2000-01)	9024.00	8890.78	98.52
Annual Plan (2001-02)	9700.00	9873.88	101.79

Source : Lakshadweep and its people, Planning Department, Secretariat, Kavaratti.

Gram Panchayats

The panchayati Raj institutions came in to existence through the promulgation of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994 by the President of India on 23rd April, 1994. The present panchayat system in Lakshadweep is of two tier system. There is one Village(Dweep) Panchayat each for every inhabited islands (except Bangaram) including the census towns of Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy and a District Panchayat for the district. There are 79 seats in all the 10 Dweep Panchayats. Out of which 75 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes including 30 seats for women .

The number of members in each Panchayat varies depending up on the size of the population. The major islands of Amini, Kavaratti, Androtт and Minicoy have 10 members each, Kadmat, Agatti and Kalpeni have 8 members each, Chetlat and Kiltan have 6 members each and Bitra has only 3 members. The least populated island Bangaram has no panchayat of its own and it is a part of Agatti village panchayat. Each Dweep Panchayat has a Chair Person and Vice Chair Person elected by the members of the respective Dweep Panchayats to look after the day to day activities.

The HQs. of the District Panchayat is at Kavaratti. It has 22 seats. Out of this, 20 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes including 8 seats for women. All the Chair Persons of the Dweep Panchayats and the Member of Parliament are also its members. It has a President-cum Chief Counsellor and two Vice President cum Counsellors elected by its members to look after the day-to-day activities. All the district level developmental activities are implemented through the District Panchayat.

The very role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions is to ensure people's participation in the developmental activities. Many basic developmental activities have been brought under the control of panchayats. Implementation of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) , Jawahar Gram Swarozgar Yojana (JSGY), etc., are now under the control of the village panchayats . In addition, Primary education, Public health, Food & Nutrition Programmes, Libraries etc., are also brought under the control of panchayats. The panchayat has to convene its meetings in every 3 months. Grama Sabhas are also convened twice in a year to ensure direct participation of the common people .

CENSUS CONCEPTS

Building

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Permanent houses

Houses, in which both wall and roof are made of permanent materials. Material of wall can be burnt bricks, GI/metal/Asbestos sheets, stone with lime or cement concrete. Roof may be made of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated/galvanized iron or zinc/other metal or asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone, RBC/RCC or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary materials.

Temporary houses

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Wall may be made of grass, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, plastic/ polythene, un-burnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood.

Room

A room should have four walls with a doorway with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1½ meters and 2 meters in height. A room, however, which is used in common for sleeping,

sitting, dining, storing and coking, etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally used for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., have been construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as store or cattle shed pose no problems, those used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household.

Census House

A Census House is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non- residential purpose or both.

Village

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban area

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area

(a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) All other places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously.

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75 percent of the maleworking population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometer (1,000 per Square mile).

City

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomeration during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites:

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and

(b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted.

(i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Household

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A household may consist of persons related to each other, unrelated or both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member household, two member households or multi member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'.

"If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not is a common kitchen". In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly. For example, a person living alone in a census house, whether cooking or not cooking meals, will have to be treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, will also constitute a normal household.

For the purpose of census there are three type of Household i.e., Normal household, Institutional household and the Houseless Household.

Institutional household

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

Houseless household

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and/ or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State/Union territory are given below:

(Each Census Directorate will provide list(s) of the Scheduled Castes & the Scheduled Tribes as applicable in the State/Union territory. In this connection, the publication 'List of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, Census of India, 2001' supplied by the ORGI may please be consulted).

Language and Mother tongue

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken 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 the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate

A person age 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literate in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational level

The highest level of education a person has completed .

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main worker

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal worker

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Non worker

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindered fibre crop, cotton, cichona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and bete-nuts (areca).

Agricultural labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry worker

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other worker.

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work participation rate.

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

Population density.

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

Sex-ratio.

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

NON-CENSUS CONCEPTS:

Improved drinking water.

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System of sewerage.

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

Type of latrine and Method of disposal of night soil.

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the streets sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil, which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility.

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate (CBR)

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate (CDR)

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year.}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

Natural growth rate

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specific age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age group}} \times 1000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 married women.

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age group}} \times 1000$$

General fertility rate (GFR)

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

Total fertility rate (TFR)

It is obtained in the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per women of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = 5 \times \frac{\sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1000}$$

Total marital fertility rate (TMFR)

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experience the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = 5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASMFR \Big/ 1000$$

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR)

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age group}} \times 1000$$

q1 Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2 Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year.}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., New-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Early neo-natal mortality rate $= \dfrac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$

Late neo-natal mortality rate $= \dfrac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) $= \dfrac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR)

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$\textbf{PMR} = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still birth rate (SBR) $= \dfrac{\text{Number of still births during the year.}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$

Maternal mortality rate (MMR)

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live births.}} \times 100000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population)

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child women ratio (0-4)

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age

group 15-49 years.

Child women ratio (5-9)

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age

group 15-49 years.

Migration

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :-

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too was considered as a migrant.

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/ relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would

be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Internal and International migration:

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter-state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movements is called international migration. The present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth of last residence were recorded.

Rural-Urban components of migration:

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic status of urban units.

Civic status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/ Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality, etc.

Size class of UA/town.

Size class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town. UAs./Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs./towns. These Class I UAs./towns are now further sub classified into seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/ City/Town. These are M7 (5,000,000 and above); M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5 (1,000,000 – 1,999,999); M4 (500,000 – 999,999); M3 (300,000 – 499,999); M2 (200,000 – 299,999) & M1 (100,000 – 199,999). Towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 – 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the from of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

2001 CENSUS FINDINGS - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Distribution of population in Rural - Urban areas

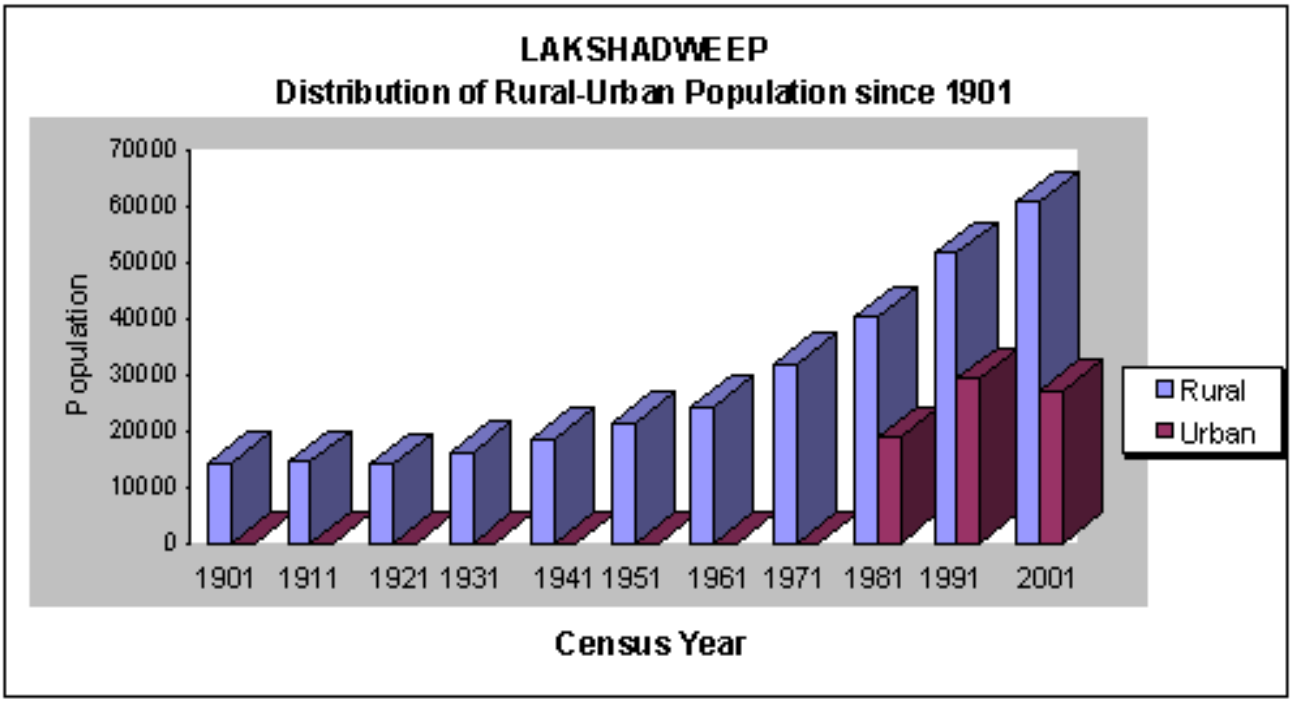
It is worth mentioning here that there is no city or urban agglomeration in Lakshadweep. Till 1981, the entire area of the UT was treated as rural. In 1981, three of the major islands namely, Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy were treated as Census Towns for the first time and continued as such in 1991 and 2001. Though Agatti island was included in the urban frame in 1991, it was declassified as rural in 2001 Census, as it did not satisfy the empirical test.

All the three Census Towns have non-municipal status. Kavaratti Census Town comes under the class of IV (population of 10,000 – 19,999), while the other two towns, Amini and Minicoy come under the class of V (population of 5,000 – 9,999).

The population of Lakshadweep as per 2001 Census is 60,650. Of which 33,683 persons live in rural areas and 26,967 persons in urban areas representing 55.5% and 44.5% respectively of the total population of the district. In 1991, the proportion of population was more in the urban sector (56.3%) than in the rural sector ((43.7%). This was only because of the presence of Agatti island in the urban frame in 1991.

Three out of nine Community Development Blocks in the district have urban components. Amini is entirely urban both in area and population while Kavaratti and Minicoy have both rural and urban areas, but have only urban population. In short, the entire population of these CD blocks is residing in urban areas and there is no rural population. On the other hand, the remaining six CD blocks are entirely rural and have no urban population.

The chart below gives the distribution of rural-urban population in the district since 1901.



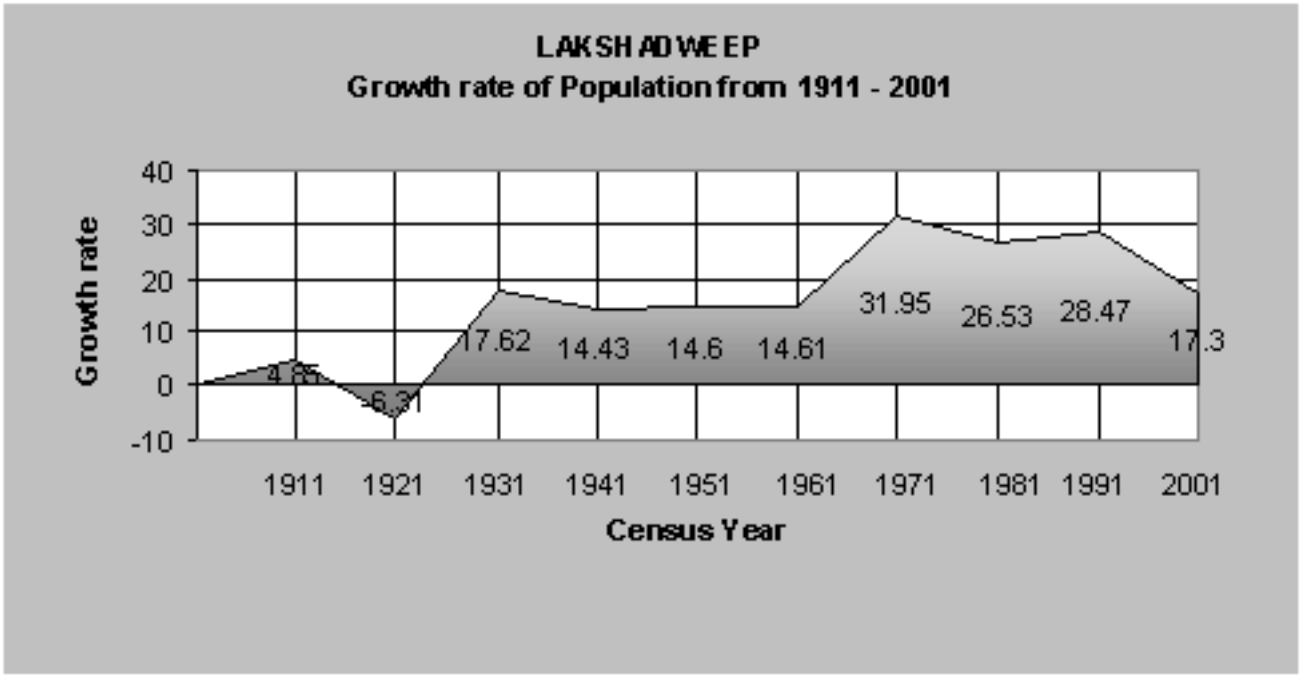
The distribution of rural-urban population in the sub-divisions is interesting. In Kavaratti sub-division, 58.9% of the population are residing in urban areas, while in Amini sub-division only 38.9% live in urban areas. In Androtт sub-division, there is no urban area at all and therefore, the entire population live in rural areas. In Minicoy sub-division, the whole inhabited area come under urban sector and therefore, cent per cent of its population are in urban.

Population and its growth

The population of Lakshadweep is 60,650 with a break up of 31,131 males and 29,519 females recording a decennial growth rate of 17.3% over the 1991 population. This is the first time after 1941, the Lakshadweep population has shown a declining trend in its growth rate. In 1991 Census, the decennial growth rate of Lakshadweep was 28.5%. This has come down to 17.3% in 2001 recording a loss of 11.2 percentage points over the 1991 growth rate.

In line with the above general trend, all the sub-divisions and CD blocks have recorded a low growth rate compared to 1991 Census. The exception (increase in the growth rate) observed in Kadmat CD block is due to the opening of new Government offices, besides the shifting of JN College (now converted to JN Senior Secondary School) with its two hostels from the HQ. Island Kavaratti. The highest sub-divisional growth rate is recorded in Amini sub-division (19.9%) and the lowest in Androtт sub-division (13.9%). Among the CD blocks, Kadmat records the highest growth rate (33.9%) followed by Agatti (23.4%) and Kalpeni records the lowest (5.8%).

The chart below gives the growth rate of Lakshadweep district from 1901 to 2001.



Sex – Ratio

The sex-ratio of the district as per 2001 Census is 948 females per 1000 males. The sex-ratio of the district was always favourable to the females and stood above the equity ratio right from 1901 to 1961 except in 1911 and 1931. Thereafter, the ratio demonstrates a declining trend from 1971 to 1991. The 2001 sex-ratio shows a slight improvement over the 1991 ratio (943). It is worth mentioning that though there were ups and downs, the sex-ratio of the district was always above the national sex-ratio.

The rural sex-ratio of the district is more favourable to females (959) than the sex-ratio of the total population (948), but remains the same as was

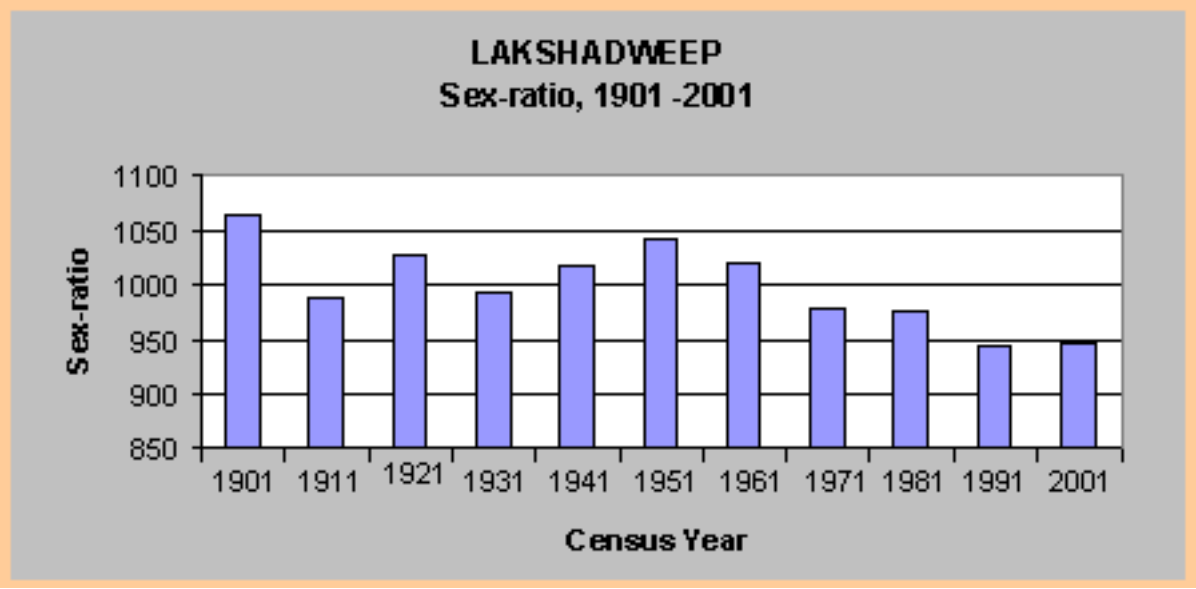
in 1991 Census (959). On the other hand, the urban sex-ratio of the district (935) is below the rural sex-ratio, however it made improvement over the 1991 urban sex-ratio(930).

Among the sub-divisions, Minicoy has the highest sex-ratio of 1,057 females per 1,000 males and Kavaratti has the lowest ratio of 854 females per 1,000 males. In the CD block also, Minicoy bagged the first position in sex-ratio with 1,057 females per 1,000 males and Kavaratti the least with 811 females per 1,000 males.

The child sex-ratio (0-6 age-group) in the district is 959 as against 941 in 1991. This is higher than the total sex-ratio of the district (948) as well as that of 1991 (943). The rural child sex-ratio has increased considerably from 951 in 1991 and reached at 999 in 2001, very close to the equity ratio, whereas the urban child sex-ratio has decreased from 932 in 1991 to 900 in 2001 Census.

The highest sub-divisional child sex-ratio is recorded in Androtт (1022) and the lowest in Kavaratti (928). In the CD blocks, Kalpeni stands first with 1,134 and Amini the lowest with 862 females per 1000 males.

The diagram blow depicts the sex-ratio of Lakshadweep since 1901.



Density

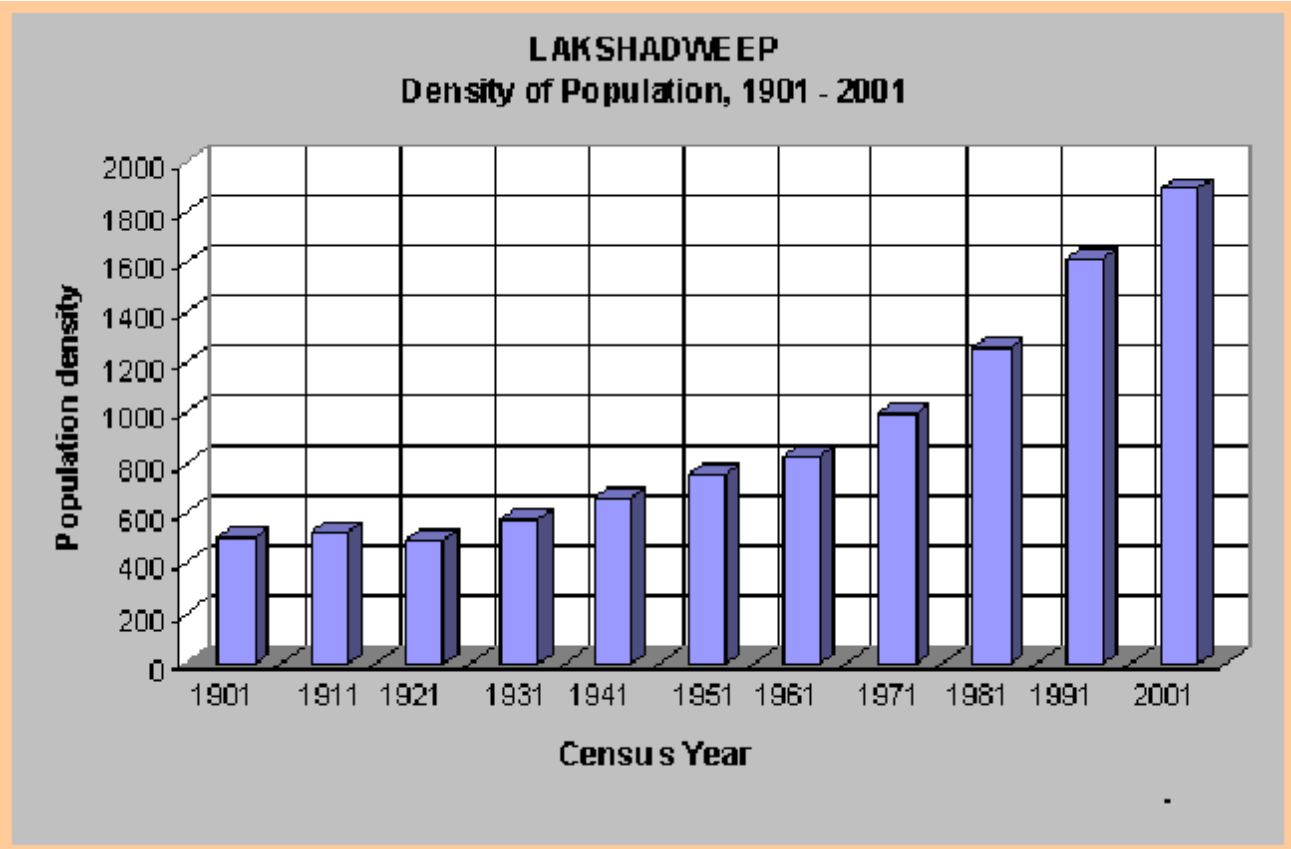
The density of population of the district as per 2001 Census is 1,895 persons per sq.km. as against 1,616 in 1991. The area of Lakshadweep is constant with 32.00 sq.kms. and therefore, the density of population of the district is directly proportional to the increase in population in each Census.

The rural area of the district includes area of all the rural islands (villages) including uninhabited islands, while the urban area of the district is limited to the area of the urban islands (census towns) only. Therefore, the urban density (2,546 persons per sq.km.) of the district is higher than the rural density (1,573 persons per sq.km.).

The density of population in all the sub-divisions is higher than the total density of the district. This is due to the reason that the total geographical area of the district (32.00 sq.kms.) is used for calculating the district density, whereas the land use area of the district (28.56 sq.kms.) is used for reckoning sub-divisional and block level density. The highest density is recorded in Amini sub-division (2,228 persons per sq.km.) while the lowest is recorded in Androtт sub-

division (1,975 persons per sq.km.). Among the CD blocks, the highest density of 2,839 persons per sq.km. is recorded in Amini and the lowest in Kalpeni (1,549 persons per sq.km.).

The diagram below shows the density of the district since 1901.



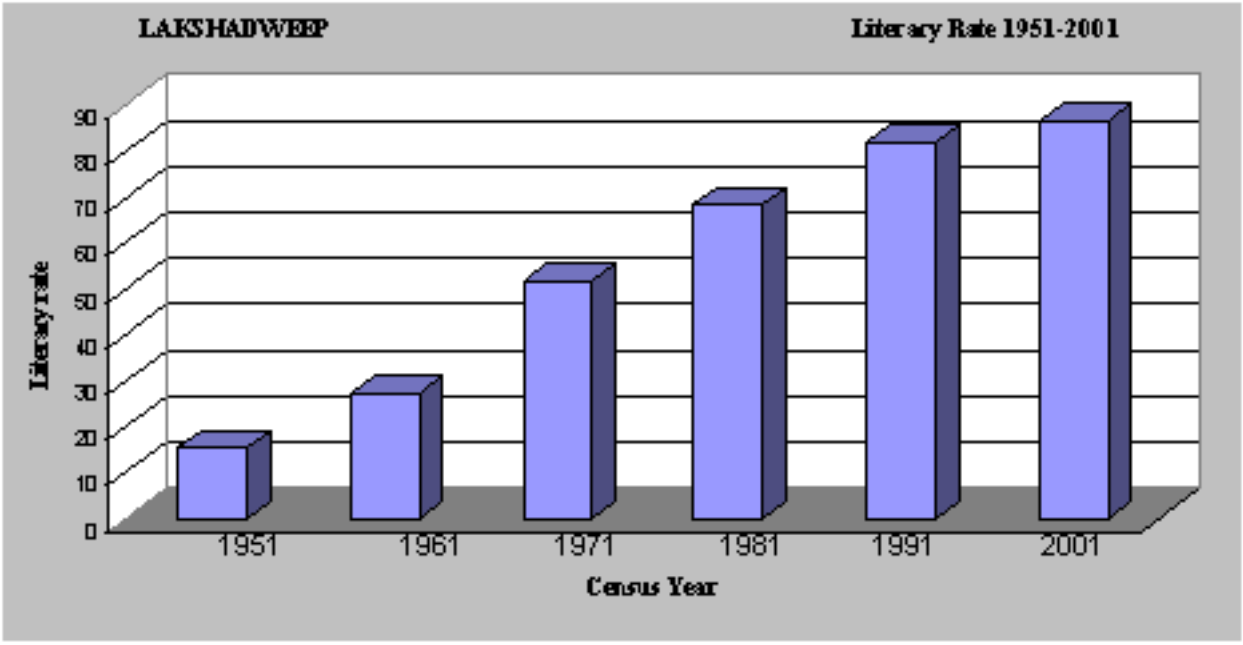
Literacy

According to 2001 Census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as a literate. Children in the age-group 0-6 are excluded from the total population. Thus, literacy rate is the number of literates per 100 population in the age-group 7 and above.

As per 2001 Census, there are 44,683 literates in Lakshadweep. This means 86.7% of the population in Lakshadweep are literates. Out of the total literates, 24,511 are males and 20,172 are females. As in the previous census, the male population in the district dominate the female population in literacy in the present census also. In 1991, there were 90.2% male literates and 72.9% female literates in the district. These rates have increased to 92.5% and 80.5% respectively in 2001 Census.

Among the sub-divisions, the highest literacy rate is recorded in Minicoy (93.0%) and the lowest in Amini (84.0%). In the CD blocks, the highest rate is registered at Minicoy (93.0%) and lowest in Kiltan (81.7%).

The diagram below portrays the literacy rate of Lakshadweep district since 1951.



Work Participation Rate

As per the Census of India 2001, population is broadly classified in to two groups viz., Workers and Non-workers according to their activity. Further, they are again sub-divided in to Main workers and Marginal workers on the basis of their economic activity. Those persons who worked for six months and more, are treated as Main workers and those who worked for less than six months are treated as Marginal workers. The Main workers and Marginal workers are again classified in to Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry workers and Other Workers on the basis of the nature of work done by them.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) is the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. As per 2001 Census, out of the total population of 60,650 in the district, 15,354 persons i.e., 25.3% of the total population are workers as against 26.4% in 1991.

Of the total 15,354 workers in the district, 13,204 are males and only 2,150 are females constituting 42.4% and 7.3% of their respective total population. In general, the decade 1991-2001 registers a net loss of 1.1 percentage points in the total work participation rate over the previous decade.

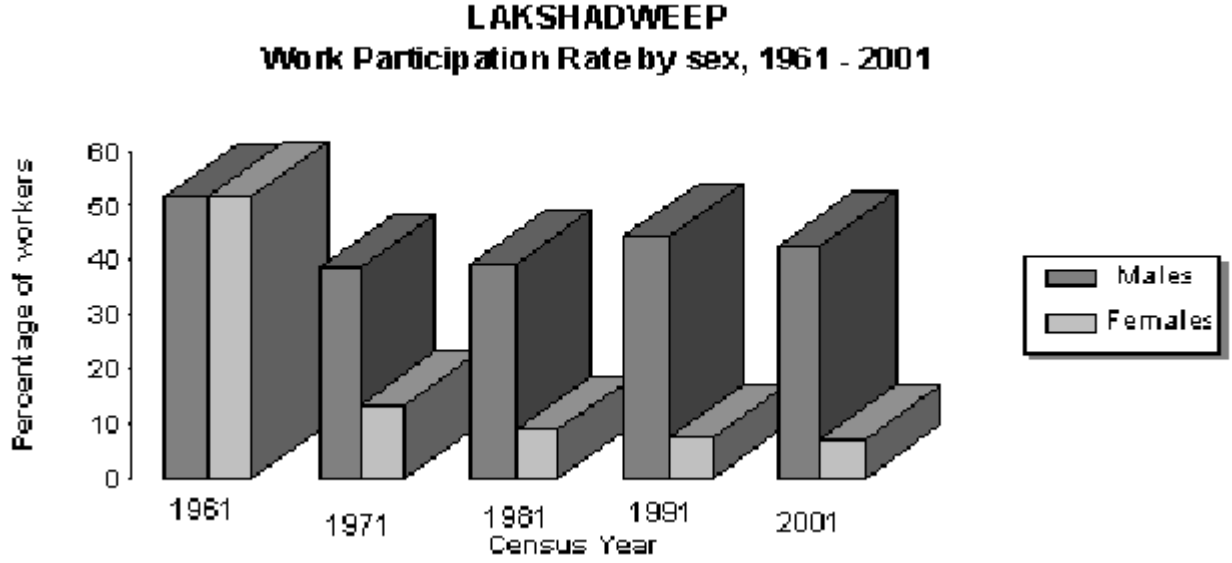
In 2001 Census, the work participation rate is high in the urban areas compared to the rural areas of the district. This is evident from the fact that 27.3% of the urban population are workers, whereas in the rural areas only 23.8% of its population are workers as against 27.3% and 25.3% respectively in 1991 Census.

Among the sub-divisions, the highest work participation rate is recorded in Kavaratti (30.9%) and the lowest in Androtт (22.3%). In the same way, Kavaratti sub-division stands at top in the district in the case of main workers and marginal workers too registering 23.8% and 7.1% respectively. The least percentages of main workers and marginal workers are recorded in Amini (16.8%) and Minicoy (3.1%) respectively.

It is interesting to note that the highest work participation rate is recorded in Kalpeni CD block (36.3%) and the lowest in Androtт CD block (16.7%) both in the same sub-division of Androtт. In the case of main workers, Kavaratti CD block ranks first with 25.2% again leaving behind Androtт CD block to the last position (13.6%). The highest proportion of marginal workers is registered at Kalpeni CD block (11.2%) and the lowest in Androtт CD block (3.2%).

It is worth mentioning here that in all the above cases, the gap between the highest and the lowest is too wide in the CD blocks that it is two to three times more than the lowest rates.

Diagram below gives the work participation of the district from 1961 to 2001.



RELIGION

The local inhabitants of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are all Muslims. According to 2001 Census five major religions viz. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Buddhism have been returned from Lakshadweep. Of these, 95.5 % of population are followers of Islam. The following statement gives the distribution of population with percentage in different religious communities in the district.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION IN THE DISTRICT

Religious communities	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Religions	60,650(100.0)	31,131(100.0)	29,519(100.0)
Muslims	57,903(95.5)	28,921(92.9)	28,982(98.2)
Hindus	2,221(3.7)	1,776(5.7)	445(1.5)
Christians	509(0.8)	422(1.4)	87(0.3)
Sikhs	6(0.0)	6(0.0)	0
Buddhists	1(0.0)	0	1(0.0)
Religion not stated	10(0.0)	6(0.0)	4(0.0)

The above table reveals that, besides Muslims, 3.7 % of the population in the district are Hindus and 0.8 % Christians. Sikhs and Buddhists are negligible in number. There is no other religion or persuasions in the district. Ten persons have not stated any religion. Population other than Muslims constitute only 4.5 % of the total population. Hence, the characteristics of general population largely resemble those of Muslim population in Lakshadweep.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

The total population of Lakshadweep, as revealed by the Census India, 2001 is 60, 650 persons consisting of 31,131 males and 29, 519 females. The population of the district, distributing in to four Sub-divisions namely, Amini, Kavaratti, Androtт and Minicoy has increased recording a decennial growth rate of 17.3% in the decade 1991-01. As in 1991 Census, Amini Sub-division ranks first in population with 31.2% followed by Kavaratti (28.3%) and Androtт (24.8%). 33,683 persons in the district out of 60,650 persons representing 55.5% of the total population live in rural area as against 43.7% in 1991. The decennial growth rate of rural population during the decade 1991-01 is 49.1% whereas it is -7.4% for urban. The reason for the high increase in rural population is due to the declassification of Agatti census town as village in 2001 Census.

Of the Sub-divisions, Androtт is entirely rural, while that of Minicoy is entirely urban. The other two Sub-divisions have both rural and urban population. The decadal growth of urban population compared to rural population is less in the Sub-divisions. Table 1 below gives the decadal growth of population in Sub-divisions by residence.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Serial number	Sub-division	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Amini	15773	9326	6447	18914	11561	7353	19.9	24.0	14.1	40.9	38.9
2	Kavaratti	14408	61	14347	17193	7074	10119	19.3	11496.7*	(-)29.5	99.6	58.9
3	Androtт	13206	13206	0	15048	15048	0	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Minicoy	8320	0	8320	9495	0	9495	14.1	0.0	14.1	100.0	100.0
	District Total:	**51707**	**22593**	**29114**	**60650**	**33683**	**26967**	**17.3**	**49.1**	**(-)7.4**	**56.3**	**44.5**

*Declassified one Census Town

The rural population of the district is spread out in 8 villages of 6 CD blocks. Androtт CD block has the highest population, while Chetlat CD Block has the least population. Of the total 8 islands (villages), 3(i,e., 37.5 %) islands viz. Kalpeni, Kiltan & Chetlat lie in the population size of 2000-4999 and 2 (i.e., 25.0 %) islands viz. Agatti and Kadmat fall in the range 5000-9999. Further, out of the three remaining islands, one each comes under the highest population size of 10,000 and above (i.e. Androtт), the lowest population size of less than 200 (Bangaram) and in the range 200-499 (Bitra). Table 2 below gives the number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with the related population.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chetlat	2	2558	1332	1226	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Kiltan	1	3669	1844	1825	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Kadmat	1	5334	2691	2643	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Agatti	2	7074	3689	3385	1 (50.0)	56	9
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Androtт	1	10727	5357	5370	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Kalpeni	1	4321	2278	2043	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**8**	**33683**	**17191**	**16492**	**1 (12.5)**	**56**	**9**

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Chetlat	1 (50.0)	159	108	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Kiltan	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Kadmat	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Amini	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Agatti	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Kavaratti	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Androtт	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
8	Kalpeni	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Minicoy	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural)		**1 (12.5)**	**159**	**108**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Chetlat	1 (50.0)	1173	1118	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Kiltan	1 (100.0)	1844	1825	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Kadmat	0 (0.0)	0	0	1(100.0)	2691	2643	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Amini	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Agatti	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (50.0)	3633	3376	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Kavaratti	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Andrott	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 100.0)	5357	5370
8	Kalpeni	1 (100.0)	2278	2043	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
9	Minicoy	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural)		**3 (37.5)**	**5295**	**4986**	**2 (25.0)**	**6324**	**6019**	**1 (12.5)**	**5357**	**5370**

Percentage in bracket

No towns, either statutory or census, were created during 2001 census in the district. Similarly, no towns were de-notified or merged with other towns. Of the 4 census towns in 1991, 3 census towns continued as such in 2001 declassifying the other census town (Agatti). Table 3 gives particulars about new towns denotified, declassified and merged towns in 2001 Census.

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

Category and number of towns	Name of town
1	2
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	NIL
(ii) Census town	NIL
(b) Denotified	
(i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census town	NIL
(ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and eceonomic criteria	NIL
(iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notiified as statutory towns in 2001 Census	NIL
(c) Declassified	1. AGATTI
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)	NIL

Declassified means the census towns of 1991 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria

Density

The density of the island is calculated by dividing the population of the island with its area (in Sq.kms). Table 4 gives the distribution of villages by population density.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	1	12.5	65	0.2
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	7	87.5	33618	99.8
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**8**	**100.0**	**33683**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district: 2066				

Note : Excludes uninhabited islands

It is interesting to note from the table that except the island Bangaram all the other islands are under the range of population density of 501+ covering 87.5% of the islands. The only one island, Bangaram which is mainly an International Tourist Resort with limited habitation, falls under the density range of 101-200.

Sex- ratio

Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. Lakshadweep being a single district union territory, the sex-ratio of the UT is the same as for the district. Table 5 shows the sex-ratio of the UT and the district from 1901 to 2001.

TABLE 5 : SEX-RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT 1901 - 2001

Census Year	Union Territory			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,063	1,063	-	1,063	1,063	-
1911	987	987	-	987	987	-
1921	1,027	1,027	-	1,027	1,027	-
1931	994	994	-	994	994	-
1941	1,018	1,018	-	1,018	1,018	-
1951	1,043	1,043	-	1,043	1,043	-
1961	1,020	1,020	-	1,020	1,020	-
1971	978	978	-	978	978	-
1981	975	986	963	975	986	963
1991	943	959	930	943	959	930
2001	948	959	935	948	959	935

According to 2001 Census, the total sex-ratio of the district is 948, while it is 959 for rural and 935 for urban. The total sex-ratio of the district was always favourable to the females and stood above the equity ratio right from 1901 to 1971, except in 1911 and 1931 and started coming down from 1971 onwards fluctuating between 943 and 978. Till 1981, the entire area of the district was rural. The rural-urban sex-ratio of the district from 1981-2001 presented an interesting picture that rural sex-ratio was always above the total sex-ratio and the urban sex-ratio was always below the rural sex-ratio.

Table 6 gives the sex-ratio of the district by Sub-divisions.

TABLE 6 : SEX-RATIO BY SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Sex - ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amini	969	971	968
2	Kavaratti	854	918	811
3	Androtti	971	971	0
4	Minicoy	1057	0	1057
District Total:		**948**	**959**	**935**

It is clear from the above table that Minicoy Sub-division has the highest sex-ratio of 1,057 females per 1,000 males. The sex-ratio of Kavaratti Sub-division is the lowest (854). In the rural area, the sex-ratio of both Amini and Androtti Sub-divisions have the same sex-ratio of 971 females per 1,000 males, while in urban area, Minicoy stands again first in sex-ratio with 1,057. Sub-division, Kavaratti has the lowest sex-ratio (rural & urban) in the district.

Among the CD blocks (rural), Androtti has the highest sex-ratio of 1,002 females per 1,000 males followed by Kiltan (990). CD block Kalpeni has the lowest sex-ratio of 897 females per 1,000 males in the district. It is also to be noted that, the sex-ratio of all the CD blocks (rural), exempting Androtti, Kiltan and Kadmat islands is below the district ratio. Table 7 gives the sex-ratio of the district by CD blocks.

TABLE 7 : SEX-RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex - ratio
1	2	3
1	Chetlat	920
2	Kiltan	990
3	Kadmat	982
4	Amini	0
5	Agatti	918
6	Kavaratti	0
7	Androtti	1002
8	Kalpeni	897
9	Minicoy	0
District (Rural) Total:		**959**

Of the total 8 inhabited islands(villages) 3 islands viz. Chetlat, Kiltan and Kadmat fall under the range of sex-ratio 950-999 covering 37.5% of the total villages and 33.5% of the total population of the district. Two islands namely, Bitra and Bangaram drop into the range of less than 700 covering 25.0% of the total islands, but representing only 1.0% of the rural population. The largest island Androtт comes under the sex-ratio range of 1,000-1,099 covering 12.5% of the islands and representing 31.8% of the rural population of the district. Table-8 below gives the sex-ratio of rural population by ranges.

TABLE 8 : SEX-RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	2	25.0	332	1.0
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	0	0.0	0	0.0
850-899	1	12.5	4321	12.8
900-949	1	12.5	7009	20.8
950-999	3	37.5	11294	33.5
1000-1099	1	12.5	10727	31.8
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**8**	**100.0**	**33683**	**100.0**
Sex - ratio (Rural) for District: 959				

In Lakshadweep, there is no urban agglomeration or standard urban area. The urban part of the district constitutes only 3 census towns. Among the census towns, the highest sex-ratio (1,057) has been recorded in Minicoy and the lowest (811) in Kavaratti. Table 9 gives the sex-ratio of census towns in the district.

TABLE 9 : SEX-RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/ TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A / Town+	Urban status of town	Sex - ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Amini	CT	968
2	Kavaratti	CT	811
3	Minicoy	CT	1057
Sex - ratio (Urban) for the district:			**935**

+Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in the District

Sex-ratio for 0-6 population

Of the total population of the district 9,091 persons with 4,641 males and 4,450 females fall under the category of 0-6 age-group. The sex-ratio in the 0-6 age-group population of the district is 959 as against 948 for the total population. Similarly, the sex-ratio of the 0-6 age-group of rural population (999) is also high compared to the sex-ratio of the total rural population (959). Contrary to this, the sex-ratio of the 0-6 age-group in the urban population (900) is low compared with the sex-ratio of total urban population (935) in the district. Table 10 gives the sex-ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 for Sub-divisions.

TABLE 10 : SEX-RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6 FOR SUB-DIVISIONS,2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age- group			Sex- ratio for 0-6 age- group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amini	Total	3099	1601	1498	936
		Rural	1950	984	966	982
		Urban	1149	617	532	862
2	Kavaratti	Total	2514	1304	1210	928
		Rural	1250	630	620	984
		Urban	1264	674	590	875
3	Androtт	Total	2325	1150	1175	1022
		Rural	2325	1150	1175	1022
		Urban	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy	Total	1153	586	567	968
		Rural	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1153	586	567	968
District Total:		**Total**	**9091**	**4641**	**4450**	**959**
		Rural	**5525**	**2764**	**2761**	**999**
		Urban	**3566**	**1877**	**1689**	**900**

It is clear from the above table that sex-ratio for population less than 7 years is favourable to females in Androtт Sub-division (1,022 females per 1,000 males). In Amini and Kavaratti Sub-divisions, sex-ratio of population less than 7 years for total, rural and urban areas are below the district level.

Among the CD blocks(rural), the sex-ratio for 0-6 age-group population is the highest (1,134) in Kalpeni followed by Kadamt (1,060), whereas the lowest sex-ratio in this age-group is recorded in Kiltan CD blocks with 916 females per 1000 males. Table 11 below gives the sex-ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 in the CD blocks.

TABLE 11 : SEX-RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS,2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age-group			Sex-ratio for 0-6 age-group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chetlat	432	223	209	937
2	Kiltan	663	346	317	916
3	Kadmat	855	415	440	1060
4	Amini	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	1250	630	620	984
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1766	888	878	989
8	Kalpeni	559	262	297	1134
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0
District (Rural) Total:		**5525**	**2764**	**2761**	**999**

Out of 8 total inhabited islands (rural) in the district, 2 islands viz., Bitra and Kalpeni islands are in the range of sex-ratio 1,100 and above. Another two islands namely, Agatti and Andrott come under the range of 950-999. One island namely, Bangaram falls in the range of less than 700. Table 12 below gives the sex-ratio for CD blocks in the age-group 0-6 by ranges.

TABLE 12 : SEX-RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex-ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	1	12.5	5	0.1
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	0	0.0	0	0.0
850-899	1	12.5	376	6.8
900-949	1	12.5	663	12.0
950-999	2	25.0	3011	54.5
1000-1099	1	12.5	855	15.5
1100+	2	25.0	615	11.1
District (Rural) Total	**8**	**100.0**	**5525**	**100.0**
Sex - ratio (Rural) for District: 999				

The sex-ratio for 0-6 population is the highest (968) in Minicoy census town, while this rate is the lowest (862) in Amini census town. Table 13 gives the sex-ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 pertaining to census towns.

TABLE 13 : SEX-RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town+	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age-group			Sex - ratio for 0-6 age-group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amini	CT	1149	617	532	862
2	Kavaratti	CT	1264	674	590	875
3	Minicoy	CT	1153	586	567	968
District (Urban) Total			**3566**	**1877**	**1689**	**900**

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in the District

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

No Caste has been Scheduled in relation to Lakshadweep and therefore, there is no Scheduled Caste population in Lakshadweep. The inhabitants of Lakshadweep who and both of whose parents were born in those islands are treated as Scheduled Tribes. There is only one Tribe in Lakshadweep and it has no specific name.

According to 2001 census, 57,321 persons constituting 94.5% of the total population of the district are Scheduled Tribes. In the rural area, 95.6% of the population are Scheduled Tribes, whereas in the urban area it is 93.1%.

Among Sub-divisions, highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes population 97.4% to total population is recorded in Amini. The lowest proportion of 92.2% has been recorded in Kavaratti Sub-division. Table 14 gives the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the Sub-divisions.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-divisions	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amini	Total	18914	0	18421	0	97.4
		Rural	11561	0	11200	0	96.9
		Urban	7353	0	7221	0	98.2
2	Kavaratti	Total	17193	0	15844	0	92.2
		Rural	7074	0	6786	0	95.9
		Urban	10119	0	9058	0	89.5
3	Andrott	Total	15048	0	14223	0	94.5
		Rural	15048	0	14223	0	94.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy	Total	9495	0	8833	0	93.0
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	9495	0	8833	0	93.0
District Total:		**Total**	**60650**	**0**	**57321**	**0**	**94.5**
		Rural	**33683**	**0**	**32209**	**0**	**95.6**
		Urban	**26967**	**0**	**25112**	**0**	**93.1**

Among the rural CD blocks, Chetlat has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population (97.4%) in the district followed by Kadmat with 96.8%. The lowest proportion is recorded in Kalpeni CD block with 90.6%. In the remaining CD blocks, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe is almost equal ranging between 96.1% and 96.8%. Table 15 gives Scheduled Tribe population in the CD Blocks.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2558	0	2491	0	97.4
2	Kiltan	3669	0	3544	0	96.6
3	Kadmat	5334	0	5165	0	96.8
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7074	0	6786	0	95.9
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	10727	0	10307	0	96.1
8	Kalpeni	4321	0	3916	0	90.6
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0
District (Rural) Total:		**33683**	**0**	**32209**	**0**	**95.6**

As stated earlier, There is no Scheduled Caste population in this district and therefore, in the table given below, all the 8 inhabited islands have been shown against NIL range.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	8	100.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total :	**8**	**100.0**	**0**	**0.0**

The Scheduled Tribe population in the district have been distributed almost evenly in all the inhabited villages (except Bangaram) falling under the percentage range of 76 and above. Table 17 below gives the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in villages.

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	1	12.5	49	0.2
76 and above	7	87.5	32160	99.8
District (Rural) Total	**8**	**100.0**	**32209**	**100.0**

In the urban part of the district, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is the highest in Amini census town (98.2%) and the lowest in Kavaratti census town (89.5%). Table 18 gives the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in census towns.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town+	Total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Total Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amini (CT)	7353	0	7221	0	98.2
2	Kavaratti (CT)	10119	0	9058	0	89.5
3	Minicoy (CT)	9495	0	8833	0	93.0
District(Urban) Total		**26967**	**0**	**25112**	**0**	**93.1**

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in the District

Sex-ratio among Scheduled Tribes

The sex-ratio for the Scheduled Tribe population is the highest in Androtт CD Block (1,036) followed by Kalpeni (1,024). The lowest ratio is recorded in Chetlat CD block (945) followed by Agatti (947). Table 19 shows the sex-ratio among Scheduled Tribes in CD blocks.

TABLE 19 : SEX-RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Caste sex-ratio	Scheduled Tribe sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Chetlat	0	945
2	Kiltan	0	1012
3	Kadmat	0	1011
4	Amini	0	0
5	Agatti	0	947
6	Kavaratti	0	0
7	Androtт	0	1036
8	Kalpeni	0	1024
9	Minicoy	0	0
District (Rural) Total		**0**	**1001**

Table 20 gives the sex-ratio among Scheduled Tribe population in census towns. The highest (1,155) sex-ratio in the urban part of the district is recorded in Minicoy census town and the lowest (897) in Kavaratti census town.

TABLE 20 : SEX-RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town +	Scheduled Caste sex-ratio	Scheduled Tribe sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Amini (CT)	0	982
2	Kavaratti (CT)	0	897
3	Minicoy (CT)	0	1155
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**0**	**1006**

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in the District

Literacy

The 2001 Census has revealed that 44,551 persons are literates in Lakshadweep. In other words, 86.7% of the total population of the district can read and write in any language with understanding. As in 1991 Census, for calculating the literacy rate, children below the age of 7 years are excluded from the population. The literacy rate of males is 92.5%, while it is 80.5% for females showing the high literacy rate for male folk in the district.

Among the Sub-divisions, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Minicoy Sub-division (93.0%) and the lowest in Amini Sub-division (84.0%). Similarly, Minicoy Sub-division tops first in the district in the case of male and female literacy also. Table 21 gives the population of literates and illiterates and their percentage in the Sub-divisions.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/ female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Amini	Total	13285	7219	6066	5629	2385	3244	84.0	90.2	77.7	12.6
		Rural	8152	4374	3778	3409	1493	1916	84.8	89.6	79.9	9.7
		Urban	5133	2845	2288	2220	892	1328	82.7	91.2	74.2	17.0
2	Kavaratti	Total	12904	7463	5441	4289	1812	2477	87.9	93.6	81.1	12.5
		Rural	5062	2841	2221	2012	848	1164	86.9	92.9	80.3	12.6
		Urban	7842	4622	3220	2277	964	1313	88.6	94.1	81.7	12.4
3	Androtт	Total	10732	5984	4748	4316	1651	2665	84.4	92.3	76.1	16.2
		Rural	10732	5984	4748	4316	1651	2665	84.4	92.3	76.1	16.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Minicoy	Total	7762	3845	3917	1733	772	961	93.0	95.4	90.9	4.5
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Urban	7762	3845	3917	1733	772	961	93.0	95.4	90.9	4.5
District Total:		**Total**	**44683**	**24511**	**20172**	**15967**	**6620**	**9347**	**86.7**	**92.5**	**80.5**	**12.1**
		Rural	**23946**	**13199**	**10747**	**9737**	**3992**	**5745**	**85.0**	**91.5**	**78.3**	**13.2**
		Urban	**20737**	**11312**	**9425**	**6230**	**2628**	**3602**	**88.6**	**93.8**	**83.1**	**10.7**

A wide range of variation is observed between male and female literacy rates in the CD Blocks (rural). It varies from 8.9% in Chetlat to 16.3% in Androtт. Among the CD blocks, Kadmat stands first in literacy with 87.2% followed by Agatti with 86.9%. The lowest rate of 81.7% has been recorded in Kiltan CD block. In the case of female literacy also, Kadmat CD block stands first in the district with 82.4%. Table 22 gives the literate and illiterate population and percentage in CD blocks.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chetlat	1792	982	810	766	350	416	84.3	88.5	79.6	8.9
2	Kiltan	2455	1303	1152	1214	541	673	81.7	87.0	76.4	10.6
3	Kadmat	3905	2089	1816	1429	602	827	87.2	91.8	82.4	9.4
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Agatti	5062	2841	2221	2012	848	1164	86.9	92.9	80.3	12.5
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Andrott	7557	4133	3424	3170	1224	1946	84.3	92.5	76.2	16.3
8	Kalpeni	3175	1851	1324	1146	427	719	84.4	91.8	75.8	16.0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District (Rural) Total:		**23946**	**13199**	**10747**	**9737**	**3992**	**5745**	**85.0**	**91.5**	**78.3**	**13.2**

Literacy rate of all the villages (except Bangaram) is above 81.7 % Therefore, these villages fall in the district under the literacy range of 81-90 representing 99.8% of the population. Table 23 shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate in various ranges.

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	7	87.5	33618	99.8
91-99	1	12.5	65	0.2
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total:	**8**	**100.0**	**33683**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District: 86.7				

As in district and Sub-divisions, the male population dominates the female population in respect of literacy in towns also. The variation of literacy rate between male and female is not so wide in Minicoy town, whereas it is glaring in Amini town. The highest literacy rate (93.0%) is recorded in Minicoy followed by Kavaratti (88.6%). Table 24 gives number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in towns.

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/ Town+	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini (CT)	5133	2845	2288	2220	892	1328	82.7	91.2	74.2	17.0
2	Kavaratti (CT)	7842	4622	3220	2277	964	1313	88.6	94.1	81.7	12.4
3	Minicoy (CT)	7762	3845	3917	1733	772	961	93.0	95.4	90.9	4.5
District (Urban) Total		**20737**	**11312**	**9425**	**6230**	**2628**	**3602**	**88.6**	**93.8**	**83.1**	**10.6**

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in

Scheduled Caste Literacy

Tables 25, 26 and 27 deal with Scheduled Caste literacy in CD blocks, villages and towns. Since there is no Scheduled Caste population in Lakshadweep, data in these tables are nil in respect of this district.

TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

There is no Scheduled Caste population in the District

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0				
1-10				
11-20				
21-30				
31-40				
41-50		There is no Scheduled Caste population in the district		
51-60				
61-70				
71-80				
81-90				
91-99				
100				
District Total:				
Literacy rate for District (Rural):				

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/ Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
There is no Scheduled Caste population in the District											

Scheduled Tribe literacy

Unlike other States and Union territories, the Scheduled tribe population in the district is almost on par with general population in respect of literacy. Of the total population of 57,321 in the district, 41,699 persons are literates. This indicates that, 86.1% of Scheduled Tribe population in the district can read and write with understanding in any of the languages as against 86.7% for the general population. The literacy rate of males is 92.2%, while it is 80.2% for females. Similarly, the urban Scheduled tribe literates are more (87.9%) than the rural Scheduled tribe literates (84.7%).

Among the C.D blocks (rural), the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Kadmat C.D block (86.9%), closely followed by Agatti (86.8%). The lowest literacy rate is recorded in Kiltan C.D block (81.3%). Similarly, in the case of female literacy also, Kadmat C.D block tops first in the district with 82.3% followed by Agatti (80.3%). Table 28 gives the number and percentage of Scheduled tribe literates and illiterates in the district(Rural).

TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chetlat	1733	936	797	758	345	413	84	88.5	79.5	9.0
2	Kiltan	2362	1235	1127	1182	526	656	81	86.7	76.2	10.5
3	Kadmat	3754	1978	1776	1411	591	820	87	91.6	82.3	9.3
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Agatti	4825	2664	2161	1961	821	1140	87	92.9	80.3	12.6
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Andrott	7181	3851	3330	3126	1212	1914	84	92.0	76.0	16.0
8	Kalpeni	2828	1539	1289	1088	396	692	84	91.8	76.1	15.7
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total:		22683	12203	10480	9526	3891	5635	85	91.3	78.2	13.1

Out of the total 8 inhabited rural islands (villages), 7 islands fall under the literacy range of 81-90 representing 99.8% of the rural Scheduled Tribe population. Table 29 gives the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled tribe population.

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	7	87.5	32160	99.8
91-99	1	12.5	49	0.2
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total:	**8**	**100.0**	**32209**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural): 84.7				

As stated earlier, the literacy rate among Scheduled tribe is high in urban area (87.9%) compared to rural area (84.7%). Likewise, the male literates (93.3%) are more than the female literates (82.6%) in the C.D blocks. The gap between male and female literacy rates is less (10.7% points) in

urban area compared to rural area (13.1% points). Table 30 gives the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe literates and illiterates.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini (CT)	5026	2768	2258	2195	876	1319	82.5	91.1	74.0	17.1
2	Kavaratti (CT)	6848	3851	2997	2210	924	1286	87.4	93.5	80.7	12.8
3	Minicoy (CT)	7142	3350	3792	1691	748	943	92.6	94.9	90.7	4.2
Lakshadweep (Urban)		19016	9969	9047	6096	2548	3548	87.9	93.3	82.6	10.7

Among the Census Towns, the highest literacy rate of 92.6% is recorded in Minicoy followed by Kavaratti (87.4%) and Amini (82.5%). The variation of literacy rate between males and females is very wide in Amini (17.1% points) whereas it is nominal in Minicoy (4.2% points).

Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers

According to 2001 Census definition, the main workers are those who have worked for more than 183 days (major part of the year) and the marginal workers are those who have worked for less than 183 days during the year preceding to Enumeration. Those who have not participated in any economically productive work during or part of the reference period are categorised as non-workers. Table 31 gives the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in Sub-divisions.

TABLE 31 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of Sub-divisions	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non - workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini	Persons	18914	3180	16.8	1302	6.9	4482	23.7	14432	76.3
		Males	9604	2761	28.7	1103	11.5	3864	40.2	5740	59.8
		Females	9310	419	4.5	199	2.1	618	6.6	8692	93.4
2	Kavaratti	Persons	17193	4084	23.8	1223	7.1	5307	30.9	11886	69.1
		Males	9275	3651	39.4	962	10.4	4613	49.7	4662	50.3
		Females	7918	433	5.5	261	3.3	694	8.8	7224	91.2
3	Andrott	Persons	15048	2542	16.9	821	5.5	3363	22.3	11685	77.7
		Males	7635	2229	29.2	698	9.1	2927	38.3	4708	61.7
		Females	7413	313	4.2	123	1.7	436	5.9	6977	94.1
4	Minicoy	Persons	9495	1904	20.1	298	3.1	2202	23.2	7293	76.8
		Males	4617	1647	35.7	153	3.3	1800	39.0	2817	61.0
		Females	4878	257	5.3	145	3.0	402	8.2	4476	91.8
District Total:		**Persons**	**60650**	**11710**	**19.3**	**3644**	**6.0**	**15354**	**25.3**	**45296**	**74.7**
		Males	**31131**	**10288**	**33.0**	**2916**	**9.4**	**13204**	**42.4**	**17927**	**57.6**
		Females	**29519**	**1422**	**4.8**	**728**	**2.5**	**2150**	**7.3**	**27369**	**92.7**

The above table reveals that only one fourth of the total population of the district are workers, whereas the rest of the three fourth of population are non-workers. The main workers constitute 19.3% of the total population, whereas it is only 6.0% for marginal workers. A Significant feature of the work participation rates in the district is that the percentage of female main workers to total population is considerably lower than the male main workers both in the rural and urban area of the district. The participation rate of females in economically productive activity is very poor in Lakshadweep. Only 4.8% of the total female population of the district are engaged in main work and 2.5% in marginal work.

Among the Sub-divisions, Kavaratti has the highest proportion of 30.9% workers followed by Amini (23.7%). The lowest percentage of total workers (22.3%) as well as total female workers (5.9%) is reported in Androtт Sub-division. In the case of main workers, Kavaratti stands first in the district with 23.8% of its total population.

Among the CD blocks (rural), Kalpeni has the highest (36.3) percentage of workers in the district followed by Agatti and Chetlat with 26.8 percentage each. The lowest percentage of work participation is reported at Androtт CD block with 16.7%. As regards main workers also, Kalpeni has the highest (25.2) percentage and Androtт has the lowest (13.6) percentage in the district. Table 32 gives the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in CD blocks.

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C.D.BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non - workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chetlat	Persons	2558	481	18.8	204	8.0	685	26.8	1873	73.2
		Males	1332	428	32.1	158	11.9	586	44.0	746	56.0
		Females	1226	53	4.3	46	3.8	99	8.1	1127	91.9
2	Kiltan	Persons	3669	657	17.9	174	4.7	831	22.6	2838	77.4
		Males	1844	584	31.7	152	8.2	736	39.9	1108	60.1
		Females	1825	73	4.0	22	1.2	95	5.2	1730	94.8
3	Kadmat	Persons	5334	949	17.8	281	5.3	1230	23.1	4104	76.9
		Males	2691	811	30.1	263	9.8	1074	39.9	1617	60.1
		Females	2643	138	5.2	18	0.7	156	5.9	2487	94.1
4	Amini	Persons	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Males	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Females	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	Agatti	Persons	7074	1266	17.9	632	8.9	1898	26.8	5176	73.2
		Males	3689	1160	31.4	501	13.6	1661	45.0	2028	55.0
		Females	3385	106	3.1	131	3.9	237	7.0	3148	93.0
6	Kavaratti	Persons	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Males	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Females	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	Androtт	Persons	10727	1454	13.6	339	3.2	1793	16.7	8934	83.3
		Males	5357	1285	24.0	316	5.9	1601	29.9	3756	70.1
		Females	5370	169	3.1	23	0.4	192	3.6	5178	96.4
8	Kalpeni	Persons	4321	1088	25.2	482	11.2	1570	36.3	2751	63.7
		Males	2278	944	41.4	382	16.8	1326	58.2	952	41.8
		Females	2043	144	7.0	100	4.9	244	11.9	1799	88.1
9	Minicoy	Persons	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Males	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Females	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total :		**Persons**	**33683**	**5895**	**17.5**	**2112**	**6.3**	**8007**	**23.8**	**25676**	**76.2**
		Males	**17191**	**5212**	**30.3**	**1772**	**10.3**	**6984**	**40.6**	**10207**	**59.4**
		Females	**16492**	**683**	**4.1**	**340**	**2.1**	**1023**	**6.2**	**15469**	**93.8**

Of the three towns in the district, Kavaratti registers the highest work participation rate for total, male and female population in the district with 33.7%, 52.8% and 10.1% respectively. Similarly, in the case of main workers also Kavaratti stands top for its highest percentages to total, male and female population. Table-33 gives the number and percentage of main workers marginal workers and non-workers in towns.

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town +	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non - workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini (CT)	Persons	7353	1093	14.9	643	8.7	1736	23.6	5617	76.4
		Males	3737	938	25.1	530	14.2	1468	39.3	2269	60.7
		Females	3616	155	4.3	113	3.1	268	7.4	3348	92.6
2	Kavaratti (CT)	Persons	10119	2818	27.8	591	5.8	3409	33.7	6710	66.3
		Males	5586	2491	44.6	461	8.3	2952	52.8	2634	47.2
		Females	4533	327	7.2	130	2.9	457	10.1	4076	89.9
3	Minicoy (CT)	Persons	9495	1904	20.1	298	3.1	2202	23.2	7293	76.8
		Males	4617	1647	35.7	153	3.3	1800	39.0	2817	61.0
		Females	4878	257	5.3	145	3.0	402	8.2	4476	91.8
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**26967**	**5815**	**21.6**	**1532**	**5.7**	**7347**	**27.2**	**19620**	**72.8**
		Males	**13940**	**5076**	**36.4**	**1144**	**8.2**	**6220**	**44.6**	**7720**	**55.4**
		Females	**13027**	**739**	**5.7**	**388**	**3.0**	**1127**	**8.7**	**11900**	**91.3**

+ Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no Urban Agglomeration in the District

Industrial classification of workers

The peculiar distribution of workers in to industrial category pertaining to Lakshadweep is entirely different from the country as a whole. Lakshadweep is the only one among the states and UTs where there is no Cultivators or Agricultural labourers. Therefore, all the workers in the district are either Household Industry workers (HHI) or Other Workers (OW). Table 34 gives the distribution of workers by sex in four industrial categories of economic activity in Sub-divisions.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub -divisions	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Amini	Persons	18914	4482	0	0	281	4201
				(23.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(93.7)
		Males	9604	3864	0	0	244	3620
				(40.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(93.7)
		Females	9310	618	0	0	37	581
				(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(94.0)
2	Kavaratti	Persons	17193	5307	0	0	322	4985
				(30.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(93.9)
		Males	9275	4613	0	0	148	4465
				(49.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(96.8)
		Females	7918	694	0	0	174	520
				(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.1)	(74.9)
3	Androtт	Persons	15048	3363	0	0	137	3226
				(22.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(95.9)
		Males	7635	2927	0	0	121	2806
				(38.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(95.9)
		Females	7413	436	0	0	16	420
				(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(96.3)
4	Minicoy	Persons	9495	2202	0	0	162	2040
				(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(92.6)
		Males	4617	1800	0	0	24	1776
				(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(98.7)
		Females	4878	402	0	0	138	264
				(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.3)	(65.7)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**60650**	**15354**	**0**	**0**	**902**	**14452**
				(25.3)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(5.9)**	**(94.1)**
		Males	**31131**	**13204**	**0**	**0**	**537**	**12667**
				(42.4)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(4.1)**	**(95.9)**
		Females	**29519**	**2150**	**0**	**0**	**365**	**1785**
				(7.3)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(17.0)**	**(83.0)**

Note: Percentage of Workers is given in bracket

The above table reveals that out of the total 15,354 workers, only 902 are returned as household industry workers(HHI), while the rest of 14,452 are categorised as other workers(OW). In terms of percentage, 5.9% of the total workers are engaged in household industry, while the remaining 94.1% are in other works. The same trend is observed in the case of male and female workers as well.

The percentage of household industry workers among total persons and females is the highest in Minicoy Sub-division (7.4% and 34.3%), whereas for the males, it is the highest in Amini Sub-division (6.3%). The percentage of household industry

workers is very low in the Sub-divisions varying from 4.1% (in Androtti) to 7.4% (in Minicoy). On the contrary, the percentage of 'Other Workers' is very high ranging from 92.6% in Minicoy to 95.9% in Androtti.

Among the CD blocks (rural), the highest percentage of HHI workers to total workers has been recorded in Agatti CD block (10.3%) and the lowest in Kadmat CD block (1.6%). Therefore, the position of Other Workers is vice-versa i.e., the highest percentage of other workers is at Kadmat CD block (98.4%) and the lowest in Agatti (89.7%). Table 35 gives the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in CD blocks.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001(Contd.)

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chetlat	Persons	2558	685	0	0	29	656
				(26.8)	0	0	(4.2)	(95.8)
		Males	1332	586	0	0	5	581
				(44.0)	0	0	(0.9)	(99.1)
		Females	1226	99	0	0	24	75
				(8.1)	0	0	(24.2)	(75.8)
2	Kiltan	Persons	3669	831	0	0	57	774
				(22.6)	0	0	(6.9)	(93.1)
		Males	1844	736	0	0	55	681
				(39.9)	0	0	(7.5)	(92.5)
		Females	1825	95	0	0	2	93
				(5.2)	0	0	(2.1)	(97.9)
3	Kadmat	Persons	5334	1230	0	0	20	1210
				(23.1)	0	0	(1.6)	(98.4)
		Males	2691	1074	0	0	16	1058
				(39.9)	0	0	(1.5)	(98.5)
		Females	2643	156	0	0	4	152
				(5.9)	0	0	(2.6)	(97.4)
4	Agatti	Persons	7074	1898	0	0	196	1702
				(26.8)	0	0	(10.3)	(89.7)
		Males	3689	1661	0	0	87	1574
				(45.0)	0	0	(5.2)	(94.8)
		Females	3385	237	0	0	109	128
				(7.0)	0	0	(46.0)	(54.0)

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Androtт	Persons	10727	1793	0	0	59	1734
				(16.7)	0	0	(3.3)	(96.7)
		Males	5357	1601	0	0	51	1550
				(29.9)	0	0	(3.2)	(96.8)
		Females	5370	192	0	0	8	184
				(3.6)	0	0	(4.2)	(95.8)
6	Kalpeni	Persons	4321	1570	0	0	78	1492
				(36.3)	0	0	(5.0)	(95.0)
		Males	2278	9	0	0	70	1256
				(58.2)	0	0	(5.3)	(94.7)
		Females	2043	244	0	0	8	236
				(11.9)	0	0	(3.3)	(96.7)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**33683**	**8007**	**0**	**0**	**439**	**7568**
				(23.8)	**0**	**0**	**(5.5)**	**(94.5)**
		Males	**17191**	**6984**	**0**	**0**	**284**	**6700**
				(40.6)	**0**	**0**	**(4.1)**	**(95.9)**
		Females	**16492**	**1023**	**0**	**0**	**155**	**868**
				(6.2)	**0**	**0**	**(15.2)**	**(84.8)**

Note: Percentage of Workers is given in bracket

The distribution of workers by industrial category in the towns of the district given below reveals the highest proportion (10.1%) of HHI workers is in Amini town and the lowest (3.7%) in Kavaratti town. Obviously, the percentage of other workers to total workers will be the highest (96.3%) in Kavaratti town and the lowest (89.9%) in Amini town.

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA / Town+	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Amini (CT)	Persons	7353	1736	0	0	175	1561
				(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(89.9)
		Males	3737	1468	0	0	168	1300
				(39.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(88.6)
		Females	3616	268	0	0	7	261
				(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(97.4)
2	Kavaratti (CT)	Persons	10119	3409	0	0	126	3283
				(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(96.3)
		Males	5586	2952	0	0	61	2891
				(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(97.9)
		Females	4533	457	0	0	65	392
				(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(85.8)
3	Minicoy (CT)	Persons	9495	2202	0	0	162	2040
				(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(92.6)
		Males	4617	1800	0	0	24	1776
				(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(98.7)
		Females	4878	402	0	0	138	264
				(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.3)	(65.7)
District (Urban) Total:		Persons	**26967**	**7347**	**0**	**0**	**463**	**6884**
				(27.2)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(6.3)**	**(93.7)**
		Males	**13940**	**6220**	**0**	**0**	**253**	**5967**
				(44.6)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(4.1)**	**(95.9)**
		Females	**13027**	**1127**	**0**	**0**	**210**	**917**
				(8.7)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(18.6)**	**(81.4)**

+Arranged in alphabetical order

There is no urban Agglomeration in the District

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY DATA

On the basis of the data presented in the Village and Town Directory, a few inset tables have been prepared at the District and CD Block level which are briefly analysed below.

Table 37 portrays a consolidated picture of the distribution of islands according to the availability of different amenities like education, medical, improved drinking water, etc., by community development block level.

TABLE 37 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by navigable waterway	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chetlat	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
2	Kiltan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
3	Kadmat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
		(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Androtт	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
8	Kalpeni	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District (Rural) Total:		**8**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**8**
		(100)	**(87.5)**	**(87.5)**	**(100.0)**	**(87.5)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(75.0)**	**(75.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

The above table reveals that facilities like improved drinking water, telephone, transport and communications, approach by water-way and power supply are available in all the eight inhabited v illages. In one island (Bangaram), education, medical and post & telegraph facilities are not available, whereas banks and credit societies are not available in two islands namely Bitra and Bangaram. Population of Bitra and Bangaram is limited and they avail the facilities which are not available there from the neighbouring islands of Chetlat and Agatti respectively.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001 (Contd.)

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2558	2558	2558	2558	2558
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
2	Kiltan	3669	3669	3669	3669	3669
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
3	Kadmat	5334	5334	5334	5334	5334
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7074	7009	7009	7074	7009
		(100.0)	(99.1)	(99.1)	(100.0)	(99.1)
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0
7	Androtт	10727	10727	10727	10727	10727
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
8	Kalpeni	4321	4321	4321	4321	4321
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0
District (Rural) Total :		**33683**	**33618**	**33618**	**33683**	**33618**
		(100.0)	**(99.8)**	**(99.8)**	**(100.0)**	**(99.8)**

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by navigable waterway	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chetlat	2558.0	2558	2291	2291	2558	2558
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)
2	Kiltan	3669.0	3669	3669	3669	3669	3669.0
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
3	Kadmat	5334.0	5334	5334	5334	5334	5334.0
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
4	Amini	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
5	Agatti	7074.0	7074	7009	7009	7074	7074.0
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.1)	(99.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)
6	Kavaratti	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
7	Androtti	10727.0	10727	10727	10727	10727	10727.0
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
8	Kalpeni	4321.0	4321	4321	4321	4321	4321.0
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
9	Minicoy	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total :		**33683.0**	**33683**	**33351**	**33351**	**33683**	**33683.0**
		(100.0)	**(100.0)**	**(99.0)**	**(99.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

As per the above table, which represents the proportion of rural population served by different amenities, it is clear that cent percent of the district rural population are benefited with the availability of improved drinking water, telephone, transport and communication and power supply. 99.8 % of the population are served with education, medical and post and telegraph facilities. The facilities of banks and agricultural credit societies are available to 99.0 % of the population.

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	0	1	0	1
(b) Middle School	0	1	1	2
(c) Degree College	0	0	8	8
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	0	0	8	8
(b) PHC	0	0	2	2
3. Post Office	0	1	0	1
4. Telephone	0	0	0	0
5. Bus Service	0	0	8	8
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	0	1	1	2
(b) Co - operative Bank	0	0	8	8
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	1	1	2

The above table reveals that no hospital is available in any of the rural islands in the district, but this facility is available at Kavaratti town which is lying across the sea in the distance range of 10+ Kms. The facilities of Middle school, PHC, banks and agricultural credit societies which are not available in Bitra island, are available in Chetlat island lying at a distance of 56 Kms.

TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5									
5 -15									
16 - 50					No statutory town in Lakshadweep				
51+									
Unspecified									
District total									

Since there is no statutory town in Lakshadweep district. data for the above table are nil in respect of this

TABLE 41 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
	(100.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
500-999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-4,999	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5000-9999	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
District Total	**8**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**8**
	(100.0)	**(87.5)**	**(87.5)**	**(100.0)**	**(87.5)**	**(100.0)**	**(100.0)**	**(75.0)**	**(75.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(100.0)**

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Table 41 gives the distribution of islands (villages) according to population range and amenities available in each range. Of the 8 islands in the district, 3 islands are in the population range 2,000-4,999, 2 islands each in 1 – 499 and 5,000 – 9,999 and the remaining one island in 10,000+. The majority of islands, (i.e. 6 nos. or 75.0%) under the population range of 2,000 – 4,999 and above and are having all the amenities, whereas smaller islands(i.e. 2 nos. or 25.0%) are lacking some of the amenities.

TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chetlat	2	114	92.4	0.0
2	Kiltan	1	163	81.0	0.0
3	Kadmat	1	312	89.7	0.0
4	Amini	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	Agatti	2	329	93.3	0.0
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Andrott	1	484	87.9	0.0
8	Kalpeni	1	228	87.4	0.0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0.0	0.0
District Total:		**8**	**1630**	**88.9**	**0.0**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

The above table indicates that out of 1,630 hectares of land in the inhabited rural islands, 88.9% are cultivable lands. As explained earlier, in the strict sense, there is no irrigation in Lakshadweep. In the data given by the administration, the irrigated land has been shown as nil and therefore in the above table under column 6 the percentage is zero in all the CD Blocks.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Serial number	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

No statutory town in the District

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

No statutory town in the District

Since there is no statutory town in the district, the data for table 43, per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns and table 44, schools/ colleges per 1,000 population in statutory towns are nil.

Table 45 gives the particulars of number of beds in medical institutions in towns .Kavaratti has the highest number of beds in the medical institutions viz. 5 per 1,000 population, while Minicoy has only 2 beds per 1,000 population.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Amini(CT)	41
2	Kavaratti(CT)	49
3	Minicoy(CT)	21
Distrct (Urban) Total		**37**

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5

No slum in Lakshadweep

There is no slum population in any of the towns in Lakshadweep and therefore, the data for table 46 are nil.

The most important commodities exported and manufactured in the towns are given in table 47 below.

TABLE : 47 : MOST IMORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Amini (CT)	Copra, Coir Products, Mas	Copra, Mas, Coir Fibre
2	Kavaratti (CT)	Copra, Coir Products, Handicraft items	Copra, Coir Products, Handicraft items
3	Minicoy (CT)	Mas, Copra, Canned Tuna	Copra, Canned Tuna, Mas

Mas - Boiled, smoked and sun dried tuna fish

Copra, Coir products and Mas are the most important commodities manufactured in the urban sector of the district. In Amini and Kavaratti Copra and Coir products are the first and second commodities, while Mas (Amini) and handicraft items (Kavaratti) are the third commodity. But, in the case of Minicoy, Mas, Copra and Canned Tuna are the important commodities manufactured there. Copra is the first and the common commodity exported from all the towns.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF DATA ON HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

The housenumbering and houselisting operations of Census of India 2001were carried out in this Union Territory from 1st April to 30th April, 2000. The schedules canvassed during these operations, after scanning through high speed scanners, were processed in computers and sixty tables were generated and published separately in the report on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets. On the basis of these tables a few inset tables have been prepared and included in this volume with a brief analyse as given below.

Houseless population is conspicuous by its absence in the district. Hotels and lodging places are also almost absent because of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the islands. According to the 2001 Census, there are in all 16,607 census houses in the district. Of these, 2,459 houses are vacant, 14,148 are occupied census houses. 9,076 houses are used for wholly residential purposes, 78 houses for partially residential purposes and the remaining for various other non-residential purposes such as shops, business houses, offices, worksheds, schools, places of worship, stores, etc.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling houses	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	126	86	40	0	0	0	124	86	38
	One room	360	237	123	0	0	0	358	236	122
	Two rooms	1142	754	388	0	0	0	1137	751	386
	Three rooms	2047	1347	700	0	0	0	2040	1345	695
	3+ rooms	3747	2086	1661	0	0	0	3736	2082	1654
	Median number of rooms	4	3	4	0	0	0	4	3	4
Rented	No exclusive room	30	22	8	0	0	0	16	10	6
	One room	305	90	215	0	0	0	124	32	92
	Two rooms	714	317	397	0	0	0	507	216	291
	Three rooms	427	204	223	0	0	0	288	134	154
	3+ rooms	198	124	74	0	0	0	139	90	49
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	4	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
	One room	28	14	14	0	0	0	10	6	4
	Two rooms	38	18	20	0	0	0	29	18	11
	Three rooms	50	33	17	0	0	0	42	31	11
	3+ rooms	24	18	6	0	0	0	20	17	3
	Median number of rooms	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	3
District total		**9240**	**5351**	**3889**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8572**	**5055**	**3517**

As per the above table, there are 9,240 households in the district , 5,351 in rural and 3,889 in urban. Major portion (57.9 %) of the households are in the rural area, while 42.1 percent of the households are in the urban area. Of the total households 80.3 percent live in owned houses and 18.1 percent live in rented houses. Only 1.6 percent of the households live in 'others' category.

Out of the total households, 94.7 percent are Scheduled Tribe households. As in the case of total households, the Scheduled Tribe households are also more in the rural area than in urban area. Regarding tenure status of the Scheduled Tribe households, 86.3 percent of the households have owned houses.

Table 49 gives the condition of houses like permanent, semi-permanent and temporary where the households live in the rural and urban areas of the district and sub-divisions.

TABLE 49 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ Sub-division	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Lakshadweep	**95.3**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**93.9**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**97.3**	**2.0**	**0.7**
1	Amini	95.1	2.7	2.2	94.1	3.0	2.9	97.0	2.0	1.0
2	Kavaratti	96.0	2.1	1.9	93.5	3.1	3.4	97.6	1.5	0.9
3	Andrott	93.9	4.2	1.9	93.9	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Minicoy	97.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	2.7	0.1
District Total		**95.3**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**93.9**	**3.5**	**2.6**	**97.3**	**2.0**	**0.7**

The above table reveals that 95.3 % of the households live in permanent houses. In the urban area, the percentage of permanent houses are more compared to rural area. The semi-permanent and temporary houses where households live in, constitute only 2.9 % and 1.8 % respectively. The same trend is followed in the rural and urban areas also. In the rural area semi-permanent and temporary houses are more than the urban area.

In the sub-divisions, highest percentage of permanent houses, where households live in, has been recorded in Minicoy sub-division (97.2) followed by Kavaratti (96.0), while the lowest percentages of semi-permanent and temporary houses have been recorded in Kavaratti (2.1 %) and Minicoy (0.1 %) sub-divisions respectively.

Table 50 gives the percentage of households having some important facilities like drinking water source, electricity, bath room, toilet and drainage.

TABLE 50 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Amini	Total	3,065	3,065 (100.0)	3,057 (99.7)	2,311 (75.4)	2,786 (90.9)	0
		Rural	1,968	1,968 (100.0)	1,965 (99.8)	1,474 (74.9)	1,840 (93.5)	0
		Urban	1,097	1,097 (100.0)	1,092 (99.5)	837 (76.3)	946 (86.2)	0
2	Kavaratti	Total	2,650	2,650 (100.0)	2,643 (99.7)	2,306 (87.0)	2,450 (92. 5)	0
		Rural	1,066	1,066 (100.0)	1,065 (99.9)	954 (89.5)	1,018 (95.5)	0
		Urban	1,584	1,584 (100.0)	1,578 (99.6)	1,352 (85.4)	1,,432 (90.4)	0
3	Androtт	Total	2,317	2,317 (100.0)	2,307 (99.6)	1,871 (80.8)	2,126 (91.8)	0
		Rural	2,317	2,317 (100.0)	2,307 (99.6)	1,871 (80.8)	2,126 (91.8)	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy	Total	1,208	1,208 (100.0)	1,206 (99.8)	1,108 (91.7)	880 (72.8)	0
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1,208	1,208 (100.0)	1,206 (99.8)	1,108 (91.7)	880 (72.8)	0
District Total			**9,240**	**9240 (100.0)**	**9213 (99.7)**	**7596 (82.2)**	**8242 (89.2)**	**0**

*No system of drainage in the District

The above table reveals a very good picture of the district . Cent percent of the households in the district have improved drinking water facility and 99.7 % of the households have electricity. Toilet facility is available to 89.2 % of the households, while bath room facility is available to 82.2 % of the households. The only facility lacking is drainage, which is totally absent in the district.

Among the sub-divisions, improved drinking water is available to all households and electricity is available to almost all households. The percentage of households having toilet facility is above 90% in all the sub-divisions except Minicoy where it is only 72.8 %. But, in the case of bathroom facility Minicoy stands at the top most position with 91.7 % among all sub-divisions .

Table 51 gives the number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking.

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households	Firewood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Amini	Total	3065	2809 (91.6)	14 (0.5)	0	2 (0.1)	0	0	0	213 (6.9)	0	27 (0.9)
		Rural	1968	1819 (92.4)	11 (0.6)	0	1 (0.0)	0	0	0	116 (5.9)	0	21 (1.1)
		Urban	1097	990 (90.2)	3 (0.3)	0	1 (0.1)	0	0	0	97 (8.8)	0	6 (0.6)
2	Kavaratti	Total	2650	1794 (67.7)	18 (0.7)	0	2 (0.1)	0	480 (18.1)	0	228 (8.6)	0	128 (4.8)
		Rural	1066	1005 (94.3)	4 (0.4)	0	1 (0.1)	0	0	0	43 (4.0)	0	13 (1.2)
		Urban	1584	789 (49.8)	14 (0.9)	0	1 (0.1)	0	480 (30.3)	0	185 (11.7)	0	115 (7.2)
3	Androtт	Total	2317	2094 (90.4)	4 (0.2)	0	1 (0.0)	0	0	0	170 (7.3)	1 (0.1)	46 (2.0)
		Rural	2317	2094 (90.4)	4 (0.2)	0	1 (0.0)	0	0	0	170 (7.3)	1 (0.1)	46 (1.0)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy	Total	1208	423 (35.0)	4 (0.3)	0	0	2 (0.2)	576 (47.7)	0	165 (13.7)	0	38 (3.1)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1208	423 (35.0)	4 (0.3)	0	0	2 (0.2)	576 (47.7)	0	165 (13.7)	0	38 (3.1)
District total			**9240**	**7120 (77.1)**	**40 (0.4)**	**0**	**5 (0.1)**	**3 (0.0)**	**1056 (11.4)**	**0**	**776 (8.4)**	**1 (0.0)**	**239 (2.6)**

It is evident from the above table that major portion of the households in the district are using firewood (77.1 %) as their fuel for cooking followed by cooking gas (11.4 %) and Kerosene (8.4 %).

Firewood is the main fuel in all the sub-divisions also. Cooking gas is available only in Kavaratti and Minicoy sub-divisions, that too only in urban areas. The percentage of the households using Kerosene is the highest (13.7 %) in Minicoy sub-division.

Isolated from the mainland of India, the Lakshadweep islands are scattered in the Arabian sea, most of the islands even without seeing each other. Because of this peculiar location, some of the assets like, radio/transistors, television and telephone are only primary needs of the people of this district rather than comforts or luxuries. Table below gives the number of households availing banking service and number of households having each of the specified assets.

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILAING BANKING SERVICE AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSETS, 2001

Sl.No.	Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini	Total	3,065	1,481	1,960	707	1,667	2,420	374	10	226
				(48.3)	(63.9)	(23.1)	(54.4)	(79.0)	(12.2)	(0.3)	(7.4)
		Rural	1,968	90	1,258	431	1,133	1,537	278	8	143
				(45.8)	(63.9)	(21.9)	(57.6)	(78.1)	(14.1)	(0.4)	(7.3)
		Urban	1,097	580	702	276	534	883	96	2	83
				(52.9)	(64.0)	(25.2)	(48.7)	(80.5)	(8.8)	(0.2)	(7.6)
2	Kavaratti	Total	2,650	1,146	1,904	798	1,468	2,249	726	22	125
				(43.2)	(71.8)	(30.1)	(55.4)	(84.9)	(27.4)	(0.8)	(4.7)
		Rural	1,066	559	788	267	558	911	304	5	50
				(52.4)	(73.9)	(25.0)	(52.3)	(85.5)	(28.5)	(0.5)	(4.7)
		Urban	1,584	587	1,116	531	910	1,338	422	17	75
				(37.1)	(70.5)	(33.5)	(57.4)	(84.5)	(26.6)	(1.1)	(4.7)
3	Androtт	Total	2,317	1,104	1,671	677	1,515	2,003	421	6	120
				(47.6)	(72.1)	(29.2)	(65.4)	(86.4)	(18.2)	(0.3)	(5.2)
		Rural	2,317	1,104	1,671	677	1,515	2,003	421	6	120
				(47.6)	(72.1)	(29.2)	(65.4)	(86.4)	(18.2)	(0.3)	(5.2)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Minicoy	Total	1,208	1,046	916	904	951	1,028	426	51	55
				(86.6)	(75.8)	(74.8)	(78.7)	(85.1)	(35.3)	(4.9)	(4.6)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1,208	1,046	916	904	951	1,028	426	51	55
				(86.6)	(75.8)	(74.8)	(78.7)	(85.1)	(35.3)	(4.9)	(4.6)
District total			**9,240**	**4,777**	**6,451**	**3,086**	**5,601**	**7,700**	**1,947**	**89**	**526**
				(51.7)	**(69.8)**	**(33.4)**	**(60.6)**	**(83.3)**	**(21.1)**	**(1.0)**	**(5.7)**

The above table reveals that 51.7 % of the total households are availing banking service in the district. Due to non-availability of train, bus or alike in the district the low cost vehicle generally used in the district is bicycle. That is why 83.3 % of the households have bicycles. 21.1 % of the households have scooter, motorcycle, moped, while only 1.0 % of the households have car, jeep, van. More than 60.0 % of the households are having radio/transistor and telephone, while only 33.4 % of the households have television. Percentage of households having none of the specified assets comes to 5.7 % in the district.

Among the sub-divisions, Minicoy holds the first position in availing banking service and availability of household assets except bicycle for which Androtт stands first closely followed by Minicoy.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Population

Lakshadweep, the smallest Union Territory in the Indian Union, has only an area of 32.00 sq.kms. and a population of 60,650. The density of population has been ever increasing in each decade proportional to the increase in total population of the district. The present density of the district is 1,895 persons per sq.km. As a deviation from the earlier censuses, the growth of population has shown a declining trend in 2001 Census recording only 17.30 per cent as against 28.47 per cent in 1991 Census.

Sex-ratio

The sex-ratio in the district was favourable to females and even above the equity ratio till 1961, except in 1911 and 1931 and thereafter, it started declining till 1991. The present sex-ratio of the district is 948 females per 1,000 males with an upward trend of 3 points over the 1991 rate.

Marital status

Early marriage, which was once prevalent in the district as a tradition, is totally absent now. Due to high literacy in the society, most of the marriages of girls take place around the age of 20 and that of boys around the age of 24. Divorce rate has also considerably came down. Joint family system is slowly giving way to single family system. Polygamy, though very rare now, is practiced in all the islands except Minicoy. Social evils like prostitution, suicide, etc., are also absent in the district. Liquor is strictly prohibited in all the islands except Bangaram which is an international tourist resort.

Language

The language generally spoken in the district, is Malayalam except Minicoy. However, the pronunciation and vocabularies varies from island to island. In Minicoy, people speak Mahl/Maldivian which has its own script.

Religion

The local inhabitants of the district are all Muslims. The majority of the people belong to the Shafi school of Sunni sect and acknowledge the holy Quaran and the Sunnet as customary law. The Mujahids and the Ahammadias, who constitute a microscopic minority, are the other sects.

Housing

The housing condition and pattern has completely changed in the district. In the past, most of the houses were thatched though their walls and floors were made up of stone and lime. Perhaps, this might have been done intentionally by the old generation to sustain from the extreme hot during summer. Tiled houses were rare before 20 years. Now, almost all the houses are either tiled or concreted and built in modern style in the district. At present, more than 95 per cent of the houses in the district are of permanent nature. Thus, the face of the islands has changed consequent up on the modernization of housing.

Economic activity

Coconut cultivation and fishing are the main occupation of the people in the islands. The handicraft works and household industries like neera tapping, jaggery making , mat weaving, etc., flourished in the past as a source of livelihood have reduced like any thing and even vanished from some parts of the islands. Now a days, the educated youths hesitate to take up these activities and they are after Government jobs which are limited in the Union Territory.

Manners and Customs

The whole district may be divided into two groups in respect of caste and customs viz. (i) Minicoy island (ii) other islands. The ethnic composition of the Minicoy island is comprised of land owning Manikfans, odam owning Thakurfans, odam plying Thakrus and Raveries, like four distinct castes among the Hindus. However, their caste structure is not so rigid like Hindu caste structure, although there were certain prerogatives and restrictions associated with each group. For instance, Manikfans had the privilege to wear gold ornaments, garments made of silk with fixed design so that they could be distinguished. Thakurfans could also wear gold ornaments and silk garments but with a different design as adopted by the Manikfans. Thakurs, on the other hand were

allowed to use silver ornaments and cotton dresses only, while Raveries were denied almost all these privileges. At present, however, these restrictions are not so strictly adhered to. In fact, changes in this regard are discernible. The custom among the Minicoyans are purely matrilocal 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. Marriage usually takes place after the courtship where the consent of both the parties are more important than their parents. Marriage usually takes place within the same group, however, inter- group marriages are not rare. Usually the children of such inter-caste marriage get the status of the parent belonging to the higher caste.

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

The women of the caste-groups viz. Manikfans, Thakurfans, Thakru and Ravery are known by the names of Manikka, Bifan, Bibi and Kambilu respectively. In Minicoy, women enjoy equal right and status with their male counterparts. They have considerable freedom in personal and matrimonial matters. Folk dances and folk songs are quite common among the Minicoyans. The folk songs and dances usually depict joys and sorrows of the people. The theme usually veers around love chivalry, sacrifice, prayer, etc. The 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 this purpose. Beru is another form of Lava and is performed by the male folk belonging to the Thakru caste. Beru dance is usually performed during three days of Id-Ul-Fitre and four days during Id-Ul-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 signing of the female folk accompanied by beating of drums. Another dance which deserves mention is Thara.

The social set-up of other islands in the district are more or less similar. Here too, the caste like structure is prevalent with land owning Koyas 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 restrictions for the purpose of maintaining the class distinctions. Among these people, the duolocal and matrilineal customs are prevalent. Female freedom is not much evident here. Among the autochthones in this group of islands, the husband is only a visiting member to the wife's house and does not reside permanently as is evident among the Minicoyans. Polygamy, which was once a common feature among them, is very rare now.

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

pronounced among the Minicoyans.

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

In the past, 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. Though this is still followed by very old people, the male section in the present generation wear white dhotis, pants and shirts while the females wear pavada, churidar, sari, maxi, etc. Both men and women put a silken thread around their waist. The furniture and interior decorations are rather simple in Laccadive and Aminidivi groups of islands which are, however, quite sophisticated among the Minicoyans.

PLACES OF RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE

Androtт

The first masjid in the district built in around A.D 664 under the supervision of Hazrat Ubaidullah (RA) who converted the people of Lakshadweep in to Islam and his mausoleum adjacent to the mosque situate in this island. The 'kandethikkunnu', a top of the hill in the central portion of the island where the people of Androtт island first saw the saint too, attracts many people. Another important religious place in the island is the mausoleum of Sayyid Mohammed Jalaluddin Bukhari (Ippakkayinho) in front of the Ujra mosque.

Kavaratti

The Ujra mosque and the tomb of Sayyid Mohammed Quassim Valiyyullah adjacent to it are the important religious attractions in this island. The mosque and the mausoleum are situated in the centre of the island about 1 km. from Katchery jetty on the top of a hill amidst many other hills. The saint Sayyid Mohammed Quassim from an Arabian family came to Kavaratti from Angole in the South Kanara district of erstwhile Mysore State and preached Rifai order for the first time in Lakshadweep. He also supervised the construction of beautiful Ujra Mosque which is famous for its wooden carvings. Rifai Ratheeb is performed here on every Thursday and Sunday nights after Isha prayer. Ratheeb and Tazias are also performed during important occasions like Idul Fitre, Idul Azha, 10th of Muharram, 27th of Rajab, etc. Andunercha (Annual death celebrations) of Rifai Shaik and Mohammed Quassim Valiyullah are conducted here every year in great pomp. Devotees from other islands and mainland visit here for Ziyarat.

There are many other mausoleums of religious saints at Kavaratti adjacent to Juma masjid, Marakkar Palli, Shaikina Palli, Purath Palli and Cheriya Palli where Andunerchas are conducted every year by the people.

Kalpeni

The Maqbaras of Koyakutty Valiyullah built about 500 years back at Puthiya Palli, Ahmed Valiyullah (Pallikkayinjo) in front of Mohiyiddin Palli, Kalpeni Kayinjo, the son of Abu Sali, at Ujra mosque and Chana ka koja at Ponnem Palli are the important Dargas where people go for ziyarat and offerings. Andunercha is conducted every year to commemorate the saints.

PLACES OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Light House at Minicoy

Built in 1885 by the Britishers, the light house at Minicoy is one of the important light houses in Asia for international ship routes. It has a height of 167 feet and 1,68,000 candle power.

Golden Jubilee Museum at Agatti

In addition to the Marine aquarium and Museum at Kavaratti, there is also a "Golden Jubilee Museum" at Agatti. A number of items have been collected from different parts of the district as well as from the

Lakshadweep Administration and these are under computerization after assessing its approximate age and value. Generally, the objects are classified into archeological, historical, navigational and traditional. So far, 418 objects are computerized by the museum after giving access number, name , category, approximate age and place or person from where these are received. The oldest object in the museum is the "Royal Gown"-traditional ceremonial dress of Minicoy Noblemen dates back to 18th century.

PLACES OF TOURIST IMPORTANCE

Tourism has immense potential in Lakshadweep. Transport, the prime factor in flourishing tourism in a locality, was inadequate here till recently. The induction of two more fully air conditioned small ships in addition to Tippu Sultan has provided more infrastructure facilities to the tourists. The service of the Indian airlines between mainland and Agatti has paved the way for the inflow of international tourists to Bangaram even during monsoon period.

At present, Bangaram, Agatti, Kavaratti, Kadmat, Kalpeni and Minicoy are the tourist spots in Lakshadweep. Domestic as well as foreign tourists are entertained in Bangaram, Agatti and Kadmat while only domestic tourists are entertained in Kavaratti, Kalpeni and Minicoy.

The silvery sand beeches, the sun rise and sun set, sea bath in the crystal clear lagoon waters, lagoon cruise in glass bottomed boats and enjoying the marine life, etc., are some of the attractions here. In addition to this, water sports activities like wind surfing, kayaking, canoeing, water skiing, yachting, para sailing, scuba diving, etc., are available for the tourists.

MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS.

The major social and cultural events in the district are the annual festivals namely, Idul-Fitre, Idul-Azha, Milad-un-Nabi, Independence Day and Republic Day. During Idul-Fitre and Idul-Azha, all the people irrespective of age and sex wear new dresses, ornaments and perfumes and participate in Id prayers. The male members perform their prayer at Mosques or Id Gah while females at their houses or places specially arranged by them. After the prayer, they visit their dears and nears and exchange Id Greetings. Dikre (Tazias) is also performed during these occasions in mosques and houses (in some islands) with active participation of the people, especially the youths and children. Milad-un-Nabi (the birth day of Prophet Mohammed (SA)) is also celebrated with grear pomp by the people of the district. Moulood (reciting of verses praising Prophet Mohammed (SA)) is performed in almost all the houses from 1st to 12th of Rabiul Awwal (Hijra month) and on the last day, a public procession and common feast is arranged in the Madrasas. The male members attend the feast at Madrasas while for the females it is supplied in their houses.

The Independence Day and the Republic Day are also celebrated with great importance. The main function is arranged at the stadium ground with flag hoisting/ unfurling, parade and cultural programmes followed by procession, competitions in selected items like swimming, boat race, tug of war, folk dance, folk song, etc. In the evening public meeting and variety entertainments are also conducted.

The social functions like Students Games Federation of India and All India Rural Sports meet (SGFI & AIRS), Youth Festivals and 'Atholueid' (cultural exchange programme) deserve special mention. The SGFI & AIRS were conducted at Androtт, Minicoy, Kalpeni, Amini, Agatti, Kiltan and Kavaratti and Youth Festival in Androtт. Under Cultural Exchange Programme, cultural troups from Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Jammu & Kasmir and Goa visited this district and displayed their cultural programmes.

BRIEF GAZETTEER OF ISLANDS IN THE DISTRICT

Distance Between Islands and Islands to Mainland Ports

(in Kilometres)

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

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

It is the smallest inhabited island in the territory having a land area of 9.93 hectares and a population of 267 persons with 570 metres length and 274 metres width at its broadest point. It is situated farthest from Kavaratti in the north direction. Sir William Robinson recorded that until about the middle of 19th century this island was the breeding ground for the sea birds and hunting ground for the people of other islands. It has a very large lagoon which abounds in with turtles and numerous fishes.

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

Chetlat lies 56 Kilometres north of Amini. Along the eastern side of the island there is a wide belt of coral debris caused by storm, which broadens at the north and covers the whole southern end of the island. It has an area of 1.0 Sq.kms with 2,680 metres length and 584 metres width at the broadest point. The population of the island is 2,291. It is the island which suffered most at the hands of Portuguese in the 16th century. Fishing is the main activity of the male folk. The island had a very interesting custom. The women folk gathered on the beach during night and light bon fires to help to locate the island by the returning fishing boats or odams (carrying their male folk). The island had a unique handicraft industry in the form of cap making from the tender coconut leaves, which were of great demand in the district.

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

Kiltan is situated 51 Kilometres north-east of Amini on the international trade route between Persian Gulf and Srilanka. It has an area of 1.6 Sq.Kms. and a population of 3,669 persons. This island is 3,362 metres long and 596 metres wide at the broadest point. On the northern and southern ends of the island there are high storm beaches. The island is fertile and thickly planted. The island is rich in traditional folk songs and folk dances.

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

It is situated 10 Kilometres north of Amini with an area of 3.1 sq.kms. with 9,064 metres long and 550 metres wide at the broadest point. The population of the island is 5,334. Besides a very large lagoon in the western side, it is also characterized by a narrow lagoon in the eastern side. Kadmat is famous for its stone used for building purposes. Some gold coins were found in 1948 which belonged to the Roman Emperors of the first and second century. It appears that the island used to be visited by foreigners even before its colonization. Systematic habitation of the island, however, started in the 19th century.

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

The area of the island is 2.6 Sq. kms. and the population is 7,353. The name of the island might have been derived from the Arabic word "Amin" means faithful. The island has a length of 2,892 metres from end to end and a width of 1,250 metres at its broadest point. The island is oblong shaped and almost fills the entire ring-reef, leaving only a very shallow and narrow lagoon all around. The climate conditions are the same as those in the Malabar Coast of Kerala. There are talented craftsmen in this island who can make beautiful walking sticks with tortoise shells and coconut shells. The island is famous for the stone engravers who carve beautiful flower patterns on hard coral stones. The people have a rich tradition of folk songs. The first lady (Fisiya) to embrace Islam religion is from this island and after conversion changed her name as Hameedath.

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

Bangaram is one of the finest tourist spots in India. This is a newly inhabited island with a population of 65 lies about 8 Kms. north of Agatti. To its east, about 2.5 Kms away is Tinnakara and further east is Parali connected by a sand bank during low tide. The island has a very large and beautiful lagoon. The lagoon is very deep here. The island is a favourite fishing ground of the Agatti people. There is a semi-circular bay in the eastern point of the island which serves as swimming pool.

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

Agatti is the western most island in the district. It has an area of 2.7 sq. kms. with 7,576 metres length and 568 metres breadth. The population of this island is 7,009. Human habitation is more in the northern part of the island than in the south. 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 only aerodrome in Lakshadweep connecting the islands with Kochi is available in this island. The climate of the island is hot as compared to other islands of this group. As in other islands fishing and coconut plantation are the main source of livelihood of the people.

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

Pitti (birds' island) lies 24 Kilometres north-west of Kavaratti. It is a small reef with a tiny sand bank at its southern end without even a blade of grass or any other vegetation. This small island with an area 1.20 hectares is the breeding ground of thousands of birds belonging to tern group. The breeding season is between January to March. Flocks of these birds can be seen chasing tuna shoals as far away as 15 to 25 kilometres. This island is a bird sanctuary now.

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

Kavaratti, the headquarters of the Union Territory lies 404 Kiometres away from Cochin. It has an area of 3.6 Sq.Kms with a maximum length of 5,132 metres and a breadth of 1,516 metres at the widest point. The population of this island is 10,119. It has a large lagoon in the western side which is shallow and provides a beautiful pool for swimming. 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 and no islander was allowed to go south of that wall without a valid pass from Bibi's Administration. The Ujra Mosque with its intricate carvings in wood (a fine specimen of craftsmanship) is located in this island. The Juma Masjid of the island is one of the largest mosques in the district.

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

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

Suheli lies 47 kilometres south-west of Kavaratti. Two uninhabited islands namely, Valiyakara and Cheriyakara are enclosed by a single lagoon. Since the lagoon provides an excellent fishing, islanders from Kavaratti frequently and from Agatti occasionally visit this island during fair season.

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

Andrott , the nearest island to the mainland, is the largest island with an area of 4.8 Sq. kms. and a population of 10,727. It has 4,656 metres length and 1,430 metres breadth. Andrott lies east – west and it is 119 kms. away from the headquarters island Kavaratti and 293 Kms. away from Cochin. This is the only island which is practically devoid of any lagoon. This island is thickly planted with coconut trees which yield the finest nuts available in the district. According to the tradition, this is the first island to embrace Islam religion. It is said that St. Ubaidullah who came from Arabia around A.D 664 converted the whole people of Lakshadweep to Islam and settled in this island. His makbara is also situated here adjacent to the Juma masjid.

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

Kalpeni is situated about 76 Kilometres due south of Andrott. The island along with the satellite islands of Kodithala, Cheriyam, Tilakkam and Pitti lies in an extensive shallow lagoon. It has an area of 2.3 sq.kms. and a population of 4,321 persons. It is one of the islands which was colonized by the foreigners quite early. Mention of this island is found in Arab literatures. 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.

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

Minicoy is the southern most island in Lakshadweep. It is second largest in area (4.4 Sq.Kms) and third largest in population (9,495 persons) among the islands. This crescent shaped island has a length of 10,656 metres from end to end and a width of 944 metres at the broadest point. It has a large and deep lagoon. There is a small uninhabited island south of Minicoy known as Viringili which is also known as small-pox island, since it was used by the people for isolating small-pox patients in the early days. A large number of inhabitants of the male working class are employed as seamen in ocean going vessels all over the world. The main characteristic of the island is its village system known as Athiris. Each Athiri with a cluster of houses is headed by an elderly man called Moopan. The Moopan is elected by the general body of the village known as Bamedu (assembly). Traditionally he is vested with all the powers to manage the affairs of the village. The houses are arranged on either side of the streets in a linear fashion. Interior of the house is kept spick and span. Every house has one or more swing coats made of wood, which are beautifully decorated and painted in different colours. Boat modelling is the main handicraft seen in the island. The spoken language in this island is Mahl. Minicoy is the important tuna fishing centre in the district. A tuna canning factory is functioning in this island. There is a lighthouse in this island constructed during the year 1885.

SCOPE OF VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Village Directory

The Village Directory statement gives data on amenities and land use for every village within a CD Block for a District. The villages include all inhabited and un-inhabited villages (islands). In order to understand the abbreviations used in the village directory statement, a note explaining those abbreviations has been given in the beginning of the village directory as also an alphabetical list of villages along with location codes for 1991 and 2001 Censuses. The directory begins with the Sub-division map in which the location of CD Blocks, Villages, etc., are indicated.

The data have been presented in the Village Directory in 23 columns on area, population,

number of households, amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph and telephone, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communications, approach to village, nearest town with distance, power supply, newspaper/magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use particulars such as forest, irrigated, un-irrigated, culturable waste and area not available for cultivation. A brief note on each of these columns is furnished below.

There are nine appendices to the village directory which give the abstract of different kinds of amenities like education, medical, drinking water, transport and communication, etc. by CD Block and village wise.

Name of Village and Location Code

Lakshadweep is a single district Union Territory and consists of 11 inhabited and 16 uninhabited islands. The rural islands are treated as Villages and the urban islands as Census Towns. The islands are distinct units with clear cut boundaries. All the islands retained the same status in 2001 Census, except the island Agatti. In the 1991 Census, the island Agatti was treated as urban and therefore, it was a Census Town. During 2001 Census, Agatti has been declassified and now, it is again included in rural frame. As such, 8 inhabited islands and 16 uninhabited islands form the rural part and the remaining 3 islands constitute the urban part of the District.

Each island is taken as the ultimate unit for presenting 2001 Census data. The location code number has been assigned to the rural islands (villages) continuously from North-West to South-East. There are four elements for a full location code number assigned to a village in the Village Directory. The first element is the code number of the Union Territory, the second is the District code number and the third is the code number of the Sub-division followed by the fourth element, the serial number of the Village. The name and location code number of the islands in the CD Blocks are given in the Alphabetical list of villages (CD Block wise).

The Sub-divisions Kavaratti, Andrott and Minicoy have retained the same number of uninhabited islands under their jurisdiction without any change from the previous Census. Tinnakara, Parali and its two attached islets, Kalpitti, Suheli Valiyakara, Suheli Cheriyakara and Pitti (Birds' island) are the uninhabited islands in the Kavaratti Sub-division. Viringily is the only one uninhabited island in the rural part of Minicoy Sub-division, while Cheriyam, Kodithala, Tilakkam and its two attached islets and Pitti and its attached islet are the uninhabited islands in the rural part of Andrott Sub-division. In Kavaratti Sub-division, the number of rural islands(villages) has increased to 10 from 9 in 1991 Census because of the declassification of Agatti Census Town.

As in 1991 Census, the Village Directory data are presented separately for each CD Block. In Lakshadweep, though three of the islands have been classified as Census Towns for uniformity and to fall in line with other parts of the Country, they are treated on par with rural area due to the special conditions prevailing in this Union Territory. Hence, out of nine C D Blocks, three are in urban areas and the remaining six are in rural areas. Each CD Block comprises mainly one inhabited island (Rural/Urban) with its satellite uninhabited islands/islets, if any, except that of Agatti and Chetlat. Agatti C D Block represents the inhabited islands Agatti and Bangaram and its satellite uninhabited islands. Chetlat CD Block includes the inhabited islands Chetlat and Bitra. The three islands which have been treated as Census Towns viz, Amini (32/01/I), Kavaratti (32/01/II) and Minicoy (32/01/III) (one each in the respective CD Blocks) which are not included in the Alphabetical list of Villages and Village Directory statements and PCA (Rural), are presented separately in the Town Directory part.

Area

According to the Surveyor General of India, the total geographical area of this Union Territory is 32 Sq.Kms., whereas the land-use area supplied by the Administration of Lakshadweep is only 28.56 Sq. Kms. The Village Directory statement column 3 gives rural area of the islands/CD Blocks. Since the Rural/ Urban break up of geographical area is not available,

the area figures supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration are adopted both for the Village Directory and Town directory.

Of the total eight rural inhabited islands, Androtт is the largest one with an area of 484.06 hectares followed by Kadmat (312.47 hectares). Bitra is the smallest inhabited island with an area of only 9.93 hectares.

The uninhabited islands are small in area and vary from 0.27 (Kodithala) to 45.44 (Cheriyam) hectares. Therefore, they all come under the size class of 50 or less hectares.

The total population and number of households of each island are given respectively in columns 4 and 5 of the Village Directory Statement. The largest island Androtт stands first in population and households as well. The island Bangaram has the least population and households followed by Bitra.

Educational Amenities

The educational amenities available in the islands are shown under column 6 of the Village Directory Statement by using the following codes;

P - Primary or Elementary School
M - Junior Secondary or Middle School.
H - Matriculation or Secondary School
PUC - Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University/Junior College.
C - College
I - Industrial School
AC - Adult Literacy Class/Centre.
O - Others

Junior Basic School or Schools up to class IV including Balawadis and Nursery Schools are treated as Primary or Elementary Schools. Senior Basic Schools or Schools up to Class VII are treated as Junior Secondary or Middle School. Schools up to Class X are treated as Matriculation or Secondary Schools. Colleges or Schools up to Class XI or XII and 10+2 classes have been considered as Higher Secondary or Intermediate or Pre-University or Junior College. Classes or Centres where informal education are imparted to the adults are considered as adult literacy Classes or Centres. Composite Schools like middle schools with primary classes are bifurcated and included in the number of Primary and Middle Schools respectively. The number of institutions is given in brackets. In case this facility is not available within the village, the distance in broad ranges of the nearest place, where this facility is available, has been given in bracket.

The islands have been traditionally backward as far as the literacy is concerned. The progress made in Lakshadweep in the field of education is remarkable. Girls' education has made tremendous progress. At present, there are 30 Primary Schools, 8 Middle Schools, 6 Matriculation/ Secondary Schools and 2 Junior Colleges in the public sector of the rural area in the district. There are six high schools, one each in the rural islands except Bitra and Bangaram . This means, students in six rural islands can study up to the level of matriculation in their own villages. Facilities are also provided to the interested students in higher studies at mainland for professional, technical and academic courses meeting their expenditure by the Administration. Informal education is provided to adults through 7 adult literacy centres, in various rural islands. Because of all these incentives in the field of education, the rural literacy rate of this District has come up to 86.67 percent in 2001.

The data given in the Village Directory Statement relate to only educational institutions run by the Lakshadweep Administration. In the field of education the role of traditional religious institutions, such as Madrasas, Palli Darses and Arabic Colleges deserves special mention as far as Lakshadweep is concerned. For the students in the lower classes of these schools, the medium of instruction is Malayalam. But, the text books are printed in Arabic Alphabets transliterated in Malayalam language. Therefore, this helps the students to study both the Arabic and Malayalam from these institutions.

Medical Facilities.

The seventh column in the Village Directory deals with the availability of medical facilities in the villages, represented using the following codes.

H - Hospital

HC - Community Health Centre
PHC - Primary Health Centre.
PHS - Primary Health Sub-Centre
D - Dispensary (Allopathic)
DA - Dispensary (Ayurveda)
RMP - Registered Private Practitioner.
O - Others (First Aid Centre)

Of the 36 medical institutions throughout the district, 2 Community Health Centres, 4 Primary Health Centres, 8 Primary Health Sub-Centres, 7 Allopathic Dispensaries ,1 Ayurveda Dispensary and one First Aid Centre are working in the rural islands. Bitra, being the small inhabited island, the First Aid Centre and Primary Health Sub-Centre cater the needs of the people there. In the Private Sector, there are two Ayurvedic Dispensaries with Registered Medical Practitioners at Kadmat and Kalpeni islands

Drinking Water.

Following codes have been used under column 8 of the Village Directory Statement to express the availability of potable drinking water supply in the villages;

T - Tap Water
W - Well Water
HP - Hand Pump
O - Others

Surface water is not available in the Union Territory as a source. Therefore, the only way is to tap the rain water collected under ground. For this, different sources are used in the islands. Draw wells are the main among them. Protected water supply which is available in the district, is supplied through taps in almost all the islands. From the statements we could understand that wells and taps are the main source of drinking water in all the rural islands except Bitra where rain water is used for drinking. There is no village in the District with no drinking water facility of any type. There are no rivers, streams or canals in the District. The wells are shallow in nature and do not go far below the coral stratum. In the low lying areas, the wells are still shallow.

Post ,Telegraph and Telephone

The Post, telegraph and Telephone facilities available in the villages are shown using the following codes under column 9 of the village directory;

PO – Post Office
TO – Telegraph Office
Phone – Telephones

Post Office and Telegraph Office and telephones are available in all the inhabited islands except Bangaram where only telephone facilities are available. Of the 6 Satellite Earth Stations, 4 stations are functioning in the rural islands of Kalpeni, Androtti, Agatti and Kiltan. STD and ISD facilities are also available in the exchanges functioning in these islands.

Banks

Column 10 of the village directory gives data on commercial and co-operative banks using the following codes;

CM – Commercial bank
CP – Co-operative bank

Commercial banks are functioning in all the rural islands except Bitra and Bangaram. There are no co-operative banks in any of the rural islands.

Credit Societies

Data on credit societies such as agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies are given in column 11 of the village directory with the following codes;

ACS - Agricultural Credit Society
NCS - Non-agricultural Credit Society
OCS - Other Credit Society

There are 6 agricultural credit societies, one each in all the rural islands except Bitra and Bangaram. There are no non-agricultural or any other credit societies in the islands.

Recreation and Cultural facilities

Information on recreation and cultural facilities are given under column 12 of the village directory using the following codes;

SP – Sports Club
CV – Cinema and Video Hall
ST – Stadium

There are 24 sports clubs and 6 stadia in the rural islands of this district to cater the recreational

and cultural needs of the people, especially the youths. Cinema and video halls are totally absent in the district.

Communication facilities

The thirteenth column in the statement refers to the communication facilities in the islands. This has been shown by using the code **NW** means navigable waterway (other than river or canal). There is no bus or train service in the villages.

As stated earlier, the islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea between 10-400 kms. from each other and 200-400 kms from the Kerala coast. The largest island Androtт has an area of less than 5 Sq.kms. Almost all the islands are having, on an average, less than 10 kms. length and 1 km. breadth in the broadest point. Therefore, necessity for road service was not felt much in the past. But now, things have completely been changed. During the last few years, the number of motor vehicle has increased tremendously, especially in the case of two wheelers

The islands are separated by deep sea from each other and therefore ships, mechanised boats and other motor vessels are the main source of communication in the islands. At present, two all-weather ships, viz., M.V.Tipu Sultan and M.V.Bharatseema are plying between the islands and Kochi. Three small fair-weather ships namely, Dweepsetu, Aminidivi and Minicoy are plying between the islands and Kochi, Beypore and Mangalapuram during fair season. Two speed vessels namely, Hameedath Bee and Khadeeja Beevi with the headquarters at Kavaratti also make their voyages from the HQ island solely for transportation of inter-island passengers during fair weather. The islands are also connected with each other by helicopter service, of course with restrictions. The utility of helicopter service is realized mainly during monsoon. During monsoon from June to September, the helicopter is put in to service with fixed sorties when the small fair-weather ships and ferry vessels are withdrawn from service. Helicopter makes its trips for the evacuation of serious patients from the islands to Kavaratti/ Kochi. The air service chartered by the Indian Airlanes from Agatti Island connects these islands with Kochi and Goa. The flight passengers from Agatti are regularly brought to Kavaratti by fixed sorties of helicopter.

Approach to Village

The approach to the village refers to the state of surface communication leading to the village. As stated earlier, navigable water way other than river or canal is the only approach to the village which is represented by NW in column 14 of the Village Directory Statement. During fair weather, approach to the islands i.e. among each other and from the mainland ports of Kochi, Beypore and Mangalore is accessible by mechanized boats or ferry vessels (inter-island only), ships and manjoos. While in monsoon season from June to September ships are the only main means of approach to the islands from mainland. The entrances/lagoons are shallow. Therefore, ships are anchored or drifted outside the lagoons and men and materials are transported to the jetty/periphery of the island through barges, mechanised boats or country crafts fitted with outboard engines. Consequent on the introduction of air service in the territory, Indian Air lines connects Kochi (Kerala) and the islands via Agatti island. Helicopter makes fixed sorties between islands and connects Kavaratti, the headquarters island and Kochi.

Nearest town and distance

The name of the nearest town and the distance to it (in brackets) are given in column 15of the Village Directory Statement. There is no statutory town or city in Lakshadweep. But, there are three Census Towns in this Union Territory and they are Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy islands. As regards Amini group of islands, Amini is the nearest town. For Bangaram , Agatti and Kalpeni islands Kavaratti is the nearest town. In the case of Androtт island, town Amini is the nearest.

Power Supply

The availability of power supply and its use are shown in the statement using the following codes in column 16;

ED – Electricity for domestic use
EAG – Electricity for agricultural use
EO – Electricity for other purposes
EA – Electricity for all purposes

Round the clock power supply is available in all the islands using Diesel Generating Sets. The total installed capacity of the power houses in Lakshadweep in 1999 is 9972 KW and the power generated during the year is 19398000 KWH. The power consumed in the district during the year under report is 16165000 KWH. About 49% of the power generated in the district is in the rural sector. Out of the total electric connections of 16,005, rural islands have 9,093 connections which means 57% of the total connections are in the rural sector. As regards consumption, 46% of the total energy consumed in the district is in the rural islands. In addition to the 11 diesel power houses, 5 SPV power plant of one 25 KW at Bitra and four 100 KW one each at Kiltan, Kadmat, Kavaratti and Minicoy and two wind energy convertors of 10 KW are running in the power sector.

News paper/ Magazine

Column 17 gives details of news papers and magazines available in the villages. No news paper or magazine is published in the district except 'The Lakshadweep Times', a daily published by the Lakshadweep Administration from the HQ island Kavaratti. However, almost all the news papers and magazines published on the mainland are available in the islands depending upon the arrival of ships. Now-a-days, news papers are received daily (except Sunday) in the islands of Agatti and Kavaratti through air service.

Most important commodity manufactured

Details on most important commodity manufactured in the villages are given in column 18 of the village directory. Copra , coir and mas are the most important commodities manufactured in the rural islands. Desiccated coconut powder is also manufactured in the rural islands of Kadmat and Androtт.

Land Use.

The land use details in respect of the rural islands have been furnished in columns 19-23 of the Village Directory Statement under five categories;

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

Forest Area.

One unique feature of this territory is that there is no forest in any of the islands, inhabited or uninhabited. Therefore, the land use under forest has been shown as dash.

Irrigated Area.

Actually there is no irrigated area in the District. Irrigational facilities are limited in the islands due to the absence of rivers, canals etc. and also insufficient stock of fresh(rain) surface water. Few years back, diesel engines and electric motors were used to pump the water from wells and tanks for irrigation purpose. This has completely been banned now on the basis of the report of the Expert Committee set up by Island Development Authority (IDA). According to them, excess pumping will lead to the scarcity of fresh drinking water collected underground. Therefore, the land use under irrigated is shown as dash.

Unirrigated Area.

Of the total available land area of 1795.66 hectares in the rural islands, 1615.59 hectares of land are unirrigated. This area covers with coconut trees.

Culturable Waste.

Those lands which are suited for cultivation but not taken up for cultivation at all or taken up for cultivation once, but not in the successive five years or more are considered as culturable waste. These lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles. As far as the District of Lakshadweep is concerned, there is no such land in the islands.

Area not available for cultivation.

The last column of the Village Directory Statement relates to the area not available for cultivation in the islands. This included barren, unculturable and land put to non-agricultural use. The barren and unculturable lands cannot be brought under cultivation unless a lot of expenditure is incurred for their reclamation. The land under non-agricultural use includes all the lands occupied by buildings, roads, etc. In addition to the above the

area held by institutions such as Wakf Board, Co-operative bodies and Government would also come under this category.

TOWN DIRECTORY

The Town Directory Statements give details on status and growth history, physical aspects and location, municipal finance, civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities and details on trade, commerce, industry and banking for each town in the district.

Census Town

There are in all three Census Towns in Lakshadweep and all are non-municipal towns. The islands, Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy were declared as census towns for the first time in 1981 Census and continuing as such till now. In 1991 Census, one more island, Agatti was declared as census town which was declassified in 2001 Census.

The islands are distinct units and, therefore, in the case of these towns the entire island is treated as urban without causing any area adjustment. The uninhabited islands satellite to these towns still retains their status as rural. For presenting Town Directory Statement, each urban island (town) has been taken as ultimate unit.

The Town Directory data are arranged in Statements I –VII which are explained briefly.

Statement – I.

The Statement-I shows the status and growth history of towns. The first column in the statements is the serial number of the towns in the district. The second column gives the class, name and civic administration status of town. In Lakshadweep, out of the three census towns, two (Amini and Minicoy) are in class V and one (Kavaratti) is in class IV and all are non-municipal. The third column gives the location code number of each town. There are three elements for the location code number of a town. The first is the Union Territory code , second, the District code number and the third is the Town code number. As in the case of villages, the code numbers have been assigned to the towns from north-west to south-east. The fourth column provides the names of Sub-division. Column 5 is the name of C.D.Block. The entire area of an island which is distinct unit, is treated as census town with its satellite uninhabited islands (if any) retaining the status as rural, is considered as C.D.Block . The next column gives area of the towns. Minicoy Town stands first in area followed by Kavaratti Town. Column 7 provides the number of households revealed in 2001 Census. Columns 8 to 18 give the population and the growth rate of the towns during the Censuses from 1901 to 2001. The column 19 indicates the density of population in the towns and columns 20 to 22 give the sex-ratio of population from 1981 to 2001.

Statement-II.

The second Statement furnishes data on physical aspects and location of towns. The Statement starts with serial number in the first column followed by class and name of Town in the second column. Columns 3,4 and 5 give the physical aspects of the towns providing rainfall and temperature. The climatic condition of the urban islands is the same as that of rural islands of the District. Column 6 to 8 provide the name of the Union Territory headquarters, District headquarters, Sub-division headquarters with the distance to each town in bracket. Since Kavaratti is the headquarters of Laksahdweep 'O' has been given in bracket against Kavaratti town under columns 6 and 7 and 8. Minicoy is the farthest town from the Union Territory headquarters at a distance of 296 kms. Amini, Kavaratti and Minicoy towns are the respective Sub-division headquarters under column 8. The next two columns give information on nearest city and railway station with population of one lakh and above. There is no city or railway station at all in Lakshadweep. The nearest citiy/railway station is situated in the neighbouring state of Karnataka/ Kerala. Bus route and navigable river/ canal etc. in column 11 and 12 and 13 are also absent in the islands.

Statement-III.

All the three towns in the District are non - municipal census towns and therefore, the Statement-III relating to the municipal finance for the year 1988-89 is not applicable to this Union Territory.

Statement-IV.

Statement-IV shows the civic and other amenities available in the towns. Columns 1 to 4 in the Statement give the serial number, class and name of town, civic administration status and population of each town. Code NM has been given under column 3 to explain the status of the towns as non-municipal. The fifth and sixth columns are relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since there is no Scheduled Caste in Lakshadweep, dash has been given in column 5. Scheduled Tribe population has been furnished in column 6. Column 7 shows the data on road length in kilo metres. The necessity of pucca roads was not felt much in the past. Consequent on the overall developments in the islands and also due to the increase in the number of motor vehicles in the islands, the sandy bicycle tracks (improvised footpaths) have been converted into cement concrete roads connecting the main circular roads.

There is no planned system of sewerage in the district. The number of latrines, total, waterborne, service and others have been shown under columns 9, 10 ,11 and 12 respectively. The latrines given under others include only pit latrines. The waterborne latrines are connected to the septic tanks for the disposal of night soil which is represented by ST (Septic Tank latrines) in column 13 of the statement. Protected water supply is available in all the towns. The water is stored in overhead tanks (OHT) and supplied through taps which is represented by the code T (Tap water). The capacity of the overhead tanks is given in brackets. Other sources of water in the town are Well water(W) and Hand Pump(HP). These particulars have been given in columns 14 and 15.

There are two fire- fighting stations in the urban sector, one each at Kavaratti and Minicoy. In Amini, this facility is not available and therefore, the nearest town Kavaratti where this facility is available, has been given under column 16. Columns 17 to 21 furnish information on number of electric connections for different purposes such as domestic, industrial, commercial and number of street lights in the towns.

Statement-IV A.

Statement IV A relates to the civic and other amenities in notified slums. This statement has not been prepared and presented in this volume since there are no class I or class II towns and notified slums in the district.

Statement- V.

Statement-V gives information on medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities available in the towns. Columns 1,2 and 3 of the Statement show the serial number, class and name of town and population respectively. In column 4, the details of medical institutions available in the towns have been shown using the following codes. The figures given in brackets denote the number of institutions

H - Hospital.
HC - Primary Health Centre/Primary Health Sub-Centre.
NH - Nursing Home
D - Allopathic Dispensary.
D(A) - Ayurvedic Dispensary
D(Hom) - Homeopathic Dispensary

The medical facilities (with number of medical institutions in bracket) are furnished in column 4 and number of beds available in each medical institution noted against column 4 is given under column 5. The only 2 hospitals available in this territory are functioning in the urban islands of Kavaratti and Minicoy. The only one Homoeopathic Dispensary in the district as a whole is also functioning at Amini Town. The hospital at Kavaratti, Headquarters of the UT is a referral hospital which has the facility to treat 50 patients at a time

In Kavaratti town, there is an Ayurvedic dispensary in the public sector and two allopathic registered medical practitioners and one Ayurvedic registered medical practitioner in the private sector are also available for attending out patients. One nursing home with Registered Medical Practitioner is also functioning in the private sector at Minicoy.

The educational facilities available in the towns have been given in columns 6 to 15. Every town has the facility to give education to the children up to matriculation without going outside the island. In Kavaratti and Minicoy, Senior Secondary Schools are functioning. In addition to this, one Industrial

Training Institute is also functioning at Kavaratti town providing courses in short hand, typewriting, carpentry and tailoring. College education facilities at diploma or degree levels are not available in the district. The islanders avail the facilities of higher education on the mainland institutions

In the private sector, there are 23 Madrassas (8 at Amini, 11 at Kavaratti and 4 at Minicoy) and three Arabic Colleges (1 at Amini and 2 at Kavaratti), where religious education is imparted.

There are in all 6 adult literacy centres, 4 in Amini and 2 in Kavaratti, in the towns as against 30 in 1991. In Minicoy, there is no Adult Literacy Centre at all.

Particulars on recreational and cultural facilities in the towns are given under columns 16 to 20. One Working Women's Hostel in the urban sector is functioning at Kavaratti town with facilities for 14 persons. Stadium facility is available in all the towns. As in the case of rural sector, cinema theatre is totally absent in the urban sector also. Except in Amini, auditorium facility is available in all the towns. Libraries and reading rooms are available in all the towns.

Statement – VI

The statement VI in the town directory is on trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. Columns 3 to 5 portray the names of three most important commodities exported ,while columns 6 to 8 give the names of three most important commodities manufactured in the towns. Details on banks, agricultural credit societies and non-agricultural credit societies are given in columns 9, 10 and 11 respectively. Facilities of bank and agricultural credit society; one each in all the towns are available in the district, while non-agricultural credit society is totally absent in the territory.

Statement VII

The civic and other amenities available to the slums are included in this statement. There is no slums in Lakshadweep**.** Hence, this statement has not been prepared and presented in this volume.

Appendix to town directory

This appendix gives information on towns which have outgrowths. There is no town in this district which has outgrowths. Hence, the appendix has not been prepared and presented along with town directory statement.

PART - A
VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION - I
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are considered as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village. Column no. 4 to 18 have been kept blank. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures were not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class IV included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school, Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class IV.

Classes from V to VII are included in the middle school.

Classes from VIII, IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions, if exists within the village, is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	H
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify)	
	Madrassa	M
	Arabic College	A

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Sorce	SS-W

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exists is given:

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In

case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exists is given :

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium are available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i)	Cinema / Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium / Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public / private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometres in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes:

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well(with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell(without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in

villages C D Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages C D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV C D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages having or not having Scheduled Tribes population.

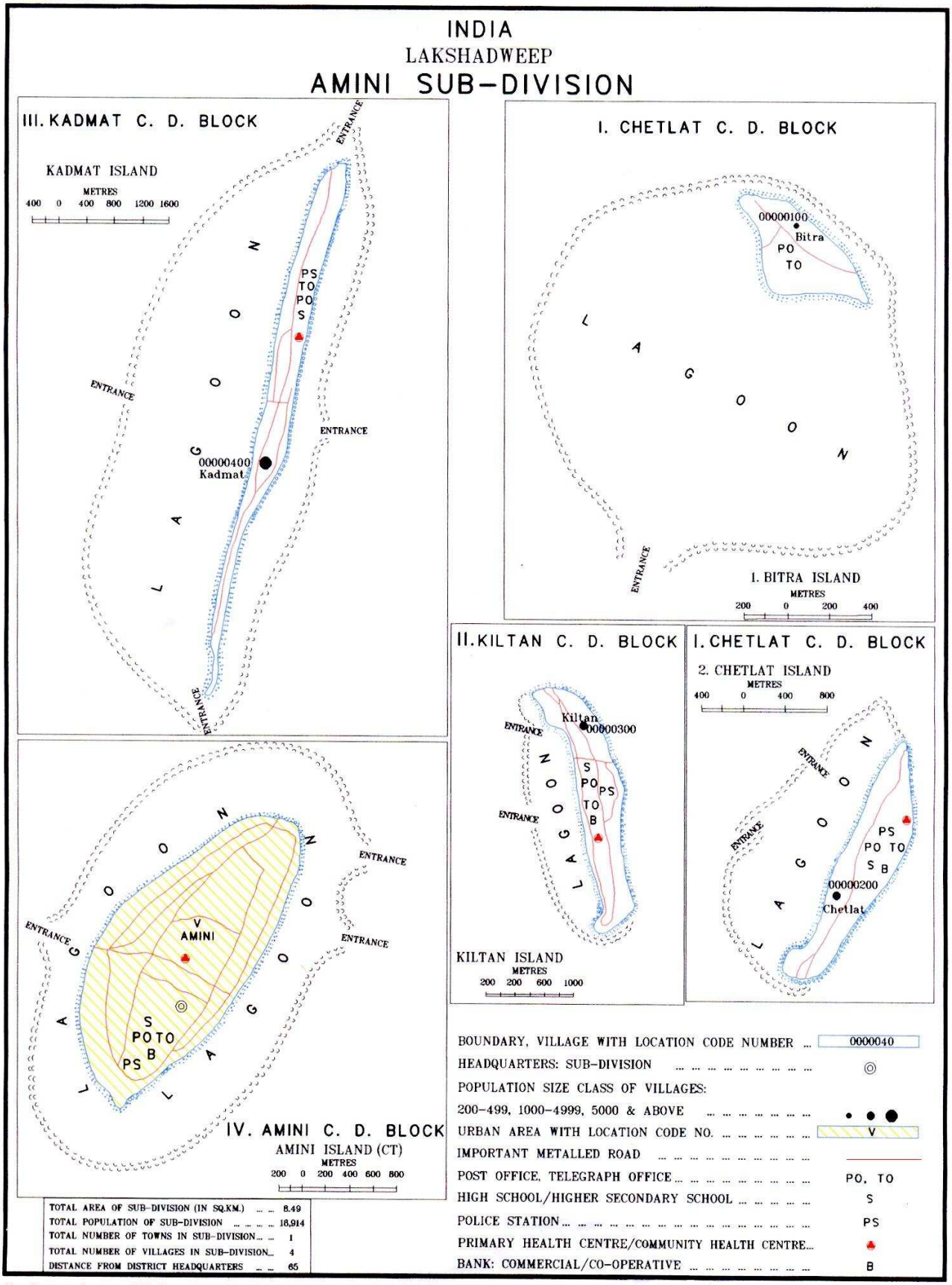
Appendix-VII A, VII B The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates C D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

LIST OF VILLAGES MERGED IN TOWNS AND OUTGROWTHS AT 2001 CENSUS

No Villages were merged in Towns and Outgrowths at 2001 Census in this District



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D BLOCK WISE)

Name of Sub-Division : Amini

Name of the C.D. Block : Chetlat

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Bitra	31/01/0001/00000100	32/1/4/4
2	Chetlat	31/01/0001/00000200	32/1/4/3

Name of C.D. Block : Kiltan

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Kiltan	31/01/000100000300	32/1/4/2

Name of C.D. Block : Kadmat

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Kadmat	31/01/0001/00000400	32/1/4/1

Name of C.D. Block : Amini

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
No village in this C.D.Block			

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

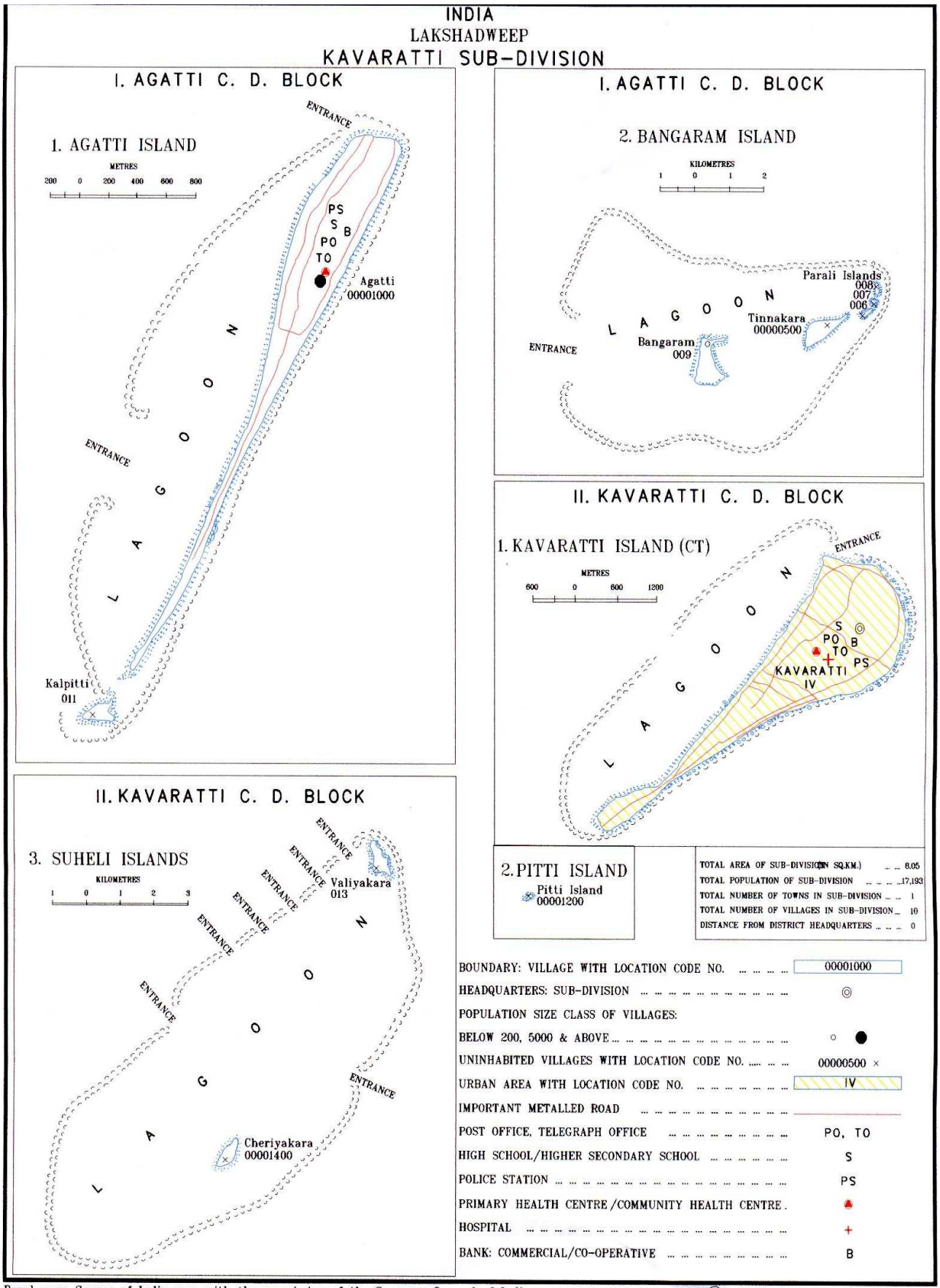
Serial Number	Name of Village & Location Code	Total area of the Village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of Households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post, Telegraph and Telephone	Commercial and Co-operative Banks	Agricultural, Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies	Recreational & Cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video Hall, Sports Club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus Service, Railway Station, Waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Chetlat (0001)												
1	Bitra (00000100)	10	267	71	P AC O M(10+) C(10+)	D PHS O H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W O SS-O	PO TO PH(47)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
2	Chetlat (00000200)	104	2,291	469	P(3) M S AC(2) O(5) C(10+)	D PHC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(342)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**114**	**2558**	**540**	**P(4) M S AC(3) O(6)**	**D(2) PHC PHS(2) O**	**T W(2) HP O**	**PO(2) TO(2) PH(389)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(3)**	**NW(2)**
CD Block: Kiltan (0002)												
1	Kiltan (00000300)	163	3,669	658	P(4) M S AC O(6) C(10+)	D PHC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(565)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(3) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**163**	**3669**	**658**	**P(4) M S AC O(6)**	**D PHC PHS**	**T W HP**	**PO TO PH(565)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(3)**	**NW**
CD Block: Kadmat (0003)												
1	Kadmat (00000400)	312	5,334	940	P(6) M S PUC AC(2) O(9) C(10+)	D PHC PHS NH RMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(779)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(5) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**312**	**5334**	**940**	**P(6) M S PUC AC(2) O(9)**	**D PHC PHS NH RMP**	**T W HP**	**PO TO PH(779)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(5)**	**NW**
CD Block: Amini (0004)												
There is no village in Amini CD Block												

Note: Area figure under column 3 is rounded to hectare. Hence, total of columns 19 - 23 will not tally with total area of the village

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Approach to Village	Nearest Town & Distance (in km)	Power supply	Newspaper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of Village & Location Code	Serial Number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable Waste (including Gauchar and Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
										CD Block: Chetlat (0001)	
NW	Amini (80)	EA	N M	Mas	-	-	8.5	-	1.4	Bitra (00000100)	1
NW	Amini (65)	EA	N M	Mas, Coir Yarn	-	-	96.8	-	7.1	Chetlat (00000200)	2
NW (2)		**EA(2)**	**N(2) M(2)**		**0.0**	**-**	**105.3**	**0.0**	**8.5**	**Block Total**	
										CD Block: Kiltan (0002)	
NW	Amini (59)	EA	N M	Mas, Coir Products, Coir Fibre	-	-	132.1	-	31.3	Kiltan (00000300)	1
NW		**EA**	**N M**		**0.0**	**-**	**132.1**	**0.0**	**31.3**	**Block Total**	
										CD Block: Kadmat (0003)	
NW	Amini (7)	EA	N M	Copra, Coir Fibre, Mas	-	-	280.0	-	32.5	Kadmat (00000400)	1
NW		**EA**	**N M**		**0.0**	**-**	**280.0**	**0.0**	**32.5**	**Block Total**	
										CD Block: Amini (0004)	
There is no village in Amini CD Block											



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Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)

Name of Sub-Division : Kavaratti

Name of C.D. Block : Agatti

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Agatti	31/01/0002/00001000	32/1/III (Census Town)
2	Bangaram	31/01/0002/00000900	32/1/3/1
3	Kalpitti	31/01/0002/00001100	32/1/3/6
4	Parali(i)	31/01/0002/00000600	32/1/3/3
5	Parali(ii)	31/01/0002/00000700	32/1/3/4
6	Parali(iii)	31/01/0002/00000800	32/1/3/5
7	Tinnakara	31/01/0002/00000500	32/1/3/2

Name of C.D. Block : Kavaratti

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Pitti (Birds' island)	31/01/0002/00001200	32/1/3/9
2	Suheli Valiyakara	31/01/0002/00001300	32/1/3/7
3	Suheli Cheriyakara	31/01/0002/00001400	32/1/3/8

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Serial Number	Name of Village & Location Code	Total area of the Village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of Households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post, Telegraph and Telephone	Commercial and Co-operative Banks	Agricultural, Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies	Recreational & Cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video Hall, Sports Club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus Service, Railway Station, Waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Agatti (0005)												
1	Tinnakara (00000500)	42			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
2	Parali (i) (00000600)	2			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
3	Parali (ii) (00000700)	1			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
4	Parali (iii) (00000800)	2			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
5	Bangaram (00000900)	58	65	17	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-W	PH (7) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
6	Agatti (00001000)	271	7,009	1,065	P(5) M S O(5) C(10+)	D HC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(860)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(6) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
7	Kalpitti (00001100)	7			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
	Block Total	**383**	**7074**	**1082**	**P(5) M S O(5)**	**D HC PHS**	**T(2) W(2) HP**	**PO TO PH(867)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(6)**	**NW(4)**
CD Block: Kavaratti (0006)												
1	Pitti (Birds Island) (00001200)	1			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
2	Suheli Valiyakara (00001300)	29			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
3	Suheli Cheriyakara (00001400)	28			-------- Uninhabited ----------							

Note: Area figure under column 3 is rounded to hectare. Hence, total of columns 19 - 23 will not tally with total area of the village

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Approach to Village	Nearest Town & Distance (in km)	Power supply	Newspaper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of Village & Location Code	Serial Number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable Waste (including Gauchar and Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
										CD Block: Agatti (0005)	
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	42.0	-	-	Tinnakara (00000500)	1
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	2.0	-	-	Parali (i) (00000600)	2
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	1 .0	-	-	Parali (ii) (00000700)	3
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	2.0	-	-	Parali (iii) (00000800)	4
NW	Kavaratti (57)	EA	N M	-	-	-	57.6	-	-	Bangaram (00000900)	5
NW	Kavaratti (57)	EA	N M	Mas, Copra, Coir Products	-	-	249.4	-	21.4	Agatti (00001000)	6
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	7.2	-	-	Kalpitti (00001100)	7
NW(4)		**EA(2)**	**N(2) M(2)**		**0.0**	**-**	**361.0**	**0.0**	**21.4**	**Block Total**	
										CD Block: Kavaratti (0006)	
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	1.2	-	Pitti (Birds Island) (00001200)	1
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	29.0	-	-	Suheli Valiyakara (00001300)	2
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	28.3	-	-	Suheli Cheriyakara (00001400)	3

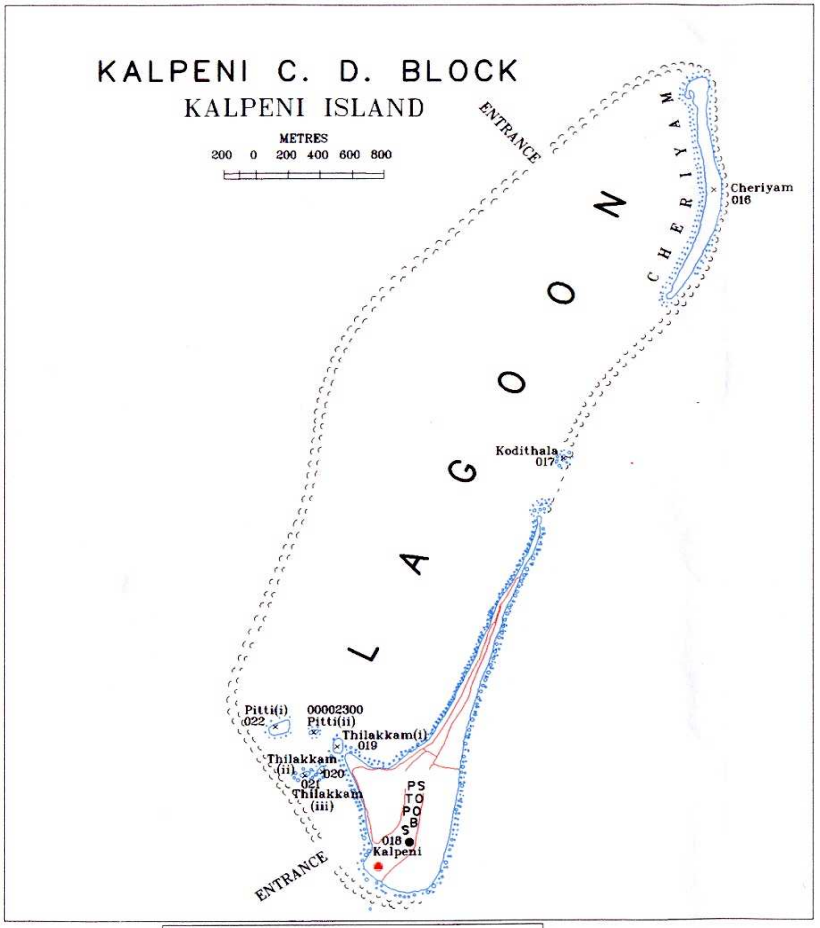
INDIA

LAKSHADWEEP

ANDROTT SUB-DIVISION

KALPENI C. D. BLOCK

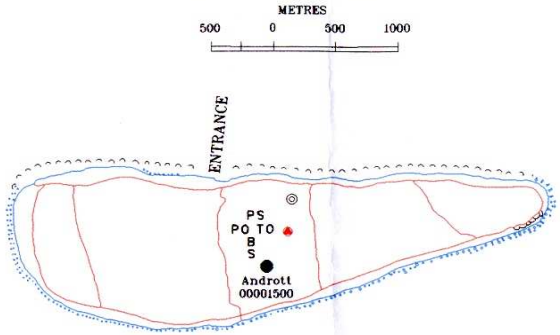
KALPENI ISLAND



TOTAL AREA OF SUB-DIVISION (IN SQ.KM.)	7.62
TOTAL POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISION	15,048
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN SUB-DIVISION	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN SUB-DIVISION	9
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	119

ANDROTT C. D. BLOCK

ANDROTT ISLAND



BOUNDARY, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	00001500
HEADQUARTERS: SUB-DIVISION	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES:	
1000-4999, 5000 & ABOVE	● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE NO.	022 ×
IMPORTANT ROAD	
POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO, TO
HIGH SCHOOL/HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE/COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	●
BANK: COMMERCIAL/CO-OPERATIVE	B

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Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)

Name of Sub-Division : Androtт

Name of C.D Block : Androtт

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Androtт	31/01/0003/00001500	32/1/2/9

Name of C.D Block : Kalpeni

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Cheriyam	31/01/0003/00001600	32/1/2/2
2	Kalpeni	31/01/0003/00001800	32/1/2/1
3	Kodithala	31/01/0003/00001700	32/1/2/3
4	Pitti(i)	31/01/0003/00002200	32/1/2/7
5	Pitti(ii)	31/01/0003/00002300	32/1/2/8
6	Tilakkam(i)	31/01/0003/00001900	32/1/2/4
7	Tilakkam(ii)	31/01/0003/00002000	32/1/2/5
8	Tilakkam(iii)	31/01/0003/00002100	32/1/2/6

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

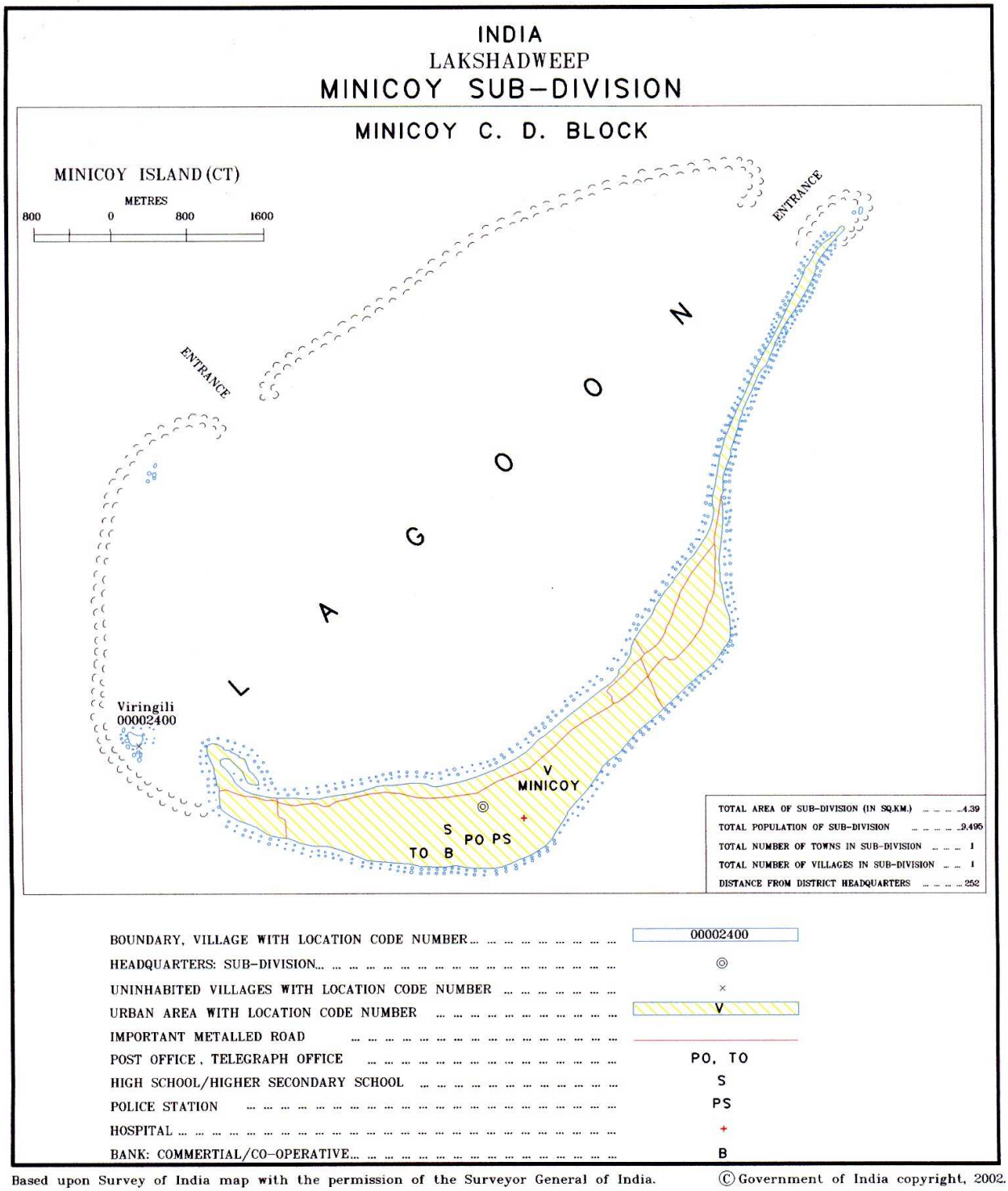
Serial Number	Name of Village & Location Code	Total area of the Village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of Households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post, Telegraph and Telephone	Commercial and Co-operative Banks	Agricultural, Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies	Recreational & Cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video Hall, Sports Club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus Service, Railway Station, Waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Andrott (0007)												
1	Andrott (00001500)	484	10,727	1,643	P(7) M(2) S PUC AC O(13) C(10+)	D DA HC PHS(2) RMP H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(1365)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(3) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
	Block Total	**484**	**10727**	**1643**	**P(7) M(2) S PUC AC O(13)**	**D DA HC PHS(2) RMP**	**T W HP**	**PO TO PH(1365)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(3)**	**NW(2)**
CD Block: Kalpeni (0008)												
1	Cheriyam (00001600)	45				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
2	Kodithala (00001700)	N				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
3	Kalpeni (00001800)	228	4,321	801	P(4) M(2) S O(5) C(10+)	D PHC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-W	PO TO PH(801)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(4) ST CV(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)
4	Tilakkam (i) (00001900)	1				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
5	Tilakkam (ii) (00002000)	1				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
6	Tilakkam (iii) (00002100)	N				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
7	Pitti(i) (00002200)	3				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
8	Pitti (ii) (00002300)	N				-------- Uninhabited ----------						
	Block Total	**278**	**4321**	**801**	**P(4) M(2) S O(5)**	**D PHC PHS**	**T W HP**	**PO TO PH (801)**	**CM**	**ACS**	**ST SP(4)**	**NW(2)**

Note: Area figure under column 3 is rounded to hectare. Hence, total of columns 19 - 23 will not tally with total area of the village. N < 0.5

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Approach to Village	Nearest Town & Distance (in km)	Power supply	Newspaper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of Village & Location Code	Serial Number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable Waste (including Gauchar and Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
										CD Block: Andrott (0007)	
NW	Amini (107)	ED EAG EO EA	N M	Copra, Coir Fibre, Coir Products	-	-	425.7	-	58.4	Andrott (00001500)	1
NW(2)		**ED EAG EO EA**	**N M**		**0.0**	**-**	**425.7**	**0.0**	**58.4**	**Block Total**	
										CD Block: Kalpeni (0008)	
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	45.4	-	-	Cheriyam (00001600)	1
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	0.3	-	-	Kodithala (00001700)	2
NW	Kavaratti (124)	ED EAG EO EA	N M	Copra, Coir Products, Hoisery Items	-	-	199.2	-	28.6	Kalpeni (00001800)	3
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	1.0	-	-	Thilakkam (i) (00001900)	4
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	0.6	-	-	Thilakkam (ii) (00002000)	5
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	0.4	-	-	Thilakkam (iii) (00002100)	6
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	2.8	-	-	Pitti(i) (00002200)	7
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	0.3	-	-	Pitti (ii) (00002300)	8
NW(2)		**ED EAG EO EA**	**N M**		**0.0**	**-**	**250.0**	**0.0**	**28.6**	**Block Total**	



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Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)

Name of Sub-Division : Minicoy

Name of C.D Block : Minicoy

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Viringili	31/01/0004/00002400	32/1/1/1

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Serial Number	Name of Village & Location Code	Total area of the Village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of Households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post, Telegraph and Telephone	Commercial and Co-operative Banks	Agricultural, Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies	Recreational & Cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video Hall, Sports Club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus Service, Railway Station, Waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Minicoy (0009)												
1	Viringili (00002400)	2			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
	Block Total	**2**	**0**	**0**								

Note: Area figure under column 3 is rounded to hectare. Hence, total of columns 19 - 23 will not tally with total area of the village

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001 - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE (AS ON 1999)

Approach to Village	Nearest Town & Distance (in km)	Power supply	Newspaper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					Name of Village & Location Code	Serial Number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable Waste (including Gauchar and Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
										CD Block: Minicoy (0009)	
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	1.5	-	-	Viringili (00002400)	1
					0.0	**-**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**Block Total**	

APPENDIX I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGE - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Total number of villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions (Contd)							
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school		Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chetlat	2	2558	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	Kiltan	1	3669	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
3	Kadmat	1	5334	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7	7074	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
6	Kavaratti	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	10727	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	1
8	Kalpeni	8	4321	1	4	1	2	1	1	0	0
9	Minicoy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**24**	**33683**	**7**	**30**	**6**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**2**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Educational institutions							Medical institutions (Contd)			
		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities	Hospital		Dispensary	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Chetlat	0	0	2	3	2	6	0	0	0	2	2
2	Kiltan	0	0	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	1
3	Kadmat	0	0	1	2	1	9	0	0	0	1	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	1
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	0	0	1	1	1	13	0	0	0	1	2
8	Kalpeni	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	1
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**0**	**0**	**5**	**7**	**7**	**44**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**

APPENDIX I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGE - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Medical institutions (Contd)							
		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Chetlat	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
2	Kiltan	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kadmat	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
8	Kalpeni	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**6**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Medical institutions					Drinking water source				
		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River
		Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions						
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Chetlat	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
2	Kiltan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	Kadmat	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
8	Kalpeni	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGE - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Drinking water source					Post, Telegraph & Telephone						
		Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities	Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	Chetlat	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
2	Kiltan	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Kadmat	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Androtт	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	Kalpeni	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Transport communications			Banks		Power supply	
		Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway#	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available*
1	2	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1	Chetlat	0	0	2	1	1	2	0
2	Kiltan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
3	Kadmat	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	0	7	1	1	2	5
6	Kavaratti	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
7	Androtт	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
8	Kalpeni	0	0	8	1	1	1	7
9	Minicoy	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
District Total:		**0**	**0**	**24**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**16**

*Uninhabited islands

#Other than river or canal

APPENDIX I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATION, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGE - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Credit societies					
		Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of other credit societies
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66
1	Chetlat	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	Kiltan	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kadmat	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Kalpeni	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Serial number	Name of C.D. Block	Recreational facility			Newspaper / Magazine		
		Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
1	2	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Chetlat	0	3	1	2	2	2
2	Kiltan	0	3	1	1	1	1
3	Kadmat	0	5	1	1	1	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	6	1	2	2	2
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	0	3	1	1	1	1
8	Kalpeni	0	4	1	1	1	1
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**0**	**24**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**8**

APPENDIX I A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chetlat	2	0	1	0	1	0
2	Kiltan	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Kadmat	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	2	1	0	0	0	1
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	Kalpeni	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	Minicoy	1	0	0	0	0	0
District Total:		**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**

APPENDIX I B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2	0	1	1	1
2	Kiltan	1	0	0	1	1
3	Kadmat	1	0	0	1	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	2	1	0	1	1
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	0	0	1	1
8	Kalpeni	1	0	0	1	1
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0
Total:		**8**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**

APPENDIX I C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	0	0	0	0	2
2	Kiltan	0	0	0	0	1
3	Kadmat	0	0	0	0	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	0	0	0	0	2
6	Kavaratti	0	0	0	0	0
7	Andrott	0	0	0	0	1
8	Kalpeni	0	0	0	0	1
9	Minicoy	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kadmat	00000400	Kadmat	5,334	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available
2	Agatti	00001000	Agatti	7,009	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available
3	Andrott	00001500	Andrott	10,727	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available

APPENDIX II A - CENSUS TOWN

CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Sl. No	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by waterway	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amini	40101000	Amini	7353	NA	NA	Available	Available	NA	Available	Available
2	Kavaratti	40102000	Kavaratti	10119	Available	NA	Available	Available	NA	Available	Available
3	Minicoy	40103000	Minicoy	9495	Available	NA	Available	Available	NA	Available	Available

APPENDIX III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWNS/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Name of District : Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amini(Amini)	259.48	-	-	255.68	-	3.80
2	Kavaratti(Kavaratti)	362.95	-	-	300.11	-	62.84
3	Minicoy(Minicoy)	437.22	-	-	381.22	-	56.00

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C.D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

Serial number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3

There is no village in this District where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION

Name of District : Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Caste population	Number of inhabited villages having some Scheduled Caste population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2	0	2	2	0
2	Kiltan	1	0	1	1	0
3	Kadmat	1	0	1	1	0
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7	5	2	2	0
6	Kavaratti	3	3	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	0	1	1	0
8	Kalpeni	8	7	1	1	0
9	Minicoy	1	1	0	0	0
	District Total:	**24**	**16**	**8**	**8**	**0**

APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

Name of District : Lakshadweep

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribe population	Number of inhabited vilages having some Scheduled Caste population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chetlat	2	0	2	0	2
2	Kiltan	1	0	1	0	1
3	Kadmat	1	0	1	0	1
4	Amini	0	0	0	0	0
5	Agatti	7	5	2	0	2
6	Kavaratti	3	3	0	0	0
7	Andrott	1	0	1	0	1
8	Kalpeni	8	7	1	0	1
9	Minicoy	1	1	0	0	0
	District Total:	**24**	**16**	**8**	**0**	**8**

APPENDIX VII A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

A-Scheduled Caste

Range of Scheduled Caste population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
There is no Scheduled Caste population in the district/ UT		

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District:Lakshadweep

A-Scheduled Tribe

Range of Scheduled Tribe population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Chetlat		
76 and above	00000100	Bitra
	00000200	Chetlat
Name of CD Block: Kiltan		
76 and above	00000300	Kiltan
Name of CD Block: Kadmat		
76 and above	00000400	Kadmat
Name of CD Block: Amini		
Nil		
Name of CD Block: Agatti		
51-75	00000900	Bangaram
76 and above	00001000	Agatti
Name of CD Block: Kavaratti		
Nil		
Name of CD Block: Andrott		
76 and above	00001500	Andrott
Name of CD Block: Kalpeni		
76 and above	00001800	Kalpeni
Name of CD Block: Minicoy		
Nil		

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (CD BLOCK WISE)

Name of district : Lakshadweep

Sl. No.	Name of Panchayat and location code number*	Area of Gram Panchayat in hectare	Number of villages with location code number		Number of households	Total population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat (in Rs. '000)	
			Number	Location code number					Total income	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				1. Chetlat C.D. Block						
1	Bitra	10	1	00000100	71	267	0	257	476	290
2	Chetlat	104	1	00000200	469	2,291	0	2,234	670	546
				2. Kiltan C.D.Block						
1	Kiltan	163	1	00000300	658	3669	0	3,544	3,176	2,432
				3. Kadmat C.D.Block						
1	Kadmat	312	1	00000400	940	5,334	0	5,165	825	719
				4. Amini C.D.Block						
					There is no village in this C.D. Block					
				5. Agatti C.D.Block						
1	Agatti	383	7	00000500 to 00001100	1,082	7,074	0	6,786	1,076	672
				6. Kavaratti C.D.Block						
				00001200 to 00001400	There is no inhabited village in this C.D. Block					
				7. Androtт C.D.Block						
1	Androtт	484	1	00001500	1,643	10,727	0	10,307	818	569
				8. Kalpeni C.D.Block						
1	Kalpeni	278	8	00001600 to 00002300	801	4,321	0	3,916	2,376	552
				9. Minicoy C.D.Block						
				00002400	There is no inhabited village in this C.D. Block					

*No location code number

APPENDIX IX - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGE

Name of District : Lakshadweep

Sl.No.	Name of C.D.Block	Village location code number	Name of village	Number of girls' school			
				Primary school	Middle school	Matriculation secondary school	Higher secondary/PUC/ Intermediate/ Junior college
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chetlat	00000100	Bitra	0	0	0	0
		00000200	Chetlat	0	0	0	0
2	Kiltan	00000300	Kiltan	0	0	0	0
3	Kadmat	00000400	Kadmat	0	0	0	0
4	Amini			There is no village in this C.D.Block			
5	Agatti	00000900	Bangaram	0	0	0	0
		00001000	Agatti	0	0	0	0
6	Kavaratti			There is no inhabited village in this C.D.Block			
7	Andrott	00001500	Andrott	0	1	0	0
8	Kalpeni	00001800	Kalpeni	0	1	0	0
9	Minicoy			There is no inhabited village in this C.D.Block			
C.D.Block Total				**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**

PART - A
VILLAGE DIRECTORY AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION - II
TOWN DIRECTORY

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000)and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(I)	Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(II)	Municipal Committee	MC
(III)	Municipal Council	M Cl
(IV)	City Municipal Council	CMC
(V)	Town Municipal Council	TMC
(VI)	Municipal Board	MB
(VII)	Municipality	M
(VIII)	Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB
(IX)	Notified Area	NA
(X)	Notified Town	NT
(XI)	Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(XII)	Notified Town Area	NTA
(XIII)	Industrial Notified Area	INA
(XIV)	Industrial Township	ITS
(XV)	Township	TS
(XVI)	Town Panchayat	TP
(XVII)	Nagar Panchayat	NP
(XVIII)	Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
(XIX)	Small Town Committee	ST
(XX)	Estate office	EO
(XXI)	Gram Panchayat	GP
(XXII)	Census Town	CT

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometres, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9& 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakhs and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal, its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha / pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

(i)	Pucca Road	PR
(ii)	Kutcha Road	KR

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

Head Loads	HL
Basket	B
Wheel Barrows	WB
Septic Tank	ST
Pit System	Pt
Sewerage	S
Others	O

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

For source and capacity of storage system the following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13:

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tube-well water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 14:

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) is presented in column 15.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town, the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data cover all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

.

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS
(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories- Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L
(viii)	University	U
(ix)	Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the Government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii)	Shorthand	SH
(iii)	Typewriting	Type
(iv)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(v)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music / Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'.

Column 11 to 14: Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class IV are treated as Primary or Elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class IV and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre University / Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools

and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i)	Public Library	PL
(ii)	Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 : Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I

STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Sub-division/ Island	Name of CD block	Area (in Sq.Km)	Number of households including houseless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	V.Amini(CT)	40101000	Amini	Amini	2.59	1,178
2	IV.Kavaratti (CT)	40102000	Kavaratti	Kavaratti	3.63	1,797
3	V.Minicoy (CT)	40103000	Minicoy	Minicoy	4.37	1,354

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Census of										
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	V.Amini(CT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,367	6447 (20.12)	7353 (14.05)
2	IV.Kavaratti(CT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,604	8677 (31.39)	10119 (16.62)
3	V.Minicoy (CT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,658	8320 (24.96)	9495 (14.12)

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Density (2001 Census)	Sex-ratio		
			1981	1991	2001
1	2	19	20	21	22
1	V.Amini(CT)	2,839	933	969	968
2	IV.Kavaratti (CT)	2,788	823	829	811
3	V.Minicoy (CT)	2,173	1,154	1,049	1,057

STATEMENT -II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1999

Sl.No	Class and name of town	Physical Aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from*		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ	District HQ	Sub-division/ Island HQ
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Amini	1552.71	31.3	25.2	Kavaratti (65)	Kavaratti (65)	Amini (0)
2	IV Kavaratti	-	-	-	Kavaratti (0)	Kavaratti (0)	Kavaratti (0)
3	V Minicoy	1836.22	31.03	25.2	Kavaratti (296)	Kavaratti (296)	Minicoy (0)

Sl.No	Class and name of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from*				
		Nearest city with population one lakh and above	Nearest city with population five lakh and above	Railway station	Bus service	Navigable river/canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	V Amini	Mangalore (287)	Calicut (320)	Mangalore (287)	Mangalore (287)	-
2	IV Kavaratti	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	-
3	V Minicoy	Kochi (396)	Kochi (396)	Kochi (396)	Kochi (396)	-

*Navigable waterway other than river or canal

STATEMENT - III

MUNICIPAL FINANCE, 1998 - 99

Sl.No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in the year 2000)	Receipt (in Rs. '000)					
			Receipt through taxes, etc	Revenue derived from Municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
There is no Municipal town in the UT								

Sl.No.	Class and name of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)							
		Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
There is no Municipal town in the UT									

STATEMENT - IV

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 census)	Population (2001 Census)		Road length (in kilometres)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe			Total	Waterborne	Service	Others*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Amini CT	7,353	-	7,221	PR(19.6)	-	939	934	0	5
2	IV Kavaratti CT	10,119	-	9,058	PR(26)	-	1433	1,420	0	13
3	V Minicoy CT	9,495	-	8,833	PR(19.47)	-	864	863	0	1

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	V Amini CT	ST	W,T,HP	OHT [12 lakhs]	Kavaratti [65]	1602	28	158	407	-
2	IV Kavaratti CT	ST	W,T,HP	OHT [3 lakhs]	Yes	2386	37	539	742	-
3	V Minicoy CT	ST	W,T,HP	OHT [3 lakhs]	Yes	1650	26	257	369	-

* Pit latrines

STATEMENT - V

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities (contd.)				
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institution in Col.4	Arts / Science / Commerce / Law / other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytecchnics	Recognised Shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	V.Amini CT	7,353	HC(3),D, D(Hom)	30	Mangalore (287)	Mangalore (287)	Mangalore (287)	Calicut (320)	VT ,Type
2	IV.Kavaratti CT	10,119	H(2), D, D(A)	50	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	Calicut (346)	VT ,Type SHType, O
3	V.Minicoy CT	9,495	H,HC(2), NH, D	20	Kochi (398)	Calicut (444)	Calicut (444)	Kochi (398)	VT,Type

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities					Number of recreational and cultural facilities				
		Higher secondary/ Intermediate / Senior secondary / PUC / junior college level	Secondary/ Marticulation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres/ Others (specify)	Working womens hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium/ Drama/ Community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	V.Amini CT	Kavaratti (65)	1	1	6	AC(4), M(8), A	-	1	-	-	PL, RR
2	IV.Kavaratti CT	1	1	2	5	AC(2), M(11), A(2)	1(14)	1	-	1	PL(2), RR(2)
3	V.Minicoy CT	1	1	2	4	N,M(4)	-	1	-	1	PL, RR

STATEMENT - VI

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1999

Sl. No	Class and name of town	Name of three most important commodities exported			Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit socities	Number of non-agricultural credit socities
		Ist	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Amini	Copra	Mas@	Coir fibre	Copra	Mas@	Coir products	1	1	-
2	IV.Kavaratti	Copra	Coir products	Handicraft items	Copra	Coir products	Handicraft items	1	1	-
3	V.Minicoy	Mas	Copra	Canned Tuna	Mas	Copra	Canned Tuna	1	1	-

@ Boiled,smoked and sun dried tuna fish

STATEMENT - VII

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN SLUMS,1999

Sl No.	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notfied	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometres)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There is no slum or notified area in this district.

Sl No.	Class and name of town	Number of latrines			Community	Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/ public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
		Private						Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
		Water borne	Service	Others						
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

There is no slum or notified area in this District

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTHS WITH POPULATION

Sl.No.	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Name of outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
There is no town outgrowths in this UT				

PART - B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century, the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation . The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centres across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality and the coverage and only after the full

possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institu-tional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of the literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under:

	Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1.	District Primary Census Abstract	District/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4.	Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block/Village wise
5.	Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures in respect of villages and towns were supplied by the revenue authorities of the Lakshadweep Administration. The area figures of villages have been given in hectares. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district, because former represents land use area only. The difference may be due to the fact that total urban area of district is obtained by adding up the urban areas of CD Blocks. Rural area of district is derived by deducting total of urban area from geographical area.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**32.00***	**9,993**	**60,650**	**31,131**	**29,519**	**9,091**	**4,641**	**4,450**
		Rural	**21.41**	**5,664**	**33,683**	**17,191**	**16,492**	**5,525**	**2,764**	**2,761**
		Urban	**10.59**	**4,329**	**26,967**	**13,940**	**13,027**	**3,566**	**1,877**	**1,689**
0001	Chetlat	Rural	1.14	540	2,558	1,332	1,226	432	223	209
0002	Kiltan	Rural	1.63	658	3,669	1,844	1,825	663	346	317
0003	Kadmat	Rural	3.12	940	5,334	2,691	2,643	855	415	440
0005	Agatti	Rural	3.84	1,082	7,074	3,689	3,385	1,250	630	620
0007	Andrott	Rural	4.84	1,643	10,727	5,357	5,370	1,766	888	878
0008	Kalpeni	Rural	2.79	801	4,321	2,278	2,043	559	262	297
	URBAN									
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	2.59	1,178	7,353	3,737	3,616	1,149	617	532
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	3.63	1,797	10,119	5,586	4,533	1,264	674	590
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	4.37	1,354	9,495	4,617	4,878	1,153	586	567

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population$			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2	1
-	**-**	**-**	**57,321**	**28,611**	**28,710**	**44,683**	**24,511**	**20,172**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
-	**-**	**-**	**32,209**	**16,094**	**16,115**	**23,946**	**13,199**	**10,747**	**Rural**		
-	**-**	**-**	**25,112**	**12,517**	**12,595**	**20,737**	**11,312**	**9,425**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	2,491	1,281	1,210	1,792	982	810	Rural	Chetlat	0001
-	-	-	3,544	1,761	1,783	2,455	1,303	1,152	Rural	Kiltan	0002
-	-	-	5,165	2,569	2,596	3,905	2,089	1,816	Rural	Kadmat	0003
-	-	-	6,786	3,485	3,301	5,062	2,841	2,221	Rural	Agatti	0005
-	-	-	10,307	5,063	5,244	7,557	4,133	3,424	Rural	Andrott	0007
-	-	-	3,916	1,935	1,981	3,175	1,851	1,324	Rural	Kalpeni	0008
										URBAN	
-	-	-	7,221	3,644	3,577	5,133	2,845	2,288	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
-	-	-	9,058	4,775	4,283	7,842	4,622	3,220	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
-	-	-	8,833	4,098	4,735	7,762	3,845	3,917	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**15,967**	**6,620**	**9,347**	**15,354**	**13,204**	**2,150**	**11,710**	**10,288**	**1,422**
		Rural	**9,737**	**3,992**	**5,745**	**8,007**	**6,984**	**1,023**	**5,895**	**5,212**	**683**
		Urban	**6,230**	**2,628**	**3,602**	**7,347**	**6,220**	**1,127**	**5,815**	**5,076**	**739**
0001	Chetlat	Rural	766	350	416	685	586	99	481	428	53
0002	Kiltan	Rural	1,214	541	673	831	736	95	657	584	73
0003	Kadmat	Rural	1,429	602	827	1,230	1,074	156	949	811	138
0005	Agatti	Rural	2,012	848	1,164	1,898	1,661	237	1,266	1,160	106
0007	Andrott	Rural	3,170	1,224	1,946	1,793	1,601	192	1,454	1,285	169
0008	Kalpeni	Rural	1,146	427	719	1,570	1,326	244	1,088	944	144
	URBAN										
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	2,220	892	1,328	1,736	1,468	268	1,093	938	155
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	2,277	964	1,313	3,409	2,952	457	2,818	2,491	327
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	1,733	772	961	2,202	1,800	402	1,904	1,647	257

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**155**	**99**	**56**	**11,555**	**10,189**	**1,366**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**54**	**41**	**13**	**5,841**	**5,171**	**670**	**Rural**		
-	-	-	-	-	-	**101**	**58**	**43**	**5,714**	**5,018**	**696**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	478	425	53	Rural	Chetlat	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	651	578	73	Rural	Kiltan	0002
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	945	809	136	Rural	Kadmat	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	8	1,246	1,148	98	Rural	Agatti	0005
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	1,443	1,276	167	Rural	Andrott	0007
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	1,078	935	143	Rural	Kalpeni	0008
													URBAN	
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	1,077	922	155	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	1	2,791	2,465	326	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	16	42	1,846	1,631	215	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**3,644**	**2,916**	**728**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**2,112**	**1,772**	**340**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**1,532**	**1,144**	**388**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Chetlat	Rural	204	158	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kiltan	Rural	174	152	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kadmat	Rural	281	263	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Agatti	Rural	632	501	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Andrott	Rural	339	316	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Kalpeni	Rural	482	382	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	643	530	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	591	461	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	298	153	145	-	-	-	-	-	-

*****Represents geographical area supplied by the Surveyor General, India, whereas areas of lower units (land use) are supplied by the Lakshadweep Administration. Total urban area of district is obtained by adding up the urban areas of CD blocks. Rural area of district is derived by deducting total of urban area from geographical area. Hence, the area of CD blocks will not add up to total/rural area of district.

$ No caste has been scheduled in relation to the UT of Lakshadweep. Hence, there is no scheduled caste population in the district.

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

of Marginal Workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
747	**438**	**309**	**2,897**	**2,478**	**419**	**45,296**	**17,927**	**27,369**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
385	**243**	**142**	**1,727**	**1,529**	**198**	**25,676**	**10,207**	**15,469**	**Rural**		
362	**195**	**167**	**1,170**	**949**	**221**	**19,620**	**7,720**	**11,900**	**Urban**		
26	2	24	178	156	22	1,873	746	1,127	Rural	Chetlat	0001
51	49	2	123	103	20	2,838	1,108	1,730	Rural	Kiltan	0002
16	14	2	265	249	16	4,104	1,617	2,487	Rural	Kadmat	0003
176	75	101	456	426	30	5,176	2,028	3,148	Rural	Agatti	0005
48	42	6	291	274	17	8,934	3,756	5,178	Rural	Andrott	0007
68	61	7	414	321	93	2,751	952	1,799	Rural	Kalpeni	0008
										URBAN	
159	152	7	484	378	106	5,617	2,269	3,348	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
99	35	64	492	426	66	6,710	2,634	4,076	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
104	8	96	194	145	49	7,293	2,817	4,476	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of Town	Name of Ward	Boundaries of Urban Block / EB Number	Total population	Scheduled Caste population	Scheduled Tribe population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40101000	Amini (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	702	-	701
			EB No. 2	703	-	697
			EB No. 3	726	-	712
			EB No. 4	717	-	707
			EB No. 5	783	-	756
			EB No. 6	729	-	717
			EB No. 7	658	-	642
			EB No. 8	674	-	669
			EB No. 9	835	-	817
			EB No. 10	826	-	803
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Ward No.1	EB No. 1	594	-	549
			EB No. 2	719	-	686
			EB No. 3	620	-	602
			EB No. 4	633	-	619
			EB No. 5	664	-	653
			EB No. 6	785	-	647
			EB No. 7	774	-	741
			EB No. 8	659	-	634
			EB No. 9	675	-	629
			EB No. 10	643	-	638
			EB No. 11	747	-	731
			EB No. 12	684	-	583
			EB No. 13	649	-	447
			EB No. 14	575	-	441
			EB No. 15	663	-	458
			EB No. 16	35	-	-
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Ward No.1	EB No. 1	683	-	658
			EB No. 2	655	-	650
			EB No. 3	683	-	672
			EB No. 4	616	-	608
			EB No. 5	613	-	610
			EB No. 6	711	-	679
			EB No. 7	607	-	593
			EB No. 8	721	-	721
			EB No. 9	781	-	767
			EB No. 10	708	-	708
			EB No. 11	739	-	734
			EB No. 12	633	-	507
			EB No. 13	524	-	405
			EB No. 14	472	-	306
			EB No. 15	303	-	215
			EB No. 16	46	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**9,122**	**57,321**	**28,611**	**28,710**	**8,910**	**4,553**	**4,357**
		Rural	**5,275**	**32,209**	**16,094**	**16,115**	**5,432**	**2,722**	**2,710**
		Urban	**3,847**	**25,112**	**12,517**	**12,595**	**3,478**	**1,831**	**1,647**
0001	Chetlat	Total	514	2,491	1,281	1,210	430	223	207
		Rural	514	2,491	1,281	1,210	430	223	207
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kiltan	Total	623	3,544	1,761	1,783	640	336	304
		Rural	623	3,544	1,761	1,783	640	336	304
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kadmat	Total	887	5,165	2,569	2,596	846	409	437
		Rural	887	5,165	2,569	2,596	846	409	437
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Agatti	Total	1,011	6,786	3,485	3,301	1,229	618	611
		Rural	1,011	6,786	3,485	3,301	1,229	618	611
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Androtт	Total	1,527	10,307	5,063	5,244	1,742	878	864
		Rural	1,527	10,307	5,063	5,244	1,742	878	864
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Kalpeni	Total	713	3,916	1,935	1,981	545	258	287
		Rural	713	3,916	1,935	1,981	545	258	287
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	1,128	7,221	3,644	3,577	1,131	606	525
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	1,506	9,058	4,775	4,283	1,226	657	569
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	1,213	8,833	4,098	4,735	1,121	568	553

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2	1
41,699	**22,172**	**19,527**	**15,622**	**6,439**	**9,183**	**13,107**	**11,058**	**2,049**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
22,683	**12,203**	**10,480**	**9,526**	**3,891**	**5,635**	**7,055**	**6,063**	**992**	**Rural**		
19,016	**9,969**	**9,047**	**6,096**	**2,548**	**3,548**	**6,052**	**4,995**	**1,057**	**Urban**		
1,733	936	797	758	345	413	640	542	98	Total	Chetlat	0001
1,733	936	797	758	345	413	640	542	98	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2,362	1,235	1,127	1,182	526	656	772	681	91	Total	Kiltan	0002
2,362	1,235	1,127	1,182	526	656	772	681	91	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
3,754	1,978	1,776	1,411	591	820	1,128	978	150	Total	Kadmat	0003
3,754	1,978	1,776	1,411	591	820	1,128	978	150	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
4,825	2,664	2,161	1,961	821	1,140	1,725	1,495	230	Total	Agatti	0005
4,825	2,664	2,161	1,961	821	1,140	1,725	1,495	230	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
7,181	3,851	3,330	3,126	1,212	1,914	1,547	1,362	185	Total	Androtт	0007
7,181	3,851	3,330	3,126	1,212	1,914	1,547	1,362	185	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
2,828	1,539	1,289	1,088	396	692	1,243	1,005	238	Total	Kalpeni	0008
2,828	1,539	1,289	1,088	396	692	1,243	1,005	238	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
5,026	2,768	2,258	2,195	876	1,319	1,655	1,393	262	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
6,848	3,851	2,997	2,210	924	1,286	2,667	2,253	414	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
7,142	3,350	3,792	1,691	748	943	1,730	1,349	381	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**9,694**	**8,363**	**1,331**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	**5,084**	**4,426**	**658**	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	**4,610**	**3,937**	**673**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Chetlat	Total	440	388	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	440	388	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kiltan	Total	601	531	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	601	531	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kadmat	Total	854	721	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	854	721	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Agatti	Total	1,118	1,017	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1,118	1,017	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Andrott	Total	1,257	1,095	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	1,257	1,095	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Kalpeni	Total	814	674	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	814	674	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	1,018	868	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	2,145	1,859	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	1,447	1,210	237	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

of main workers						Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2	1
146	**91**	**55**	**9,548**	**8,272**	**1,276**	**3,413**	**2,695**	**718**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
48	**35**	**13**	**5,036**	**4,391**	**645**	**1,971**	**1,637**	**334**	**Rural**		
98	**56**	**42**	**4,512**	**3,881**	**631**	**1,442**	**1,058**	**384**	**Urban**		
3	3	-	437	385	52	200	154	46	Total	Chetlat	0001
3	3	-	437	385	52	200	154	46	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
6	6	-	595	525	70	171	150	21	Total	Kiltan	0002
6	6	-	595	525	70	171	150	21	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
4	2	2	850	719	131	274	257	17	Total	Kadmat	0003
4	2	2	850	719	131	274	257	17	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
14	6	8	1,104	1,011	93	607	478	129	Total	Agatti	0005
14	6	8	1,104	1,011	93	607	478	129	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
11	9	2	1,246	1,086	160	290	267	23	Total	Androtт	0007
11	9	2	1,246	1,086	160	290	267	23	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
10	9	1	804	665	139	429	331	98	Total	Kalpeni	0008
10	9	1	804	665	139	429	331	98	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
14	14	-	1,004	854	150	637	525	112	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
27	26	1	2,118	1,833	285	522	394	128	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
57	16	41	1,390	1,194	196	283	139	144	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
01	**Lakshadweep**	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**739**	**431**	**308**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**379**	**237**	**142**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**360**	**194**	**166**
0001	Chetlat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	24
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	24
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kiltan	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	49	2
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	49	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Kadmat	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	2
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Agatti	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	72	101
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	72	101
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Andrott	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	42	6
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	42	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Kalpeni	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	58	7
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	58	7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Amini (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	151	7
40102000	Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	35	64
40103000	Minicoy (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	8	95

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE

Marginal Workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
2,674	**2,264**	**410**	**44,214**	**17,553**	**26,661**	**Total**	**Lakshadweep**	**01**
1,592	**1,400**	**192**	**25,154**	**10,031**	**15,123**	**Rural**		
1,082	**864**	**218**	**19,060**	**7,522**	**11,538**	**Urban**		
174	152	22	1,851	739	1,112	Total	Chetlat	0001
174	152	22	1,851	739	1,112	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
120	101	19	2,772	1,080	1,692	Total	Kiltan	0002
120	101	19	2,772	1,080	1,692	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
258	243	15	4,037	1,591	2,446	Total	Kadmat	0003
258	243	15	4,037	1,591	2,446	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
434	406	28	5,061	1,990	3,071	Total	Agatti	0005
434	406	28	5,061	1,990	3,071	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
242	225	17	8,760	3,701	5,059	Total	Andrott	0007
242	225	17	8,760	3,701	5,059	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
364	273	91	2,673	930	1,743	Total	Kalpeni	0008
364	273	91	2,673	930	1,743	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
479	374	105	5,566	2,251	3,315	Urban	Amini (CT)	40101000
423	359	64	6,391	2,522	3,869	Urban	Kavaratti (CT)	40102000
180	131	49	7,103	2,749	4,354	Urban	Minicoy (CT)	40103000

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	**Chetlat CD Block (Total)**		**540**	**2,558**	**1,332**	**1,226**	**432**	**223**	**209**
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Rural)**		**540**	**2,558**	**1,332**	**1,226**	**432**	**223**	**209**
0001	**Chetlat CD Block (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chetlat CD Block(Rural)								
00000100	Bitra	10	71	267	159	108	56	25	31
00000200	Chetlat	104	469	2,291	1,173	1,118	376	198	178

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	**Chetlat CD Block (Total)**	**766**	**350**	**416**	**685**	**586**	**99**	**481**	**428**	**53**
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Rural)**	**766**	**350**	**416**	**685**	**586**	**99**	**481**	**428**	**53**
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chetlat CD Block(Rural)									
00000100	Bitra	89	44	45	126	102	24	75	72	3
00000200	Chetlat	677	306	371	559	484	75	406	356	50

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category of					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Total**	**204**	**158**	**46**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Rura**	**204**	**158**	**46**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	**Chetlat CD Block(Urba**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chetlat CD Block(Rural)									
00000100	Bitra	51	30	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
00000200	Chetlat	153	128	25	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Chetlat

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates				Location code
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village	number
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**2,491**	**1,281**	**1,210**	**1,792**	**982**	**810**	**Chetlat CD Block(Total)**	**0001**
-	-	-	**2,491**	**1,281**	**1,210**	**1,792**	**982**	**810**	**Chetlat CD Block(Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chetlat CD Block(Urban)**	**0001**
									Chetlat CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	257	151	106	178	115	63	Bitra	00000100
-	-	-	2,234	1,130	1,104	1,614	867	747	Chetlat	00000200

Industrial category of main workers													Location code
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village	number
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	**3**	-	**478**	**425**	**53**	**Chetlat CD Block(Total)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	**3**	-	**478**	**425**	**53**	**Chetlat CD Block(Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chetlat CD Block(Urban)**	**0001**
												Chetlat CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	72	3	Bitra	00000100
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	403	353	50	Chetlat	00000200

Marginal Workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				Location code
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village	number
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
26	**2**	**24**	**178**	**156**	**22**	**1,873**	**746**	**1,127**	**Chetlat CD Block(Total)**	**0001**
26	**2**	**24**	**178**	**156**	**22**	**1,873**	**746**	**1,127**	**Chetlat CD Block(Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Chetlat CD Block (Urban)**	**0001**
									Chetlat CD Block(Rural)	
21	-	21	30	30	-	141	57	84	Bitra	00000100
5	2	3	148	126	22	1,732	689	1,043	Chetlat	00000200

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Total)**		**658**	**3,669**	**1,844**	**1,825**	**663**	**346**	**317**
0002	**Kiltan CD Block (Rural)**		**658**	**3,669**	**1,844**	**1,825**	**663**	**346**	**317**
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kiltan CD Block(Rural)								
00000300	Kiltan	163	658	3,669	1,844	1,825	663	346	317

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Total)**	**1,214**	**541**	**673**	**831**	**736**	**95**	**657**	**584**	**73**
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Rural)**	**1,214**	**541**	**673**	**831**	**736**	**95**	**657**	**584**	**73**
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kiltan CD Block(Rural)									
00000300	Kiltan	1,214	541	673	831	736	95	657	584	73

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category of Cultivators			Industrial category of Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Kiltan CD BLock(Total)**	**174**	**152**	**22**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Rural)**	**174**	**152**	**22**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	KiltanCD Block (Rural)									
00000300	Kiltan	174	152	22	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Kiltan

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**3,544**	**1,761**	**1,783**	**2,455**	**1,303**	**1,152**	**Kiltan CD Block(Total)**	**0002**
-	-	-	**3,544**	**1,761**	**1,783**	**2,455**	**1,303**	**1,152**	**Kiltan CD Block(Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**	**0002**
									Kiltan CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	3,544	1,761	1,783	2,455	1,303	1,152	Kiltan	00000300

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**	**6**	-	**651**	**578**	**73**	**Kiltan CD Block(Total)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**	**6**	-	**651**	**578**	**73**	**Kiltan CD Block(Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**	**0002**
												Kiltan CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	651	578	73	Kiltan	00000300

Marginal Workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
51	**49**	**2**	**123**	**103**	**20**	**2,838**	**1,108**	**1,730**	**Kiltan CD Block(Total)**	**0002**
51	**49**	**2**	**123**	**103**	**20**	**2,838**	**1,108**	**1,730**	**KiltanCD Block (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kiltan CD Block(Urban)**	**0002**
									Kiltan CD BLock(Rural)	
51	49	2	123	103	20	2,838	1,108	1,730	Kiltan	00000300

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Total)**		**940**	**5,334**	**2,691**	**2,643**	**855**	**415**	**440**
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**		**940**	**5,334**	**2,691**	**2,643**	**855**	**415**	**440**
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kadmat CD Block(Rural)								
00000400	Kadmat	312	940	5,334	2,691	2,643	855	415	440

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Total)**	**1,429**	**602**	**827**	**1,230**	**1,074**	**156**	**949**	**811**	**138**
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**	**1,429**	**602**	**827**	**1,230**	**1,074**	**156**	**949**	**811**	**138**
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kadmat CD Block(Rural)									
00000400	Kadmat	1,429	602	827	1,230	1,074	156	949	811	138

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category of					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Total)**	**281**	**263**	**18**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**	**281**	**263**	**18**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kadmat Cd Block(Rural)									
00000400	Kadmat	281	263	18	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Kadmat

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**5,165**	**2,569**	**2,596**	**3,905**	**2,089**	**1,816**	**Kadmat CD Block(Total)**	**0003**
-	-	-	**5,165**	**2,569**	**2,596**	**3,905**	**2,089**	**1,816**	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**	**0003**
									Kadmat CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	5,165	2,569	2,596	3,905	2,089	1,816	Kadmat	00000400

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	**2**	**2**	**945**	**809**	**136**	**Kadmat CD BLock(Total)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	**2**	**2**	**945**	**809**	**136**	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**	**0003**
												Kadmat CD Block(Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	945	809	136	Kadmat	00000400

Marginal Workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
16	**14**	**2**	**265**	**249**	**16**	**4,104**	**1,617**	**2,487**	**Kadmat CD Block(Total)**	**0003**
16	**14**	**2**	**265**	**249**	**16**	**4,104**	**1,617**	**2,487**	**Kadmat CD Block(Rural)**	**0003**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kadmat CD Block(Urban)**	**0003**
									Kadmat CD Block(Rural)	
16	14	2	265	249	16	4,104	1,617	2,487	Kadmat	00000400

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0004	**Amini C.D. Block(Total)**		**1,178**	**7,353**	**3,737**	**3,616**	**1,149**	**617**	**532**
0004	**Amini C.D. Block(Rural)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	**Amini C.D. Block(Urban)**		**1,178**	**7,353**	**3,737**	**3,616**	**1,149**	**617**	**532**
0004	**Amini C.D. Block(Rural)**			----------No village----------					

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Total)**	**2,220**	**892**	**1,328**	**1,736**	**1,468**	**268**	**1,093**	**938**	**155**
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Urban)**	**2,220**	**892**	**1,328**	**1,736**	**1,468**	**268**	**1,093**	**938**	**155**
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**				----------No village----------					

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Total)**	**643**	**530**	**113**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Urban)**	**643**	**530**	**113**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**				----------No village----------					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Amini

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**7,221**	**3,644**	**3,577**	**5,133**	**2,845**	**2,288**	**Amini C.D. Block (Total)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	**7,221**	**3,644**	**3,577**	**5,133**	**2,845**	**2,288**	**Amini C.D. Block (Urban)**	**0004**
			----------No village----------						**Amini C.D. Block(Rural)**	**0004**

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**16**	**16**	-	**1,077**	**922**	**155**	**Amini C.D. Block (Total)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**16**	**16**	-	**1,077**	**922**	**155**	**Amini C.D. Block (Urban)**	**0004**
					----------No village----------							**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0004**

of Marginal Workers									Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Non-Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
159	**152**	**7**	**484**	**378**	**106**	**5,617**	**2,269**	**3,348**	**Amini C.D. Block (Total)**	**0004**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0004**
159	**152**	**7**	**484**	**378**	**106**	**5,617**	**2,269**	**3,348**	**Amini C.D. Block (Urban)**	**0004**
			----------No village----------						**Amini C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0004**

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Total)**		**1,082**	**7,074**	**3,689**	**3,385**	**1,250**	**630**	**620**
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)**		**1,082**	**7,074**	**3,689**	**3,385**	**1,250**	**630**	**620**
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)**								
00000500	Tinnakara	42		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00000600	Parali (i)	2		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00000700	Parali (ii)	1		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00000800	Parali (iii)	2		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00000900	Bangaram	58	17	65	56	9	5	4	1
00001000	Agatti	271	1,065	7,009	3,633	3,376	1,245	626	619
00001100	Kalpitti	7		----------Un-inhabited----------					

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Total)**	**2,012**	**848**	**1,164**	**1,898**	**1,661**	**237**	**1,266**	**1,160**	**106**
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)**	**2,012**	**848**	**1,164**	**1,898**	**1,661**	**237**	**1,266**	**1,160**	**106**
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	**Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)**									
00000500	Tinnakara			----------Un-inhabited----------						
00000600	Parali (i)			----------Un-inhabited----------						
00000700	Parali (ii)			----------Un-inhabited----------						
00000800	Parali (iii)			----------Un-inhabited----------						
00000900	Bangaram	6	5	1	56	51	5	46	46	-
00001000	Agatti	2,006	843	1,163	1,842	1,610	232	1,220	1,114	106
00001100	Kalpitti			----------Un-inhabited----------						

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Agatti

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**6,786**	**3,485**	**3,301**	**5,062**	**2,841**	**2,221**	**Agatti C.D. Block (Total)**	**0005**
-	-	-	**6,786**	**3,485**	**3,301**	**5,062**	**2,841**	**2,221**	**Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)**	**0005**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Agatti C.D. Block (Urban)**	**0005**
									Agatti C.D. Block (Rural)	**0005**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tinnakara	00000500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (i)	00000600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (ii)	00000700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (iii)	00000800
-	-	-	49	42	7	59	51	8	Bangaram	00000900
-	-	-	6,737	3,443	3,294	5,003	2,790	2,213	Agatti	00001000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kalpitti	00001100

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**20**	**12**	**8**	**1,246**	**1,148**	**98**	**Agatti CD Block (Total)**	**0005**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**20**	**12**	**8**	**1,246**	**1,148**	**98**	**Agatti CD Block (Rural)**	**0005**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Agatti CD Block (Urban)**	**0005**
												Agatti CD Block (Rural)	**0005**
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Tinnakara	00000500
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Parali (i)	00000600
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Parali (ii)	00000700
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Parali (iii)	00000800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	-	Bangaram	00000900
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	12	8	1,200	1,102	98	Agatti	00001000
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Kalpitti	00001100

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0005	**Agatti CD Block (Total)**	**632**	**501**	**131**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	**Agatti CD Block (Rural)**	**632**	**501**	**131**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	**Agatti CD Block (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	**Agatti CD Block (Rural)**									
00000500	Tinnakara	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00000600	Parali (i)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00000700	Parali (ii)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00000800	Parali (iii)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00000900	Bangaram	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001000	Agatti	622	496	126	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001100	Kalpitti	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Agatti

of Marginal Workers									Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Non-Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
176	**75**	**101**	**456**	**426**	**30**	**5,176**	**2,028**	**3,148**	**Agatti CD Block (Total)**	**0005**
176	**75**	**101**	**456**	**426**	**30**	**5,176**	**2,028**	**3,148**	**Agatti CD Block (Rural)**	**0005**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Agatti CD Block (Urban)**	**0005**
									Agatti CD Block (Rural)	**0005**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tinnakara	00000500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (i)	00000600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (ii)	00000700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Parali (iii)	00000800
5	3	2	5	2	3	9	5	4	Bangaram	00000900
171	72	99	451	424	27	5,167	2,023	3,144	Agatti	00001000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kalpitti	00001100

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0006	**Kavaratti C.D. Block (Total)**		**1,797**	**10,119**	**5,586**	**4,533**	**1,264**	**674**	**590**
0006	**Kavaratti C.D. Block (Rural)**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0006	**Kavaratti C.D. Block (Urban)**		**1,797**	**10,119**	**5,586**	**4,533**	**1,264**	**674**	**590**
0006	**Kavaratti C.D. Block (Rural)**								
00001200	Pitti (Birds' Island)	1	----------Un-inhabited----------						
00001300	Suheli Valiyakara	29	----------Un-inhabited----------						
00001400	Suheli Cheriyakara	28	----------Un-inhabited----------						

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Total)**	**2,227**	**964**	**1,313**	**3,409**	**2,952**	**457**	**2,818**	**2,491**	**327**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Urban)**	**2,227**	**964**	**1,313**	**3,409**	**2,952**	**457**	**2,818**	**2,491**	**327**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)**									
00001200	Pitti (Birds' Island)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001300	Suheli Valiyakara	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001400	Suheli Cheriyakara	----------Un-inhabited----------								

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Total)**	**591**	**461**	**130**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Urban**	**591**	**461**	**130**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0006	**Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)**									
00001200	Pitti (Birds' Island)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001300	Suheli Valiyakara	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001400	Suheli Cheriyakara	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Kavaratti

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**9,058**	**4,775**	**4,283**	**7,842**	**4,622**	**3,220**	**Kavaratti CD Block (Total)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kavaratti CD Block (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	**9,058**	**4,775**	**4,283**	**7,842**	**4,622**	**3,220**	**Kavaratti CD Block (Urban)**	**0006**
									Kavaratti CD Block (Rural)	**0006**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (Birds' Island)	00001200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Suheli Valiyakara	00001300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Suheli Cheriyakara	00001400

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**27**	**26**	**1**	**2,791**	**2,465**	**326**	**Kavaratti CDBlock (Total)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kavaratti CDBlock (Rural)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**27**	**26**	**1**	**2,791**	**2,465**	**326**	**Kavaratti CDBlock(Urban)**	**0006**
												Kavaratti CDBlock (Rural)	**0006**
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Pitti (Birds' Island)	00001200
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Suheli Valiyakara	00001300
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Suheli Cheriyakara	00001400

of Marginal Workers									Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Non-Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
99	**35**	**64**	**492**	**426**	**66**	**6,710**	**2,634**	**4,076**	**Kavaratti CD Block(Total)**	**0006**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)**	**0006**
99	**35**	**64**	**492**	**426**	**66**	**6,710**	**2,634**	**4,076**	**Kavaratti CD Block(Urban)**	**0006**
									Kavaratti CD Block(Rural)	**0006**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (Birds' Island)	00001200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Suheli Valiyakara	00001300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Suheli Cheriyakara	00001400

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Total)**		**1,643**	**10,727**	**5,357**	**5,370**	**1,766**	**888**	**878**
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)**		**1,643**	**10,727**	**5,357**	**5,370**	**1,766**	**888**	**878**
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)**								
00001500	Androtт	484	1,643	10,727	5,357	5,370	1,766	888	878

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Total)**	**3,170**	**1,224**	**1,946**	**1,793**	**1,601**	**192**	**1,454**	**1,285**	**169**
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)**	**3,170**	**1,224**	**1,946**	**1,793**	**1,601**	**192**	**1,454**	**1,285**	**169**
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	**Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)**									
00001500	Androtт	3,170	1,224	1,946	1,793	1,601	192	1,454	1,285	169

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0007	**Androtт CD Block(Total)**	**339**	**316**	**23**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	**Androtт CD Block(Rural)**	**339**	**316**	**23**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	**Androtт CD Block(urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	**Androtт CD Block(Rural)**									
00001500	Androtт	339	316	23	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Androtт

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**10,307**	**5,063**	**5,244**	**7,557**	**4,133**	**3,424**	**Androtт C.D. Block(Total)**	**0007**
-	-	-	**10,307**	**5,063**	**5,244**	**7,557**	**4,133**	**3,424**	**Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Androtт C.D. Block(Urban)**	**0007**
									Androtт C.D. Block(Rural)	**0007**
-	-	-	10,307	5,063	5,244	7,557	4,133	3,424	Androtт	00001500

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**	**9**	**2**	**1,443**	**1,276**	**167**	**Androtт CD Block(Total)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**	**9**	**2**	**1,443**	**1,276**	**167**	**Androtт CD Block(Rural)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Androtт CD Block(Urban)**	**0007**
												Androtт CD BlockRural)	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	1,443	1,276	167	Androtт	00001500

of Marginal Workers						Non-Workers			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
48	**42**	**6**	**291**	**274**	**17**	**8,934**	**3,756**	**5,178**	**Androtт CD Block(Total)**	**0007**
48	**42**	**6**	**291**	**274**	**17**	**8,934**	**3,756**	**5,178**	**Androtт CD Block(Rural)**	**0007**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Androtт CD Block(Urban)**	**0007**
									Androtт CD Block(Rural)	**0007**
48	42	6	291	274	17	8,934	3,756	5,178	Androtт	00001500

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Total)**		**801**	**4,321**	**2,278**	**2,043**	**559**	**262**	**297**
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)**		**801**	**4,321**	**2,278**	**2,043**	**559**	**262**	**297**
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)**								
00001600	Cheriyam	45		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00001700	Kodithala	N		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00001800	Kalpeni	228	801	4,321	2,278	2,043	559	262	297
00001900	Thilakkam (i)	1		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002000	Thilakkam (ii)	1		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002100	Thilakkam (iii)	N		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002200	Pitti (i)	3		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002300	Pitti (ii)	N		----------Un-inhabited----------					

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Total)**	**1,146**	**427**	**719**	**1,570**	**1,326**	**244**	**1,088**	**944**	**144**
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)**	**1,146**	**427**	**719**	**1,570**	**1,326**	**244**	**1,088**	**944**	**144**
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)**									
00001600	Cheriyam				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00001700	Kodithala				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00001800	Kalpeni	1,146	427	719	1,570	1,326	244	1,088	944	144
00001900	Thilakkam (i)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002000	Thilakkam (ii)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002100	Thilakkam (iii)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002200	Pitti (i)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00002300	Pitti (ii)				----------Un-inhabited----------					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Kalpeni

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**3,916**	**1,935**	**1,981**	**3,175**	**1,851**	**1,324**	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Total)**	**0008**
-	-	-	**3,916**	**1,935**	**1,981**	**3,175**	**1,851**	**1,324**	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)**	**0008**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kalpeni C.D. Block(Urban)**	**0008**
									Kalpeni C.D. Block(Rural)	**0008**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Cheriyam	00001600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kodithala	00001700
-	-	-	3,916	1,935	1,981	3,175	1,851	1,324	Kalpeni	00001800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (i)	00001900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (ii)	00002000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (iii)	00002100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (i)	00002200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (ii)	00002300

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**	**9**	**1**	**1,078**	**935**	**143**	**Kalpeni CD Block(Total)**	**0008**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**	**9**	**1**	**1,078**	**935**	**143**	**Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)**	**0008**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kalpeni CD Block(urban)**	**0008**
												Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)	**0008**
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Cheriyam	00001600
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Kodithala	00001700
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	1,078	935	143	Kalpeni	00001800
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Thilakkam (i)	00001900
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Thilakkam (ii)	00002000
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Thilakkam (iii)	00002100
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Pitti (i)	00002200
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Pitti (ii)	00002300

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0008	**Kalpeni CD Block(Total)**	**482**	**382**	**100**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	**Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)**	**482**	**382**	**100**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	**Kalpeni CD Block(Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	**Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)**									
00001600	Cheriyam	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001700	Kodithala	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00001800	Kalpeni	482	382	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
00001900	Thilakkam (i)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00002000	Thilakkam (ii)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00002100	Thilakkam (iii)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00002200	Pitti (i)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00002300	Pitti (ii)	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Kalpeni

of Marginal Workers									Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Non-Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
68	**61**	**7**	**414**	**321**	**93**	**2,751**	**952**	**1,799**	**Kalpeni CD Block(Total)**	**0008**
68	**61**	**7**	**414**	**321**	**93**	**2,751**	**952**	**1,799**	**Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)**	**0008**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Kalpeni CD Block(Urban)**	**0008**
									Kalpeni CD Block(Rural)	**0008**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Cheriyam	00001600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kodithala	00001700
68	61	7	414	321	93	2,751	952	1,799	Kalpeni	00001800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (i)	00001900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (ii)	00002000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Thilakkam (iii)	00002100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (i)	00002200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Pitti (ii)	00002300

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D B lock -

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Area of village in hectares*	Number of Households	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Population in the age group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0009	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Total)**		**1,354**	**9,495**	**4,617**	**4,878**	**1,153**	**586**	**567**
0009	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Rural)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Urban)**		**1,354**	**9,495**	**4,617**	**4,878**	**1,153**	**586**	**567**
0009	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Rural)**								
00002400	Viringili	2	----------Un-inhabited----------						

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total Workers			Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Total)**	**1,733**	**772**	**961**	**2,202**	**1,800**	**402**	**1,904**	**1,647**	**257**
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Urban)**	**1,733**	**772**	**961**	**2,202**	**1,800**	**402**	**1,904**	**1,647**	**257**
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**									
00002400	Viringili	----------Un-inhabited----------								

Location Code Number	Name of Village	Marginal Workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Total)**	**298**	**153**	**145**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Urban)**	**298**	**153**	**145**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**									
00002400	Viringili	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Minicoy

Scheduled Caste popuation			Scheduled Tribe population			Literates			Name of Village	Location Code Number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**8,833**	**4,098**	**4,735**	**7,762**	**3,845**	**3,917**	**Minicoy CD Block(Total)**	**0009**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**	**0009**
-	-	-	**8,833**	**4,098**	**4,735**	**7,762**	**3,845**	**3,917**	**Minicoy CD Block(Urban)**	**0009**
									Minicoy CD Block(Rural)	**0009**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Viringili	00002400

Industrial category of Main Workers												Name of Village	Location Code Number
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry Workers			Other Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**58**	**16**	**42**	**1,846**	**1,631**	**215**	**Minicoy CD Block(Total)**	**0009**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Minicoy CD Block(Rural)**	**0009**
-	-	-	-	-	-	**58**	**16**	**42**	**1,846**	**1,631**	**215**	**Minicoy CD Block(Urban)**	**0009**
												Minicoy CD Block(Rural)	**0009**
					----------Un-inhabited----------							Viringili	00002400

of Marginal Workers									Name of Village	Location Code Number
Household Industry Workers			Other Workers			Non-Workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
104	**8**	**96**	**194**	**145**	**49**	**7,293**	**2,817**	**4,476**	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Total)**	**0009**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Rural)**	**0009**
104	**8**	**96**	**194**	**145**	**49**	**7,293**	**2,817**	**4,476**	**Minicoy C.D. Block(Urban)**	**0009**
									Minicoy C.D. Block(Rural)	**0009**
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Viringili	00002400

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40101000	**Amini (CT)**	**2.59**	**1,178**	**7,353**	**3,737**	**3,616**	**1,149**	**617**	**532**
0001	Ward No. 1	2.59	1,178	7,353	3,737	3,616	1,149	617	532
40102000	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**3.63**	**1,797**	**10,119**	**5,586**	**4,533**	**1,264**	**674**	**590**
0001	Ward No. 1	3.63	1,797	10,119	5,586	4,533	1,264	674	590
40103000	**Minicoy (CT)**	**4.37**	**1,354**	**9,495**	**4,617**	**4,878**	**1,153**	**586**	**567**
0001	Ward No. 1	4.37	1,354	9,495	4,617	4,878	1,153	586	567

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40101000	**Amini (CT)**	**2,220**	**892**	**1,328**	**1,736**	**1,468**	**268**	**1,093**	**938**	**155**
0001	Ward No. 1	2,220	892	1,328	1,736	1,468	268	1,093	938	155
40102000	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**2,277**	**964**	**1,313**	**3,409**	**2,952**	**457**	**2,818**	**2,491**	**327**
0001	Ward No. 1	2,277	964	1,313	3,409	2,952	457	2,818	2,491	327
40103000	**Minicoy (CT)**	**1,733**	**772**	**961**	**2,202**	**1,800**	**402**	**1,904**	**1,647**	**257**
0001	Ward No. 1	1,733	772	961	2,202	1,800	402	1,904	1,647	257

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category of Cultivators			Industrial category of Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40101000	**Amini (CT)**	**643**	**530**	**113**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Ward No. 1	643	530	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
40102000	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**591**	**461**	**130**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Ward No. 1	591	461	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
40103000	**Minicoy (CT)**	**298**	**153**	**145**	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Ward No. 1	298	153	145	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : All the towns in the District are single warded towns.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
-	-	-	**7,221**	**3,644**	**3,577**	**5,133**	**2,845**	**2,288**	**Amini (CT)**	**40101000**
-	-	-	7,221	3,644	3,577	5,133	2,845	2,288	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	**9,058**	**4,775**	**4,283**	**7,842**	**4,622**	**3,220**	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**40102000**
-	-	-	9,058	4,775	4,283	7,842	4,622	3,220	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	**8,833**	**4,098**	**4,735**	**7,762**	**3,845**	**3,917**	**Minicoy (CT)**	**40103000**
-	-	-	8,833	4,098	4,735	7,762	3,845	3,917	Ward No. 1	0001

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	**16**	**16**	**-**	**1,077**	**922**	**155**	**Amini (CT)**	**40101000**
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	1,077	922	155	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	**27**	**26**	**1**	**2,791**	**2,465**	**326**	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**40102000**
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	1	2,791	2,465	326	Ward No. 1	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	**58**	**16**	**42**	**1,846**	**1,631**	**215**	**Minicoy (CT)**	**40103000**
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	16	42	1,846	1,631	215	Ward No. 1	0001

Marginal Workers									Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
159	**152**	**7**	**484**	**378**	**106**	**5,617**	**2,269**	**3,348**	**Amini (CT)**	**40101000**
159	152	7	484	378	106	5,617	2,269	3,348	Ward No. 1	0001
99	**35**	**64**	**492**	**426**	**66**	**6,710**	**2,634**	**4,076**	**Kavaratti (CT)**	**40102000**
99	35	64	492	426	66	6,710	2,634	4,076	Ward No. 1	0001
104	**8**	**96**	**194**	**145**	**49**	**7,293**	**2,817**	**4,476**	**Minicoy (CT)**	**40103000**
104	8	96	194	145	49	7,293	2,817	4,476	Ward No. 1	0001

Annexure - I : Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat

Sl.No.	Name of Panchayat and location code number	Area of Gram Panchayat in hectare	Number of villages with location code number		Number of households	Total population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat (in Rs. '000)	
			Number	Location code number					Total income	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

No Panchayati Raj institutions in Lakshadweep till 1995

Annexure - II & III : Notes on Fertility and Mortality and Measures on Fertility and Mean Age at Marriage

Annexure II(a) Fertility Indicators, 1981 and 1991

Indicators	1981	1991
1	2	3
Crude Birth Rate	44.66	34.88
Total Fertility Rate	5.70	4.81
Total Marital fertility Rate	7.60	6.52
General Fertility Rate	181	143
General Marital Fertility Rate	242	198

The above statement gives a picture of the fertility status of the district. There is a reduction in all the fertility indicators from 1981 to 1991. However, the position of Lakshadweep always remains at the top (either first or second) in all the above fertility indicators for 1981 and 1991 among the Union Territories.

Annexure II(b) Child Women Ratio for Children in the age-group 0-4 and 5-9

District	CWR (0-4)			CWR (5-9)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	547	573	528	593	610	580

The Child Women Ratio is the number of children of age 0-4/5-9 per 1,000 women aged 15-49/20-54 years respectively. In Lakshadweep, the ratio is little high in 5-9 years children than 0-4. This was 593 for 5-9 years as against 547 for 0-4 years. Again this ratio was high in both the categories in the rural area of the district.

Annexure III(a) Mean Age at Marriage who married during 1981-86 and 1986-91

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Mean age at marriage of currently married women		
		Total	Who married during	
			1981-86	1986-91
1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	Total	18.16	18.64	19.04
	Rural	18.08	18.76	19.16
	Urban	18.22	18.56	18.96

As per 1991 Census, there were 10,758 currently married women in the district. The mean age at marriage of currently married women who married during 1981-91 was 18.16. This was relatively high in the women who married in 1986-91 than who married in 1981-86 showing an improvement in the age at marriage.

Annexure III(b) Child Mortality in the District, 1981 and 1991

District	Census Years	Persons				Males				Females			
		q1	q2	q3	q5	q1	q2	q3	q5	q1	q2	q3	q5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lakshadweep	1991	91	105	126	140	100	116	124	139	78	94	128	142
	1981	132	150	168	189	170	148	179	201	88	153	157	175

The Child mortality in the district for 1991 and 1981 has been in the above statement by age and sex wise for children in the age group 1,2,3 and 5. q1 is the probability of death of children between birth and age 1 which is also an approximate value for Infant Mortality Rate. q2 and q3 are the probability of dying between birth and ages 2 and 3 respectively. q5 is the probability of dying between birth and age 5 which is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate. From the above statement, it can be seen that child mortality is high in male children and has started declining.

Annexure - IV : Distribution of Migrants, 1991 Census

Annexure IV(a) Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth

District	Total migrants			Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration			Born in other states			Born in other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lakshadweep	6,918	4,407	2,511	3,688	2,189	1,499	3,098	2,129	969	132	89	43
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(53.31)	(49.67)	(59.70)	(44.78)	(48.31)	(38.59)	(1.91)	(2.02)	(1.71)

Percentage in bracket

Annexure IV(b) Percentage distribution of migrants by place of last residence

District	Total migrants			Last residence elsewhere in the district of			Last residence in other states			Last residence in other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lakshadweep	11,074	7,283	3,791	6,628	3,913	2,715	4,200	3,199	1,001	246	171	75
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(59.85)	(53.73)	(71.62)	(37.93)	(43.92)	(26.40)	(2.22)	(2.35)	(1.98)

Percentage in bracket

Out of the total migrants, 63.70 percent were males. The percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth shows that more than fifty percent of the migrants were from within the district. Migrants from other states contribute 44.78 percent and from other countries only 1.91 percent.

The percentage distribution of migrants by place of last residence shows more or less the same trend as in the case of migrants by place of birth. Of the total migrants, males constitute major portion recording 65.77 percent. 59.85 percent of the total migrants were from within the district followed by from other states and other countries recording 37.93 and 2.22 percents respectively.

Annexure IV© Rural urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth, 1991 Census

Place of birth	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Place of enumeration (Lakshadweep District)		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Total Internal Migrants				
(a) Within the District	Total	3,688 (100.00)	2,189 (59.35)	1,499 (40.65)
	Rural	2,361(64.02)	1,366 (37.04)	995 (26.98)
	Urban	1,315 (35.66)	814 (22.07)	501 (13.58)
(b) Other States of India	Total	3,098 (100.00)	2,129 (68.72)	969 (31.28)
	Rural	1,801 (58.13)	1,254 (40.48)	547 (17.66)
	Urban	1,296 (41.83)	875 (28.24)	421 (13.59)

The internal migrants from rural to rural was the highest and urban to urban was the lowest in the district. Of the total interstate migrants in the district (UT) 37.04 percent were from rural to rural, 26.98 percent from rural to urban, 22.07 percent from urban to rural and 13.58 percent were from urban to urban.

In the case of migrants from other states, 40.48 percent were from the rural area of their place of birth to the rural area of the place of enumeration in the district, 17.60 percent from rural to urban, 28.24 percent from urban to rural and only 13.59 percent from urban to urban. Here also the migration is higher to the rural areas than to the urban areas of the district.

Annexure IV(d) Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth

District	Total migrants			Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration			Born in other states			Born in other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lakshadweep	6,918	4,407	2,511	3,688	2,189	1,499	3,098	2,129	969	132	89	43
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(53.31)	(49.67)	(59.70)	(44.78)	(48.31)	(38.59)	(1.91)	(2.02)	(1.71)

Percentage in bracket

Annexure IV(e) Percentage distribution of migrants by place of last residence

District	Total migrants			Last residence elsewhere in the district of			Last residence in other states			Last residence in other countries		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lakshadweep	11,074	7,283	3,791	6,628	3,913	2,715	4200	3,199	1,001	246	171	75
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(59.85)	(53.73)	(71.62)	(37.93)	(43.92)	(26.40)	(2.22)	(2.35)	(1.98)

Annexure – V : Brief account of Main Religions, 1991 Census

On the numerical strength of the followers, six religions have been classified as major religions in India. They are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The followers of these religions are called Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. Persons not belonging to any of these religions were classified as " Other Religions and Persuations". Persons who did not say any religion were classified as "Religion Not Stated". Statement below gives a brief account of the religions in the district/ islands as per 1991 Census.

Distribution of population by Religion in the District/Islands

District/ Islands	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population	Muslims	Hindus	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other religions and persuations	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total	**51707**	**48,765**	**2,337**	**598**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Lakshadweep	**Rural**	**22593**	**21,704**	**653**	**232**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**
	Urban	**29114**	**27,061**	**1,684**	**366**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Minicoy (CT)	Urban	8320	7,774	426	119	0	0	0	1
Kalpeni	Rural	4084	3,894	129	60	0	1	0	0
Andrott	Rural	9122	8,765	291	66	0	0	0	0
Kavaratti (CT)	Urban	8677	7,557	971	147	1	0	0	1
Agatti (CT)	Urban	5670	5,428	170	72	0	0	0	0
Bangaram	Rural	61	28	6	24	0	0	2	1
Amini (CT)	Urban	6447	6,302	117	28	0	0	0	0
Kadmat	Rural	3985	3,887	56	42	0	0	0	0
Kiltan	Rural	3065	2,973	81	11	0	0	0	0
Chetlat	Rural	2051	1,934	88	29	0	0	0	0
Bitra	Rural	225	223	2	0	0	0	0	0

The above table shows that Muslims, Hindus and Christians were the main religious communities in the district. Muslims constitute 94.31% of the population in the district while Hindus and Christians constitute 4.52% and 1.16% respectively.

Annexure - VI : Marital Status of Population, 1991 Census

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Marital Status					
				Never Married			Married		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	51,707	26,618	25,089	27,690	15,472	12,218	21,459	10,701	10,758
Rural	22,593	11,530	11,063	12,391	6,867	5,524	8,963	4,481	4,482
Urban	29,114	15,088	14,026	15,299	8,605	6,694	12,496	6,220	6,276

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marital Status								
	Widowed			Divorced/separated			Unspecified		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	1,779	257	1,522	754	179	575	25	9	16
Rural	818	99	719	407	79	328	14	4	10
Urban	961	158	803	347	100	247	11	5	6

Annexure - VII : Age, Sex and Level of Education, 1991 Census

Age group	Total Population			Illiterate			Literate			Educational level		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Literate without educational level		
										Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	51,707	26,618	25,089	17,159	7,013	10,146	34,548	19,605	14,943	1,921	883	1,038
0-6	9,464	4,877	4,587	9,464	4,877	4,587	9,387	4,889	4,498	45	28	18
7-14	10,153	5,256	4,897	766	367	399	9,387	4,889	4,498	45	27	18
15-19	5,202	2,598	2,604	195	55	140	5,007	2,543	2,464	30	12	18
20-24	4,804	2,386	2,418	291	98	193	4,513	2,288	2,225	50	13	37
25-29	3,976	2,014	1,962	325	64	261	3,551	1,950	1,701	78	23	55
30-34	3,239	1,723	1,516	327	50	277	2,912	1,673	1,239	105	19	86
35-39	3,483	1,744	1,739	584	99	485	2,899	1,645	1,254	161	38	123
40-44	2,621	1,379	1,242	794	151	643	1,827	1,228	599	230	74	156
45-49	2,547	1,369	1,178	1,044	237	807	1,503	1,132	371	290	114	176
50-54	1,858	1,011	847	907	259	648	951	752	199	228	115	113
55-59	1,608	815	793	891	234	657	717	581	136	224	131	93
60+	2,639	1,389	1,250	1,569	521	1,048	1,070	868	202	469	311	158
ANS	113	57	56	2	1	1	111	56	56	11	6	5

ANS - Age not stated

Age group	Educational level											
	Below Primary			Primary			Middle			Matriculation/Secondary		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All ages	8,594	4,481	4,113	11,598	6,397	6,201	7,389	4,274	3,115	3,279	2,193	1,086
0-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	5,100	2,695	2,405	3,357	1,733	1,624	879	429	450	6	5	1
15-19	435	196	239	1,845	928	917	2,073	1,087	986	594	305	289
20-24	405	144	261	1,439	667	772	1,628	849	779	763	468	295
25-29	420	126	294	1,117	489	628	1,003	587	416	646	425	221
30-34	401	143	258	946	465	481	639	421	218	476	343	133
35-39	550	202	348	1,019	571	448	575	395	180	320	232	88
40-44	320	176	144	579	388	191	303	244	59	212	184	28
45-49	287	219	68	455	377	78	164	148	16	152	144	8
50-54	216	185	31	274	253	21	67	64	3	68	65	13
55-59	170	156	14	244	228	16	15	14	1	20	15	5
60+	237	215	22	307	291	16	28	25	3	16	15	1
ANS	53	24	29	16	7	9	15	11	4	6	2	4

ANS - Age not stated

Age group	Educational level											
	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-			Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate equal to degree			Graduate and above		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
All ages	311	247	64	48	40	8	799	584	215	609	506	103
0-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	21	11	10	1	0	1	3	1	2	5	3	2
20-24	65	45	20	6	3	3	106	64	42	51	35	16
25-29	63	54	9	9	9	0	195	144	51	120	93	27
30-34	61	53	8	12	11	1	150	109	41	122	109	13
35-39	39	30	9	9	8	1	100	61	39	126	108	18
40-44	34	30	4	3	2	1	76	68	8	70	62	8
45-49	18	16	2	3	2	1	75	62	13	59	50	9
50-54	7	5	2	3	3	0	56	43	13	32	29	3
55-59	2	2	0	2	2	0	30	25	5	10	8	2
60+	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	4	2
ANS	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	8	5	3

ANS - Age not stated

Annexure - VIII : Distribution of Mother Tongues, 1991 Census

Languages	Number of persons who returned the languages as their Mother Tongue					
	Total	Percentage to total population	Rural	Urban	Proportion	
					Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Malayalam	43678	84.5	22315	21363	51.1	48.9
2. Tamil	282	0.6	55	227	19.5	80.5
3. Hindi	217	0.4	86	131	39.6	60.4
4. Kannada	65	0.1	31	34	47.7	52.3
5. Marathi	41	0.1	24	17	58.5	41.5
6. Urdu	37	0.1	1	36	2.7	97.3
7 .Gujarati	15	0.0	9	6	60.0	40.0
8. Telugu	15	0.0	2	13	13.3	86.7
9. English	10	0.0	6	4	60.0	40.0
10. Konkani	9	0.0	4	5	44.4	55.6
11. Bengali	8	0.0	0	8	0.0	100.0
12. Nepali	6	0.0	5	1	83.3	16.7
13. Kurukh/Oraon	5	0.0	5	0	100.0	0.0
14. Oriya	5	0.0	2	3	40.0	60.0
15. Punjabi	2	N	0	2	0.0	100.0
16. Tulu	2	N	2	0	100.0	0.0
Total of Other Languages	7310	14.1	46	7264	0.6	99.4
All Languages Total	51707	100.0	22593	29114	43.7	56.3

N - < 0.005